

students' psychological metacognitive defects. Combined with the current situation of English teaching in colleges and universities, the self-made classroom learning emotion scale is used to evaluate the teaching. The results show that the scores of all dimensions of English classroom emotion after teaching are significantly better than those before teaching ($P < 0.01$), which shows that teachers can timely understand students' learning dynamics under this mode, and continuously optimize educational views and teaching methods according to students' learning attitude, learning behavior and learning ability, so as to improve students' emotion in English classroom.

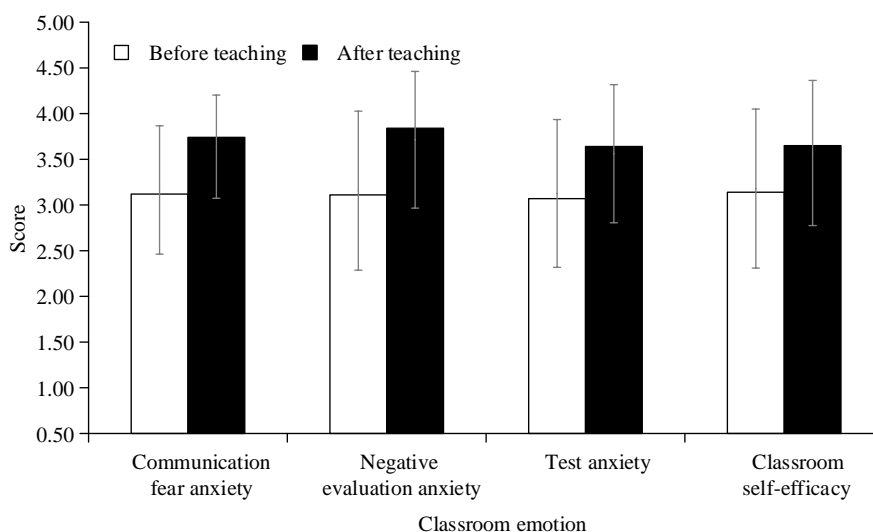


Figure 1. Emotional changes before and after English classroom learning

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ON THE REFORM OF COLLECTIVIZATION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN THE NEW ERA UNDER THE COGNITIVE BARRIER

Lijuan Zhou

Zibo Vocational Institute, Zibo 255300, China

Background: Cognitive impairment is a disease with cognitive function problems. To clarify its definition, we need to understand and grasp what cognitive function is. Cognitive functions include memory, calculation, space-time location, structural ability, executive ability, language understanding, expression and application. Its behavioral characteristics are concentrated in four aspects: executive ability, attention, language ability and social cognition. For cognitive impairment, for social cognitive ability, it is mainly manifested in anxiety in social communication, weakening of emotional control ability, decline of resonance ability and reduction of recognition of social clues. For attention, it is mainly manifested in the reduction of information processing speed, selectivity and other types of attention changes. For the executive ability, it is mainly manifested in the decline of organization and decision-making ability and the inability to complete complex tasks. For language ability, it is mainly manifested in grammatical errors, ignoring social etiquette, the phenomenon of words failing to express their meaning in communication with people, and problems in abstract language expression and understanding. Clinically, cognitive impairment is a transitional state between normal people and early Alzheimer's disease. Among them, cognitive impairment mainly includes

three levels: mild cognitive impairment is characterized by wandering, anxiety, depression, depression, forgetfulness, and decreased memory and attention. Moderate cognitive impairment is characterized by further aggravation of cognitive ability. Patients can be characterized by large emotional fluctuation, paranoia, anxiety, reduced understanding and language expression ability, and reduced resolution of objective things such as time. Severe cognitive impairment develops further from moderate cognition. Patients show decreased overall function and develop to dementia, which will lead to delusion, indifference, lack of self-care ability and so on. Relevant studies have pointed out that since new era, the problem of cognitive impairment has covered all areas of life, and the state and society should pay special attention to it.

Under the background of cognitive impairment, there are very prominent problems in the reform of vocational education collectivization in the new era under the impact of new media. Specifically, how to scientifically and effectively apply it to the daily teaching of vocational education collectivization with the help of new media technology? How to maximize the modern advantages of new media technology in teaching? With the development of the new media era and the new situation, great changes have taken place in the reform ideas of collectivization of vocational education. It is necessary to combine “theory and practice” and pay attention to psychological experience and content diversification. In short. In the context of cognitive impairment, the reform idea of collectivization of vocational education needs to pay attention to the following points: actively carry out diversified curriculum teaching, timely integrate new media technology, effectively add psychological teaching content, and then continuously output comprehensive talents with all-round physical and mental development for the society.

Objective: To explore the teaching effect of the reform of group running of vocational education in the new era under the cognitive barrier, in order to provide new ideas for improving the innovative development of group running of vocational education in the new era.

Subjects and methods: Select the students of vocational education group school running as the research object. The total number of research objects is 100, and the experimental period is 12 months. Compare and analyze the teaching effect of vocational education group school running mode before and after the improvement of cognitive impairment. The evaluation index of teaching effect includes three aspects: carrying out diversified curriculum teaching, integrating new media teaching technology and adding psychology teaching content. Analyze the effect of teaching reform of art majors in higher vocational colleges under the improvement of cognitive impairment through the latest version of minitab20 data statistics software.

Results: Table 1 shows the effect of group school running reform of vocational education in the new era under the intervention of cognitive impairment. On the whole, compared with before the intervention of cognitive impairment, after the intervention of cognitive impairment, the effect of group school running reform of vocational education has been significantly improved ($P < 0.05$). This shows that the intervention of cognitive impairment can significantly improve the effect of group school running reform of vocational education in the new era.

Table 1. The effect of group school running reform of vocational education in the new era under the intervention of cognitive impairment

Category	Before	After 1 month	After 3 months	After 6 months	After 12 months
Carry out diversified curriculum teaching	85.68	91.21*	92.26*	94.26*	98.65*
Integrating new media teaching technology	82.34*	91.23*	92.32*	94.65*	97.25*
Add psychological teaching content	84.66*	89.65*	92.30*	95.36*	96.35*

Note: Compared with that before the intervention of cognitive impairment, * $P < 0.05$.

Conclusions: Under the background of cognitive impairment, there are very prominent problems in the reform of group running of vocational education in the new era under the impact of new media. For this, this study constructs a reform model of group running of vocational education based on cognitive impairment. The results show that compared with before the intervention of cognitive impairment, after the intervention of cognitive impairment, The effect of the reform of collectivization of vocational education has been significantly improved.

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THE ROLE OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC MODEL IN THE PROCESS OF SINICIZATION OF MARXISM FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

Xinnong Ji^{1,2}

¹*School of Marxism, Jilin University, Changchun 130012, China*

²*School of Marxism, Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou 325035, China*

Background: The core idea of cognitive psychology is the discussion of cognitive ability. From the relevant theories of psychologist J. fodo, we can know that the cognitive psychological mechanism in cognitive psychology is modular, and there is functional correlation and similarity between cognitive perception and cognitive language. However, in the research of other psychologists, the modularization of cognitive psychology is judged as the limitation of cognitive psychological understanding. Under this modularization thought, cognitive psychological research will form pessimism. Cognitive psychology is an ecological rational thought, which emphasizes that human cognitive psychology has limitations, and this limitation has adaptability at the same time. Cognitive adaptability can help individuals make correct decisions when facing multiple choices. In many cases, people's cognitive psychology can help us choose the answers we want in the world full of information. The two theories of cognitive memory structure, process psychology and problem-solving psychology in cognitive psychology are important factors to help us establish a shortcut for decision-making. In short, cognitive psychology makes cognitive judgments and choices based on people's psychological ecology. In the research of cognitive psychology, it is believed that people's cognitive function and cognitive psychology can determine the general direction of events. With the development of society, the research and discussion of cognitive psychology become more and more in-depth, and some studies gradually put forward new ideas. From the research progress of cognitive psychology, cognitive psychology is gradually applied to many fields. What is more obvious is its application in China's social development. From the perspective of cognitive psychology, the Sinicization of Marxism has been significantly promoted, which has greatly promoted China's development.

In the process of Sinicization of Marxism, the people's democratic model reflects Marx's unique principle of freedom. From the perspective of cognitive psychology, the people's psychological cognition of socialism tends to control liberation and class disappearance. The people's democratic model plays an obvious role in the process of Sinicization of Marxism. The theoretical premise of the socialist democratic model is that the state cannot represent the interests of the general public, but can only be used to represent the basic interests of some special classes. In the socialist democratic model, from the perspective of cognitive psychology, Marxism advocates social relations of production, in which the state organ is an organ serving the people. In China's social development, state organs always focus on the interests of the people, which is based on the Marxist democratic model. Therefore, in order to deeply explore the people's democratic model and promote the process of Sinicization of Marxism, cognitive psychology is proposed as the starting point, analyze in detail the promotion mechanism and role of the democratic model under the action of people's cognitive psychology in the process of Sinicization of Marxism, in order to provide theoretical support for national social development.

Objective: Explore the application of cognitive psychology in the people's democratic model, and analyze the effect of the democratic model on the process of Sinicization of Marxism from the perspective of cognitive psychology, so as to provide reference and suggestions for China's social development.

Subjects and methods: The literature method is used to collect the research status of Marxist idealistic democratic model, which is characterized by the Sinicization of Marxism. The principal component analysis is used to extract the main factors that promote the process of Sinicization of Marxism, and analyze the changes of people's cognitive psychology in the process of Sinicization of Marxist democratic model.

Results: Collect the information of 100 volunteers participating in the survey, and investigate the cognitive and psychological changes of each volunteer. All volunteers come from different industries. The influence values of specific factors in the survey are quantified as 0-4 levels. 0 means irrelevant, 1 means slight influence, 2 means general influence, 3 means obvious influence and 4 means complete influence. The cognitive and psychological changes of all participants in the process of Sinicization of Marxist democratic model are shown in Table 1. It can be seen from Table 1 that the suitability, rationality and legitimacy of the Marxist democratic model in the process of Sinicization have a great impact on people's cognitive memory structure, process theory and problem-solving psychology.

Table 1. The influence of the Sinicization of Marxism on cognitive psychology

Index	Suitability	Rationality	Legitimacy
Cognitive memory structure and process	4	3	4
Problem solving	4	4	4