

що вдало підхопив Антоніу, додавши ще декілька рядків тексту. У виконанні співачки Астрід Гільберто задіяна англомовна версія пісні. Хоч у цій версії імпровізації не було, виконання Астрід прикрасив інструментальний програш, який зіграв американський сакофоніст Стен Гетц. Вказана композиція активно задіяна в сучасній вокально-педагогічній практиці джазових виконавців.

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STEM RUINS EDUCATION

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Many experts believe that the development of technology will revolutionize the labor market. What education to choose, so as not to stay away from progress? In the United States and other countries, including Ukraine, in recent years there has been a boom in STEM specialties (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) [1].

The development of STEM began in the 2000s, when the US authorities declared high-tech education a national priority. Since then, the concept of STEM has evolved into the concept of thinking necessary for the Digital Industry.

Modern STEM education is aimed at developing a complex of complex cognitive skills – critical thinking, structuring and analyzing tasks, as well as a number of behavioral competencies, for example, adaptability and teamwork. It is believed that such skills allow you to better navigate in a changing environment and will be especially relevant in the post-pandemic world. There is no single list of disciplines and professions that are included in the concept of STEM. As a rule, these are exact sciences that are closely interconnected. That is, the objective of stem is to grow a working unit with certain skills.

It should be noted, however, that American society in which STEM education actually originated, is divided into those who adopt a new form of education and those who believe that there are too many shortcomings in it. Farid Zakaria, columnist for The Washington Post and author of *In Defense of Liberal Education*, published an article «*Why America's Obsession with STEM Education is Dangerous*» [2], which received widespread resonance in the United States. He believes the humanities are under attack. Zakaria eloquently explains the merits of a liberal arts education: it teaches the students write clearly, express themselves convincingly, and think analytically. Justin Brady, one more journalist, wrote an article «*STEM is incredibly valuable, but if we want the best innovators, we must teach the Arts*. He is sure that «STEM ... misses the fact that having multiple perspectives are an invaluable aspect of how we learn to become agile, curious human beings. It misses wonderful irrationalities inherent to living life as a human being and in relation to other human beings» [3].

According to a number of American researchers, the technology that fills schools slows down the development of children. Schools have forgotten their mission to educate. Education is a process of shaping a person, not a stamping of a workforce. Instead, schools try to provide students with a set of «professional skills» that they will need in their work.

In addition, technology is detrimental to the effectiveness of learning: the use of the latest software and gadgets in the classroom leads to a deterioration in reading skills, long-term memory, test scores in mathematics and other subjects and causes addiction. New technologies remove the responsibility for children's knowledge from schools, take control over the process from the teacher, and make students from poor families more vulnerable to the threats of automation.

But the teaching of general education suffers the most. The word «sciences» in the abbreviation refers only to the natural and physical sciences – the humanities and social sciences do not count here. Moreover, the natural sciences are also gradually being replaced: at the exhibitions dedicated to STEM there is no place for geology, physics or chemistry, but there are many applications and robots [4].

Contrary to expectations, technologies atrophy the creative and innovative thinking of schoolchildren, as they are inseparable from the humanities and arts, which teach a person to think outside the box and generate new ideas. The University of Oxford has researched the susceptibility of various professions to automation and concluded that in order to be successful in the future, students need to go against the mainstream of STEM and master creative and social skills [5].

There are other side effects of technology. Studies show the benefits of writing for the development of the brain, memory and the ability to deeply comprehend material. You should read the printed text, and not from the monitor screen – understanding improves. Gadgets reduce concentration, the ability to concentrate and do several tasks at the same time [4].

But how kids do on tests doesn't really matter if they can't get a job at the end of school. Year after year, US colleges graduate 50% more students than computer science and engineering employ. Student employment thanks to STEM is a dubious prospect. Entire programming training will not prepare schoolchildren for the realities of the future labor market, but make them vulnerable to the consequences of globalization and automation. When Lloyd Blankfein (until recently CEO of Goldman Sachs) was asked what important advice he would give to students, he replied: «Study the liberal arts. Learn how people think, how cycles repeat themselves, learn the lessons of history.»

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