

Practice and Reflection on the "Task Driven" Teaching Strategy of Middle School English

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Abstract: *Under the encouragement of the national policy of "release, management and service", marathon continues to develop rapidly. The enthusiasm of the whole people to participate in marathon is not reduced. The overall situation of healthy, stable and vigorous development is presented. Although the number and scale of marathon events in China have maintained a rapid growth, it still cannot meet the needs of the majority of people. Under such circumstances, the application of "Internet + marathon" is born, which is called "online marathon" mainly based on "yue running circle APP". This paper studies the organization of traditional marathon and online marathon in the past five years, and makes a judgment on the development trend of marathon in China and puts forward reasonable suggestions based on the analysis of big data and advantages and disadvantages. Ecological civilization is the path that human beings have explored for the long-term development of human beings in the course of social practice. Mankind must not only ensure economic development, but also ensure the stability of the ecological environment. Under the general trend of the construction of ecological civilization, this article starts with the theoretical objectives, practical objectives and the goal of establishing morality in macroeconomics teaching, and uses the ADDIE instructional design model to integrate the ideas of ecological civilization into the macroeconomics curriculum. Implement ecological civilization ideological and political education in the course of learning, and view macroeconomics issues from the perspective of ecological civilization.*

Keywords: Ecological Civilization; Macroeconomics; Ideology and Politics.

1. INTRODUCTION

"Strengthening the construction of ideological positions in colleges and universities is a strategic project, a fundamental project, and a soul building project, which concerns the leadership of the Party over colleges and universities, the comprehensive implementation of the Party's educational policies, and the continuation of the cause of Socialism with Chinese characteristics. It is of great importance and far-reaching significance." 1 In the new media era, the ideological diversity of students majoring in Sino foreign cooperation in running schools is obvious, and in the face of complex ideological status, Schools must adapt to the development and changes of the situation, grasp ideological positions such as internal and external, invisible and explicit, and enhance the guidance and influence of mainstream public opinion. This survey focuses on teachers and students of six Sino foreign cooperative education majors in universities in the Lingang New Area of Shanghai. Through questionnaires and interviews, a total of 460 survey questionnaires were distributed, 456 questionnaires were collected, with a recovery rate of 99.13%. Among them, 453 valid questionnaires were collected, with a response rate of 98.47%.

2. IDENTIFY PROBLEMS AND ANALYZE THEIR CAUSES

As the first classroom battlefield for college students, the classroom should be fully utilized to provide continuing education for student party members. The counselor should collaborate with the academic affairs teacher and use the student engineering system to understand the class information of each student, and keep track of their learning and ideological situation at all times; At the same time, relying on the classroom, maintaining strong alliances with teachers, maintaining regular contact with mentors, and constantly caring about students' learning situation, so that college students can subtly receive excellent ideological and political education and improve their ideological and political level. Dormitory is the second classroom for learning and an important battlefield for ideological and political education work among college students. It is necessary to fully utilize the "second classroom" for continuing education of student party members. Actively constructing the "dormitory for active members and party members to contact" system, so that ideological and political education has no blind spots and is comprehensively improved, thereby achieving the comprehensive development of students' comprehensive quality and achieving a win-win situation.

2.1 Recognition of mainstream ideology

The survey found that 71.84% of the respondents were very satisfied with the road of building Socialism with

Chinese characteristics under the leadership of the CPC, 8.74% were satisfied, and more satisfied accounted for 17.84%, 1.94% were dissatisfied. 75.73%, 19.42%, 1.94%, and 2.91% disagreed with "the path, theory, system, and culture of Socialism with Chinese characteristics that the Party has united and led the people of all ethnic groups across the country to open up".

2.2 Recognition of Core Socialist Values

The survey found that 45.63% of the respondents were very familiar with the basic content and significance of Core Socialist Values, 34.95% were relatively familiar, 17.48% were slightly familiar, and 1.94% were completely ignorant. 66.02% of the students agree with the idea that "college students should become firm believers, active communicators, and model practitioners of Core Socialist Values", 27.18% agree, 4.85% don't know, 0.97% don't agree, and 0.97% don't agree. It can be seen that teachers and students of the major of Sino foreign cooperation in running schools have a high degree of recognition of Core Socialist Values. However, during the interview, it was found that although students understand and agree with Core Socialist Values, they are at a loss how to practice Core Socialist Values in reality. There is a certain gap between "knowing" and "doing", and there is a dislocation between ideology and practice, which needs further guidance.

2.3 Issues and Analysis of Identity with Mainstream Ideology

Through the survey on the identification degree of mainstream ideology, it is found that individual students' ideology is relatively weak, and there are very few students who do not agree with and care about the socialist system and the road of Socialism with Chinese characteristics, and do not understand and do not know how to practice Core Socialist Values. Therefore, how to persist in cultivating morality and talents, persistently provide ideological and political education to all teachers and students of Sino foreign cooperative education majors, fill the barrier of ideological education, and strengthen continuously following up with key groups and ensuring that ideological and political education has no blind spots or blind spots is still an important task that ideological work often focuses on.

2.4 Education Level is Generally Low

Affected by physical and mental, family, economic and social conditions, PWDs generally have a low level of education. Taking 2021 as an example, according to the statistics of CDPF (see Figure 1), 109,948 of the 1,093,227 registered PWDs in Liaoning are uneducated, accounting for 10%. 344,544 or 32% persons received primary education. 484,395 persons received junior high school education, accounting for 44%. 114,504 persons received senior high or vocational school education, accounting for 10%. 28,191 persons received junior college and above, accounting for only 3%.

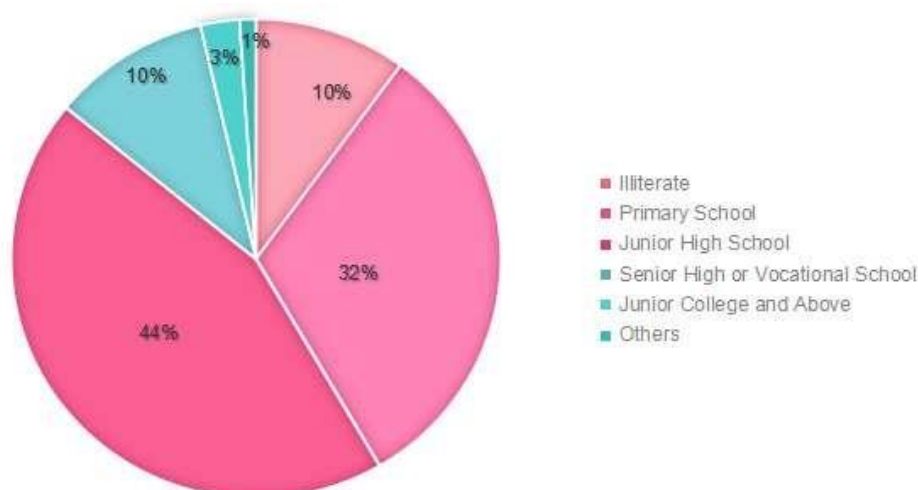


Figure 1: Education level of registered PWDs in Liaoning (2021)

In the post COVID-19 era, with the rapid development of China's intelligent manufacturing and digital economy, the demand for high-level technology and professional knowledge is increasing. This may make employment

difficult for some groups of PWDs, some people with physical disabilities may not be able to perform jobs that require sitting and standing for long periods of time or manipulating complex equipment. Automation and the replacement of human labor by machines may also lead to the disappearance or reduction of some jobs that would otherwise be available to PWDs. In addition, due to the limited educational level, PWDs face a series of challenges in acquiring relevant skills. Some businesses may prefer to hire more technically competent and able-bodied employees, ignoring the potential and value of the disability community. This can lead to PWDs facing greater difficulties in the job market, affecting their self-esteem and sense of social identity. The challenge of integrating PWDs into society is further exacerbated.

2.5 Proportion of Surplus Working-age PWDs is Large

Figure 2 separately shows the working-age PWDs ratio and the total employed PWDs rate in 2021, and the space between the two curves represents the proportion of the remaining working-age population with disabilities. From the perspective of nationwide, the employed PWDs rate in each region only accounts for nearly half of the working-age population, and most of the working-age disabled labor force is worth digging and helping. Specifically, the total employment rate of registered PWDs in Liaoning is 22.83%, the proportion of disabled working-age labor force is 55.81%, and the proportion of surplus working-age population is 32.97%. The total employment rate of registered PWDs in China is 23.17%, the nationwide proportion of disabled working-age labor force is 52.02%, and the proportion of working-age surplus population is 28.85%. Compared with the average proportion of working-age surplus population in 31 regions in China (29.57%), the proportion of working-age surplus population in Liaoning is higher than the national level. Further work is needed to promote the employment of surplus PWDs.

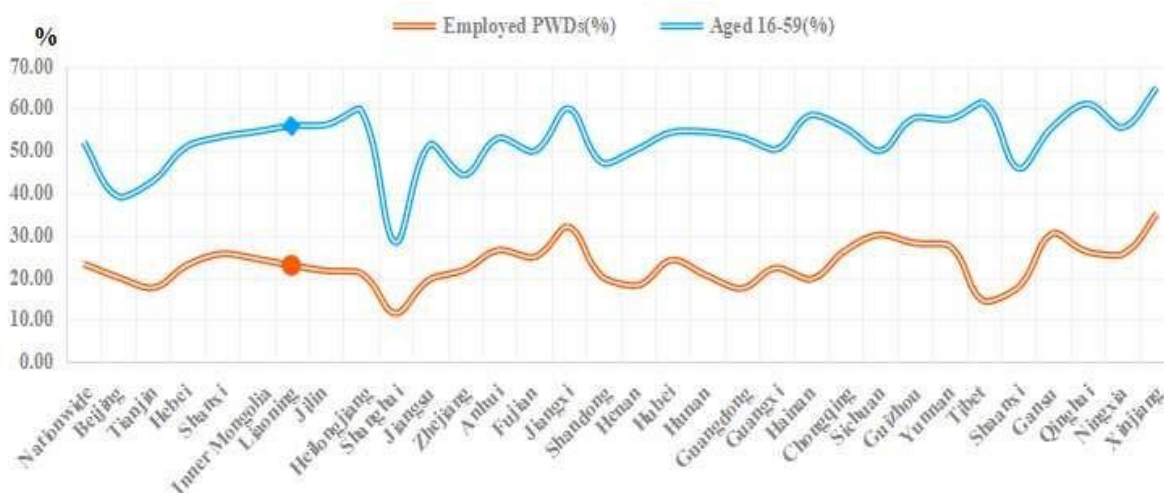


Figure 2: Employment rate and working-age population proportion of registered PWDs in China (2021)

2.6 Employment Types Need to be Optimized

On the basis of Figure 3, this paper calculates the change rate of each type of employed PWDs in Liaoning from 2018 to 2021, as shown in Figure 6. First, it is not difficult to find that, the employment type of PWDs in Liaoning in recent years mainly relies on self-employed and flexible employment, in addition to the increase of employed rate through welfare post in 2018. The employment growth point of PWDs mainly focuses on self-employed and flexible employment, and the employment types of employed through quota scheme, PWDs-oriented post and welfare post led by local governments and public institutions are not significant. Second, due to the greater impact of COVID-19, especially in the early stages of the outbreak in 2019, the employment rate of PWDs has been directly and profoundly affected, and various types of employment have shown a negative growth trend. As an important channel for the employment of PWDs, employed through quota scheme and PWDs-oriented post have been severely hindered. By 2021, when the epidemic is effectively controlled and alleviated, in addition to assistive employment and employed through PWDs-oriented post, there are signs of employment rate growth in various types of employment for PWDs, especially self-employed, which has reached an increase of 11.14%.

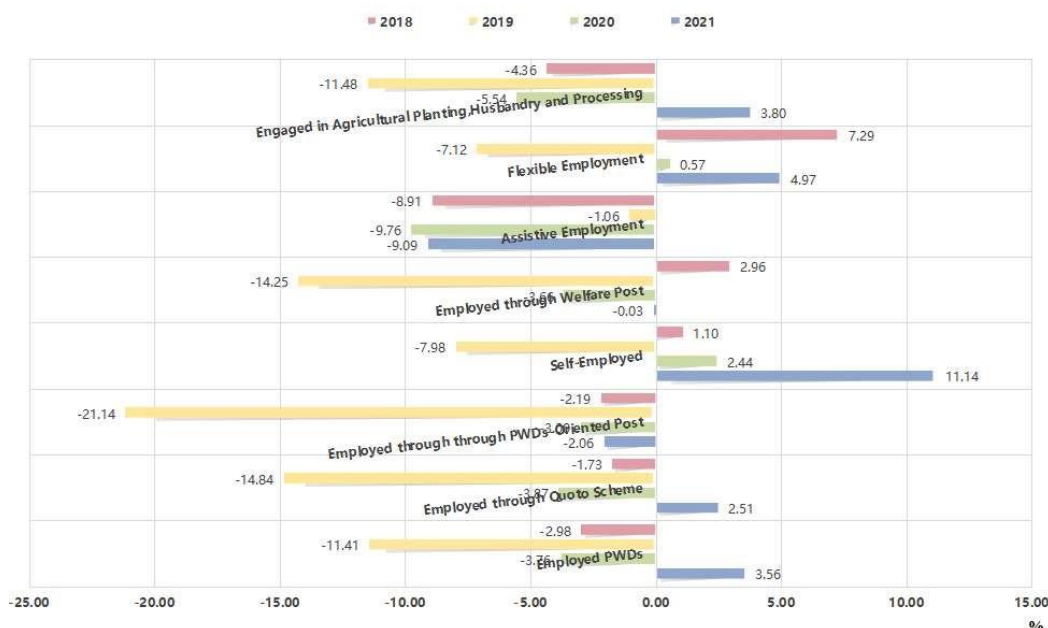


Figure 3: Changes of employment rate of registered PWDs in Liaoning (2018-2021)

2.7 Assistance Efforts Need to be Continuously Strengthened

The stability and improvement of the employment of PWDs cannot be separated from the support work of the government and society. Table 1 summarizes the relevant data of employment assistance for PWDs in Liaoning from 2018 to 2021. In terms of social pension insurance coverage for PWDs, Liaoning has steadily increased year by year, reaching 45.55% coverage by 2021. In terms of the construction of employment assistance bases for the disabled, there have been 36 employment assistance bases in 2021. However, in terms of training and funding for PWDs, there has been a decline and unstable fluctuation. Affected by the COVID-19 since 2019, face-to-face and cluster training has been limited, resulting in a decrease in the number of trainees and related activities, and skills training and employment guidance are of great significance to promoting the employment of PWDs, and need continuous attention and strengthening in the future.

Table 1: Employment assistance for PWDs in Liaoning (2018-2021)

Year	Pension Insurance Coverage Rate for Disabled Residents (%)	Training on Practical Skills and Technologies for PWDs (10,000 person-times)	Fund for Training on Practical Skills and Technologies for PWDs (10,000 yuan)	Poverty Alleviation Bases for PWDs (Unit)
2018	40.63	1.2	360.9	19
2019	41.25	0.9	363.4	21
2020	42.08	0.9	511.2	27
2021	45.55	0.8	336.1	36

3. APPLICATION OF NEW MEDIA

3.1 Channels for obtaining information

With regard to "access to international or domestic information channels", 69.9% of them chose official media at all levels such as People's Daily, the highest proportion, followed by domestic unofficial media such as Sina, accounting for 67.96%, 50.48% chose Personal media such as Circle of Friends, Weibo, Zhihu, etc., 25.24% chose various overseas media such as BBC, and 22.33% chose oral communication between teachers and students.

Secondly, middle school students in interviews and forums also mentioned that among many Personal media such as WeChat, Weibo and QQ, Weibo is the most frequently used. It can be seen that in addition to official media at all levels, unofficial media and self media, overseas websites are also an important way for students majoring in Chinese foreign cooperation in running schools to obtain information. Among the main foreign media that students choose to browse, the top three are BBC, Twitter, and YouTube. In the interview, many students also mentioned their experience of browsing foreign media through Twitter and other channels. The teacher stated in the interview that in the current complex era, students majoring in Sino foreign cooperative education have a stronger willingness to understand and explore foreign information and culture. If management and guidance are not in place, they are easily influenced by various negative ideological trends both domestically and internationally.

3.2 Application of new media

In the survey, 47.57% of respondents chose to watch news broadcasts or mainstream media within two hours, 40.78% chose 2-7 hours, 9.71% chose 7-10 hours, and 1.94% chose more than 10 hours. 18.45% of the students spend more than one hour a day learning 'thoughts', 22.3% spend half an hour to one hour, 44.66% spend less than half an hour, and 14.56% do not study. Regarding the main channels for learning 'Xi Thought', 37.8% choose social media such as WeChat, QQ, and Weibo, 32.17% choose app software such as 'Learning Power', 23.27% choose mainstream media such as television, radio, government, and school websites, and 6.67% choose paper learning materials such as textbooks and books.

From this, it can be seen that students' use of new media to learn, obtain information, and interact has become an important part of their learning and daily life. However, the level of attention paid to mainstream ideas such as "learning ideas" and mainstream media is not enough every day. In the survey, regarding "when you see negative energy information online, you will refute it", 26.21% said it is very consistent, 27.18% said it is quite consistent, and 33.01%. Indicating general compliance, 13.59% indicating less compliance, and 0.97% indicating very non-compliance. Interviews with middle school students also mentioned that they pay attention to their words and actions when surfing the internet, I dislike dishonest behaviors such as exaggeration and distortion of facts by the party, but I am unwilling to interfere too much with others' negative comments or negative information.

3.3 Problems and analysis of the application of new media

Research on the application of new media has found that teachers and students in Sino foreign cooperative education majors have the following ideological issues: (1) Some students pay more attention to unofficial media and foreign media. (2) There is a phenomenon of misalignment and inequality in the channels for teachers and students to obtain information. (3) Students lack active intervention in addressing negative phenomena or negative energy information in the internet. The reason analysis is: (1) Due to the fact that students are young and curious during their growth process. I always feel that the coverage of unofficial media and foreign media is different from that of mainstream domestic media. (2) Students have their own unique preferences when using new media, such as liking to interact and chat on WeChat and receiving various messages on Weibo. Teachers and students may have mismatched and unequal channels for obtaining information through the use of new media.

4. SATISFACTION WITH IDEOLOGICAL WORK AND SELF IDEOLOGY IN UNIVERSITIES

In teaching, teachers need to increase the evaluation mechanism for students' learning, which is to urge students to complete the absorption and understanding of theoretical knowledge and help them improve their management practice ability. This evaluation mechanism should include the students' preparation before class, the classroom learning and the completion of the tasks assigned by the teacher after class. Of course, this evaluation also includes the semester test, which is a comprehensive evaluation mechanism. The Principles of management textbook introduces a lot of principles related to management, which are far from students' daily learning and life, so students may have difficulties in understanding them. Teachers should adopt more pragmatic teaching methods in classroom teaching and use teaching cases that are easier for students to comprehend to help them learn this course. And let the theoretical knowledge of this course build students' minds, so that they can use the theory to guide their practical life. In the teaching of this course, there will be some problems. The teacher's teaching effect is not good, and students have little interest in pure theoretical courses. This situation should arouse the attention of schools and teachers, analyze and summarize the teaching problems, and adopt better strategies for classroom teaching, so as to let students love learning and enhance their theoretical foundation. This paper will analyze the current situation of management principle teaching, and explore reasonable teaching strategies to help teachers implement better

classroom teaching.

Table 2: The chart shows the components of such a system

First level index and weight	Secondary finger cups and weights	Three indexes and weights:
Process evaluation (60%)	Pre-class learning (15%)	Course video completion (10%)
		Highlight questions (5%)
	Learning in class (35%)	Attendance (10%)
		Participation in project discussions (5%)
		Number of presentations in class (5%)
		Project presentation effect (15%)
After-school task completion (10%)	Job completion (10%)	
Results evaluation (40%)	Learning Outcomes (40%)	Final test results (40%)

4.1 Evaluation of ideological work in universities

In the survey, 'Which people in university do you think have a significant impact on your thinking?', 71.84% chose professional teachers, 51.46% chose counselors, 32.04% chose homeroom teachers, 27.18% chose ideological and political theory teachers, 17.48% chose Communist Youth League cadres, 15.53% chose party and government cadres, and 6.8% chose classmates or others. From this, it can be seen that professional teachers, counselors, homeroom teachers, and ideological and political teachers have the greatest impact on the ideology of students in Sino foreign cooperative education majors, especially professional teachers. In the interview, the students also mentioned that the teacher's serious work attitude and dedicated work style will cultivate and infect themselves in the daily teaching process and interaction with students.

4.2 Evaluation of ideological and political qualities

This survey evaluates students' ideological and political qualities from 13 dimensions, including competitive awareness, patriotic enthusiasm, compliance with laws and regulations, interpersonal relationships, social ethics, emphasis on integrity, and social responsibility. Statistics show that among the 13 indicators, the highest evaluation scores are: compliance with laws and regulations, patriotic enthusiasm, emphasis on integrity, and social ethics, while the relatively lower evaluation scores are: innovation, hard work, psychological quality, and competitive awareness. From this, it can be seen that in carrying out the ideological and political education work for students majoring in Sino foreign cooperative education, schools can focus on designing and breaking through the cultivation of the spirit of innovation and hard work, the cultivation of good psychological qualities, and the enhancement of competitive awareness.

4.3 Issues and analysis on ideological satisfaction

A survey on ideological satisfaction found that there are several issues with teachers and students in Sino foreign cooperative education majors: Firstly, the main role of ideological and political courses needs to be further strengthened. Students believe that professional teachers, counselors, and homeroom teachers have the greatest impact on their thoughts, and the role of ideological and political teachers is not yet prominent enough. The reason for this is related to the frequent daily contact between students, professional teachers, and counselors in Sino foreign cooperative education majors. On the other hand, it also reflects that the effectiveness of joint construction and collaborative education between secondary colleges and Marxist colleges still needs to be further improved. Secondly, research has found that in the context of Sino foreign cooperative education, students also hope to offer more courses on excellent traditional Chinese culture, learn, inherit, and promote excellent traditional culture. This is also the educational mission of strengthening students' cultural confidence and cultivating excellent cultural ambassadors in the context of Sino foreign cooperative education. At the same time, there is a demand for further improvement in ideological qualities such as innovation, hard work, psychological quality, and competitive awareness, which have relatively low self-evaluation.

China is currently the world's largest soybean import country, due to long-term production shortage led to high dependence on foreign countries, soybeans have become the "life door" of China's food security. In 2021, China's total domestic soybean production of 16.4 million tons, soybean imports are 96.518 million tons, imports close to China's own soybean production of 6 times as much, this proportion is still increasing year by year, that is to say, China's soybean consumer market on the international soybean trade market dependence degree is getting higher

and higher. Therefore, soybeans have become an important counter weapon in the trade conflict between China and the United States, because China's largest trading crop in the United States is soybeans, according to Chinese customs data, in 2017, the United States exported 32.86 million tons of soybeans to China, accounting for 57% of the total export of soybeans in the year, accounting for 34% of China's soybean imports. The total export amount is 14 billion US dollars, accounting for 58% of the US agricultural exports to China, accounting for 10% of the total US commodity exports to China, so it can be seen that China is the largest soybean export market in the United States, and the export share has accounted for more than half, while the US soybean accounts for one-third of the total soybean imports in China. Therefore, there will be great risks and problems in the stable supply of soybean products and vegetable oil in our country in the future. Once the international market changes, the fragile adjustment capacity of the domestic consumer market is not enough to offset its adverse impact. At present, most of China's soybean imports are controlled by foreign enterprises, and the fluctuation of soybean prices will directly affect the crushing industry and animal husbandry, and grain and oil are necessities of life, and will also have a direct impact on the domestic inflation level. Therefore, a large amount of soybean demand depends on imports, which will inevitably affect the stable development of relevant domestic enterprises and even threaten the national food safety and social stability once natural disasters or social unrest occur in our trading partners.

4.3 Domestic Soybean Production is Low, and the Living Space of Local Enterprises is Squeezed

Soybeans are land-intensive crops, suitable for large-scale mechanized planting to reduce costs, so it requires that the planting environment of soybeans needs plain landform, but China is a mountainous country, less plains, forming a situation of more people and less land, and there is not much advantage in the field of soybean production and cultivation. In 2017, the cost of soybeans in the United States was about 2246.3 RMB per ton, while China's average was 4776.1 RMB, 2,529.8 RMB higher than the United States, as a breeding country and feed consumption country we must meet the demand through imports. At the same time, the country's research and development of soybeans, attention is not enough, compared with rice, wheat and corn, soybean planting technology is relatively backward, the unit yield is not high, so that farmers planting soybeans less income, so in the follow-up soybean industry chain deep processing and other aspects are behind the world's advanced countries. At present, the world's soybean supply is mainly controlled by the five giants A (ADM), B (Bunge), C (Cargill), D (Louis Dreyfus), Wilmar. These multinational grain merchants first open the Chinese soybean market at low prices, and then gradually erode the Chinese market through a series of means, such as acquisition, holding, cooperation, and so on. At present, these multinational soybean companies monopolize 80% of the imported soybean supply in China, and use this to constantly exclude Chinese local enterprises, making the living space of Chinese local soybean related enterprises smaller and smaller. Many small and medium-sized soybean processing enterprises declared bankruptcy and were acquired by foreign enterprises, further seizing the soybean market share in China. At present, China's soybean industry can be said to have been controlled by foreign capital, and we have no autonomy, which is very dangerous

4.4 The Source Countries of China's Soybean Imports are Too Concentrated, Which is Greatly Affected by the International Situation

At present, the most important soybean producing areas in the world are the United States, Brazil and Argentina. Due to the leading technology in the United States and the implementation of large-scale mechanized production methods, the United States has a high yield and low cost of soybeans, making it the largest soybean producing country in the world today, while Brazil and Argentina are the largest soybean producing countries in the world because of the technological improvement and relatively low labor costs in recent years. At the same time, coupled with the advantaged climate, as well as the superiority of the geographical environment, has gradually formed the world's main producing and exporting countries of soybeans, more than 80% of China's soybean demand need to be imported from the international market, is the world's largest soybean consumption demand country, most of them are from the United States and Brazil, Argentina purchase.

China's soybean source is excessively dependent on imports, so the spot price of soybeans in the domestic market is closely connected with the price of soybeans in the global market, and is mainly reflected in the soybeans produced in the United States and South America, which also shows that the United States and South American countries have become the main import countries of China's soybeans. There is little difference in import costs between soybeans from the United States and those from South America. From this point of view, China's current soybean prices can be said to be dictated by the international market, there is no autonomy, such a situation is very easy to leave other countries the opportunity for economic sanctions. For example, in the Sino-US trade war in 2018, as soon as the Chinese government announced that it would not import soybeans from the United States,

Argentina and Brazil immediately raised their soybean export prices to make huge profits. Although China is already the world's largest soybean importer, we do not have any dominance in soybean pricing and are often subject to others

5. COUNTERMEASURE SUGGESTIONS

In the context of economic globalization and world integration, various ideologies and cultures exchange, integrate, and collide with each other. Young students need to maintain a clear mind in such a mixed situation. The correct analysis, interpretation, and discrimination provided by ideological and political teachers in universities are particularly important. This requires ideological and political teachers in universities to first see the essence through phenomena and to break through the fog to see the truth. Therefore, it is necessary to deeply study, grasp, and understand the original work in order to impress, guide, and infect students.

5.1 Strengthen the construction of new media ideological education positions

Guide teachers to pay attention to and participate in the application of new media by students. The openness and decentralization of new media have led to a lack of information gatekeepers, which greatly eliminates Improved the ability of universities to control the dissemination of ideology Based on the actual situation of students majoring in Sino foreign cooperative education, establish a new media management network matrix with the participation of organizations at all levels, strengthen teachers' management and educational guidance of new media that students pay attention to, especially pay attention to guiding students to strengthen their learning of mainstream media, and strengthen the ideological guidance of new media positions.

Secondly, pay attention to the "combing" and "guiding" of students' ideology, and build an integrated discourse platform. By utilizing new media to innovate the form of ideological and political education, the value and knowledge of ideological and political education are unified in the mainstream guidance of online platforms, achieving the integration and progress of professional knowledge cultivation and value education.

5.2 Strengthening collaborative education with Marxist colleges

Firstly, in the construction of the ideological and political education team, school counselors and teachers should strengthen their interaction and connection with the teachers of the Marxist Academy, forming an educational synergy. Secondly, we should jointly create a powerful and stylish ideological and political education classroom, and jointly carry out lively and spiritual ideological and political education activities. While giving full play to the guiding role of ideological and political theory teachers and the role of the core position of ideological and political classroom, explore the mode of co construction with ideological and political education teachers of the Marxist Institute, co construction of ideological and political education platforms, and co promotion of ideological and political education activities, so that mainstream consciousness such as Core Socialist Values can be highlighted and sublimated in the effective interaction between the first classroom, the second classroom, and the third curriculum.

5.3 Promote the organic integration of ideological and political courses with curriculum ideological and political education

Centering on the fundamental task of cultivating morality and cultivating people, we will unify ideological and political courses with ideological and political education teaching, explore the organic integration of ideological and political courses with curriculum ideological and political education, and deeply promote the construction of ideological and political courses and curriculum ideological and political education. Improve the consciousness, ability, and level of teachers in Sino foreign cooperative education majors to undertake the "ideological and political" function of the curriculum. In the teaching design of various disciplines, teachers of Sino foreign cooperative education should fully attach importance to the combination and correlation with China's ideology, fully tap into the educational function of professional courses, strengthen teacher ethics education as the starting point, and enhance professional knowledge and skills as the carrier, striving to maximize the educational function of the main channel in the classroom, and integrate ideological and political work throughout the entire process of education and teaching. After the completion of this transaction, the listed company will through the acquisition of Shuaikang shares, combined with its experience accumulated in the field of kitchen appliances for many years, quickly enter the kitchen appliance market, realize the kitchen appliance business and the original business of the listed company, optimize the industrial layout, and enhance the listed company's future risk-resistant ability,

sustained development ability and profitability.

5.4 Realization of Performance Commitments

According to the actual situation during the performance compensation period, Shuaikang Electric actually accomplished a cumulative net profit of RMB96,369,100 and over-invested RMB333,194,300 for advertising expenses (actual advertising input amount minus minimum advertising input amount). According to the agreement, Shuaikang Group and Sun Rain Holdings, the performance compensation parties, shall pay Sunrise Oriental a compensation amount of RMB 81,500.00 million, which is calculated as RMB 96,366.91 million of actual profit minus RMB 511,063.4 million of promised profit plus 33,319.43 of excess advertising input. Consider the possibility that there are unobservable factors that may bias the results, in addition to the possibility that urban green technology innovation may be affected by the construction of a comprehensive pilot zone for big data and other variables. To rule out this possibility, a placebo test is conducted to enhance the robustness of the empirical results. Specifically, some cities were randomly selected as the experimental group for the placebo test in 2014, 2015, and 2016, while one year was randomly selected as the implementation time of the policy in the above experimental group, and this process was repeated 300 times to obtain 300 estimated coefficients, which resulted in the results of the placebo test shown in Figure 2. As can be seen from Figure 4, the estimated coefficients from the random sample are all distributed around 0 and are characterized by a normal distribution, while the true estimated coefficient (0.2008) is far from this range, which further suggests that there are no other unknown factors influencing the coefficients.

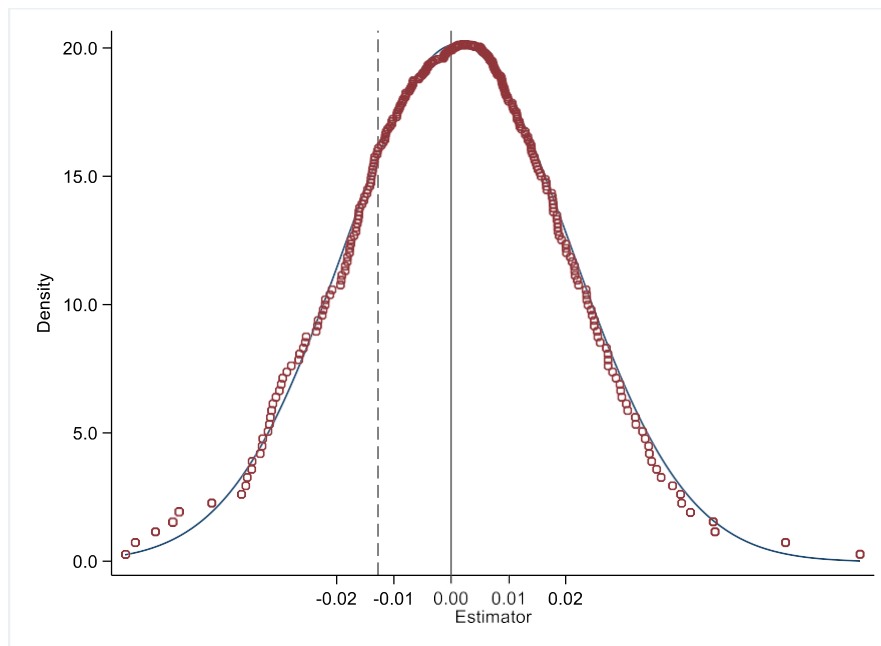


Figure 4: Placebo test

5.5 The Concept of Administrative Agreement

The German Federal Law on Administrative Procedure conceptually summarizes what the administrative agreement involved in the domestic law is, that is, "a contract for the establishment, alteration and termination of legal relations at the level of public law". In terms of this concept, the German concept of administrative agreement is different from ordinary civil and commercial contracts by defining the legal relationship existing in the contract, that is, whether the object of the agreement is a legal relationship based on the exercise of public power. In France, the recognition of administrative agreement needs to contain three elements, namely, "the subject of one party to the agreement must be the administrative subject", "the content of the agreement must be related to the execution of public affairs", and "the agreement exceeds the general rules of private law". However, Chinese scholars have different views on the concept of administrative agreement, including the theory of administrative subject, the theory of administrative object, and the theory of administrative purpose. Although various theories have different emphasis in defining the concept of administrative agreement, it is not difficult to find that although there is no unified and clear concept of administrative agreement, the administrative and contractual nature contained in

administrative agreement is generally accepted by everyone. According to the Article 11 of China's Interpretation of Administrative Agreements, in order to achieve the goal of administrative management or to safeguard the public interests, administrative organs enter into agreements with citizens, legal persons or other organizations under the premise of consensus and with the content of legal rights and obligations in administrative law within the scope of their functions and responsibilities stipulated by law. Is an administrative agreement stipulated in the administrative law of our country.

5.6 The Determination Standard of Administrative Agreement

Through the provisions of the Supreme People's Court, we can know how to define the administrative agreement mainly has the following four standards: First, the purpose standard, that is, it must be to achieve the goal of public service or administrative management; The second is the subject standard, that is, one of the parties to the agreement must be an administrative organ, and the other party is called the administrative counterpart; The third is the standard of meaning, that is, the signing of an agreement must be based on the agreement reached by both parties and consensus through consultation; Fourth, content standards, that is, while meeting the standards of purpose, subject and meaning, the content of the agreement must be the content of the rights and obligations in the administrative law. On the basis of the above standards, the identification of administrative agreement can be carried out from the following two levels: the first is the substantive level, that is, whether the subject matter and content of the agreement have rights and obligations in administrative law, and whether such rights and obligations exist depends on whether the administrative subject signs the administrative agreement for the administrative duties and the exercise of administrative powers within its statutory authority; Whether the content of the agreement is based on the realization of public service and administrative management objectives; And whether the administrative organ has the right of administrative superiority in the process of the implementation of the agreement; The second is the formal level, that is, whether the signing of the agreement takes place on the premise of consensus between the administrative organ performing the function and the administrative counterpart.

6. SUMMARY

At present, there is a huge trade deficit in China's soybean trade, and the import volume of soybeans is far greater than the domestic soybean production itself, which means that China is "stuck in the neck" by the major soybean producers and pinched the lifeblood. In today's ever-changing international situation, which is completely dependent on imports, once there is a conflict with other countries, a trade war or the use of economic sanctions, soybeans are the first to be affected. This paper analyzes the phenomenon of huge deficit in soybean international trade in China by combining data and practice, and seeks potential factors affecting China's soybean trade security, and summarizes the potential risks of China's current soybean trade status and its significant impact on China's economic development. Finally, based on the conclusion of the analysis, some suggestions are given to improve the trade status of China's soybean and ensure the food security of China's soybean, so as to contribute to the healthy development of China's soybean industry.

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