



DEVELOPMENT OF LOGICAL THINKING OF JUNIOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

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Abstract

The development of logical thinking increases the efficiency of the pedagogical process, in addition, they are capable of developing memory, thinking, attention in children, having a huge impact on the mental development of the child. In the process of thinking, he will get an idea of the patterns, learn to analyze, compare and generalize.

Keywords: thinking, logical thinking, comparisons, classifications, generalizations, game.

At the present stage of development of society, much attention should be paid to the education of the younger generation, which in a few years will replace the present. The school of the first stage provides the initial stage of the formation of the personality, the development of all cognitive processes, forms the ability and desire to learn.

The main goal of the educational process is the formation of universal educational activities, such as: personal, regulatory, cognitive, communicative. Cognitive universal actions include: general educational, logical, as well as the formulation and solution of the problem.

Already in elementary school, children must master the elements of logical actions (comparisons, classifications, generalizations, etc.). Therefore, one of the most important tasks facing the primary school teacher is the development of all qualities and types of thinking that would allow children to draw conclusions, draw conclusions, substantiate their judgments, and, ultimately, independently acquire knowledge and solve emerging problems.

Long-term experience convincingly proves that even younger schoolchildren are able to assimilate, and in a generalized form, much more complex material than was imagined until recently. The thinking of schoolchildren undoubtedly still has very large and insufficiently used reserves and possibilities. One of the main tasks of psychology and pedagogy is to fully reveal these reserves and, on their basis, make learning more effective and creative.





Contrary to popular belief, logical thinking is not a natural talent that is either there or not, but quite a skill that can be trained, like, say, muscles are trained in the gym. It is especially good if the development of this skill takes place in childhood, when all abilities are just being laid and the child's brain is easier to direct in one direction or another. And, in the end, it is calmer and more pleasant for both parents and their child to train thinking not in the stressful atmosphere of a math or chemistry lesson, but in a fun and not tense game format. By the way, do not be afraid that the game will not be as effective as studying: as you know, we remember best what was emotionally colored for us, and what causes more positive and vivid emotions in a child than a game?

In the game, children learn about the world and constantly develop. A game for a child is a natural, unconstrained activity, the main form of development of thinking and personality. What do children always enjoy doing? Play! On their own, with parents or peers, toys or any objects they like.

Through play activity, the child learns the world: learns the properties and characteristics of the objects around him, masters social roles and learns to interact with other children and adults, acquires skills and confirms his viability.

The inquisitive mind of a child is constantly looking for new food for research. And this fact cannot be ignored, but on the contrary, it should be used as much as possible for the development and education of toddlers, preschoolers and schoolchildren.

What educational games do children need?

Good logic games develop attentiveness and ingenuity, the ability to find non-standard solutions.

- Freedom of choice, lack of coercion on the part of an adult is one of the key points for the harmonious development of a child.
- The game should bring joy and desire to succeed: find the right way to solve the problem, give the right answer, be the first among the participants.
- Children's games for the development of attention, thinking, observation should have a figurative expression, be accompanied by clear and vivid illustrations.
- Tasks for younger students should consist of simple sentences, not have a double interpretation and relate to objects, phenomena and processes understandable to the child.

The thinking of the younger schoolchild is going through a turning point. Until recently, it was based only on their own experience and sensations from the world around them. But by mastering the basics of the school curriculum, the child learns not just to read and write, but to correlate symbols with meanings and operate with





abstract units. To help him get comfortable in the world of letters and numbers, it is important to pay attention to the development of logical thinking from the 1st grade. First of all, it is important to teach the child to be observant: what properties do certain objects have? What do they have in common? What are the differences? In the process of thinking about this, he will get an idea of the patterns, learn to analyze, compare and generalize.

Of the classic board games, dominoes are suitable. This game teaches you to quickly count and make decisions, anticipating the consequences. It also allows you to visually see the principle of a logical chain.

From the age of 8-9, a child develops critical thinking: he no longer takes on faith everything that he is told. During this period, it is very important to learn to distinguish truth from falsehood and compare data from different sources. In this, the child will be helped by logical tasks for the truth and falsity of judgments.

Games in associations, in words and funny “danetki” also develop logic and imagination very well. And their main charm is that you can play anywhere, for example, in transport or in line to the doctor.

In addition, it is worth introducing the child to puzzles “with a catch”. It may seem that they are exclusively playful in nature, but they are not. With their help, the child will learn to understand that not all problems can be solved by standard methods.

The child's knowledge of the world around him is becoming deeper and more versatile. He already knows how to correlate different layers of information and build hypotheses based on the available data. Pattern search tasks are still relevant, but now they should be much more difficult.

You can buy more complex puzzles, learn new board games. At this age, many children are fond of designers. Lego and its analogues help develop logic, fine motor skills and spatial thinking, and most importantly, give the child a huge space for self-expression.

Also at this age, mathematical and text puzzles and entertaining games with matches will be very useful.

At 10-11 years old, a teenager wants to not just play, but do something for real. This is the best time for all sorts of experiments: experiments with the transfusion of liquids, electrical constructors, fun with magnets and kinetic energy, chemical reactions - all this also develops logical thinking. And of course, awakens interest in the natural sciences, which will soon begin at school. It is equally important to pay attention to problems in spatial thinking in order to prepare for the lessons of drawing and geometry.

And at this age, it's time to introduce a teenager to the basics of programming.





It may surprise you that a child easily copes with logical problems that seemed difficult to you, and offers solutions that you did not suspect. The fact is that children's thinking is not yet subject to patterns and stereotypes. It is important to help the child maintain this plasticity of mind. The sooner he begins to develop logic, the easier it will be for him to learn in the future.

In elementary school, we pay attention to logic from the first grade. Children learn to solve logical problems, puzzles and puzzles, and at an older age they learn the basics of computer science and programming. Such classes perfectly develop logical thinking and allow you to master the skills of one of the most sought-after professions.

Don't limit yourself to the exact sciences. Play creative games with your child: offer to draw an object according to the description of its properties, or make up a story using given phrases. Such activities not only train logical thinking, but also develop imagination and help the child to reveal their creative potential.

Do not engage in the development of the logic of the child too seriously. Better turn classes into a game. In the future, your son or daughter will have to solve a lot of really serious problems and find ways out of difficult situations. In the meantime, let him learn to cope with the difficulties in the game.

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