понять и запомнить за короткое время основные и побочные эффекты стероидных препаратов. Пробуждение у обучающихся интереса; эффективное усвоение учебного материала; установление связи между студентами и преподавателем, умение работать в команде, самостоятельный поиск путей и вариантов решения поставленной задачи. Методика обучает работе в команде, терпимости к чужой точке зрения, уважению права каждого на собственное мнение, его достоинства, формированию у обучающихся мнения и отношения, формированию жизненных и профессиональных навыков; формированию у обучающихся интереса к дисциплине; уважать право каждого на свободу слова.

Выводы: Применение «Т-схемы» помогает студентам оптимально усвоить рабочий материал; развить интеллектуальную самостоятельность и формировать у студентов собственное мнение в отношении поставленного вопроса.

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Tasks of environmental education in a modern Chinese school

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Abstract

The relevance of the topic is due to the importance of the issue of environmental education of young people in modern Chinese society. Based on the analysis of the concepts of Chinese scientists, the approaches to the setting of the tasks of educational work in this direction are considered.

Key words: environmental education, tasks of environmental education, environmental self-awareness, environmental culture, environmental values, environmental literacy.

The current challenges of modern education in the world include the task of environmental education of young people, the importance of which is due to the desire of a person to protect the natural environment from the harmful effects of scientific and technological progress, which continues to pollute and deplete the world's natural resources. Today the countries of the world are actively searching for technologies that will allow the further development of states without destroying the natural environment. Education is endowed with a great responsibility for preventing a global environmental catastrophe, since modern society is in dire need of citizens with humanistically oriented public consciousness, who are able to appreciate the surrounding nature and understand the importance of saving it for future generations. That is why the educational policy of any country gives the issues of environmental education of young people the status of state significance. China is no exception in this regard. According to media reports, the environmental problem in modern China is more acute than in other countries, as the limited supply of natural resources cannot withstand the pressure of demographic growth [1].

According to modern researchers (Fu Xunan, Zhau Hun), the Chinese nation has always been characterized by deep and multifaceted ecological traditions and ecological wisdom, which is confirmed by the traditional Chinese philosophy that advocates the unity of man with nature [2]. Another researcher – Su Zhenfu-speaking about the essence of environmental culture, characterizes Chinese culture as environmentally oriented, based on

the harmony of man and the laws of nature. Morality, work and self-improvement have always been revered in Chinese culture, so children were taught to work hard and take care of all living things. The traditional Chinese respect for nature is rooted in Taoism, an important branch of Chinese philosophy in which "tao" means "the law of nature" [3].

Despite the ancient traditions of environmental education of young people in Chinese culture, environmental education in modern China was fixed at the level of state policy after 1979. Experimental courses on ecology have been introduced in some general education schools in the country. Since the beginning of the 1980s, environmental education in the People's Republic of China has acquired the status of an integral part of compulsory school education, from optional classes to the filling of environmental content in school disciplines.

As modern researchers (Ma Xin, Ma Qiang, etc.) emphasize, the tasks of the environmental education of schoolchildren in the PRC are aimed mainly at forming students' value attitude to nature; maintaining the desire for cognitive, aesthetic and emotional perception of nature; strengthening the sense of responsibility for the preservation of the natural world; forming a scientific global outlook [4; 5]. A number of researchers (Tang Juan, Huang Jialing, etc.) also associate the tasks of the environmental education with the popularization of basic knowledge in the field of ecology among the population and the improvement of environmental literacy of citizens [6; 7].

Other scientists (Dou Aihua, Chen Xiaohong) believe that theoretical knowledge without practical skills in combating pollution and protecting nature will not lead to the desired results, so environmental education should be aimed at the continuous introduction of appropriate environmental knowledge into the educational process in order to form a competent environmental concept among students, which will become the basis of human environmental culture [8; 9].

Lo Kunlun connects the main task of environmental education with the formation of students' ability to understand the essence of the relationship between man and nature, taking into account the environmental interests of modern and future generations [10]. In general, according to the author, environmental education is an activity of national character, which should be implemented not only within educational institutions but also in everyday life of every member of society to strengthen the ecological literacy of the population, growth of economic achievements of the country, rational use of natural resources, the protection of present and future generations from ecological disaster.

Modern Chinese scientists believe that only environmental education, carried out on a national scale, can point out ways to solve real environmental problems in the country, as well as prevent their occurrence in the near future. Thus, according to Zhang I, modern Chinese society requires environmentally disciplined citizens with a high level of environmental awareness, which must be educated and developed from early age [11]. A similar opinion is expressed by Guo Jiwei, who believes that environmental awareness is based on environmental literacy, which includes knowledge, opinions, attitudes, and values of a person regarding the natural environment. Thus, ecological self-awareness, based on environmental literacy, will contribute to the manifestation of human activity and initiative in terms of caring for the environment [12].

According to Li Zhixin, environmental literacy should not be limited to knowledge in the field of ecology. As the author states, in order to understand the seriousness of environmental issues and participate in their solution, every modern young person should possess basic knowledge in the field of history, economics, sociology, law and ethics. Only in this case, every citizen will be able to take adequate and effective measures aimed at protecting the environment, and competently plan and carry out certain activities related to the use of natural resources [13].

A group of researchers led by Ma Qiang believes that environmental education should be aimed not only at increasing the level of environmental awareness of the individual, but also at forming a system of environmental values among students, which is formed from the totality of moral values of a person, his sense of duty and responsibility for the preservation of the natural environment [14]. The authors of this concept emphasize that a person who is guided in his actions by environmental values is able to realize the close dependence of the natural world and man, get rid of harmful behavior for the natural world, and promote the idea of harmony between nature and man according to traditional Chinese philosophy. In general, as the authors conclude, in order to prevent an ecological catastrophe and build an ecological society and civilization, it is necessary to develop the environmental consciousness of the entire nation, which should be the main task of environmental education of the younger generation.

Thus, the main tasks of environmental education in a modern Chinese school include:

- the formation of environmental self-awareness of students to build a base of knowledge in the field of ecology, with subsequent testing and consolidation of theoretical knowledge in laboratory and field work that contribute to raising the level of environmental literacy of students;
- the formation of valuable attitude to wildlife, contributing to the creation of a system of environmental values of the individual and strengthening the sense of duty and responsibility to the present and future generations for the conservation and rational use of natural resources;
- the formation of the ability to understand the interdependence of man and nature, which contributes to the development of environmental consciousness of students, which is a necessary condition for building an ecological society and ecological civilization.

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