

## **Methodology of Organizing Lessons for Primary School Technology Teacher with Paper and Carton**

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### **ANNOTATION**

Paper and cardboard lessons are one of the main types of work in primary school technology education. In primary school, technology lessons are conducted in a practical way, as a result of which students gain practical and theoretical knowledge. Teaching elementary students requires high skill and patience from teachers. When each lesson is organized with modern technologies and methods, the level of mastery of students increases.

**KEYWORDS:** method, pedagogical skills, technology, paper and cardboard, practical training, technical and technological work, construction, lessons, knowledge, skills, competencies and competencies, lessons, methods, multimedia, vark method, o 'winter-writing style, kinesthetic style, auditory style, visual (cosmic) style.

### **Introduction:**

There are a number of characteristics of technology in secondary schools. Introduce students to the world of mental and physical labor, technical and technological work, professions through technology classes in general secondary schools, the formation of their basic knowledge, skills, abilities and competencies, interest in work and diligence, great work. Students are taught to appreciate and understand the essence of professions, to respect working people, to participate in socially active work. It is not difficult for a teacher to teach young people the secrets of science.

Technology differs from other disciplines in a number of ways:

Priority of practical content in science teaching;

Directly and indirectly related to production;

Is a complex science, ie it is related to more than a dozen disciplines in its teaching and covers several independent disciplines;

The specifics of the work of boys and girls in teaching;

Dependence on the level of material and technical support of urban and rural schools;

specificity of knowledge, skills and abilities in the formation of skills;

Vocational guidance for students from early school age;

Career guidance in grades 1-9 in technology;

The science of technology provides the basis for students to continue their education in

secondary special vocational colleges at the next stage of education. <sup>1</sup>1:1

In grades 1-9, high school students will be introduced to the professions of manufacturing and agriculture, as well as their work methods.

**Main part:** We know that 80% of elementary school technology classes are organized in a practical way. In this case, the practical lesson consists of 4 stages. Stage 1 The organizational part consists of the time from the call to the introduction of a new topic. Phase 2 homework review and evaluation, Phase 3 new topic statement, Phase 4 Lesson completion, evaluation of work done, homework assignment and workplace cleaning. Another difference between technology education and other disciplines is that the course is conducted in 4 stages and there is no consolidation phase. In the primary grades, practical classes are introduced with the permission of the teacher, and the teacher Elementary technology classes cover 5 types of work. Among them, the lessons "Working with paper and cardboard" are the most important. Because working with paper and cardboard does not cause any difficulties for students. Students mainly use colored paper and cardboard in the classroom. In the course of the lesson, they get acquainted with the types, colors, quality of paper and other features of paper and cardboard. In the course of the lesson they get acquainted with the types, colors, quality of paper and other characteristics of paper and cardboard. Practical training is carried out under the guidance of the teacher together with a group of students. During the practical training students are engaged in the technology of construction and construction. Each practical lesson is connected with the next lesson. Primary school students are introduced to the simplest forms of technical production during the practical lesson. In particular, the topics of design and modeling in the 4th grade technology textbook. In the process of practical lessons, the student creates his own imagination, and as a result of imagining the model he is creating, the scope of his imagination and thinking expands. In the primary grades, technology classes are taught once a week for a total of 34 hours a year. In practical classes, the teacher explains that the students are under the supervision of the teacher, under the guidance of the teacher, the students perform in practice independently. The teacher will explain the rules of proper organization of the workplace for safety. Elementary students will learn how to process paper and cardboard:

1. Select paper by type, type, color, size.
2. When making paper models, the easiest way to process the paper is to fold the paper in the middle and into a rectangle (longitudinally and transversely).
3. Straighten thin pieces of paper, fold the creases on both sides.
4. Fold at an angle of 45-90 degrees.
5. Fold the paper with scissors along the marked line, hold the tool, take safety precautions.
6. Mark the paper by default. Simple line marking with a pencil.
7. Cut squares, different angles, triangles, circles with scissors.
8. More complex shapes with scissors: cutting leaves, mushrooms, fruits.
9. Methods of gluing paper cut-outs.

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<sup>1</sup>X.M.Akramov docent – Namangan State University "Peculiarities of teaching technology".Collection of scientific articles. (November 18, 2020)

10. Glue the details of the application. Drying of finished products.
11. Pre-copy the glued parts of the paper and glue the parts together.
12. Bend different toys from a square base and a rectangular base.
13. Notebook, book cover.
14. Fold the paper and make different shapes

If we look at the history of paper, paper was invented by the Chinese about 2000 years ago. Since the second half of the VIII century, Samarkand has created a paper that is not inferior to Chinese paper. Paper is mainly a thin material made of plant fibers. In addition to plant fibers, various additional minerals and chemical fibers are added to the mass of paper. There are more than 600 types of paper available today. In primary school technology textbooks, 13 hours are allocated for "Working with paper and cardboard" in 1-2-3 grades, and 10 hours in 4th grade. During the lesson, students will be introduced to the following topics in the Paper and Cardboard section. Paper and its types. Ways to fold paper. Making a mushroom shape Making a flower shape by folding and cutting paper Create a composition on the theme of "Autumn Blessings". Making giraffes and elephants Make a composition on the theme of "Zoo". Composition on the theme "Magic buttons". Quilling is an endless fantasy. Making flowers, animals, birds and other shapes by the method of quilling Preparation of a composition of spring flowers. Make a greeting card for the holiday. Make decorations for Navruz. Make a composition "Flowers in a vase". Create a composition in the style of Quilling. Creating a composition on the theme of flowers in the basket and so on. <sup>2</sup>:2

**Result and discussion:** Another way to engage students in the science of technology is to illuminate these hands-on activities using visual aids and information technology tools. Students will remember what they see better than they hear. There are a number of tools available to help a teacher organize a lesson well, such as multimedia and video lessons for each lesson.

When an elementary school teacher works on technology education, it is important to know exactly what skills, knowledge, and competencies students will gain as a result of doing this or that job. In this case, the teacher will be able to select the materials needed for the class at this time. The important thing here is that students acquire the knowledge and skills that the program provides in the process of preparing these materials.

The work is done in the same order in each academic year and in all classes. First, students gain some theoretical knowledge; get acquainted with their interdisciplinary technological features, their application in life. The use of different methods in technology classes facilitates the work of the teacher and makes the lesson interesting.

Using the Vark model in elementary technology education; According to Vanderbilt University, there are more than 70 different methods based on world experience, but the Vark model is the most popular and effective among them.

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<sup>2</sup>X.R. Sanaqulov, D.P. Xodiyeva, A.R. Sanakulova 4-3 grade technology textbook. Tashkent-2019

The Vark model includes four styles:

1. Visual (space) - Students learn better through sight
2. Hearing - Students learn better by listening
3. Reading and Writing - Students learn best through reading and writing
4. Kinesthetic (physical) - students learn better through movement and performance.

In a visual (spatial) way, students learn by looking at pictures, tables, diagrams on a topic using ICT tools. It is no coincidence that it is better to see once than to hear a thousand times.

Hearing-based teaching is suitable for students who love texts, stories, audio materials. Most students have a well-developed sense of hearing, which occurs when watching movies, videos, etc.

Reading and Writing - This style is suitable for students who like to read and write more. This method is used in every lesson.

Kinesthetic (physical) - this method is carried out in the classroom through a variety of movements and games, competitions. Students' attention is focused on the lesson when the lesson is organized in a variety of games and competitions.

**In conclusion**, if we look at the life of developed countries, we can see that production is well organized in them. First of all, we must not be indifferent to the education of the younger generation. At the same time, we need to take a responsible approach to our work, feeling that the school textbooks are updated, new technologies are introduced, the education system is radically reformed and based on world experience. Through elementary technology classes, we stimulate students' interest in engineering and technology. Paper and cardboard lessons focus students' attention, broaden their horizons, and help develop students' creative skills through paper and cardboard lessons. Practically, paper and cardboard classes help students think independently, work independently, and apply the knowledge, skills, and competencies they have learned in their daily lives.

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