

knowledge content of Marxist philosophy course is relatively difficult, and some teachers' expression ability is insufficient, which leads to the fact that a considerable number of students can not accurately understand the teaching content in the actual teaching process. When they cannot keep up with the teaching progress, they are prone to anxiety, depression and other adverse psychological emotions, which is not conducive to the development of teaching work.

Objective: To understand the views and learning difficulties of Chinese college students on the current Marxist philosophy course through offline interviews, telephone consulting experts and literature analysis, and to design and carry out the teaching experiment of Marxist philosophy course combined with educational psychology, so as to explore the impact of integrating educational psychology into the course on students' learning anxiety and depression. It provides a reference for relevant national departments to reform the teaching methods and contents of Marxist philosophy.

Subjects and methods: A general undergraduate school was selected from an administrative city with a medium level of economic development in China, and then 216 college students with non-philosophy related majors were selected as the research objects. The selected college students were divided into experimental group and control group, with 108 students in each group, and then the basic information statistics and difference significance analysis were carried out, if there are items with significant differences in students' basic information, students in each group need to be adjusted or regrouped. Note that all measurement type features in the study are displayed in the form of mean \pm standard deviation for *t*-test, and counting type features are displayed in the form of number or proportion of number for chi square test. The significance level of difference is taken as 0.05. Then carry out the teaching experiment of Marxist philosophy course. During the experiment, the research team does not interfere with the teaching of the teachers in the control group, but requires the teachers in the experimental group to observe the students' learning state in real time in combination with the methods of educational psychology. Once the students are found to have learning anxiety and depression, immediately suspend the teaching, repeatedly explain the teaching content, give examples to help explain. Directly ask the reason of the object and other methods to deal with it. The teaching experiment lasts one semester. Two sets of scales were designed to test the severity of students' anxiety and depression symptoms respectively. The two sets of scales used 1-5 five digits to express the five symptom levels of asymptomatic, mild, medium, heavy and severe. All students should be tested with the above two scales before and after the teaching experiment.

Results: After the teaching experiment and scale test, the statistical data were obtained in Table 1.

As shown in Table 1, after the experiment, the *t*-test *P* values of the anxiety scale score and depression scale score data between the two groups of college students were 0.002 and 0.001 respectively, both of which were less than the significance level, indicating significant data differences. Moreover, the anxiety scale and depression scale scores of the experimental group were lower than those of the control group.

Table 1. Statistical results of two groups of students' scale test data after the experiment

Scale type	Experience group	Control group	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
Anxiety psychology	2.64 \pm 0.22	3.17 \pm 0.18	0.458	0.002
Depressive psychology	1.36 \pm 0.17	2.52 \pm 0.25	0.337	0.001

Conclusions: In order to explore the effect of applying educational psychology theory and method in Marxist philosophy teaching on students' psychology. This study attempts to understand Chinese college students' views on current Marxist philosophy courses and learning difficulties through offline interviews, telephone consulting experts, literature analysis and other methods, and to design and carry out Marxist philosophy course teaching experiment combined with educational psychology. The experimental results showed that after the experiment, the *t*-test *P* values of the anxiety scale score and depression scale score data between the two groups of college students were 0.002 and 0.001 respectively, which were both lower than the significance level, indicating that the data were significantly different. Moreover, the anxiety scale and depression scale scores of the experimental group were lower than those of the control group. It shows that teachers can reduce students' anxiety and depression in learning Marxist philosophy course by using educational psychology method to adjust teaching strategy, and thus improve students' learning efficiency.

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INFLUENCE OF EPIDEMIC SITUATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS EVENTS AND WORKING MOOD

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Background: In recent years, some psychological studies have found that the incidence rate of depression patients in China is higher than that in other major economies in the world, especially in some high anxiety and high stress working environments, such as hospitals, the military and large companies. In the face of the cruel law of competition, the executives and employees of most non-public enterprises bear a variety of pressures, which virtually makes their psychological problems more prominent, resulting in a series of psychological and pathological problems such as absenteeism, turnover rate, increased accident rate, physical exhaustion, trance, lack of efficiency, communication disorder, depression and suicide. At the same time, under the background of the spread of the COVID-19, watching sports events, one of the main entertainment and relaxation methods of the people, has also been significantly affected. Due to the needs of local epidemic prevention and control, many well-known sports events at home and abroad have been forced to temporarily cancel or delay broadcasting, which obviously may have more negative effects on the individual psychology of those who like to watch sports events.

Objective: To collect the situation of various sports events affected since the outbreak of the epidemic from multiple channels, such as the cancellation or postponement of the events. Then select senior practitioners or experts and scholars from relevant industries at home and abroad to form an expert group, and ask the members of the expert group about their impact on the work mood of the affected events on the enterprise employees who like to watch the events. So as to put forward some suggestions and Countermeasures to improve the mental health level of enterprise employees who like to watch sports events.

Subjects and methods: After the outbreak of COVID-19, the world's affected sports events were collected and sorted out from major news media, sports variety and sports information websites at home and abroad, and then several domestic sports event enthusiasts were randomly selected through telephone interviews to understand their psychological and emotional states after knowing these affected sports events. Then, based on the results of telephone interview, an expert inquiry action is designed and carried out. The inquired expert group is composed of 37 senior sports practitioners and psychological experts at home and abroad. Send the sorting materials after telephone inquiry to the members of the expert group, and ask them to evaluate the impact of the postponement and cancellation of sports events on the working mood of sports lovers in the enterprise, and rate the impact of various working emotions and negative psychology of enterprise employees on their work. The impact degree is evaluated according to five categories: no impact, slight impact, general impact, obvious impact and full impact, and is given five integers of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively for quantification. Integrate and adjust the opinions and information fed back by the expert group, and then return it to the expert members again and ask them to evaluate again. The consultation cycle will not be stopped until the opinions of the expert group are consistent. Note that in order to ensure the independence of expert opinions, any form of communication between expert members is not allowed during the inquiry. In addition, all measurement type features in the study are displayed in the form of mean \pm standard deviation for *t*-test, and counting type features are displayed in the form of number or proportion of number for chi-square test. The significance level of difference is taken as 0.05.

Results: After the last round of expert consultation, the final opinions were sorted out and Table 1 was obtained.

Table 1. Evaluation results sorted out after the last round of inquiry by the members of the expert group

Emotional and psychological changes of employees	No effect	Slight impact	General impact	Obvious influence	Full impact
Depression	0	3	7	18	9
Lack of energy	7	20	6	3	1
Anger	1	9	16	8	3
Disappointment psychology	1	2	6	15	13

The values in Table 1 represent the number of people who believe that the spectators of sports events know that the corresponding emotional or psychological impact on their work after the cancellation or delay of the event due to the epidemic is the corresponding level. It can be seen from Table 1 that the members of the expert group believe that the “disappointment” and “depression” of employees have the most significant impact on work, and the “lack of energy” has relatively little impact on work. The number of

expert group members who choose the above factors to have a “full impact” on work is 29, 27 and 4 respectively.

Conclusions: The purpose of this study is to understand the impact of sports events postponed or cancelled due to the prevention and control of COVID-19 on the work of sports event spectators. The research team designed and carried out an experiment based on expert inquiry. The inquiry results show that the members of the expert group believe that the “disappointment” and “depression” produced by employees have the most significant impact on work, and the “energy laxity” has a relatively small impact on work. The number of experts who choose the above factors to have a “full impact” on work is 29, 27 and 4 respectively. The results of the inquiry showed that sports events postponed or cancelled due to the prevention and control of COVID-19 would indeed have a negative impact on the working mood of sports event spectators.

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ANALYSIS ON THE INHERITANCE STRATEGY OF TRADITIONAL CRAFTS IN NANTONG – BASED ON THE INFLUENCE OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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Background: The main manifestation of cognitive impairment is that the advanced functions of human brain such as memory, logic and thinking cannot operate abnormally, and the cognitive impairment of patients in one aspect is likely to cause cognitive impairment in other aspects. The main clinical manifestations of cognitive impairment are divided into perceptual impairment (such as hypersensitivity or retardation, sensory deterioration and internal discomfort), memory impairment (such as strong memory and memory defect), and thinking disorder (thinking logic disorder and association process disorder). Most of the causes are abnormal activity of human cerebral cortex. Cognitive impairment is caused by Alzheimer’s disease, cerebrovascular disease, anxiety, depression and other reasons. This disease will not only lead to mental and motor retardation and inattention, but also affect the patients’ daily life and social ability. Nantong blue printed cloth is one of the excellent intangible cultural heritages in China. However, with the progress of the times, the cognitive ability of some inheritors of Nantong blue printed cloth has not kept up with the development of modern commercial society, and even some inheritors suffer from mild cognitive impairment due to low education, improper family education in childhood, genetic and other reasons. This further limit the inheritance and dissemination of Nantong blue printed cloth technology.

Objective: To communicate with many inheritors of Nantong blue printed cloth technology through visits, interviews and telephone exchanges, so as to understand the overall attitude and communication mode of Nantong blue printed cloth inheritors towards this technology. Then set up an expert group to obtain the influence of the members of the expert group on the inheritance of Nantong blue printed cloth caused by the cognitive impairment of Nantong blue printed cloth inheritors, so as to put forward some suggestions to improve the popularity of Nantong blue printed cloth technology.

Subjects and methods: Firstly, the research team needs to collect and study the literature in the field of cognitive impairment and Nantong blue printed cloth, and communicate with many inheritors of Nantong blue printed cloth technology through visits, interviews and telephone exchanges, so as to understand the overall attitude and communication mode of Nantong blue printed cloth inheritors towards this technology. A total of 54 psychological experts and Nantong blue printed cloth craft inheritors were selected from China to form an expert group. After sorting out the contents of the previous survey, list the impact of the cognitive impairment of the inheritors on the inheritance of Nantong blue printed cloth, send it to the members of the expert group, invite them to evaluate the research theme, adjust and modify the received conclusion information, and list the impact of each influencing factor on the inheritance and dissemination of Nantong blue printed cloth. The impact degree is divided into no impact, slight impact, general impact, obvious impact fully evaluates the five categories of influence, and give five integers of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 to quantify respectively, so as to improve the accuracy of evaluation of influence degree. In addition, in order to ensure the independence of expert opinions, any form of communication between expert members is not allowed during the inquiry. Integrate and adjust the opinions and information fed back by the expert group, and then return it to the expert members again and ask them to evaluate again. The consultation cycle will not be stopped until the opinions of the expert group are consistent.