

Figure 2. Large stadium type in our country

By above Figure 1-2 analysis, it gets that stadium of Chinese public institution construction covers nearly 65%, and enterprises cover relatively little proportion, which conforms to Chinese contemporary national conditions: Stadiums that are used for business in Chinese stadiums nearly cover 13.3, and public fitness is little.

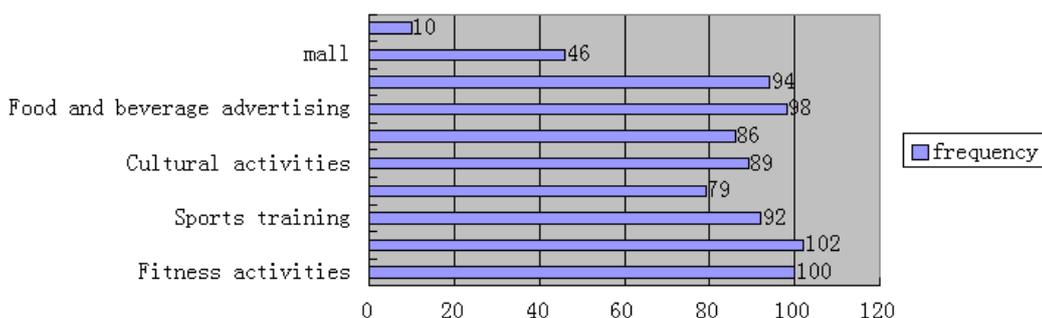


Figure 3. Sports business scope

By column Figure 3 analysis, the paper gets that operational scope of stadiums are very broad, from which it applies in job fair, literary activity except for sports, which is the result of Chinese stadiums reformation; around 70% revenue is intangible capital.

Results: Fuzzy evaluation is a method that conducting comprehensive evaluation from the perspective of quantity, its application scope in real life is very extensive that is applicable to the level of academic paper levels, several diseases medical treatment significant effectiveness and atmospheric environmental quality evaluation. It bases on fuzzy mathematics, applies fuzzy mathematical principles, establishes multiple influence factors' indicator set, calculates indicators' weights and compares weights by fuzzy algorithm and then defines evaluation matrix, utilizes maximum membership principle to finally define importance extent.

Conclusions: Firstly, by analyzing Chinese stadium situations, it gets that most of contemporary Chinese stadiums is applied in sports games, and 70% stadiums are built by state huge capital investment, which is more humanized when designing that offers technical guarantee to the comprehensive application of stadium after competition. Secondly, by visiting and investigation, the paper makes specific analysis of data and gets that stadiums after-competition can drive the development of surrounding industries, and meanwhile provide more jobs for Chinese sports athletes. The paper suggests it should reinforce management work on stadium and continue to create more fortune for China. Finally, the paper further implements fuzzy mathematical evaluation method and then defines main evaluation indicators in Chinese stadium evaluation system and gets conclusion that stadium designing is the main factor of Chinese stadium comprehensive utilization evaluation, and also play an important role in future Chinese stadium construction and development.

Acknowledgment: sponsored by the scientific research foundation for the introduced talented personnel of Guizhou University of Finance and Economics (No.2020YJ009).

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RESEARCH ON THE INFLUENCE OF CHINESE FOLK-DANCE EDUCATION ON ALLEVIATING COLLEGE STUDENTS' PSYCHOLOGICAL ANXIETY

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Background: While teaching college students' professional knowledge and skills, colleges and universities also need to pay attention to the mental health status of college students. Due to the impact of massive information from new media and the immaturity of college students' mind and values, the mental health of college students is affected. Without timely intervention, the psychological status of college students will become more and more serious, and even hurt others and themselves. Anxiety is a common psychological problem of college students. Due to the pressure of family, school and employment, college students will have anxiety. When psychological anxiety develops to severe, it will have a serious impact on college students' physical and mental health. Therefore, how to alleviate college students' psychological anxiety is the research content of many scholars.

In recent years, dance therapy has become a means to treat college students' psychological problems. From the perspective of dance psychology, dance can sublimate people's emotions, make people devote themselves to dance by mobilizing human muscles and bones, and expose people's emotions and thoughts through dance movements in this process, so as to release the deep-seated feelings, memories and emotions. Dance therapy can release the backlog of negative emotions of college students, reduce the physical and mental damage caused by negative emotions, and exercise the physical coordination ability of college students.

Objective: To intervene the psychological anxiety of college students through Chinese folk-dance education. In the process of dancing, it diverts the attention of college students, and the casual and natural dance steps make college students relax unconsciously. The psychological changes of college students can be reflected by the breathing state and limb stiffness during dance. During dance, college students can adjust the rhythm of breathing and feel the relaxed body. Through the rhythm of dance to mobilize psychological emotions, so as to make the body and mind happy.

Subjects and methods: The subjects were college students with psychological anxiety. 101 college students were randomly selected from a university. The sampling method was stratified cluster random sampling. These college students were randomly divided into control group and intervention group. The numbers of control group and intervention group were 50 and 51 respectively. There was no significant difference between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). The control group received general teaching, and the intervention group received Chinese folk-dance teaching on the basis of general teaching. The intervention time was 1 month. During the intervention period, professional dance teachers and professional psychological teachers formulate questionnaires, collect the data of the two groups before and after the intervention in the form of questionnaires, and use SPSS software to process and analyze the relevant data. In addition, a 1-5 grade scoring system is adopted, with 1-5 scores indicating no impact, slight impact, general impact, obvious impact and complete impact respectively.

Results: The collected data were processed and analyzed by SPSS software. The effect of the intervention group on the relief of anxiety of Chinese national folk dance after the intervention is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Effect of intervention group on anxiety relief of Chinese folk dance after intervention

Intervention effect	Very good	Better	Commonly	Not good
Number of people	41	8	2	0
Percentage (%)	80.39	15.69	3.92	0.00

In Table 1, 80.39% of the college students in the intervention group think that Chinese national folk dance can well alleviate anxiety, 15.69% of the college students think that Chinese national folk dance has a good effect on alleviating anxiety, and the remaining college students in the intervention group think that Chinese national folk dance has a general effect on alleviating anxiety. On the whole, the college students in the intervention group believe that Chinese folk dance is effective in alleviating anxiety.

Conclusions: The anxiety of college students has been alleviated through the education of Chinese national folk dance. Therefore, the dance can be included in the treatment of College Students' psychological problems, and pay attention to the therapeutic role of Chinese national and folk-dance education. In addition, according to the severity of students' psychological problems, the treatment scheme of national and folk dance should be adjusted accordingly, so that college students' psychological problems can be treated, and this treatment method needs long-term persistence to play a good effect.

Acknowledgement: The research is supported by 2020, the subject of philosophy and social sciences in Shanxi colleges and universities, the title of the subject is Fighting Epidemic Disease with Dance-Research on the Value of Dance Medical Care from the Perspective of Social Sciences (2020W205).

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CURE OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT CAUSED BY THE REFORM OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

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Background: College students have cognitive barriers in reading, listening and writing in the process of foreign language learning. In the learning process of these aspects, reading accounts for a large proportion. Foreign language learning materials are far more than audio-visual materials in terms of text materials. Although there are many learning materials, college students' accumulation in pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary is very fragmented and scarce. They know little about the essence of reading, master less theoretical knowledge and reading skills, and have poor oral English ability, so they can't carry out daily foreign language communication. College Students' enthusiasm for foreign language learning is not high, and teachers do not pay much attention to college students' positive emotions in learning. In addition, the process of foreign language writing involves psychological cognition, social interaction and thinking creation. In the actual process of foreign language teaching, foreign language writing is separated from college students' real life and personal experience, resulting in college students' psychological cognitive obstacles. Negative emotions such as tension, fear and boredom will gradually arise when learning a foreign language, these negative emotions are extremely unfavorable to college students' foreign language learning. If we do not solve these problems, even if teachers and students pay more energy, it will be futile.

Objective: To reform the foreign language teaching management system by using cognitive teaching method, transfer the teaching center to college students' psychological activities, and promote the improvement of college students' enthusiasm. When college students make mistakes in the process of foreign language learning, teachers and students analyze the mistakes together. Teachers should be kind, gentle and allow students to make mistakes, so as to help college students enhance their self-confidence and enthusiasm in foreign language learning and create a suitable psychological environment for college students. Teachers train college students' listening, speaking, reading and writing ability by making good use of multimedia and network technology, build a real language scene for students under the teaching media such as slide show, video and film, and enhance the sense of integration of college students. In addition, under the improved evaluation mechanism of schools and education departments, teachers and college students can practice and innovate foreign language learning methods with more confidence.

Research objects and methods: The research objects are college students majoring in foreign languages in colleges and universities. Using stratified cluster random sampling, students majoring in foreign languages in different grades are randomly selected from 9 colleges and universities, and 650 questionnaires are distributed. The number of returned questionnaires and effective questionnaires are 635 and 627 respectively. The questionnaire recovery rate and effective rate are 97.69% and 96.46% respectively. The questionnaire is jointly prepared by a number of experienced English teachers. The scoring method adopts the hundred-mark system. In order to eliminate the influence of subjective factors, the average value of the relevant score is selected. 60 is the pass line. A score lower than 60 indicates that college students' foreign language ability is poor, and a score higher than 60 indicates that college students' foreign language ability is better. The data collected from the questionnaire are statistically processed by SPSS software to analyze the application effect of the reform of foreign language teaching management system.

Results: After sorting out the data collected from the questionnaire, SPSS software was used for analysis and processing, and the scores of college students' foreign language ability after the reform of foreign language teaching management system were obtained, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Scores of college students' foreign language ability after the reform of foreign language teaching management system

Gender	Listening ability	Reading ability	Oral ability	Writing ability
Male	85.61	95.65	86.26	88.37
Female	87.58	96.01	86.14	91.43

In Table 1, male college students majoring in foreign languages scored 85.61 points, 95.65 points, 86.26 points and 88.37 points in foreign language listening ability, reading ability, oral ability and writing ability