

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.

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

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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.

Material and methods. The role of art courses in the development of creative abilities of kindergarten teachers. Art courses provide students with the opportunity for free expression and exploration, which can effectively stimulate the imagination and creativity of educators. When designing courses, teachers should focus on developing students' innovative thinking and practical abilities. For example, in the Children's Art Education course, students can improve their ability to capture details through observation and sketching, as well as learn how to incorporate these details into children's art education.

Results and their discussion. The role of teachers in the art education of children in preschool art education is crucial. Teachers need to develop appropriate learning strategies for children at different stages of development. In the early period (2-4 years), children mostly express themselves using random lines and colors to learn the characteristics of tools and materials. Teachers should provide rich material and create a free creative environment and avoid excessive interference or evaluation. In the next period (4-7 years), children begin to try to depict objects using simple graphic elements and symbols. Teachers can stimulate children's imagination by telling stories, singing nursery rhymes, etc., and help them translate life experiences into paintings. In the schematic period (7-9 years), children gradually develop a more stable pattern. Teachers can teach children to observe and sketch, improve their ability to capture details and features, and introduce basic principles of composition such as symmetry, balance, and density to help children better organize an image.

Teachers can stimulate students' imagination through techniques such as story creation and scenario modeling. When creating stories, teachers can simply start and let students freely continue the story and turn it into a work of art. For example, "There is a talking elf in a mysterious forest," and then let the students imagine the story of the elf's adventures and draw it. Scenario modeling provides students with virtual situations such as "cities of the future," which allows students to design buildings and transportation in the cities of the future. These activities can stimulate the imagination of students and help them create unique works of art.

Critical thinking is an important component of creativity. Teachers can develop students' critical thinking through questions and discussions. For example, when evaluating a work of art, teachers may ask students: "Which part of this painting do you like the most? Why is that?" or "What do you think an artist can improve in?" These suggestive questions encourage students to observe and think from different perspectives, express their own opinions, and thus develop critical thinking skills.

Teachers can develop students' creative thinking by setting challenging tasks for them. For example, when performing manual labor, the teacher gives a task: "Make a container from these materials into which small toys can be placed. It should be both beautiful and practical." Students should think about how to choose materials, design structures, and use tools to complete the task. In this process, students constantly optimize solutions through trial and reflection, thereby developing their creativity and practical abilities.

Conclusion. Thus, drawing courses are an important way to develop students' creative abilities in the system of higher professional preschool education. By stimulating students' imagination, developing critical thinking, and improving problem-solving skills, drawing courses can comprehensively promote students' creative abilities. In the future, higher professional preschool education should pay more attention to the development and implementation of fine arts courses, explore more diverse teaching methods and provide support in the training of highly qualified preschool teachers.