

## PRIORITY TASKS OF TEACHING NATURAL SCIENCES IN PRIMARY GRADES

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**Abstract:** *In the article, the priorities of teaching natural sciences indicate that the need for education is one of the urgent tasks of our time. During the implementation of this task, primary school students are exposed to the formation of knowledge and ideas about natural sciences, the application of theoretical knowledge in practice, in the process of educating students, young people are taught careful study of natural resources, nature protection.*

**Keywords:** *research methods, observations, analysis, comparison, phenomena, patterns, nature, being, methodological, theoretical and empirical methods.*

Elementary school science courses cover a wide range of natural phenomena, so it is sometimes difficult to make observations in relation to the phenomena being studied. Therefore, when choosing objects for the initial study of natural sciences, the following should be taken into account: the age characteristics of the students, the comprehensibility of the studied material, its educational and developmental effect, the presence of local history material, it is necessary to take into account the possibility of using knowledge in the performance of work in the school's lively nature corner and training ground.

The performance of all educational work depends on the correct selection of methods. Without independent observations in nature, it is impossible to develop observation in young students, it is impossible to understand the life of plants and animals without directly studying living organisms, without practical work on growing plants and caring for animals, agriculture It is impossible to form practical training and skills of hard work.

Teaching of natural sciences allows to study the interconnection and development of natural phenomena. The methodology of natural sciences uses research methods used in pedagogy. The teacher observes the process of teaching natural sciences at school, analyzes and compares the observed processes, determines the legal connections between events, practically checks the correctness of conclusions and generalizations, and as a result, the methods and methods of teaching natural sciences defines. Observation and experience are the most important methods in the field of teaching methods of natural sciences.

The unity of theoretical and empirical methods of scientific knowledge forms the methodological basis of the study of nature, existence, the structure of the universe, the events and processes taking place in it. The subject "Natural Sciences" is of great importance in the understanding of the laws of nature and the mastering of empirical (observation, research) methods of knowledge by students of junior school age.

The natural-scientific basis of human outlook is the knowledge of nature. As young students begin to learn basic knowledge about nature, they feel the volume of knowledge that is not sufficiently systematized. Integration of sciences allows to solve this problem. Natural sciences include the system of sciences in biology, geography, chemistry, physics, astronomy, and ecology. Students use the knowledge gained as a result of the implementation of an integrated approach to education in a holistic, generalized way in lessons, extracurricular and extracurricular activities, as well as during their social life.

In the process of educating students, young people are taught to conserve natural resources and protect nature. Aesthetic emotions characteristic of a person, such as love for one's homeland and people, protection of the nature of our country, preservation and increase of its wealth, are included. The ability to perceive and correctly understand ecological beauties is formed, their knowledge about natural changes occurring in our country increases. Every pedagogue-teacher engaged in pedagogic activity, especially the teacher of primary education, has a thorough understanding of the organic connection between nature and man, and has fully mastered the method of making students interested in this field. must be.

Knowledge of nature and inclination or performance form research skills, fill students' free time with useful and interesting activities. The content of individual assignments is determined by the interests of students. Whatever the student is interested in - whether it is taking care of indoor plants, collecting stamps or postcards depicting animals and plants, creating a herbarium, conducting experiments and observations in nature - he will be approved and encouraged by the teacher. must

The topics of individual tasks are chosen based on the interests of students, but the content of the tasks, the organization and methodology of their implementation must be carefully thought out by the teacher (the object of study, observation or workplace is determined, the plan is drawn up). In order to bring the work to the end and not to lose interest in it, the teacher should provide regular assistance to the students in the performance of individual assignments. For this purpose, educational trips and labor education lessons are used to educate elementary school students in the spirit of respect for nature. It is necessary to check the completion of individual tasks, and at the end of the work, it is necessary to report its results to the

students. It should always be remembered that the practical value of individual work is provided only when students understand the need to do it.

Accordingly, it is useful to listen to a report on the work done from time to time (in science class or in an extracurricular activity). In this case, the results of each individual work become the wealth of all students. Such reports stimulate interest in extracurricular activities, enrich and expand students' knowledge of education in the spirit of respect for nature, and lead them to actively participate in all forms of extracurricular activities. The first session should not be limited to organizational issues. Smaller but interesting introductory sessions should be given to the students, so that they are interested in the work of the club and get an initial idea of what they will be doing. The work begins with watching video films, reading scientific and popular literature in the content of natural sciences.

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