

THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF USING A TEST COMPUTER/COMPUTER CONTROL OF KNOWLEDGE OF STUDENTS

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The large amount of educational material and lack of time, the use of computer technology has certain advantages over traditional control methods.

When using computers in the learning process are observed pedagogical requirements, individual character, openness, comprehensiveness checking, differentiated approach to each student. The presence of the evaluation criteria, short of the efficiency of programmable tools help to efficiently distribute working time of the teacher. Experience of applying test control computer (TCC) in the process of teaching students has proven its greater objectivity compared with the oral and written forms. Analysis of the results of the test control allows you to make adjustments to the program from those sections which are most weakly absorbed by the students and to analyze their causes and develop recommendations for their elimination. Testing on computers using special software en-

ures the maximum independence of students and increases their responsibility in the study of this discipline.

Along with the advantages of TCC has a number of shortcomings. For computerization of educational process needs large investments, the creation of a common Bank of tests that need to be constantly replenished and improved, the appropriate level of preparation of students to work with computer. Basically, the test control is designed for reproductive activities (knowledge-copies) that reduces the creative possibilities of students developing the ability to Express their opinion. In addition, TCC reflects only the theoretical training of students.

The above allows us to conclude that the TCC in its present form cannot replace traditional monitoring methods, which more fully reflect the General theoretical and practical training of students, and can only complement the idea of a purely theoretical knowledge of students.

EDUCATIONAL PROCESS ORGANIZATION: TRADITIONS AND MODERN REALITIES

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Introduction. Modern stage of high medical education development undergoes complicated period of adaptation of the traditional teaching methods to realities of XXI century. Need of Ukraine to enter the European educational and scientific area demands modernization and reformation of Ukrainian educational and scientific sphere. Increase of quality, availability and effectiveness become the leading characteristics of the modern educational model due to the maximum use of innovations. Obvious example of this factor is introduction of remote education and electronic register in practice of the State Medical University of Zaporozhye (ZSMU).

The main part. Educational process in high educational institutions consists of the following forms: academic studies, individual work, practical training, and knowledge checks (Law of Ukraine "About high education"). In spite of the absolute priority of lectures and practical classes, more time is devoted to individual training of students (ITS). This special form of educational activity permits to get the most part of knowledge, skills and habits. It promotes development of individuality, independence and sense of purpose.

Individual training of students has two forms: classroom-based and out-of-class. Quality and effectiveness of the latter directly depends on ability of students to use different sources of information. In our opinion the main role of teacher in ITS consists of the following factors: inculcation and developments of these skills, elaboration of systematic approach for information acquirement. Without decrease of significance of traditional information sources: books, magazines, informational sheets it is possible to say with confidence that Internet resources are in priority among modern young people. Thus in ZSMU the students have free access to Internet in all territory of the University, library

and dormitories. The University portal has considerable informational and methodological material base which is constantly enriched and updated by professors and teachers of the University. Schedules, topics of classes and lectures, lectures, clinical protocols, sets of tests are available on the portal. It really helps students to orientate in organization and contents of the educational process. Now role of the University library is presented in a new way. It is promoted by informational and technological system: electronic catalogue, electronic library and Institutional repository which is created and improved constantly by the library employees in ZSMU. Informational and technological system permitted transformation of the library from the ordinary book depository to the modern informational center which can meet all requirements of different categories of users (Osadchii V.V., Dodonov A.V, 2011).

Starting from the autumn semester of 2016/17 academic year the electronic register was included in daily activity of ZSMU departments. Its short-term use has already shown new possibilities for increase of educational credit-modular system quality. Introduction of the electronic register permitted not only to increase control for progress in studies of the students within the whole semester but in future it will make work of teacher more open for the University structural departments, students and their parents.

On the other hand, the electronic register permits to observe rating of students for each discipline and enables persons in charge in departments quickly reveal groups of risk, reasons of their occurrence and plan measures for better learning of material. Students, in their turn, will have new possibility to control their progress during semester, analyze failures and intensify work with of the educational materials of those disciplines which have negative influence on the general rating.

Experience of our colleagues shows that introduction of the electronic register directly or indirectly stimulates students to attend regularly the classes, prepare thoroughly for classes, search ways for increase of their progress because it permits to open information as to the real situation for all persons who are interested in it including parents (Bachinskiy V.T. and co-authors, 2014).

Conclusions. Thus innovative technologies introduced to ZSMU permit to perform individual work of students and estimate their knowledge at the new level.

Free access to Internet, information richness of the portal, creation of informational and technological system provide wide possibilities, increase effectiveness of educational process and ensure high level of academic training.

Introduction of the electronic register will make easier control for progress on the part of employees of the University and parents and also create additional motivation for education and thorough preparation for classes.

ROLE OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY IN MEDICAL EDUCATION AND FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL SKILLS OF FUTURE DOCTORS

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Professional quality of future doctor formed during studying at the medical college. Therefore, the content and organization of educational process aimed at forming personalities future doctor is an important task of higher medical education. A special place in getting the skills of professional readiness belongs fundamental scientific biomedical discipline – pathological anatomy. Practical exercises are essential part of the teaching of pathological anatomy at the medical college. The main purpose of the pathological anatomy studies is to develop skills morphologic diagnosis of pathological processes by studying morphological analysis of pictures of pathogenetic mechanisms and clinical symptoms of disease. Work closely with the Department of Pathological Anatomy allows medical institutions to bridge the gap between theory and practice, to train highly qualified personnel through the primary specialization, internship, residency and graduate. Such interaction will provide teaching of pathological anatomy at a high scientific and methodological level, to create conditions

for instilling students with practical skills. In addition, one of the main tasks of the complex is postmortem studies, analysis of biopsy and surgical specimens. It is important to add wet preparations, the exhibition which will be more accessible for practical mastering of macroscopic manifestation of different pathological processes and addressing specific issues of morphological diagnosis. Specimens can be used not only by students at workshops as illustrations, but also young assistants and students to improve skills of histopathological diagnosis.

The combination of theoretical knowledge and practical skills is essential to prepare future doctors and improving their training.

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INDEPENDENT TESTING WORK OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING STUDENTS - AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE MODERN EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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One of the important features of English learning students in higher medical schools is their focus on the health care system not of our country but the countries of origin of foreigners and potential future employment. The educational program of internal medicine includes the use of European clinical guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of internal diseases and international standards of care. However, the importance of the direct involvement of each student in the theme of the patient during the workshops on the clinical department, the need for the teacher as an interpreter because of the language barrier, extracurricular require the independent work of Internal Medicine English-speaking students, in particular, to strengthen the theoretical basis of the discipline.

Independent work of students is not only important form of educational process foreigners. It provides guidance

on methods for active mastery of knowledge, development of creative abilities of the students, the transition to individualized training tailored to the needs and capabilities of the individual. However, monitoring implementation, evaluation of independent testing work should be strictly individual and included in the current success, to influence the ranking student.

Scientific and technological progress requires development of lifelong learning, in which independent work and ability to work independently in the learning process is not just a wish, but an obvious necessity.

Literature

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