

ABSTRACT&REFERENCES

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BASIC DESCRIPTIONS OF MODERN FAMILY AS REFERENCE POINTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF MATRIMONIAL RELATIONS BY YOUNG COUPLES

p. 4-7

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Boys and girls, who have dates and plan or don't plan to marry yet, consider modern families as a reference point for them and for the building of own family life. That is why it is important to determine the main characteristics of a modern family: functions, parameters, life activity spheres, family typologies, typical family roles, positive and negative tendencies in the formation of family institution.

Scientists determined typical features of a modern family, especially the following:

- appearance of new, non-traditional forms of matrimony;
- change of priority interests of family groups;
- instability of many modern marriages;
- increase of divorces number;
- increase of the number of people who don't want to marry;
- changes of personal status in a family;
- change of socio-cultural bases of family relations;
- approximation to the symmetry of male and female roles in a family; creation of a new structure of housing space;
- relative autonomy of each one in a family;
- democratization of internal family relations;
- transmission of children socialization function to public institutions;
- depreciation of family values;
- decrease of time for family communication;
- crisis of patriarchal family values.

Taking into account the importance of family institution, it is necessary to determine the youth attitude to matrimony (young couples, who have dates; married young couples) and their understanding of building correct family relations. The analysis of answers to the question “What is an importance of marriage in young couples lives?”, “Point out your rights and duties in a marriage”, “Are you ready to build your family relations?” gave a possibility of generalization. The conclusion of realized interrogation is a necessity to carefully prepare youth for family relations, formation of knowledge and skills of a correct behavior in marriage and in relations with persons of the opposite sex. It needs additional studies of a family institution according to today conditions

Keywords: young couples, matrimonial relations, reference points, family, family characteristics, manifestations of violation

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CONTENT AND SPECIFICITY OF RESEARCH ACTIVITY OF FUTURE TEACHER OF PHILOLOGY: RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENTAL TRAINING

p. 8-12

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The article is intended to identify psychological and pedagogical mechanisms of influence on productive research activity of the future teacher of philology in the context of personal approach. The priority and importance of research in the training of future teachers is emphasized.

Proven to be one of the possible ways to radically change the situation in this area is a reorientation of the educational strategy of the higher school, its educational process on the radical changes in the training of teachers, where an important role is played by reorientation of the traditional system of organization of research work of students of pedagogical universities, its direction (organization) on the modification of existing professional values.

It is accented by the fact that only dynamic change of yourself, your thinking makes possible self-formation and acquisition of the dynamic future teacher competence, providing professional success, innovation, forecasting changes and their originality, forms the mood for searching for the achievements and upholding truth, that is strong ethical sources that make up the moral foundations of the teaching profession

Keywords: psychological and pedagogical mechanisms of influence, productive research activity, training, future teacher of philology

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METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF TEACHING SPECIALISTS IN ENVIRONMENT MONITORING IN THE SYSTEM OF POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION

p. 13-16

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At the study the theoretical analysis of the necessity of environmental monitoring teaching organization in adult education was realized and professional competences, formed in students, according to their professional activity, were determined. This study favors the elaboration of the methodology of environment monitoring teaching organization and substantiation of its main components for the professional postgraduate training of specialists-ecologists. The organization of environment monitoring teaching process is directed on realization of multifunctional, integral functions in specialists-ecologists, namely innovative, adaptive, cumulative, analytic-projecting, organizational-managerial, diagnostic ones. At the study the main subjects of ac-

tivities were determined in content modules for preparation of qualification improving courses, obligatory for learning, because they form the base for professional, system-modeling, scientific-research competences.

At the environment monitoring teaching organization were separated 3 synchronized stages: orientational or preparatory; organizational, system-modeling of main; activity. The observance of these stages in the environment monitoring teaching organization provides continuousness, use of diverse teaching forms and methods, namely the active introduction of innovative technologies that is typical for the teaching of adults

Keywords: *postgraduate education, organization methodology, environment monitoring, professional competence, teaching methods*

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ANALYSIS OF CONCEPTUAL CATEGORICAL APPARATUS OF RESEARCH OF HIGHER MATHEMATICS TESTS QUALITY

p. 17-21

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In the article is presented the conceptual categorical apparatus, used at the study of the quality of tests in higher mathematics. The main notions, necessary for constructing the method of test quality assessment, are selected and defined, namely:

Test it is a system of tasks of specific form, certain content for objective assessment of the level of students' readiness with the preliminary set methodology of results analysis;

Test quality it is a test characteristic that indicates the correspondence to requirements, presented to test characteristics in whole and to separate test tasks (the mean parameters of test quality is validity, effectiveness of test tasks – complication and differentiation ability);

Assessment of test quality it is a procedure of the determination of a correspondence degree of characteristics of separate test tasks and test in whole to quality criteria and the formation of a conclusion about test quality;

Computer oriented assessment of test quality it is an assessment of test quality using ICT;

Methodology of computer oriented assessment of test quality it is a theoretically grounded and logically regulated totality of methods of test quality assessment using ICT.

The introduced notions distinctly outline research directions; determine assessment methods and ways of quality improvement of tests in higher mathematics that, in its turn, favors the improvement of students' knowledge control

Keywords: test, test quality, computer oriented assessment, reliability, validity, task complication

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REGULATION OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES AS A KEY OF HEALTH PROTECTION OF PUPILS AND STUDENTS

p. 22-27

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In Ukraine is registered the highest prevalence of diseases among school children that has the direct connection with training loads. The dangerous pathogenic character of training overloads takes place also among student youth. So, the urgent problem of educational system is a release of training process of overloads.

The review of the realized studies testifies to the exceptional urgency of the problem of training programs and textbooks volumes regulation. Especially, the studies of V. Bospalska state the abnormal 5–20 times overload of schoolbooks on mathematics that is incompatible with the system of teaching principles.

The aim of research is the determination of first-turn conditions of regulation of schoolchildren's and students' activity, directed on the educational process sanitation.

The following tasks were set for this aim realization: to analyze the influence of training overloads on health of children and student youth; to elucidate the influence of training overloads on school education quality; to ground the possibility to eliminate training overloads at the state level; to determine first-turn arrangements as to the training process sanitation.

Object of research – results of training overloads, method of research – the analysis of facts on studied questions, presented in medical and psychological-scientific literature.

The result of training overloads is a wide spectrum and high level of morbidity among schoolchildren and students and also great losses of education quality. The alternative of such training is the decrease of training programs volume, realized in Singapore school education. The regulation of training loads must be recognized as the one of most important legal criteria of training programs and textbooks quality. Teachers' activity must be assessed by this criterion too

Keywords: training overloads, morbidity of pupils and students, underachievement, infringement, regulated training

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CHORAL-CONDUCTOR TRAINING OF FUTURE TEACHERS IN THE POLTAVA INSTITUTE OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (1921–1941)

p. 27-31

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In the article is considered the state of choral-conductor training of a future teacher in educational institutions of the end of XIX – beginning of XX century (teacher institutes and seminaries), espe-

cially in the Poltava institute of national education (1921–1941). Its components were determined and characterized (theoretical training, methodology of vocal-choral work, choral conducting, choral singing). There were elucidated the content (formation of conducting, vocal-choral knowledge, abilities and skills, use of diverse choral repertoire), forms (lectures and practical activities, concert performances, conducting-choral practice, discussions, debates) and methods (creation analysis, instrumental execution of score, signing of parts, conducting of creation, work with chore) of conductor-choral training by teachers of the department of art studies under the guidance of the famous Ukrainian teacher, musical expert, ethnographer, choreographer, conductor and composer V.M. Verkhovynets. There was grounded its effectiveness in the process of future teacher's professional competences formation. There were elucidated the content and character of creative activity of the student chore of the Poltava INE (executive, theoretical, methodological and cultural-educational aspects) in the aforesaid historical period

Keywords: choral-conductor training, future teacher, singing, conduction, chore, formation, competence

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MODELING OF INTERPERSONAL INTERACTION IN THE SYSTEM OF POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION

p. 32-36

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In the article were grounded the features of interpersonal interaction modeling in the system of postgraduate education based on the definition of the notions “interpersonal interaction”, “modeling”, “social interaction”. The specificity of pedagogical thinking was explained; the succession of stages of pedagogical processes and phenomena model elaboration was presented. There was formulated the conclusion that interpersonal interaction in the system of higher and postgraduate education is mainly an interaction in the dyad “student ↔ teacher” that is the organization of these students' common activity for attaining the common aim. The modeling of interpersonal interaction in the system of postgraduate education is presented on the base of the analysis of different classifications of interpersonal interaction in pedagogical and psychological science. There were analyzed the types of interpersonal communication in the system of postgraduate education – dyad (that appear at direct communication), individual-group (realized in interaction with students' group), group (as an interaction between students' and teachers' collective), one- or two-side (as dialog/monolog type of interaction). There was grounded the content of internal and external models of interpersonal communication of educational process subjects in institutes (centers) of postgraduate education

Keywords: model, modeling, interpersonal interaction, postgraduate education system, student, dyad

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DESIGNING A COMMUNICATION INTERACTION AS A COMPONENT OF ASSESSMENT AND CONTROL STRATEGIES IN TEACHING LANGUAGES AT UNIVERSITY

p. 37-41

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In the article are demonstrated the results of the study of conditions and possibilities of realization of the project of communicative interaction between students and teachers in the strategy of control and assessment of teaching language. The conclusion was made that the neglect of projection of communicative algorithms and procedures results in the incomplete taking into account of factors of qualitative and correct final exam on language. That is why the possibilities of feedback of study participants, language cognition, experience of speaking in communicative situations, initiative dialog and language partnership are lost. The author assumes that the projection of communicative interaction in the control and assessment strategy essentially and positively influences the check-up and development of language knowledge and speaking skills of students at an exam. The main observation was realized with the involvement of students of engineer and philological specialties of Ukrainian universities,

who pass exams in English. It was elucidated that a condition of a successful exam is changes and correction of the perceptive image of communicative interaction between students and teachers at the final control. Statements about necessary changes in the project of communication between a teacher and a student became a conclusion of the research. These changes relate to: features and role of a question at an exam, put by a teacher to a student and vice versa; speaking roles and stereotype genres of teacher's and student's speaking; initiative in a dialog; mistakes in speaking at a speaking exam. The author of this article offers the bloc of operations for the activity project that positively influence the perceptive image of an exam in teachers and students. The correct perceptive image of an exam gives a possibility to create communicative situations of the full value communication between teachers and students. Speaking in these situations must become an object of the final control of language knowledge and speaking skills and enrich the experience of participants of an exam by new models of communicative interaction

Keywords: control and assessment strategy, communicative interaction, projection, perceptive type of activity

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SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINIAN-LANGUAGE STUDIES IN CANADA IN THE LAST QUARTER OF XX AND AT THE BEGINNING OF XXI CENTURY

p. 42-46

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In the article is given the historical-pedagogical analysis of the education in Ukrainian-language studies development in Canada in the last quarter of XX and at the beginning of XXI century. The socio-political, cultural and educational conditions of this development are characterized. Having considered the preconditions of official bilingualism and multiculturalism in Canada in the context of Ukrainian-language studies, the author conventionally separates three main periods with most typical socio-cultural factors that favored its development. The result of efforts and recommendations of Ukrainian Canadian teachers in 1960-ies became both changes, introduced to the school law and new cultural policy of Manitoba and Alberta provinces that accelerated the spread of multiculturalism in whole Canada. The period from 1971 to 1986 that is named in the research the beginning of official bilingualism and multiculturalism in Canada may be considered as very successful for the development of Ukrainian Canadians' national education, because Ukrainian-language studies developed at all levels in this time (from preschool institutions to research ones). But at the end of 1980-ies the question about an aim of the national education appeared in Canadian diaspora. That is why the other period (1987–1998), from authors' point of view, is characterized by the changes of the methodological paradigm on the base of innovative technologies in the context of intercultural interaction with Ukraine. We consider the special features of the third continu-

ing period as the active participation of Ukrainian Canadians in the development of education in Ukraine, mutual influence of Canadian and Ukrainian methods of teaching disciplines on Ukrainian studies and deepening of international connections and cooperation between both countries in the context of further development of multicultural education throughout the world

Keywords: *Ukrainian-language studies, bilingualism, multiculturalism, social and cultural factors, educationalists' cooperation, Ukrainian Diaspora*

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METHODS OF DETERMINATION OF INITIAL LEVEL OF STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGES ON BASIC DISCIPLINES AT HIGHER MEDICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

p. 46-50

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Authors propose the program, which determines the input level of knowledge of students in Ukraine medical schools with English as the language of studying. It assesses the level of residual knowledge in mathematics, physics and English and also gives recommendations for teaching in the group, taking into account the characteristics of specific educational group. The program allows the teacher to build a more successful educational process, which in the end, improves the overall result. For testing the students and teacher should be provided with personal computers with operational system Windows 98 and higher or Linux OS with graphical interface and support the Wine program. The questions (in English) pre-installed in the testing program and correspond to the program in physics of high school and to basic mathematical course. English questions do not include grammar checking, but created to check the meaning of written text and basic vocabulary. A significant advantage of the program is the ability to add and reduce the number of questions in the test, in case of, for example, lack of time, and teachers can change the questions themselves. The beginning and the end of the test set by the teacher. The program allows the teacher to build a more successful educational process, which improves the overall result

Keywords: *medical education, testing system, the input level of knowledge, medical schools*

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