

CHARACTERISTIC OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS AT THE CONTEMPORARY UNIVERSITY BASED ON THE EXAMPLE OF DISCIPLINE MATERIALS SCIENCE

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Together with the general principles of the construction of educational process in the higher educational institutions each of studied disciplines has their special features. It is necessary to also erect educational process taking into account of both the quantity of hours according to the program and the future specialty of students. Relative to the latter it is necessary to observe the reasonable balance between the classical requirements for the content of discipline and the wishes of the letting out departments.

The students differ themselves from each other, including in the predominant sensory channel and the temperament, who determine for this student the effectiveness of one or other procedure or another of teaching. Contemporary educational procedures must be formed taking into account differences in the perception of one and the same educational material by students with different psychological organization: At the basis of perception this by the student of the means of instructor and stated by it discipline lies one of three sensory channels - visual, auditory or motor- sensitive (kinesthetic). In the ideal should be, possibly, with the aid of the simple tests, determined the percentage of audience with the predominance of each of the channels and correspondingly corrected, as a minimum, the procedure of account. As far as classical temperaments are concerned, in order to leave strong and lasting effect on the sensory channel predominant in it bright impression in student- phlegmatic person will be necessary. Student- choleric, on the contrary, easily let us excite, but more rapidly it is calmed.

Student- sanguine person will be most likely originally positively disposed, whereas the negative relation to entire new and unusual, which, however, in the course of time can change to the positive, will be the distinctive special feature of student- melancholiac. Using contemporary educational technologies, one ought not to forget that in practice all surrounding us devices are devised by people, whose instruction was accomplished with the aid of the board, the chalk and the manuscript summary, so that sharp decrease after the 60's KHKH of the century of the number of scientific discoveries can be, exactly it is connected since the beginning of the wide use in the educational process of training diapositive films and motion pictures, training television programs as the forerunners of the contemporary procedures of the remote instruction of etc. The study of taught by me discipline materials science has its specific character: The successful mastering of course is possible only with a sufficient training of students on the courses of chemistry, physics, strength of materials and machine parts. The course of materials science contains special concepts and terms, knowledge of which by students should be paid special attention.

By the curricula is provided for, together with the lecture course, conducting laboratory occupations on materials science theoretical purpose of which is deepening and the fastening of the knowledge, obtained by the students during the study of the course of discipline, and practical - acquaintance with the basic methods and acquisition of habits over the analysis of structure and properties of the most common technical materials. For each laboratory work the students prepare the written report, whose protection is achieved in the course of individual conversation with the instructor.

For the students of a number of the specialties of day and correspondence departments on discipline materials science is provided course project. Its purpose - to inculcate in future specialists the specific habits of the rational selection of the trademarks of the machine-building steel, intended for preparing the components, which work with significant the dynamic and cyclic loads (shafts, axis, gears) [1]. The solution of the problem of the selection of material is connected with the use by students of a large quantity of reference material, which also contributes to the inculcation of the habit of work with the literature.

As a result the study of discipline materials science student must not only master the necessary theoretical positions, but also know how to use the data bases to the materials and other reference sources, to obtain the habits of the determination of the mechanical properties of materials; working diagrams; graphing and diagrams according to the experimental data.

REFERENCE:

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