

Role of the school textbook in the formation of the professional competencies of the future foreign language teacher in the sphere of research activities

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Abstract

This paper is designed to present, reflect on, and discuss the role of EFL (English as foreign language) school textbooks in developing undergraduate students' skills in teaching English and researching issues of EFL teaching methodology. The author discusses considerations in bachelors' research work design, principles and techniques of theoretical and empirical work with special emphasis on the importance of communicative-cognitive approach to the object under analyses, and the importance of analyzing it, first and foremost, in terms of its linguistic peculiarities. The paper focuses on how undergraduate students of Samara State University of Social Sciences and Education have been taught to use EFL textbooks in their research work on the basis of indissoluble connection between linguistics and didactics. The three research-based projects described in the article deal with teaching English orthography, polysemantic words, using word play in creolized texts to master English vocabulary. Examples of students' papers demonstrate the importance of considering the materials and tasks in a textbook against the background of both linguistic and didactic theory, and evaluating the methods employed in the context of up-to-date pedagogical methodology. The author explains how students' findings can be beneficial in their future activities as EFL teachers, and summarizes the effectiveness of students' analytical and experimental work from the viewpoint of designing new textbooks and innovative teaching materials.

Keywords: EFL (English as foreign language) school textbook, research, linguistic, didactic, communicative-cognitive approach.

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Organization of professionally oriented activity of a student-philologist

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Abstract

The idea of the article lies in the theoretical justification of the laboratory as a methodical service of the faculty. The chosen model is presented for the further discussion through targets, content components and subjects of pedagogical activity.

The reason for the development of the article is the reflection of its author on the effectiveness of the efforts of high school teachers to educate the future professional. The basis for the scientific assumption is many years of experience in teaching linguistic and methodological disciplines.

We believe that the quality of training of Russian language teachers will reach the optimum level in the conditions of influencing training (not only in the classroom on teaching methods). This means that it is necessary to teach a student a complex of methods of generalized linguistic and methodological actions. The object of research is the training of students of the faculty of Philology direction "Pedagogical education" in psychological, pedagogical and special disciplines. The main methodological provisions of the study are explained by the principle of determinism. The method of scientific knowledge of linguistic and methodological reality is modeling. The construction of a possible model of activity interaction is the content of the article. On the example of teaching students of the faculty of Russian Philology of Moscow State Regional University it is shown that was the reason for the search for such a model, recorded some information of the diagnostic stage of the study. The specific result of the study is the development of the scientific and methodological laboratory "Mode of action", which is considered as a model of inclusion of the student "Pedagogical education" in educational activities and as a program of pedagogical actions for training. We do not strive to answer all questions in the preparation of a Russian language teacher. At present the plan of formation of students' linguistic competence is being developed.

Keywords: modernization of pedagogical education; activity training; linguistic and methodological training of students.

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Forming of professional and personal motives for studying a foreign language among students of technical college

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Abstract

The article deals with professional and personal motives of studying a foreign language by specialists of technical field as a way of manifestation of personal attitude of future specialists within the process of their own education and in the conditions of their forming. The author justifies the conditions for the development of appropriate motivation, finds out in what sequence work related to the development of motives is carried out and offers pedagogical tools and experimental experimental approbation of a model for the formation of professional personal motives for learning a foreign language by future technical specialists.

Keywords: professional and personal motives of studying a foreign language, model and process of forming the meaning of learning a foreign language, means of creating situations for inclusion within independent language learning.

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Prevention of child deprivation in the Perm Region: approaches analysis and definition of social guidelines

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Abstract

The article presents the results of a fundamental research work supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research and includes both a theoretical-methodological and experiential-empirical study of the current social and pedagogical problem. The article includes the results of solving one of the research tasks related to the study of new approaches to the prevention of child and family problems in the education system. The authors summarize the research data on the problem under study, substantiate the urgency of preventing children's ill-being solved both at the Federal and the regional and municipal levels of education; the ideas are disclosed, the analysis of state policy and new approaches to the formation of the system of early prevention of child and family ill-being in education are presented. The theoretical and methodological positions of researchers studying the problem of preventing children's ill-being and the phenomenon of "well-being" are presented. The generalization of the data made it possible to assess the existing system for preventing children's ill-being and to determine the prospects and measures undertaken in the education system for the prevention of children's ill-being in the Ural. In general, it can be concluded that the state is making maximum efforts to design an innovative, accessible and effective in operation system of preventing child and family problems. The implemented system of work has a clear family-oriented vector for the prevention of children's ill-being on different levels of education.

Keywords: family and children's ill-being, systems of prevention of ill-being, interdepartmental interaction, family-oriented approach.

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Modern trends in development of language education in constituent entities of the Russian Federation (on the example of the Republic of Buryatia)

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Abstract

The article is devoted to one of the topical problems of language development: the state language of the Russian Federation and the state languages of the republics of the Russian Federation. In particular, what modern trends are characteristic for the development of language education policy in the Russian Federation in General and specifically in the Republic of Buryatia. The modern language situation is considered as an indicator of the development of social, cultural and historical processes taking place in the Russian society. It is noted that it has been updated in recent years and causes a special interest and attention from the General public. A huge role in the formation of the spiritual community of the multinational, multi-confessional people of Russia belongs to the language educational policy of the state. It is emphasized that the formation and implementation of high-quality and consistent General linguistic education is among the priorities of the state educational and national policy. Therefore, the systematic

analysis and assessment of the state of bilingualism in General education is an integral part of decision-making in the field of language policy. The new trends in the educational policy of Buryatia, which correspond to the spirit of the time, dynamically changing processes of the modern world, include: the development and implementation of an updated set of teaching materials on the language unit; the development of scientific and methodological materials for the comparative study of Russian and Buryat languages, etc.

Keywords: state language of the Russian Federation, state language of the Republic of the Russian Federation, language educational policy, Russian civil identity, culture of interethnic communication.

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Training of students in the formation of individual strategies of understanding of professionally oriented texts

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Abstract

The article deals with the issues of teaching students how to understand professional texts in a foreign language and the mechanisms that accompany this process. Knowledge of such mechanisms to a large extent should help the teacher in teaching students rational strategies for understanding professional literature. The arguments given in the article confirm the version about the construction of meaning as you read. A student, speaking as a subject of his/her knowledge, does not extract a ready-made meaning from the text, but constructs it step by step, based on his background knowledge. Depending on the background knowledge, setting the goal and the expected results, the meaning construct may be different. The construction of the meaning of a text in a foreign language by students is based on previous knowledge, experience, and individual ways of working with information.

Keywords: text, mental processes, representation, levels of mental representation, mechanisms of penetration into the meaning, mental coherence, individual strategies of comprehension.

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On an Uncertain Future of the Profession of the Foreign Language Teacher

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Abstract

The author reflects on the perspectives of the survival of the profession of the foreign language teacher in the technocratic future. Reports on the newest developments of robot teachers as well as on the growing variety of on-line university foreign language courses have promoted a common public opinion that the profession of the foreign language teacher is getting extinct. New technologies allow to quickly renovate teaching techniques, adjusting them to every student and thus implementing an individual approach to teaching. An extensive application of ICT (information and communication technology) in learning attracts the majority of foreign language learners. The goal of the author is to consider the perspectives of the profession, keeping in mind both its peculiarities and features of the digital generation. The author argues against the viewpoint of those who claim that the profession of the foreign language teacher has no future. Undoubtedly, essential changes in the character and content of this profession at various levels of foreign language education are inevitable. Nevertheless, the application of ICT must not eliminate the biggest advantage of foreign language teaching and learning related to ample opportunities of face-to-face live communication in the classroom to achieve its integrated aims. This function will never be taken over either by robots or computers.

Keywords: information and communication technologies, endangered profession, foreign language education, “live” communication.

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Foreign experience of using multimedia presentation during lectures in High School

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Abstract

Multimedia presentations created on the basis of the PowerPoint program since the 1990s have been actively used in higher education in Western countries. Due to a more prolonged use, the experience of using multimedia presentations during lectures in high schools of Western countries received a systematic and critical review. The aim of the article is to analyze foreign research on the problem of applying the presentation during lectures.

The analysis revealed that since the 1990s the overwhelming majority interviews showed positive attitude of students towards lectures with multimedia presentation. However the pedagogical experiments, designed to measure results of the using of multimedia presentation in

comparison with the control groups, which have listened the traditional lectures, did not show any unambiguous results. Most studies indicated that there is not a clear superiority of lecture with multimedia presentation over traditional lectures.

In the early 2000 the PowerPoint presentations and their ability in higher school have been vigorously criticized. The main shortcomings of presentations were a trend of increasing passivity in audiences, a simplification and distortion of training material presented in presentations, an autocratic style of the lecture, a high risk of information oversaturation.

The defenders of the use of presentation as lecture, tend to think the listed shortcomings are not systemic, but associated with misuse of such tool as presentation.

It was concluded that a lecture with presentation does not always produce unconstrained benefits over a traditional lecture. The use of this tool should be limited and feasible. Multimedia presentation should not be linear and should take into account the specific characteristics of the audience.

Keywords: graduate school, overseas pedagogy, PowerPoint, multimedia presentations at lecture.

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Synchronization of the course of Russian History and the course of World History in textbooks on the history of Russia

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Abstract

History textbooks are always in the centre of public attention, which is connected with a special, world-view role of history in education of a young generation. The task of basic national values and Russian civil identity formation among the students, claimed in the second-generation Federal State Educational Standard, resulted in the need to clarify the content of historical education in terms of factual knowledge and strengthening educational fundamentals of the subject, both in the course of the national history and world history. Taking into consideration the tradition and practice of parallel teaching of two courses of history, the question of their synchronization seems to be relevant. The article studies different grounds and various variants of its solution. The issue of synchronization of the courses of Russian History and World History is given in the context of modernization of school historical education and updating history textbooks. Based on the analysis of new textbooks on Russian History, created in accordance with the second-generation Federal State Educational Standard and the historical and cultural standard, the approaches to synchronization of two school courses in history have been established. The research findings have revealed educational potential of this subject and outlined the ways for further improvement of history textbooks.

Keywords: modernization of historical education. Updating the content of education. History textbook. Synchronization of the courses of Russian History and World History.

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On the possibility of developing a written speech of younger schoolchildren from the first days of training or once again on the method of Daniil B. Elkonin

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the analysis of the method of teaching reading and writing, created by an excellent children's psychologist, one of the founders of the theory of educational activity, Daniel B. Elkonin. It is proved that the proposed method has not ceased to be relevant. The use of this method allows in practice to realize the focus of modern primary education on the development of learning activities, all types of speech activity, as recorded in the Federal State Educational Standard of 2009. The article also analyzes the changes that followers D. B. Elkonin bring to the method, the differences of the variant of the primer prepared in 2018 from the earlier editions are given.

Keywords: primary school, educational activity, writing speech, method of teaching reading and writing, abc-book, the action of sound analysis, reading processes of comprehension, modeling, scientific concepts, concept-play characters, motivation

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Continuos discipline-methodical preparation of the teacher: theoretical and methodological aspects

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The authors discuss the theoretical and methodological aspects of the implementation of continuous subject-methodical training of the future teacher (for example, teacher of chemistry). In relation to the problem posed, the necessity of augmentation (additions) of the competence approach is substantiated, the essence of which is revealed on the basis of the methods of lexicosemantic and historical analysis, philosophical, psychological and didactic-methodological aspects, large-scale informatization of the educational process.

The augmentation of the competence-based approach consists in strengthening the personal value component of the educational process. At the same time, the possibilities for the development of common intellectual resources of a person are emphasized, the need for the formation of information and communication competence in the context of continuing education is justified. In the didactic-methodical aspect, the authors describe in detail the selection of content, forms and teaching methods that ensure a consistent increase in the competence of students. This increase is ensured by the successive and related formation of the relevant competences of the students in the context of a continuous educational process.

Keywords: continuing education, methodical preparation of teachers, competence approach, competence.