

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.

* * * * *

THE APPLICATION OF FLIPPED CLASSROOM IN ADVANCED ENGLISH LISTENING TRAINING

Xiangying Kou, Shuang Bu & Yalin Gao

Department of Public Course, Xi'an Traffic Engineering Institute, Huyi 710300, China

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

produced by the teacher before class to learn the course autonomously, participating in the interactive activities of the peers and teachers in the classroom, and completing an exercise form of teaching. Domestic practice and research on flipping classrooms has continued for a long period of time. The development of mature shared lessons in English major teaching has provided valuable practical experience for the application and research of flipped classroom teaching models. However, judging from the status quo of development, the flipping classroom teaching model still mainly focuses on linguistics, literature, and culture, which are mainly taught by knowledge. And there are still some problems in the application of professional skills such as English listening. This paper studies the application of flipping classroom in English listening training. We believe that the English professional skills represented by English listening are not only suitable for flipping classroom teaching, but also can fully combine the characteristics of the curriculum to develop a distinctive.

Subjects and methods: This paper studies the application of flipping classroom in English listening training. Through the flip classroom teaching mode, the listening curriculum has changed from the traditional duck-style teaching method to the self-learning of the students before the class with the teacher's fine lectures and the teacher-student interaction. Undergraduate students consolidate and improve the new teaching model.

Study design: The flipping classroom can be divided into three levels, namely, English listening teaching and functional English listening teaching in higher English institutions. The flipping classroom discussed in this paper mainly refers to the overall English teaching process of colleges and universities. Turning over classroom management is a dynamic management process. Firstly, we must clarify the teaching areas and tasks of the curriculum, and formulate specific teaching goals based on the internal and external environment of the curriculum. With the ability of the curriculum to ensure the realization of the goals, the curriculum task is completed. The flipping classroom makes decisions based on the overall development direction of the relationship curriculum, such as determining the development direction of new curriculum content, new scenarios, and methods, determining the future expansion of teaching and research in a certain period of the curriculum, selecting the direction of progress, and teaching routes. This involves the entire course of the expected overall teaching objectives of the course.

Methods of statistical analysis: Flipping the classroom generally includes five implementation methods:

- (1) Develop an overturned classroom plan, specify future areas of teaching and advanced English, so as to develop a long-term development direction for the school.
- (2) Convert English listening teaching plan into English listening teaching goal.
- (3) Formulate specific English listening teaching to achieve teaching goals.
- (4) Carry out the task of teaching English listening with high efficiency.
- (5) Evaluate the teaching results and control and adjust the English listening teaching according to the new internal and external environment.

Results: Taking the teaching of higher education personnel in colleges and universities as an example, the evaluation of teaching effect based on the above evaluation system is analyzed as follows:

- (1) students' response assessment: the learning knowledge and skills in Chinese learning are closely related to their own teaching.
- (2) Evaluation of learning effect: closed-paper examinations and random questions can be used to evaluate English knowledge in colleges and universities.
- (3) Teaching activity evaluation: it should be carried out jointly by the teacher department and the advanced English department to find out whether students have used new activity modes in teaching, such as telephone communication and interview signature, through key events or observations.
- (4) Advanced English performance Assessment: this assessment focuses on whether teaching has played a role in improving the performance of trainees and promoting the development of teaching in colleges and universities. The application effect of flipped classroom in advanced English listening training is shown in figure 1.

Conclusions: The teaching pattern of flipping the classroom teaching pattern in line with the English professional skills training reflects the teacher-led, student-centered teaching philosophy. The flipping classroom realizes the effective convergence of knowledge transfer and absorption internalization in the teaching process before, during, and after class. The initial stage of knowledge transfer advances to pre-study self-study through the teaching resource platform, which breaks through limited teaching time. With the bottleneck of the fixed teaching site and the limitation of the teaching materials, students can truly digest, consolidate, and integrate. At the same time, through further personalized coaching and consolidation training after class, the key points of the internalization learning process can be maximized. Both the teaching effect and the learning effect led to a qualitative leap.

Acknowledgements: Periodical achievements of Xi'an Traffic Engineering Institute's "College English Teaching Team" Project in 2019 and Xi'an Traffic Engineering Institute's "First-class College English Course in Shaanxi Province" project in 2021.

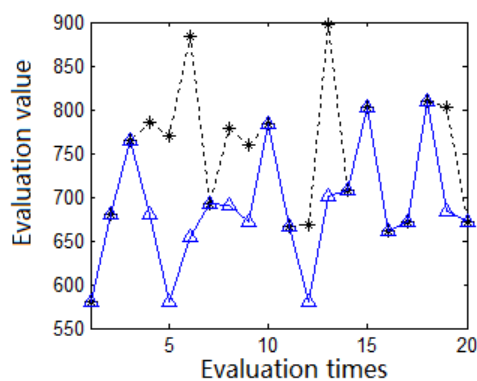


Figure 1. Evaluation of application effects of flipped classroom in English listening training

* * * * *

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION PATTERN AND INFLUENCING FACTORS OF HEALTH CARE TOURISM DESTINATIONS IN CHINA FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY

Meining Zhu

School of Higher Vocational Education, Shaanxi Institute of International Trade and Commerce, Xi'an 710000, China

Background: In the social environment with the rapid development of China's productivity and scientific and technological level, the problems of ecological environment, mental health, population aging and sub-health are also becoming increasingly prominent. In order to improve these problems and improve the quality of life, people's demand and consumption for rehabilitation tourism destinations are growing rapidly. At the same time, the state is also vigorously supporting the construction of health and medical tourism industry. However, in the process of the rapid development of health care tourism, there are some problems, such as unreasonable layout, low environmental utilization rate, non-prominent characteristics, unsatisfactory health care effect and so on. This is due to the blind follow-up of the project due to the lack of practical research on the needs of health care personnel and the spatial distribution of health care tourism destinations. At present, when the social material level and medical level have been greatly improved, the people who need health care do not simply pursue the enjoyment of material and environment. What they need more is to recuperate the spirit through the environment. Nowadays, people's mental health level is far from keeping up with the development of material living standards, and the number of people troubled by mental diseases is also increasing year by year. Mental illness has become a social problem of great concern. Social psychiatry believes that the causes of psychosis may be social, cultural, ecological and psychological factors. Studying the law of the action of these factors on psychosis can effectively help the prevention and treatment of psychosis. For the consideration of people's physical and mental health, China chooses the appropriate spatial distribution pattern from the perspective of social psychiatry to build a healthy tourism destination beneficial to people's physical and mental health. From a national perspective, healthy tourism destinations are widely distributed in cities in the Yangtze River Delta, mountainous areas of Chongqing, Guizhou and Sichuan and Taihang Mountains in Henan, Shanxi and Hebei. The influencing factors of this regional distribution mainly include environmental quality, economic development level, transportation capacity, tourism level and potential healthy population. Therefore, Kangyang tourist destinations are mostly concentrated around the city, or in underdeveloped areas with advantages of natural resources.

Objective: The spatial distribution pattern of health care tourism destination is affected by natural environment, economy and other social factors. This study investigates and counts the influencing factors of the spatial distribution of health care tourism destination, and analyzes the impact of natural and social factors on the benefits of health care center and personnel rehabilitation, so as to provide theoretical guidance for the construction of health care tourism destination.

Subjects and methods: This study uses questionnaire to analyze the rehabilitation of psychiatric patients from different health care centers, and analyzes the improvement of patients' condition in health care tourism destinations with different spatial distribution characteristics.