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**ORGANIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE CONTROL
ON THE DISCIPLINE "CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY"
FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS**

Перевірка знань – найважливіший етап процесу навчання, у ході якого з'ясовуються повнота і якість знань іноземних студентів, прогалини і помилки в їхніх знаннях. Система організації контролю навчання іноземних студентів – це важливий крок у напрямі інтенсифікації й оптимізації навчально-виховного процесу у вищій школі.

Ключові слова: *клінічна імунологія, модуль, підсумковий модульний контроль, самостійна робота студентів-іноземців.*

Проверка знаний является важнейшим этапом процесса обучения, в ходе которого выясняются полнота и качество знаний иностранных студентов, пробелы и ошибки в их знаниях. Система организации контроля обучения иностранных студентов - это важный шаг в направлении интенсификации и оптимизации учебно-воспитательного процесса в высшей школе.

Ключевые слова: *клиническая иммунология, модуль, итоговый модульный контроль, самостоятельная работа студентов-иностранцев.*

Check knowledge is the most important stage in the whole learning process, during which the completeness and quality of foreign students' knowledge, gaps and errors in their knowledge is clarified. The system of monitoring the education of foreign students is an important step in the direction of intensifying and optimizing the teaching and upbringing process in higher education.

Keywords: *clinical immunology, module, final modular control, self-direct work for foreign students.*

Strengthening the fundamental training of future specialists is the main task of modern educational technologies, gives the foreign student the ability to

distinguish in a particular subject the basic part of his content, which he can use after a comprehension to use at a new level, integrate in the study of other disciplines, and in the process of self-education. The concept of the basic content of the discipline is inextricably linked with the concept of the educational module, in which the basic content blocks are logically connected to the system [2].

Logically completed part of the training material is a module, necessarily accompanied by the control of knowledge and skills of foreign students [4]. Modules are formed on the basis of the work program of the discipline. At the Academy exist Medical, Stomatological and Pediatric Faculties, which study clinical immunology for one semester, the discipline is divided into modules. The basis of the modular interpretation of the training course is the principle of systematic, which provides:

- systemic content, that is, necessary and sufficient knowledge (base), without which neither discipline in general, nor from its modules can not exist;
- the alternation of the cognitive and educational and professional parts of the module provides an algorithm for the formation of skills;
- the systemic nature of control, which ends each module, leads to the formation of the ability of students to transform the acquired skills into professional skills to analyze and predict the solution [2; 4].

Modular training is associated with the rating system of knowledge assessment. The knowledge check is the most important stage in the whole learning process, during which the completeness and quality of students' knowledge, gaps and errors in their knowledge is clarified. When checking the knowledge of foreign students, the teacher gets an idea of the completeness or incompleteness of the learning process when studying individual modules. Systematic control accustoms students to perform evenly individual tasks, increases their mental activity, contributes to the development of the ability to solve specific problems [4; 5]. The monitoring function ensures the recording of the level of achievements, its compliance with norms and standards, and also

advancement to higher levels of mastering knowledge [7]. There are several types of monitoring and evaluation: preliminary (input), current and final.

Final control is carried out after studying the module. Its main form is writing the final modular control. In assessing the knowledge of foreign students, the teacher should be guided by the following requirements:

- objectivity: assessment of actual successes and shortcomings of work, absence of bias in evaluation;
- subjectivity: taking into account real possibilities, stimulating, not disorganizing, the effect of evaluation;
- systematic, which largely depends on the age of students;
- openness (publicity) and validity of the valuation, which is often required special argumentation;
- the effectiveness that can be expressed in the recommendations, how to improve achievements, what to look for, how to work further [6].

The final evaluation should, first of all, reflect the actual result. Do not hypertrophy perceive the control function. Control is organically related to the level of mastering of the material, and the question should be posed in accordance with the level at which the training was organized [3].

Within each module, the foreign student deals with the subject knowledge and those activities that are associated with the acquisition and use of this knowledge [1; 2; 4]. The study of the educational material on clinical immunology is carried out with the help of a lecture notes, textbooks, teaching aids, methodological recommendations, as well as solving clinical tasks and test tasks in practical exercises, doing homework, processing out-of-class topics. For each type of training sessions, the teacher should design and organize educational activities that have a professional orientation. We have developed a system of tasks that the student performs both in classroom and in preparation for them. To improve the educational process and its optimization, we have prepared multimedia materials (presentations in PowerPoint) for practical lessons. The computer is a modern means of learning and with it there are hopes for improving the effectiveness of the

learning process. Availability of multimedia materials frees time for more detailed explanation of the material for consideration of clinical examples of the use of certain drugs in accordance with the professional orientation of training.

In addition, some of the material is taken for independent study, since the main component of the educational process is the self work for foreign students. The student's extracurricular work on mastering the educational material on clinical immunology can be performed in the library, classrooms, computer classes, and at home.

At the beginning of the academic year, the student receives thematic plans for classroom and extracurricular activities, a timetable for submitting the final modular control with specific dates. The student necessarily performs individual independent work on clinical immunology - writing a medical history, which must be protected until the end of the study of the discipline. In the event that there are errors in the work, the task is returned for revision. Writing the medical history is provided with methodical instructions, as well as questions on job protection. This makes it easier to control when it is protected. Practical sessions discuss the methodology for solving clinical problems and test tasks on relevant topics. To achieve successful processing of the classroom topics for practical classes, students are asked to conduct self-monitoring of knowledge before the module. To this end, we have developed test tasks for each subject of the discipline. This form of control makes sense as an auxiliary before the modular control, since it shows students the knowledge gaps not only in the depth of the assimilation of the material, but in its composition (the list of questions to be examined).

To obtain an admission to the final module control it is necessary to fully implement the curriculum. Evaluation of the independent work of students, which is provided in the topic next to the classroom work, is carried out during the current monitoring of this topic at the appropriate classroom activities. Evaluation of the assimilation of topics that are taken only for independent work and are not included in the topics of classroom classes are monitored in the final module control. And the final modular control is carried out after the completion of the

study of all topics on clinical immunology at the last control session. At the final evaluation, both the results of the assignments, and the systematic nature of their performance, the student's activity during the study of the discipline are taken into account.

Thus, on the whole, the quality of the training of the future specialist in the higher medical school depends on the level of organization of the systematic monitoring of students' education.

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