



BOSHLANG'ICH SINIF O'QUVCHILARI UCHUN MATEMATIKA VA FANNING AHAMIYATI.

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Anatotsiya: Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari sifatli matematika va fan ta'limidan turli xil ko'rsatkichlar bo'yicha foyda ko'radilar va bu boyitishning ta'siri fanga xos va umumiy o'rganish nuqtai nazaridan darhol va vaqt o'tishi bilan namoyon bo'ladi. Erta bolalik davrida matematika va fanni o'rganish uzoq muddat davomida maktabga tayyorgarlik va akademik muvaffaqiyat bilan bog'liq.

Kalit so'z: matematika, arifmetika, fan, mashg'ulot

Yosh o'quvchilar uchun matematika va fan bo'yicha mustahkam poydevor yaratish muhimdir. Talabalar ushbu fanlarni o'rganishdan va o'zlashtirgan o'ziga ishonchdan tashqari, moliyaviy savodxonlik, tanqidiy fikrlash va sog'lom qarorlar qabul qilish uchun eshiklarni ochadi. Bundan tashqari, bu ko'nikmalar mamlakat iqtisodiyotining salomatligi bilan bog'liq, chunki u matematika va fanni yaxshi biladigan ishchi kuchiga tayanadi. Talabalar matematika va fan bo'yicha boshqa mamlakatlardan ancha orqada qolayotgani uzoq vaqtdan beri mavjud bo'lib, maktablar erta ta'limdagi bu nomutanosiblikni bartaraf etishlari zarur.

Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari sifatli matematika va fan ta'limidan turli xil ko'rsatkichlar bo'yicha foyda ko'radilar va bu boyitishning ta'siri fanga xos va umumiy o'rganish nuqtai nazaridan darhol va vaqt o'tishi bilan namoyon bo'ladi. Erta bolalik davrida matematika va fanni o'rganish uzoq muddat davomida maktabga tayyorgarlik va akademik muvaffaqiyat bilan bog'liq. Bu, shuningdek, dinovavrning ulkanligidan hayratda qolish yoki parvoz fizikasini tushunishni o'rganish kabi hayrat va dunyo bilan shug'ullanish effektlarini olib keladi.

Dalillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, asosiy qo'shish va ayirish bolalar uchun tug'ma qobiliyatdir. Matematik tushunchalar ko'pincha ikki xil yo'l orqali kuzatilishi mumkin bo'lgan oldingi ko'nikmalarga asoslanadi. Birinchi holda, dastlabki ko'nikmalar ko'pincha keyinchalik murakkabroq ko'nikmalarni bajarish uchun pastki dastur komponentlari sifatida paydo bo'ladi. Arifmetika algebra asosini tashkil etishi deyarli yangilik emas. Ikkinchisida, "o'rganishni o'tkazish" deb ataladigan narsa, berilgan printsiplarni tushunish, boshqa printsiplarni o'rganishni osonlashtirishi mumkin.

Ta'limni o'tkazish erta bolalik davridagi ta'lim tadqiqotlarida bir necha bor namoyon bo'lgan. Masalan, raqamlar qatoridagi raqamlarni tushunish oddiy qo'shishni o'rganishni osonlashtiradi. Matematik mahoratni erta egallash, keyinchalik bu bilimlarni malakali tarzda kiritish uchun zamin yaratadi, chunki jarayon va nazariya yanada murakkab maydonlarga tarqaladi. Talabalarga ushbu ko'nikmalarni erta



shakllantirishga yordam berish ularning matematikani tushunishiga va uzoq muddatda umumiy akademik ko'rsatkichlariga yordam beradi.

Xuddi shunday, erta fan ta'limi o'quvchilarni maktabda va undan tashqarida mavzuni boshqarish uchun asosiy ko'nikmalar bilan jihozlaydi. AQSh Ta'lim Departamenti ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, yoshlar uchun "muammolarni hal qilish uchun bilim va ko'nikmalarga ega bo'lish, ma'lumotni tushunish va qaror qabul qilish uchun dalillarni qanday to'plash va baholashni bilish" muhimdir.

O'lchash va taqqoslash ko'nikmalari nafaqat fan savodxonligini oshirishga yordam beradi, balki ular o'quv dasturi bo'yicha salohiyatni ham oshiradi. Kuzatish, tekshirish, tavsiflash, bashorat qilish va tajriba o'tkazish kabi jarayon ko'nikmalari nafaqat ilmiy tafakkur uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega, balki keng ko'lamdagi akademik yutuqlarga hissa qo'shadi. Talabalar sinfda o'rganadigan narsalar oshxonada, bog'da, garajda va boshqa jismoniy dunyoda qo'llaniladi.

Ushbu fanlar, shuningdek, sinfda tekshirishning yangi shakllariga yordam beradi. Loyihaga asoslangan ta'lim talabalarga muammolarni hal qilish, hamkorlikda ishlash, tajriba va izlanish imkoniyatlarini beradi. Amaliy ta'lim nazariyani va amaliyotni bog'laydi va amaliy dasturlarni mustahkamlaydi. Bular boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari o'qishni davom ettirganlarida aniqlaydilar, takomillashtiradilar va qo'shadilar va mavzular va usullar tobora takomillashib boradi. Ularda rivojlanayotgan qiziquvchanlik va ijodkorlik e'tiborni, jasoratni va muammolarni hal qilishda va ularni hal qilishda qat'iyatni saqlashga yordam beradi.

Yosh o'quvchilarda dunyo va uning qanday ishlashi haqida juda ko'p qiziqish va juda ko'p savollar bor. Matematika va fan ta'limi javoblarni qanday topish uchun asos yaratadi. Matematik kuzatish mumkin bo'lgan muhitimizdagi hodisalar va munosabatlarni modellashtiradi, shu bilan birga tushunchalarni intuitivdan noaniqgacha ifodalaydi. Fan bizni o'rab turgan narsalarning sifati va o'zaro ta'siriga chuqur e'tibor beradi. Ushbu munosabatlarni tushunish san'at, siyosat va fuqarolik hayotida qo'llaniladi. Talabalarni matematika va fanni tushunishga tayyorlash ularga o'zlari yashayotgan jamoalarni tushunish, tahlil qilish va ta'sir qilish vositalarini beradi.

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