

Mind-maps – these are practical-oriented tasks, which are based on the mastery of subject knowledge in the process of practical activity, the creation of students of a particular product as a result of the use of knowledge and skills. The use of the mind-map implies the systematization of professional knowledge, the teaching of research techniques, the promotion of heuristic searches, the formation of logical searches for knowledge, as well as the development of flexibility of thinking, generalization of actions, development of initiative, encouragement to creativity. Using the method of the mind maps makes it possible to draw the attention of students to study relationships and relationships, develop observation, develops the habit of understanding and study the laws of phenomena. All these skills are also subject to the formation of future doctors which again emphasizes the significance of the use of the indicated method.

Conclusions: The expediency of introducing innovative methods and means of training during the training of future teachers has been proved. In our opinion, the greatest effect in the development of the professional orientation of future teachers is possible provided the complex application of various innovative methods of interactive learning, taking into account the possibilities of modeling with their help the objective and social context of teaching activities.

RESEARCH OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF PHARMACY STUDENTS' STUDYING MOTIVATION

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Introduction. Nowadays the main point of studying at the university is to teach students to gain knowledge on their own. Including all the difficulties that college education has (students' workload, decreasing of interest in studying), there appears an objective necessity in organizing psychological and pedagogical researches how to activate students performing and form an effective inner relation to their academic performance. Motivation is the primary condition of practical study, including all subjects at the university. Moreover, motivation (or the lack of it) is usually the basic premise of the successful work between a student and a teacher. That is why research of learning motives and getting a degree is always relevant.

Aim. A study of the leading learning motivations for pharmacy students.

Materials and methods. To achieve the goal, we used a technique to diagnose the students' learning motivation by A.A. Rean, V.A. Yakunin, N.T. Badmaeva modification.

Results and discussion. Modern psychology defines "motivation" as an impulse to act; a psychophysiological process that governs human behavior, which determines its orientation, organization, activity, and sustainability. Motivation means the investment of human resources, such as energy, time, knowledge, talent, will, etc. to achieve the desired goal. We research the main studying motives among the modern first-year students of the Pharmacy Specialty at the National University of Pharmacy. Twenty-three people took part in the survey. As a result of a survey, it has turned out that the most appreciated were the motives of prestige – 4.75 points out of 5 possible. Second place – the communicative motives (4.07 points). Professional motives – 3.94 points took the third position. Social motives scored 3.57 points, teaching and cognitive motives – 3.32, motives to create self-realization – 3.15. Avoidance motives received the lowest mark – 2.25 points, but this is good because people who have a strongly pronounced motive for avoiding failure tend to underestimate their capabilities, quickly get upset with failures, and lower their self-esteem. According to the results of testing, we realized that modern youth is more interested in prestige and all the desire for education is about to aim the future status in society.

Conclusions. Thus, the obtained results indicate that for modern students the most significant in the process of receiving higher education is prestige and future status in society. Unfortunately, the educational and cognitive motives, which are the main ones in educational activities, have gained common indicators.