

methods according to the feedback, and then send them to experts again to seek feedback. The feedback cycle will not stop until the expert group reaches an agreement. In addition, the degree of impact is divided into five categories: no impact, slight impact, medium impact, obvious impact and full impact.

Results: After the experiment, the opinions of the statistical expert group are shown in Table 1. Note that since there are few members of the expert group selected in this study, the distribution of opinions of the expert group is not in the form of percentage, but in the form of the number of people.

Table 1. Feedback of the expert group on the impact of various ways of integrating graphical elements into traditional landscape painting on stimulating the positive psychology of the audience

| Proposal | No effect | Slight impact | Medium impact | Obvious influence | Full impact |
|--|-----------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Graphic the main part of the painting | 0 | 6 | 15 | 8 | 1 |
| Graphic the minor part of the painting | 6 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 2 |
| Graphic characters in painting | 3 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 1 |
| Add graphical elements to enhance the sense of spatial hierarchy | 1 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 6 |

The values in the columns in Table 1 mean the number of people who believe that the impact of a proposal on stimulating the positive psychology of traditional landscape painting is the corresponding level. The consultation results show that the expert group believes that the strategy of “adding graphical elements to enhance the sense of spatial hierarchy” has the greatest impact on stimulating the positive psychology of the audience, followed by “graphing the main part of the painting” and “graphing the secondary part of the painting”. The application method with the lowest impact is “graphing the text in the painting”. The number of people who believe that the impact level of these suggestions is above the “general impact” are 17, 9, 7 and 4 respectively.

Conclusions: Among the various schools of traditional landscape painting innovation, one school pays more attention, that is to integrate the western modern graphical elements into the traditional landscape painting, so that the traditional landscape painting has more levels of appreciation artistic conception. From the perspective of the aesthetic methods of landscape painting, the experts are invited to analyze the potential changes of landscape painting from the perspective of the aesthetic methods of landscape painting and the aesthetic methods of landscape painting, and put forward some suggestions from the perspective of the aesthetic methods of landscape painting. The results of consulting experts show that the expert group believes that the strategy of “adding graphical elements to enhance the sense of spatial hierarchy” has the greatest impact on stimulating the positive psychology of the audience, followed by “graphing the main part of the painting” and “graphing the secondary part of the painting”. The application method with the lowest impact is “graphing the text in the painting”, is because “adding graphical elements to enhance the sense of spatial hierarchy” can make the artistic conception of traditional landscape painting more far-reaching, the picture contains richer elements after human brain processing, and it is easier for people to produce emotions such as comfort, tranquility and joy, so as to drive the viewer’s positive psychology.

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RULES OF COMPANY LAW ON EQUITY TRANSFER OF LIMITED COMPANIES: THE IMPACT OF LEGISLATIVE EXPRESSION AND JUDICIAL APPLICATION ON SHAREHOLDERS WITH COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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Background: Cognitive impairment is a kind of mental disease that leads to the dysfunction of individual memory and learning due to the abnormality of high-level brain activities related to human learning, memory and thinking. People with cognitive impairment are often accompanied by pathological symptoms such as aphasia, apraxia and agnosia. In principle, the normal operation of the cerebral cortex is the basis

for human cognitive ability. Any factor that will cause the abnormal operation of the cerebral cortex may lead to cognitive impairment. There are three main methods for clinical treatment of cognitive impairment: drug treatment, non-drug treatment and surgical treatment. At present, the most commonly used treatment method is drug treatment. Generally, surgical treatment is only used for individuals with particularly serious symptoms.

At present, the provisions on equity transfer in China's company law are too rigid to meet the needs of judicial cases, which has a certain hindering effect on enterprise shareholders to carry out equity transfer affairs, especially for shareholders with different degrees of cognitive impairment, the obscure equity transfer system in the company law will greatly affect their transfer or acceptance of transferred shares. Therefore, under the condition of analyzing the cognitive impairment psychology of shareholders, this study explores ways to reduce their losses in the process of equity transfer or increase the income of equity transfer.

Objective: To analyze the income of shareholders with cognitive impairment in the process of equity transfer in China in recent years, so as to put forward countermeasures to reduce their losses in combination with the company law and the psychological characteristics of shareholders with cognitive impairment, hoping to make some contributions to protecting the legitimate rights and interests of these shareholders.

Objects and methods: Purchase the data of equity transfer judicial cases in China in recent 10 years from a domestic professional data service provider, select the data samples with cognitive impairment in at least one of the plaintiffs and the defendant as the research object, clean the data, and reasonably fill in the missing data. Then, the degree of cognitive impairment of patients is divided into three categories: mild cognitive impairment, moderate cognitive impairment and severe cognitive impairment. The income of shareholders with cognitive impairment in equity transfer cases is "loss greater than 20%", "loss less than 20%", "loss 0%", "income less than 20%", according to the percentage of his equity loss "income greater than 20%" is classified into five categories: serious loss, slight loss, no loss, no income, slight profit and substantial profit. Analyze the profits and losses of shareholders with different degrees of cognitive impairment in the process of equity transfer.

Results: The profits and losses of shareholders with different degrees of cognitive impairment in the process of equity transfer are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Statistics of profits and losses of shareholders with different degrees of cognitive impairment in the process of equity transfer

| Severity of cognitive impairment | Serious loss (%) | Slight loss (%) | No loss, no gain (%) | Slight profit (%) | Substantial profit (%) |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Light | 9.5 | 26.3 | 34.7 | 25.2 | 4.3 |
| Moderate | 18.6 | 39.2 | 24.0 | 13.7 | 4.5 |
| Severe | 27.3 | 41.2 | 19.2 | 9.5 | 2.8 |

The percentage in each cell in Table 1 means the proportion of shareholders with the corresponding level of profit and loss in the process of equity transfer. It can be seen from Table 1 that the higher the severity of cognitive impairment of shareholders, the worse their profit and loss level in the process of equity transfer. Specifically, the proportion of shareholders with mild, moderate and moderate cognitive impairment causing serious losses in equity transfer is 9.5%, 18.6% and 27.3% respectively. According to the research results, analyzing the performance of these shareholders in equity transfer judicial cases, it is found that most of their losses are due to their insufficient understanding of relevant concepts, the forgetting of key information in the process of case handling, and the negative emotions brought by the two.

Conclusions: Cognitive impairment disease will interfere with human thinking activities. In the process of equity transfer, due to the difficulties in the judicial implementation of the relevant provisions of the company law, equity transfer is easy to produce disputes, and shareholders with cognitive impairment are in a weak position in the process of equity transfer. This study collected relevant data and used various methods of data analysis to analyze the relationship between the severity of shareholders' cognitive impairment and their profits and losses in equity transfer judicial cases. The results show that the higher the severity of cognitive impairment, the worse the profit and loss level in the process of equity transfer. According to the research results, analyzing the performance of these shareholders in equity transfer judicial cases, it is found that most of their losses are due to their insufficient understanding of relevant concepts, the forgetting of key information in the process of case handling, and the negative emotions brought by the two. It is expected that some suggestions on the application of the equity Guarantee Law in China should be made to reduce the difficulty of the application of the equity Guarantee Law.

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THE TEACHING MODE OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION DOUBLE HIGH PLAN SPECIALTY GROUP TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE STUDENTS WITH COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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Background: Cognitive impairment is a kind of disease in which thinking lacks internal logical connection, which makes patients unable to understand others' words and deeds smoothly or makes others unable to understand patients' words and deeds. Cognitive impairment is mainly divided into cognitive form disorder and cognitive content disorder. Their main manifestations are slow thinking, too fast-thinking, loose thinking, thinking rupture, thinking interruption, thinking diffusion, irrelevant symbolic thinking, new words and delusions (relationship delusion, victim delusion, exaggeration delusion, jealousy delusion, etc.), obsessive-compulsive concept and overpriced concept.

Vocational education double high plan refers to the plan proposed by the state to build a number of high-quality vocational colleges and high-quality vocational colleges. The professional cluster refers to a professional cluster composed of several disciplines with high similarity in basic or technical practice. Students in the professional cluster can enjoy relevant teaching services and practical teaching support of multiple majors. At present, some vocational schools in China have adopted the method of a professional group to carry out comprehensive training and teaching for students, but there are still many problems in the teaching mode of professional group in some colleges and universities, such as confusion of teaching objectives, too many teaching contents, the great difficulty of students' learning and so on. Partly due to heredity, family education and childhood experience, students with cognitive impairment are more difficult to adapt to this teaching model. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the psychological status and learning needs of students with cognitive impairment in order to improve the actual teaching quality of the vocational education model of professional groups.

Objective: To analyze the current situation of the construction of professional group teaching mode under the double high program of vocational education in China, and analyze the psychological characteristics of students with cognitive impairment under this teaching mode, so as to put forward targeted improvement measures to improve the teaching quality of China's vocational education system and the implementation effect of the double high program.

Objects and methods: Collect and analyze the literature at home and abroad on the impact of cognitive impairment on students' learning process and the domestic double high program of vocational education, confirm the psychological characteristics and emotional situation of students with cognitive impairment in vocational education, so as to design feasible and targeted countermeasures, and then select 35 pedagogical experts and backbone teachers in the vocational education system from home to form an expert group. Send the countermeasures to the members of the expert group for review, ask them to provide feedback, improve the countermeasures according to the feedback and return them to the expert group for review again. When the expert group reaches an agreement, the inquiry is ended. The inquiry also includes the expert group's evaluation of the impact of each strategy on the learning effect of students with cognitive impairment. The impact level is divided into five types: no impact, slight impact, general impact, obvious impact and full impact.

Results: After the opinions of the expert group were unified, the opinions of the statistical expert group are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Statistical results of the opinions of the expert group

| Opinion | No effect | Slight impact | General impact | Obvious influence | Full impact |
|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Teachers with psychological foundation | 1 | 8 | 17 | 7 | 2 |
| Targeted teaching for students with cognitive impairment | 0 | 5 | 8 | 14 | 8 |
| Encourage students with cognitive impairment | 3 | 9 | 13 | 7 | 3 |
| Appropriately increase the teaching time for students with cognitive impairment | 2 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 4 |