



## METHODS OF USING INTERACTIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN NATURAL SCIENCE LESSONS

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Article history:	Abstract:
<b>Received:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> October 2022	In this article, the content of educational reforms carried out in our country, topical issues of effective teaching from natural science, ways of using teaching methods from natural science, examples of interactive methods are covered.
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Today, the formation of new social relations in our society, the integration of education into the world educational system and the development of modernization, democratization and humanization processes necessitate the need for a new approach to modern pedagogical technologies in the educational process.

The main concept of biangi pedagogical technology is to educate such qualities of the student as Independence, Initiative, sense of responsibility and critical thinking in the personality of the student, taking into account the personal development of the student, his specific abilities and psychological orientation.

In order for Primary School students to be effectively taught natural science, it is necessary for the future teacher to master and master deeply the development of the educational system for primary classes.

The subject of the methodology of primary education of Natural Science is as follows:

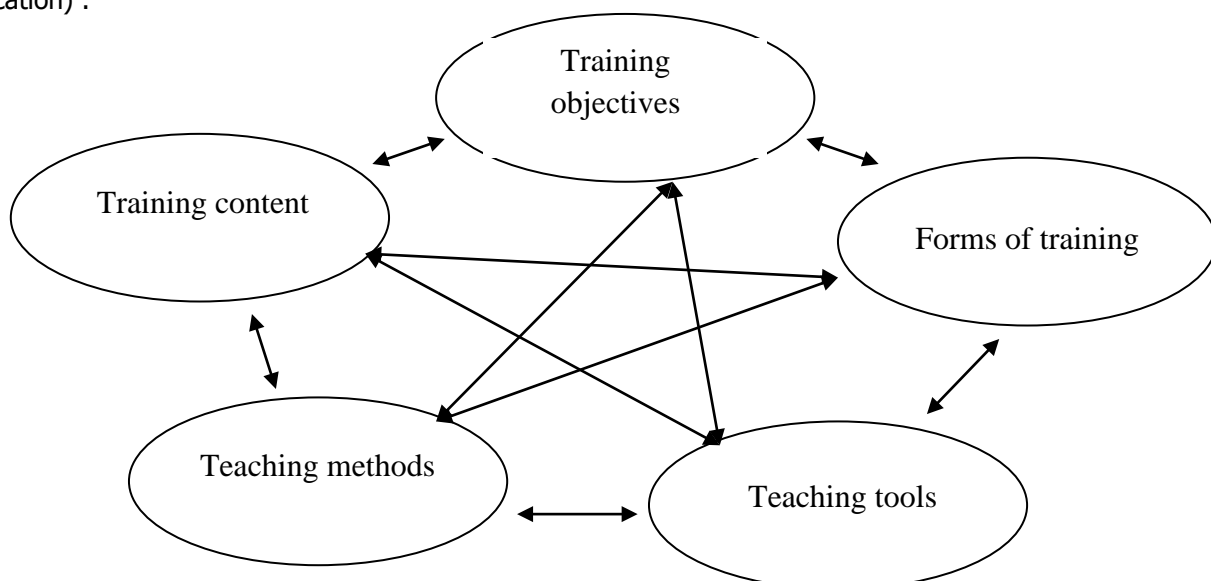
1. Substantiation of the goals envisaged by the teaching of Natural Science (Why is natural science taught, taught?).

2. The scientific development of the content of Natural Science Teaching (what to teach) is how to distribute the level of systematized knowledge in accordance with the age characteristics of students, consistency is ensured in the study of the basics of Science, the educational load that gives training in educational work is solved, the content of Education corresponds to the real cognitive capabilities of students.

3. Scientific development of teaching methods (how to teach, that is, what should be the methodology of educational work in order for students to acquire the natural and geographical knowledge, qualifications, skills and abilities of mental activity necessary at the moment?

4. Development of teaching tools—textbooks, didactic materials, instruction, manuals and technical means (what to teach using).

5. Scientific development of the organization of Education. (how to organize the lesson and extracurricular forms of Education) .



The goals, content, methods, tools and forms of teaching are a complex system in the main components of the methodological system, which can be illustrated with a specific graph.

The methodology of teaching natural science is inextricably linked with other disciplines, first of all, the science of natural science – its own basic science.

Modern science of natural science relies on the theory of sets when substantiating the concept of natural laws, processes events and phenomena.

The methodology of teaching subjects depends on the methodology of general Natural Science. The laws established by the methodology of General natural science are used by the methodology of primary natural science teaching, taking into account the age characteristics of younger students.

The methodology of teaching primary school Natural Science is inextricably linked with pedagogy and the science of new pedagogical technology, relying on its laws. There is a two-way link between the methodology of teaching Natural Science and pedagogy.

On the one hand, the methodology of natural science relies on the general theory of pedagogy and is formed on this basis, which provides a single whole of methodological and theoretical approximation in solving the issues of teaching Natural Science.

On the second hand – in the formation of General Laws of pedagogy, it relies on certain nouns achieved by private methodologies, which ensures its viability and concreteness.

Game of connoisseurs

Instead of numbers, put the letters of the Uzbek Alphabet and read the words.

$1+19+12+14+18+5+4+17+1=$  atmosphere

$11+8+19+14+18+5+4+17+1=$  lithosphere

$6+8+3+17+14+18+5+4+17+1=$  hydrosphere

From the groups, readers leave and write letters instead of numbers, forming words.

Strengthening.

**Riddles can also be used to reinforce the theme.**

1. Shake it the Earth's crust, what's it, my friend? (zilizila)
2. Will it be fired by a volcano, hardened on a rock? (magma)
3. It's like a volcano, it sprays boiling water? (Geyser)
4. Explodes it melts, boils and roasts, making a mountain adding lava? (volcano)
5. Peak and Rocky, huge shadow on the hills? (mountain)

**The book of nature speaks:**

- O boy, do not torment yourself,

Come open the eye to my bosom.

The whole universe is a vast nature,

The sun, the Earth, The Moon, both the universe.

If you know, open my page,

Bow to the Ummah of knowledge.

I am nature-being ,

I am a label to all science.

The teacher announces a selection of pictures. Students from each group should draw a picture of the subject.

**Strengthening the past.**

**The riddle:**

In his bosom is even water shell,

Even air shell patting your face.

Nature has given solid virtue,

Go to the ancient riches of limmo-lim.

In place of the conclusion, it can be said that students are also obliged to actively participate in the acquisition of new knowledge, to be active in the lesson. To do this, the teacher will need to constantly work on himself and be able to correctly direct students to the lesson. Currently, in the course of the lesson, it is necessary to use practical classes together with students in teaching natural science topics without being content with only interactive methods, to work on issues, to acquire the skills and skills of acquiring natural knowledge, while the ability of students to complete the above will have to be formed in 4 classes.

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