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TEACHING MATHEMATICS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

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Annotation: This article reveals the teaching of mathematics in primary school. Mathematics in primary school should prepare students well for further mathematical education in primary school; this gives students possession of a certain amount of mathematical knowledge and skills that will give them the opportunity to successfully study mathematical disciplines further at an increasingly complex level.

Keywords: mathematics, primary class, students, education.

INTRODUCTION

Primary school is an intrinsically valuable, fundamentally new stage in a child's life: systematic learning begins in an educational institution, the scope of his interaction with the outside world expands, social status changes and the need for self-expression increases. At primary school age, constant interests and inclinations towards one or another subject are formed; it is during this period that one should strive to reveal the attractive sides of mathematics. In order to maintain students' interest in this subject, as well as activity throughout the lesson, the teacher needs properly organize the educational activities of schoolchildren (use of new information technologies, techniques for developing critical thinking, etc.).

The state educational standard of the new generation requires the teacher to develop the creative thinking of schoolchildren and the formation of universal educational actions. According to the modern concept of mathematical education, its most important goal is "the intellectual development of students, the formation of the qualities of thinking characteristic of mathematical activity and necessary for a person to live a full life in society".

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Mathematics is one of the most important subjects studied in primary school. It helps develop students' thinking and logic, and also develops computational skills. Often, not only studying, but also teaching this subject causes difficulties. Mathematics education plays an important role in developing students' ability to learn. The main goals of primary mathematics education include:

a) Mathematical development of younger schoolchildren;

b) Formation of initial mathematical knowledge;

c) Cultivating interest in mathematics and mental activity from the initial stage of education.

The knowledge acquired at the initial stage of studying this subject will be necessary not only for further study of mathematics, but also for other school disciplines, and for solving many practical problems in adult life.

During the period of teaching mathematics from grades 1 to 4, it is necessary to solve problems such as:

1) Form elements of independent intellectual activity of students;

2) develop logical, intellectual thinking;

3) develop spatial imagination;

4) develop mathematical speech;

5) develop critical thinking;

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As they solve these problems, students will realize the universality of mathematical ways of understanding the world, master basic mathematical knowledge, and the connections of mathematics with the outside world and other school subjects.

We have developed a lesson summary for grade 2 using the “Perspective” program, which shows the possibilities of using ICT in mathematics lessons in elementary school.

Topic: Thousand

Goal: to form students’ understanding of the number 1000

Tasks:

1) Educational: study the number 1000;

2) Developmental: develop logical thinking, mental operations;

3) Educational: to cultivate interest in mathematics through achieving results.

Lesson progress

I. Organizational moment.

- Hello, guys! Are you ready to start the lesson? (children's answers)

II. Updating knowledge. Introduction to the topic of the lesson.

- What topic did we study in the last lesson? (“Multiplication table for 8 and 9”)

- Let's check how well you have mastered the acquired knowledge (oral counting):

3*3=

45:5=

4*2=

18:9=

- Look who came to visit us (there is a picture of Dunno on the board)?

- Dunno brought words to our lesson, but all the letters were mixed up in his suitcase. Help him recover the words:

DENIATSI, ITDSYAEK, ONTYAS, YSTCHAYA

- What words did we come up with? (one, tens, hundred, thousand)

- Has anyone guessed what new Dunno wanted to ask you? (about a thousand)

- Tell me, what will be the topic in class today? (Thousand)

III. Working on new material.

- That's right, let's open the textbook.

- What needs to be done in task “a” (present the number 999 as a sum of digit terms)? What does it mean? (children's answers)

- Who is ready to give the answer and write it on the board?

IV. Conception stage.

- Well done. Look at the board. Dunno wanted to arrange the hundreds in ascending order, but again he mixed everything up. Help him correct this (students arrange numbers from 100 to 1000 in ascending order).

- Now let's turn to number 4. Write down the answers in your notebook. Exchange notebooks with your desk neighbor - check each other.

- Who hasn’t made a single mistake? Who has 2-3 errors? Who has more than three errors?

- Look at the screen, guys. (watching the cartoon “In the Land of Unlearned Lessons”)

- Tell me, why is it important to be able to count? (children's answers)

V. Reflection.

- Finish the phrase:

- “In class I learned that...”

- “What I liked most was...”

CONCLUSION

Mathematics in primary school should prepare students well for further mathematical education in primary school; this gives students possession of a certain amount of mathematical

knowledge and skills that will give them the opportunity to successfully study mathematical disciplines further at an increasingly complex level.

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