

DEVELOPING STUDENTS' CREATIVITY THROUGH SCHEMES IN MODERN EDUCATION

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ANNOTATION

The article provides recommendations for teaching reading schemes using creative pedagogical technologies in technology classes, and provides young people with the types of schemes and their functions.

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The main goal of modern education is not only to impart knowledge, but also to develop abilities, creativity and personal qualities. In addition, a technology teacher should have in-depth knowledge and skills on topics in all areas of science, as well as excellent experience in teaching a variety of topics, as well as be able to read diagrams and teach students. For the use of creative pedagogical methods in the classroom, it is advisable to use advanced pedagogical technologies, modular teaching, didactic game teaching, interactive, pedagogical, innovative and information technologies in modern methods, the use of problem-based learning in the learning process. Like any other quality, creativity does not form all at once. Creativity is consistently shaped and developed at certain stages. Although creativity is usually seen in students' activities, this does not guarantee that students will achieve creative success in the future. Only this or that creative skill by them represents the possibility that they need to master the skills.

Through the effective use of schemes in technology science classes, it is intended to achieve the goal while creating simple, understandable concepts in the study of topics. The teacher can provide enough information to the student's mind to further shape their creativity while teaching them to read diagrams on the topics of technology, along with teaching them to the extent that they can imagine. However, knowledge and skills are formed in student only if the science teacher has enough knowledge and skills to read the diagrams.

When teaching students to read diagrams and complete a task, we recommend that you introduce it to the introductory part of the lesson as an example of the types of simple diagrams and discuss it with the students. Such similar examples are universal and simple and have practical significance for students.

It should be noted that any scheme is also abstract, a simplified representation of something, which serves to facilitate the understanding of the exact process, construction, and structure. Students will have a basic knowledge of simple kinematic diagrams and conditional designations in electrical circuits, their reading and execution, starting with technology classes in the lower grades. Drawing lessons are required to expand and systematize this knowledge. The diagrams describe the interrelation and movement of their components using highly simplified symbols, without revealing the constructions of the finished products used in a particular field.

The function of the schemes is to clearly show the motion and change of energy of a view: mechanical (kinematic circuits) compressed air or gas (pneumatic circuits) and so on. Since another function of the circuits is not to show the elements that make up the device, but to reveal the nature of their interactions, the circuit provides information related to the probability of changes in the nature of these interactions (speed change in mechanical transmissions, radio frequency correction, TV channel switching, sewing machine operation and etc.) should also be included.

The selection of individual assignments to read a diagram that is interesting to students and easy for them to understand should always be the focus of the teacher. The frontal reading of the scheme from the visual posters under the guidance of the teacher is of an educational nature and should be conducted with the active participation of the students. One of the difficulties in working with diagrams is that they have a large number of different symbols and a lack of time to study the material, making it difficult for students to remember them. Therefore, the teacher should focus on developing in students the skills to work with more references (tables, symbols). Assignments that require students to cast symbols in the required areas of the scheme, that is, instead of records, give good results in mastering the topic.

The purpose of creative pedagogical technologies is to provide knowledge, skills and abilities in a short period of time, taking into account the individual capabilities of students in the acquisition of new knowledge. One of the important features of pedagogical technology is not to teach students, but to direct them to the acquisition of knowledge and skills independently.

During the teaching of technology, the use of schemes in the study of topics with new technological methods will be of great importance. In particular, the study of the use of best practices shows that the effective use of schemes in the study of modern techniques and technologies will help to ensure that the student remembers the lesson process and does not face difficulties in working independently with modern techniques.

For example, when we take the example of one of the topics of technology in grades 7-8, we teach the process of making parts of sewing machines in the classroom using diagrams. The student not only does independent practical work during the study, but also independently understands the sequence of making any item. The ability to perform is formed. It is important to use diagrams to easily understand the processes of cutting, cutting tools, attaching details, sewing in the stages of preparation of details on wood and metal processing, sewing and other topics in the field of technology.

It is a bridge to the activities of our daily lives that include manufacturing or service areas in the technology science classes of general secondary schools. This subject is studied in order to form general labor skills in the younger generation and to consciously direct them to the profession. In order to achieve the goals of the science of technology, it is necessary to use the necessary schemes

during the study of the sections in all areas, including "Technology and Design", "Service", "Basics of textile processing and cooking" and "Fundamentals of Agriculture". the study of technological operations makes it easier for the reader to understand and master the essence of the content of the topic.

The diagram is a graphic document related to the project, which shows the composition of the parts of the product and the connections between them. The principles of design, adjustment, control, repair and use of products, as well as the sequence of the process of movement (work) of mechanisms, tools, devices, structures, etc. are explained in the diagrams. For example, in the observation of the movement of cars are drawn kinematic, if it is braked by fluid, hydraulic, if braked by air, pneumatic, electric for electrical equipment, radio circuits for

All in all, the creativity of a well-rounded person is reflected in his thinking, communication, certain types of activities. Creativity is also reflected as an important factor of talent, determining the sharpness of the mind. In modern techniques, circuits are used to determine the principles of operation of machines and mechanisms, their adjustment and adjustment to work, and installation. Thus, a design document that describes the parts and the relationship between them with symbols is called a schematic. The study of the principles of operation of technical equipment and technologies in a simple way through the use of schemes creates a convenient opportunity for teachers and students to gain insights.

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