artistic realisation. The artist's pose of Venus and the modest way she tries to hide her breasts and groin is reminiscent of the Venus Pudica type. The background, environment, and decoration of natural elements, as well as the drapery of the figures and the chosen colours, have certainly retained some of their Gothic, medieval character, reminiscent of modern tapestries [2, p. 215].

The naked human body is a necessary component of our existence. We live and breathe in our body, and it is always our companion. In art, nudity can be accepted, permitted, or controversial. Its aesthetic character is determined by a combination of feelings and order, eroticism and reason, reflecting the traditions of ancient Greek and European philosophy. Therefore, it is important not to impose moral judgements on masterpieces that reflect the nude, both in antiquity and in our time.

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M. Shcherbinin, M. Vakarchuk, N. Kaliberda

## PROBLEMS WITH MODERN SECONDARY EDUCATION IN UKRAINE. OPTIONS FOR SOLVING THESE PROBLEMS

The modern system of secondary education in Ukraine faces a number of problems that require a systematic and comprehensive approach to their solution. These problems have a negative impact on the quality of education, the motivation of students and the level of their preparation for further life. Especially in the conditions of martial law and the transition to online education, led to even greater complications both on the part of students and on the part of teachers.

Outdated educational programs are one of the most important modern problems. World processes of globalization and integration, overproduction of information, growth in mobility lead to a rapid update of knowledge by increasingits volume [1]. Many programs do not meet the current needs of the labor market and have not been updated for many years. This leads to a sense of redundancy and lack of motivation. Old textbooks lack real-life tasks. A solution to this problem is updating the curriculum. By making them more flexible, practice-oriented, visual, and appropriate to modern needs, it will be possible to take the first step towards a better level of education.

Another major problem ineducation is insufficient funding. Schools are underfunded, which leads to a number of problems. Outdated material and technical base, this can vary from the lack of modern computers in computer science classes and projectors, to old windows and unrenovated desks. Lack of qualified personnel, growing demand for secondary education requires an increase in the number of employees. Due to the low salaries of teachers, few people are willing to become teachers, which leads to a shortage. The solution requires an increase in funding for education. More money should be spent on modernizing schools, increasing teacher salaries and purchasing modern equipment.

A very important problem is the inefficient evaluation system. The traditional knowledge assessment system does not always provide an objective picture of students' success and does not stimulate them to study independently. EIT and NMT exams do not test knowledge and deep understanding of the content of subjects, but the «grinding» of the material. This leads to the fact that after exams, children quickly forget what they studied. Another problem is that the approach to assessments is not individualised. Evaluating all children according to the same criteria leads to a misunderstanding of the growth of an individual child. Children are afraid of getting a bad grade, so they prioritize getting a good grade over gaining knowledge. The solution may be the introduction of new assessment methods. Use more diverse and interactive assessment methods that would stimulate independent and critical thinking of students.

Lack of inclusiveness. The education system is not always adapted to the needs of children with special educational needs. Accounting for children with disabilities of psychophysical development in Ukraine is 1.5% of the child population (according to the Department of Medical Statistics of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine). 12.2% – according to regional PMP Consultations. There is no complete statistical state registration of children with special psychophysical development. Schools should have specialized classes and classrooms for children with disabilities, currently very few schools have them. Teachers do not know how to behave when faced with a student with special needs, which leads to a poor level of education and isolation of the child. It is necessary to create conditions so that children with special educational needs can receive quality education, conduct trainings for teachers, assign additional help to teachers who have such children in their classes.

A very urgent problem at the moment is the low level of student motivation. Many students do not see the value in education, which leads to low performance and a lack of interest in learning. This problem is related to all the previous ones: the problem of an old curriculum, outdated material and technical bases and an ineffective evaluation system all affect the motivation of students. It often happens that the child is sent to school when heor she is not yet ready, this can happen due to the mistaken opinion of parents who believe that the child is ready for school because he or she knows a lot for his/her age. But intellectual readiness is not synonymous with psychological readiness. If an unprepared child is sent to school, heor she is not ready to receive information, which will lead to misunderstanding, and then to unwillingness to learn. Comparison with other children also demoralizes the child. To increase the motivation of students, it is necessary to use interactive learning methods, give students the opportunity to choose the learning trajectory and show them the practical value of education [3].

Conclusion: solving the problems of modern secondary education in Ukraine requires the joint efforts of the authorities, teachers, parents and students. Only with a comprehensive and systematic approach to this problem will it be possible to achieve qualitative changes in the Ukrainian education system.

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