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МОДУЛЬНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ УЧЕБНОГО ПРОЦЕССА В КОНТЕКСТЕ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

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MODULAR SYSTEM IN THE CONTEXT OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

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Статья рассматривает одну из инновационных педагогических технологий, которой является модульная технология обучения. Подчеркивается, что при использовании модульных технологий весь материал изучаемой дисциплины тщательно структурируется, меняется график учебного процесса, поскольку отсутствует двухсеместровая схема и появляется новая дополнительная форма оценивания знаний, умений, навыков студентов – построение студенческих рейтингов.

The purpose of reforming the educational system of the Republic of Belarus is to form a new type of specialist who has the intellectual and creative potential and a high level of professional training. To achieve this goal, we should search for innovative pedagogical technologies that respond to the requirements of our time.

Modular system has always been innovative and continues to evolve in dynamic ways to meet the needs of the students and their education. The module plan offers students the opportunity to take an active part in shaping their educational experience. A module is a logically completed form of a part of the content of an academic discipline, which includes cognitive and educational aspects. The modules complete each other and an appropriate form of assessment is formed as a result of mastering the modules by the students.

The basis for the module formation is the curriculum of the academic discipline. The number of modules depends both on the characteristics of the subject itself and on the frequency of assessment. Modular system is connected with the rating control system. After each module (2-3 times a term) the tests are usually carried out.

In the modular system it is necessary to establish the number and the contents of the modules, the correspondence of the theoretical and practical parts in each of them, their order, forms of modular control, order of tasks, the contents and form of final control. The basis of the module is the informational support during the educational process in the form of lectures, practical and laboratory classes, self-independent work and extracurricular work of the students.

Usually the structure of a module in any discipline has the following form: 1) the name of the module; 2) theory; 3) practical classes; 4) laboratory classes; 5) software; 6) independent work of students and 7) the results of the training.

A module is an independent structural unit. Each module is provided with the necessary didactic and methodological materials, a list of basic concepts, skills and abilities to be learned during studying.

To form each module the following is included:

- definition of the didactic purpose of the module. The goal combines the requirements for the knowledge and skills of the graduate applied to the module;
- selection of blocks in the module content. The structure of the module is determined by distinguishing two groups of blocks: blocks of theoretical material and blocks of general didactic order (introduction to the module, summary, module control).

There are serious problems of mastering the material in the educational process, so the content of each module of the discipline is crucial. When preparing a modular system, one should remember that all the components of a specific curriculum module should be developed, firstly, taking into account the level of training of the student, and secondly, taking into account the final goal of the modules. All the material is divided into thematically completed blocks, theoretical material and practical (laboratory) work are carefully coordinated. The system of knowledge and skills control is built on the material of a separate module.

Properly organized and methodically supported independent work of students is of great importance [3]. «The organization of control and independent work is an exclusively creative process in which a teacher, a student, information and computer technologies play an equally important role. In this process the professionalism of the future specialist occurs [4; 48] ».

The assessment of the module is based on the Bologna scale. The results are strictly limited in time. With the modular organization of the discipline, all its components are included for the assessment of the module. An important component of the assessment of the acquired knowledge quality is the control process, which allows us to determine how the educational material has been mastered. The organization of control in the modular system of the educational process for multi-level testing is provided. Test tasks are used in two functions: for training and for entry, current and intermediate control.

«All stages of testing allow the teacher to evaluate the students' knowledge. Material assimilation makes the necessary adjustments to the presentation of the material both for practical and independent work [1; 32] ».

When making a test at each stage of training, it is better to use special software products that allow you to create different types of tests, use them in the right combination and sequence. The analysis of test results allows you to use the latest educational technologies within the discipline which increases the level of acquired knowledge [2].

«The modular system makes the educational process effective. It should be noted that the level of knowledge depends on the personal efforts and abilities of students, while the structure of knowledge significantly depends on the correct organization of the educational process. Modular technologies and on the one hand, contribute to some structure of the learning process within a specific discipline, on the other hand, they make the learning process creative and each student has all the opportunities for his own self-expression [1; 33] ».

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THE FUTURE OF FOOD

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Статья рассматривает проблему стремительного роста численности населения мира с точки зрения отсутствия продовольственной безопасности. В ней излагаются взгляды на использование съедобных насекомых в качестве устойчивой продовольственной системы, которая обеспечила бы адекватное питание людям. На примере американской компании Aspire Food Group рассмотрен текущий тренд пищевой индустрии – выращивание насекомых в промышленных условиях на разных питательных средах для получения ценных веществ и белковой биомассы.