

is mostly about performance techniques. In order to help teachers to teach folk instruments, it is necessary to develop folk instrument textbooks with more knowledge about the culture of folk instruments and to add some new works on folk instruments, which not only can improve students' motivation to learn, but also facilitate teachers and students to have a deep experience of using folk instruments [6. p.144].

• *Flexible use of teaching methods*

Firstly, when explaining the works of folk instruments, knowledge based on the regional nature of folk instruments and traditional culture should be transmitted, which helps students understand the background and emotions of folk instruments and repertoire, and when teaching folk instruments, they also need to be mixed with the content of good folk music and culture [7, p.12].

Second, the fill-in-the-blank approach to teaching needs to be avoided as much as possible. In classroom teaching, it is the students, not the teacher, who should occupy the main position and should be provided with the time and energy to think. *Thirdly*, schools can conduct special lectures on folk instruments, so that they can expand their knowledge of folk instruments as well as learn about the latest research findings, with the participation of both teachers and students. *Fourth*, pay more attention to practical aspects.

1. 唐衡,罗嘉琪. 新媒体视域下羌族民间乐器数字化保护研究[J]. 四川戏剧,2021,(08):165-168.
2. 王立源. 试析中国民族乐器资源融合的新路径[J]. 当代音乐,2021,(01):74-76.
3. 杨成海. 甘南藏族民间乐器扎念在民族高校中的传承[J]. 喜剧世界(下半月),2020,(02):65.
4. 王海玲. 二胡教学中奥尔夫教学理念的运用[J]. 文化产业,2020,(02):142-143.
5. 林秀芳. 运用民间乐器紫竹笛 优化音乐课堂教学[J]. 福建基础教育研究,2019,(06):123-124.
6. 童炜娟. 高校二胡选修课程教学改革路径分析[J]. 东西南北,2018,(17):144.
7. 长琴,熊思云. 传统与改良的博弈——云南民族民间乐器传承发展探析[J]. 今日民族,2018,(01):12-19.

CHINESE-GERMAN COOPERATION IN DEALING WITH COVID-19

Bai Xuotong

BSU, Minsk, Belarus

Keywords: COVID-19, China, Germany, Chinese-German cooperation, China-Germany relations.

In 2020, the outbreak of COVID-19 plunged the global economy into a severe recession, and with far-reaching effects for the pattern of the world. German Chancellor Angela Merkel has said that the coronavirus is Germany's biggest challenge since WW2 [1]. Virus knows no borders, the governments and people of China and Germany fully understand the difficulties and challenges faced by each other. This paper describes the Chinese-German cooperation

in various areas of the fight against epidemic and its results. As two important forces in Asia and Europe, the study of their cooperation has a significant meaning for the development of bilateral and multilateral relations.

Material and methods. Special publications of German, Chinese and European origin on the issue of Chinese-German cooperation in dealing with COVID-19 served as the main sources to this article. The research is based on the principles of historicism, objectiveness and value approach. Both general scientific and special historical methods are used.

Findings and their discussion. Since the start of the pandemic, China and Germany have maintained close communication and high-level exchanges by telephone, video and letter, and have actively cooperated with each other in fighting against the epidemic. In 2020 Chinese President Xi Jinping speaks with Angela Merkel by phone four times, and meets with her via video link in multilateral occasions several times. During the epidemic, two countries donated a great quantity of medical protection supplies to each other. In the case of the widespread global suspension of sea and air services, the Lufthansa aircraft “air bridge” carried an average of 25 tons per day of material from China to Germany [2]. China-Europe freight trains provides a stable logistics support system to support the work resumption and trade cooperation, while the “fast lane” that China has pioneered in EU with Germany facilitates essential business and official travel between both sides.

At the level of research and medical care and public health, heads of disease control departments, virologists and medical experts from both countries have participated in several seminars, such as China-German Online Seminars in Virology on February 6th, 2020, China-German Online Dialogue on Health in May, July, August 2020, exchanged views on the epidemic situation, antiviral drug and vaccine development and clinical treatment. They also sent doctors and specialists to the local area to participate on epidemic prevention. On February 28th, 2020 National Natural Science Foundation of China and German Research Foundation issued a joint statement to encourage and fund scholars or researchers to conduct research on the coronavirus. In May 2020 the Sino-German Center for Research Promotion has also set up a special emergency project for research cooperation and activities [3]. In terms of vaccine development, Shanghai Fosun Pharma and Germany's BioNTech have already started working together to develop a COVID-19 mRNA vaccine in March 2020 and joint production.

On the social side, many pairs of sister provinces and states and cities between China and Germany, have been the first to raise their voices in support and given assistance. For example, state North Rhine-Westphalia and province Jiangsu, Duisburg and Wuhan, Hamburg and Shanghai. Chinese and German companies, non-governmental organizations and overseas students are also actively involved in the aid. In Germany Heinsberg is the county of the most severely affected by the pandemic. At the end of March 2020 Stephan Pusch - the head of county and Thomas Rabe (grandson of the Oskar Schindler of China –

John Rabe) all asked for help from China in fighting COVID-19. And requests of them were received quickly and the medical supplies donated from various quarters reached Germany from China several days later [4] [5].

During 2020 at the international and multilateral level, Xi Jinping and Angela Merkel jointly attend the Extraordinary G20 Leaders' Summit on March 26th, the World Health Assembly on May 18-19th, the G20 Leaders' Summit on November 21-22nd and other international occasions. Both sides firmly support the leadership and coordination role of the WHO in the global fight against the epidemic, emphasized the promotion of global governance in public health [6]. Both Germany and China agree on the key point: the coronavirus pandemic would be overcome if the world works together [7].

Conclusion. The public health crisis is a common challenge for humanity, solidarity and cooperation are the most powerful weapons. At present, China and Germany maintain close communication, actively cooperate in medical technology and vaccine development, work together to safeguard stability in the global industry and supply chains. Meanwhile, the two countries uphold the concept of the human community of common destiny, care for the epidemic situation around the world and promote global cooperation in fighting the epidemic.

1. Coronavirus is biggest challenge for Germany since WW2, says Angela Merkel [Electronic resource] / Euronews. – Mode of access: <https://www.euronews.com/2020/03/19/coronavirus-is-biggest-challenge-for-germany-since-ww2-says-angela-merkel>. – Accessed: 30.10.2021.
2. Acht Millionen Masken für Deutschland: Die Luftbrücke nach China steht – auch dank Kanzlerin Merkel [Electronic resource] / Der Stern. – Mode of access: <https://www.stern.de/politik/deutschland/coronakrise--luftbruecke-fuer-schutzmaterial-aus-china-steht---acht-millionen-masken-angekommen-9215942.html>. – Accessed: 30.10.2021.
3. Regional and National Initiatives [Electronic resource] / UNESCO. – Mode of access: <https://en.unesco.org/sti-related-policy-responses-covid-19/regional-national-initiatives>. – Accessed: 31.10.2021.
4. 中国驻德使馆：愿为德国海因斯贝格县抗疫提供帮助 (Chinese Embassy in Germany says coordinating medical supplies to Germany's virus-hit Heinsberg)[电子信息(Electronic resource)] / 新华网(Xinhua). – 存取方式(Mode of access): http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2020-03/24/c_1125762583.htm. – 存取日期(Accessed): 31.10.2021
5. 中国驻德使馆将防疫物资送交拉贝后代(Chinese Embassy in Germany sends medical supplies to Thomas Rabe)[电子信息(Electronic resource)] / 新华网(Xinhua). – 存取方式(Mode of access): http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2020-04/22/c_1125892561.htm. – 存取日期(Accessed): 31.10.2021.
6. 习近平同德国总理默克尔通电话(Xi Jinping Speaks with German Chancellor Angela Merkel on the Phone)[电子信息(Electronic resource)] / 新华网(Xinhua). – 存取方式(Mode of access): http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2020-06/04/c_1126070875.htm. – 存取日期(Accessed): 31.10.2021.
7. Videobotschaft von Bundeskanzlerin Angela Merkel anlässlich der World Health Assembly 2020 am 18. Mai 2020 [Electronic resource] / Die Bundeskanzlerin. – Mode of access: <https://www.bundeskanzlerin.de/bkin-de/aktuelles/videobotschaft-von-bundeskanzlerin-angela-merkel-anlaesslich-der-world-health-assembly-2020-am-18-mai-2020-1753676>. – Accessed: 31.10.2021.