

teaching.

Individual interview investigation procedures. Individual interviews are mainly for verifying and enriching the survey results in order to propose more comprehensive and practical methods to solve research problems. In terms of the way and number of interviews, individual interview time will be arranged after the questionnaire survey is over. Interviewees will be arranged by school leaders according to the requirements of the researchers.

Results: Analysis of the Results of the Questionnaire. From the study of the impact of color on students' enthusiasm for class, psychological feelings, creative thinking and conscious activities, the data in Table 1 are obtained. The data in the table are about the attitudes of teachers and students to these four aspects.

Table 1. Application of psychological color in art teaching

	Students (%)	Teachers (%)
Class enthusiasm	20	29
Psychological feeling	25	20
Create thinking	26	25
Consciously activities	29	26

Conclusions: Color is a language that can stimulate people's emotions, and it can make people have a positive and pleasant emotional experience. In art teaching, teachers should pay attention to cultivating students to have a certain association and understanding of what they are learning. At the same time, it is necessary to use a variety of methods to enhance students' awareness and understanding of the psychological factors and regularity of colors in paintings. In art teaching, the application of color psychology is also a step-by-step, step-by-step strengthening, continuous improvement and improvement. In teaching, teachers should focus on cultivating students' interest in art works and improving their ability to paint and create. At the same time, the influence of color psychology on other factors cannot be ignored.

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RESEARCH ON INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE OF MODERN CHINESE HISTORY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIAL ADAPTATION PROMOTION

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Background: The study of industrial heritage originated in England. The upsurge of industrial heritage research and reuse protection extends from Britain to other European countries, the United States, Japan and other countries. Countries have also begun to investigate, protect and reuse industrial heritage, and set up professional institutions for industrial heritage. At the third International Congress of Industrial Monuments held in Sweden in 1978, the International Committee for the Protection of Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) was established. TICCIH is an industrial heritage advisory organization of the International Council on Monuments and sites (ICOMOS) and ICOMOS is a subsidiary body of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Subjects and methods: Since the mid-20th century, the study of industrial heritage has officially become a discipline related to the cultural, historical, economic and technological values preserved during the industrial revolution. With the development of China's social economy, in recent years, the research on industrial heritage has gradually become a hot research topic in China. The related research work and content involve many disciplines such as architecture, planning and tourism. By combing and analyzing the existing research results, this paper discusses its research process and characteristics, and discusses the development trend of industrial heritage protection and reuse in China.

Study design: Through literature search and statistics under the title of "industrial heritage", 388 literature records and 10 bibliographies were obtained from 2002 to 2010 (including 1 record of 2006 China Industrial Heritage Protection Forum collection. Statistics show that since 2002, research literature on industrial heritage began to appear in China, and since then, the number of research papers on industrial heritage has been increasing. It shows that the research on industrial heritage protection has been recognized by domestic academic circles and received more attention. With the attention of more and more

scholars, industrial heritage research in 2006, the first China Industrial Heritage Protection Forum was held in Wuxi, which formed the Wuxi proposal, the first charter document for China's industrial heritage protection. In the same year, the State Administration of cultural relics issued the "on strengthening industrial heritage protection". Since 2006, domestic industrial heritage research has received more attention and achieved more research results.

Results: Concept and connotation of industrial heritage. From the foreign interest in industrial technology products to the final definition of industrial heritage formed by TICCIH, it can be found that "industrial heritage" is a broad concept. The protection and reuse of industrial heritage is not limited to material space, but also applicable to early industrial and handicraft technologies, process processes and various technical products. Only based on the correct understanding and grasp of the concept and connotation of industrial heritage can we promote the further development of industrial heritage research.

Conclusions: China's industrial heritage research started relatively late, only 10 years from the beginning to now. However, at present, the industrial heritage research has attracted the attention of different scientists, trying to carry out relevant interpretation and research from the perspective of the discipline itself. On the basis of reference, further research is carried out according to the development characteristics of industrial heritage research at home and abroad. While fully clarifying the definition, research methods, research characteristics and research purposes of industrial heritage, it is necessary to expand our horizons, understand the international research methods and ideas on interdisciplinary issues in the field of industrial heritage, care about how to develop and improve the industrial heritage research theory suitable for China's development status, promote it to solve the practical problems between social development and industrial heritage protection. While paying attention to the transformation of theory and practice, we should pay more attention to how to fully study the social, cultural, historical and technological values contained in industrial heritage, and actively make use of its potential economic value.

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ANALYSIS OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL GUIDING ROLE OF TEACHING EVALUATION SYSTEM IN COLLEGE MATHEMATICS TEACHING

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Background: Since the middle of the last century, mathematics has played a very important role in promoting scientific and technological progress and social development. As a basic science discipline, its results have become an important foundation for the development of the high-tech era, and the development of mathematics has also provided strong support for the development of other scientific disciplines. It is precisely because of the current changes in the scientific status of mathematics and the high integration of mathematics and modern high technology that higher education needs to improve students' mathematics quality. In addition to strengthening the teaching of mathematics theory, it also pays attention to the cultivation of students' mathematics application ability. This has become the main direction of higher mathematics teaching reform and also an important content of the new world higher education goal. In addition, the teaching evaluation system with the guarantee of teaching quality in colleges and universities as the main teaching quality has a very important guiding role in the process of mathematics teaching.

Study design: Based on a brief introduction to the concept of teaching evaluation, mathematics teaching goals and evaluation basis, this article focuses on the evaluation methods and evaluation systems of mathematics teaching in my country's colleges and universities. And on this basis, it puts forward the specific guiding role of the teaching evaluation system on mathematics teaching in colleges and universities. Therefore, it is hoped that this discussion can provide a certain reference value for the research and practical exploration of mathematics teaching in colleges and universities in our country.

Subjects and methods: The purpose of teaching evaluation is to fully understand the process of students' learning mathematics and to improve teachers' teaching methods while encouraging students to learn. In general, the evaluation of mathematics teaching objectives can be analyzed from the following two aspects: Only by combining the evaluation and the teaching process can we establish the whole process in control mechanism, and for the whole process in teaching, that is, feedback correction, guidance and incentive. Therefore, the author thinks that the evaluation of college mathematics teaching is the superposition effect of diagnostic evaluation, formative evaluation and summarize evaluation. As shown in Figure 1.