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DOI <https://doi.org/10.32999/ksu2312-3206/2021-1-15>**THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE LONGITUDE RESEARCH
RESULTS OF IDEA PECULIARITIES OF THE CHILDREN FROM COMPLETE
FUNCTIONAL AND LABOR MIGRANTS' FAMILIES****Krupnyk Ivan Romanovych,**Candidate of Psychological Sciences (Ph.D.),
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The purpose of the article is to highlight the results of the empirical longitudinal research on the development of family ideas among middle and high school-age children. The article highlights the importance of the young generation's ideas about their future family life in the context of the peculiarities, which labor migrants' children have. Changes in the adolescents' attitude to their future marriage in longitude are considered. The sample included children from labor migrants' families aged 12–14 (88 respondents), who were surveyed in 2014 and a part of this sample's respondents (49 students), who were surveyed in 2017, and, at that time, they were 15–17 full years respectively. Also, in 2014 it was carried out the psycho-diagnostic examination of children from complete families (63 respondents) and 23 of them were surveyed in 2017.

Methods. To diagnose the peculiarities of family ideas in longitude, S.V. Kovalev's questionnaire "Preventive Marriage Satisfaction" was chosen (to identify the level of positive attitude to the future marriage) and the author's drawing method "My future family" (to identify emotional attitude to the future family and possible problematic family ideas, which can have a destructive effect on marital and child-parent relationships). Hypothesis. There is a possibility that negative tendencies during the formation of family ideas among labor migrants' children remain constant throughout the adolescent period.

Results. Statistical analysis. It is carried out the comparative analysis of family ideas, which adolescents from complete functional families have. The descriptive statistics are used to determine the average, minimum, maximum indicators in the group, the indicators of standard deviation; the Student's t-criterion. As a result of the longitudinal study of family ideas, it has been revealed that children from labor migrants' families have negative dynamics in the formation of ideas about the future family, that is, the representations are predictably more and more unfavorable in comparison with children from complete functional families.

Conclusions. It has been proved a decrease in the level of preventive satisfaction with marriage and desirability of interaction between family members that will affect the development of marital and family relations in the future, namely the strength of the future marriage, spouses' compatibility and success of parenthood, etc. Research limitation concerns the number of the same participants in the longitude, as some respondents did not continue their education in high school.

Key words: *image of the future family, labor migration, labor migrants' children, preventive satisfaction with marriage, longitudinal research.*

**ПОРІВНЯЛЬНИЙ АНАЛІЗ РЕЗУЛЬТАТІВ ЛОНГІТЮДНОГО ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ
ОСОБЛИВОСТЕЙ УЯВЛЕНЬ ДІТЕЙ ІЗ ПОВНИХ ФУНКЦІОНАЛЬНИХ РОДИН
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Метою статті є висвітлення результатів емпіричного подовжнього дослідження розвитку сімейних уявлень дітей середнього та старшого шкільного віку. Висвітлено питання важливості уявлень молодого



покоління про своє майбутнє сімейне життя в контексті їх особливостей у дітей трудових мігрантів. Розглянуто зміни ставлення підлітків до свого майбутнього шлюбу у лонгітюді. До вибірки увійшли діти з родин заробітчан 12–14 років (88 респондентів), яких було обстежено у 2014 році, частина респондентів цієї вибірки (49 школярів), яких було обстежено у 2017 році, що на той час мали 15–17 років повних років. Окрім того, у 2014 році проведено психодіагностичне обстеження дітей з повних родин (63 респонденти), з них 23 респонденти обстежено у 2017 році.

Методи. Для діагностики особливостей сімейних уявлень у лонгітюді вибрано опитувальник С. Ковальова «Превентивна задоволеність шлюбом» (для виявлення рівня позитивного ставлення до майбутнього шлюбу) та авторська малюнкova методика «Моя майбутня родина» (для виявлення емоційного ставлення до майбутньої родини та можливих проблемних сімейних уявлень, які можуть впливати деструктивно на подружні та дитячо-батьківські стосунки). Найважливіша гіпотеза: існує вірогідність того, що негативні тенденції під час формування сімейних уявлень дітей трудових мігрантів залишаються сталими протягом усього підліткового періоду.

Результати. Застосовано порівняльний аналіз сімейних уявлень з підлітками з повних функціональних сімей. Використано описову статистику для визначення середніх, мінімальних, максимальних показників у групі, показників стандартного відхилення; t-критерій Стюдента. В результаті подовженого дослідження сімейних уявлень виявлено негативну динаміку у формуванні уявлень про майбутню родину у дітей з родин трудових мігрантів, тобто уявлення є все більш прогностично неблагополучними порівняно з дітьми з повних функціональних родин.

Висновки. Доведено зменшення рівня превентивної задоволеності шлюбом та бажаності взаємодії між членами родини, а це в майбутньому впливатиме на розвиток шлюбно-сімейних відносин, а саме міцність майбутнього шлюбу, сумісність подружжя та успішність батьківства. Обмеження дослідження стосується кількості тих самих учасників у лонгітюді, оскільки деякі респонденти не продовжили навчання у старшій школі.

Ключові слова: образ майбутньої сім'ї, трудова міграція, діти трудових мігрантів, превентивна задоволеність шлюбом, лонгітюдне дослідження.

Introduction

Ukrainians' labor migration is a problem not only of an economic nature. Identification of this problem is impossible without taking into account its social-psychological aspect since labor migration affects both the life of society as a whole and the life of individuals (Блинова, 2011; Влупова, Попович, Вокшан & Тсильмак, 2019; Василенко, 2016; Католик, 2008; Махмадамінова, 2006).

1. Theoretical substantiation of the problem

Considering that about seven million Ukrainians work abroad, the magnitude of this phenomenon becomes clear. The most vulnerable in this situation, in our opinion, are the individuals who are in the process of formation, namely the children from labor migrants' families (it should be noted that only 5% of labor migrants do not have children). Thus, the children from labor migrants' families are left without one or even both parents for a long time. Formally, the family exists, but its educational and socializing potential is significantly weakened by the actual absence of parents for sufficiently long periods lasting on average six months – a year (Крупник, 2015).

We suggest considering a very important for each person and society as a whole influence of parents' temporary absence on the child's personality formation in labor migrants' families. In particular, to trace with the help of the longitudinal method peculiarities and changes of ideas about the future family life of children from labor migrants' families in the middle and senior adolescent age periods

in comparison with the respondents who do not suffer from lack of parental attention, namely children from complete functional families.

This problem consideration concerns many aspects of the family interactions: these are views on a structure of the family and everyday life, household chores' duties and rest, views on upbringing, material issues, behavior in conflict situations. That is, it is a question of the formation and development of marital and child-parent relations, on which the family's psychological well-being depends. The image of the future family combines also such important expectations as a number of children (if there are several children in a parental family, then the probability increases that one's own family will focus on the birth of more than one child), the issues of leadership and responsibility for the family, economic issues (who has a wallet, income distribution, priority of purchases, etc.) and not so significant, but no less important ideas about the distribution of responsibilities and time spent on the household, communication with children, forms of rest – and therefore on the family values in general (Мартинюк, 2019; Попович, 2016; Khmil & Popovych, 2019).

Most studies of the modern psychologically prosperous family prove that it should perform two main functions: psycho-therapeutic and educational (Алексєнко, 2017). The labor migrants' family cannot fully perform these functions, therefore it is dysfunctional. In particular, according to T. Yablonska, a dysfunctional family has the following characteristic features of the child-parent relationships: a low emotional acceptance

of the child, lack of reciprocity, shortage of control and, in general, inconsistency in education, insufficient or excessive level of satisfaction of the child's needs (Яблонська, 2011). The above-listed features are typical for labor migrants' families. That is why in 2007, in Ukraine, not by chance families of migrant workers were included in the established General Bank of families who found themselves in difficult life circumstances (Левченко, Трубавіна, Цушко, 2008).

Thus, a labor migrants' family is dysfunctional (cohabitation of parents for a long time is absent due to the work specifics: a watch, work abroad), in which a deprivation situation can be created, as a result of which it is difficult for the child to satisfy important psychical needs (Лялюк, 2007).

Based on the said above, it becomes clear that the scientific and psychological study of the parents' influence (or, on the contrary, the absence of their educational influence) on the family life of the younger generation, namely on the formation of their ideas about the future family, requires further scientific research.

Hypothesis. There is a possibility that the negative tendencies during the formation of family ideas among labor migrants' children remain constant throughout the adolescent period.

The aim of the article is the research and comparison of changes in the ideas about the future family of teenagers of middle and senior adolescent age from dysfunctional and complete functional families.

2. Methodology and methods

Based on the conducted theoretical analysis of the research of social ideas in general and the family ones, in particular, we believe that most prognostic should be a sample of children of puberty. Adolescence is undoubtedly one of the sensitive periods in the formation of ideas about the family. It is like a beginning, origin, and at the same time, intensive development of the most important structures of an adult personality: their worldview, moral beliefs, and ideals.

The following personality qualities appear: compassion and willingness to help, without which it is impossible to love another person. The teenager makes the parents' moral assessment. That is why the way they relate to each other, the moral criteria formation of the adolescent's attitude to a person of the opposite sex depends on. The cognitive component of the reproductive attitude is formed, which in turn is a component of the fatherhood phenomenon. At the end of adolescence, in general, the main lines of development of the life world, which are responsible for the individual's orientation, have been formed. Therefore, adolescent worldviews operate throughout adult life in one way or another. This age period is

most favorable for the development of social ideas. Given the importance of this age stage for the formation of family ideas and the fact that the adolescent has a high rate of mental development, we conducted the second stage of diagnosis on the border between adolescence and youth age but remaining within puberty.

The sample included children from labor migrants' families aged 12–14 years (88 respondents) who were surveyed in 2014 and a part of this sample's respondents (49 schoolchildren) who were examined in 2017, and at that time, they were 15–17 full years respectively. Besides, in 2014 it was carried out a psycho-diagnostic examination of children from complete families (63 respondents) and 23 of them were surveyed in 2017.

Assuming that children from labor migrants' families have peculiarities of family ideas driven by the action of episodic family deprivation, children from complete functional families (parents live together permanently) were included in the comparative sample, since this category does not belong to the sphere of family's deprivation influence.

To diagnose the peculiarities of family ideas in longitude, S.V. Kovalev's questionnaire "Preventive Satisfaction with Marriage" and the drawing method "My Future Family" were chosen.

The method "Preventive Satisfaction with Marriage" allows us to determine the degree of adolescents' satisfaction with their future marriage. The test consists of ten questions that relate to the key concepts of family behavior. The maximum number of "raw" points is 30. The results of the answers are interpreted as a percentage: 0–33% – low level; 34–65% – average level; 66–100% – high level of preventive satisfaction with marriage. The questions highlight the child's attitude to joint activities and rest, openness in communication, a desire to take into account another person's feelings and thoughts, attitude to love and divorce. The basic positive perception of family life increases a rating of family values in an individual's worldview motivates a person to create a family and caring attitude towards it; it eases the period of initial adaptation, provides a reserve of psychological stability and strength in family relationships.

The drawing method "My Future Family".

A typical instruction, which is provided when performing projective drawings, was offered. Besides, to make the results more informative (determination the distribution of roles, nature of relationships, the presence of joint activities and conflict indicators, hostility, isolated figures, etc.), children were aimed to perform dynamic drawings.

The following author's criteria were used for quantitative processing.



The criteria for evaluating a projective drawing "My Future Family":

- 1) the presence of parents' joint activities;
- 2) the presence of children;
- 3) the presence of both parents;
- 4) joint activities of parents and children;
- 5) absence of conflicts, hostility indicators;
- 6) the drawing elaboration, a large number of various details;
- 7) the absence of isolated figures.

For each indicator, one point was awarded if there was coincidence with the assessment criterion.

The developed criteria for assessing the indicators of the method, first of all, were aimed to identify an emotional attitude towards the future family as whole and joint activities, as important factors, which influence the creation and further well-being of the family.

To study the dynamics of the development of ideas about the future family of children from labor migrants' families, a longitudinal method was chosen. The longitudinal study makes it possible to trace more closely separate aspects and genesis stages of the studied psychological phenomena. A longitudinal method is irreplaceable in general, age, and pedagogical psychology. Many longitudinal studies relate to adolescence and youth periods.

3. Results and discussions¹

The analysis and interpretation of the test results "Preventive Satisfaction with Marriage" showed quite a high level of preventive satisfaction with marriage in the samples. A middle level was found among the respondents of middle adolescence and high among senior pupils from labor migrants' families (see table 1). Using the Student's t-test, a statistically significant difference was proved between the average indicators of possible future satisfaction with marriage in the studied samples ($t = 1.97$; $p \leq 0.05$). That indicates that

such an important aspect of the future family image as the desirability of marriage, its positive perception among senior pupils is significantly reduced compared to middle-aged teenagers.

The revealed differences in the indicator of preventive satisfaction with marriage show that senior school pupils believe to a lesser extent in that they will be well and comfortable in their own marriage. That testifies to the negative dynamics in the family ideas' formation among children from labor migrant families. We can assume that the child, who lives in a labor migrants' family, does not fully observe the positive aspects of communication between parents and begins to look at the family institution pessimistically.

It is interesting that when tested in 2014 (adolescents aged 12–14 years), while comparing the indicators of preventive satisfaction with a marriage of the children from dysfunctional and complete functional families, among the first the level turned out to be lower (table 2).

The revealed difference in the test scores between the samples indicates that these peculiarities are due to the action of episodic family deprivation on the labor migrants' children since this indicator is lower than the indicators of the children from complete functional families.

When analyzing the indicators obtained at the diagnosis of preventive satisfaction with marriage in the sample of adolescents from complete functional families, a statistically significant difference was not found (average score 71.9 and 72 middle and senior adolescence, respectively). It should be noted that in both cases it is a high indicator of the level of preventive satisfaction with marriage and it is stable. At the same time, the indicator of the level of preventive satisfaction with marriage among children from dysfunctional families decreases in senior adolescence. It is also significantly lower

Table 1

The significant differences in the test assessments of the respondents from labor migrants' families according to the method "Preventive Satisfaction with Marriage" by S.V. Kovalev (Student's t-criteria)

Sample	Average score	Student's t-criteria	Significance level
Middle adolescence (n = 88)	67	1,97	P≤0,05
Senior adolescence (n = 49)	62,4		

Table 2

The significant differences in the test assessments according to the method "Preventive Satisfaction with Marriage" by S.V. Kovalev (student's t-criteria)

Sample	Average score	Student's t-criteria	Significance level
Children from migrants' families (n = 88)	67	2.31	P≤0.05
Children from complete families (n = 63)	71.9		

¹ Research limitation concerns the number of the same participants in the longitude, as some respondents did not continue their education in high school.

in comparison with senior adolescents from complete functional families since according to the method, the average score of 62.4 of this indicator is already assessed within the average, not high level.

The differences were revealed using student's t-criteria between the indicators of the drawing method "My Future Family" in the sample of the respondents from labor migrants' families (table 3).

The children of middle school-age revealed a higher average score of the indicators the "presence of joint activity of parents" ($t = 2.04$; $p \leq 0.05$) and "joint activity of parents and children" ($t = 2.72$; $p \leq 0.01$). It should be noted that general activities meant joint play or work (the adolescents often drew a trip to rest by car, plane, which was not considered as a joint activity). The low indicators of joint interaction, in our opinion, are a negative factor which will affect the psychological well-being of the future family, since it is a joint activity that is the basis for a family cohesion, understanding, and emotional attachment of its members. It turned out to be interesting that according to the criterion "presence of joint activity of parents" the indicators that the senior adolescents had both from complete functional families and dysfunctional ones appeared close (average score 0.52 among the first). Perhaps this is a characteristic feature of family ideas for this age. Unlike the interaction in the "parent-child" system, it is difficult for the respondents to imagine relationships in the "husband-wife" system. In our opinion, this should be taken into account when conducting psychological work with adolescents, since understanding functional roles, responsibilities in a spouses' life is an important factor in marriage well-being.

Even the low, to our mind, indicators revealed as a result of the testing in 2014 were statistically lower in longitude. Thus, the negative tendency continued - the aspect of joint activity occupies less and less place in the ideas about the future family, both in the "husband-wife" and "parent-child" systems. An important component of a psychologically happy family – joint activities of its members, is not significant for children whose parents work abroad.

Let us trace the samples' results according to the indicator "elaboration of the drawing", a large number of various details. In the first measurement, this indicator was also quite low among the children from complete functional families (the average score by the criterion 0.41), therefore, we can assume that a higher indicator by this criterion, is an indicator of age tendencies and not a consequence of episodic family deprivation, since among the senior adolescents from complete functional families the level of this indicator is even lower – the average score 0.3.

The differences revealed using Student's t-criterion between the indicators of the drawing method "My Future Family" in the sample of the respondents whose parents live and work in their country (table 4).

These data indicate the following. Unlike the family ideas of the children from labor migrants' families, the senior adolescents from complete functional families pay attention to joint activities in the "parent-child" system. That is, the number of drawings that depict, for example, joint sports games, swimming in the river, fishing, cooking, hiking, going to the cinema, etc. has significantly increased ($t = 5.07$; $P \leq 0.001$). It is interesting that in the first measurement (in 2014) the average scores by these indicators between the samples of the children from labor migrants'

Table 3

The significant differences of family ideas among children from labor migrants' families according to the indicators of the drawing method "My Future Family"

Drawing assessment criteria	Middle adolescent age (n = 88)	Senior adolescent age (n = 49)	Student's t-criterion	Significance level
	Average score	Average score		
Presence of parents' joint activities	0.58	0.4	2.04	$P \leq 0.05$
Joint activities of parents and children	0.47	0.24	2.72	$P \leq 0.01$
The drawing elaboration, a large number of various details	0.35	0.59	2.76	$P \leq 0.01$

Table 4

The significant differences of family ideas among children from complete functional families according to the indicators of the drawing method "My Future Family"

Drawing assessment criteria	Middle adolescent age (n= 63)	Senior Adolescent age (n= 23)	Student's t-criterion	Significance level
	Average score	Average score		
Joint activities of parents and children	0.48	0.91	5.07	$P \leq 0.001$
Presence of both parents	0.87	0.52	3.12	$P \leq 0.01$
Absence of conflicts, hostility indicators	0.87	1	3.03	$P \leq 0.01$



families and the children from the families whose parents work in their country are almost identical (0.47 and 0.48, respectively).

The level of the indicator “presence of both parents” has significantly decreased among the respondents of senior adolescents ($t = 3.12$; $P \leq 0.01$). At the same time, the adolescents from migrant families have a high level of this indicator in both measurements (0.95 and 0.96), and, besides, it is statistically higher than among the children from complete functional families (table 5).

Thus, there is a married couple in the drawing of labor migrants' children, as a rule. Given the fact, that the projective method indicates problematic aspects of the human mental life, it is an obligatory image of both adult family members that indicates the lack of the presence of parents in their family, the desire to be with them all the time and not for short periods. If we assume that the indicator by this criterion among the children from complete families is a “standard”, then an extremely high result in the sample among the children from labor migrants' families is an indicator of hypersensitivity to the absence of their parents.

The indicators of hostility and conflicts are minimal in the first measurement, in the second measurement they were not revealed at all (average scores: 0.87 middle adolescence and 1 – senior adolescence). It should be reminded that the drawings were estimated at 1 point if there were no conflicts and indicators of hostility in them.

In addition to the differences of the indicators in the family ideas of high school students by the criterion “presence of both parents”, the significant differences of the indicators were also found by the criteria “joint activities of parents and children” and “absence of conflicts, indicators of hostility” (table 6).

Above it was highlighted the negative dynamics of the significance of joint activities in the family ideas among the children who suffer from the action of episodic family deprivation and, on the contrary, the positive ones among the children who do not suffer from a lack of parental attention.

Since in the indicators of 2014, the significant differences between the samples were revealed only by the criterion “presence of both parents”, we can state that the differences in the ideas about the future family among the respondents are increasing.

Even though that the average scores of the indicators among the children from labor migrants' families also indicate minimal aggressive behavior: 0.93 (2014) and 0.88 (2017), when comparing the indicator values by the criterion of aggressiveness between the senior adolescents, a statistically significant difference was revealed ($t = 2.61$; $P \leq 0.05$). That is, the labor migrants' children perceive more and more aggressive manifestations in the family relationships over time.

Conclusions

The comparative analysis of the longitudinal empirical research's results of idea peculiarities among labor migrants' children of middle and senior adolescence revealed the negative tendencies in the family ideas' formation of the respondents from labor migrants' families, namely: the level of preventive satisfaction with marriage continues to decline, the idea of the importance of interaction between family members is being devalued, both between spouses and between parents and children. Besides, the presence of both parents in the family remains a crucial factor for children from labor migrants' families, indicating a lack of parental attention or, in other words, the frustration of the need for parents.

Table 5
The significant differences of family ideas' indicators among the children from migrants' families and complete functional families (the drawing “My Future Family”)

Drawing assessment criterion: Presence of both parents	Migrants' children (n = 88)	Children from complete functional families (n = 63)	Student's t-criterion	Significance level
	Average score	Average score		
Middle adolescence	0.95	0.86	1.98	$P \leq 0.05$
Senior adolescence	0.96	0.52	4.17	$P \leq 0.001$

Table 6
The significant differences of family ideas' indicators among the senior adolescents from migrants' families and complete functional families (the drawing “My Future Family”)

Drawing assessment criterion	Migrants' children (n = 49)	Children from complete functional families (n = 23)	Student's t-criterion	Significance level
	Average score	Average score		
Joint activities of parents and children	0.24	0.91	7.7	$P \leq 0.001$
Absence of conflicts, hostility indicators	0.88	1	2.61	$P \leq 0.05$

As a result of the longitudinal study of family ideas, the negative dynamics were revealed in the formation of ideas about the future family among the children from labor migrants' families, that is, the ideas are predictably more and more unfavorable in comparison with the children from complete functional families. It has been proved the decrease in the level of preventive satisfaction with marriage and the desirability of interaction between family members, and that will affect the development of marriage and family relations in the future, namely, the strength of the future marriage, spouses' compatibility and fatherhood success, etc.

In the long run, the differences in the family image in comparison with the respondents

from complete functional families deepen, in particular, the difference in the level of preventive satisfaction with marriage, in the indicators of hostility and joint activities increases.

Based on these statements, the study of family ideas of the younger generation, especially problem categories of the children from dysfunctional families (for example, distant incomplete) is an important step in preventing divorce and in building a harmonious family.

Further research prospects. To study further evolution of family ideas in the studied samples it is advisable to carry out the following diagnostic measurement of the respondents' family ideas in the period of adolescence.

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ДІАГНОСТИКА СФОРМОВАНOSTI ЕМОЦІЙНОЇ САМОРЕГУЛЯЦІЇ ЛЮДИНИ

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Мета статті полягає у розробленні доказової методики для вивчення в людини стану емоційної саморегуляції, який визначає перспективи формування конструктивної поведінки (аргументація: вивчення емоційної саморегуляції передбачає наукове рішення про з'ясування психологічного змісту конструктивної поведінки людини у надзвичайних ситуаціях; емоційна саморегуляція контролює енергетичний баланс організму).

Методи. Презентована методика є авторською. Це дослідницький результат теоретико-емпіричного вивчення проблеми у різних регіонах України. Для розроблення методики дотримані необхідні вимоги (достовірність, валідність тощо). За допомогою методики отримана інформація, яка увиразнює поведінку людини у надзвичайних ситуаціях. Нині методика вдосконалюється, тому може бути використана лише з дозволу автора.

Результати. Сформульовано таку базову пізнавальну настанову: авторський діагностичний інструментарій є поліфункціональним (передбачає констатацію фактичних дослідницьких результатів та потенційні можливості їхньої екстраполяції). Методика – це структурована тематична інформація, де перший рівень складає польова реактивність (пошук позицій комфорту і безпеки; ідентифікація з природою; психотехнічні прийоми; почуття задоволення від створеного); другий рівень становлять стереотипи (чутливість до порушення потреб; афективна фіксація; аутостимуляція позитивних емоцій); третій рівень формує експансія (дослідницька поведінка, потреба оцінити власні сили; афективні самовідчуття; прагнення до перетворень; афективна потреба в небезпеці); четвертий рівень складає емоційний контроль (залежність від емоційної оцінки оточення; емпатійність; довіра до оточення; готовність отримувати допомогу від інших). Методика складається з 35 питань та варіативних відповідей (кожна відповідь має свій фіксований бал). Здійснено