



Preparing for The Final Interview in Russian in High School: Tips for Teachers, Students and Parents

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Article History	Abstract
Received: 08 June 2023 Revised: 21 Sept 2023 Accepted: 08 Dec 2023	<p>This article says that students are often intimidated by the very form of the test - the interview. We talk about preparing for the final certification in the Russian language, and give clear recommendations to teachers, children and parents.</p> <p>Keywords: Criteria, Assessments, Wording Of Tasks, Understand, Confident, Interesting, Bright Interlocutor, Preparation, Final, Certification, Clear Recommendations For Teachers, Communication, Information, Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing.</p>
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1. Introduction

Students are often intimidated by the very form of the test - the interview. Some people are confused by the preparation time - from 1 to 2 minutes, while others find the assessment criteria and the wording of the tasks themselves quite vague. Let's figure out how to become a confident, interesting, bright interlocutor. We talk about preparing for the final certification in the Russian language, and give clear recommendations to teachers, children and parents.

Why do students have difficulty reasoning, dialogue, and reading aloud?

Traditionally, all work in Russian language and literature lessons is built around four types of activities related to communication and working with information: listening and speaking, reading and writing. We begin to develop listening and speaking even before school - in kindergarten, then we move on to reading and writing. In a written format, it is easier to survey the entire class and check and evaluate everyone. Apparently, this is where teachers and children are afraid to work in the format of oral communication, because this skill is beginning to fade into the background. Only a few students are ready to reason, engage in dialogue, develop expressive reading skills...

An important role is also played by the feeling of fear that a student may experience when working orally in class: constructing a monologue in front of an audience in the classroom requires certain efforts, including psychological ones.

Important: emotional reaction of the examiner

The interlocutor-examiner has two tasks: to regulate the student's time during preparation and during the answer. The second role is more significant: to help the child open up during an interview, support him, and reduce feelings of fear and uncertainty. This requirement in the assessment system on the part of the examiner is stated as "an emotional reaction to the student's actions." In other words, the examiner must have certain emotional intelligence skills: be able to see the student's emotions, control his emotions, maintain a productive working attitude, and help the young interlocutor express himself. For the examiner, this is also a certain stage aimed at the ability to construct a productive conversation. Where to start so that the student feels comfortable, confident and can demonstrate the necessary skills not only in a regular lesson, but also in the format of an oral interview?

How are the exams conducted and how to pass them successfully?

School exams are coming up and there is a slight sense of tension in the air, filled with excitement, anticipation and, of course, a little anxiety. This event, which becomes an important stage in the life of every student, marks not only a test of knowledge, but also a transition to the next stage of education. This can be a difficult time for many students and their parents. But don't worry! In this article, we will dive into the process of taking school exams in Uzbekistan, breaking down the important details and

offering tips to help students and their parents cope with this test with minimal stress and maximum confidence.

How are the exams going?

In Uzbekistan, as in many other countries, school exams are an important part of the educational system. They are carried out to assess the knowledge and skills of students that they acquired during their studies.

Exams include several stages: preparation, passing and assessment. Preparation includes studying study materials and practicing the skills that will be required for the exam. Passing an exam is a direct demonstration of knowledge and skills, and assessment is an analysis of the exam results by a teacher or commission.

Who takes the exams?

Several years ago, schools in Uzbekistan had two types of final exams: transfer exams from 5 to 8, as well as 10 grades; and graduations in grades 9 and 11. However, in April 2022, the Ministry of Public Education announced that now only the final grades, that is, 9 and 11, will have examination control. Students in other grades will receive final grades based on the quarter marks received throughout the academic year.

Tips for teachers

Call the children to the board

According to the tradition of the old Soviet school, try to call the student to the board and give him the opportunity to develop his answer into a short monologue. What works in this case? The child develops confidence when working with an audience, gains some experience in such work, speech activity is assessed by the teacher and students (and you should not be afraid of this!). It is through a clear assessment that he will understand how to develop further. In this case, the teacher must make correct comments on working with voice, tempo, and ability to act in front of an audience. All this works for the student. The teacher and students, when assessing a communicative situation, should note the strengths of a short speech and point out what can be improved. The more specific the advice, the better the feedback. This will be the point of development of one or another speech skill.

Have discussions

It is useful to create models of students working in pairs or groups to develop dialogue culture skills. At the first stage, this may be a small discussion for a few minutes. You can also organize entire lessons-discussions under the guidance of a teacher with mandatory reflection: what worked and what needs to be adjusted in future work.

Analyze speeches

To develop expressive reading skills, you can take video excerpts from television news, analysis of the speech behavior of certain radio and television presenters, and use materials from central newspapers and magazines for independent work. You can record short student performances and then analyze them independently or in a group. The main thing is to reduce the threshold of fear, give comments correctly, be able to respond to them correctly and develop skills.

Set a good example

The teacher himself must be a model of speech behavior and broadcast this in the classroom. By the way, this applies not only to Russian language teachers. All teachers, from historians to physicists, should have public speaking skills, including from the point of view of working with intonation.

Organize competitions and activities in clubs

Exam assignments, models, and work algorithms can be successfully used in additional elective classes. This will help the teacher and students focus on important skills and calmly practice them to improve. The result of such work could be a “Young Speakers” competition - it can be easily created based on the materials of the oral interview tasks: expressive reading of certain passages from journalism (the “Young TV and Radio Presenter” competition), descriptions of paintings or photographs (the “Young Tour Guide” competition), the ability to participate in dialogue (the game “An interesting meeting with ...”). Surely every teacher has a whole bank of methodological developments aimed at implementing and developing oral communication skills.

Teach to read expressively

The ability to read expressively is necessary for a child not only during an oral interview, but also in life in general. Working with a literary work, the student learns to notice the sensations and reflections that fill artistic work, and to convey his own assessment of the author's work. Expressive reading is communication, working with listeners. As a creative act, the child draws certain images presented in the text to others (you can say, it works more with the eyes than with the ears). By performing various tasks in the process of learning expressive reading, the student learns to pronounce his emotions, impressions of situations, works. This practice is a good basis for developing emotional intelligence. Teaching expressive reading is a long, thorough process. It is better to start developing the skill of reading aloud long before the exam, in different classes.

Components of Expressive Reading

Emotions. A person's reaction to external and internal stimuli, the temporary experience of certain feelings. Feelings. A person's relationship to objects and phenomena of reality, experienced in various forms. Sometimes feelings are not only an emotional, but also a conceptual reflection. Intonation. The rhythm and comedic side of speech, serving as a means of expressing an emotionally rich thought. Components of intonation: Logical stresses. Highlighting the most important words in a sentence with your voice. Melodica. Raising and lowering the voice when pronouncing a phrase, which gives speech different shades (sympathy, approval, delight, etc.) and avoids monotony. Pauses. Temporary stops in the sound of the voice, dividing the speech flow into separate parts. Pace. The degree of speed of text pronunciation, on which expressiveness largely depends. It is best that the pace of expressive reading matches the pace of oral speech. Subtext, overtext and intertext. The internal meaning of the work, understanding of the text (which the author relies on) and comparison of works with other texts (often included in its figurative structure).

Techniques for teaching expressive reading

Show reception

Stages of work: exemplary reading by the teacher; repeated reading by the teacher of individual parts of the work during the teaching process; listening to an audio recording with an exemplary performance by the artist; demonstrative, expressive reading by students.

Explanatory reading technique

As the famous teacher Konstantin Ushinsky formulated, the essence of the technique is that children "while reading not only understand, but also feel the work." The explanation follows the teacher-student or student-student principle and affects individual words, expressions and the entire text.

Receiving score notes

Forms of work: students read, following the score compiled by the teacher; The children, together with the teacher, compose the score; The class independently completes the score marking of the text for expressive reading. Stages of working with the fabric of the text: determine the structure and punctuation; mark words with logical stress; pay attention to the intonation of sentences (highlight rising and falling intonation); determine the location of short and long pauses. We invite all lovers of recitation to practice before an important test and take part in the All-Russian project "Reading Country", where until February 20, 2022 we read fragments from the works of Fyodor Dostoevsky.

Tips for students

Become familiar with the structure of oral interview tasks. Actively participate in class activities both in class and outside of class. Give open, complete answers to questions. Don't be afraid to express your own opinion. Periodically read modern newspapers and magazines, watch and read the news, analyze the behavior of presenters in terms of speech, intonation, and tempo. Form the habit of taking on the role of storyteller at least once a week. For example, share new material you learned in class with your family at home.

Tips and tricks for preparation

Preparing for school exams is an important and responsible process that requires a careful and systematic approach. Here are some tips and tricks to help you successfully meet this challenge:

Time Management: Preparing for exams takes time and effort, so it's important to start early. Exam tickets are released a month and a half before the exams start, in early April, so you have plenty of time to prepare thoroughly. Don't neglect this time and start preparing in advance.

Systematic preparation: Instead of trying to memorize everything at once, it is better to divide the material into small parts and learn them step by step.

This makes the learning process more manageable and helps improve understanding of the material.

Regular breaks: Remember the importance of breaks while studying. They will help your brain relax and absorb information better.

Repetition of material: Periodic repetition of material already studied is the key to its assimilation. Create a schedule to review topics you have already covered.

Practice: Practice is one of the best ways to prepare for the exam. If possible, try some practice questions or practice assignments to better understand what is expected of you.

Healthy lifestyle: Eating well, getting enough sleep and regular exercise can help improve your concentration and learning efficiency.

Stress Management: Exams can be stressful, so it is important to learn how to manage it. Relaxation techniques such as meditation or breathing exercises can be very helpful.

We hope these tips will help you prepare successfully for your upcoming exams. Good luck with your studies!

4. Conclusion

Tips for parents

The most important thing: communicate with your children, discuss what you read, watch, explain, argue your point of view, which will become a model of speech behavior for the child. Ask questions more often: how did you spend your day? What impressed, pleased, upset, upset you? What do you feel more confident about? What tasks have you identified for tomorrow? How are you ready to deal with them? what you see? Any conversation will help develop the child's emotional and speech sphere, will help him to be a more confident, interesting, bright interlocutor.

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