

and operation method for teachers to transform knowledge into ability.

Results: From the perspective of cognitive psychology, teachers can only adopt different teaching strategies according to different types of knowledge, hand over the power of learning to students, so as to stimulate students' interest in learning, develop students' cognitive ability, let students take the initiative to complete the reconstruction of knowledge, and form a good cognitive system in the process of construction, in order to improve students' ability to analyze and solve problems, so as to improve the efficiency of geography teaching and get twice the result with half the effort.

Conclusions: In the process of knowledge construction, teachers' pay attention to the exertion of students' subjectivity, which is of great significance to classroom teaching. To form a student-centered teaching form, we should pay attention to the analysis of students' existing knowledge and experience and the construction of good cognitive structure, and use students' acquired knowledge to complete new learning tasks. Therefore, exploring the strategy of using the knowledge view of modern cognitive psychology to guide geography teaching is of great significance today with the continuous promotion of the new curriculum reform.

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ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM AND INNOVATION OF AIR POLLUTANT CONTROL AND CARBON EMISSION REDUCTION UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF BEHAVIORAL COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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Background: Total based energy consumption will produce nitrogen oxides, carbon disulfide, soot, carbon dioxide and other gases or particles that affect the environment. The harmful gases produced by long-term energy consumption will endanger people's health. When the content of carbon dioxide exceeds a certain degree, it will cause greenhouse effect. In order to protect the environment and reduce air pollution, the state vigorously advocates low-carbon life. Although the strong intervention measures taken by the government have achieved certain results, relevant units and enterprises do not fully understand the concept of low-carbon consumption publicized by the government, and do not respond positively to this theory. There are some differences between the central and regional governments on the relevant cognition of low-carbon development. Central officials are obviously clearer than local officials on whether low-carbon development is an opportunity for economic transformation. This is due to the differences in the level of regional and economic development and the storage of natural resources, resulting in different levels of local awareness of low-carbon development. There are some differences in the cognition of the impact of climate change between the central and local governments, which is easy to increase the risk caused by climate change. In addition, local governments lack some market incentive policies, carbon emission trading and carbon emission standards lack a guarantee system, and there is a certain conflict between market economy and energy conservation and emission reduction, resulting in low response of enterprises to energy conservation and emission reduction.

Objective: To mitigate climate change through relevant collaborative mechanisms, enhance the willingness of local governments to prevent and resist disasters, promote local adaptation actions and emission reduction effects, and improve local awareness of climate change response. Encourage enterprises to actively participate in low-carbon emission reduction actions, increase their low-carbon development determination, vigorously promote the development of energy-saving projects and eliminate backward production capacity. By giving full play to the link role of local governments, pass the policies issued by the central government to enterprises and the public through practice, and make corresponding adjustment and planning for low-carbon development according to the local actual situation, so as to reduce the emission of air pollutants and carbon dioxide.

Research objects and methods: The research objects are people with college education or above. 550 people are randomly selected from two economically developed provinces by stratified cluster random sampling. The classification criteria of the research objects are gender, age, education, political outlook, occupation and monthly income. A total of 550 questionnaires were distributed to these people, and the number of valid questionnaires and effective rate were 516 and 93.82% respectively. According to the main body of carbon emission and its relationship, the questionnaire is designed to study the main body of carbon

emission reduction and its behavior. The level 1-5 scoring method of Likert scale is used to score the importance of the main behavior of carbon emission reduction. 1-3 points respectively mean that it is not important, not very important and general, and 4 and 5 points respectively mean that it is important and very important. The data collected by the questionnaire were statistically processed by SPSS software.

Results: After sorting out the data collected from the questionnaire, SPSS software was used for analysis and processing. The different proportion of people scoring the importance of the government's macro policy to promote carbon emission reduction is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Proportion of people with different scores on the importance of government macro policies to promote carbon emission reduction

Macro policy	Very important (%)	More important (%)	Commonly (%)	Not very important (%)	It doesn't matter at all (%)
Legal policy	24.69	24.88	31.5	11.37	7.51
Tax policy	38.95	35.59	21.08	3.17	1.21
Price policy	37.15	33.46	23.69	3.15	2.55
Administrative policy	25.54	26.43	15.37	18.05	14.61
Technology policy	22.83	21.76	24.64	20.11	10.66

In Table 1, on the whole, administrative policies, technical policies, legal policies, tax policies and price policies are conducive to the promotion of carbon emission reduction. In terms of the proportion of very important scoring population, the lowest proportion of scoring population where technical policy is located is 22.83%, the largest proportion of scoring population where tax policy is located is 38.98%, followed by price policy, and the proportion of scoring population is 1.80% less than that of tax policy. Both tax policy and price policy belong to economic policy. Therefore, the respondents believe that the reformed economic policy is the most effective in promoting carbon emission reduction.

Conclusions: Solving the cognitive barriers of the central and local governments on low-carbon development and climate change risks and reforming economic policies according to the actual situation of local governments can strongly promote the process of carbon emission reduction, so as to reduce the emission of carbon dioxide and air pollutants and improve air quality.

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RESEARCH ON THE INFLUENCE OF MODERN UNIVERSITY TOURISM TEACHING ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' EMPLOYMENT ANXIETY

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Background: As a discipline with strong application, the tourism major is closely related to the industry market, and the teaching purpose of efficient tourism major is to cultivate tourism professionals who can adapt to the development of the times. However, due to the rapid development of new ideas, new technologies and new equipment in the industry, the teaching of tourism major in colleges and universities needs to keep a high content update rate at all times to keep up with the requirements of the market. At present, many teachers of tourism management still use the general traditional teaching methods, attach importance to the transmission of theoretical knowledge and neglect the cultivation of students' practical skills. Even though some teachers actually demonstrate for students in professional training rooms, they don't pay much attention to communication and cooperation with enterprises and institutions, and know little about the actual operation modes, processes and latest trends of travel agencies and scenic spots, so that they can't achieve the teaching effect of broadening students' horizons, increasing their talents and improving their theoretical foundation and practical ability. Practice teaching is an important part of the teaching system, which is the continuation, deepening and expansion of theoretical teaching. It is an important guarantee to realize the applied talents training mode of "ability-centered, employment-oriented, school-enterprise cooperation, work-study cooperation" and the main way to improve students' employment competitiveness and employment rate. Therefore, paying attention to the improvement of the curriculum design and training scheme of tourism teaching in colleges and universities