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INTERACTIVE METHODS IN TEACHING ESP

Abstract: The purpose of the article is to analyse the role of monitoring in the system of vocational education in higher educational institutions. Consideration of this issue is relevant, since training is a continuous process that is regularly controlled by the teacher, as well as the student himself. The effectiveness of the development of competencies within the discipline directly depends on the control of the student's training quality. The methods used in studying this topic are analysis and synthesis.

Key words: education, control, methods.

Language: English

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Introduction

Currently, the state educational standard has high requirements for students. The short time of mastering topics, a large amount of information are modern conditions of the general education process. In order to implement such requests, new training methods should be found. Thanks to this, in the methodology of teaching English, there has been a transition from a communicative approach to an interactive one. The interactive approach is a kind of communicative approach.

Interactive ("Inter" - mutual and "act" - means the ability to interact, be in conversation, dialogue with someone. I.e. Interactive learning is a dialog learning process in which the teacher interacts with students. [3, p. 112].

Main part.

The purpose of interactive teaching is that all participants in the class are in interaction. They are all actively involved in the educational process. The teacher acts as an assistant.

In the course of dialogue, students learn to think, solve problems, make decisions and participate in discussions. Modern pedagogy has many interactive methods. Among them are the following:

- Creative tasks;
- Training games (role-playing games, educational games, etc.);

- Work in small groups, pairs, triples (reception "2.4, together");
- "Carousel" method;
- "Aquarium";
- "Brainstorming" or another name "brainstorming";
- "Openwork Saw";
- "Brownian movement" "
- Making a mental map;
- "Select a position";
- Debate;
- Use of design methodology.

This list can be supplemented, since each teacher can implement his own techniques and methods.

The scope of one article makes it impossible to describe all the interactive methods of teaching English, so we will consider only those that are applied in practice.

A method of compiling a "Mental Map" (Mind Map). For the first time, the term was proposed by a British psychologist, author of the memorization technique Tony Busan. The map is a diagram where various ideas, tasks, theses associated with each other and united by some common problem are demonstrated in visual form. The map allows you to cover the whole situation, as well as keep a large amount of information at the same time in mind. Graphically, this map can be drawn in the form of a sun (in the center of which the main concept is

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indicated) from which the rays of the association depart. For example, a "mental map" on phrasal verbs. In the center is written the verb (to look - look) from which the rays depart the prepositions with which it is used (to look for; to look after - care; to look on - read, etc.) [2, p. 55].

Another example of such a map is the Fishbone method. We're offered a skeleton of fish. In the "head" we highlight the main problem, on the upper bones the students identify the cause of the problem, and on the lower - facts are written out that reflect the essence of the problem.

Select Position method. Students are given a problematic question, where they should be divided into 3 groups. The first group has a point of view "For," the second "Against" and the third "I don't know, I have not determined my own position." Students are divided into groups, discuss the correctness of their position. One or more members of each group argue their position, after which there is a collective discussion of the problem and making the right decision. For example, a discussion of such a problem as "The Internet."

Initially, the teacher provides students with the phrase: Just a century ago we didn't know about computers and the Internet. But today we take them for granted and can't imagine our life without these inventions, especially without internet... Then in the groups there is a discussion of the topic.

The most interesting method used in practice is the Cinquain method.

Cinquain - (from French cinquains, English cinquain) is a five-line poetic form that arose in the United States at the beginning of the 20th century under the influence of Japanese poetry. In the future, it began to be used for didactic purposes as an effective method for the development of figurative speech, which allows you to quickly get the result [1, p.105].

1. The first line is the designation of the theme using a single word (noun);
2. Description of the topic (2 adjectives);

3. Description of the action according to the proposed topic (3 verbs);

4. Compiling a phrase from 4 words that expresses attitude to the topic (different parts of speech);

5. Select a synonym for the topic (1 word).

We first conducted this method with students of the 7th grade. The topic we were studying at that moment was "Journey." The work plan was as follows:

1. At the beginning of the lesson, the teacher should introduce students to the synquein method and explain the rules of writing.

2. Then 5-10 minutes are given, so that the students make and exchange their options.

3. Then you read the cinquains and select the most suitable options.

Here are examples of some works:

1. Travelling
2. Exciting, useful
3. To go, to fly, to swim
4. The best way to relax
5. My dream
6. Travelling
7. Wonderful, unforgettable
8. To rest, to visit, to relax
9. To know about culture
10. Tour

I would like to note that interactivity will be more effective if multimedia technology is used in practice. Interactive methods also include presentations using various tools.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that the interactive teaching method increases motivation in learning English, the learning process becomes more interesting and exciting, and students feel freer. In addition, all methods and techniques develop communicative skills, train to work in a team and listen to each other.

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