• The opportunity to build the practical communicative skills, to learn about culture and traditions of another country;
• Improving English language speaking skills and overcoming the language barrier.

According to students’ answers, the biggest disadvantage is nostalgia. Living abroad people miss their relatives, friends and hometown greatly.

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DEVELOPMENT OF GREEN TOURISM IN UKRAINE

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You have not heard about the “green rural tourism”? Initially, green tourism began to develop in Europe 50 years ago. More recently, this type of tourism has appeared in Ukraine. But the development of this direction has progressed every year and now has become incredibly popular.

“Green”, rural or ecotourism, you can call it whatever you want, but there will always be one meaning. Poor environmental conditions in big cities, a large number of everyday problems lead to stress and nervous tension. Therefore, more and more people are abandoning popular resorts and prefer to relax in nature in order to enjoy the fresh air, walk in the woods, collect fresh berries and mushrooms, drink water from a spring and eat natural products.

Green tourism is developing in three directions: outdoor activities during the weekend; temporary residence in a tent on the banks of a river or lake and the abandonment of television, internet, vehicles; comfortable rest in a small cottage in the village with the ability to use water supply, a bathroom, electricity [1].

The main objective of green tourism is to get closer to nature and protect the environment. The advantages of this type of vacation are accessibility, privacy and uniqueness. Firstly, relaxing in a tent or renting a house in the village is cheaper than a room in a little-known resort. Secondly, green tourism will help you find new and unusual hobbies for yourself: horse riding, picking berries, fishing. Also, some types of green tourism include the rejection of products from supermarkets, telephones and televisions, reducing energy use, and saving water.

The ideal period for green tourism is the period from late spring to early autumn. During this period that most places for ecotourism are available: mountains, seas, rivers, forests, plains, villages.

Today green tourism is actively developing and gaining popularity in Ukraine. There are forests and fields, seas and rivers, mountains and plains, cozy villages, authentic culture and friendly people - all that is needed for an excellent eco-vacation. This is what attracts not only Ukrainian green tourism lovers but also travelers from all over the world.

The development of green tourism in Ukraine is carried out by “Union for Promoting Rural Green Tourism in Ukraine”. This organization collects data on green tourism in different regions of
the country, is engaged in its advertising and popularization, holding conferences, thematic exhibitions, and conducts trainings and seminars for those involved in green tourism [1].

A feature of green tourism in Ukraine is the variety of leisure activities. In Transcarpathia, tourists can bathe in therapeutic vats with spring water and herbs (thyme, juniper). In the Vinnitsa region, you can completely immerse yourself in the Ukrainian flavor, there are traditional houses with pottery, antique furniture, icons, and a wide variety of Ukrainian traditional cuisine. In the Lviv region you can spend a wonderful vacation in the mountains. In the Dnipropetrovsk region, tourists can ride kayaks and enjoy wonderful views.

Prices for such a holiday are different. Living in rural cottages costs from 350 to 1200 hryvnias, but the price may vary depending on the region and the month.

To choose a place to stay in Ukraine, you can use the guide or the directory on green tourism, there is also a special magazine “Green Tourism”, which publishes “Union for Promoting Rural Green Tourism in Ukraine”. Also, there are special exhibitions in many regions, where you can get more information.

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THE IMPACT OF THE INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT ON STUDENTS

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In modern times, all students are in a constant active flow of information. In fact, during this period a person has the most opportunities for their development and the information environment has an impact on absolutely everyone.

What is the students’ information environment? These are series, films they watch, social networks which they visit, websites, books, television, music, the educational process, and so on.

With the gradual development of technology and the emergence of open access to absolutely any information, a destructive problem has arisen for modern young people, namely it is pollution of the information environment.

The term information pollution was introduced by Jacob Nielsen in 2003 and meant “clogging of information resources with unnecessary, inappropriate and inaccurate data” [1]. In modern times, the interpretation is not very different - “it is a stream of disharmonious, destructive and chaotic information that affects a person through his vision and hearing” [1]. A large flow of information can lead to overstrain, disorder and difficult students’ adaptation to new conditions even in the process of learning, which in turn leads to a negative impact.

The negative impact of the information environment pollution is manifested through the destruction of students’ value system, which is the most vulnerable part of our society. The special type of thinking so called clip-type or fragmentary type is formed under the influence of television, computer games and the Internet.

The consequence is the formation of a “public man” who sits in front of the screen and is completely immersed in the virtual world and is pleased with it. It is the so-called phenomenon of “going into virtual reality”. In this environment, they seek objects for worship (fictional characters), switching. And one of the reasons for the appearance of this phenomenon is precisely the pollution of the information environment. Many students just want to hide in the virtual world, so as not to suffer from a large amount of new information arriving [1].

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