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ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS BASED ON THE FIRST STEP PROGRAM METHODS OF CONDUCTING TRAININGS

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Annotation
This article discusses the importance of ensuring that elementary mathematical knowledge is reinforced in the minds of children through the formation of elementary mathematics concepts taught in small, medium, large, and preparatory groups in preschools.

Keywords: mathematical concepts, elementary mathematics, method, imagination

Elementary mathematics is a part of mathematics that consists mainly of sections of secondary and special education, which mainly helps to develop mathematical concepts in the minds of preschool children. Elementary mathematics includes areas such as arithmetic, elementary number theory, elementary algebra, elementary geometry, and trigonometry. Elementary mathematics is described as "mathematics of variables", but this definition is less accurate. Elementary mathematics also studies the relatively simple, elementary properties of variables (eg, the quadratic function and its graph).

In the formation of elementary mathematical concepts in preschool children take into account various methods of teaching - practical, demonstrative, oral, game, program issues, age and individual characteristics of children, the availability of the necessary didactic tools, etc.

The educator's constant attention to the rational choice of methods and techniques, their rational use in each case, ensures the following:

- Successful formation of elementary mathematical concepts and their reflection in speech;
- Perception and separation of the relationship of equality and inequality (by number, size, shape of the object), the resulting relationship (increase or decrease in size or number), the number of objects under analysis, the ability to distinguish the shape, size as a general sign, to determine the connections and connections;

— Orientation of practical methods of work (for example, comparison, comparison with measurements) mastered by children in new conditions and identification of signs, properties, connections that are important in this situation, focus on independent search for practical ways to find. For example, in the conditions of the game you can learn the order of the characters, the laws of substitution, finding common properties.

In our country, mathematics has been identified as one of the priorities for the development of science in 2020. Over the past period, a number of systematic measures have been taken to bring mathematics science and education to a new level of quality.

First of all, the necessary conditions have been created for the invitation of fellow mathematicians working in advanced scientific centers and for international research.

Second, we have introduced a system of incentives for our young people who have won international science Olympiads and their coaches.

Third, in order to ensure the mutual integration of higher education and research, the V.I. A new and modern building of the Romanovsky Institute of Mathematics (hereinafter - the Institute) was built. Funding for fundamental research in mathematics has been increased by one and a half times, and supercomputers, modern machinery and equipment have been purchased from the state budget.

Fourth, the internship research institute was introduced as the first stage of training scientific personnel.

Fifth, the Republican Council for Science and Technology was established under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan to address at the governmental level the issues of priority elimination of priority issues in the field of science, strengthening the integration of science, education and industry.

At the same time, a number of unresolved issues in the field highlight the need to take measures to improve the quality of mathematics education and research efficiency. Including:

First, the continuity between the stages of learning in mathematics is not fully ensured;

Second, mathematics textbooks in secondary schools contain complex issues that make it difficult for students to master the subject depending on their age, and are not aligned with topics taught in other subjects;

Third, despite the fact that most of our talented young people, who are interested in mathematics and have won international Olympiads, are from the regions, the necessary conditions for their further development in higher education and science have not been created;

Fourth, the relevance of mathematical research to practice and production remains weak;

Fifth, the relationship of scientists in the field with foreign scientific and educational institutions is not enough to bring national mathematics to the world stage, to increase its prestige in the international community.

Further improve the system of teaching mathematics at all stages of education, support the effective work of teachers, expand the scope and practical importance of research, strengthen ties with the international community, as well as in 2017-2021. It is working to ensure the implementation of the tasks set out in the state program for the implementation of the Action Strategy in the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the "Year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy."

The practical method is the leading method in the formation of elementary mathematical concepts. Its essence is to organize practical activities for children aimed at mastering the well-defined ways of working with objects or their substitutes (images, graphics, models, etc.).

The characteristic features of the practical method in the formation of elementary mathematical concepts are:

— Carrying out various practical work, which is the basis for mental activity;
— Extensive use of didactic materials;
— The emergence of ideas as a result of practical work with didactic materials;
— Develop the skills of counting, measuring and calculating in the most elementary way;
— Extensive use of imagination and acquired actions in life, play, work, ie in various activities.

This method involves the use of special exercises. These exercises can be given in the form of demonstration material, organized or given in the form of assignments in independent work with handouts.

Exercise is also determined by the age of the child. Exercises for all age groups The elements of the game are in small groups

—Surprise in the form of a moment, consisting of similar actions, the hero of a fairy tale, and so on. In large groups, such exercises take on the character of research, competition.

Exercises become more difficult depending on the age of the children. They consist of several joints. Exercises on the content of learning are not in the form of problems, but in most cases they require imagination, ingenuity and intelligence. For example, the educator suggests that each of the children in the small group treat each rabbit

with a carrot; from a large group of children, say how many circles are on the card hanging on the board, find the same item in the group room, in the group with the number of circles on the card; offers to prove that the quantity of items is equal. If in the first case the exercise consists of one conditionally separated joint, in the second case it consists of 3 joints.

Complex exercises are the most effective, because they allow you to simultaneously solve problems related to different sections of the program. For example, it allows you to simultaneously solve problems related to the sections "Geometric figures", "Sequence", "Quantity and number". This type of exercise increases the efficiency of training.

In short, this type of exercise (ie, exercises with the same purpose and in the same sense) is widely used in preschool education, due to which the necessary methods of activity are performed: counting, measuring, the simplest the possession of the calculation is made; a number of elementary mathematical cross-sections are formed. Through elementary mathematics, the child's mind develops and enriches a wide range of issues related to thinking and arithmetic.

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