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MODERN AND HIGH-QUALITY METHODS IN SCHOOLS

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Abstract: Moving away from the traditional lesson through the use of new technologies in the learning process eliminates the monotony of the educational environment and the monotony of the educational process, creates conditions for changing the types of activities of students, and makes it possible to implement the principles of health conservation. It is recommended to select a technology depending on the subject content, lesson objectives, students' level of preparedness, the ability to satisfy their educational needs, and the age category of the students.

Key words: Pedagogical technology, integrated, differentiation, cooperation, problem-based, psychologically, knowledge, cognitive, motivation.

Annotatsiya: O'quv jarayonida yangi texnologiyalarni qo'llash orqali an'anaviy darsdan uzoqlashish o'quv muhitining monotonligini va o'quv jarayonining bir xilligini yo'q qiladi, o'quvchilarning faoliyat turlarini o'zgartirish uchun sharoit yaratadi va amalga oshirishga imkon beradi. salomatlikni saqlash tamoyillari. Mavzu mazmuni, dars maqsadlari, talabalarning tayyorgarlik darajasi, ularning ta'lim ehtiyojlarini qondirish qobiliyati va o'quvchilarning yosh toifasiga qarab texnologiyani tanlash tavsiya etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Pedagogik texnologiya, integral, differensiatsiya, hamkorlik, muammoli, psixologik, bilim, kognitiv, motivatsiya.

Аннотация: Отход от традиционного урока за счет использования новых технологий в процессе обучения устраняет монотонность образовательной среды и монотонность учебного процесса, создает условия для изменения видов деятельности учащихся, дает возможность реализовать принципы сохранения здоровья. Подбирать технологию рекомендуется в зависимости от содержания предмета, целей урока, уровня подготовленности учащихся, возможности удовлетворения их образовательных потребностей, возрастной категории учащихся.

Ключевые слова: Педагогическая технология, интегрированная, дифференциация, сотрудничество, проблемная, психологическая, познавательная, познавательная, мотивационная.

"If a student at school has not learned to create anything himself, then in life he will only imitate and copy."
L. N. Tolstoy

Often pedagogical technology is defined as:

- A set of techniques is an area of pedagogical knowledge that reflects the characteristics of the deep processes of pedagogical activity, the features of their interaction, the management of which ensures the necessary efficiency of the teaching and educational process;
- A set of forms, methods, techniques and means of transmitting social experience, as well as technical equipment for this process;
- A set of ways to organize the educational and cognitive process or a sequence of certain actions, operations related to the specific activities of the teacher and aimed at achieving set goals (technological chain).

The most current technologies:

1. Information and communication technology
2. Technology for the development of critical thinking
3. Project technology
4. Technology of developmental education
5. Health-saving technologies
6. Problem-based learning technology
7. Gaming technologies
8. Modular technology
9. Workshop technology
10. Case – technology
11. Integrated learning technology

12. Pedagogy of cooperation.
13. Level differentiation technologies
14. Group technologies.
15. Traditional technologies (classroom-lesson system)

The use of ICT contributes to achieving the main goal of modernization of education - improving the quality of education, ensuring the harmonious development of an individual who navigates the information space, is familiar with the information and communication capabilities of modern technologies and has an information culture, as well as presenting existing experience and identifying its effectiveness.

Currently, it is necessary to be able to obtain information from different sources, use it and create it independently. The widespread use of ICT opens up new opportunities for teachers in teaching their subject, and also greatly facilitates their work, increases the efficiency of teaching, and improves the quality of teaching.

The teacher can suggest sources of information, or can simply direct students' thoughts in the right direction for independent search. But as a result, students must independently and in joint efforts solve the problem, applying the necessary knowledge, sometimes from different areas, to obtain a real and tangible result. All work on the problem thus takes on the contours of project activity.

The purpose of the technology is to stimulate students' interest in certain problems that require possession of a certain amount of knowledge and, through project activities that involve solving these problems, the ability to practically apply the acquired knowledge.

Play, along with work and study, is one of the main types of human activity, an amazing phenomenon of our existence.

By definition, a game is a type of activity in situations aimed at recreating and assimilating social experience, in which self-control of behavior is formed and improved.

Classification of pedagogical games

1. By area of application:
- physical
- intellectual
- labor
- social
- psychological

2. According to (characteristics) the nature of the pedagogical process:
- educational
- training
- controlling
- generalizing
- cognitive
- creative
- developing

3. According to gaming technology:
- subject
- plot
- role-playing
- business
- imitation
- dramatization

4. By subject area:
- mathematical, chemical, biological, physical, environmental
- musical
- labor
- sports
- economically

5. By gaming environment:
- no items
- with objects
- desktop
- room
- street
- computer
- television

- cyclic, with means of transportation

What problems does the use of this form of training solve:

- Carries out freer, psychologically liberated control of knowledge.
- The painful reaction of students to unsuccessful answers disappears.
- The approach to students in teaching becomes more sensitive and differentiated.

Game-based learning allows you to teach:

- Recognize, compare, characterize, reveal concepts, justify, apply

As a result of using game-based learning methods, the following goals are achieved:

- cognitive activity is stimulated
- mental activity is activated
- information is spontaneously remembered
- associative memorization is formed
- motivation to study the subject increases

All this speaks about the effectiveness of learning during the game, which is a professional activity that has features of both learning and work.

Practical application of design technology elements.

The essence of the project methodology is that the student himself must actively participate in acquiring knowledge. Project technology is practical creative tasks that require students to use them to solve problem tasks and knowledge of the material at a given historical stage. As a research method, it teaches how to analyze a specific historical problem or task created at a certain stage in the development of society. By mastering the culture of design, a student learns to think creatively and predict possible solutions to the problems facing him. Thus, the design methodology:

1. characterized by high communication skills;
2. involves students expressing their own opinions, feelings, and active involvement in real activities;
3. a special form of organizing the communicative and cognitive activities of schoolchildren in a history lesson;
4. based on a cyclical organization of the educational process.

Therefore, both the elements and the project technology itself should be used at the end of studying a topic according to a certain cycle, as one of the types of repeating and generalizing lessons. One of the elements of this technique is project discussion, which is based on the method of preparing and defending a project on a specific topic.

The teacher's task is to teach children, both individually and as part of a group:

- analyze information,
- sort it to solve a given problem,
- identify key problems,
- generate alternative solutions and evaluate them,
- choose the optimal solution and formulate action programs, etc.

In addition, children:

- Gain communication skills
- Develop presentation skills
- Develop interactive skills that allow you to effectively interact and make collective decisions
- Acquire expert skills and abilities
- Learn to learn by independently searching for the necessary knowledge to solve a situational problem
- Change motivation to learn

With active situational learning, participants in the analysis are presented with facts (events) associated with a certain situation according to its state at a certain point in time. The students' task is to make a rational decision, acting within the framework of a collective discussion of possible solutions, i.e. game interaction.

Interaction between teachers can be structured in different ways. It could be:

1. parity, with equal participation of each of them,
2. one of the teachers can act as a leader, and the other as an assistant or consultant;
3. the entire lesson can be taught by one teacher in the presence of another as an active observer and guest.

Integrated lesson methodology.

The process of preparing and conducting an integrated lesson has its own specifics. It consists of several stages.

1. Preparatory
2. Executive

3. Reflective.

The term "traditional education" implies, first of all, the organization of education that developed in the 17th century on the principles of didactics formulated by J. A. Komensky.

Distinctive features of traditional classroom technology are:

- students of approximately the same age and level of training form a group that remains largely constant for the entire period of study;
- the group works according to a unified annual plan and program according to the schedule;
- the main unit of classes is the lesson;
- the lesson is devoted to one academic subject, topic, due to which the students of the group work on the same material;
- the teacher supervises the work of students in the lesson: he evaluates the results of studies in his subject, the level of learning of each student individually.

The academic year, the school day, the lesson schedule, school holidays, breaks between lessons are the attributes of the class-lesson system.

By their nature, the goals of traditional education represent the education of an individual with given properties. In terms of content, the goals are focused primarily on the acquisition of knowledge, skills and abilities, and not on personal development.

And the best option is to use a mixture of these technologies. Thus, the educational process for the most part represents a classroom-lesson system. This allows you to work according to a schedule, in a certain audience, with a certain permanent group of students.

Traditional and innovative teaching methods must be in constant relationship and complement each other. We should remember the saying "everything new is well forgotten old."

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