
THE ROLE OF INTERACTIVE METHODS IN THE FORMATION OF NATURAL SCIENCE COMPETENCES IN PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT: This article provides information on the advantages of using the methods of organizing natural science classes using interactive methods, case study method, brainstorming, and working in small groups.

KEYWORDS: Steam education, natural sciences, small group method, Case study method, brainstorming, problem questions.

INTRODUCTION

From the new academic year, we will start teaching a new subject. The public was shocked when we announced it. They asked us to reduce class hours and explain what science is. There are people who know science very well, and they give positive feedback. But those who protested are the majority. All developed countries have natural sciences in their educational system. We need some skills for this. We must first know the language of nature. This is also a kind of skill. And a natural question arises: how do we form these in students? We are moving from content-oriented education to competency-oriented education. What skills will be developed in this regard? - This competence-oriented experience can be seen as a world-leading experience. When you live in a democratic society, it is wrong to take everything as you are told. You should be able to critically think about the information given to you and ask questions. Such abilities should enable children to make evidence-based decisions. For example, decisions about nature, such as what car to buy. If they know more about climate change, they may decide that it is better to buy a bicycle instead of a car, or to use public transportation. They make decisions through critical thinking rather than how people normally make decisions. Another aspect is a critical review of the evidence. Climate pollution and similar issues are often about information. When children receive this information, they should be able to ask questions about where this information is coming from, whether the sources are reliable, and be able to search for answers and compare information. - I have a book in my hand, I felt motivation as soon as I picked it up. The colors and design here motivate the reader. Encourages to study the book. This is an important factor in the effectiveness of education," he confidently said at the end of the interview [24; 14-p].

The primary tasks of the educational system covering the network of natural and economic sciences are the nature of the events and processes occurring in the animate and inanimate nature that surrounds us, the reasons for their occurrence, and their interrelationship. , the dynamics of the development of the environment, including the evolution of living organisms, the natural-scientific foundations of advanced techniques and technology, the interrelationship and

influence of existence on society, the scientific foundations of economical use of natural and economic resources by people, economic processes in everyday life principles of systematic management and management, determine the composition of the system of theoretical and practical knowledge about the essence and importance of a healthy lifestyle.

The emergence of students' internal motivation to learn science, as a result of this interest, understanding the state of the natural and social environment, understanding the world and human problems, and looking for several solutions to solve these problems definitely play a key role. .

Mutual integration of natural and economic sciences lays the groundwork for pupils to understand nature as a whole, and to create a single natural-scientific view of the world in their thinking. At the same time, interdisciplinary integration allows students to understand the possibilities and problems of modern scientific and technical development, the essence of environmental problems, ways of rational use of nature, the principles of following a healthy lifestyle, and the basics of financial and economic literacy and using them in everyday life. aimed at forming skills.

Providing education to students based on STEAM education in the field of natural and economic sciences, demonstrating the relevance of students' acquired knowledge, skills and abilities to everyday life, studying educational research in class and group activities conducting, carrying out experiments, aimed at educating creativity and developing interests focused on designing [37].

Practical exercises, laboratory work, and independent performance and creative) is one of the main tasks of the teacher to form work with thought-provoking scientific-practical assignments in the minds of the young generation. In fulfilling these tasks, the importance of the STEAM approach in teaching natural sciences plays a huge role.

The role of natural sciences in the current education system is characterized by its place in the science-technological and technological stage, in all directions of production and in our daily life. Teaching of natural sciences in general education institutions consists in formation and development of skills of practical application of knowledge by connecting practical activities of students with life concepts.

Along with conscious assimilation of the physical nature of physical processes and phenomena, he demands practical application of the laws of physics in the improvement of modern techniques and technologies.

The STEAM approach is aimed at strengthening interdisciplinary communication and practical approach in general education subjects in providing knowledge to young students based on the requirements of the times. The first concepts of teaching natural science are formed in the 1st-2nd grade world textbooks, 3rd-4th grade science classes, and in higher grades studying natural geography, physics, chemistry, and biology. In particular, the universe that surrounds us is the constant rotation of the earth around its axis and the sun, the fact that the moon is a natural satellite of the earth, the weather, its changes, its daily monitoring, the seasons, everything related to our daily activities. : household appliances, school supplies, clothes, food products, use of gas, electrical appliances used at home, computer and its capabilities, compliance with safety rules at home, objects and substances, states of water, use of thermometer, day and night , the

periodic change of the seasons and other concepts were formed, now these concepts are being formed in the minds of students in a wide theoretical and practical way, integrated in the section of topics through the new "Natural Science" textbook established from the 2021-2022 academic year. [15].

Another aspect of the natural science teaching program is that information is given in a spiral form, and attention is paid to the practical application of knowledge and skills of students.

STEAM approach education is to demonstrate the connection of acquired knowledge, formed skills and competencies with daily activities from the scientific side, conducting educational research work of students in classroom lessons and daily activities outside of school, independent practical training, in a group situation, it is aimed at developing their creativity directed at performing project work, and developing their aspirations to create inventions.

An international program aimed at forming the logical thinking and practical skills of students in the curriculum of natural sciences, taking into account the development of scientific curiosity and creativity by identifying the interests of the young generation from the kindergarten age and directing them to develop their abilities and creativity. A separate hour is allocated for project work and control work that encourage students to independently perform and think creatively in practical exercises, laboratory works and topics aimed at working with tasks that meet the requirements of the assessment program (PISA, TIMSS). Also, it is appropriate to give practical tasks that motivate students to do independently and think creatively.

The practical training includes the procedure for training and the name of the necessary equipment for its implementation. The student conducts an experiment on the assigned task and writes a conclusion based on the results obtained. Practical training has the character of a demonstration experience, and a separate class hour is allocated to it [34; p. 48].

The laboratory work includes the purpose of the recommended work based on the educational material, the procedure for its implementation, and a set of necessary equipment for its implementation. The student performs measurements in laboratory work, fills in the table based on the results, calculates and identifies errors, and writes a conclusion.

Before organizing the project work, the teacher develops a system of assignments for the project work. Students in the class, individually or in groups, independently collect information from various sources (textbook, internet system), form a project device, and conduct educational and research work during the specified time on the topic. In project work, students plan work, perform it, make a conclusion, and make a presentation about the work result. Project work serves the formation of educational, research and creative activities of students.

The content of the practical assignment is represented by a list of equipment related to the subject of training, text, picture, graph or table related to the subject of training. Pupils perform the assigned tasks using the recommended equipment, text, pictures, graphs and tables and state their conclusions. Practical assignments can be assignments that cover the cross-section of the topics covered or interdisciplinary.

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