

Подводя итог, стоит еще раз подчеркнуть не только важность и актуальность организации самостоятельной работы студентов, но и обратить внимание на фактически безграничные возможности использования инноваций и интернет-ресурсов в осуществлении самостоятельной работы студентов, многообразие форм и методов технологий, а также еще раз выделить прием кейс-технологии, отметив ее актуальный характер.

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NEWSPAPER ARTICLES AS ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF MASTERING READING COMPREHENSION IN THE PROFESSIONAL SPHERE

Foreign language proficiency of future specialists is a key to professional interactions, career advancement and successful business in our fast-moving world. Reading comprehension skills are significant in shaping and developing professional foreign language competence.

In general, reading is a complex many-sided phenomenon of perception and transformation of printed or written information that can be used as the basis for extensive practice not only in promoting reading skills but in improving writing, listening and speaking abilities. Integrating authentic newspapers into foreign language learning process can hardly be overestimated.

Newspapers, as the oldest printed media, carry their message through the sense of sight, though differ greatly from ordinary texts for academic purposes. They possess specific structure, format, sections, headlines, strict division into news, commentaries, entertainment, commercials, logically constructed message with emphasis on problem and an array of illustrations.

In English speaking world newspapers are either tabloid, the format of which is associated with popular press or broadsheets associated with quality journalism. Tabloids are often referred to a mass circulation in which editorials express the papers' opinion about daily or weekly news. In quality reliable papers such as the Times, the Guardian, the Observer, the Independent, New York Times the most important editorial is a leading article written by a top reporter. Both tabloid and broadsheet press are of great importance and value for readers and in our case for foreign language learners who wish to acquire reading comprehension skills when exploring the publications. Authentic papers promote language learners' awareness over global issues, current events, cultural values, business life, views and opinions [3, p. 17]. The validity of information, broad linguistic variety, thematic and stylistic diversity provide the background for generalization and comprehension, analysis and synthesis, comparison and contrast, making decisions and conclusions, thus creating the possibilities for cross-cultural, interpersonal professional communication so indispensable in any professional activity.

The use of authentic newspaper articles as an essential component of mastering reading comprehension in the professional sphere and other aspects of life is obvious and beneficial but turns out to be challenging. Many language learners find them complicated because of obscure headlines, an immense variety of vocabulary and grammar structures, frequent usage of clichés, idioms, neologisms and internationalisms as well as abbreviation and terminology. Some authentic materials are too culturally biased and hard to understand outside the language community; sometimes

the vocabulary is not relevant to the language learners' immediate needs [2]; structures happen to be mixed in such a way that lower levels have a hard time decoding the text; there might be a problem with the material that can become easily outdated.

That is why authentic articles presupposed for foreign language learners' considering should be carefully selected depending on their level of language and professional competence. Selected materials should also be relevant to educational goals and meaningful [3, p. 10]. To some extent the contents of the article should relate to learners' interests, moral principles, experience, professional activity.

Mastering students' reading comprehension for further language and professional evolution as well as for self-education and self-realization is considered to be one of the determining goals in non-linguistic higher educational establishments. When assimilating the academic curriculum, the students are obliged to comprehend authentic texts of informative, general, scientific and professional character of different varieties and genres, making use of extensive, intensive, scanning, skimming types of reading. Skimming and scanning ones are the most preferable as far as newspaper articles are concerned [4, p. 19]. These particular types of reading are aimed at searching and selecting the information needed. The methods of teaching reading may be various but all of them should be based on contemporary scientifically tested strategies and technologies in order to be a success.

Texts for teaching English for specific purposes (ESP) should comply with the topics of the syllabus drawn up separately for each specialty of a non-linguistic university. In case the course of ESP is not presupposed by the syllabus, professional character of the contents of the discipline is realized when studying one or several topics covered in the course of English for academic purposes (EAP).

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ACTIVE LEARNING METHODS IN THE ENVIRONMENT OF INTERACTION BETWEEN CULTURES AND LANGUAGES AS MEANS OF STIMULATING STUDENTS' CREATIVITY

When teaching foreign languages, more and more attention is paid to the communicative approach, which is a strategy that simulates communication and is aimed at building psychological and linguistic readiness for communication. Students should be ready to move freely in the environment of a foreign language and be able to respond adequately in different situations.

To aim the educational process at communication and to stimulate the students' ability to think are essential parts of the active learning methods. Active learning methods are such methods that encourage students to think actively and develop skills in the process of learning. Students are