

Svetlana M. Marchukova

**“PANSOPHIAE PRODROMUS” by J. A. KOMENSKY IN THE CONTEXT OF
THE DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPEAN PEDAGOGICAL THOUGHT**

The article deals with different aspects of the formation of pansophy, which became the philosophical Foundation of the pedagogical system of J. A. Komensky. The formation of its contours, laid down in the “Pansophiae Prodrumus”, will continue in the legacy of the founder of pedagogical science. The aim of the study is to identify the place and role of the “Pansophiae Prodrumus” not only in the legacy of Komensky, but also in the general context of the history of pedagogical thought. Historical-genetic and phenomenological methods of research allow to reflect the individual experience of the founder of pedagogical science. The value of the philosophy of doubt and hope (A. Lisnevsky) for the methodology comeniological research is substantiated.

Keywords: J. A. Komensky, Pansophiae Prodrumus, pansophy, history of pedagogical thought, philosophy of doubt and hope (A. Lishevsky)

Kseniya S. Ledeneva (Masharova)

**CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE RUSSIAN
DIASPORA IN THE FIRST THIRD OF THE 20th CENTURY AND ITS ROLE IN
THE SPIRITUAL FORMATION PROCESS OF METROPOLITAN ANTHONY
OF SOUROZH**

Modern trends in the development of domestic education are associated with the solution of the problem of active inclusion of the individual in the spiritual and moral education process, which is impossible without creating an appropriate cultural and educational environment around the individual. The article examines the significance of this kind of spiritually and morally developing environment in the formation of the personality of one of the most famous preachers of the Christian faith, the brightest representative of the Russian Orthodox abroad of the second half of the 20th century, Metropolitan Anthony of Sourozh (1914–2003). The article describes the experience and circumstances of the spiritual formation of the future Metropolitan, which gives a positive material for the organization of modern practice of moral and spiritual education of the individual.

Keywords: Metropolitan Anthony of Sourozh (Bloom), cultural and educational environment, Russian Diaspora abroad, spiritual formation of personality, spiritual and moral education, preacher, Christian doctrine.

Manana D. Dammer, Marina G. Kovtunovich, Elena A. Leonova

OF COGNITIVE ACTIVITY METHODS OF STUDENTS IN A VIRTUAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

Digital transformation of education poses new challenges in the preparation of future teachers, including teachers of physics. The basis of digital competence of teachers is digital skills, which are manifested in particular in the ability to apply electronic educational resources: training programs, simulators, computer models, etc., as well as a set of such tools — virtual learning environments. The preparation of a future physics teacher for the management of students' cognitive activity should take into account the factors that determine the approaches to the formation of digital skills of a teacher, the ability to apply electronic educational resources in professional activities. The authors of the article present the experience of developing the content of training future physics teachers to manage learning and cognitive activity in a virtual learning environment which is based on modern ideas about the development of education.

Keywords: *e-learning resources, digital educational resource, digital skills of a teacher, ways of cognitive activity of students, virtual learning environment.*

Emma B. Yakovleva

PERCEPTUAL-AUDITORY SUBSTITUTIONS OF THE RUSSIAN SPEAKERS WHO ARE BEGINNING TO LEARN GERMAN (SEGMENT LEVEL)

The practice of teaching the first and second foreign languages indicates that the weakest skills that the students have are the skills of approximated pronunciation, the ability to correctly build intonation oral discourse and to perceive speech by ear. The article is devoted to the problem of phonetic interference of the native language with the foreign one that is being studied. The researcher presents the results of the identification tests conducted by her with the students who are beginning to learn German. These tests help to indicate the visual picture of the sound substitution in the perceptual-auditory identification of one- and twosyllable lexical units of the German language by the Russian informants. The author expresses her concern about the fact that practicing teachers ignore the phonetic aspect in the foreign language classes.

Keywords: *auditory mechanisms, motor mechanisms, interference, substitution, artificial bilinguals, phonetic aspect.*

RESEARCH OF DIGITALIZATION IN THE RUSSIAN GENERAL EDUCATION SYSTEM

This work relates to the problem of "strategy vision" formation and is aimed at the approach and forecast for the development of digitalization processes in the sphere of General education in Russia as part of an interdisciplinary research competition of the Russian Foundation for basic research (RFBR) on the topic "Fundamental scientific support for the digitization of General education".

The relevance of this research is confirmed by the matter, that exactly the education system can ensure Russia's transition to a digital age focused on new types and forms of work, so it is important to correctly identify objective conditions and obstacles in the general education system of Russia, to provide prerequisites for the digital transformation of the social sphere of education, taking into account that currently there are no generally accepted measurement indicators at the level of general education organizations that would allow measuring the effectiveness of the digital transformation process itself.

The research is interdisciplinary, includes methods of several subject areas (sociology, pedagogy, educational methodology, information technology), and is based on the use of crowdsourcing methods to form a model of "queries" to identify significant parameters that ensure the effectiveness of the digital transformation of the school Institution; collection of primary data on the needs, current state, immediate prospects and obstacles to transformation in educational organizations of the Russian regions, considering internal factors, related to running of Russian Government initiatives and appearance of new external challenges.

Based on statistical methods and cluster analysis, schools in the Russian Federation are classified according to the degree of development of digital transformation of ongoing processes in order to find optimal ways to develop educational organizations.

Keywords: *digital educational environment, electronic forms of textbooks, digital educational resources, information and technical infrastructure, digital school.*

Tatyana A. Goltsova, Ekaterina A. Protsenko

GAMIFICATION AS AN EFFECTIVE TECHNOLOGY FOR TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN A DIGITALIZED EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

The article is devoted to the issue of using gamification in the modern age of digitalization of educational process. The authors aim to find out methodological and didactic potential of gamification in teaching foreign languages to students of non-linguistic specialties. The authors give reasons for integrating new pedagogical methods and technologies in the educational process and their advantages over traditional approaches. The article provides a brief historical review of using games in education; points out factors that determine the rising popularity of gamification at present; describes the role of digital devices as instruments in the work of a modern teacher. The authors have analyzed the

advantages and disadvantages of gamification, defined the difference between gamification and other game practices such as role play and business game, generalized Russian and foreign practical experience of using gamification in foreign language classes in order to achieve a particular educational goal.

Gamification is shown in the paper as a rather universal pedagogical technology; its performance potential at different levels of learning a foreign language is shown; main principles and pedagogical conditions of its effective use are formulated. The article suggests a complex model of using gamification based on common didactic as well as some specific principles.

For the purpose of practical implication of gamification approach, the authors provide examples of Internet resources, ready to use and freely available for the Russian teachers, that provide an opportunity to integrate games elements in the educational process as well as describe their own experience of using gamification at different levels of teaching foreign languages.

Keywords: *gamification, modern technologies, digitalization of education, an educational game, an education activity, teaching a foreign language, a competence-based model of education.*

Marina A. Bodony

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXPERIENCE OF THE USE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

The need for studying foreign and domestic experience in their use is growing in the context of the expanding use of modern technologies for the purposes of formative assessment. The study aims to identify the capabilities of different types of modern technologies to implement key aspects of formative assessment: supporting student activities, providing feedback, enhancing self-esteem and assessment between students, optimizing the learning process. During the study, 35 scientific publications presented in full-text research databases and containing a description of the practice of using modern technologies for formative assessment were selected (28 in English and 7 in Russian). The analysis of studies showed the predominant use of software (95% of the total number of described technologies) compared to hardware. Software was delimited based on their type and specific use for formative assessment.

The identification of the capabilities of technologies for activating certain aspects of formative assessment has shown a primary focus on supporting students' activities and providing feedback. The analysis of the distribution of individual technology groups shows their unevenness. The greatest demand was demonstrated by the training systems used to provide feedback, and mobile applications that support student activities. The considered foreign and domestic experience of using modern technologies for the purposes of formative assessment expands the possibilities for both practical and further research activities, suggesting the need to clarify the psychological and pedagogical conditions for

using each of them for widespread adoption and to identify factors that ensure the effectiveness of their use at different levels education.

Keywords: *formative assessment, assessment for learning, information and communication technologies, mobile app, feedback, self-esteem.*

Diana V. Burimskaya

PRINCIPLES FOR TEACHING ESP ON THE BASE OF ICT AT THE UNIVERSITIES

The educational process always requires the implementation of scientificity, accessibility, visibility, systematicity and consistent presentation of educational information. Today, the flow of educational information is growing, that is difficulties for the presentation, retrieval, learning and application of this information in the student's professional activities. At the same time, employers need a graduate who has not only the professional knowledge and communication skills and abilities, but also has a good command of ESP. For this purpose, it is necessary to identify and determine the key didactic principles for ESP content based on the online courses, because learning a foreign language at universities becomes impractical now. Teaching staff focus on forming and developing an integrative competence for graduating students based on complying with the requirements of acts and laws of the Ministry of education.

Keywords: *didactic principles, English for specific purposes, ICT.*

Tatyana Yu. Lomakina, Nina V. Vassilchenko, Lyubov P. Kochneva

DEVELOPMENT OF THE VOCATIONAL TEACHER'S SCIENTIFIC POTENTIAL TRAJECTORIES WITH REFERENCE TO FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

The paper provides the analysis of statistical data on the system of vocational education and training in the Russian Federation, which has laid the foundation for the collective portraits of the vocational teacher and apprentice master elaborately assembled by the authors. Another valuable outcome of the analysis was the opportunity to detect one of grave problems of the VET system — high unemployment rate — and its cause. In order to find an effective solution the authors resort to the modern VET research done by the international organisations as well as the experience of the countries that either demonstrate the renowned high level of education — Finland, South Korea, France and Germany or can be compared with Russia in terms of size, administrative structure, economy type or GDP per capita: Argentina, China, and Turkey. The comparative analysis of the VET systems has allowed identifying the omni-characteristics of VET: direct correlation between vocational education and production: on-site training and training tailored for a concrete production; wide use of ICT feasibilities; layered structure of VET systems, and state examination and certification for the vocational teacher and quite often

apprentice master. Relying on the analyses, the authors suggest multi-vector solution, which is linked to continuing professional development and scientific potential growth. The solution has a regard to modern global tendencies in VET — teaching adults, possibilities to attain VET online and via open education, correlation and coordination of general and vocational educational programmes — that demand the preparedness to perform in a constantly changing environment and face new challenges for the vocational teacher and trainer.

Keywords: *vocational education and training, vocational teacher, apprentice master, continuing professional development, scientific potential.*

Mikhail V. Nikitin, Vitaliy E. Shishov

POTENTIAL OF NETWORK APPROACH IN SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION: PRINCIPLES, PROGRAM, JOB FUNCTIONS OF TEACHER

Critical analysis of force majeure experience in distance education (March-May, 2020) in vocational educational institutions (VEI) of secondary vocational education (VET) showed the need for timely development of scientific, methodological, HR and software for new forms of education. In accordance with state assignment No. 073–00086–19–01 for 2019, the scientific staff of the laboratory of vocational education of the Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education developed the scientific and methodological foundations for the development of a network form of education in large educational institutions — complexes of secondary vocational education.

Purpose of article. The potential of network approach creates the possibility of designing network communications between various subjects of educational activity in accordance with the principles of network professional and pedagogical relations, multi-subject mechanism to develop the structure and content of online educational programs, basic layout of the generalized labor functions of a network teacher in a large college. These tools for designing network communications should answer the question “who will teach and educate in the conditions of the network educational process in Russian secondary vocational education?”.

Interim findings. The principal novelty and relevance of the network approach in secondary vocational education is to state limited resources of one educational organization to ensure quality of education and quality of professional qualifications of graduates. The development strategy of the Russian secondary vocational education ensures the concentration of resources to solve strategic tasks of territorial development based on training of skilled workers.

These workers become a massive group of taxpayers in regional budgets. The network approach, as an instrument of “soft power”, allows for transition from traditional understanding of “educational level of secondary vocational education” to understanding of strategic culture of personalized professional education network culture and upbringing of professional activity ethical standards with the multi-subjective participation of HR customers.

Conclusion. The network approach is not only an interdisciplinary basis for the formation of a new phenomenon of network professional education using the resources of large educational organizations of secondary VE-complexes, but also a mechanism for promoting applied values as ethical norms of network professional and pedagogical activity, network socialization, network behavior and social interaction of various subjects in the network. The principles of modeling of secondary VE network educational programs, the layout of generalized labor functions of the College network teacher were developed in line with the international scientific school of RAE academicians — S. Ya. Batyshev, A. M. Novikov, D. A. Novikov, T. Yu. Lomakina.

Keywords: *network approach, network principles, network educational program of the secondary vocational education, labor functions of the network teacher of the secondary vocational education.*

Elena A. Zlobina

OPTIMIZATION OF LEARNING PROCESS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES AT MASTER STUDENTS OF NON-LINGUISTIC TRAINING USING MIND VISUALIZATION TECHNIQUES

Introduction. Transferring to multi-level system of higher education and necessity of competency approach realization according to federal state educational standards caused a problem, first of all, for teachers — to reveal specificity of master's degree training and to make changes in the context and forms of learning material of the subject. In the yielded research we solve a question what methods can help us achieve optimization of foreign languages training for professional interaction while receiving master's degree. Studying scientific literature on a problem how to use mind maps during students training in the university underlines actuality of our research.

Purpose of the article. The purpose is to optimize training process of learning foreign languages to master students by means of mind mapping.

Research Methods. The following methods were used to conduct this research: observation, experiment, analysis and synthesis, questionnaire, mind mapping. The total number of master students was 214 persons (control and experimental groups).

Results. Tables of correlation of exercise types in foreign language in control and experimental groups are presented, possibilities of mind maps usage at the lessons of foreign language are shown, experiment to define efficiency to use “mind mapping” method is made, questionnaire of master students of control and experimental groups after experiment is organized.

Conclusion. Efficiency of training process of master students to learn foreign languages using mind mapping is theoretically and experimentally proved.

Keywords: *master program, foreign languages, mind map, intellectual map, mind mapping, questionnaire, methods of high school.*