

SELECTION OF ACTIVE TEACHING METHODS IN TECHNOLOGICAL TRAINING SESSIONS

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Abstract: The main content of the article is that when non-traditional methods are used in the course of the lesson, the highest level of information recall of students is 30%. When non-traditional methods are used, the audience's level of assimilation of information increases. Realization of this goal, some aspects that should be taken into account when choosing the methods to be used in the educational process, the goal of any education is the formation of knowledge and the skills and abilities to apply it in practice, the necessary personal qualities. and guidelines are presented.

Key words: non-traditional, sensory, passive listening, trainer, method, instructional text, business game, discussion, video method.

Introduction. When choosing and implementing elements of educational technology, it is necessary to take into account the educational cognitive activities of the audience. A simple rule in practice testifies to the fact that in the first 20 minutes of the theoretical lesson, the transfer of new knowledge to students is carried out, and then the knowledge given by discussion, work in small groups and the implementation of other similar non-traditional techniques should be strengthened.

In any case, in the process of a theoretical lesson, for example, the time at which only a lecture is given should not exceed 20 minutes.

Because the first 20 minutes of learning are the most effective, and after 30 minutes, the motivation to continue learning begins to decline quickly.

All these proposals serve to keep the student's attention for a longer period of time.

The more sensory (sensory) channels are used during perception, the higher the quantity and quality of the knowledge remembered. If knowledge is given only through "lectures" (on the way to passive listening), then after 3 days only 25% of them can be remembered holos. If it is given by giving lectures (listening), performing and exhibiting (viewing, holding, etc.) and this is disputed, then after 3 days it is possible to recall 75%.

Methods. The development of methods for the development of students ' creativity activities on the basis of technological educational reforms carried out in our country in the organization of out-of-audience and out-of-audience work determines the relevance of the research work carried out. If several sensory channels are launched together in the perception of knowledge, the process of transferring information from short memory to long memory is accelerated, which is considered the basis of cognition.

The degree of influence of teaching methods on the level of assimilation of students:

1. Lecture-5% of what we hear.
2. Reading is 10% of what we read.
3. Videousul, demonstration-20% of what we see.
4. Demonstrating experience is 30% of what we see and hear.
5. Debate - 40% of what we discussed.
6. Exercises-50% of what we read, wrote, talked about.
7. Job play, work in small groups, design - 75% of our independent study, analysis and discussion, protection and demonstration.

8. Reference text, problem situation, teaching others - 90% of what we have learned independently, analyzed and discussed-and what we have taught others.

Results

The above data indicate that when unconventional methods are used in the course process, the highest level of information memorization performance of students is 30%. And when unconventional methods are used, the level of information assimilation of the audience increases even more.

Below we will consider some aspects that must be taken into account when choosing the techniques that you want to use in the educational process.

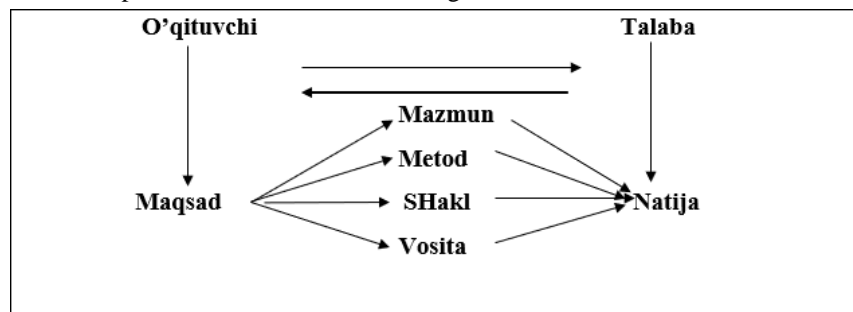
The purpose of any education is the formation of knowledge as well as skills and abilities to be able to apply it in practice, the development of the necessary personality qualities and guidelines.

Scientific researchers studying the issues, problems of pedagogical technologies, practitioners believe that pedagogical technology is defined as the use of technical means, computer, distance learning or various techniques that are associated only with information technology, as well as those that need to be applied in the process of teaching.

In our opinion, the most fundamental aspect of pedagogical technology is that it depends on the chosen technologies of the trainer and the listener so that they can jointly achieve a guaranteed result from the set goal, that is, each educational technology used in the process of teaching, achieving a guaranteed result on the goal, can organize cooperation activities between the trainer and the, it is this, in our opinion, that is the basis of the training process, if they can evaluate themselves, the group, and the group can give them an assessment, and the trainer can create opportunities and conditions for such activities.

Each lesson, subject, subject of study has its own technology, that is, pedagogical technology in the educational process is an individual process, which is a pedagogical process aimed at providing a goal-oriented, pre-designed and Guaranteed Result Based on the student's need.

This idea can be expressed in the case of a drawing as follows:



As can be seen from the above drawing, the realization of the goal and the achievement of a guaranteed result depend on the collaborative activities of both the trainer and the listener, as well as on the goal set by them, the content, method, form, tool chosen, that is, on technology. It is up to them to choose what kind of technology the trainer and the listener chooses in achieving the result from the goal, since the main goal of both parties is aimed at achieving a specific result. In this case, the level of knowledge of the audience, the group Movement, the technology used depending on the conditions are selected, for example, to achieve the result, it is necessary not only to work with a computer, but also to film, handouts, drawings and posters, various literature, information technology. It all depends on the trainer and listener.

Recommendations for teaching the technology of repairing items.

When teaching students the technology of repairing items, it is advisable to rely on a number of teaching methods. Such methods serve to improve the lessons of Labor Education and improve the knowledge, skills and labor skills related to it in students. In addition, there is an opportunity to control and evaluate students' attitude to the lesson, their interests and their actions. The course development that we want to recommend below serves to find a solution to the issues mentioned above.

Stage 1. Divide into small groups. Picking up the task of the mentioned lesson to the House

Stage 2. Remembering the main ideas of the lesson mentioned. Reflection. Introduction to the topic and procedure of the day

Stage 3. 1-work small lecture of the teacher based on slides

TYPES OF CLOTHING CORRECTION

Fittings are used to hold and hold clothes tightly in the torso, adjust and decorate the desired shape, and fix clothes. Fittings include buttons, Pistons, molnias, hooks, loops, rings, etc.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK HERITAGE IN THE CORRECTION OF CLOTHES

Depending on the work to be performed, a workplace is prepared. These hand stitch button are placed where the table and stool light falls well if it consists of a step, a ring stitch, a patch, and a hook chat. The work box and the necessary tools are equipped, the work of the machine and iron is carried out where these devices stand.

Sanitary and hygienic rules

Clothes to be corrected must be washed clean, ironed. It is advisable to consider the place of work before performing work, and if there are excesses to assemble and then start work. When the work is finished, it is necessary to put everything and tools in place.

SAFETY TECHNIQUE RULES

- 1 when fixing clothes, a sewing machine, a needle, a brooch, scissors, angishvonas are used. Care must be taken when working with them.
2. It is necessary that the scissors do not leave the mouth open, but transmit it by holding the tip when it is passed on to a person
3. It is the worst habit to take Nina to your mouth, put it in a shirt, throw it everywhere, leave it without a thread. The Nina should be pinned to the bed with a little thread.

If the dress is worn carefully, as well as put in its place in time, it will endure for a long time and look like New. Therefore, it is advisable to store clothes that will be worn at home, school, sports activities and in the service, avoiding them and putting them in place on time.

THE RULE OF STORING CLOTHES

Don't get clothes dirty.

Roll up your sleeve while washing your hand.

Wear an apron and sleeves when doing household chores.

When you arrive from school, eat your uniform, put on your home clothes and hang the uniform on a clothes hanger.

Do not sit on the floor, sit in a chair or in a clean place designed for sitting. Brush and clean your clothes every day.

Let everything in your clothes be clean and whole:

- a) take a glass if the button is disconnected;
- b) when the hook is broken, cross it;
- C) sew the slanted stitches in time;
- g) if there is a tear in your clothes, do not patch yourself;
- d) iron your clothes yourself;

BUTTON STEP

If there is a button that has dropped and corresponds to it, it is necessary to remove itself or all the buttons and pin the New same buttons. The buttons are one-sided for light clothes, double-sided for coats, suits (a large button on top, a small button on the bottom).

SEWING A PLUNGER-KNAPGA

The knobs are sewn into two layers of fabric so that the place where the pin is sewn does not look ugly in the dress, making good jeeps. To do this, it is necessary to lay a strip lining from the edge of the fabric and sew, so that the lower and upper parts of the knopka fit evenly (first the lower part of the knopka, then the upper part of the knopka step).

SEWING LOOPS

There are different types of loops. So that the loops do not open, it is better to sew the ring of one to the char side, and the second to the right. In order for the loop and its ring to be strong, they must be sewn up in 2 layers of fabric.

To do this, the place to step is pierced with a clear mark, the loop of the hook is removed to the surface so that it is rough, the rest of the back is transferred to the hole with a belt or a nib and sewn into the fabric.

The loop is sewn from 3 places, holes and the base of the loop part. It is necessary to use a thread in the color of the fabric with 20-30 nozzles. The metal loop of the loop is bulged and left with only the part that will be hooked so that it does not look cunningly in the eye, the part that remains is sewn straight into the fabric and a nephew is sewn from the Utsi.

HOOK SEWING

When the hook is slaughtered, it will be re-inserted again, fixing it in place (4-5mart). If it is crushed, it is sewn anew, having exhausted itself from the gas that comes to it. To do this, 2 cm wide, 6 cm tall, fold the gauze in 4 and sew in a oblique seam, going towards the open side. The finished hook, having cleaned the position of the Old Hook, is turned over by placing it in the appropriate place of the garment, first sewing the 1 side, then the 2nd. On the machine, a bahyaqatoris sewn over its folded trim.

SEWING A BROKEN SEAM

If the seam of the garment is cut, it is sewn and ironed in its own way in a machine seam or hand stitch with a colored thread corresponding to the garment.

Patch packing

If there are torn, punctured, burnt, stuck areas of clothing, a patch is inserted.

Patching depending on the type of garment, for example, a simple patching is done by placing a patch over or under the garment.

Intended for the torn area, a patch is cut to match the color, everything is thoroughly leveled and ironed.

The patch is greened by placing it under the torn area on the garment.

The area around the tear is trimmed by straightening it with scissors.

It is sewn from the edge or with a hidden seam, which is rolled into it.

The greening seam is pulled out, the seam is ironed.

The top laying patch is performed depending on the symmetry of the clothes. For example, if the knee of the pants is torn, the sleeve of the shirt is torn or 1 pocket is torn, the patch is put on both knees, both elbows, both pockets in 1 way. Such a patch is called a decorative patch. Once patched, the invasion is ironed out.

Work 2: correcting clothes between groups, patching, preparing new products from items that have come out of consumption.

3-work: presentations

Work 4: teacher's lesson summary

Stage 4.

1. Intergroup question and answer

A) how the correction of clothes is carried out.

B) how the workplace is organized when correcting clothes.

C) types of patchwork

Stage 5.

Work 1: analysis and evaluation of question and answer results in groups

A) The Button consists of a goblet, a petlya stitch, a hook stitch, a patch, a hook stitch.

B) Organization of the place of work in the correction of clothes. Depending on the work to be performed, a workplace is prepared. These hand stitch button are placed where the table and stool light falls well if it consists of a step, a ring stitch, a patch, and a hook chat. The work box and the necessary tools are equipped, the work of the machine and iron is carried out where these devices stand.

C) types of patchwork: overhead patch, decorative patch, simple patch

Stage 6. Home task: to prepare a new product from items that have come out of consumption

Discussion

The following conclusions can be drawn regarding the decision of a new, technological approach to the process of conducting lessons on the basis of modern pedagogical technologies in technological education lessons, the ability to use pedagogical technologies in solving various pedagogical situations in training among students in the process of conducting their activities together with the teacher in the educational process: its essence, social significance, :

1. The specifics of the organization of technological education lessons on the basis of pedagogical technologies were studied and the content of the organization of classes on the basis of pedagogical Technologies was developed.

2. Based on the study, analysis of psychological, pedagogical, methodological literature, general educational practice, modern educational technologies for the application of new pedagogical technologies were developed and recommendations were given to practice when conducting classes of labor education in primary classes, increasing students ' interest in the lesson and shaping their worldview, creativity.

3. In the lessons of Technology Science, the optimal form, means and methods of using pedagogical technologies were determined, and in the process of training, these forms and techniques were used in the lessons of Primary School Labor Education.

4. The possibility of positive results was revealed when the promotion of knowledge on the implementation of new pedagogical technologies in the educational process among students in the lessons of technology is organized according to a certain plan and a specific goal.

In conclusion, it can be said that today in education there is a scientific development and practical justification of pedagogical technologies. To become a modern personnel, it is necessary to study and analyze all educational technologies, including pedagogical components, and introduce pedagogical technologies into the educational system

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