

вивчення іноземних мов у ВНЗ підвищує ефективність формування всіх аспектів іншомовної комунікативної компетенції. Слід зазначити, що комп'ютерні програми доцільно використовувати не тільки в аудиторній роботі, а й для організації самостійної роботи.

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MODERN TRENDS OF TEACHING ENGLISH

There are eight main trends in teaching of English nowadays. Change has become the Goal of Teaching English. There are two key changes in the purpose of teaching English. First, the goal is to produce competent English knowing bilinguals rather than imitators of native speakers. The purpose is not to become native speakers of English but to focus on English as a means of communication. Second, English is not considered to be an end in itself but a means to learn content such as science. Content And Language Integrated Learning (CLIC) is an approach where the English teacher applies cross-curricular content so that students learn both the content and English.

Early start of teaching English: Many countries have started teaching English in earlier grades at school. For instance, Japan introduced English in the primary stage in 2011; Ukraine introduced English in the KG stage instead of 1st grade in 2012.

Changing the view of an English teacher: it is increasingly being recognized that teachers' efficiency is determined by their linguistic, pedagogic and intercultural competence rather than their being native speakers of English.

Change in teaching content and test design: Teachers use a range of local texts or English translations of literature in the classroom. The use of language along with a variety of accents in listening activities or tests is encouraged in the English language classroom.

E-learning: With the spread of tablets and smart phones, it is believed that textbooks will disappear in near future. Apart from that, the access to knowledge in terms of flexibility and mobility has al-

tered dramatically.

Strategic teaching and learning: Teaching in English language classes focuses on fostering students' thinking as well as language content, outcomes and learning activities. There is a considerable and complicated student-teacher interaction inside and outside the classroom.

Teachers as lifelong learners: To remain competitive and employable in a knowledge-based society teachers are supposed to be engaged in a continuous professional development which involves doing learning activities from the beginning to the end of their careers.

English teaching and the ICT: The third dimension of globalization which is inseparable from English teaching is an advancement of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The field of English language teaching has been deeply pervaded by the ICT. The easy access to technology has made possible the enhancement of learning programs and about 80% of them are in English. At the outset, the English teachers regarded the Internet as one of the alternative media for teaching language.

Web-based learning: A web-based learning also called technology based learning/distance learning/on-line education/e-learning is one of the fastest developing areas. It provides opportunities for creating well-designed, learner-centered, affordable, interactive and flexible e-learning environment. There are thousands of English web-based classes that offer training for a variety of basic language skills such as reading, speaking, listening and writing and are more interactive in a variety of ways.

Experiential learning or learning by doing is the main conceptual base for the Task Based Language Teaching (TBLT). The TBLT breaks down the barriers of the traditional classroom, as the role of the learner has significantly changed. The teacher becomes a true learning facilitator for the students, purely by means of dialogic communication. The teacher's role is not shunned altogether but is restricted; the teacher is expected to be a guide by the side.