

*Materials of Conferences***THE USE OF MICRO-NUCLEAR TEST AS A METHOD IN A COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE STUDENTS' FUNCTIONAL STATE**

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Education in modern school is inseparably linked with intense intellectual, emotional, physical exertion that in a certain combination can lead to exhaustion, which is expressed not only in the changes of the functional state of many body systems, but also in violation of cytogenetic homeostasis. In this regard, it could be useful to search for a system of methods which can easily and fast, without cumbersome equipment evaluate various parameters of the students' functional state, including cytogenetic homeostasis. Two groups of 10–11 year old children were examined. One group consisted of children of grammar school with advanced study of foreign language, not involved in sports, the second – pupils of secondary schools, regularly practicing athletic rock-and-roll for at least 1 year. During the examination the following aspects were examined: the profile of functional hemispheric asymmetry, the level of nervous processes mobility and the strength of excitation and inhibition, the level of school anxiety, the level of mental health and the development of fatigue. For the assessment of cytogenetic damage the microkernel test was used to detect the nuclear abnormalities in buccal cells. In both groups the following types of the nuclear abnormalities were identified: intussusceptions, kernel strangulations, microkernels, double and caudate nucleuses. The relative amount of nuclear abnormalities (%) varied from 2 to 18, averaging to $6,88 \pm 0,43$. The most frequently met were intussusceptions and dual core. The dependence of the nuclear anomalies from physical or intellectual work was not detected. A moderate negative correlation between the strength of nervous processes and the relative number of epithelial cells with double and caudate nucleuses was revealed. A moderate positive correlation between anxiety and the relative number of dual epithelial cells was also discovered. Thus, the results of the study indicate the high vulnerability of cytogenetic homeostasis of children with high levels of anxiety and reduced strength of nervous processes, i.e. with reduced reserves of the regulatory systems, and, consequently, with reduced adaptive capacity of the organism as a whole. It allows, in our opinion, to come to the conclusion of the advisability of using micro-nuclear test in a comprehensive assessment of the functional state of students.

MODERN CHANGES IN REGULATORY BASE OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN UKRAINE AS LEGAL FORMATION BASIS OF EUROPEAN STANDARDS OF THE SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

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July 1, 2014 after the Supreme Council of Ukraine took effect signed by the President of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko new Law of Ukraine № 1556-VII “Of Higher Education”, which is the basis of the legal framework of the educational process in Ukraine. This law establishes the basic legal, organizational, financial principles of higher education, creating conditions for strengthening cooperation between governmental agencies and businesses with higher education institutions on the principles of autonomy of higher education institutions, combining education with science and industry in order to prepare a competitive human capital for high-tech innovation and development, self-identity, the needs of society, and the state of the labor market for skilled professionals.

First will be treated as a collective body – the National Agency for Quality Assurance in Higher Education. In the scientific and educational activities will be significantly enhanced antyplahiatni rules and responsibility for them. This provides for the mandatory publication of all scientific innovative developments, implementations and fundamental theoretical work on various forms of available review and discussion. Constituted a new mechanism for the election of rectors of higher educational institutions, with the participation of all faculty and students. For rectors, deans and heads of departments prescribed limit tenure to two terms of 5 years each. In the National Agency remains accreditation of academic councils and appeals to their decision, and the right of final awarding degrees will now be at most universities. Public universities will now be able to place their own revenues from its education, research and training and production activities in the accounts of institutions of state banks. Reduced workload: one teachers from 900 hours to 600 hours per year, and in a number of hours of credit changed from 36 to 30 for students. Starting at 2016 is to introduce a new mechanism for electronic entry to higher education and the automatic placement of places of public order. Created conditions for increasing the mobility of students and teachers. For specified in the bill transition from the system of higher education will be deleted level junior specialist, introduced an associate's degree, canceled PhD, instead introduced the following higher education degrees: Bachelor Jr., BA, MA, PhD.

These new innovations pryntsipovi provided the legal framework of a constructive solution of actual problems that it is necessary at the present stage of formation of the system of science and education in Ukraine according to European standards.

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CASE – TECHNOLOGY TO STUDYING HUMAN ANATOMY

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The Conversion to a new educational standard requires the using of modern educational technologies and the forming of professional and general cultural competences. The Case-technology is applied in educational process at the Department of Human Anatomy during the summary sessions. It allows to check and fix the knowledge of a studied section of anatomy. The application of the Case-technology during the summary sessions on the topic of blood supply and innervations of the limb promotes to forming of students' knowledge of Anatomy and Topography. This ability helps to use them in the future professional activity of the doctor. Moreover, it allows to form an integrated approach in the study of anatomy and topography and the ability to accurately determine the location and projection vessels and nerves to the skin surface.

The Case in Anatomy for students 1–2 years includes the clinical situation, which contains five exercises with missing initial data. To resolve this exercises students need to get additional information from the medical history, instrumental studies, etc.

During the training students should repeat the previously studied material, which is directly related to the theme of the class. All students of the group should take part in the solution of the case. The lesson lasts for 100 minutes.

1. The group is divided into 2 or 3 subgroups and 3 experts (5 min.).
2. The students acquainted with recommendations to the decision of the case (2–3 min.).
3. The teacher presents the case. (5 min.)
4. Each member of the group individually studies the case. The discussion of options for individual solutions in each subgroup.

The preparation for discussion and debate (10 min. * 5).

1. Debriefing and evaluation (10 min.).
2. Concluding remarks by the teacher (2–3 min.).

Experience of using Case-technologies in studying of Human Anatomy promotes the formation of clinical intellection of students and introduces an element of competition. It also motivates the students, gives a sense of satisfaction from their work and shows the great interest of students and a solid knowledge of the studied section.

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ENGLISH INTONATION AND THE RUSSIAN LEARNER

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Intonation (Lat. 'intonare' – 'to pronounce', 'произносить') is a complex of expressive phonetic qualities of speech. Intonation is very obviously suprasegmental, "...since an intonation pattern by definition extends over a whole utterance or a sizable piece of utterance" (Trask 2007: 283). Intonation is a complex phenomenon in both form and function. Intensive intonation studies began not so long ago – in the 1950 s of the XX th century, in connection with the overwhelming achievements in the field of linguistics and the accumulation of many experimental data deduced from the study of many world languages. The implementation of modern precise methods of phonetic analysis have brought about astounding results that made it possible to pronounce intonology an independent department of linguistics having its own object of research and its own methods of analysis. Intonation began to be explored from different angles: linguistic, paralinguistic, sociolinguistic, didactic, esthetic, etc. As a complex phenomenon of oral speech, it attracts much attention on the part of specialists from different spheres of knowledge: philologists, linguists, literary critics, art critics, theatrical experts, sociologists, psychologists, acoustic engineers, etc.

The study of intonation is of prime importance for the practice of teaching and learning foreign languages. When one listens to the sound flow of speech in a foreign tongue it is intonation that catches one's ear first. The concrete meaning of an utterance may not be clear but the overall prosodic pattern of speech can help the non-native speaker decode the emotional state of the speaker and his attitude towards the partner in communication. It is common knowledge already that intonation is most difficult to master in the foreign language learning process. Wrong intonation does not only betray a speaker's foreign origin and jars upon a native speaker's ear – it can convey distorted meanings resulting in a serious misunderstanding in the process of communication. In this sense, as many phoneticians point out, intonation is much more important