

зоне, прилегающей к предприятию горнодобывающей промышленности (ССГПО), наблюдается резкое снижение содержания всех анализируемых БАВ. Удаленность от черты города до 200 км как в северном, так и в южном направлении благоприятствует накоплению БАВ в *подорожнике большом*.

СПИСОК ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

1 Лавренева В.К., Лавренева Г.В. Современная энциклопедия лекарственных растений. – СПб: Нева, 2006. – 272 с.

2 Киселева А.В., Волхонская Т.А., Киселев В.Е. Биологически активные вещества лекарственных растений Южной Сибири. – Новосибирск: Наука, 1991. - 136 с.

3 Введение в фитохимические исследования и выявление биологической активности растений / Под ред. Л.К. Мамонова и Р.А. Музычкиной. – Алматы: Школа XXI века, 2008. – 216 с.

4 Ушбаев К.У., Курамысова И.И., Аксенова В.Ф. Целебные травы. – Алма-Ата.: Кайнар, 1975. - 200 с.

5 Гаммерман А.Ф., Кадаев К.Н. и др. Лекарственные растения: Справочное пособие. - М.: Высшая школа, 1990. - 546 с.

6 Абдыкаликова К.А. Фитохимический анализ лекарственных растений: Методическое пособие для спецпрактикума. В 2-х частях. - Костанай: КГУ им. А.Байтурсынова, 2002. - 60с.

Түйін

Plantago Major L.-дің құрамындағы биологиялық белсенді заттардың мөлшері анықталған. Өсімдіктің өсетін орны және өсу жағдайы биологиялық активті қосылыстардың қорлануына әртүрлі әсер ететіндігі көрсетілген.

Conclusion

It is investigated the content of biologically active substances in Plantago Major L. It is shown influence of a place and conditions of a growth on accumulation of biologically active substances in the plant.

PEDAGOGICAL EXPERIENCE OF KAZAKH-TURKISH HIGH SCHOOLS

Slambekov Y.T.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union the presidents of Kazakhstan and Turkey N.A. Nazarbayev and Turgut Ozal agreed on opening Kazakh-Turkish Lyceum (KTL) in Kazakhstan. In 1992 groups of educators arrived in Kazakhstan to do research for suitable oblasts to open KTLs. They set up agreements with four Akyms of different oblasts and then started a significant work for both countries. First they opened totally four schools. They were opened in Almaty (two schools) and by one school in Kokchetau and Turkistan. The following year in 1993 more schools were opened in all the oblasts of Kazakhstan except Akhtau, Petropaul and Ural. By the end of 1993 there were already 25 KTLs actively continuing teaching process. Ktls are opened as single sex schools so that boys and girls study separately and to set the behaviors of students.

According to the agreement between two governments teachers and materials for

teaching should be supplied by the Turkish side. On the other hand, buildings and students should be provided by the Kazakhstani side. Although the language of education is mainly English, some subjects are required Kazakh language such as Kazakhstan history, Kazakhstan geography, Human and society. Most of the other subjects require English.

Students enter KTLs through two-toured tests. Only sixth grade students can take part in the tests otherwise other grades have no chance to take part in. Towards the final part of the educational year students apply for the first exam. Every year thousands of students take the tests. Nevertheless, only 100 students are accepted to the next tour. The second tour has a different form. Students stay at the dormitory and study for a week. Each day after lessons they have exams that is intermingled with different subjects. As a result 75 students pass

the second tour and thus they start the 7th grade the following year.

KTLs have two monitoring systems. While teachers do the monitoring during the lessons time, in the evening assistants of tutors fulfill the duty until the morning. The assistants prepare atmosphere for the students to relax and do daily homework. In the evenings students do different activities such as watching movie, doing sports and having conversation time with teachers, assistants and some times with parents on different topics according to the yearly plan. For each class one teacher and one assistant are given. So, all the needs of students are provided by their own monitors.

It has been fifteen years for Kazakh-Turkish high schools' existence in Kazakhstan. Just last year International Organization for Standardization has given certificate of quality ISO-EN 9000. It the first school which took a certificate in its area. I think it's adequate for a teaching institution to prove itself. Since the beginning of this adventures and exciting mission, KTLs have a lot of successes in educating of students. I want to mention only some of them. Kazakh-Turkish high schools take part in every science and project Olympiads every year. Since then they took a lot of places and medals in regional, republican and international competitions. The table given below is the result taken between 1995 and 2007.

	1.PLACE	2.PLACE	3.PLACE
1995-2007 Regional Olympiads	968	1172	2168
1995-2007 Republic Olympiads	122	217	260
	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE
1995-2007 International Olympiad	82	108	170
2007 International Olympiads	34	37	66

2007 is also a successful year in Republican science and project competitions for KTLs. In regional level 722 students took places, in republican 112 students took good places.

Another point that should be mentioned about KTLs is the success in entrance exam for universities. 99 per cent of graduates enter the universities with grants in Kazakhstan, USA, Europe, Russia and Turkey. This is the table of success in 2007 National Science Test. The

KTLs in the first 100 successful schools are shown below.

SCHOOL	PLACE	AVR.POINT
Turkistan KTL	2	106.66
Kokshetau KTL	26	102.69
Pavlodar KTL	45	100.12
Atirau KTL	46	100.11
Karagandy KTL	58	99.1
Taraz KTL for girls	66	98.61
Semei KTL	68	98.56
Taldikorgan KTL	70	98.37
Kostanay KTL	78	97.68
Shymkent KTL for girls	80	97.63

Such a great many successes come after a great many efforts of teachers and assistants of tutors. Since KTLs are boarding schools, students' behaviors gain more importance in learning process. So KTLs pay more attention to the decency of students especially when the student reach to the puberty age that is the most difficult psychological condition. In fact, most students lose their behavioral control in this age. Successful students might lose their motivation and get worse day by day. The duty here for educators is while they teach students, they should follow some precautions such as approaching them not as a child but as a teenager.

Kazakh-Turkish high schools require high performance from teachers and assistants of tutors because high intelligence students need to be given such a wide concern so that their concentration wouldn't be damaged by other bad publicities outside the school. That is why every educator should pay attention to each behavior of students. KTLs use some different methods to keep students under control. First of all, Teachers should inform them about unwanted behaviors because they sometimes don't know what an evil or a good behavior is. We have a now point system in which evil and good behaviors are pointed and given marks for each behavior. At beginning of the educational year students are given hundred points. They increase or decrease their points by showing well or bad actions. Some of the good and evil behaviors and their marks are shown below.

We totally set forty rules for evil behaviors and twenty for good behaviors. Thus students know what an evil and a good behavior is. Setting rules is not the only way to control them. Another important matter is to

make staff not to keep their eyes blind against student. Some staff doesn't pay attention to the behaviors of students because they are afraid of negative reactions of the students. This is the thing that should be done by the administrators. In fact, setting the discipline in the class depends on the teacher.

Teachers have the most important role in setting the discipline in the classroom. If they are they are not convinced that they are the biggest actor in this role, students future might be demolished. KTLs act by knowing this risk and take some precautions. Just before the beginning of the school year a ten-day seminar is organized for the teacher of Ktls. Many questions about the behaviors and new teaching methods are discussed and studied. Thus, they start working with a dynamic brain and energetic body. There is a saying in Turkish language, "The half doctor ruins health, the half teacher ruins the future". That is to say, teachers should be fully ready and highly

concentrated before the lessons. The precautions that I mentioned above are not enough alone.

* It depends on the place taken.

** depending on the degree of mistake.

REFERENCE

1 KATEV journal 2007 p.10&11

2 www.moldirbulak.kz%20»%20Blog%20Archive%20»%20Білім%20билігінде%20Өркендеген.mht!

Түйін

Мақалада Қазақ-Түрік лицейлерінің педагогикалық процессті ұйымдастыру тәжірибесі талданылған және қорытылған.

Conclusion

In this article the pedagogical experience and techniques and methods of setting up behavior of students of Kazakh-Turkish High Schools in the process of education is mentioned.