



Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың  
**«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2018»**  
XIII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы

### **СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ**

XIII Международная научная конференция  
студентов и молодых ученых  
**«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2018»**

The XIII International Scientific Conference  
for Students and Young Scientists  
**«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2018»**



12<sup>th</sup> April 2018, Astana

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Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ЕУРАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ**

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The proceedings are the papers of students, undergraduates, doctoral students and young researchers on topical issues of natural and technical sciences and humanities.

В сборник вошли доклады студентов, магистрантов, докторантов и молодых ученых по актуальным вопросам естественно-технических и гуманитарных наук.

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professional slang and the like. Moreover, learning the colloquial features of the language will certainly cause much interest among schoolchildren or students. Thus, the modern English lesson involves the use of new technological solutions, as well as the introduction of new teaching methods that break old stereotypes.

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### THE RELEVANCE OF USING INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE EDUCATIONAL SPACE

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At present, the role of information technologies in people's lives has significantly increased. Modern society was involved in the general historical process, called informatization. This process includes the accessibility of any citizen to information sources, the penetration of information technology into scientific, industrial, public spheres, a high level of information services. The processes taking place in connection with the informatization of society contribute not only to the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, the intellectualization of all types of human activity, but also to the creation of a qualitatively new information environment of the society that ensures the development of man's creative potential. One of the priority directions in the process of informatization of modern society is the informatization of education, which is a system of methods, processes and software and hardware integrated with the purpose of collecting, processing, storing, distributing and using information in the interests of its consumers. The goal of informatization is the global intensification of intellectual activity through the use of new information technologies: computer and telecommunications.

Knowledge of information and communication technologies by university professors is the basis for improving the quality of education. The use of ICT tools to create educational and methodological support makes it possible to increase the effectiveness of the educational process. The competent use of ICT by the teacher increases the pedagogical influence on the formation of

the student's creative potential. To increase the effectiveness of the use of new infocommunication technologies in the educational process, it is necessary to improve the quality of electronic teaching aids and software, for which it is necessary to develop scientific and technical cooperation of universities in this field. With the accumulation of educational information resources, innovative technologies will take a worthy place in the educational process of the university, and it will be possible to formulate on their basis a different level of training and retraining programs for specialists.

The current stage in the development of education is characterized by a number of distinctive features related to scientific and technological progress, the rapid growth of educational information. It is necessary to use the curiosity and high cognitive activity of schoolchildren for the purposeful development of their personality. The formation of cognitive interest of students is of fundamental importance for the conscious assimilation of material.

The use of project activities, personal-oriented training, information and communication technologies (ICT), different-level and problem-based training, help to stimulate students' interest in the subject, and to activate their educational and cognitive activities.

The use of new information and communication technologies in the educational process will allow to direct the students' intellectual potential to positive development. It is in the lessons under the guidance of the teacher that students can learn to use computer technologies for the comprehensive development of their intellect, to master the ways of obtaining information for solving educational and, subsequently, industrial tasks, to acquire skills that will help to continue education throughout life.

During the last ten years, during which the rapid development of IT is happening, the question of changing the role of the teacher in the modern education system remains urgent. Today, the subject educator is no longer able to ignore the educational potential of modern information technologies and the corresponding software and technology platform that translate educational progress to a qualitatively new level. Due to the use of accumulated methodological knowledge and didactic materials, teachers are able to significantly increase the degree of educational impact in the lessons, increase the level of motivation of students to study new material.

The analysis of the basic pedagogical methods of modern education, based on computer and telecommunication technologies, shows that the content of pedagogical activity in the new educational system differs significantly from the traditional one.

First, the development of courses is greatly complicated, as its technological basis is rapidly developing. It requires the teacher development of special skills, methods of pedagogical work. In addition, modern information technologies put additional demands on the quality of the educational materials being developed, mainly because of the openness of access to them by a large number of trainees and by teachers and experts, which in fact enhances the quality control of these materials.

Secondly, the peculiarity of the modern pedagogical process is that unlike traditional education, where the central figure is a teacher, the center of gravity with the use of new information technologies is gradually transferred to the student, who is actively building his educational process, choosing a certain trajectory in developed educational environment. An important function of the teacher is to support the learner in his activities: to facilitate his successful advancement in the sea of educational information, to facilitate the resolution of emerging problems, to help master large and diverse information. In the world educational community, in this connection, a new term was used, emphasizing the great importance of this function of teachers, - facilitator - facilitator (one who facilitates, facilitates, helps to learn).

Thirdly, the provision of educational material, involving the communication of the teacher and trainees, requires in modern education more active and intensive interactions between them than in the traditional class, where the generalized feedback of the teacher to the whole class prevails, and the interaction of the teacher with the individual student is sufficient weak. Modern communication technologies make it possible to make such interaction much more active, but this requires special extra efforts from the teacher.

The use of computer technologies in education introduces various changes to the development

of a person, which relate to both cognitive and emotional motivational processes, they affect the character of the person, while increasing the cognitive motivation of the trainees when working with the computer. The use of ICT in teaching helps to increase the proportion of independent learning activities and the activation of the trainee, "the formation of the trainee's personality through the development of his ability to educate, self-learn, self-educate, self-actualize, self-actualize." In psychological research, it is noted that ICTs influence the formation of theoretical, creative and modular-reflective thinking of trainees that computer visualization of educational information has a significant impact on the formation of representations that occupy a central place in figurative thinking, and the imagery of the representations of certain phenomena and processes in memory the student enriches the perception of the educational material, contributes to his scientific understanding.

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### INTERACTIVE ASSESSMENT METHODS

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Assessment is one of those terms in ELT that can mean many various things. Assessment is often equated and confused with evaluation, but the two concepts are different. Assessment is used to determine what a student knows or can do, while evaluation is used to determine the worth or value of a course or program. Assessment data effects student advancement, placement, and grades, as well as decisions about instructional strategies and. Evaluations often utilize assessment data along with other resources to make decisions about revising, adopting, or rejecting a course or program.

The demands of the today's world require students learn many skills. A knowledge-based, highly technological economy requires that students need to master higher-order thinking skills and that they are able to see the relationships among seemingly diverse concepts. These abilities - recall, analysis, comparison, inference, and evaluation - will be the skills of a literate twenty-first-century citizen. Mostly we discuss formative and summative assessment, peer and self-assessment, portfolios, setting learning targets, and methods of alternative assessment. And yet, in Kazakhstan and other countries around the world, pen and paper exams still carry the most weight. In reality, the portfolios, 'on the spot' checks, and discussions with learners form only a small fraction of the final mark, if they are done at all. All too often, an entire course of learning, communicating, and exploring language all boils down to a set time limit and an ability to recall information under exam conditions. Testing forms the bedrock of educational assessment and represents a commitment to high academic standards and school accountability.

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