

FORMS OF ORGANIZING MATHEMATICAL EXHIBITIONS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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Annotation. The exhibition is one of the most interesting means of communication, a stimulus for the development of creative activity of students. An indicator of success, development of creative abilities. The exhibition is an organizational and pedagogical event that contributes to the solution of a number of pedagogical problems. The article considers the methodology of organizing mathematical exhibitions.

Keywords: exhibition, extracurricular activities, mathematics, methodology, thinking, training

Extracurricular activities in mathematics are understood as activities organized by students outside the classroom, based on the principle of voluntariness, based on material related to the program.

In terms of its content, it is not limited to the state program. However, the mathematical material should be in accordance with the knowledge and skills of students. Extracurricular activities are built on the principle of voluntariness. Lessons are planned for 45 minutes, but depending on the content and form of extracurricular activities, they can be designed for 10-12 minutes or 1 hour.

Extracurricular activities are characterized by a variety of content, depending on the variety of forms and types. In school practice, the following types of extracurricular activities in mathematics are found: mathematical ten-minute, hour-long and interesting mathematical evenings, mathematical circles, matinees, quizzes, competitions, Olympiads. Extracurricular activities also include publishing a mathematical newspaper, formalizing mathematical corners.

First, let's look at how extracurricular activities are organized and conducted in the 1st grade. The basis of systematic work in this class is mathematical ten-minute sessions. Usually, ten-minute sessions are held once a week with the whole class. It is very important that the ten-minute sessions go beyond the classroom.

The tasks should not be similar to simple mathematical tasks given in lessons: the content of the tasks should be understandable to children, the level of difficulty should be suitable for children: the answers should be found quickly, and if calculations are necessary, they should be done only orally. An interesting mathematics lesson is held after class with all students in the class. In the 1st grade, these sessions are held episodically. In the 2nd-3rd grades, they are held systematically (but not more than 1-2 times a month), since they require a lot of time. The duration of the lesson is 20-25 minutes in grade 1, 25-35 minutes in grade 2, 35-40 minutes in grade 3, and 40-45 minutes in grade 4. The material for the lesson is various interesting arithmetic and geometric problems, more difficult problems, humorous problems, problems for constructing problems, interesting squares, rebuses, riddles, etc.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, chairing a video selector meeting on the development of school education on January 28, 2022, emphasized that "Salvation is in education, salvation is in upbringing, salvation is in knowledge." Just as science Olympiads and knowledge competitions are held in higher grades, if, for example, a knowledge competition is held in elementary grades, for example, in mathematics, students' interest in mathematics will increase further.

Mathematics can become one of the main tasks of primary mathematics education, forming the necessary skills and competencies for students to think freely and apply the knowledge they have acquired in life in the future. Problem solving in mathematics is an important component of teaching mathematics in primary grades. It is impossible to imagine mastering mathematics without solving problems. Problem solving plays an important role in the process of mastering one or another theoretical material studied in primary grades, developing students' thinking skills.

Therefore, in order to develop mathematics in primary grades, it would be appropriate to hold a knowledge competition in mathematics among classes.

Over the past 20 years, the teaching of mathematics in our country, in particular in secondary schools, has undergone enormous changes in terms of its scope and importance.

The issuance of the Law on Education and other decrees is a clear proof of this.

Mathematics teaching in primary grades should be carried out in stages. For example, the level of acceptance of students is different, one student learns the topic quickly, while another student learns it more slowly. Therefore, mathematics education should be carried out in stages, and after each lesson, additional handouts should be given to students to complete at home, depending on their level, so that students can consolidate each topic. They should be given motivation cards for homework and participation in the lesson in their notebooks. Motivation can lead to growth. Knowledge competitions held among students allow students to evaluate their knowledge among their peers. It would be appropriate if these knowledge competitions were held first at the school level, then at the district and republican levels. In-depth study of mathematics allows students to enter Presidential Schools and Al-Khwarizmi Schools.

The exhibition has unlimited possibilities, as exhibitions are one of the most interesting communication tools that stimulate the development of students' creative activity. This allows you to fully present the knowledge and skills acquired as a result of the lessons and clearly reflect the achievements in the development of the abilities of young artists.

Stages of organizing and holding an exhibition:

1. Determining the theme, place and time (period) of the exhibition;
2. Drawing up a thematic and exposition plan of the exhibition;
3. Selecting and designing exhibition exhibits;
4. Designing the exhibition and accompanying materials;
5. Opening the exhibition;

6. Holding the exhibition;
7. Closing the exhibition;
8. The effect of the exhibition.

The methodology for organizing and conducting extracurricular activities should be based on the following:

1. The lesson is conducted taking into account the knowledge, skills and abilities acquired by students.
2. Extracurricular activities are organized based on the principles of students' desire, hobby, creativity and in order to satisfy their individual ideas.
3. The forms of conducting extracurricular activities are different from lessons and have a strong interest. A prerequisite for the success of the activity is the complexity of the planning and systematic nature of the work being conducted.

Although many children's art exhibitions are organized in educational institutions during the academic year, the methodology and practical stages of exhibition design are not sufficiently covered in the literature.

When choosing an exhibition theme, the following should be taken into account: the calendar and academic period, current thematic dates of the academic year, the tasks of the creative team and the educational institution.

The choice of a place for the exhibition depends on the theme and time of the exhibition. The place where the exhibition will be held can be: a classroom, an exhibition hall, a corridor or a hall on the first floor of the educational institution.

Exhibition exhibits can be placed in exhibition showcases, stands, cabinets, tables, exhibition structures, etc.

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