

Use constructivism theory to guide the adjustment of students' cognitive structure and consciously realize psychological construction. The first to put forward the theory of constructivism was the famous Swiss psychologist, Piaget. He believes that the individual cognitive structure is constantly developing through assimilation and adaptation to adapt to the new environment. In the process of college English teaching, the application of constructivism theory can give students more scientific theoretical guidance and help them adjust their cognitive structure in order to better improve their learning effect.

Conclusions: Although the reform of college English teaching in colleges and universities has a long way to go, cultivating a harmonious relationship between teachers and students, using constructivism theory to guide the adjustment of students' cognitive structure and adopting diversified teaching forms will help to complete the early psychological construction under the reform mode of college English teaching in colleges and universities, and will ultimately establish an efficient and the practical new college English teaching model plays a cornerstone role.

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MENTAL COMPOSITION AND MORAL BASIS OF CHINA'S INTERNATIONAL LAW

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Background: China's position in international relations is becoming more and more important. How to treat international law and how to treat international law has attracted more and more attention. At this time, judging the basic expression of China's attitude towards international law and exploring the main factors shaping China's attitude towards international law have not only the theoretical significance of cultural deconstruction, but also the practical significance of practical analysis and guidance.

Objective: China's concept of international law is the psychological mapping of the actors' own situation and the international social environment in international relations. It is the result of the joint action of the international political structure, the situation of international law and China's own situation. It is manifested in the theoretical research and practical links of China's international law, and finally forms psychological cognition and judgment. China holds a respectful attitude towards international law, which is jointly determined by the great power of international law itself and China's backward economic, political and cultural environment in modern times. It is specifically reflected in the negative feedback of international law to China and the lack of China's knowledge and ability of international law. It is expected that to strengthen China's position on international law, enhance China's enthusiasm in participating in international legislation, supervising the implementation of international law and international justice, we must improve the mentality of international law. The way is to strengthen China's accumulation of international legal knowledge and increase its own legal participation and application ability.

Subjects and methods: Analysis of external environmental factors of China's international law mentality. (1) The essence of power under the justice of international law in the 19th century, with the capitalist revolution in many countries in Europe and America in the 18th century, a more appropriate political coordination mechanism and a stable peace situation have gradually formed. (2) The world war has promoted the decline and rebirth of international law. After the end of World War I, an idealistic international relationship was widely respected. It advocated promoting national self-determination, abolishing secret diplomacy, establishing international organizations and building collective security. (3) Great power politics in global governance in the late cold war. In the second half of the 20th century, the relationship between the economic development of all countries in the world is becoming closer and closer.

The self-transformation factors of China's international law mentality. (1) Chinese traditional legal mentality. Under the environment of Chinese traditional culture, it is difficult to cultivate people's belief and trust in law. (2) China's study and judgment of international law in the late Qing Dynasty and the early Republic of China. In the late Qing Dynasty and the early Republic of China, the introduction of western culture set off a wave of international law research. (3) China's international law dilemma during and after the cold war. With the implementation of reform and opening up, China's participation in international legal exchanges has become more and more frequent, which has improved this situation, but the generation of research talents has had an impact on China's international law research.

Results: The moral origin of international law can be traced back to the theory of natural law, which is “the minimum content of natural law”. The so-called natural law is the rational principle of all natural things, that is, the moral law. Aristotle of ancient Greece believed that natural law was equal to human nature, that is, a nature of “non static and internal tendency to seek self-preservation and satisfaction”. He declared that “man is the best animal when he reaches the perfect state, but once he is divorced from law and justice, he is the worst animal.” later stoic scholars further developed it and believed that reason, as a universal force throughout the universe, is the basis of law and justice. In human society, there is a real law that constitutes the “constitution of world countries”, that is, the rationality of justice. In short, the theory of natural law attributes the legal effect of the international community to “natural rationality”, which can never be violated. This natural rationality is often called “legal conscience”, “concept of justice” or “supreme norm”.

Conclusions: China’s international law mentality is fundamentally composed of two aspects: one is the material aspect; The other is culture. The core variables of the former are China’s political and economic status and the pattern of international relations; The core variable of the latter is China’s legal concept. On the one hand, the pattern of international relations determines the position of international law in international relations. On the other hand, it interacts with China’s political and economic situation and determines China’s international status. China’s international status, the function of international law and China’s knowledge and ability of international law jointly determine the objective impact of international law on China. This impact is fed back to China’s knowledge and ability of international law, which jointly constructs China’s international law mentality.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS IN THE PROCESS OF APPRECIATING CALLIGRAPHY

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Background: At present, foreign research on the aesthetics of Chinese calligraphy art is basically blank, while domestic researches on the aesthetics of calligraphy art mainly focus on calligraphy works and individual calligraphers, focusing on describing the essence, source, and characteristics of the aesthetics of calligraphy works, while the aesthetic objects mental activity seems to be weak. Through the empirical research on aesthetic appreciation of art abroad, we mainly focus on the fields of Western painting and Western music. There are few studies on the aesthetic appreciation of Chinese calligraphy art, but the domestic research on the aesthetic appreciation of calligraphy art is the focus. Mainly the treatment of calligraphy, the aesthetics of the work, the essence and source of the aesthetics of calligraphy art works. So far, exploring the objective evidence of the psychological activities of the aesthetic subject does not help to objectively understand the general laws of calligraphy aesthetics, nor does it help calligraphy. Aesthetics and calligraphy aesthetics do not contribute to the scientific process of calligraphy art. Therefore, this research draws on the discoveries of other foreign artistic cognitions, studies the psychological mechanism of the appreciation of calligraphy works, and explores the process of the two core aspects of the content and style of calligraphy works.

Study design: On the basis of consulting a large number of relevant references, this article combines the necessity of entering the classroom of calligraphy in colleges and universities, the overview of calligraphy appreciation and the steps of calligraphy appreciation, and conducts a questionnaire survey among the students of a certain college in this province to understand how the college students are in the process of appreciating calligraphy works.

Subjects and methods: This article select students from three classes in a certain university as the research object to conduct a questionnaire survey on the psychological activities. The survey results show that the psychological activities of college students are divided into three processes, namely attention and feeling, association and imagination, and understanding and emotion.

Results: In the current evolution of science and technology, the art of calligraphy not only has not withdrawn from the stage of history, but needs more attention. Through calligraphy education, we have not only inherited different Chinese cultures, but also shouldered the historical responsibility of China’s rise and fall. In the wonderful world of different historical periods, the function of social application determines the essence and development direction of calligraphy art. Especially after entering the new century, the standardization and specialization of calligraphy education brook no delay.

Overview of calligraphy appreciation. It is generally believed that the beauty of calligraphy includes two