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Summary: in a pandemic, the issue of introducing distance learning has become extremely important. Obtaining an education without regular visits to higher educational institutions is necessary, first of all, to prevent the spread of the disease.

Keywords: monitoring, quality education, test control.

ДИСТАНЦИОННОЕ ОБУЧЕНИЕ ПРИ ПОЛУЧЕНИИ ВЫСШЕГО МЕДИЦИНСКОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

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Аннотация: в условиях пандемии вопрос внедрения дистанционного обучения стал чрезвычайно актуальным. Получение высшего образования без регулярных посещений занятий необходимо, прежде всего, для предотвращения распространения болезни.

Ключевые слова: мониторинг, дистанционное обучение, тестовый контроль.

Introduction. Construction of education in the context of the latest upgrading all its components becomes a priority need. The answer to this question can only give high quality education that is the defining principle of innovative educational system in which the basis of all developments is to create a platform for the disclosure of the potential of children, forecasting needs and models of personality.

The process of European integration more noticeable impact on all spheres of public life, not through it and higher education. Ukraine clearly defined benchmarks for entry into the educational and research area Europe, improving educational activities in the context of European requirements, has made concrete steps for practical joining the Bologna process. The main task of the transitional period is provided for the implementation of the Bologna declaration system of academic credits ECTS (European Credit Transfer System – the European Credit Transfer System). It is considered as a means of increasing student mobility during the transition from one curriculum to another. ECTS should be a multi-tool recognition and mobility, means of reforming the curriculum. It is extremely important accumulating time of introduction of the credit system, which is the ability to consider all student achievement, not only the workload, for example, participation in research, conferences, competitions and so on . But one of the most important indicators of the level of students' knowledge of subjects study. The most objective means of evaluating knowledge now consider tests that allow impartially evaluate the educational achievements of students.

Objective: To examine existing at present advantages and disadvantages of test control students.

Main part. A distinctive feature tests – availability of measurement whose function is to provide quantitative and qualitative information on the progress of learning, diagnostic shortcomings predicting success. Test control is different from other control methods (oral and written exams, tests, tests) that it is specially prepared set of control tasks reliably.

Tests – method of evaluation. Objectivity is achieved by standardizing procedures for testing, standardization and validation of quality indicators and test tasks in general. Tests have ample opportunity for decision-making. Compared with other forms of knowledge control, testing has its advantages and disadvantages.

Advantages:

- Testing is better and more objective way of evaluating its objective is achieved by standardizing procedures, checking performance tests and quality tests at all.

- Testing – fairer than other method, it puts all students on an equal footing, both in the process of monitoring and evaluation in the process, virtually eliminating the subjectivity of the teacher. According to the British Association NEAB, engaged students British final certification, testing can reduce the number of appeals over three times to make the same assessment procedure for all students regardless of location, type and type of educational institution in which students learn.

- Tests a bigger tool because it can include tasks for all subjects of the course, while at the oral exam is usually taken out 2-4 threads. This allows the student to discover knowledge throughout the year, excluding the element of chance in the "pull" paper. With testing you can set the student's knowledge of the subject as a whole and of its individual parts.

- Testing – a «soft» tools, it puts all students on an equal footing with a single procedure and uniform evaluation criteria.

Disadvantages:

- Data from the teacher as a result of testing, although contain information about gaps in knowledge on specific sections, but not always to judge the causes of these gaps.

- Test does not allow to check and evaluate high productive level of knowledge related to the work, that probability, abstract and methodological knowledge.

- Scope themes testing has bik. Student back during testing, unlike oral or written exam, not enough time for deeper analysis of the topic. – Ensure objectivity and fairness test requires special measures to ensure the confidentiality of tests. When you use the test is desirable amendments to the objectives. – Testing an element of chance. For example, a student, not answering the simple question, can give the correct answer to difficult. This may be as random error in the first question and guessing the answer to the second. This distorts the test results and leads to the necessity of accounting probabilistic component in their analysis.

Conclusion: In our opinion, instrument implementation of high quality educational model may be monitoring the quality of education, the main component of which you can approve the monitoring student achievement. Current practice and studies suggest lack of comprehensive models currently monitoring the quality of education students, which would allow systematic, transparent and efficient monitoring of the dynamics of identity, establish the causes of problems and develop prognosis.

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