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METHODS OF CHECKING STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, AND ABILITIES IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING GEOMETRICAL MATERIALS

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Xolmurodova Nilufar Bobomurod qizi

Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute, 3rd grade student of primary education, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In this article, the method of monitoring the student's knowledge and skills in the process of studying geometric materials, the pedagogical and psychological basis of controlling the student's knowledge, the student's knowledge, skills, and competencies in the process of teaching geometric materials in the cross-section of classes. control methods are covered.

KEYWORDS

Geometric material, creative approach, mathematical knowledge, diagnostics, methods of verification, oral, written, test, question and answer, rhombus, triangle, circle.

INTRODUCTION

Fundamental reforms in all spheres of our country's life require reform of the education sector as well. In particular, ways to improve the content and methodology of geometry, which is based on elementary education mathematics, are being sought based on the new requirements for general secondary schools. Many pedagogic Methodist scientists are

conducting scientific research in this regard. The use of didactic materials is one of the acceptable ways to effectively teach geometric materials to elementary school students. Didactic material means not only textbooks and printed notebooks, but also visual aids (models of geometric figures, forms of geometric figures in the form of software created using advanced

results of information communication tools, pictures of geometric figures, geometric figures divided into parts posters with figures), handouts (models of geometric figures or cards for performing calculations, tests, cards with geometric problems), necessary materials for control (practical works, tests, mathematical dictations, independent work, lessons developments, information technologies, pedagogical technologies) is understood.

The main purpose of using cards in the teaching of geometric concepts and shapes is to help the teacher in organizing the independent work of students on individual tasks, in thoroughly mastering the main materials of the program.

Many scientists have worked and conducted their own research on the process of teaching geometrical materials in elementary grades. N.U. Bikbayeva says, "The important task of the teacher is to reveal the content of the geometrical material to the level that the students should be able to achieve during the transition to the 5th grade, as well as to determine the leading directions of learning this material." in his books, "Methodology of teaching mathematics in primary grades". It is also very important that the elementary school teacher teaches "Geometric materials" according to the program of mathematics. Especially if it is taught to students through a creative approach, it will be effective and interesting for students. By teaching geometrical materials to

students, we create a foundation for their geometrical knowledge in higher grades for the geometry course.

Taking into account the tasks of studying geometric material, it is necessary to widely use various means of teaching. It will be interesting and understandable for students, and their knowledge of geometric elements will be strengthened if they use different types of multimedia to check the knowledge, skills, and abilities of students about geometric materials.

Today, one of the important components of the educational process is control and accounting. These concepts have their own essence and characteristics. If the teacher organizes control and accounting correctly, the effectiveness of the educational process increases. For this, the teacher should determine the level of mastery of the educational materials of the student. Control means the process of determining, measuring and evaluating the level of knowledge, skills and qualifications of a student in general secondary education. Detection and measurement is also called verification. Inspection is a component of control, the main didactic task of which is to provide feedback between the teacher and students, to receive objective information about the mastering of educational material by the pedagogue, to identify deficiencies and defects in knowledge. is to ensure timely detection.

- The purpose of the examination is not only to determine the level and quality of the student's

knowledge, but also the amount of his educational work. In order to carry out pedagogical diagnostics and corrections in elementary grades, priority is given to determining the literacy of students, such as reading, mathematics, and grammar. For example, the diagnosis of mathematical literacy refers to the diagnosis of a person's mathematical thinking and the ability to mathematically express, apply and interpret them in solving various problems in real life. According to this type of diagnosis, it is determined that the personality of the studied student has the skills to use mathematical concepts, processes, proofs and tools to describe, explain and predict events. Various problems, examples, tests and assignments can be used for this. Literacy, which is the basis for success not only in the educational system, but also in other areas, and which will be taken into account in the future, is an important factor for the successful participation of adults in various aspects of life.

- The knowledge acquired by students, not only mathematics, but also all subjects, should be checked and controlled. Then these skills are stored in the student's memory for a long time.
- There are different methods of checking students' knowledge: oral method, written method, using new methods, and performing practical tasks.
- Oral examination. This method is one of the more common traditional methods of knowledge

control and assessment. During the examination, the teacher asks the students based on the content of the topic studied, based on the question-and-answer method. This method is sometimes called the interview method. In the oral examination, the teacher divides the studied topic into separate parts and asks students questions from each of them. However, in order to develop students' speech and their deep and solid knowledge, it is possible to ask them to completely recall this or the previous topic. Despite its widespread use and effectiveness, oral examination has some disadvantages. That is, in the process of its application: a lot of work is spent; only 3-4 students can be tested during the lesson.

- Written verification. It is one of the most effective methods of monitoring and evaluating students' knowledge, skills, and abilities, and allows to evaluate their creative abilities. According to it, the teacher organizes control and assessment of students' knowledge after passing a specific subject or a certain section of the curriculum. Written examination is carried out with the help of supervision work, practical training, etc. In this process, a lot of work and time is spent for the teacher to familiarize himself with the completed work and check its quality. Due to the lack of direct contact between the teacher and the student, it will not be possible to observe his thinking.

The main directions of work on geometric material are defined in the system of exercises given in school textbooks

Season 1 Episode 1

4-5 pages "Forms".

Page 9-12-12 "Flat and Volumetric Shapes".

On pages 18-21-24-25 there are tasks related to geometric knowledge

There are similar interesting tasks on pages 26, 27, 31, 41, 71.

In addition, in the 2nd part of the 1st grade, in the 1st part of the 2nd grade, and in the 3rd and 4th grades, many interesting assignments are given for the formation of geometric knowledge and skills.

Students' geometrical knowledge can be checked by different methods in the cross-section of classes. For example, if it is done through a test:

• 1. Which is a volumetric shape? 3. How many lines are there in the picture?

- A) triangle
- B) Cone A)4
- D) RHOMBUS B)5

• 2. How many sides of a parallelepiped? D) 6

• A)12

• B) 8

• D) 10

• E) 14

• By giving tests on similar topics

Or in oral question-and-answer method

1. How many sides does a rhombus have?
2. What quadrilaterals do you know?
3. What is the difference between a straight line and a section?
4. How to find the perimeter of a rectangle? What about the triangle?
5. What is a rectangle with all sides equal?

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is permissible to check the knowledge, skills and abilities acquired by students not only in mathematics, but also in all subjects. We should at least teach them the method of self-examination. Whether it is written or spoken, the acquired knowledge is consolidated and stored in the memory for a long time.

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