

problems, and puts forward feasible suggestions to encourage them to correctly view the differences in spoken English, thus helping them to continuously improve their English expression ability.

Table 1. Statistics of students' English slip-up errors

-	Number of people	Percentage (%)	Average score
Spelling mistakes of words	125	22.05	59.46
Statement is not fluent	338	59.61	77.45
The expression of opinions is unclear	104	18.34	68.45

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STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPING LEARNING ADAPTABILITY SCALE FOR HIGHER VOCATIONAL STUDENTS WITH MILD COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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Background: Mild cognitive impairment itself refers to mild cognitive impairment and memory impairment that will not seriously interfere with life and social ability. Most of these clinical symptoms occur between mild dementia and normal aging, and age is an important influencing factor. However, with the high development of modern society and the increasing pressure of urban life, the symptoms of mild cognitive impairment are gradually spreading to middle-aged and young people. As an important group about to enter the society and workplace, higher vocational students are under various pressures such as life and employment. Under these pressures, higher vocational students are very easy to produce various bad emotions such as anxiety, depression and anxiety. These bad emotions will have a strong impact on people's memory function and cognitive function, and even cause damage. Traditional mild cognitive impairment is often caused by vascular disease, degenerative symptoms, metabolic symptoms, mental disorders, and trauma incentives. But the fast pace of life and unhealthy eating habits of young and middle-aged make hypertension, hyperglycemia and other diseases become more frequent and premature, which may increase the incidence rate of mild cognitive impairment. Once middle-aged and young students, especially higher vocational students, suffer from mild cognitive impairment, it must be a heavier economic and psychological burden for families than for the elderly.

Mild cognitive impairment will eventually evolve into four results: the beginning of recovery of cognitive level, stability, mild cognitive impairment, cognitive decline and development of dementia symptoms, and death. It can be seen that mild cognitive impairment itself is an intermediate state of disease development, and there is room for improvement or even recovery. Early intervention for patients with mild cognitive impairment can delay or even prevent the further development of the disease to a great extent. The organ reserve function of higher vocational students is more perfect than that of the elderly, social activities are richer, they have higher drug sensitivity, and there are fewer basic diseases. These positive factors greatly increase the possibility of curing mild cognitive impairment. Therefore, active early intervention and disease development intervention for patients with mild cognitive impairment in higher vocational students are of great significance for family and society. The mild cognitive impairment will eventually evolve into four results: the beginning of recovery of cognitive level, stability, mild cognitive impairment, cognitive decline and development of dementia symptoms, and death. It can be seen that mild cognitive impairment itself is an intermediate state of disease development, and there is room for improvement or even recovery. Through early intervention for patients with mild cognitive impairment, the further development of the disease can be delayed or even organized to a great extent. The organ reserve function of higher vocational students is more perfect than that of the elderly, social activities are richer, they have higher drug sensitivity, and there are fewer basic diseases. These positive factors greatly increase the possibility of curing mild cognitive impairment. Therefore, active early intervention and disease development intervention for patients with mild cognitive impairment in higher vocational students are of great significance for family and society.

Objective: For patients with mild cognitive impairment in higher vocational students, early intervention and development intervention can have an important impact on the delay and even cure of the disease. According to the symptom characteristics of mild cognitive impairment, this study studies the patients with mild cognitive impairment of higher vocational students from the perspective of learning adaptability, and measures the adaptability of patients to all aspects of daily life through the preparation of learning

adaptability scale, so as to provide patient data basis for early intervention and development intervention of mild cognitive impairment.

Subjects and methods: This study adopts the methods of literature retrieval and data analysis to collect the theoretical data and past patient characteristic data in related fields, so as to provide a basis for further research. Then, the learning adaptability scale for patients with mild cognitive impairment is compiled from multiple dimensions by factor analysis, and the prepared questionnaire is distributed and collected to verify whether the learning adaptability scale is effective.

Study design: In this study, 150 questionnaires were distributed to higher vocational students with mild cognitive impairment, and 137 were successfully recovered. In the questionnaire survey, patients will check the questionnaire according to their actual situation, and the questionnaire data will be counted by five-level scoring method.

Methods: The learning adaptability scale of higher vocational students with mild cognitive impairment was analyzed by Excel software.

Results: Analyzing the condition of patients with mild cognitive impairment of higher vocational students by learning adaptability scale can play an important role in early condition intervention, patient life improvement and so on. In the survey results of this study, five levels from 0 to 4 are used to quantify the impact of specific factors.

Table 1. Influence degree of patient adaptability

Factor	Self-adaptation	Interpersonal adaptation	Learning adaptation	Environmental adaptation	Life adaptation
Resident	4	3	4	2	3

Conclusions: Compared with the elderly patients with mild cognitive impairment, the patients with mild cognitive impairment of higher vocational students have better physical foundation and more social activities. Active intervention on the patients with mild cognitive impairment of higher vocational students has a significant impact on the delay and rehabilitation of the disease. Testing the adaptability of patients in all aspects through the learning adaptability scale can provide sufficient patient data for disease intervention, so as to help patients recover their living ability and learning ability from different dimensions, and provide a stable basis for patients' long-term rehabilitation program. Compared with the elderly patients with mild cognitive impairment, the patients with mild cognitive impairment of higher vocational students have better physical foundation and social activities. Active intervention on the patients with mild cognitive impairment of higher vocational students has a significant impact on the delay and rehabilitation of the disease. Testing the adaptability of patients in all aspects through the learning adaptability scale can provide sufficient patient data support for disease intervention, help patients recover their living ability and learning ability from different dimensions, and provide a stable basis for patients' long-term rehabilitation program.

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STUDY ON THE CORRELATION BETWEEN DECISION-MAKING BEHAVIOR AND WILL DISORDER OF ART AUCTION PARTICIPANTS

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Background: With the progress of society, the development of economy and the improvement of life quality, people pay more and more attention to the pursuit of spiritual level. Therefore, the art market has also made great progress. Art is a special commodity, which is the crystallization of the combination of the wisdom and labor of art creators. Like ordinary commodities, works of art have two basic attributes, namely use value and value. The difference between works of art and ordinary commodities is that the use value of works of art is not related to the material level, but to the spiritual level. The emergence of works of art is to meet people's aesthetic and spiritual needs. Therefore, the value and use value of works of art fluctuate greatly, which is mainly affected by people's subjective factors. In addition, some special works of art are of great value, such as famous paintings and antiques, which are difficult to be traded by conventional trading methods. Therefore, many works of art are traded in the form of auction. The core components of art transaction probably include three levels: art, art collectors and the transaction mechanism connecting art collectors and art creators. The attributes of works of art are the basis for determining the value of works of art, including author, subject matter, composition, color and other factors. Art collectors are participants in