Federal state budgetary educational institution of the higher education

 «Orenburg state medical university» of Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**FOR THE INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS**

**LATIN LANGUAGE**

majoring in (specialty)

*31.05.01 Therapy*

*(faculty of foreign students)*

It is part of the main professional educational program of higher education 31.05.01. General Medicine, Faculty of Foreign Students approved by the Academic Council of the Orenburg state medical university

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1. **Explanatory note**

Independent work is a form of organization of the educational process that stimulates activity, independence, and the cognitive interest of students.

Independent work of students is an obligatory component of the educational process, since it ensures the consolidation of the acquired knowledge by acquiring the skills of comprehending and expanding their content, solving urgent problems of the formation of general cultural (universal), general professional and professional competencies, research activities, preparing for classes and passing the intermediate certification.

Independent work of students is a set of classroom and extracurricular activities and works that ensure the successful development of the educational program of higher education in accordance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard. The form choice of organizing students' independent work is determined by the content of the discipline and the form of organization of training (lecture, seminar, practical lesson, etc.).

**2. Content of students' independent work.**

The content of tasks for independent work of students in discipline is presented in the fund of evaluation tools for current monitoring of progress and intermediate certification in the discipline, which is attached to the work program of the discipline, section 6 "Educational and methodological support for the discipline (module)", in the information system University.

The list of educational, educational and methodological, scientific literature and information resources for independent work is presented in the work program of the discipline, section 8 "List of basic and additional educational literature necessary for mastering the discipline (module)".

**3. Methodical instructions for completing tasks for independent work in the discipline.**

**Methodical instructions for students on preparation**

 **to practical training**

Practical training is a form of organization of the educational process, aimed at improving students' practical skills and abilities through group discussion of the topic, educational problem under the guidance of a teacher.

*When developing an oral response in a practical lesson, you can use the classic oratory scheme. This scheme is based on 5 stages:*

1. Selection of the necessary material for the content of the upcoming speech.

2. Drawing up a plan, dismembering the collected material in the necessary logical sequence.

3. "Verbal expression", literary processing of speech, saturation of its content.

4. Memorization, memorization of the text of the speech or its individual aspects (if necessary).

5. Making a speech with the appropriate intonation, facial expressions, gestures.

*Recommendations for building the composition of an oral response:*

1. The introduction should:

- to attract attention, arouse the interest of listeners to the problem, the subject of the answer;

- explain why your judgments about the subject (problem) are authoritative, meaningful;

- to establish contact with listeners by pointing to common views, previous experience.

2. The pre-notifications should:

- reveal the history of the problem (subject) of the speech;

- show its social, scientific or practical significance;

- to reveal previously known attempts to solve it.

3. In the process of argumentation it is necessary:

- to formulate the main point and give, if necessary for its clarification, additional information;

- to formulate an additional point, if necessary, accompanying it with additional information;

- to formulate a conclusion in general terms;

- to point out the disadvantages of alternative positions and the advantages of your position.

 4. In conclusion, it is advisable:

- summarize your position on the problem under discussion, your final conclusion and decision;

- justify what the consequences are if you abandon your approach to solving the problem.

*Recommendations for drawing up a detailed response plan*

*to theoretical questions of practical training*

1. When reading the studied material for the first time, divide it into the main semantic parts, highlight the main thoughts and conclusions.

2. When drawing up a detailed outline plan, formulate its points, subparagraphs, determine what exactly should be included in the outline for the disclosure of each of them.

3. The most essential aspects of the studied material (theses) consistently and briefly state in your own words or cite in the form of quotations.

4. In the synopsis include both key points and specific facts and examples, but not describe them in detail.

5. Write individual words and whole sentences in abbreviated form, write out only keywords, instead of citing, make only links to the pages of the cited work, use conventional symbols.

6. Arrange paragraphs in steps, use colored pencils, markers, felt-tip pens to highlight significant places.

**Methodical instructions for preparation for test work**

Preparation for the test. The test is assigned after studying a certain section (sections) of the discipline and is a set of detailed written answers of students to questions that they receive from the teacher in advance.

*Algorithm for preparing for the test:*

- study of lecture notes revealing material, knowledge of which is verified by test work;

- repetition of educational material received in preparation for seminars, practical classes and during their conduct;

- study of additional literature, which specifies the content of the tested knowledge;

- drawing up in mental form answers to the questions posed in the test;

- the formation of a psychological attitude for the successful completion of all tasks.

**Methodological instructions for the preparation of a written summary**

Synopsis (from Lat. Conspectus - overview, presentation) - 1) written text that systematically, concisely, logically and coherently conveys the content of the main source of information (articles, books, lectures, etc.); 2) synthesizing form of record, which may include a plan of the source of information, extracts from it and its theses.

In the process of performing independent work, you can use the following types of abstracts: (the teacher can immediately indicate the required type of abstracts, based on the goals and objectives of independent work)

- planned synopsis (plan-synopsis) - a synopsis based on the formed plan, consisting of a certain number of items (with headings) and sub-items corresponding to certain parts of the information source;

- textual synopsis - a detailed form of presentation based on extracts from the source text and its citation (with logical connections);

- an arbitrary summary - a summary that includes several ways of working on the material (extracts, citation, plan, etc.);

- schematic synopsis (context-diagram) - a synopsis based on a plan, composed of points in the form of questions that need to be answered;

- thematic synopsis - development and coverage in a concise form of a specific issue, topic;

- basic synopsis (introduced by V.F. Shatalov) - a synopsis in which the content of the information source is encoded using graphic symbols, pictures, numbers, keywords, etc .;

- summary synopsis - processing of several texts for the purpose of their comparison, comparison and reduction to a single structure;

- selective summary - selection of information from the text on a specific topic.

In the process of performing independent work, the student can use the following forms of note-taking: (the teacher can immediately indicate the required form of note-taking, based on the content of the task and the goals of independent work)

- plan (simple, complex) - a form of note-taking, which includes analysis of the structure of the text, generalization, highlighting the logic of the development of events and their essence;

- extracts - the simplest form of note-taking, reproducing the text almost verbatim;

- abstracts - a form of note-taking, which is the conclusions drawn from the read;

- citation - a verbatim extract that is used when it is impossible to convey the author's thought in your own words

**Algorithm for the task:**

1) to determine the purpose of the synopsis;

2) to write down the title of the text or part of it;

3) to write down the output data of the text (author, place and year of publication);

4) to highlight the main semantic parts of the text during the initial reading;

5) to highlight the main provisions of the text;

6) to highlight the concepts, terms that require clarification;

7) consistently and concisely state in your own words the essential provisions of the material being studied;

8) to include in the record conclusions on the main provisions, specific facts and examples (without a detailed description);

9) to use techniques of visual reflection of the content (paragraphs "steps", various ways of underlining, pens of different colors);

10) to follow the citation rules (the quote must be enclosed in quotation marks, a link to its source is given, the page is indicated).

**Guidelines for the implementation of the glossary**

Glossary - a dictionary of specialized terms and their definitions.

Glossary article - definition of a term. The purpose of the glossary is the collection and systematization of concepts or terms, united by a common specific topic, according to one or several sources.

**Algorithm for the task:**

1) to read the work carefully (educational / scientific text);

2) to define the most frequently used terms;

3) to make a list of terms united by a common theme;

4) to arrange the terms in alphabetical order;

5) to compose glossary articles:

- to give the exact wording of the term in the nominative case;

- to expand on the meaning of this term.

**Methodological instructions for compiling summary (generalizing)**

**tables to text**

Pivot (summarizing) table - a concentrated representation of the relationship between the studied phenomena, expressed in the form of variables.

Rules for compiling the table:

1) the table should be expressive and compact, it is better to make several small, but visual tables that meet the research task;

2) the name of the table, the headings of the columns and lines should be formulated accurately and concisely;

3) the studied object and units of measurement must be indicated in the table;

4) in the absence of any data in the table, put an ellipsis or pi-jester "no information", if any phenomenon did not take place, then put a dash;

5) the values ​​of the same indicators are given in the table with the same degree of accuracy;

6) the table should have totals for groups, subgroups and in general;

7) if the summation of the data is impossible, then the multiplication sign is put in this column;

8) in large tables, a gap is made after every five lines for readability and analysis.