

Yu. A. Lyakh

Modern School under Conditions of Competition

The article presents the current trends in the development of educational institutions, special nature of which is their legal basis of the autonomous nonprofit organization, that ensures its functioning and development under the conditions of the learning service market and greater state support, related to the provision of education as a public good.

Keywords: competition, school, learning service, the quality of education, results, conditions, development.

D. S. Molokov

Prerequisites of Continuous Pedagogical Education Formation and Development

In the article the problem of continuous pedagogical education genesis is analyzed. The directions of the historical and pedagogical analysis of formation and development of the teachers' training system are presented. In particular, aspects of studying of the pedagogical education system in Russia are generalized, which in general are a complex historical and pedagogical analysis of this problem. The schools of sciences studying the problem of continuous education are systematized. Materials of the article reveal the factors, which caused originality of the pedagogical education system, for example, such as political, ideological, economic and sociocultural factors. In the article interconditionality of the level of development of the state and society and the level of development of pedagogical education is revealed. The analysis of factors of its development allowed us to reveal prerequisites of formation and development of the teachers' vocational training system. It is possible to refer to complication of targets of education, increase of society development rates, essential social shifts, cultural transformations, and also development of the pedagogical thought and science. The attempt is presented to define sources, a starting point for consideration of the sphere of teachers' training as a system of continuous professional education. Revealing of features of origin and development of pedagogical education is considered by the author as a condition to define directions of improvement of teachers' training in modern conditions.

Keywords: continuous pedagogical education, history of pedagogical education, prerequisite of development of the teachers' training system.

L. V. Bayborodova, S. A. Vasilenko

Experience of Use of Museum Resources in the Educational Process

Teachers and pupils' unique experience of the Orthodox classical Gymnasium board of the Saint Aleksei Poustinia in memory of Archpriest Vasily Lesnyak is presented. The non-state educational institution carries out purposeful and system educational, educational and learning work. Experience of the gymnasium is invaluable and unique not only for the Yaroslavl region, but also for the education system of the Russian Federation. The educational system of the gymnasium is created on the basis of integration of spiritual and labour education, where about 30 museums work, such as: ethnic, historical, literary, geographical, zoological, etc. Halls, exhibitions, exhibits have appeared in the course of joint creative activity of workers and pupils of the Poustinia, carrying out archaeological expeditions with participation of the senior grammar-school students. A rich and various content of materials of the museums is widely used in the gymnasium pupils' educational process and extracurricular activities. Examples of classes given in the museum or with the use of exhibits of the museum in various objects of elementary school, geography, history, a foreign language, the fine arts are offered as well as in organization of extracurricular activities. Importance and interest of pupils to the research, design, search activity organized on the basis of the museums or with use of their resources is emphasized.

Keywords: educational process, author's Orthodox classical gymnasium board, museum, studies, extracurricular activities.

T. S. Borisova, M. M. Plotkin

Ensuring Social Safety of Children and the Youth

The author of the article identified and comprehended the essence, nature and particularity of the problem of the formation of social and educational safety of children and the youth in the context of the Strategy of education development in the Russian Federation. As a part of the humanistic approach, grounds and a socio-pedagogical approach are justified to ensure the formation of the social security of children and the youth in education and social training; new concepts and terms «the ratio of social security and social work», «social poverty», «economic poverty», «social welfare», «egalitarian tendencies in education», «social health of young people» are opened and introduced in the scientific use.

Keywords: children, youth, education, social training, social and educational safety of children and young people.

M. A. Zaitseva, T. G. Kiseliova

Social Marketing as a Technology of Work with the Youth

The authors represent the analysis of a new, but high-growth social technology of work with the youth – social marketing. Use of this technology is shown on the example of supporting the activity of volunteer groups and associations in the Yaroslavl region. The authors analyze following components of social marketing as social communications, fundraising, promotion, training and consultation of clients, stimulation of involvement of clients and the organization of special events. The article defines what purposes and problems social marketing in relation to support the volunteer activity is capable to solve: forming of a social competence, that is forming in the young man of a complex of knowledge of features of the sociocultural environment, its history, requirements to life activity of the modern person and moral ethical standards; creation of conditions for constructive behaviour in situations of the choice and the forming of a personal position in the system of the social relations on the basis of judgment of the purposes in life assuming inclusion of the personality into this system; assistance in overcoming difficulties, arising problems of the relations with surrounding social environment. Besides, statistics is provided in the article, that shows positive dynamics of the volunteer activity in the Yaroslavl region that indicates efficiency of the use of technology of social marketing in work with the youth in general and in relation to volunteers in particular.

Keywords: volunteer activities, social marketing, youth, social technology, social communication, fundraising, promotion, training and advising clients, promote customer engagement, organization of special events.

L. N. Danilova

Psychological and Pedagogical Reasons to Learn Foreign Languages in Early Childhood

Learning of foreign languages is possible from any age, but the first years of life of the child are the most sensitive. Numerous examples of language study in the early childhood allowed marking out regularity: the earlier start, the more productively it influences the general and language development of the child. Within house education and partly in the system of additional education in the 2000-s in our country it was very popular to train children a foreign language in parallel with Russian, from the birth or from 1–3 years. Specificity of studying languages at this age is explained by its uniqueness consisting in formation of brain functions, accelerated rates of development, raised degree of orienting reactions to the environment, dependence of children's informative abilities on their emotional sphere. In the first 3 years of life prerequisites of the whole further development of the personality including a linguistic one are being formed.

In the article advantages of early introduction of a foreign language, its influence on development and education of the child are characterized, and also arguments against early start are listed and the author's counterarguments are presented, risks which parents and children in similar situations can face are designated.

Keywords: foreign languages, early childhood, early age, bilingualism.

E. I. Guseva, O. I. Migovich, L. F. Tikhomirova, G. V. Khitrova

Psychological and Pedagogical Support of School Students' Professional Self-Determination

The article is devoted to the urgent problem of professional self-determination of teenagers and seniors and support of this process at comprehensive school. Analyzing long-term experience, authors offer a model of psychological and pedagogical support. Special attention is paid to preparation of pedagogical staff to implement activities for professional self-determination of children and teenagers. At school seminars on the problem are organized: «Modern approaches to professional self-determination» with the invitation of specialists of the Center of career guidance «Resource», the Professional Self-determination of School Students project is implemented. Within implementation of the project for teenagers professional tests on the basis of Yaroslavich center will be organized. School educational psychologists take the most active part in the process of professional self-determination of students. A specific place is held by diagnostics of motives of training, interests, knowledge of children and teenagers about professions, and also studying of professional readiness of pupils and satisfaction with the choice of the profile of training in the senior school. Results of diagnostics allow us to organize competently support of pupils' professional self-determination in school. The authors of the article determined that pupils regard the choice of the profile as an obligatory grade level and it is a starting point for them in a more wide range of the professional competence which includes both the choice of the educational institution, and the place of work. If the pupil has criteria for such a choice, then the profile of training is a reasonable choice in their further professional growth and future career.

Keywords: professional orientation work, professional self-determination, psychological and pedagogical support of professional self-determination, interests and motives of training, professional tests, professional readiness, a training profile, satisfaction with the chosen training profile.

M. A. Zaitseva

Research on Students' Attitude to Reproductive Health

In the article theoretical aspects in study of reproductive health are considered: the essence of the concept, factors influencing reproductive health, the existing state and social consequences of reproductive health of the youth. This subject is widely investigated in domestic literature. Here is presented the analysis of works by Bedniy M. S., Ignatieva R. K. in the article, dealing with maternity welfare issues. Also in the field of reproductive health A. G. Vishnevsky's works – the author of publications in the field of demography, and T. V. Lodkina's works – the expert in the field of family pedagogics, etc. are known.

In 2016 social research of reproductive health of the youth was conducted among students of Yaroslavl higher education institutions, the results are given in this article. The data submitted in the research show distinctions in the attitude towards reproductive health of students from humanitarian and natural-science directions of training. Results of the research allowed us to disprove a hypothesis of the student youth's excessive hobby for alcoholic drinks. Theoretical conclusions on results of the research allowed us to develop a number of offers and recommendations for the social services of higher education institutions submitted on formation of the youth's reproductive health.

The article will be useful to students of «social work» training direction, to experts in the field of social and population policy, to social service providers of higher education institutions.

Keywords: health, reproductive health, students, healthy lifestyle, social services of a higher education institution, students.

O. A. Babarkina

Text Analysis as a Means of Preparing for an Essay on Linguistic Topics

In this article, the author comes up with a practice-oriented way to prepare for the task 15.1, which is a part of the basic state examination for ninth-grade students. The most common mistakes are carefully considered. The article covers the subject of particular text analysis methods that give the opportunity for organising an activity during Russian language lessons in order to help students to prepare for writing an essay on linguistic topics. The author emphasises the specific character of the way to analyse a text or a statement as science-based and educational ones. The special aspects of the text analysis are discussed in the context of the issue-related message, and particular cases when linguistic units are normally used. The text analysis process as a part of preparing for the examination is thoroughly phased. The author provides an example of analysing a text when preparing for writing an essay on the linguistic topic about the language (the original text is from the free-access list of basic state examination tasks) to illustrate some salient features of analysing a statement about language and speech.

Keywords: essay on linguistic topics, argumentation, text analysis, functions of linguistic units.

A. S. Bokarev

The Classical Tradition in Modern Russian Poetry as an Object of Literature Study in Schools

This article discusses methods of updating the classics when studying modern Russian poetry in the later years of secondary school. Adequate, «non-mechanical» comprehension of modern texts is only possible with the benefit of the study of classic literature, so particularly close attention should be paid in lessons to mechanisms of cultural memory, allowing not only a deeper understanding of «modernity», but a better way to update the classics as well. There are two such mechanisms for poetry – intertextuality and the semantic corona of poetic metre. In the first approach, a tradition is understood as a group of texts, joined together by a regular register, and «influence» and «borrowing» can be traced at the level of the words of others; the second approach considers a tradition as a collection of works united by formal characteristics and – as a consequence – each work is perceived against a background of all other works. The analysis of the poems «You'll definitely laugh...» by S. Greenberg and «To the death of R. T.» by B. Ryzhy is used to demonstrate the heuristic possibilities of both of these approaches: a system of questions for students is suggested and basic educational outcomes are outlined. The author concludes that the «immortal» classics will inevitably need to be «renovated» using modern literature – and efforts should be made in that direction.

Keywords: classic and contemporary literature in school, Semyon Greenberg, Boris Ryzhy, intertextuality, semantic corona of poetic metre.

K. E. Shiryaev, T. N. Matycina, N. L. Margolina

The Concept of Mathematics Education Development and Final State Certification

The presented article is devoted to the analysis of some aspects of the situation in Russian education. In particular, the analysis of «the Concept of Modern Mathematics Education» was made, the essential provisions of this document are understood. It is also considered a link between the results of the final state certification in mathematics in the Kostroma region in the past few years and the level of mathematical education. The work contains arguments in favour of a two-level math exam, as well as some

recommendations for further development of mathematics education in the university.

Keywords: concept of modern Mathematics education; final state certification; field of education; two-level exam; a basic level; profile level.

E. N. Tikhomirova, I. A. Irodova

Formation of the School Students' Astronomical Picture of the World

In the article the relevance of the problem of formation of natural-science astronomical representations of the younger generation is considered, expressed in need of society for a further study and mastering of cosmic near-earth space, training of specialists in the field of astronomy and astrophysics and the absence in the theory and practice of training of the subject «Astronomy» in modern school. The authors reveal entity and the current state of the problem of formation of school students' propaedeutic natural-science representations on the example of astronomical education in Russia and abroad. The study of astronomical questions within the main general education in Russia is spread in time, often programmes aren't agreed among themselves. In this regard, further astronomical education on the basis of planetaria, observatories, centers of children and youth's creativity and the museums of astronautics has a specific place in formation of pupils' propaedeutic natural-science representations. The discoveries which are changing deeply the system of knowledge of the Universe and the modern scientific pattern of the world require a special approach to didactic processing and adaptation of the scientific information which is getting into the modern information space in the form of an avalanche. Appearance of planetaria nowadays – the modern complexes with the unique equipment, puts the task to create innovative forms and methods of working under the calotte for further education of teachers and methodologists.

In the article some approaches are revealed to solve this problem in the Cultural and educational center named after V. V. Tereshkova in Yaroslavl where, with cultural and educational work among school students, it is possible, according to the authors, to organize further propaedeutic astronomical education. At the heart of the solution of the designated problem there is the idea about necessary timely satisfaction of children's natural inquisitiveness by means of acquaintance with astronomy elements at different levels of accessibility, undoubtedly, it shall promote formation of school students' scientific ideas about the world around, education of interest to the process of learning the nature.

Keywords: astronomy, further education, natural-science astronomical representations, megaworld.

V. A. Smirnova, L. N. Sukhorukova

Builder of Educational Tasks as a Means to Develop Students' Educational Cognitive Activity

The leading approach, which is focused by FGOS is a system and activity one. It defines importance of forming ways of students' actions. Formation of actions is possible only in activity, which should have gradually complicating character. In students' independent cognitive activity informative educational actions have the important meaning, requirements to them are presented in target and productive blocks of the standard. However, consecutive increase of complexity degree of actions and intellectual difficulty isn't reflected in the submitted list. At the same time in FGOS OOO it is emphasized that requirements to the purposes and results must be formulated most precisely to provide the process of the achieved results diagnostics.

Formation of ways of actions on the basis of the task (search and research) training technology is presented in the article. Creation of the task complex, forming different ways of actions, becomes an urgent part of the teacher's work. The means to develop educational tasks is a builder of tasks, where a taxonomical approach is, when educational purposes are formulated through educational actions. Modified Bloom-Anderson's taxonomy was used as taxonomy. The builder of tasks is a summary table uniting taxonomy of the purposes of Blum-Anderson, the codifier UUD and formulations of educational tasks. The builder of tasks is the universal means which allows us to develop both traditional resources on papers, and author's electronic educational resources.

Keywords: ways of activity, system and activity approach, informative educational actions, information and education environment, taxonomy – hierarchy of educational actions, a codifier of informative educational actions, a builder of tasks.

I. S. Sinitsyn

Use of Interactive Maps in Study of the Regional Component of School Geography Education

The achievement of modern educational outcomes identified for each subject area as the subject, metasubject and personal, is not possible without the use of complex digital educational resources. In the subject area «geography» the most popular ones are online mapping services and the simplest GIS system. On the basis of these resources various teaching and informational materials are being created and embedded in the learning process of geography. Special attention should be given to designers of interactive maps, which, according to the author's interpretation, should be understood as a digital educational resource that provides visualization of geographic data and have interaction. Creation and use in the future of interactive maps in school geography education are the most effective during the implementation of its regional component, which has poor educational and methodological support.

This article describes the features of the design of a set of interactive maps in relation to the topic «Geography of the Yaroslavl region», the variant of technology descriptions of developed maps is presented, accompanied by an indication of the purpose of the

map, its substantial foundations. The work describes in detail application scenarios of developed maps identifying themes in the study of which they can be used, ways of organizing teachers and students' activities.

Keywords: GEF, OOO, subject area «geography» and the regional component of geographical education, digital educational resources, interactive maps.

L. N. Sukhorukova, A. D. Sorokin, E. A. Vlasova

The System Approach in Designing of the Secondary Biological Education Content

The concept «system» since the time of K. Linney doesn't leave biology. Biologists were at the origins of the system approach methodology as a universal principle of scientific knowledge. An indispensable condition of the general biological education development is organization of its contents from positions of the system approach. The main aspects of use of the system approach principle are the following ones: allocation of the system, defining of elements and establishment of links between them, definition of the system structure and its functions.

In the content of the general secondary biological education, in comparison with the main general education, the theoretical component dominates. To make this content systematic there are two equally important ways. The first one is to reflect the polycentrism principle into educational contents and to build studying of live systems in their hierarchy: from a cell as an elementary live system – to an organism, then from an organism to population to a species and further – to a biocenosis, ecosystem and biosphere. It is caused by the fact that it is impossible to understand the structure and properties of the difficult system without having studied the structure of its components – simpler systems. Among the current textbooks included into the Federal list, the ideas of the system organization of wildlife and polycentrism are most fully reflected in textbooks of the «Sphere» line. The second way is to make educational contents being based not on fundamentals of sciences, but on bases of scientific theories. It is known that the theory as the highest form of scientific knowledge development is a system of the interconnected ideas, concepts, statements, consequences.

Keywords: the principles (approaches) of scientific knowledge, a system approach, live systems and their properties, the theory as a system of the interconnected ideas, concepts, statements and consequences, theories of biology, their structure and functions, systemacity of knowledge.

V. N. Belkina, M. A. Sivkov

Senior Preschool Age Children's Imagination Development in Game Activity

In the article questions of preschool age children's imagination development are discussed: diagnostics with the description of research techniques, specificity of imagination of boys and girls, features of main types of the imagination (recreating, creative, figurative, verbal). Also the analysis of the data obtained as a result of the empirical research of senior preschool age children's imagination features is provided. In particular, results of studying of 5–6 year children's imagination tell about some tendencies in imagination development of modern children, which are a little bit different from the data which were presented in psychological literature before that. The game role in development of children's imagination is revealed. Options of subject role-playing games known to children and various variants of tasks connected with playing of these games by children are offered.

Keywords: imagination, types of imagination, recreating imagination, creative imagination, game activity.

Salekhi Motaakhed Z.

Civil Education of School Students in Iran

In this articles the experience of Iran on civil education of younger school students is considered. The contents of the normative documents regulating this process is defined. As a result of the conducted research the following components of civil education in Iran are revealed: acquaintance to Iranian-Islamic culture, education of devotion to the moral principles and values, education of pupils' responsibility, ensuring interaction and cooperation, formation of religious identity and ensuring the patriotic approach.

Keywords: Iran, civil education, education system.

V. N. Belkina

Specificity of Individual Styles of the Preschool Teacher's Professional Activity

The article is devoted to one of the problems which are poorly developed in psychology and pedagogical researches – to style features of the preschool teacher's professional activity. The concept «activity style» is ambiguously defined in scientific literature. Various interpretations of this concept are given in the article. At the same time specificity of pedagogical activity as a special type of professional activity is revealed, and also some characteristics of the kindergarten teacher's work are allocated. Criteria of typology of the preschool profile teacher's activity individual style are considered.

Keywords: style, style of professional activity, individual style of pedagogical activity, feature of the preschool teacher's professional activity.

S. S. Elifantieva, A. V. Yastrebov

Methodical-Mathematical Tasks as a Means to Improve Quality of Future Teachers' Professional Training

In the article aspects concerning improvement of quality of future teachers' methodical-mathematical training are considered. The question is regarded in relation to training profiles «Primary education» and «Mathematical education». The author's approach consists in use in the educational process of methodical-mathematical tasks which have integrative character and include mathematical and methodical components at the same time. This approach is based on the idea of bifunctionality of tasks which in its turn is manifestation of the phenomenon of the additional function of the pedagogical means. In the article the typology of methodical-mathematical tasks is offered. Mathematical tasks which perform an additional function on propaedeutics of studying of a course of a technique of teaching mathematics belong to the first type. Methodical tasks which have the additional function on revising of mathematical concepts and their consideration in a new context belong to the second type. The type of the task determines the training type in the discipline that should be used. In the article examples of methodical-mathematical tasks of both types for both profiles are given. The authors believe that the offered approach to improve quality of methodical-mathematical training of future teachers will be effective in case cross-disciplinary books of problems will be made.

Keywords: future teachers' professional training, phenomenon of the additional function of the pedagogical means, bifunctionality of tasks, methodical-mathematical tasks.

T. V. Bugaichuk, M. A. Yuferova

Development of the University Teacher's Conflictological Competence

In the modern dynamically developing society a conflictological competence is a professionally important quality of the teacher of higher education institution, especially of a pedagogical one. Authors of the article raise a question of development of the teacher's conflictological competence and offer the professional development programme «Successful strategies of behaviour in the conflict and development of the teacher's conflict resistance».

Keywords: conflictological competence, professional competence, teacher of higher education institution, further professional education.

O. A. Ovchinnikova

The Role of Modern Pedagogical Technologies in Development of Students' Cognitive Interests

Nowadays in conditions of modern education the training techniques endure a difficult period connected with changes of educational aims, development of new generation FSES constructed on the competence-based approach. There are some difficulties because of decreasing of the number of hours. All these circumstances require new pedagogical researches in the area of teaching techniques, search of the innovative means, forms and training methods and education connected with development and deployment of modern educational and information technologies in the educational process. The traditional training of specialists oriented to form knowledge and skills doesn't keep up to date.

Not subject matters, but methods of thinking and activities shall become a basis of education. It is necessary to prepare the specialist who received preparation of a higher level and during training include him in development of new technologies, adapt him to conditions of the specific production environment, teach him to be capable to make management decisions independently.

Keywords: educational technology, teaching methodology, educational technology, individual learning approach, methods, receptions and means of teaching.

K. V. Aksenov

Development of Pedagogical Technologies in Military Higher Education Institutions Training

In the article the essence of pedagogical technologies, the problem of training activity technologization in the system of higher educational institutions is regarded. Based on the analysis of different judgements of teachers and scientists in understanding and use of the concepts «pedagogical technology» and «training technology» it is determined that technology is not a set of methods, but the prescribed steps of activities causing the necessary result, and it is possible in case of being based on objective stable relations of different parts of the pedagogical process. The basis of the technology is accurate determination of the final goal, i.e. the purpose is considered as a central component that allows defining the level of its achievement more precisely. Understanding of the term «pedagogical technique» as a form of organization of the teacher's behaviour in lesson circumstances is specified.

The essential component of pedagogical technologies is training methods. Classifications of training methods on different bases are considered. One of the last scientific attempts consists in rejection from artificial isolation of training methods in groups, only those methods are singled out which comprise new signs. Multidimensionality of methods makes us refuse far-fetched ideas and pass to listing of methods, reveal features of their use in different pedagogical conditions. The functional approach is presented in case of making the system of methods in which they are as rather isolated ways and methods of achieving didactic purposes. The concept «technique» is specified. The ratio of the concepts «pedagogical technology», «method» and «technique», their correlation is shown. The basic function of the pedagogical technology is provided and its main signs are formulated.

Keywords: pedagogical technology, training methods, training activity technologization, pedagogical technique, methodical means, technique.

E. A. Vatskel, N. V. Krasilnikova

Formation of a Professional Pedagogical Position of Doctors in the System of Continuous Medical Education

The article presents the essence and specificity of doctor pedagogical activity and professional pedagogical position of a doctor and means to present it in the system of medical education, including postgraduate medical education. Professional pedagogical position of a doctor is perceived as a system of attitudes towards pedagogical aspects of the professional activity, including perception of its importance, intentions and readiness to implement pedagogic interaction with patients into practice, special theoretical basis and practical skills. A professional pedagogical position includes reflexive, motivational, cognitive and activity components. Formation of a professional position should be based upon a principle of consistency starting with forming a pedagogical mindset and theoretical basis during pre-graduate education and accomplishing with profound postgraduate training in the sphere of particular pedagogical skills.

Keywords: doctor pedagogical activity, a professional pedagogical position of a doctor, postgraduate education, continuous medical education.

T. I. Tarabarina, E. V. Krasilnikova, O. N. Vereshchagina

Organization of Foreign Cadets' Extracurricular Activities in the Course of Russian as a Foreign Language Training

The article is devoted to the organization of foreign cadets' extracurricular activities, which is an important component of the educational process. Extracurricular activities promote development of language, speech, communicative competences. Special attention is paid to work of a military and scientific club where cadets have an opportunity to exchange research experience and achievements, that promotes motivation formation to research, creative activity and development of the international multicultural educational environment.

Keywords: extracurricular work, extracurricular activities, military and scientific work, military and scientific club, scientific style of the language, scientific conference.

N. I. Kholod, I. Yu. Nikitina

Quiz as Means of Activizing Students' Educational Cognitive Activity at Foreign Language Classes in Higher Education Institution

In the article a quiz is considered as an effective means of enhancing students' learning and cognitive activity at Foreign language lessons in higher school. The article reveals the concepts of quiz and students' educational and cognitive activity. It is noted that the quiz is one of the most effective types of work at the foreign language classes for enhancing students' educational and cognitive activity. It is emphasized that quizzes can be used at different stages of learning, after explaining something new, and as a means of knowledge control. The article provides examples from practice. The feasibility of using linguistic and thematic quizzes at Foreign language lessons is noted. Making up quizzes to enhance students' learning and cognitive activity contributes to the cohesion of the student group, development of cooperation skills, broadens the mind and opens space for students' creativity. The article emphasizes that the use of quizzes at the foreign language classes provides revision of the studied lexical and grammatical material and deepening of knowledge on the topic, the development of the foreign language communicative competence, strengthens motivation for foreign languages learning, brings up such qualities as determination, sociability, resourcefulness and perseverance.

Keywords: quiz, games, educational-cognitive activity, activation of educational-cognitive activity, creative thinking, thematic quizzes, motivation of foreign languages learning, knowledge control.

Yu. V. Butko

Training to Translate Musical Subject Texts

In this article we analyze work of a translator in the music culture, in particular translating in a symphony orchestra with foreign conductors and soloists. We consider teaching methods, linguistic, psychological and general cultural aspects of activity of participants of the translation process. For successful and adequate translation the interpreter should possess a special vocabulary, know some features of construction of musical instruments, the structure of the orchestra, possess the technique of behaviour without conflicts in a creative group. It is desirable to be skilled in playing musical instruments, musical notation and constantly replenish knowledge on the history of music and musical culture of the world, develop general knowledge, otherwise the process of translation and its result risk being inadequate, so the purpose of professional communication will not be fully realized.

Keywords: teaching methods in translation, intercultural communication, special competences of a translator, translation in music, consecutive translation, culture of professional communication.

N. V. Novotortseva

Early Diagnostics and Correction of Children's Psychophysical Development Disorders

In the article the main problems of early diagnostics and correction of children's psychophysical development disorders are presented. It reveals the state of knowledge of the complex issues relating to early age children's mental and physical health, starting from the period of the 60–70-ies of the XX century. Early detection and correction of deviations in development at this stage was the fundamental principle of developing defectology and special education. The analysis of the research data of scientific problems by scientists of the ICP RAO may refer to achievements at national and regional levels. The article examines the regional aspect of the production problems and defines ways of their solution; the statistical information about the prevalence of disorders in the development of children who actualize the questions of diagnostics and qualified help to early age children. In the article the aspects of solution of problems at the organizational, legal, research, methodological levels are revealed; directions of cooperation of the Faculty of defectology, YSPU with educational institutions of Yaroslavl and the Yaroslavl region are presented.

Keywords: children with disabilities, early age, early diagnosis, screening research, impaired mental and physical development, special education, remedial and developmental work, comprehensive support, PMPC – psycho-medico-pedagogical Commission, special conditions of upbringing and education, educational environment, special correctional-developing environment, children with TNR – severe speech disorders, children with mental retardation – mental retardation, children with disorders of the ODE and musculoskeletal system, children with impaired hearing and vision, differentiation and individualization of training and education, GEF pre-school education, regional education system, interagency programme of early intervention, training of speech pathologists.

E. E. Vasilieva

Future Logopedists' Professional Training to Complex Support of Children with Serious Speech Pathology

This article presents the research of the problem of speech therapists' training to work with children with serious speech pathology. The analysis of problems in the field of general and inclusive education confirmed the urgency of making changes and additions to the content and technologies of professional training of speech therapists, as well as the conditions and means of their implementation at the present stage. The article presents the stages of designing a model of speech therapists' training to work with children with serious speech pathology, and the results of its implementation in the learning process of students.

Keywords: professional training of speech therapists, children with serious speech pathology, competence approach, special competence, formation of a professional competence, components of professional readiness, designing a training model, content and technological components of the model of speech therapists' professional training, elective course, organizational-pedagogical conditions.

A. S. Sableva

Logopedic Work with Deaf Children after Cochlear Implantation

In the article the problem of speech development of deaf children after cochlear implantation is considered. The question of creating productive speech environment, necessary conditions of successful speech development of such children is staticized. Special attention is paid to the logopedic direction in the general system of rehabilitation of children after cochlear implantation. The author proves need of rendering the timely logopedic help to implanted children, points that the logopedic aspect of work with the children implanted at early age and also with preschool children and of course with school age children is insufficiently developed and presented in scientific and methodical researches. In the aspect of logopedic work on all components of the speech system methodical questions of children's training in hearing are revealed. Listening is considered as a means and as a condition of successful development of the language ability of the child after cochlear implantation. The general methodical principles of work with the implanted children at logopedic lessons are presented in the article.

Keywords: cochlear implantation, speech development, logopedic work, listening, methodical principles.

L. F. Tikhomirova, T. V. Makeeva

Social and Pedagogical Conditions in Forming Available Environment for Inclusive Education in Higher Education Institution

The article is devoted to urgent problems of inclusive education of students with health limitations. Authors allocate social and pedagogical conditions of forming available environment for students with special educational needs. In order to study specificity of implementation of inclusive activity in higher education institution here are presented poll results of parents of the children with health limitations studying in institutions of children's additional education; of experts of educational and socio-safe institutions, and also of teenage volunteers and students of pedagogical higher education institutions. The marked-out principles of social and pedagogical activity with young disabled people will allow, according to the authors, successful realizing of the inclusive model of education in higher education institutions that will satisfy various requirements of the young people category.

Keywords: urgent problems and difficulties of inclusive education, education humanization, available environment, inclusive education, inclusive pedagogical activity, marginalization of disabled people, young disabled people, students with special educational needs, social and environmental infrastructure.

Yu. B. Volegova

Criteria to Evaluate Health of the Children's Voice Apparatus at Vocal and Choral Lessons

The article is devoted to the analysis of evaluation criteria for physical (biological, somatic), mental, social (personal) and spiritual and moral health of primary school age children. The paper raises the problem of the close interconnection of all components of the child's overall health and the development of his healthy voice apparatus. In order to study the components of health and the criteria for its evaluation, the author selected the theoretical approach developed within the framework of the comprehensive review of health-saving technologies used in the educational space, by Mityaeva, allowing to solve one of the most urgent problems of education – the development and establishment of culture of students' health, including the health of the vocal apparatus. Taking into account the main criteria for assessing the physical, mental, social and spiritual health of children, the author singles out the criteria for assessing the health of the child's voice apparatus in the process of forming singing skills at vocal choral classes. Such singling out of the criteria for assessing the health of the children's vocal apparatus on the basis of the components of general health makes it possible to form the basis of a criterial-diagnostic basis, which in its turn opens up opportunities for solving the problem of protecting the child's voice in the process of creating singing skills at vocal choral classes.

Keywords: physical health, mental health, social health, spiritual and moral health, voice apparatus, criteria for evaluating vocal health, junior schoolchildren.

V. A. Mazilov

Explanation as a Function of Psychological Science

The article is devoted to discussion of questions of explanation. The reasons are discussed why in Russian psychology the problem of explanation was not worked out in a proper way. Works of the Russian philosopher of science E. P. Nikitin are analyzed, their value for psychology is shown. It is revealed that for psychology the ideas of the philosopher of science about plurality of types of explanation have great importance. E. P. Nikitin's works on the explanation problem, as shown in the article, have a great heuristic value for psychological methodology and in other aspect. It is extremely important that the explanation in E. P. Nikitin's works is considered not in itself, but in a wider context – within the structure of the scientific research. Such developed classifications for psychology meanwhile are an unattainable dream. The available classifications have the empirical character therefore there are usually many complaints. In the article the critical analysis of classifications of explanation types (R. Brown and Ge. Piaget), widespread in psychology, is undertaken. A. V. Yurevich's position is criticised according to which the reduction in psychology is the benefit. Not reductive explanation in psychology will be possible when the broad interpretation Development of the problem of the psychological explanation will be used and defining of its specificity assumes discussion of the question of the psychology subject. Really, in modern psychology we deal with a «multistage» subject («declared», «rationalized», «real»). It is important to emphasize that, «closing» this problem (as often it occurs), we lose hope to establish any mutual understanding in psychology. The article contains the idea of the inner world as a psychology subject. The inner world, on the one hand, is united with the outside world, on the other hand – is independent from it. The inner world generated as functional reflection of the outside world represents the complete ideal world. It is the live world as it is generated by needs of the person and it is penetrated by experiences. From the position of the inner world many problems are well discussed which are solved by psychology.

Keywords: science, psychology, explanation, fact, function of science, philosophy, explanandum, explanans, psychology subject, reduction.

Yu. P. Povarionkov

Variety of the Professional's Activity Types and Forms (Part I)

Relevant in practical and theoretical terms, the problem of activity (activity) of a professional, as a leading mechanism of its formation and implementation is discussed in the article. The author compares the concepts of activity and action. The article shows that the concept of «activity» is generic with respect to the concept of activity and activity is one of its kinds. The author argues that the General psychological classification activities can be used effectively in the study of types and forms of activities of a professional. They are not sufficiently differentiated, because they are focused on solving methodological problems. The classification of professional tasks, the author uses as the basis for the allocation of activities of the professional. The author distinguishes between professional and metaprofessional activities on this basis. Professional activities are focused on creating customer values and metaprofessional ones – on reproduction of the professional. The author distinguishes three main forms of implementation of each activity of the professional: functioning, development and optimization. The author analyzes the close relationship between types and forms of activities of the professional, it shows their interaction.

Keywords: activity, types of activities, tasks, professional, metaprofessional and professional activities of the professional, functioning, development and optimization as a form of implementation of activities of the professional.

V. A. Mazilov, N. Yu. Stoyukhina, A. I. Makhalin

«The Big Psychologist and Methodologist of Psychology»: to the 100 anniversary from the date of Gugo Myunsterberg's death

In this article, dedicated to the 100th anniversary since the death of Hugo Munsterberg, authors highlight one of many facets of his work: understanding «typically American» human traits, opened by him after arriving in the United States. Surprisingly bright career in a new country enabled Munsterberg, definitely welcoming of American-workers, to allocate their following traits: prudence and sagacity, great interest to the process of making money, and not to the money, inability to relax, because making money is hidden fun, attitude to work as a great value and belief in it, constantly developing the spirit of initiative, understanding of the equivalence of any work, sense of social equality, absolute need for free competition, contempt for petty calculations, lack of envy, economic confidence in the other, based on the sense of honour and ingenuity, rational expenditure of their strength, business-like in all their labour and accuracy, narrow specialization in production acquainting with variety of ongoing processes, etc. In the young Soviet country people tried very hard to borrow these traits, to instill them to workers, but representatives of League «Time», Scientific Organization of Labour and psychotechnics managed to identify and partially develop a methodology for only the relation to time as a labour category, through which you can influence the worker.

Keywords: Hugo Munsterberg, Wilhelm Wundt, William James, Harvard University, applied psychology, the Americans, fundamentals of psychotechnics, psychology, economic life.

N. V. Nizhegorodtseva

Main Stages in Studying the Problem of Readiness to Learning

The article presents a general description of the main stages of studying the problem of readiness to learning as a logical transition from the description to the analysis and a systematic examination of the research subject. The theoretical and applied aspects of the problem at each historical stage, the interpretation of the concept «readiness to training» in Russian and foreign psychology are considered. The descriptive and analytical stages of the study made it possible to accumulate extensive factual, experimental and theoretical material on various aspects of the problem under discussion, thereby preparing a real basis for studying the readiness of children to learn as complex systemic education. The author's definition of the concept «readiness to learning» is revealed and justified in the paradigm of the system-genetic approach. The student's readiness to learning is integral, systemic education. The integral characteristic of readiness to learning is conditioned by the fact that the qualitative basis of this phenomenon is a psychological structure of the educational-important qualities of the student, which becomes a system in the learning process. The learner's readiness to learning is manifested in the learning process and reflects the degree of formation and individual characteristics of the psychological structure of his learning activity.

Keywords: readiness to training, educational activity, psychological structure of educational activity, educational-important qualities.

N. V. Nizhegorodtseva, S. S. Tarasova

Features of Coping Behaviour of Adolescents with Different Levels of Conscious Self-Regulation

The article deals with the peculiarities of coping behaviour of teens with different levels of conscious self-regulation development. «Copying» is understood by the authors as purposeful behaviour that allows a person to cope with stress, a difficult life situation. The concept «self-regulation» is understood as an ability to organize own activity, its mobilization, regulation, coordination

with objective requirements and activity of other people. At the empirical level, coping strategies are identified, expressed in adolescence, the behavioural characteristics of adolescents using constructive and destructive coping strategies are described. The level of conscious self-regulation in adolescents and the types of coping strategies used by students with different levels of self-regulation are revealed. Specificity of coping behaviour of boys and girls, significant interrelationships between the choice of coping strategies, the level of self-regulation and sociometric status in adolescence are revealed.

Keywords: coping behaviour, coping strategy, adolescence, sociometric status.

Yu. N. Slepko

A Psychological System of Educational Activity in Senior Preschool Age

This article analyzes the psychological content of the educational activities of the senior preschool age. The paper raises the problem of the status of activities of the senior preschool child, leading to the traditional view that the periodization of mental development is a game. In order to study the psychological characteristics of learning activities the author chose a theoretical approach, developed in the framework of the theory of activity systemogenesis by V. D. Shadrikov. Taking into account the basic ideas of the systemogenesis theory in the psychological structure of learning activities here are allocated motives of activity, objectives, programme, information basis, decision-making and teaching important qualities. As indicators of the psychological structure of educational activity here is analyzed its coherence, divergence, organization, and the average weight of the functional blocks in the structure and activities of others. The study formulated the idea that at the stage of completion of the senior preschool age the child's activity has the nature of a teaching-oriented view of the presence of significant connections between the objective indicator of the success of activities and motivational target block, block programming activities. Also it formulated the idea that from the standpoint of the organization of subject-effective aspects of the activity contents and conditions of the activities have a game character. However, the psychological content of the activity indicates that the system functions for the solution of educational problems. Disorganizational processes, identified in the psychological system of activity, indicate either incomplete formation of the system or its transition to a qualitatively new state – educational activity of the younger schoolboy.

Keywords: activities, educational activities, psychological structure of educational activity, systemogenesis, senior preschooler.

Yu. N. Slepko, A. E. Tsybalyuk

Formation of the Psychological System of Educational Activity at Younger School Age

This article analyzes the psychological content of the educational activity in younger school age. We formulate the problem of understanding the mechanism of the onset of the training activities in the early school years. In order to study the psychological characteristics of learning activities the author chose a theoretical approach, developed in the framework of the theory of activity systemogenesis by V. D. Shadrikov. Taking into account the basic ideas of the systemogenesis theory in the psychological structure of learning activities here are allocated motives of activity, objectives, programme, information basis, decision-making and teaching important qualities. As indicators of the psychological structure of the educational activity here is analyzed its coherence, divergence, orderliness, homogeneity-heterogeneity of structures, the average weight of the functional blocks in the structure and activities of others. We study not only the beginning of the development of training activities, but also the dynamics of its development during the 1–4 training classes. The study shows that at the beginning of primary school age development of the psychological structure of learning activities is at the stage of optimization of its shape, which was formed in the previous stage of development – pre-school age. Optimization and formation processes of educational activity continued during the first two years of study; only from the third year of primary school there is the beginning of the process of educational activity functioning.

Keywords: activities, educational activities, psychological structure of educational activity, systemogenesis, primary school age.

A. A. Goltsova, Yu. P. Povarionkov

Selfattitude of Young Men and Women with Different Self-Assessment of Psychological Age

In this article results of the research of the selfattitude of the young men and women who are underestimating, overestimating and adequately estimating the psychological age are considered. Despite great number of researches of both of selfattitude relation problem, and the problem of the subjective picture of a course of life and psychological age of the personality in psychology, the aspect of their interrelation is presented poorly. It is established that the presented groups differ both on the global selfattitude, and on the following indicators: the expected relation from others, self-esteem, self-acceptance, self-interest, relation of others, autosympathy, self-accusation, self-understanding. Young men and women with an adequate self-assessment of age more than representatives of the groups underestimating and overestimating the age, treat themselves and others with sympathy and respect and expect mutual sympathy and respect. Also in this article features of the structural organization of selfattitude indicators of people with a different self-assessment of age are described.

Keywords: psychological age (PA), coherence of psychological and chronological age, subjective picture of a course of life (SPCL), self-relation.

T. V. Ledovskaya, D. A. Biryukova

Correlation of Coping-Behaviour and Indicators of Uneasiness of Students of Higher Education

The article is devoted to the urgent problem of students' coping-behaviour in situations of tension of the educational process. A research objective is to study features of manifestation of uneasiness and ways of coping-behaviour of students of higher education institution during the examination session. As a result of a research big variability in the choice of ways of coping-behaviour of 4-year students is revealed, whereas students of the first courses have a set of strategy of coping-behaviour, which is still insufficiently rich and various. Significant distinctions in activity of use of the strategy «Search of a solution» are found in students of different grade levels. In the article it is shown that students of the 1 course are inclined to the emotional focused coping-behaviour with the examination stress, 3–4-year students have characteristic of problem-oriented coping. It is defined that the dominating ways of coping-behaviour in selection of students are the strategy «Accepting liability» and «Planning of a solution». It is proved that the interrelation of ways of coping-behaviour and uneasiness of students is various in different courses.

Keywords: interim assessment, examination session, anxiety, stress, coping behaviour, strategies of coping behaviour.

T. B. Kolyshkina, E. V. Markova

Cognitive Styles of Consumers' Advertising Addicted Behaviour

Advertising addiction as one of options of the psychological addiction has certain subject determinants. Results of the research directed to define cognitive and style specificity of advertising addicted consumers are presented in the article. Cognitive styles defining the tendency to advertising addiction are impulsiveness / reflexivity, rigidity / flexibility of informative control are considered; polydependence / polyindependence. When the person has a high level of polydependence, a high level of rigidity and a high level of impulsiveness, it makes it possible to assume that he belongs to the risk group from the point of view of formation of advertising addiction.

Keywords: advertising addiction, behaviour of consumers, cognitive styles, polydependence, reflexivity, rigidity.

L. A. Zaks

Culturology – the Science Which Has Ripened in the Past, Is Being Checked by the Present and Foretelling the Future

The article considers culturology as a historically young science which is going through the period of its professional, in terms of the structure and content, formation, institutionalization and self-determination. The author reveals cultural and historical (scientific and philosophical) origins as well as a socio-cultural necessity for culturology among other sciences of culture, its object and subject matter determined by these sciences and its sub-disciplinary structure. The lecture also analyzes current conceptions of culture and its structure and traditional stereotypes (value-cognitive superstitions) of culture, which have negative meanings at present. The idea of increasing universal social significance of culturology, particularly in the light of growing magnitude and importance of culture in the modern world, the newest technological revolution has been developed in the lecture.

Keywords: culture, culturology, sciences of culture, prerequisites of culturology, culture as a system, object and subject matter of culturology, structure of culture, technological revolution, the role of culturology.

O. A. Yanutsh

Cultural-Educational Space: to the Definition of Boundaries and Content of the Concept

The paper presents the author's interpretation of the concept «cultural-educational space» as an objectively existing in the culture system of zones (loci) of physical and virtual reality, which are used to implement educational practices (training, education) and self-development of the child. The basic factors that influence the nature and quality of the relevant structures of the phenomenon are: demographic; socio-economic; relationship and interaction between the private and public education system segments; mental space of culture, defining the location and status of the childhood in the culture. It is expected that the proposed zones (loci) typology will be beneficial for further comparative historical and cultural studies, as well as for the design of new segments of the cultural and educational area (region, city, specific agency), corresponding to the system of the child's invariant and variable being practices in the modern world.

Keywords: cultural-educational space, cultural-educational environment, structure, typology, world of childhood, the culture of childhood, the childhood in the megapolis, everyday life practices, cultural studies of education.

T. S. Zlotnikova

Embody Yourself – Objectify the World (creativity torments on the way to the audience)

In the article the idea of objectifying as «processing» of vital representations and the most important kind of activity of the creator on self-realization is staticized. The modern sense of the concept in relation to the ternary opposition is discussed: the creator's person – reality – a product of activities of the creator for development of reality. Two parties characterizing the procedure of objectifying are designated: subjectivity and objectivity. In relation to subjectivity the main aspect is studying of a ratio of personal vital circumstances of the creator (on the example of writers Pushkin, Dostoyevsky, artists Rembrandt, Repin). The concept about a creative «product» is proved in cinema and theater as an invariant of the director's destiny (on the example of Meyerhold, Efremov, Efros, Yursky, Tarkovsky, Abuladze). In relation to objectivity the question of social life inversion is raised during creation of the work of art. The concept is applied to interpretation of classics, creation of the drama genre of «processing», to experiences of modern painters. The conclusion is drawn (being based on Berdyaev's judgment) about creativity not only as a way of creation of art values, but also release from external pressure, transition «outside of this world» and a victory over its weight.

Keywords: creative person, objectifying, subjectivity, objectivity, destiny invariant, interpretation of classics, cinema, theater, literature, painting.

M. V. Novikov, T. B. Perfilova

Ideological Mentors of F. I. Buslaev: Wilhelm von Humboldt (Part I)

In the article receptions of philosophical, anthropological, culturological, historical aspects of the linguistics theory of great German scientist Wilhelm von Humboldt in works of outstanding Russian scientist Fedor Ivanovich Buslaev are considered. Buslaev's perception of the most important idea of Humboldt about the role of «absolute spirit», «national spirit», «human spirit», «individual spirit» in language creation is noted. According to Buslaev's opinion, «the creative force» created «language by lips of the whole people». The importance for Buslaev of Humboldt's methodological message is emphasized about the use of linguistics experience for cultural and historical constructions, for penetration into hiding places of consciousness of people of the past. Following Humboldt, Buslaev overcame limited ideas about the language only as «a history mirror» and began to rank the language to those forces which make history. Here are also noted Buslaev's methodological errors concerning the perception of the time continuum of his cultural and historical reconstructions.

Keywords: German classical philosophy, philosophical anthropology, philosophical aspect of linguistics, transcendental subject, category of «spirit», genesis and creative force of language, language organism, spirit of the people, language consciousness (world perception) of the people, isomorphism of culture objects, unconscious components of thinking, cultural and historical constructions, antinomy, cross-disciplinary humanitarian knowledge, spirit emanations: language, mythology.

S. S. Araslanova

Problem of Memory and Cultural Continuity in the Project of N. F. Fedorov's Resurrection

The article is devoted to the problem of cultural continuity and social memory in the ethical and philosophical conception of Russian thinker N. F. Fedorov.

N. F. Fedorov put forward the idea of preserving the cultural heritage at a planetary, global level. The concept was based on his idea of active evolution, the need for a new, conscious stage of development of the world, where man as a creative being, learns to direct the evolution of the universe through reason and moral senses.

Keywords: cultural continuity, social memory, Fedorov, the temple of wisdom, museum, library.

N. A. Khrenov

Cinematograph from the Point of View of Culture Time: Carried-Out and Unrealized Plans in Cinema of the 1970-s years

The article continues the author's thoughts about Russian cinema history as a part of Russian culture of the XX century. The idea of fragmentation of the cinema process is comprehended. Here are staticized the ideas of philosophers, historians and culturologists (O. Shpengler, N. Danilevsky, L. Gumilev, M. Bakhtin), and creativity of the Soviet film directors of the 1970-s years: A. Tarkovsky, A. Askoldov, L. Shepitko, E. Klimov, V. Shukshin, A. German. Experience of the Soviet cinema is entered into the wide world cinema and historical and cultural context.

Keywords: Soviet empire, civilization break, history of cinema, biographic approach, generation, system of vision, intertext, literaturecentrism, big duration of history, cyclic approach, archetype, passionarity, superfluous man, «thaw», empire crash, distemper.

A. E. Yakimov

Everyday Life as the Object of Art Interpretation: Advantages of Cinematography

This article explores the relationship of art to everyday life, there are two main types of relations of art to its object: the idealization and the principle of diversity. It provides a brief excursion into the history of becoming the everyday life of the art subject. Cinema is considered as a special kind of art, which has the ontological advantage.

Keywords: everyday life, relationship of art to its subject, representation, cinema.

T. L. Belkina, S. S. Chistyakov

A Comparative Analysis of Evolution of Bible Yahweh and Hindu Shiva Images

The authors consider the parallel development of the Higher Beings: Abrahamic God Yahweh and Vedic Shiva, using archaeological material, the mythology of different peoples and the scriptures (Bible and the Vedic canon). There is evidence of the cultural and religious evolution from archaic, stages features (a zoomorphic image of the God-bull), militant and punitive deities (cruel Yahweh and terrifying Rudra) up to saving and merciful gods. The article also analyzes the data of gradual absolutisation of these gods. In the Shaiva tradition by 5–4 centuries BC the evolution of the mythological thinking led to the fact that Rudra-Shiva transformed from a minor formidable Vedic deity into the Supreme Absolute God, and at the time of the Babylonian captivity 597–539 BC it contributed to the emergence of the idea of single, all-powerful God Yahweh.

Keywords: Bible (Abrahamic) God, Yahweh, Rudra, Shiva, world religions, Canaan, El (Ilu), Baal, Rigveda, Bible, Old Testament, Shvetashvatara Upanishad, shaivism.

D. A. Saleeva, E. I. Boichuk

The Concept of Triplicity in Sicilian Mythology and Culture

The article presents a classification of myths, connected with the island of Sicily, with its geography, ethnicity, linguistic features, mythological figures, and different objects, participating in rituals. The study focuses on the search and analysis of myths, containing the number three. Triplicity, which stands as a key universal concept, unites the following terms as triad, trinity, triality and threefoldness. These concepts are demarcated due to the etymology and semantics, as well as their connection to the nominated phenomena. The demarcation is based on two main principles: parallelism and unity of processes, actions and objects. The classification of myths, containing the number three, presupposes not only thematic grouping (mythological heroes, objects, geography, rituals, body parts of monsters), but also belonging to one type of triplicity. Thus, the majority of myths belongs to the group of triads, the typology of them is presented in the article. Triality and trinity are less representative in the Sicilian myths. In terms of content, a group of repeated actions and rituals is the most numerous, as well as a group of myths, including toponymic and ethnymic triads.

Keywords: myth, Sicily, three, triplicity, triad, trinity, triality, threefoldness, typology, myth classification, culture, divinity.

E. A. Blokhina

Occasional Art in Morphology of the Russian Artistic Culture in the 18th century

In the morphology of the Russian artistic culture in the 18th century we can distinguish occasional art as the most important kind of artistic creativity. The Russian artistic culture of the 18th century is characterized by the dominance of the unaesthetic art function, the versatility of the skills and functions of art masters and also the involvement of artistic creativity in political ideology. All these demonstrate the special role of the occasional art as varieties of artistic creativity. The interaction between occasional art and artistic works is regarded as one of the specific characteristic of the historical era. The artwork of occasional art was created for one-time use and quick impression. They consisted from unreliable materials and were not designed for long-term use but the cost of invested energy and resources was very high. Occasional art includes several types: poetry, architecture and painting. It also includes fireworks and celebrations, which are not included into the academic classification of art types and genres.

Keywords: morphology, artistic cultures of the 18th century, unaesthetic function of art, policies of representations, occasional art.

T. B. Ilinskaya

Old Believer Marriage in the Interpretation of N. Leskov: Ratio of Artistic and Journalistic Image

The article is an analysis of motives of Leskov's journalism devoted to the sermons of Paul Prussky, old believer, monk, author of works in defense of marriage among bespopovtsy (in Leskov's essays that form of the family unit appears as bessvyaschennoslovny marriage, a consolidated marriage, blessed marriage). Using such documents as Paul's and his associate Prokofij's notes, we conclude

about the paramount importance of the «foreign» factor for Leskov's interpretation of Paul's activities. Also we find factual accuracy correlating images of Leskov – artistic and journalistic. The journalistic argument in defense of old believers marriage prepared Leskov's artistic depiction of marital relations among old believers in such major works as the story «Odnodum» and the story «The Sealed Angel». The leitmotifs of journalism devoted to the issue of marriage, are Leskov's motives of female and child vulnerability, the motives of exile, as well as the motives of the freedom of conscience (Old Believers abroad appears as a region of relative religious freedom).

Keywords: Leskov, Paul Prussy (Lednev), Old Believers abroad, bespopovtsy-marriage opponents, religious emigration, memoirs, publicism.

V. I. Peftiev

Existentialism (unclaimed) in N. K. Mikhaylovsky's creativity (1842–1904)

Nikolay Konstantinovich Mikhaylovsky (1842–1904) is a bright, but disputable figure in the history of social thought and action for more than four decades (from Great reforms of the 60-s years of the 19th century and before hard times of the era of «the end of the century» (fin de siècle). His creative heritage is versatile and extensive (10 volumes in collected works of 1914). Many-sided talent of N. K. Mikhaylovsky allowed him to be at the same time the sociologist (a subjective method), the publicist on pages of leading magazines («Domestic notes» and «The Russian wealth»), the literary critic and the leader of populism (at all stages of his evolution). In the article a nonconventional approach to research his heritage is offered and investigated – existential subjects: meaning of life; era, writer and reader; literature as public institute. Relevance of his some ideas for the generation of the beginning of the 21st century is presented.

Keywords: existential subjects: meaning of life; era, writer and reader, literature as public institute, N. K. Mikhaylovsky.

N. T. Tarumova

«Behind Scenes» History of Archival Documents: Fragments of Research

In this article, based on the research of documents from the personal Fund of N. Druzhinin (historian, academician of the USSR, 1886–1986), stored in the archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences (ARAN), the journalism and the poetry of the students of the Moscow fifth gymnasium of the late XIX – early XX centuries, poorly studied, are reconstructed. The publication made an attempt to restore the history of creation of the handwritten school magazine «School Life», «Youth Herald», «Stories and Poems», «Forward!» published by a group of students under the editorship of N. Druzhinin and with the participation of V. Adolf (1885/6–1966), A. Blumenow (1885–1971), N. Rusov (1884–1942), D. Surazhevsky (1885/6–1940) and others, many of them became later well-known figures of Russian science and culture.

Keywords: creative person, student journalism of the «Silver Age», poetry, archive funds, authentic publication, Moscow fifth gymnasium.

G. A. Brandt, A. Yu. Kovaleva

The Silver Age Bohemia: Codes and Meanings

This article is about the bohemia of the Silver age as an original phenomenon of Russian culture at the boundary of XIX and XX centuries, of «fin de siècle» culture. Every culture phenomenon is a semiotic field and a variety of sign tools used in current culture. The authors see the goal of this article in describing the culture codes and disclosing the core meanings that were created and circulated by the Silver age bohemia. The spatial, temporal, objective, verbal and somatic codes are highlighted here. Also here is considered how each of those codes demonstrated the symbolic went away of the whole generation of gifted, artistic, educated, metropolitan people of that time from the field of social life. They «leave» into the «cellar», into the «night», into the «carnival»; they change names and paint over faces to create their world – the new form of existence, and to destroy the common hierarchy between serious and idle, significant and negligible, legal and outlaw. And by this to save the completeness of life, to fill life with their sense by stating their core values – freedom and creation.

Keywords: Silver age, «fin de siècle» culture, bohemia, semiotic field, spatial code, temporal code, objective code, verbal code, somatic code, hierarchy of senses, core values.

M. V. Petrova

Documentary Cinema and Rock Music in E. Pogrebizhskaya's Creativity

E. Pogrebizhskaya, constantly being in a professional and creative research, worked on television as a correspondent, performed as a rock musician, tried herself in the role of the writer. She is now the director of documentary films. The author assesses documentaries the phenomenon of art, which is very close to journalism. As a result, a documentary directed by the degree of actualization, visualization and realization of the author's position is compared with a report. At the same time she E. Pogrebizhskaya

evaluating the main directions of her activity, emits only two: music and journalism. Shot documentary becomes an extension of the music video frame. A copyright controversy musician and filmmaker finds a harmonious connection to the problems of documentary film.

Keywords: documentary, frame is, rock music, the creative process, E. Pogrebizhskaya

E. I. Kirillova, N. V. Suleneva

Students' Independent Work Determinancy in Professional Actors' Speech Training (Actor's Film Credits)

A modern actors' training programme in higher education requires serious independent work of students. But the paradox is that during the classroom, students sometimes are so actively taken care by a teacher, personality cult grows and independence becomes a peripheral problem. We speak about processes of students' self-knowledge self-determination during the voice training. It is manifested in group training in the form of the teacher's suggestions to analyze what is happening in the classroom, they are provided with the system of self-assessments and assessments of others. This process allows the student to determine his place in the evolving communications and relations, both in the theory and practice part.

Assertiveness in the process of understanding «Stage speech» subject helps to identify individual competencies of the personality. Due to understanding of self-absorption in the knowledge accumulation, the student gradually, often at a subconscious level, transfers that knowledge into skills that result in the change to the semantic understanding of subject boundaries and expand the field of professional values. The speech training, speech control not only during the classroom, not only in the other subjects, but also in everyday life is a part of the load, referred to as «independent work».

Independent work is an assessment of their existing knowledge and skills, overcoming of formalism in carrying out tasks, a further search for new vectors of the trade union movement and identifying new meanings in speech training. Thus, speech is a manifestation of self-determination in their past life and cognitive situations and ways to work with them to define themselves through the emerging knowledge of reality.

Keywords: independent work, stage speech, speech training, actor's professional activity.

A. Yu. Tikhonova, N. M. Novichkova

Certification of a Graduate Student during Trainee Practice

This paper discusses key issues of organizing performance review of a graduate student (early years teacher) during internship. Internship is seen as a final practical training within the educational module «Development and direction of early learning programmes for preschool children» as a part of practice oriented education. Different types of a performance review of a graduate student are proposed. Goals and content of a performance review are outlined in this paper. Performance review introduced in this paper is in compliance with the Federal State Education Standard of Higher Professional Education requirements for training programme 050400.68 «Psychology and pedagogical education, specialization «Early years teacher» (master's degree programme) and pedagogical standard «Teacher». The described performance review can be adapted to the Federal State Education Standard of Higher Education.

Keywords: a graduate student's performance review, internship, academic skills, practice oriented education of graduate students, internship phases, pedagogical competences.

R. V. Korobko

Framing – a Technical Method and Metaphor in Cinema

The analysis of special literature has indicated that there are three ways of understanding the nature of cinema: practice-oriented by directors, cinematographers, production designers, producers and screenwriters; semiotic focus is from theoreticians; and art focus is from film critics.

The article reviews positions of the various authors' practice-oriented approach with framing specified as a prism that forms an Image using a metaphor.

The article represents generalization of rules of professional filmmaker's culture regarding formation of framing through dynamics of the image in time and space.

It is concluded that the practice-oriented approach (defined by us as a process-oriented one) of the study of cinematographic activities provides film practitioners with typical professional culture rules for creation of artistic images, but revealed their nature superficially.

The article points that the semiotic method of cognition of cinema through the prism of framing relies on the process approach.

Keywords: artistic image, metaphor, stylistic elements, rules and methods, professional culture of cinema.

N. I. Lesakova

Expressive Possibilities of Music in the Dramatic Performance

The article discloses possibilities of music in a modern dramatic performance. The manifold of relations between scenic and musical sequences are highlighted on the basis of the analysis of musical decisions, made in the performance «A month in a village» directed by Evgeniy Marchelli (based on the eponymous play by Ivan Turgenev; performed by the Volkov Theatre company; first played in 2015). Two different works represent the musical score of the performance. The first is Minuet by Leopold Mozart; the second one is the author writing by theater's music director Igor Esipovich. «Poly-stylistics» of the score is the representation of two antagonistic entities, which locks the main dramatic conflict of the performance.

The main plot device is the musician, who is involved for the most of the time in the mise en scene. The director uses the system of musical and thematic repetition-reminders. This method illustrates and highlights the performance on the stage. The musical refrain of the performance – the Minuet – also hold a «solidifying» function in the performance. Esipovich improvises music during his performance on the stage not only to illustrate the mood of the current scene. His improvisations also foretell the future dramatic events of the performance; his music conveys subtle nuances of a variety of emotional states of the performers. Igor Esipovich not only plays music on the stage. He also appears as an actor, who performs the role of a servant.

Keywords: music in a theatre; musical solution of the performance; expressive possibilities of music; director Evgeniy Marchelli; Theater named after Fyodor Volkov; musical director of the theatre; «A month in a village» by Ivan Turgenev; Minuet by Leopold Mozart; music improvisation; the introduction of a musician into the dramatic performance.

A. P. Starshova

The Archetypal Interpretation of the Visual Dominant of Yaroslavl

This article is a continuation of the integrated approach to one of the most important Russian cultural phenomena – the historical provincial city as a guardian of memory. This perspective was realized in the material in 2013 «Personological approach to the study of the city brand (based on competition on the brand of Yaroslavl, 2012), in 2014 – in the materials of «Strelka as text «,» anthropocentrism as the visual dominance of Yaroslavl's historic center. «In a cultural perspective, we refer to the texts of the culture of urban space, revealing their structural and functional significance. We draw your attention to the dominant, characterizing the historical center of the city of Yaroslavl as the center of administrative, political, commercial and cultural life; as an organization of the space, influence the formation of the identity of the citizens, the city brand.

In the context of the tradition of the archetypal interpretation are isolated and analyzed visual dominants which contestants design projects on the improvement of the Epiphany in the area offer their projects, combining not only their professional vision as architects, but also realize their relationship to the city. We see how the creation of the concept of a certain area of the city space, relying on stereotypes, affects the deeper structures of consciousness – the myths and archetypes. The archetypal basis (archetypes path, mountains, water, mirror, time, fire, animals, home) is recognized in the vast majority of the analyzed texts.

Keywords: archetype, a city as a text, urban space, architectural dominant, visualization, communication contextual, semantic characteristic, identity.

N. V. Kiseliova

Culturological Context of the Teacher's Creativity

Education changes its priorities and sets new accents in the XXI century. It becomes aimed at the formation and development of the individual student. To do this by means of what education possesses is impossible, because today education is seen as a part of another megasystem in the first place and culture. Therefore, culture becomes the context from which pedagogical activity of creatively working teachers coming technology, methods, style, content and ideas. On a specific academic subject – world culture – the article discusses options for such borrowing.

Keywords: creativity, pedagogical creativity, education, teacher, visual art, music, co-creation, context, culture, film, pedagogy, socio-playing style of a teaching method and the pedagogical drama.

A. V. Yudina

Urban planning concept and subjective behaviors

The article attempts to answer the question that affects the shape of the urban plan. Why urban concentration, both equally originated in the past, designed to carry the same function for the resettlement of masses of people in the present are able to take a very different form the urban plan. The article also contains quotes from the book the largest U. S. specialist of the late twentieth century theories of urban planning and the psychology of perception of architecture Kevin Lynch, «A Theory of Good City Form». Examines the city's ability to hold in his outline of the ideal shape: circle, square and even star complex, constantly evolving and growing spatial structure. Based on his claims the article concludes that not all perfect forms is able to keep the growth of the urban plan in their outlines, because the city has a spatial organization of human action, so its form is secondary, is self-sufficiency and may

change if you change the forms of organization of life of the population.

Keywords: form of the city, form of the plan, an ideal city, planning structure, perfect shape, circle, square, star, city of CR, the genetic code of the city, the livelihoods of the population, the natural factors.

G. V. Karandashev

**Everyday Life of City Inhabitants: Alcohol Consumption in the Russian Province
at the end of XIX – the beginning of the 20th century**

In the article the situation which developed in the field of drinking in the Russian country towns at the end of XIX – the beginning of the 20th century is considered. Consumption of alcoholic drinks was a noticeable element of citizens' everyday life. Basing on local archival materials, the author investigates sociocultural aspects of consumption of alcoholic beverages in the city, abuses in the sphere of wine trade in Russia at the end of XIX beginning of the 20th centuries, alcohol consumption statistics.

High average per capita consumption was characteristic of residents of urbanized areas and cities. For a city part of the population alcohol became in many respects an ordinary product. With introduction of the state wine monopoly alcoholism went to streets.

Alcohol Consumption for a part of the labour and unfortunate population was not only the trouble ruining it but also some kind of means allowing to perceive surrounding reality more quietly.

Keywords: country town, state wine monopoly, drinkable business, traditions, alcoholism, tavern, alcoholic drinks, urbanization, factory workers, capitalism.

V. A. Mazilov

A portrait in the Blue Hall: the Person of Difficult Destiny (to V. V. Karpov's anniversary)

Yu. N. Slepko

**Review of the manual by V. A. Tolochek «Work psychology»
(2nd edition., additional – SPb.: Peter, 2017. – 480 pages)**

T. G. Kamenskaya, E. M. Melnikova

**Results of the Regional Stage of the All-Russian Academic Olympics on Russian
for School Students in the 2016/2017 Academic Year**

In the article results of the regional stage of the All-Russian Academic Olympics on Russian for school students are analysed. The degree of problem complexity of tasks was estimated as the highest by most of participants, who noted novelty and singularity of the language material presentation. The statistical data presenting the level of accomplishment of each task are provided in the article and difficulties are described, which the Academic Olympics participants had when solving linguistic problems, the reasons of incomplete answers are analysed. It is noted that the format of tasks of the Academic Olympics, which was changed last academic year – the reduction of their quantity and increase in volume due to the complex character of the language phenomena analysis, accompanied with volume (sometimes unclear) formulations of questions, – on the one hand, let school students present answers in a more complete and evidence-based form, made estimation criteria of these answers more clear for judges, and on the other hand – it increased significantly time spent for accomplishment of each task.

Keywords: the Academic Olympics on Russian, advanced study of Russian, philologically gifted children, ways of training Russian.

M. Ju. Egorov

**International Scientific Conference «The Problem of Exile:
Russian and American Contexts»**

