



METHODOLOGY FOR ORGANIZING MATHEMATICS EXHIBITIONS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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Annotation. An exhibition is one of the most interesting communication tools, an incentive for the development of creative activity of students. An indicator of success, development of creative abilities. An exhibition is an organizational and pedagogical event that contributes to the solution of a number of pedagogical tasks. The article discusses the methodology for organizing mathematical exhibitions.

Keywords: ko'rgazma, sinfdan tashqari ishlar, matematika, metodika, fikrlash, mashg'ulot

Extracurricular activities are often understood as upper grades. However, as proven by best practices, there are potential opportunities for conducting extracurricular activities in various forms in primary grades. The use of these opportunities ensures the continuity of primary and upper grades in teaching. When conducting extracurricular activities in primary grades, an integrated approach to the formation of students' speech culture and mathematical thinking is required.

One of the most important tasks facing general education schools is to achieve maximum mental development by equipping the younger generation with modern science. The role of extracurricular activities in solving this task is very large. The main goal of extracurricular activities is to develop students' interest in science, to equip them with mathematical knowledge, skills and abilities that complement the knowledge they have acquired in class.

Exhibitions organized in primary education mathematics are one of the interesting means of communication for students and are a great exercise for

developing their creative activity. Mathematical exhibitions are an organizational and pedagogical event that helps to solve a number of pedagogical problems:

- help to form an artistic taste;
- reveal and develop creative abilities;
- arouse interest in creating original, unique works;
- help to develop responsibility and independence.

The exhibition is a report of the students' activities. The exhibition can show the achievements of the whole team (group exhibitions) or an individual (personal). Exhibitions can be thematic, final, fairs, competitions, presentations.

The exhibition is a starting point from which the child will take a step towards achieving new goals. This is a great opportunity for students to show their achievements, hidden talents. For students - spectators (visitors to the exhibition) - this is an opportunity to see their friend from a different point of view, and for someone - an incentive to try themselves in this business.

Each participation in an exhibition is associated with the acquisition of a certain experience. Participation in an exhibition, conducting a tour of the exhibition, obtaining the right to write an announcement and make invitations - all this is an effective means of encouraging children, awakening interest in work, developing aesthetic and artistic taste when working on an exhibition.

Organizing an exhibition is a very labor-intensive business. This is what is good about it, that it attracts a large number of students to the activity, who can prove themselves both as participants in the exhibition and as organizers (duty officers, tour guides). Everyone works. In the process of creative work, such valuable qualities as persistence, determination, initiative, independence, the ability to choose the most suitable methods and ways of doing the work are developed, which allows the student to try his hand and achieve success.

The exhibition of children's creativity is a unique educational project that directs participants not only to new methods of artistic activity, but also to the active and creative development of their experience in the formation and development of culture.

Therefore, the exhibition of children's creativity can be perceived as a holiday - an event project that is expected and at the same time unexpected, joyful, sudden, uniting all participants with a common goal and mood.

An exhibition is one of the forms of organizing the educational process, the purpose of which is to provide students with experience in independent creative activity and collective interaction.

The following tasks are solved:

- creating a positive emotional mood using various methods and techniques for organizing exhibition activities,
- developing creative activity,
- revealing the creative potential of the student by creating conditions for collective and individual creative work.

In a comprehensive school, the main "exhibition hall" is the walls of the educational institution, and the main spectators are students, teachers and guests of the school.

Exhibition activity is an activity in which students take the most active part. Activity training involves joint educational and cognitive activity of a group of students under the guidance of a teacher. Such activity is based on a systemic-activity approach.

The main idea of the activity approach in education is not connected with the activity itself, but with the activity as a means of formation and development of the student. That is, in the process and as a result of using the forms, techniques and methods of educational work, a person is born who is not trained and programmed for the precise performance of certain types of actions, activities, but a Person who is able

to choose, evaluate, program and design those types of activities that are adequate to his nature, satisfy his needs for self-development, self-realization.

Stages of organizing and holding an exhibition:

1. Determining the theme, place and time (period) of the exhibition;
2. Drawing up a thematic and exposition plan of the exhibition;
3. Selecting and designing exhibition exhibits;
4. Designing the exhibition and accompanying materials;
5. Opening the exhibition;
6. Holding the exhibition;
7. Closing the exhibition;
8. Results from the exhibition.

When choosing an exhibition theme, the following should be taken into account: the calendar and academic period, current thematic dates of the academic year, the tasks of the creative team and the educational institution.

The choice of a place for the exhibition depends on the theme and time of the exhibition. The exhibition venue can be: a classroom, an exhibition hall, a corridor or a hall on the first floor of an educational institution.

Exhibition exhibits can be placed in showcases, stands, cabinets, tables, exhibition structures, etc.

The duration of the exhibition can vary from several hours to several months, depending on its purpose

The exhibition should have: a title, a compositional center, the necessary information and literary additions, an aesthetic design. It is advisable to prepare a catalog, a review book, a brochure. The general information block can be

supplemented with other elements related to the theme of the exhibition: poems, short stories, children's words.

To increase the audience of the upcoming exhibition, it should be advertised. The best way to do this is a poster, which can be placed on a noticeboard in an institution, in schools or on the Internet.

The closing of the exhibition is very important for the work in progress: it summarizes the results and sets prospects for the future. At this stage of work, it is necessary to create a successful situation for each child participating in the exhibition. To do this, you can award children with certificates and gifts, express gratitude to the participants from the administration for organizing and holding the exhibition, inform the school about the child's success, organize an excursion for the participants, enter information about the exhibition.

Types of exhibitions:

1. Educational exhibitions. Aimed at expanding students' understanding of various materials, the world created by man, and introducing them to product samples and professions. It is advisable to organize such exhibitions in an integrated manner with technological education and natural sciences.

2. Museum and historical exhibitions. The intended goal is to introduce children to historical events, introduce them to museum culture, and form feelings of love for their native land. It is precisely with exhibitions organized about historical monuments that students' knowledge of building and living is strengthened and developed.

3. c) Ecology and local history exhibitions. The goal is to introduce students to the nature of the city, help form an ecological culture, and educate moral and aesthetic feelings.

4. Art exhibitions. The goal is to introduce the works of painters, sculptors, ganch masters, genres of fine art, artists' work, decorative and applied crafts. Through exhibitions on such topics, students' graphic knowledge is strengthened.

5. Exhibitions based on competitions. The goal is to involve children, parents and teachers in joint activities. In this case, competitions are announced for students on various topics, such as drawing, living, etc.

6. exhibitions of children's creativity, personal exhibitions of works by talented children, school teachers (modeling, drawing, crafts from various materials, applique).

7. Fairs. The goal is to popularize the proposed topic, exchange experience in any field, and attract sponsorship funds for the development of the building or school where it is held.

In conclusion, mathematical exhibitions are a unique educational project that directs participants to actively and creatively develop not only new methods of scientific activity, but also the experience of forming and developing cultural and aesthetic knowledge. Therefore, the holding and organization of such exhibitions unites participants with a common goal and mood.

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