

and after intervention. Compared with before the intervention, after the implementation of the innovative development model of cultural tourism industry, the clinical symptoms of patients with affective disorder were significantly improved, and there was significant difference before and after the intervention ($P < 0.05$).

Table 1. Improvement of clinical symptoms of patients with affective disorder before and after intervention ($n=300$)

Group	SAS score		BMRS score	
	Before intervention	After intervention	Before intervention	After intervention
Observation group ($n=150$)	71.38±5.94	52.46±4.54*	25.15±4.68	10.53±2.83*
Control group ($n=150$)	71.24±5.41	59.51±4.58*	25.25±4.12	14.78±3.83*
<i>t</i>	0.110	6.892	0.112	6.237
<i>P</i>	0.913	<0.001	0.911	<0.001

Note: Compared with the same group before intervention, * $P < 0.05$

Conclusions: In order to alleviate the clinical symptoms of patients with affective disorder, this paper constructs an innovative development intervention treatment model of cultural tourism industry based on the rich cultural tourism resources in Henan Province. The results show that compared with before the intervention, the clinical symptoms of patients with affective disorder have been significantly improved after the implementation of the innovative development model of cultural tourism industry. Therefore, it can be said that the innovative development intervention treatment model of tourism industry has high theoretical and practical value.

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RESEARCH ON THE INFLUENCE OF TABLE TENNIS TEACHING BASED ON “MICRO EDUCATION MODEL” ON COLLEGE STUDENTS’ MEMORY IMPAIRMENT

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Background: Memory is the reproduction of past experiences and events by the human brain, including the process of memory, maintenance, recall and cognition (reproduction). In this process, things are classified, summarized, compared and connected. Therefore, memory is the reproduction of past experience by the human brain after processing, so there are partial or complete distortions or errors. In clinical work, according to the length of recall time, memory can be divided into the following three types: immediate memory: refers to the memory of things that can only last less than 1 minute, which is usually easy to forget. Recent memory: the memory of things ranges from a few minutes to a few days. Remote memory: memory from months to years ago. Clinical symptoms of memory impairment: (1) Memory hyperactivity, the association of patients with mild mania, which is common in clinic, accelerates, “never forget”, and they can recall the details of the past that they can’t recall at ordinary times. Patients with depression have a similar situation, mainly in the fresh memory of small mistakes in the past. The above phenomenon disappears after remission. (2) Memory loss is a comprehensive functional decline in the process of memory. It is most common in patients with brain organic mental disorders such as dementia and normal elderly. (3) Amnesia cannot recall an event or an experience. It is called memory blank and can retain recognition function. It is divided into anterograde forgetting, retrograde forgetting, progressive forgetting and psychogenic forgetting. The first two types are mainly seen in brain injury, and progressive amnesia is mainly seen in dementia. Psychogenic amnesia has the characteristics of selective amnesia, that is, forgotten things are selectively limited to painful experiences or things that may cause psychological

pain. It often occurs after major psychological stress, such as separation disorder, acute stress disorder and so on. (4) Paraplegia is a memory error. When patients recall the events they experienced, their memory of the place is wrong or confused, especially the memory of time. For example, they recall the events that occurred in this period of time as those that occurred in another period of time. (5) Fiction is also a memory error. The patient forgets a personal experience and replaces it with a completely fictional story. Then they firmly believe that most of what some patients say is a remnant of past memory. They are connected under the guidance of the questioner, which is rich, vivid and absurd, but they forget this in an instant. This is clinically called virtual conversation, which is more common in brain organic mental disorders, such as dementia and chronic alcoholic psychosis. (6) Latent memory, also known as distorted memory, patients recall other people's experiences and what they see and hear in their own personal experiences, or their real experiences as what they see and hear in others. At present, there is no standardized treatment for memory disorders, so we need to actively explore effective treatment.

Micro education model originated in the United States. The micro education mode is based on the theoretical system of the combination of teaching, audio-visual and technology, and takes the effective control of teaching practice as the core concept. It pays attention to details, role-playing and practical training of technical skills. This is a seemingly small but effective teaching model. Table tennis is China's national ball and plays an important role in various sports. Therefore, table tennis has also become one of the main physical education courses offered by Chinese schools. Although table tennis is small, it is a high-intensity competitive sport integrating collective ability, technology and wisdom. Table tennis teaching mostly still adopts traditional teaching methods. The teaching concept is old, the teaching mode is rigid, and the teaching form is single. The micro teaching mode is introduced into table tennis teaching to improve the effect of table tennis classroom teaching. This paper analyzes the implementation process of micro teaching mode and defines it as five links: investigating learning needs, making teaching plans, designing teaching content, teaching practice and feedback teaching evaluation. At the same time, this paper constructs the table tennis teaching framework based on micro education mode, and analyzes the impact of table tennis teaching mode based on micro education on college students' memory impairment.

Objective: In order to effectively improve the memory impairment of college students, this paper constructs a table tennis teaching mode based on micro education mode, so as to ensure the normal life and normal learning of college students.

Subjects and methods: 300 college students were randomly divided into control group and experimental group, with 150 students in each group. The higher the score of the scale, the more serious the problem of memory impairment of college students. The control group adopted conventional teaching methods, and the experimental group adopted the table tennis teaching mode based on micro education. The improvement of memory impairment of college students in the two groups was compared and analyzed.

Methods: Use Excel software and SPSS22.0 software for data statistics and analysis.

Results: Table 1 shows the improvement of memory impairment in the two groups of college students. As shown in Table 1, compared with the control group, the experimental group that implemented the table tennis teaching mode based on micro education improved the memory impairment of college students more significantly, and there was significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.05$).

Table 1. The improvement of memory impairment of college students in the two groups ($n=300$)

Project	Control group ($n=150$)	Experience group ($n=150$)	P
Judgment problem	3.44	1.01	<0.05
Decreased interest	2.26	1.10	<0.05
Do one thing over and over again	2.18	1.15	<0.05
Learning difficulties	3.63	1.12	<0.05
It's hard to remember the month and year	2.59	1.03	<0.05
Difficult to handle personal affairs	3.39	1.01	<0.05
Can't remember the agreement with others	3.44	1.10	<0.05
Problems with thinking ability	2.26	1.15	<0.05

Conclusions: In order to effectively improve the memory impairment of college students, this paper constructs a table tennis teaching model based on micro education model. The results show that compared with the control group, the experimental group implementing the table tennis teaching mode based on micro education improves the memory impairment of college students more significantly. This shows that the table tennis teaching mode based on micro education can effectively improve the memory impairment of college students, so as to comprehensively ensure the normal learning and normal life of college

students.

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A STUDY ON THE INDUCING EFFECT OF ENGLISH VOCABULARY TEACHING ON STUDENTS' COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

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Background: As a psychological mechanism based on human behavior, the core problem of psychological cognition is the internal psychological process between input and output. The main feature of psychological cognition is to emphasize the role of knowledge, which is the main factor determining human behavior. Cognitive psychologists' study internal mechanisms and processes that cannot be observed, such as memory processing, storage, retrieval and memory changes. From the perspective of information processing, the research on cognitive process is the mainstream of modern cognitive psychology. It can be said that cognitive psychology is equal to information processing psychology. It regards people as an information processing system, and holds that cognition is information processing, including the whole process of encoding, storing and extracting sensory input. According to this view, cognition can be divided into a series of stages, each stage is a unit that performs specific operations on input information, and response is the product of this series of stages and operations. The various components of the information processing system are interrelated to some extent. With the development of cognitive psychology, sequential processing is increasingly challenged by parallel processing theory and cognitive neuropsychology. It can be said that cognitive psychology is a psychology that studies the psychological process behind cognition and behavior (including thinking, decision-making, reasoning and the degree of some motivation and emotion). This science covers a wide range of research fields and aims to study the operation of memory, attention, perception, knowledge representation, reasoning, creativity and problem solving. Cognitive psychologists focus on the psychological mechanism as the basis of human behavior, and its core is the internal psychological process between input and output. However, people cannot directly observe the internal psychological process, but can only speculate by observing the input and output. Therefore, the method used by cognitive psychologists is to infer unobserved psychological processes from observable phenomena. Some people call this method convergence proof, that is, collect data of different properties and draw conclusions. Now, cognitive psychology research usually needs the joint support of experiment, cognitive neuroscience, cognitive neuropsychology and computer simulation. This multi-directional research is becoming more and more popular. By studying the brain, itself, cognitive psychologists hope to reveal the basic process of cognitive activity, not just speculate on its process. The most commonly used is to study the cognitive differences between patients with brain injury and normal people to prove the existence and specific patterns of cognitive processing. Psychological cognitive problems are an important factor in the development of cognitive impairment. As a mental disease, cognitive impairment has no more significant external manifestations than traditional psychological, emotional, behavioral and physical disorders. On the contrary, cognitive impairment is a concept of maladjustment caused by cognitive disorder, and its clinical manifestations are more recessive.

Vocabulary is the basis of learning English. Only by mastering certain vocabulary can we practice English listening, speaking, reading, writing, translation and other skills. Vocabulary competence is an important part of language communicative competence and the embodiment of learners' language level. In a sense, learning a foreign language is mainly to obtain the vocabulary of the target language. Vocabulary acquisition is the central task of second language acquisition. The four basic skills of foreign language teaching are inseparable from the dependence on vocabulary. In short, English vocabulary teaching is the basis of students' English learning and is of great significance. Therefore, in the actual English teaching, we should pay special attention to vocabulary teaching. In view of this, this study analyzes the characteristics of students' psychological cognition and the factors affecting students' psychological cognition, and probes into how to follow students' cognitive psychology to design English vocabulary teaching, so as to provide theoretical basis and practical guidance for improving the quality of education and teaching.

Objective: To study how to optimize students' cognitive psychology, improve students' cognitive structure, develop students' metacognitive ability, cultivate students' cognitive strategies and promote students' lifelong development.

Subjects and methods: 300 students were randomly divided into control group and experimental group, with 150 students in each group. The control group implemented the traditional English vocabulary teaching