

economic literacy education is to accelerate the development of financial and economic literacy education standards and increase the guidance of academic forces on practical activities.”. Therefore, the project team carried out research to try to construct an index system of financial and economic literacy of higher vocational students that is in line with China’s national conditions and has Chinese characteristics.

Subjects and methods: Taking the three-year vocational college students in Lianyungang city, China as the research object. Firstly, literature review is conducted to understand the research status of financial literacy education. Secondly, the Darrel method was adopted to obtain relatively consistent consulting results. Finally, SPSS 16.0 was used to process the data and determine the secondary indicators.

Methods of statistical analysis: SPSS 16.0 was used to process the data, calculate the mean value, variance and coordination coefficient, and determine the secondary indicators.

Results: (1) The first round of statistical results analysis. In this study, SPSS16.0 was used to conduct descriptive statistical analysis on the average score, standard deviation and coefficient of variation of each second-level indicator, and the results were as follows: The average scores of second-level indicators in the dimensions of “income and consumption”, “savings and investment” and “wealth and life” were all greater than 3, which indicated that experts had a high concentration on second-level indicators in each dimension. The standard deviations were all less than 1, which indicated that expert opinions were concentrated; and the coefficients of variation were all less than 0.2, which indicated that experts had a high degree of coordination in the evaluation of second-level indicators in each dimension. There are objections to the second-level indicators of “risk and insurance” and “system and environment”. Through in-depth interviews, in the “risk and insurance” dimension, experts believe that the social security of China can also defend against individual risks. Therefore, it was recommended to add second-level indicator of “social security” under the first-level indicator of “risk and insurance”. In the dimension of “system and environment”, the experts’ evaluation on these three indicators didn’t have a high degree of coordination, and it was recommended to remove the indicator of “A community with a shared future for mankind”. The coordination coefficient of the first round of expert consultation was 0.747. After the Chi-square test, it said the reliability was high and the result was acceptable. It indicated that experts had a good degree of coordination for all indicators.

(2) The second round of statistical results analysis. It released the second round of expert consultation questionnaires to the 20 experts who provided valid suggestions in the first round of survey. The results showed that the average score of each second-level indicator in the five dimensions was more than 3, which indicated that experts had a high concentration on second-level indicators in each dimension. The standard deviations were all less than 1, which indicated that expert opinions were concentrated; and the coefficients of variation were all less than 0.2, which indicated that experts had a high degree of coordination in the evaluation of second-level indicators in each dimension. The coordination coefficient of the second round of expert consultation was 0.8365, which indicated that experts had a good degree of coordination for all indicators. However, experts also pointed out that the 6 indicators in the dimension of “income and consumption” could be combined from three levels into three indicators, namely, personal income and consumption, enterprise operation and cost, and government revenue and expenditures. Finally, through two rounds of expert consultation, it basically established the evaluation indicators of this research, with 5 first-level indicators and 17 second-level indicators.

Conclusions: The research on financial and economic literacy officially started in China in 2018. We could only continue to explore and improve the research in educational practice, and move forwards gradually. This paper is only the starting point of the research on financial and economic literacy, and only determines the financial and economic literacy evaluation index system for college students. However, there is still a long way to go for comprehensively improve the financial and economic literacy of students and even the nation.

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REVIEW AND REFLECTION ON THE STUDY OF CHINESE COAL MINE HISTORY UNDER THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ADAPTATION OF SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

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Background: Since its establishment in 2005, China Coal Mine chronicles society has done a lot of work. Now, the society has established a research group of colleges and universities, which is important for organizing and making use of the strength of college teachers to participate in the research of China's coal historical records, establishing a high-level editing and research team, improving the academic value of coal historical records, revealing the important role of the coal industry in China's social progress and economic development, and promoting the healthy and sustainable development of the coal industry, Will have a positive and far-reaching impact. The establishment of national research groups in colleges and universities plays an important role in breaking the barriers between disciplines and institutions, promoting the cross integration of disciplines, condensing the discipline direction, gathering scientific research teams and building a discipline platform.

Subjects and methods: In the past hundred years, the research on the history of Chinese coal has made remarkable and gratifying achievements. To further study the history of China's coal mines, we should establish an overall concept and reveal the law and trend of overall development. We should adopt diversified research methods, not only explain the emergence and development of China's coal mines from the dimension of time, but also discuss their role, status and influence in China's social transformation from the dimension of space. We should strengthen the collation, development and utilization of coal historical materials, constantly broaden the research field of coal historical records, and push the research of China's coal mine history to a new stage.

Study design: In terms of discipline classification, China's coal mine history seems to belong to special history, which is an important part of China's social development history, China's economic history and China's industrial history. In recent years, on the basis of adhering to empirical research, using economic methods to study economic history, especially China's coal mine history, has become a feature of theoretical and methodological exploration. From the doctoral and master's theses on the study of coal mine history seen in recent years, the research methods tend to be diversified, and the research methods of archaeology, sociology, demography, statistics, geography, ecology, comparative research and other disciplines are widely used.

Methods of statistical analysis: In addition to the above methods, there are also the methods of poetry and literature proving history, language comparative textual research, induction and so on. Some coal poems and coal mine ballads have high historical value, which can help us understand history vividly. Coal mine ballad is a verse work collectively created by Chinese coal miners in production, labor and social practice. It is an objective reflection of the working conditions and living conditions of the majority of miners.

Results: It is our bounden duty to make the past serve the present and provide historical reference for the current work. At present, the transformation of coal industry cities, the protection and development of coal industry sites and the holding of coal Expo are all issues that the state and governments at all levels attach great importance to. The study of coal advertisements and coal exhibitions in history will provide historical reference for the annual China (Taiyuan) international new coal and energy industry expo and other coal related exhibitions, and deepen the understanding of all sectors of society on the history of China's coal development and utilization.

Conclusions: History is the sum of social life that has passed away. History is a science that tries to reproduce and explain the past. History is the past that has come to an end, and historical research has a long way to go. Since the 20th century, especially in the last 30 years, the majority of chroniclers, especially those in the coal system, have completed thousands of coal mine chronicles with the support and guidance of leaders at all levels, and established a special China Coal chronicles Working Committee. In the future, with the unified planning and coordination of the China Coal historical records Working Committee and the concerted efforts of experts, scholars and people from all walks of life who are engaged in and love the research of coal historical records in domestic universities, we will be able to continuously broaden the research field of coal historical records, produce a number of high-level achievements, and push the work of China's coal historical records to a new stage.

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THE APPLICATION OF FLIPPED CLASSROOM IN ADVANCED ENGLISH LISTENING TRAINING

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Background: Flipping the classroom refers to the students taking advantage of the digital materials