

hypo+glyk+aemia" (choose from the proposed term elements). Answers can be used once or repeated, making it easier or more difficult for the student to choose.

Use of images. This technique is available in various topics, but mainly in those where special terminology is studied. Images of plants, body parts, medicine forms, etc. can be used. If the image is not obvious, it can be signed in Ukrainian (or another language of instruction). To choose an answer in Latin, you can use different types of tests: multiple choice, open answer, matching, dragging markers to a picture or text, and others.

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**PROBLEMS OF SEARCHING AND USING SPECIFIC INFORMATION IN
INTERNET RESOURCES AND AT DISTANCE LEARNING SITES
ASSOCIATED WITH THE CORRECTNESS OF THE TRANSLATION
FROM THE ORIGINAL SOURCES (WITH EXAMPLES OF TERMS USED
IN THE MEDICAL-BIOLOGICAL AND COSMETOLOGY FIELDS)**

The amount of information processed by a modern individual is growing rapidly. To save time and optimize activities, automatic translation programs from one language to another are becoming increasingly popular.

In addition, staff is recruited to fill sites and remote resources, the purpose of which is to translate and post original studies for further use by specialists and students of secondary, special educational and higher educational institutions. Unfortunately, terminological databases often contain translation errors, do not differentiate some terms and nuances of the context.

Errors are quickly spread by individuals who, unfortunately, often do not have special education and perform a purely technical role when copying from an erroneous source to other resources, making the quality of information questionable.

Errors are especially dangerous in fields related to human health and safety, namely medicine, biology, cosmetology, etc.

For example, there are known situations when an incorrect translation of a patient's diagnosis led to an unjustified surgical intervention or even a person's death [3]. In one study, when translating abstracts of medical articles from English to Italian, it was shown that the average percentage of total translation errors was 15%, while the average lexical density was 66.7%. A direct correlation was found between the total number of translation errors and lexical density [2].

Some translation errors that can be found in domestic resources may be associated with small differences in the spelling of medical and biological terms that have a completely different essence. For example, when studying the composition of cosmetic products, two different terms called "silicones" are used: silicon and silicone. At the same time, they have different effects on human health, and translation errors give the user an incorrect idea about a certain cosmetic product. So, silicon is the chemical element silicon (Si), which is the fourteenth element of the periodic table, is a metalloid, which means that it has the properties of metals and nonmetals, and is the second most common element after oxygen. In most cases, it is combined with oxygen in the form of silicon dioxide or silica; it is not found in its pure form in nature. In contrast, silicone is a synthetic polymer made of silicon, oxygen, and other elements, mostly carbonate and hydrogen.

Silicone in most cases is a liquid or flexible rubber-like plastic, has a low level of toxicity, high heat resistance and high electrical insulation. In medicine, such silicone can be found in implants, catheters, contact lenses, bandages and many other products. One can also find silicone in a number of personal care products, including shampoos, shaving creams, etc. The term silicone is also often found, and this type of silicone can be found under the names dimethicone, cyclomethicone and methicone. Dimethicone makes the skin silky, creates a subtle shine and forms a protective barrier (also known as occlusive). In addition, it fills small wrinkles well and gives the skin a plumper appearance (this effect is temporary). There are also scar treatment gels that use dimethicone as the main ingredient. This synthetic substance serves as a

basis for greasy creams, conditioners and balms. It gives the effect of unhindered hair combing, helps to carefully care for dyed strands, as it increases their resistance to UV radiation. Methicone is a slightly truncated version of dimethicone, which lacks methyl (-CH₃) groups on one side of the silicone chain. Like most silicones, it has pleasant emollient properties and improves the spreading of products. Cyclomethicone is not one type of silicone, but a whole mixture of them: it is a mixture of cyclically structured silicone molecules with a certain chain length (from 4 to 7). Cyclomethicone is part of varnishes (with the exception of natural ones), as well as styling products that straighten hair and give it a noticeable shine [1].

Another example of a common translation error, which is often found in Internet resources, is the confusion between the terms "cellulite" and "cellulitis". In the English version, these terms differ by only 2 letters, but often incorrect translation causes confusion in understanding the causes and physiological mechanism of both phenomena. Thus, cellulite is a descriptive term used to describe a cosmetically altered (e.g., wavy, soft, orange-peel-like) topography of the skin, most commonly located on the outer thighs, rear thighs, buttocks, and abdomen of most postpubertal females (85-90%). At least 7 synonyms are used to describe this condition, such as lipodystrophy, nodular liposclerosis, edematofibrosclerotic panniculopathy, panniculosis, adiposis edematosa, dermopanniculosis deformans, and status protrusus cutis. In turn, cellulitis is an inflammation of soft tissues, with rapid spread and involvement of adjacent muscles, tendons, and fatty tissue in the process [4].

Another example of a common mistranslation is the term "Caucasian," which is often used to describe samples for clinical trials. Non-specialists may perceive him as a "resident of the Caucasus", that is, a person who lives in certain regions of Russia, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. At the same time, the usual translation of this term refers to a representative of European populations in a broad sense (as opposed to a person who comes from Asia, Africa or America).

Thus, medical, biological, cosmetological and other errors in the translation of original texts are a serious problem of health care and the acquisition of academic knowledge, and require active cooperation in filling Internet resources and distance

learning sites of both professional philologists and translators, as well as specialists in the certain fields.

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ONLINE EDUCATION IN UKRAINE SINCE FEBRUARY 24'2022: PROCESS OR RESULT?

Trying to answer the above question we have to explore the moral and ethical concerns of the online education which might well arise considering the quality being offered. Since the beginning of the fiercest ever war the Ukrainian