When the question of obedience and response to others settled, you could skip to the next level – training to protect and defend people. The main task is to train the dog to behave neutrally in all situations and as long as it is needed. For trained dog, such things as a fight with other dogs or strangers have no interest. However, in the first provocative move toward the dog his owner must have time to react and prevent such attacks. That is not instructors who teach aggression towards humans, but only a reflection of aggression.

There are separate programs to train the puppy, correcting the aspects of its behavior and fashionable courses for the dogs of small size. Teaching a dog can be three scenarios: in a group, individually at home or in hospital, giving it approximately a month in the nursery. Each of the cases, have their pros and cons. Advantages of group training are reasonable price, common work with other dogs, possibilities for the owners to communicate. Among disadvantages are focus on medium "trainee", attention to a particular dog, concerned with time and number of classes and the emergence of "stereotype site" (when a dog gets used to perform only team in those conditions and on the certain. Individual training is at least twice as expensive. Training in the hospital is the most problematic option. But as a result of training the animal learns to obey the instructor instead of the owner. Therefore, the owner himself would be unable to manage the already trained dog properly.

Consequently, for adequate conduct of the dog, it is appropriate to make the right choice of courses and methods of training. The owner of the dog bears responsibility for such process.

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***Тетяна Федій***

## EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ACTIVITY IN NATURE

Strategic directions of modern preschool education foresee the change of requirements to the forms of cognition of natural environment: in place of surplus guardianship of children during socializing with nature to encouragement their independence in cognition of nature.

A new approach to optimization of interaction of the preschool child with the nature as subject appeared. to express the necessity of forming competence of preschool child in a sphere "Nature" and of harmonious development of personality in general.

The retrospective analysis of the psychological and pedagogical sourses allowed asserting that experimentally-research activity in the nature has the deep historical past. Thus teachers (F. Frebel, M. Dobrolyubov, E. Tiheeva, V. Sukhomlynsky, A. Usova) considered experiments as investigated effective remedies of development and training of children, and psychologists (L. Vigotskiy, P. Blonskiy) and doctors (V. Rotenberg, S. Bondarenko) were engaged by a substantiation of the problem of natural desire of a child to experiment [2, c. 12–13]. The problem became topical only in XXth century with the hypothesis by M. Podyakova about recognition an experiment as a leading kind of activity of preschool children [3, c. 86].

The study of wide circle of sources helped us to define experimentally-research activity of preschool children as the activity in which the children carry out material influence upon an object of nature to investigate its laws and peculiarities.

The process of development of experimentally-research activity in nature is the most important at the age of three to ten years. It represents the dynamics of psychological development of a preschool child. At the same time, it demonstrates the importance of pedagogical conditions for preschool child wide-ranging development.

The experimentally research activity in nature is one of the most effective means of mental, valeological, physical, ecological, aesthetic, sexual, economic and labor education of children of preschool age [2, p. 27–28].

This has different features of structure. For that reason it requires from teachers a special complex training and deep knowledge of methodological aspects, for example, content, purpose, object, location, form of organization of the experiments by the teacher [3, c. 78]. The teacher should take care of creating such a new element of developing subject environment, as a child's laboratory for the preservation of various equipment and materials. [1, c. 27–28]. Thus, programs such as "Little Explorers" (I. Sergeeva, T. Shumey), "Wildlife" (O. Smith), "Experimentation of the child: preschool age" (I. Kulikovska, N. Sovhyr) [3, c. 102–105] should answer a number of cognitive, social, environmental, aesthetic and creative challenges of organizing an experimen-

tally-research activity in nature. At the same time, in order to systematize knowledge of senior preschool age children means we have developed the program "Child-researcher" and tested it based on kindergarten № 86 in Poltava. A number of relevant experiments is acquainted the children with an object or phenomenon to observe it by direct contacting.

Thus, pedagogical organization and guidance of experimental research activity in nature is the effective mean of development of personality of a preschool child. This type of activity provides research of objects and properties of living and lifeless nature in a certain logical sequence.

During this activity the preschoolers learn that everything in nature is connected with each other, that a human being, as a part of nature, should actively and positively influence the environment.

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***Світлана Федорина***

## THE COMPUTATION OF SPURIOUS MOLAR COMPRESSIBILITY OF WATER SOLUTIONS OF CALCIUM NITRATE

At the state-of-the-art the physics of liquids is less advanced than solid and gas theories. One of the main tasks of the solution theory is the determination of the regularities of water solutions and the strength of electrolytes. The analysis of such values as equation factor, adiabatic compressibility factor, spurious molar compressibility provides the valuable information about the structure of electrolyte solution. Thus the main task of the solution theory is the acquisition of the solid data on different qualities of solutions and its theoretical generalization.

The ultimate aims of our scientific research are the computation of spurious molar compressibility of water solutions of calcium nitrate and the analysis of the variation of the compressibility of $Ca(NO_3)_2$