

- Group work: the exchange of ideas and joint discussion of works contributes to the development of critical thinking and communication, the creation of collective works in the classroom based on impressions from nature.

- Creative tasks: drawing in different styles, the use of non-traditional techniques and materials [3].

Conclusion. Teaching students to draw in the open air allows them to reveal their individuality, develop initiative in aesthetic observation of nature and artistic creativity. Classes contribute to the development of innovative thinking and the ability to learn independently with the help of personalized expressive techniques. At the same time, the practice of drawing sketches deeply integrates the aesthetic perception of the natural landscape with the beautiful traditional Chinese culture, awakens the soul, broadens horizons and promotes cultural heritage.

Reference list

- 1 BAO Yumei. Strategies of Creative sketch teaching in primary school art teaching [J]. Academy Education, 2025.
2. Chen Zhenhua. Drawing the New paradigm of Primary School Art Education with Creative sketching Brush [J]. In and Out of the Classroom (Senior High School Edition), 2025.
- 3 Chen Lina. Teaching strategies of Creative sketching in primary school art teaching [J]. Tianjin Education, 2025.

THE SYNERGISTIC EFFECT OF VISUAL MEMORY AND ART EDUCATION: ON THE CULTIVATION OF COGNITIVE CONSTRUCTION AND INNOVATIVE THINKING IN MIDDLE SCHOOL

Mingyang Wu,

master's student, VSU named after P.M. Masharov, Vitebsk, Republic of Belarus
Scientific supervisor – Senko D.S., PhD in Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor

In the era of information and rapidly changing technologies, critical thinking, creativity and the ability to innovation become key skills for success in any field of activity. Traditional teaching methods are often focused on memorizing facts and reproducing information, losing sight of the development of these important cognitive abilities. This work explores the synergistic effect of visual memory and art education as a powerful tool for growing cognitive structure and innovative thinking in high school students.

Material and methods. From educational experiments, cognitive evaluation, neuroimaging techniques, and comparative and follow-up analysis of teaching groups,

Results and their discussion. 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.

Middle schoolers hold memory paramount importance, facilitating swift physical and mental development and adaptation. Remarkably, their architectural growth highlights its crucial part in sustaining building stability. Throughout their middle school years, students engage in diverse educational pursuits, ranging from intricate natural science elements to nuanced humanities and social science studies. Memory, with its profound understanding of mathematical reasoning and advanced verbal and literary skills, is crucial for the complete

absorption and combination of knowledge, fostering customized knowledge structures. Proficient memory notably bolsters their comprehension of fresh information, thereby boosting their grasp of intricate ideas and concepts, essential for academic success and laying a strong foundation for future educational or career agendas.

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.

Conclusion. 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 their visual cognition. The memorizing points in these suggestions not only help them to have a deeper understanding of the emotions and core ideas expressed in the works, but also provide them with rich creative inspiration and a reference template for a variety of expression techniques during their independent painting process.

Reference list

- 1 Tao Yongsheng. Research on Middle School Art Education Curriculum based on Folk culture perspective [J]. Art Education Research, 2019.
- 2 Li Dandan. On the defects of scene teaching in the field of middle school art education [J]. Intelligence, 2019.
- 3 Ge Yating. Problems and Countermeasures in Middle School Art education [J]. Art Science and Technology, 2019.
- 4 Tang Yaochun. Discussion on the organic combination of Chinese traditional culture and middle school art education [J]. Art Education Research, 2018.

METHODS OF DEVELOPING CHILDREN'S CREATIVE ABILITIES AT ART COURSES IN CHINA

Shu Luo,

VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Republic of Belarus

Scientific adviser – Fedkov G. S, PhD in Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor

In the system of higher professional preschool education, art courses are an important way to develop the creative abilities and artistic literacy of future preschool teachers. Through systematic art education, students can master the methods and techniques of teaching fine arts in preschool institutions, laying a solid foundation for future preschool education.