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## **К у р а с т ы р ғ а н :** фтизиология гиподинамии и гиподинамии

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**Психическая традиция: Уильям Шекспир – Джон Китс – Тортона**  
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С. Венгеров, русский учёный XIX века, историк литературы, говоря о членом необычайной эрудиции Шекспира, обыскали это присущей гению любой тщности "увесна существенного": «Мираси, например, поражены тем точным знанием столь чужого ему дела, которое он [Шекспир] проявил в пьесе "Бурбон" [I, 385]. Чтобы усвоить существенное, необходимо чисто мысленно перенести на предмет чисто мысленное знание и внести, чтобы воспроизвести,

Интенсивностью шекспировского виления вечных форм жизни и трагедии обставляет необычно интеллигентальное и художественное обличье его театра. Далекая от фронтального обозрения, способность погружения характеризуется большим объемом эмоциональной памяти, воспринимающей мир воображения. Как отмечает Андре Моруа, прежде всего, Шекспир не был изумрудным и проком, он жил при дворе. Вся его трудинко обладала способностью обнаружить в тех малейших книжечках, которые для ее века знали

Видение охватывает созерцаемый мир как целое, постоянно держа его перед собой в размытии, тогда как ум «блуждает в том же мире, преследуя воставленные им самим истины. Образно говоря, видение подобно иллюминированному ландшафту в полете, а искание – изучению того же ландшафта снизу вверх, по тропе». Торитон Уайлдер (классик американской литературы) был убежден, по високоминималистам Андре Моруа, что единственным прототипом Шекспира, его автопортретом можно считать великого героя из поэмы «Буря», [2, 38-41]. В последней главе великого пьесы Шекспир интерес вывел на сцену отважный лук и щит вместо персонального транзакомена – Ариады, под маской антигигантской природной стихии (волчуги), представляет собой экзальтацию духа, сорвавшегося на сцену. Уайлдер был одним из первых, кто увидел Шекспира в образе Ариады. Ариадра – мудрость, материн, директором событий на природной сцене – в пространстве, где искусственно вымытые бури драматизированы произволом. Но в более ранних интерпретациях была общепринятой искания Шекспира с пристрастием к знаниям. Пространство обладает волей и знанием, вслушивая к утверждению закона пропорциональности жизни, то только Ариада может творить – вызывать новые формы к жизни из небытия. Его творчество – поэтическое; он создатель идейной, более спрессированной, чем жизнь, «бурь» – это видение театра

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В статье исследуются современные критерии оценки качества первичной в рамках учебного модуля «Применение методов синтеза и химической технологии»

WILHELM GÖTTSCHE LOWE: A HISTORY OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN SWEDEN

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Communication and Effective Teaching

What is 'communication'? According to the Concise Oxford Dictionary the word means 'act of imparting, especially news', or 'the science and practice of transmitting information'. These definitions clearly show the link between 'teaching' and 'communication': teaching are constantly imparting new knowledge.

Good communication skills are key to success in life, work and relationships. Without effective communication, a message can turn into error, misunderstanding, frustration, or even disaster by being misinterpreted or overlooked.

Communication is the process by which we exchange information between individuals or groups of people. It is a process where we try as clearly and accurately as we can, to convey our thoughts, intentions and objectives. Communication is successful only when both the sender and the receiver understand the same information. In today's highly informational and technological environment it has become increasingly important to have good communication skills.

The art of communication involves listening and speaking as well reading and writing skills.

writing. Teachers need to be highly skilled in all these areas to excel in their profession. Proficient communicators receive information, understand and express themselves at a high level. They make excellent teachers because they are able to transmit knowledge, skills and values. They help motivate students to learn.

Teachers must be skilled at listening to their students as well as explaining things clearly. Teachers need clarity of thought to present the material. Effective communication includes transforming the boring into the interesting and having good presentation skills.

Teaching is generally considered as only fifty percent knowledge and fifty percent interpersonal or communication skills. For a teacher, it is not just important to give a quality lecture but it is more important for the presentation of a lesson or lecture in class. Communication skills for the teachers are thus as important as their in-depth knowledge of the particular subject which they teach.

Teachers should be aware of the importance of communication skills in teaching. They must also realize that all students have different levels of strengths

The overhead projector is particularly useful, because it allows us to face our students while using it.

*Listening*

The key to receiving messages effectively is *listening*. Listening is a combination of hearing what another person says and psychological involvement with the person who is talking. Listening requires more than hearing words. It requires a desire to understand another human being, an attitude of respect and acceptance, and a willingness to open one's mind to try and see things from another's point of view.

Listening requires a high level of concentration and energy. It demands that we set aside our own thoughts and agendas, put ourselves in another's shoes and try to see the world through that person's eyes. True listening requires that we suspend judgment, evaluation, and approval in an attempt to understand another's frame of reference, emotions, and attitudes.

Often, people worry that if they listen attentively and patiently to a person who is saying something they disagree with, they are inadvertently sending a message of agreement.

When we listen effectively we gain information that is valuable to understanding the problem as the other person sees it. We gain a greater understanding of the other person's perception. After all, the truth is subjective and a matter of perception. When we have a deeper understanding of another's perception, whether we agree with it or not, we hold the key to understanding that person's motivation, attitude, and behavior. We have a deeper understanding of the problem and the potential paths for reaching agreement.

*Communicating to Parents*. Teachers must be able to express themselves both verbally and in writing in order to report student progress to parents. They need to explain the strengths and weaknesses of their students so that parents will understand the message. This is especially important when the teacher conveys a difficult message about the student's misbehavior or learning problems. The message must be delivered clearly and with tact. Teachers should be comfortable communicating with parents regularly, with phone calls and informal notes in addition to formal report cards.

#### *Written Communication: Handouts*

Teachers communicate by speaking, but also by writing. We have seen how we can improve the overhead projector transparencies we use, if we write them carefully. The same is true of the *handout* that almost all teachers prepare for their students.

What is a handout? It is not a photocopy of a journal article, or of some pages out of a textbook. Rather, it is a document which the teacher writes him/herself. It may be a summary of important points to be learnt, or a guide to students on work they have to do, or references they have to look up. Teachers may use handouts for students to refer to during a lesson, and students will definitely use them in their self-study time. Because handouts are such an important way of communicating with students, they must communicate effectively. Fig. Fig.55 provides a checklist which should help you to write better handouts.

#### *More Tips for Developing Good Communication Skills*

and weakness. It is only through communication skills that a teacher can introduce creative and effective solutions to the problems of the students. Following are some of the communication skills that a teacher must possess so that they interact properly with students.

*Positive Motivation*. This is one of the important things that a teacher must possess. In a class, students always have different kinds of taste and preferences over subjects. So it is the job of the teacher to create enthusiasm and interest in the minds of the students towards a subject. It is also a teacher's role to remove any fear and inhibitions that a student may have towards a subject.

*Effective Body Language*. This is the most powerful communication skill that a teacher must possess. Good presentation skills include a powerful body language supported by verbal skills. This can create a long lasting impression in the minds of the students. Thus, a teacher's lectures will inevitably become more interactive and interesting for the students. Besides, a teacher should maintain the volume, tone and rhythm of their voice during a lecture. Good teachers communicate concern and caring by their tone of voice and use of body language. They transmit genuine commitment and affection for their students. Good teachers care about their students' progress and let their students know it at all times. They learn their students' names early in the school year and use their names when addressing them. They get to know their students' hopes, fears and preferences and communicate this knowledge to their students. They communicate their appreciation for what their students do by celebrating their successes and constantly encouraging them. This helps students feel recognized.

*Sense of Humor*. The importance of this factor has been regularly underestimated. A good sense of humor keeps the students active and interested in the teacher's class. A teacher who is sour and lacks humor doesn't contribute to the overall well being of the students.

*Understanding the Students*. Teachers should encourage students to communicate openly. There should be emphasis on cultivating a dialogue rather than a monologue. So while solving any kind of problems in the classroom, it is always wise to hear the opinions of the students also.

*Team Formation*. This is a good method where you can divide the classroom into small teams and ask them to solve different problems or complete assignments. This practice will increase not only the interaction among the students but also among teacher and students.

*Technical Skills*. It is also important that teachers should be up to date with all the latest teaching aids like computers, video conferencing and especially the use of internet. This will also help the students to keep up their interest in the learning process.

An important element of communication in teaching is the use of teaching aids. We have all heard the saying: 'What I hear, I forget; what I see, I remember; what I do, I know'. Pictures, written posters and practical demonstrations improve communication and we should use them as much as possible. Most of us have access to paper, posters, a chalkboard, or an overhead projector. We can use these to prepare aids for our lessons: summaries of important facts, or pictures and diagrams.



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