

the latest research findings. From studies on the impact of virtual reality in art classrooms to analyses of how online art competitions have spurred creativity among students, every piece of literature is a valuable clue. By piecing together these insights, we can form a holistic understanding of what has worked and what hasn't in different educational contexts.

Results and their discussion. At present, the rich art resources on the Internet provide diversified materials for teaching, such as high-definition art works pictures, artist creation videos, detailed techniques, etc., which greatly broadens the breadth and depth of teaching content. At the same time, the application of multimedia technology makes the presentation of art works more vivid and three-dimensional, which helps to stimulate students' learning interest and creativity. However, there are still some problems such as lack of understanding of Internet resources, lack of in-depth application of Internet resources, and students' ability to screen information needs to be improved.

With the help of Internet technology, art teaching mode is changing from traditional classroom to diversified and interactive teaching. For example, the use of online teaching platform to carry out real-time interactive teaching, breaking the limitations of time and space; Use virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) technologies to create immersive learning experiences for students. In addition, through the online resource platform, students are organized to conduct extracurricular discussions, submit homework and correct it, expand the form of learning organization and achieve a breakthrough in knowledge.

In the art teaching in the Internet era, teachers are no longer just the imparts of knowledge, but also the guides, organizers and promoters of students' learning. Teachers should have the ability to select and integrate high-quality online education resources, design creative online teaching activities, and be able to flexibly choose teaching tools and methods according to the characteristics of students. At the same time, teachers should pay attention to the individual needs of students, provide timely guidance and feedback, and help students solve the problems encountered in learning.

Conclusion. Internet technology provides a strong driving force for the modern development of art education. Through rational use of network resources, innovation of teaching mode and improvement of teachers' professional ability, the quality and effect of art teaching can be effectively improved, and high-quality art talents with innovative spirit and practical ability can be cultivated. In the future, with the continuous progress of science and technology, we should continue to explore the deep integration of the Internet and art education, create a more high-quality, efficient and personalized learning environment for students, and promote the prosperity and development of art education.

FEATURES AND TRENDS OF OIL PAINTING DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA

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Oil painting has become widespread in China. The relevance of the study lies in the fact that Chinese oil painting has achieved significant development in recent years and has taken a worthy place in the artistic culture of China. The dynamics of the development of Chinese oil painting has not yet been sufficiently studied. The purpose of the article is to briefly outline the development of oil painting.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the development of oil painting in the framework of determining the features and trends in the development of the national potential of Chinese art culture and education.

Material and methods. Analysis of theoretical sources on the research topic, comparative and comparative methods, observation, generalization of historical information.

Results and their discussion. Historical dimension: localization and distribution of oil painting.

1. Western education spread to the East: Xu Beihong introduced the population to Western art, and also combined anatomy and perspective, marking the beginning of a national awakening. Oil paintings embody political subtexts and shape national identity [1].

The Chinese artistic tradition is characterized by openness and diversity: by absorbing modernism, contemporary art participates in the global dialogue and changes cultural identity.

2. The development of oil painting is associated with the promotion of artistic innovation. Oil paintings are versatile, durable and colorful, which contributed to the flourishing of Renaissance art and expanded the scope of artistic creativity. Oil painting, the essence of European culture, has spread throughout the world through trade, promoting the exchange and integration of artistic skills and deepening mutual understanding between different cultures [2].

Oil painting originated in Europe. In its early years, it was mainly based on religious themes and emphasized narrative and imagery. Later, it turned to realism and focused on visual effects.

In the modern period, from the 17th to the early 19th century, oil painting developed rapidly, artists explored visual language, composition, color, perspective and space, etc.; the subject matter expanded, new artistic styles and trends emerged.

From the late 19th to the 20th century, oil painting art moved from realism to artistic creativity, such trends as impressionism and postimpressionism emerged, materials and technologies improved [3].

3. Contemporary cultural reflection: The spirit of the times and aesthetic changes in Chinese oil painting, the localization of techniques have influenced that early Chinese oil painting borrowed from Western culture now integrates various forms of formation and depiction, including traditional Chinese calligraphy (such as Zhou Chunya's Peach Blossom Series and Xu Bing's exploration of the modernization of Eastern aesthetics) [3]. Social themes are actively included in contemporary Chinese painting: Chen Danqing's Tibetan Series and Liu Xiaodong's Three Gorges Immigrants display visual social history.

4. Digital technology is integrated into Chinese fine arts: Miao Xiaochun reconstructs classical oil paintings in 3D, and Qiu Zhijie combines oil paintings with digital images [4].

5. Educational innovation: the interaction of oil painting and art education. The Hangzhou National Art School has established a department of Western painting, and the Central Academy of Fine Arts has laid the foundation for realism in youth art education.

6. Cross-border studies: the Tsinghua Academy of Fine Arts has established courses on art, science and technology, and the China Academy of Art has developed a practice of social projects.

7. The policy of integrating "global and local": large-scale exhibition and socio-cultural projects are becoming traditional, such as the China-Italy Art Biennale, the Integration of Intangible Cultural Heritage into the Educational Process. Public participation is involved in the creation of works: The rural oil painting project and urban interactive installations bring art and the public closer together. In the process of creating works, environmental materials are used: the use of natural pigments, rethinking the production of works of art. Virtual experience: VR breaks down the limitations of space, and NFT reconstructs the collection model.

Conclusion. If we look at the history of the development of oil painting, its vitality comes from its keen response to the problems of the times. In the Chinese context, the localization of oil painting is not only a fusion of techniques, but also a process of constructing cultural identity. Today, it is safe to say that the possibilities of oil painting are expanding. Facing the challenges of technological explosion and globalization, oil painting must embrace cross-

media experiments while adhering to the humanistic spirit, and become a bridge connecting tradition and the future, individual and collective. This attitude is the eternal code of the coexistence of art and time.

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DEVELOPMENT OF COGNITIVE AND INNOVATIVE THINKING IN SECONDARY SCHOOL

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Memory, an intricate aspect of our everyday life and education, acts as a consistent, unseen connection between past experiences and current cognitive processes. This significantly molds our forthcoming thoughts and actions, allowing us to comprehend various elements and occurrences. Through this unique mental process, we have created an extensive and intricate framework of knowledge. Spanning from the writing age to the present, characterized by digital archives, speech recognition, and diverse technological advancements, the accumulation of our knowledge persists. This wisdom, akin to shimmering stars, merges into a vast expanse of profound understanding, presenting a clear and direct path for delving into the unknown and unraveling the mysteries of our universe.

Material and methods. The study is based on educational experiments, cognitive assessment, neuroimaging methods, as well as comparative and subsequent analysis of study groups.

Results and their discussion. In many fields of education, art education has shown its special importance in cultivating and enhancing students' memory skills. Fine arts courses not only help to enhance the individual's aesthetic appreciation ability and cultivate lofty moral character, but also help people to understand the world more deeply. Art education is not only a simple teaching of painting skills, but also a spectacular journey of deep combination of vision and soul, a strange journey with perception, imagination and creativity as the core. Therefore, art teachers should pay attention to cultivating students' imagination and creativity, so that students can experience the beauty of art through learning art. When students receive art education, they have the responsibility to carefully observe the uniqueness of various works of art in shape, tone collocation, composition and layout, and detail treatment. Based on this, teachers have the ability to guide students to adopt a variety of strategies to deepen their understanding of these art forms, and then establish a complete and logical cognitive structure of art. In teaching activities, we emphasize that students need to maximize their visual memory skills and efficiently encode and store the captured image data in the brain to ensure that these data can be quickly and accurately extracted and applied in the subsequent art creation or work analysis process. In this process, memory is particularly crucial for artists, because these memories are often one of the main sources of their artistic innovation and presentation. For example, when students look at a classical oil painting, they need to deeply remember key factors such as the facial expression, body posture of the characters in the painting, the texture and touch of the clothing, and the clever design and layout of the background. By carefully observing these key details many times, people are able to understand the hidden meaning behind the picture from multiple perspectives, which greatly improves