

10% of freshmen who took part in the survey. Such students feel uncomfortable while communicating with their classmates, do not share the accepted rules and regulations in the group, unable to ask them for help.

In terms of adaptation to the learning process, 45% of freshmen have high rates on this scale. Adapted to the learning process, the student easily learns new subjects, successfully and timely performs tasks; if necessary, he or she can turn to the teacher for help, freely expresses his or her opinion, shows individuality and ability in the classroom. Unfortunately, 55% of freshmen have low adaptation rates. This indicates that more than half of the students have difficulty in mastering subjects and completing study assignments; they have difficulty speaking and speaking freely in classes, and in many subjects need help, are not able to be proactive in classes.

Conclusions. Thus, in our study we have found that the majority of students easily adapted to the academic group, but with some peculiarities of the educational process at higher educational establishments, the specifics of interaction with university professors, students are more difficult to adapt. To improve the process of social-psychological adaptation of freshmen there are some number of educational and correctional measures needed.

ACTIVATION OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF FUTURE TEACHERS

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Introduktion: The activation of the educational activities of those who are studying is one of the main areas of improvement of the educational process, which is engaged in education, which actualizes the need for an analytical concept as a scientific problem.

Aim: Theoretically substantiate and experimentally validate the feasibility of introducing innovative teaching methods that facilitate the activation of students' learning activities in the process of preparing future teachers. Materials and methods: In accordance with the specified tasks and to check the initial assumptions in the master's work, a set of research methods was used:

- the analysis of scientific literature for the disclosure of the conceptual-categorical apparatus, consideration of the state of development of the problem, definition of the essence and generalization of the concept of activating educational activities;
- empirical: diagnostic methods (questionnaires, observation, conversation); pedagogical experiment;
- methods of processing the results of the study: comparative methods, quantitative and qualitative analysis.

Results and discussion: We rely on the statement of O. Bespartachna and G. Bondareva that innovative methods contribute to the intensification and optimization of the educational process, help students learn to solve problems, formulate their own ideas correctly; analyze the information received; to argue, to defend their point of view; be more confident and independent. In the aspect of developing the creative thinking of students, in particular future teachers, their personal and meta-objective competencies, creative personality, more often in the present time is considered a variety of project activities – the creation of a map concept, or intelligence maps. The basis of the method is the research and development of English psychologist and consultant on issues of intelligence, psychology of learning and problems of thinking T. Buzan. The effectiveness of using this method is related to the structure of the human brain responsible for processing information. Processing information in the human brain is reduced to processing it right and left hemisphere at a time. The left hemisphere is responsible for logic, words, numbers, sequence, analysis, ordering. Right hemisphere – for rhythm, perception of colors, imagination, representation of images, dimensions, spatial relationships. Students, assimilating information, use mainly the left-half mental (logical) abilities. This blocks the ability of the brain to see an integral picture, the ability of associative thinking. T. Buzan created a mind-map as an instrument through which both hemispheres can be used to create the educational and cognitive competence of students:

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.