

cognitive impairment.

Research design: Taking principal component analysis as the main research method, and taking the new model of financial and accounting education structure in colleges and universities as intervention measures. 94 students with cognitive impairment were asked to receive a three-month educational intervention. By comparing and analyzing the level of cognitive impairment of students before and after the intervention, we can know the application effect of the new model of financial and accounting education structure in colleges and universities. The MoCA used is mainly to evaluate the functions of cognitive fields such as memory, language and executive function, with a total score of 30 points. If the student's MoCA evaluation score is not less than 26 points, it indicates that he does not have cognitive impairment.

Methods: SPSS24.0 and Excel software sort out and analyze the obtained data information.

Results: Table 1 shows the application effect of the new model of financial and accounting education structure in colleges and universities, which is specifically reflected in the change of students' cognitive impairment level. According to Table 1, before the implementation of the new model of financial and accounting education structure in colleges and universities, students' cognitive impairment symptoms were more serious and their MoCA score was low. After the implementation of this model, the MoCA score of the tested students increased significantly.

Table 1. The impact of the new model of financial and accounting education structure in colleges and universities on the level of students' cognitive impairment

Evaluation time	Before intervention	One month intervention	After 2 months intervention	After 3 months of intervention
MoCA score	12.34±1.25	14.78±1.07*	21.85±1.13*	28.59±1.02*

Note: Compared with that before implementation, * $P < 0.05$.

Conclusions: Cognitive impairment has a great negative impact on students majoring in finance and accounting. After analyzing the performance of students' cognitive impairment, the proposed new model of college finance and accounting education structure can significantly improve students' cognitive impairment and ensure the learning effect of accounting courses on the basis of alleviating their cognitive impairment.

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COOPERATIVE EDUCATION STRATEGY OF TRACK AND FIELD TEACHING IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND ITS IMPACT ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' PSYCHOLOGICAL ANXIETY

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Background: In the current environment of increasing social competition, anxiety has become a common negative emotion. College students are in an important turning stage of life, and their social role and psychological maturity will change to a certain extent. When they face various external pressure sources, they are likely to have different degrees of psychological anxiety. The causes of college students' psychological anxiety have a certain diversity, mainly covering six levels: Freshman anxiety, academic and examination anxiety, employment anxiety and interpersonal anxiety. The so-called freshman anxiety mainly refers to that when most college students enter the university campus, they are difficult to adapt to the forced and independent environment. When they bear heavy academic tasks, they also need to deal with their daily life independently. The change of the external environment and the transformation of their own roles make college students show some weakness in coping, which leads to freshman anxiety. Academic and exam anxiety refers to that college students will show some tension or worry in the face of credit requirements when facing the knowledge difficulty that is completely different from that of high school courses. They are too worried that they will not be able to successfully pass the exam and obtain the corresponding credits, and then lose their confidence and toughness in taking the exam, and finally face the college exam and daily learning with a negative attitude. Employment anxiety usually appears near graduation. In the process of job hunting in many job fairs, written tests and interviews, college students may encounter blows such as rejection of resumes and failure of interviews. With the extension of the job-hunting period, college students' job-hunting confidence will gradually weaken and eventually produce

employment anxiety. Interpersonal anxiety refers to that when facing classmates or roommates from all over the world, college students often fail to properly deal with interpersonal relationships or even give up making friends due to their introverted and shy personality and differences in personal living habits. College students with psychological anxiety will be negatively affected in their normal learning activities and daily life, which will greatly hinder their all-round development.

The cooperative education strategy of track and field teaching in colleges and universities refers to the integration of physical education curriculum into the comprehensive promotion of moral education curriculum. Although the teaching of track and field specialty is a physical education discipline, there are moral education materials integrating richness and diversity in its subject knowledge and skills. Using track and field teaching in colleges and universities to implement collaborative education strategy can effectively cultivate college students' moral ideas, emotional attitudes and values on the basis of improving their physical quality. The integration of track and field teaching and moral education can promote the all-round development of college students. When the cooperative education strategy shows a certain implementation effect, the ideological and moral and mental health level of college students will be improved, and their psychological anxiety will be effectively alleviated.

Objective: To explore the implementation path of collaborative education strategy of track and field teaching in colleges and universities, and its impact on college students' psychological anxiety. The purpose of the research is to ensure the application effect of collaborative education strategy of track and field teaching and promote the alleviation of college students' psychological anxiety.

Research objects and methods: Through the random number table method, 145 college students with psychological anxiety were selected as the research objects. Hamilton Anxiety Scale (HAMA) and Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) were used to evaluate the anxiety of college students.

Research design: Before and after the implementation of collaborative education strategy in track and field teaching in colleges and universities, HAMA and BAI were used to evaluate the psychological anxiety of 145 college students. HAMA adopts grade 5 evaluation standard, from 0 to 4, indicating asymptomatic, mild, moderate, severe and extremely severe. It is mainly divided into 14 evaluation items, including anxiety, fear, tension, cognitive function, etc. HAMA's score threshold for judging whether there is psychological anxiety is 14 points. If it is greater than 14 points, it indicates that the subject is accompanied by anxiety.

Methods: Factor analysis is used to evaluate the influence of collaborative education strategy of track and field teaching in colleges and universities on college students' psychological anxiety. The HAMA and Bai data were statistically analyzed by MATLAB software. All measurement data were expressed in the form of mean \pm standard deviation, and $P < 0.05$ was taken as the standard with statistical significance.

Results: Before and after the implementation of the collaborative education strategy for track and field teaching in colleges and universities, the psychological anxiety scores of college students are shown in Table 1. According to Table 1, compared with that before the implementation, the HAMA score and BAI score at different time nodes after the implementation showed different degrees of reduction, and the psychological anxiety of college students was significantly alleviated, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$).

Table 1. Evaluation results of psychological anxiety at different time nodes before and after the implementation of collaborative education strategy for track and field teaching in colleges and universities

Evaluation time	HAMA score	BAI score
Before implementation	28.17 \pm 1.04	35.66 \pm 1.27
1 week after implementation	26.35 \pm 1.13*	31.73 \pm 1.09*
1 month after implementation	12.44 \pm 1.07*	22.58 \pm 1.15*
3 months after implementation	6.52 \pm 1.05*	15.49 \pm 1.12*

Note: Compared with that before implementation, * $P < 0.05$.

Conclusions: The collaborative education strategy of track and field teaching in colleges and universities has a good implementation effect. After the implementation of this strategy, the HAMA score and Bai score of college students are reduced to varying degrees. Three months after the implementation, the results of HAMA score and Bai score of college students show that they are not accompanied by psychological anxiety, which shows that the collaborative education strategy of track and field teaching in colleges and universities can effectively alleviate the psychological anxiety of college students.

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THE INFLUENCE MECHANISM OF URBAN PARK GREEN SPACE ON PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND MENTAL HEALTH OF THE ELDERLY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF CONFIGURATION

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Background: In the environment of increasing global aging, China has entered an aging society. It is very important to focus on the physical and mental health of the elderly, which has profound social and economic significance. After entering the old age, people's physiology and psychology will change significantly. The physical activity and mental health level of the elderly are very vulnerable to various external factors. Physical activity and psychological activity will have a certain impact on the neuroendocrine and immune system function of the elderly, and then increase or reduce the risk of self-infection. From the perspective of physiological changes, once entering the old age, the internal and external characteristics of the elderly will show certain aging changes, and their brain nervous system will produce degenerative changes. For the elderly, the nerve cells in the brain and cerebellum are greatly reduced. Compared with the middle-aged, the weight of the brain is reduced by about 20%, which leads to the reduction of blood flow to various tissues and organs of the whole body, resulting in the reduction of the working efficiency of the circulatory system, digestive system and respiratory system. Under the effect of brain tonifying aging, the elderly usually has the phenomenon of reduced response function and psychological decline. From the perspective of psychological changes, the sensory ability of the elderly has decreased, mainly manifested in the weakening of vision, and they are very prone to various eye diseases. Hearing loss and communication difficulties. Decreased taste and smell, etc. Compared with the younger, the resilience and overall health of the elderly showed a significant downward trend, and the incidence rate of certain serious diseases increased in the old age. Under this influence, the psychological state of the elderly is prone to complex and negative changes, such as depression, Alzheimer's disease and so on. Relevant research shows that the occurrence and development of nearly half of the common diseases in the elderly are closely related to their psychological and behavioral factors.

Both configuration perspective and Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) are based on overall and system analysis logic. The perspective of configuration analysis originates from the system thought. In the system thought, organization is defined as a complex system. Its attributes are interrelated and combined in a complex and integrated way. The organizational attributes complement and enhance each other, even cause and affect each other. Each element plays a role in an overall configuration. From the perspective of configuration, there is a relationship between elements and the whole between the planning and construction of urban park green space. Each element affects each other and ultimately acts on the whole. Urban Park green space is an important place to shape the daily healthy lifestyle and social communication activities of the elderly. Its good space quality plays a vital role in the use efficiency of outdoor public space, the behavior choice of the elderly and even their physical and mental health. The growth of age means that the elderly has lost their mobility and control over the surrounding environment. Therefore, the traffic convenience, sanitary conditions and beauty of the community location and the surrounding environment will directly affect the frequency of outdoor activities and the satisfaction of daily life of the elderly, and then have different effects on their physical activities and mental health.

Objective: In the process of human natural aging, it is usually accompanied by the occurrence and development of various diseases. Under the condition that the physical function of the elderly allows, moderate physical exercise will help to maintain the quality of life and physical state of the elderly and maintain a good state of mental health. The research will explore the impact mechanism of urban park green space on the physical activity and mental health of the elderly from the perspective of configuration, in order to improve the mental health level of the elderly.

Research objects and methods: 24 elderly people were randomly selected from two urban parks and greenbelts, a total of 48 research objects. Multiple linear regression model was used to explore the construction and quality of urban park green space, the time and frequency of physical activity, mental health and stress level of the elderly.