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In modern science there is a permanent search for new effective forms of organization of the educational process in physical training at higher education institutions of different orientation. The article presents a solution of the actual scientific and practical task of improving the level of physical fitness of students and increasing the readiness of young people of military age to fulfill their national service obligation and advancement of the content of physical education in agrarian institutions of higher education by means of the program of sectional classes using the means of MMA. Due to the conducted research, for the first time, the structure and content of the program of sectional classes with the priority use of means of MMA all-around in physical education of students of institutions of higher education has been scientifically substantiated; the effectiveness of the use of means of military sports all-around for students of agricultural institutions of higher education was determined by indicators of their physical condition, physical development, functional and psychological state, physical fitness. The effectiveness of the author's program is confirmed by the improvement of functional capabilities, normalization of physical condition, enhancement of the level of physical fitness, increase of interest of young men to engage in physical education and importance of instrumental and terminal values.

Bazyra, N., Koropatova, O., **Bondarenko, Y.**, Forostian, O. Sokolova, H. & Kovylyna, V. (2021). Characteristics of Language Behavior and Speech Activity in Children with Autistic Disorders: Theoretical Aspect. *Brain-Broad Research in Artificial Intelligence and Neuroscience*, 12(1). 1-18. doi: 10.18662/brain/12.1/16

Speech development of a child with autism does not always take place at the appropriate age and does not always obey the laws of development of speech functions. According to the analysis of literature sources, the direct study of speech activity of children with autistic disorders requires a more detailed study. According to our predictions, a child with autistic disorders of older preschool age due to the peculiarities of communicative and behavioral spheres will show a low level of speech activity, which can be explained directly by the specificity of speech development along with limited language experience and insufficient knowledge of language and its use in communication. Language behavior consists of two complementary and interrelated processes: psychological formation generation) of speech utterance and perception of the expanded speech of the interlocutor. The model of speech utterance generation includes five consecutive, interconnected stages (phases) identified by O.O. Leontiev (1967): the motive of utterance; the idea of expression; internal programming; lexical and grammatical development of the utterance; implementation of speech expression in external speech. Speech activity is one of the many forms of general activity, a reflection of the needs that arise in accordance with specific communication situations, a prerequisite and an important component of language behavior. The term "speech

activity" is considered by us in the sense of the presence of a motive for speech utterance and direct speech utterance, which may occur as a action-response to the interlocutor's remark or as a desire to inform the interlocutor of their own thoughts, experiences, emotions, needs.

Tsilmak, O., Shcherbakova, I., Berezka, S., Formaniuk, Y., Rudenko, L. & Mateiko, N. (2021). Classification of Professionally Important Abilities and Skills of a Counseling Psychologist. *Brain-Broad Research in Artificial Intelligence and Neuroscience*, 12(1), 363-379. doi: 10.18662/brain/12.1/187

The article presents the results of theoretical and empirical research of professionally important abilities and skills of a counseling psychologist. Based on the analysis of scientific achievements and the results of anonymous questionnaires, the classification of professionally important abilities and skills of a counseling psychologist by certain groups was carried out. Professionally important abilities of a counseling psychologist are presented in four areas - volitional, gnostic; speech and perceptual; and professionally important skills are presented in seven areas - gnostic, communicative, perceptual, didactic, technological, organizational, control and evaluation. It is emphasized that professionally important abilities and skills should be classified separately. Since the abilities are due to the natural inclinations of the individual and mental phenomena, and skills are developed, formed and improved during the life of the person. Abilities and skills are interconnected and interdependent. Classification of professionally important abilities and skills of a counseling psychologist by certain groups provides opportunities: 1) to most systematically present the necessary professionally important characteristics of a counseling psychologist, 2) to review educational training programs for psychologists; 3) select the necessary methods and techniques for the diagnosis and verification of these professionally important characteristics of the candidate for the position of "counseling psychologist". According to the results of a scientific study on the expert assessment of the reference level of development of a counseling psychologist of professionally important abilities and skills, it was found that respondents believe that these abilities and skills should have a very high level of development.

Danylchenko, O. S., Kornus, A. O., Kornus, O. H. & Vynarchuk, O. O. Assessment of the Geo-Ecological Potential of the Landscape Districts (on the Example of Sumy Region, Ukraine). *Journal of Geology Geography and Geoecology*, 30(1), 13-24. doi: 10.15421/112102

The article is devoted to the study of the life potential support of the population, which reflects living conditions of the population in specific geosystems (on the example of the Sumy region, Ukraine). The main purpose of the article is to assess the geo-ecological potential of the regional landscape structures, namely the landscape districts of the Sumy region. The article highlights the theoretical and methodological foundations of the geo-ecological potential research, substantiates the theoretical aspects of the of "geo-ecological potential" concept, describes in detail the methodology of assessing geo-ecological potential, which is evaluated on the basis of natural geosystem potential, geosystem sustainability potential and technogenic geosystem load. The assessment of the natural potential of the Sumy region landscape districts (based on the humidity coefficient, the sum of active temperatures above 10 degrees C, hydrothermal potential of phytomass productivity, annual precipitation, adverse natural processes such as landslides, flooding, rising groundwater levels, erosion, dry winds, hail, fogs) is conducted and the levels (low, below average, average and high) of the natural potential are defined. Three districts of the

environmental sustainability of the regional landscape districts are established on the basis of component-by-component assessment of the meteorological potential of the atmosphere, surface water and soil sustainability potential, as well as biotic potential: below average, average and above average. The indicators of the population density of the region, coefficient of the territorial production concentration, economic development of lands (agricultural lands, built-up lands and open lands without vegetation), environmental pollution of the region (radiation and chemical air pollution, pollution of natural waters and soils) and the integrated indicator of technogenic load, which allows to establish the following levels of the technogenic load on the landscape districts of the region: below average, average and above average, are analyzed. Particular attention is paid to the assessment of the geo-ecological potential, which allows to establish 5 levels, of which only 3 are presented in Sumy region, based on which areas of geo-ecological potential of the landscape districts are identified: below average, average and above average and a map of the geo-ecological potential areas is created. It is established that the indicator of the geo-ecological potential of the landscape districts of the Sumy region ranges from 0.05 Psel-Vorskla landscape district (below average level) to 1.07 Esman'-Kleven' landscape district (above average level). It is established that the higher the values of the natural potential and sustainability of the natural environment and the lower the indicators of technogenic load, the higher are the values of the geo-ecological potential.

Yatskevych, I., Berdar, M., Martyniuk, L., **Nagorny, Y.**, Blynda, Y. & Huliaieva, L. (2021). The Efficiency of the Venture Investment Process. *Estudios de Economia Aplicada*, 39(3). doi: 10.25115/eea.v39i3.4713

Since the venture business is of particular importance in the processes of creating an efficient and competitive economy, the article is devoted to the assessment of the effectiveness of the venture investment process. The authors studied the theoretical prerequisites for assessing the effectiveness of the venture investment process; namely, they identified the features of venture investment, the state of venture investment in Ukraine, considered the leading performance indicators and analyzed the characteristics of evaluating the effectiveness of venture capital enterprises. This made it possible to propose an algorithm for assessing the effectiveness of the venture investment process, consisting of 4 stages.

Budianskyi, D. V., Drushlyak, M. G., Semenikhina, O. V., Kharchenko, I. I., Horbachuk, V. O. & Chashechnikova, O. S. (2021). Electronic Resources Typology in the Formation of Specialist's Rhetoric Culture. *Information Technologies and Learning Tools*, 81(1), 82-96. doi: 10.33407/itlt.v81i1.4292

The interpretation of the category "rhetorical culture" as an integrative personality characteristic, which includes knowledge of history, theory and methods of public speaking (stages of speech preparation, rhetorical paths and figures, methods of activating audience attention, etc.), intellectual, speech, ethical, esthetic and artistic-performing qualities, which are expressed in the form of an original product of mental-speech activity, is given in the article. The typology of electronic resources in the teacher's rhetorical culture formation is characterized. They include video content (speeches of outstanding speakers of the past and present, movies fragments, theater performances, television programs, speeches of masters of the artistic word, lectures by national and foreign teachers, reports of famous scientists, fragments of lessons and educational activities), audio content (podcasts, audiobooks), rhetoric courses on educational platforms (UDEMY,

EDUGET, TED), specialized resources on rhetoric, specialized software in the field of rhetoric (Speaker Coach, Ummo, Public Speaking, Black Rhetoric, Govorillo), social communities for on-line communication (Facebook, Instagram, Telegram). Descriptive characteristics of each type are briefly provided and relevant examples with Internet links to typical Internet content are given. According to the analysis of electronic resources in the field of rhetoric for the specialist's rhetorical culture formation, the most effective, according to experts (experts in the field of public speaking), are the use of video content, namely speeches of prominent speakers of the past and present, use of audio content software, which is confirmed by the Kendall concordance coefficient (0.87) and the chi(2)-criterion for estimating the probability of the result $\chi = 26.85$, which at the significance level of 0.05 confirms the probability of the expert group's conclusions.

Abakumova, V. (2021). Updating the Repertoire of the Ukrainian Film Studios in the Context of the Perestroika Process. *Skhidnoievropeiskyi Istorychnyi Visnyk-East European Historical Bulletin*, 18, 199-209. doi: 10.24919/2519-058X.18.226504

The aim of the study It was shown that the activity of the Ukrainian film studios during the period of the Perestroika process of 1985 - 1991 is an important page of the history of a cultural life and social and political process of Ukraine. The process of updating the repertoire of the Ukrainian film studios in the context of the realignment process has been analyzed. important in this context was the study of the factors contributing to the thematic updating of the films. The Research Methodology. The methodology of the study was based on the principles of historicism, objectivity and scientific capacity The article focuses on the analysis of the state of the scientific development of the problem in national historiography. The main conceptual approaches to the study of the problem have been identified. The scientific novelty is to reveal the thematic features of the repertoire of the Ukrainian films during the period of systematic changes from 1985 till 1991 basing on the archival materials. The presented scientific work has the scientific novelty in the context of the Ukrainian historiography. The Conclusion& The factors of updating the repertoire portfolio were clarified: first, new topics were identified by new thematic plans, the so-called. government procurement, which underwent fundamental changes as a result of the reform course of the government. Secondly, the release of censorship led to the evolution of the public view of the past, pushing artists to turn their own works into an instrument of the political opposition to popular opposition to the authorities. Anti-alcohol movies appeared for the sake of supporting the course of the authorities. Thematic plans of the state miler envisaged creating films on the theme aimed at updating the Ukrainian national motives. Such work went hand in hand with encouraging artists to introduce the Ukrainian language into works of verbal arts. Due to this, the interest of the state-of-the-art motion picture studios to the Ukrainian literature and dramatic classics increased. It diversified the domestic achievements of the cinematic works of the historical genre. The theme of the historical past of the Ukrainian people took a leading place in the repertoire of the Ukrainian film studios. After the Chornobyl disaster the environmental theme was one of the first to get the independent artistic coverage. The themes that could not be fully realized in the pre-rebuilding period included religious films.

Moser, M., Homan, Y., Shaparenko, K., Kovalenko, O. & Tishechkina, K. (2021). Historical and Philosophical Approach to Teaching Disciplines in High School. *Ad Alta-Journal of Interdisciplinary Research*, 11(1), 51-59

The aim of this research is to clarify the conceptual content of the historical and philosophical principle of teaching and determine its relevance in the context of realities of modern higher

education. Such scientific methods as the method of observation, description, generalization method were used. This study is characterized by the representation of philosophy in a concrete historical manifestation and understanding of history in a philosophical way and as determinants of the philosophical development of mankind. Effective and fruitful application of the historical and philosophical approach to teaching other disciplines in the structure of higher education is possible only through a full, sufficient prior mastering of philosophy as a separate self-sufficient discipline.

Blyzniuk, V., Yuryk, Y. I., Tokar, L., **Serebrianska, I. M.**, Bezpalko, O. & Buryk, Z. (2021). Introduction of Adult Education as a Modern Educational and Economic Labour Market Trend. *Laplage em Revista*, 7(1), 304-313. doi: 10.24115/S2446-6220202171726p.304-313

This article is based on a quantitative study using methods of statistical analysis of indicators of online education during adult life (25-64 years) within the EU. It has been revealed the relationship of changing forms of adult learning through the transformation of labor market requirements. The study confirms the link between employment in production and the provision of adult education by employers. This is well seen in the socio-economic development of the country, which determines the needs, regional specifics of the labor market, affects adult learning throughout life. The regional specificity of the labor market is a prerequisite for adult lifelong learning and determines the level of involvement of the population in online lifelong learning. There is a significant differentiation between formal and non-formal education (3.7% and 13.2%) within the EU. Online education is more common in the most developed countries with a highly developed economy of knowledge and creative economics. The latest trend in online employee education is the integration of training systems into software.

Pavlova, I., Petrytsa, P., Andres, A., Osip, N., Khurtenko, O., Rudenok, A., Hotsuliak, N. & **Zlenko, N.** (2021). Measuring physical literacy in Ukraine: development of a set of indicators by Delphi method. *Physical Activity Review*, 9(1). 24-32. doi: 10.16926/par.2021.09.04

Introduction: This study aims to outline indicators of physical literacy for Ukrainian student youth, taking into account current international experience and concepts and meeting national specificities of the organization of physical education in higher educational institutions of Ukraine. Methods: 82 individuals were invited to participate in study (face-to-face meeting). The 2-round Delphi method as approach for facilitating group interaction aimed to structure communication process was used to generalize the knowledge and receiving the consensus of expert opinion. Results: The top five of the most important indicators of physical literacy were physical health, physical activity level, participation in fitness activities, ability to conduct morning hygienic gymnastics, physical training break, physical training, gymnastics before classes, individual training session, ability to perform preventive exercises in case of illness. The indicators identified by the experts can be grouped into three separate domains: functional, motivational, cognitive and behavioral. Conclusion: The selected indicators are contextually sensitive for the Ukrainian population. We prioritize approaches that have already been used in daily practice in Ukraine. The set of selected indicators demonstrates that they reflect the structural hierarchy of the "physical literacy" construction. The selected indicators, in particular, correspond to the goals of students' education, they take into account the list of necessary knowledge, skills and abilities in accordance with the requirements of the Ukrainian program, consider motivation of students, awareness of active lifestyle and sufficient level of physical strain importance for health.

