

**Figure 1.** Voltage and current waveform comparison

**Conclusions:** Due to the differences in the concept influence of students in the process of growth, they will have different psychological deviation states in the process of receiving ecological civilization education. These psychological deviation states may have an impact on ecological civilization education. This study analyzes the heart rate deviation of students in the process of ecological civilization learning, so as to provide targeted construction basis for the construction of ecological civilization education. The results show that students' psychological cognitive deviation, knowledge and behavior transformation deviation and lack of ecological belonging may lead to students' insufficient psychological acceptance of ecological civilization education and affect the learning effect. Therefore, we should make great efforts to popularize ecological knowledge, give full play to the main channel role of psychological education, strengthen the penetration of the concept of ecological civilization in various professional courses, and strengthen the construction of cognitive situation of ecological civilization from all aspects, so as to provide environmental advantages for students' ecological civilization learning.

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## AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE "FAMILY" CULTURAL EDUCATION MODEL OF THE ACADEMY SYSTEM IN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PLIGHT OF MULTINATIONAL STUDENTS

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**Background:** In international education, cross-cultural psychological adaptation has always been one of the main research topics. In psychology, cross-cultural psychological adaptation refers to the process in which social individuals or social groups reconstruct their psychological cognition in the process of responding to the external needs of the new cultural environment when they reach a new cultural environment. There are only two ways for individuals to adapt to the external environment in a strict psychological way. Ultimately, there are only two ways for individuals to adapt to the external environment, and there is no psychological correct result. Another result is that individuals cannot successfully reconstruct their psychological cognition, resulting in the state of resisting the external social environment for a long time. The individual's good psychological adaptation process will play a positive role in promoting

their mental health. The individual's psychological personalized variables can match the life change time of the external society and the prediction of social support. At the same time, they show a semi-naturalized state in the continuous psychological experience. Individuals who maintain inner resistance to the external social environment will inevitably encounter various difficulties in their daily life because they are difficult to integrate into the local culture. It is easy for multinational students to have similar problems when they study in Chinese universities. Through the "home" cultural education of college system in colleges and universities from the perspective of internationalization, it can help multinational students overcome the period of cross-cultural psychological adaptation from a cultural perspective, solve students' daily learning and life difficulties and mental health needs, and provide multinational students with a good environment to integrate.

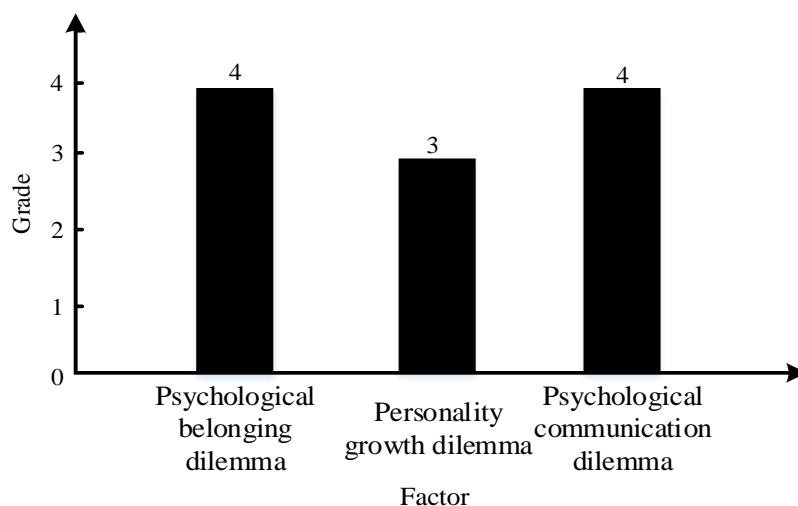
**Objective:** This study analyzes the cross-cultural psychological adaptation difficulties of multinational students, and analyzes the impact of "home" cultural education of college system on the daily learning life and mental health of multinational students from an international perspective, so as to provide mode optimization strategies for the international college system education model.

**Subjects and methods:** This study adopts the K-nearest neighbor algorithm and model building method. In the research process, the K-nearest neighbor algorithm is used for classification. At the same time, the whole person psychological development scale and college system identity scale are compiled, and on this basis, the college system student psychological development model is established. By analyzing the functional relationship of the elements in the model, this paper studies the advantages and disadvantages of the "family" cultural education mode of college system in colleges and universities from the perspective of internationalization.

**Study design:** This study uses the K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm to classify the psychological integration difficulties and cultural integration difficulties faced by multinational students, and combines the psychological difficulties faced by multinational students with the psychological education mode of "home" cultural education mode of college system in colleges and universities, it also puts forward the optimization path and strategy of multinational students' psychological education under the "family" cultural education mode of college system in colleges and universities.

**Methods:** SPSS19.0 was used in this study make statistics on the scores of students' psychological development dimension under the "family" cultural education mode of college system in colleges and universities.

**Results:** The psychological dilemma of multinational students are shown in Figure 1.



**Figure 1.** Degree distribution of psychological distress

Figure 1 from the analysis of three kinds of multinational students' psychological development dilemmas: psychological belonging dilemma, personality growth dilemma and psychological communication dilemma, it can be seen that among the three kinds of multinational students' psychological dilemmas, psychological belonging dilemma and psychological communication dilemma have a relatively large impact on multinational students' psychological development, while personality growth dilemma has a relatively small impact on multinational students' psychological development. The college can help students overcome their psychological difficulties from three aspects.

**Conclusions:** Multinational students often have difficulties in cross-cultural psychological adaptation during their study because of social and cultural differences. By analyzing the psychological adaptation of

multinational students, this study provides mode optimization strategies for the “home” cultural education mode of college system in colleges and universities from the perspectives of moral cultivation, learning motivation, psychological attribution and self-awareness, so as to help multinational students successfully pass the period of cross-cultural psychological adaptation. It provides a solution platform for the learning and living difficulties and psychological confusion caused by cultural differences in the daily life of multinational students, and provides theoretical support for the development of international college system “home” culture of domestic colleges and universities in line with the actual psychological situation of multinational students.

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## THE INFLUENCE OF TRADITIONAL VILLAGE LANDSCAPE DESIGN ON TOURISTS’ TOURISM PSYCHOLOGY UNDER ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

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**Background:** According to the theory of environmental psychology, at the psychological level, human individuals have a great degree of consistency with the environment, that is, human beings require the environment to change due to their own needs, and the environment also has the ability to change human beings. Therefore, the starting point of harmonious coexistence between human and environment is the change of the concept of consistency between human and environment. In modern people’s environmental psychology, this consistency is often ignored because human beings will give priority to their own needs at the level of psychological cognition, such as individual financial needs, physiological preferences, changes in cognitive ability, and even individual needs caused by social factors. In the process of giving priority to needs, human beings subconsciously attribute the environment to constants that are difficult to change at the psychological level, and then ignore its impact on themselves. This misconception is still very common even in modern times. In environmental psychology, the interaction between human and environment is divided into two dimensions, namely, the cognition of interaction and the behavior form of interaction. In the two dimensions, there are two force directions of positive force and negative force respectively. By combining the two dimensions with the forces in two directions, we can get four models of psychological interaction, namely interpretation model Evaluation model, operation model and response model. The cognitive model of individual and the interpretation of the main characteristics of personality. The evaluation model mainly involves personal psychological tendency and attitude towards the environment. The operational model mainly involves the relationship between individual psychological activity space and environmental space. The response model mainly involves the positive or negative psychological perception of individuals in the environment. This study applies the concept of environmental psychology to the landscape design of traditional villages, and analyzes the psychological preferences of tourists in the process of tourism from the perspectives of interpretation, evaluation, operation and response, so as to lay a theoretical foundation for the landscape design of traditional villages and provide an optimized path for the development of traditional rural tourism industry.

**Objective:** This study analyzes the psychological needs of tourists for traditional villages and the psychological changes in the process of playing through environmental psychology, and applies it to the traditional village landscape design of the rural tourism industry to help the rural tourism industry improve the landscape design level and design a traditional village landscape more in line with the psychological needs of tourists.

**Subjects and methods:** This study combines the clustering algorithm with the factor analysis method, extracts the leading factors from the complex and diverse psychological states of tourists, and based on the leading factors, combines the traditional village landscape design with environmental psychology to study in the form of factor analysis.

**Study design:** This study uses the clustering algorithm to cluster the tourists’ personal psychological preferences in the traditional village tour, and finally forms several psychological preference classifications that dominate the tourists’ tour experience. On this basis, the elements of tourists’ psychological