

TYPES AND FORMS OF LESSONS IN INTEGRATED EDUCATION

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Abstract:The article envisages integrated education, as well as conducting lessons with extensive use of binary lessons and interdisciplinary connections. This article discusses the types and forms of lessons.

Key words. Integration, personality, education, lesson, research, cognitive tasks.

Абстрактный. В статье предусмотрено интегрированное обучение, а также проведение уроков с широким использованием бинарных уроков и межпредметных связей. В данной статье рассматриваются виды и формы уроков.

Ключевые слова. Интеграция, личность, образование, урок, исследование, познавательные задачи.

Nowadays, many scientific works and reports are being discussed about the integration of primary school education. This concept is characterized by the perception of the world around primary school students as a whole, and moreover, for them it is not the name of natural science, geography, music and other academic subjects, but the interest in the variety of sounds, colors, sizes of objects of the surrounding world. The teacher feels and knows that children need to be taught to see the connection between nature and everything in everyday life. Therefore, questions such as whether the integration of education meets the requirements of the present time and how to organize it are becoming increasingly relevant. The main goal of integrating education is to form a good idea of nature and society in elementary school and to direct it to express its attitude to the laws of their development. Therefore, it is important for a primary school student to see an object or event from several angles. Teaching intra- and inter-subject

relationships in mastering basic sciences and understanding the laws of everything in the world is the methodological basis of the approach to integrating education.

Lesson type: lesson on the formation of new knowledge

Lessons on the formation of new knowledge are structured in the following forms:

- ✓ conversation lesson;
- ✓ travel lesson;
- ✓ research lesson;
- ✓ staging lesson;
- ✓ multimedia lesson;
- ✓ problem lesson.

This is one of the important stages of the learning process, in which the tasks of explaining a new topic to students, teaching and reinforcing basic concepts are performed. We will dwell on each of them. In the lesson-conversation, asking for homework assignments, finding out their opinions about the lesson, and so on are called lesson-conversation.

If we look at natural science in travel lessons, we need to embody more living and inanimate nature in front of us. A research lesson is a type of lesson aimed at developing students' independent thinking, observation, analysis and conclusion skills. In this lesson, the teacher plays only a guiding role, and the students do the main work. In a staged lesson, a story or fairy tale from the reading lesson is divided into characters and staged. In multimedia and problem-based lessons, the aim is to increase the interest of the children in the lesson by showing them visual, educational or age-appropriate videos on the given topic. After each lesson, create a problem situation and then find out their thoughts on how they behave in such situations and how to solve the problem.

The structure of the lesson combines the following stages: organizational, goal setting, knowledge updating, knowledge introduction, primary consolidation and systematization of knowledge, summarizing the results of the activities, determining homework and giving instructions on its implementation. Before starting the lesson, we divide it into periods, we divide the time for each of the methods we will use, and the tasks.

The purpose of the knowledge formation lesson is to organize work on mastering the concepts and scientific evidence provided for in the curriculum.

Tasks:

educational: to introduce; express an opinion; teach to read and analyze maps, diagrams; to activate cognitive activity; reveal typical features.

Educational: to cultivate a sense of love for the Motherland; to be proud of one's own land; to form an ecological culture; aesthetic education.

Developing: continue to develop the ability to analyze, compare, contrast, establish, emphasize cause-and-effect relationships; give examples, develop skills in working with mathematics, maps, tables, diagrams, etc.

It is necessary to distinguish between traditional and modern lessons.

The traditional lesson solves the general educational problem - arming students with knowledge and is based mainly on the method of explanation and illustration. In such a lesson, visual aids are widely used, observation and description of what is seen are regulated.

The modern lesson of knowledge formation based on a combination of various methods and teaching aids solves a number of problems. Explanation and illustration, partial search, research methodology, discussion, various sources of knowledge, television programs, films, tape recordings, multimedia courses, Internet technologies and other technical training and

management tools are used. Various forms of work are also widely used: group, frontal, link, pair, individual.

In such lessons, more opportunities are created for solving cognitive tasks, making suggestions for realizing creative potential, in a word, conditions are created for the comprehensive development of the student's personality.

The types of lessons in the formation of new knowledge are: lessons on the formation and improvement of knowledge, lessons on the consolidation and improvement of knowledge, lessons on the formation of a new problematic view. Then, to the listed forms of the lesson, you can add a seminar, a final conference, a final excursion.

Type of lesson: Skills and abilities lesson

The forms of skills and abilities training lesson are as follows:

- composition lesson;
- dialogue lesson;
- lesson - business or role-playing;
- Combined lesson;
- travel;
- expedition, etc.

The structure of the lesson includes the following stages: organizational, goal setting, checking homework and updating knowledge, completing standard-type tasks, then reconstructive-transformative type, creative type, monitoring the formation of skills and competencies, and determining homework tasks.

First, students are engaged in reproductive activities. Then they perform tasks that require the mastery of generalized skills and elements of knowledge and methods of activity in new situations. At this stage, a differentiated group form of teaching is used. Then - the implementation of creative tasks, and at the end of the lesson - creative activity.

The purpose of this type of lessons is to form in students the knowledge and skills provided for in the curriculum.

Tasks:

educational: to introduce; express an opinion; develop skills; teach methods of ownership; deepen knowledge about:

educational: to show the role; involve in active practical activities; contribute to the upbringing of nature and a culture of protection, ecological awareness; create an objective basis for the upbringing of love for the Motherland; improve communication skills. developing: to teach to work with additional literature and other sources of information; to prepare reports; to communicate with the audience, to form critical thinking; to analyze, highlight the main thing, generalize and draw conclusions.

The design of the lesson allows students to be involved in various pair, group and individual work, which takes up most of the lesson time. It is possible to resort to the group form of individual and individual form of teaching.

This lesson has a great educational potential, which is implemented not only through the effective use of the ideological content of the educational material, but also through the organization of rational communication and teamwork, in the process of which conditions are created for students to care for each other, help and support each other. Mutual control carried out at the same time helps to develop self-control. Developing tasks are solved in this way.

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