

В свою очередь, цель реализации деятельностного инженерного образования может быть достигнута путем разработки, апробации и внедрения локальных программ повышения квалификации, способствующих освоению преподавателями принципов компетентностно-деятельностного подхода и дальнейшей реализации этих принципов в процессе собственной педагогической деятельности.

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### **The benefits of using local history materials in foreign language classes (through the example of topic «Education»)**

A main goal of teaching a foreign language is to provide students with the ability to converse and exchange information in a new language. Teaching materials play an important part in the learning process, motivate students and make them feel comfortable speaking a foreign language. This paper discusses the benefits of using local history materials in teaching a foreign language, offers criteria for the selection of the material, and suggests some tasks that can be carried out using these materials.

Keywords: educational process; local history material; motivation; patriotic feelings; teaching a foreign language.

A university alumnus should have skills to pursue such things as education, job skills and research. It is also expected that an alumnus will be experienced with new developments in information technologies (IT), be skilled in interpersonal and intercultural cooperation in his own country and at the international level. The alumnus also should enthusiastically support his country.

Learning a foreign language may be beneficial to the development of an individual who may then be able to participate in a conversation in the new language. Currently, international communication has become important, since more people have the opportunity to travel internationally for business and leisure. There will be no dialogue between two cultures if people find it difficult to talk about their native land, its attractions, culture and traditions. There are many means to enhance linguistic and cultural competence and the use of local history materials is one of them. Local history materials help to become familiar with the beauty and opportunities in your native land, know and honor local customs and traditions, and gain respect for your country [3].

Working with local history materials enables the development of a number of skills, such as the ability to use reference literature of various types in both native and foreign languages; the ability to find similarities and differences in the traditions of your country and the country of the language being studied; the development of reading skills [1]. The inclusion of local historical content in the curriculum helps students overcome their inability to communicate cultural and national values in a foreign language, promotes motivation to EFL (English as a Foreign Language) learning since students gain knowledge of local history and the culture of their motherland, makes lessons more interesting and relevant to each student [2].

When selecting local history material, we offer the following criteria:

1) events of local history and culture should be important to the region, and accessible to students of the age in the group;

2) materials should provide students with an opportunity to make small «discoveries» by involving them in work on a familiar topic or object; develop the ability to observe the surrounding reality, look for the unknown in the known, and the unfamiliar in the familiar;

3) materials should arouse interest in native places (home, street, university, region, country) and promote the formation of patriotic feelings.

It is necessary to select materials that reflect the uniqueness of the region, its inimitable character, and at the same time have universal value, familiarization with which has a positive impact on increasing the general cultural level of students. In addition, attention should be paid to the connection of local history materials with the curriculum.

Local history information can be obtained from excursions and meetings with interesting people, newspapers, books, maps, video and publications

found on the Internet. Working with these materials may involve various tasks, such as: individual or group project work; presentations and reports; web quests; conducting a survey and presenting the results; quizzes; creation of a video; making a collage of significant events, dates and people connected with a certain topic; round-table discussions; role-playing games; making posters; writing essays.

Local history materials can be included in various long-term projects and extracurricular activities. The role of the local history materials is to establish a connection between the material being studied and the knowledge and skills that are acquired as a result of research in the native land. This material can be divided to the following topics:

- land and people (nature, climate, population);
- history of the region (main stages, personalities, monuments);
- economics;
- science and technology;
- ecology;
- culture;
- literature, museums, theaters;
- schools and universities.

Students can be offered a variety of questionnaires and crossword puzzles to give them an idea of what they already know about a certain historical period or event. For example, while studying the topic «Education», we gave the following homework assignments to second-year students to encourage them find out more about the history of Tomsk Polytechnic University (TPU):

- 1) Which emperor founded TPU and what year did he do it?
- 2) Who was the first rector of TPU and what connected him with Dmitri Mendeleev?
- 3) How many times was TPU renamed?
- 4) Images of lions frequently appear in the architecture of TPU. They decorate the doors of the assembly hall and the university museum as well as the interiors of old academic buildings. The sculptures of the king of beasts are located near academic building № 2. What does the image of the lion symbolize and why did it appear in TPU?
- 5) In which German city is there a copy of the main building of TPU?
- 6) Who was the avenue named after that is in front of TPU? What was is called previously?
- 7) Who are the following people, what were their achievements and how are they connected with TPU?
  - Nikolai Matveevich Kizhner (1867–1935), organic chemist;
  - Boris Petrovich Weinberg (1871–1942), physicist and glaciologist;
  - Mikhail Antonovich Usov (1883–1939), geologist;

- Khariton Nikanorovich Slavorossov (Semenenko) (1886–1941), pilot and engineer;
- Nikolai Nikolaevich Urvantsev (1893–1985), arctic explorer;
- Kanysh Imantaevich Satpaev (1899–1964), geologist;
- Nikolai Ilyich Kamov (1902–1973), aerospace engineer;
- Nikolai Vasilyevich Nikitin (1907–1973), designer and architect;
- Mikhail Leontyevich Mil (1909–1970), aerospace engineer and scientist;
- Oleg Dmitrievich Alimov (1923–2003), scientist.

8) In 1947 TPU scientists developed the country's first versions of betatrons. What do you know about betatrons? What are they used for?

9) Tomsk Polytechnic University was the first in the world to print a satellite on a 3D printer. A nanosatellite (CubeSat) measuring 300x100x100 mm and was equipped with sensors that record temperature and other parameters. What year was this?

In conclusion, it is worth taking into account that local history materials should meet the interests and needs of modern students, promote development of critical thinking, encourage to express and share your own opinion, contribute to the education of a countryman. They are an inexhaustible source of instilling love for the Motherland, patriotism, developing personality and broadening your horizons. They also teach humanity, tolerance and provide a motivation to study.

### **Литература**

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