

IMPROVING TECHNOLOGIES OF INDIVIDUALIZATION OF EDUCATION IN TEACHING ENGLISH TO STUDENTS OF NONPHILOLOGICAL DIRECTION

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Abstract - The article provides information on the individualization of education, the use of modern technologies in the teaching of English and the technology of individualization of education. In addition, the advantages of using individualization technologies in education were analyzed on the example of students of non-philological direction.

Key words: Individualization of education, modern technologies, individualization technologies, individual teaching, characteristics of the student.

I. Introduction

Individualization of teaching:

- The teacher interacts with only one student;
- A student with teaching aids only (books, computers, etc.) interact.

In individual teaching, the content, methods and image of the activity are adapted to the characteristics of the student.

When it comes to personal approach:

- is a principle of pedagogy, according to which pedagogical training taking into account the personal qualities of students in the process of their work interacting with individual students on an individual model and based on individual characteristics;
- take into account the individual characteristics of students in the learning process;
- not just for the development of all students, but for every student creation of psychological and pedagogical measures for special development.

II. Main part

Individualization of teaching

- Organization of the educational process, in which the choice of teaching methods, image is associated with the individual characteristics of the student;
- A variety of teaching, psychological and pedagogical approaches that provide an individual approach and organizational and administrative measures.

So, according to didactic research individualization of teaching is the organization of the learning process in such a way that the individual approach and individual form are given priority.

Individualization of teaching is based on the following authoring technologies issued:

- Inge Unt's technology of individualization of teaching;
- A.S. Granskaya Flexible Learning Technology;
- V.D. Shadrikov's teaching based on an individualized plan technology.

Inge Unt's core in the technology of individualization of teaching

The concept is that an important form of individualization of teaching in the current context is the independent work of the student at home in school.

Inge Unt understands its content and methodology as individual learning tasks for independent work, workbooks based on individualized independent work manual adapted to the current academic literature.

A.S. Graniskaya has her own flexible teaching system in the classroom

organization and in which the teacher spends 60-80% of his time individually with students notes that performance can be allocated.

The peculiarity of A.S. Graniskaya's method is that she organizes the lesson on the basis of a certain unusual device:

- The first part is to educate everyone;
- The second part is two parallel processes: independent work of recipients and individual work of the teacher with individual students, i.e. the use of generalized schemes, working as a rotating pair of teachers, flexible multidisciplinary tasks, etc.

According to V.D. Shadrikov's hypothesis, if a child is given details of increasingly complex tasks, he is offered to motivate the learning process. But if the child is given the opportunity to work that is possible and convenient for him today, it is believed that the ability of students will develop effectively. The basis of V.D. Shadrikov's methodology is a six-level curriculum, program and manual, which allows teaching according to the abilities of each student. By choosing the option that best suits the level of complexity of each subject, students change frequently in the classroom and try to master the curriculum together without losing the scope and content of the subject. Choosing a level of complexity is quick and sometimes impossible. Because the equality of your classmates depends on their ability. The six levels of complexity allow focusing on virtually all children, to organize the learning process to the best of their ability and tailored to the student's abilities and development. The general principles behind the individualization of this teaching are based on the author's technology:

- individualization is a strategy of the learning process;
- individualization - a necessary factor in the formation of individuality;
- individualized teaching in all subjects studied usability;
- individual work with other forms of learning activities integration;
- individual study, style.

The general features of individualization technology are as follows includes;

- List the factors that lead to inability to master;
- Acquisition of knowledge, skills and abilities in the process of thinking ways to correct individual shortcomings;

- Lack of motivation and lack of willpower in family upbringing recording and overcoming shortcomings;
- The learning process for gifted and talented students optimization (taking into account creative activity, classroom and extracurricular activities);
- Giving freedom of choice in the teaching process;
- Development of general learning skills and abilities;
- Formation of self-assessment of your student;
- Use of teaching aids, as well as computers.

Individualized learning technologies include:

Batov system. Developed in the United States, the learning process is divided into two parts:

The first part is the whole class work.

The second part is individual lessons.

These classes are for students who need it or for general students to ensure that they do not fall behind the norms adopted by or are on a par with those who are distinguished by their relatively advanced abilities. The teacher category deals with high-achieving students, and the assistant teacher deals with relatively low-achieving students.

III. Conclusion

Trump's plan is that the technology is very popular in the United States. It is a system of teaching in which a large audience is combined with individual lessons in small groups.

Highly qualified teachers and professors give lectures in large groups of 100-150 people with the help of modern technology. Small groups of 10-15 people discuss the lecture materials. Individual work is carried out in school classrooms and laboratories. 40% for lectures, 20% for small groups, and 40% for individual work in classrooms and laboratories. There is no usual class concept, and small groups are not constant.

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