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PRACTICAL RESEARCH ON STUDENTS' WILLINGNESS TO LEARN AND MENTAL HEALTH UNDER THE MODE OF MIXED ONLINE AND OFFLINE TEACHING

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Background: With the rapid development of China's Internet economy and the prominent dominant function of media, online teaching resources and platforms emerge one after another. During the epidemic period, it is particularly important to pay attention to the psychological problems of teachers and students and the mixed online and offline college English education from the new perspective of educational psychology. At the same time, online teaching is gradually put into use, but both online and offline education have advantages and disadvantages. Only by combining the two effectively can we promote the development of education better.

At the same time, how to better pay attention to students' psychological activities and stimulate students' interest in learning needs teachers' attention. Although online teaching mode cannot timely communicate with students face to face, it is believed that by focusing on students' interest as a breakthrough and putting teachers and students in the same perspective to look at problems, it can better increase the relationship between teachers and students and let teachers understand students better. In the future, it will be an irresistible trend to study the students' learning intention and mental health practice in the online-offline mixed teaching mode. Only by combining the two can we better promote teaching, help students gain more knowledge, improve teaching quality and increase the interest of the classroom.

Subject and Method: From the experimental study of students' willingness to learn and mental health, this paper points out some inherent problems in the current traditional English teaching, such as single teaching means, insufficient interaction between teachers and students, and students' low interest in learning. Secondly, it discusses the exploration and practice of the new online and offline mixed teaching system. Finally, it explores the new phenomenon of teaching in the mode of psychology, which is a brand new mode.

Results: Through the practice research of students' learning willingness and mental health under the mode of online and offline mixed teaching, the concept of blended learning and the composition of college online and offline mixed teaching system were expounded. Based on the new research perspective of psychology and multimedia, this paper introduces the practical application of college English mixed teaching method in reality.

Conclusion: From the new perspective of students' learning willingness and mental health, the online and offline teaching method is adopted in pre-class preview and classroom teaching of college English. Compared with the traditional teaching mode of boring after-class exercises and test papers, the mixed teaching mode can carry out diversified design for students' homework assignment and in-class testing through the auxiliary function of online teaching platform and offline teaching. Increase students' interest in learning. For example, teachers can solve students' confusion one on one, which also helps to efficiently utilize a large number of high-quality online classroom teaching resources and increase students' absorption of fresh knowledge, which has a very high application value for future college English teaching. In addition, from the perspective of psychology, teachers will treat children equally through online teaching on the Internet. It fully takes care of some children's self-esteem, which has certain benefits for children's mental health. Especially in the epidemic period, network teaching can reduce the spread of infectious diseases and viruses, and is of great benefit to students' physical health. But there are also some shortcomings, such as the lack of computer application ability and online teaching, resulting in the implementation effect is not ideal. In addition, students have access to teachers. Finally, the excessive use of network teaching will reduce the trust and emotional basis between teachers and students, so the psychological care of teachers and students becomes more important.

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MENTAL HEALTH IMPACT ON THE EUROPEAN ECONOMY AND ENERGY CRISIS BASED ON A LARGE-SCALE GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH STUDY

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Background: the European economy has been in a deep water burn since this year, driven by a multitude of factors including massive global public health, energy crisis, extreme weather, and a dramatic increase in the Federal Reserve. It also causes people to live in extreme psychological panic and anxiety. EU connectivity encounters an energy crisis and continues to this day. Energy prices soar and the EUR economy slows. The deviation between the EUR GDP trend

and the CPI trend will also make the European economic outlook more uncertain this year. For many, it is inevitable to generate anxiety and change the mind. Some may begin to feel uncontrollable.

Subjects and Methods: The epidemic has not only attacked our bodies, but also increased the pain of our hearts due to the economic and energy crisis, which has seriously affected the mental health and well-being of the whole society. For some time, the lack of people's mental health has been an increasingly serious public health crisis. With the spread of large-scale global public health problems, the rise in energy prices caused by the EU energy crisis is caused by a variety of factors.

Results: The EU has a large number of traditional energy sources, such as primary energy, natural gas, oil and coal, with low output and high dependence on foreign countries. In order to reduce external dependence on energy and promote carbon emission reduction, the EU has accelerated the energy transformation, and the proportion of renewable energy power supply has rapidly increased to 40%. As a transitional energy under the path of carbon neutralization, the proportion of natural gas power generation has also increased. Based on the aggravation of global mental health problems, countries after the economic and energy crisis and the epidemic may face more and more serious mental health problems. The epidemic accelerated this trend, exposed the huge gap between mental health needs and mental health resources, and also revealed the fact that even if we did not diagnose mental diseases, we are also vulnerable to mental pain.

Conclusion: The experience of economic and energy crisis and epidemic situation have also led to the reset of relevant global values, which are manifested in many large health fields. After the large-scale attack on public health, the economic recovery is unbalanced and insufficient. The global stagflation pressure further disrupted the global supply chain, exacerbated the supply contraction of energy, food, metals, etc., and exacerbated inflation. Therefore, immediate action was taken by governments, civil society, health agencies, and other parties to minimize the impact of the outbreak at the mental health level.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL PERCEPTUAL FACTORS INFLUENCING INDIVIDUALS' INTENTION TO ADOPT THE TAIWAN SOCIAL DISTANCING APP FOR COVID-19 PREVENTION

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Objectives: Taiwan social distancing app was co-developed and supported by Taiwan Centers for Disease Control in 2021. The purpose of this app is to prevent and monitor potential COVID infections. The app automatically sends a warning message to app users who have been in close contact with a confirmed case of COVID-19 in the past 14 days to alert them to their health. The high penetration rate and high usage rate are critical to the success of the APP's epidemic investigation and prevention. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explore the psychological perceptual factors influencing individuals' adoption intention of Taiwan social distancing app for Covid-19 prevention.

Methods: Based on the Ajzen's (2012) theory of planned theory, experts' opinions, COVID-19 pandemic's characteristics, and relevant psychological perception studies, a conceptual model that includes nine important variables is proposed. The survey questionnaire method was used to collect research data. A total of 150 responses were collected. The partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) technique was used to test the significance of relationships among variables in the model.

Results: The results indicate that perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, perceived pandemic risk positively influence attitude, which, in turn, promotes adoption intention. Privacy concern hinders attitude. Furthermore, subjective norms and perceived behavioral control were found to have positive effects on adoption intention. However, perceived fear of quarantine is a barrier to adoption intention.

Conclusions: This study finds important antecedents that influence individual's adoption intention of Taiwan social distancing app for Covid-19 prevention. The use of mobile and smart devices as a means of epidemic prevention has become an important public health development trend. The results of this study can provide a better understanding of the factors that people care about when deciding whether to adopt these anti-epidemic technology applications. This study also provides good reference values and implications for adoption issues from psychological and perceptual perspectives.

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ACTIVITIES OF CHINA'S TOP ONLINE OPEN CLASS (MOOC) BASED ON PSYCHOLOGICAL EMOTION REGULATION IN THE COVID-19 PERIOD

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