

**METHODS OF FORMATION OF COMPETENCE ON THE SUBJECT  
“INFORMATICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES” FOR STUDENTS OF  
GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

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**ANNOTATION**

This article describes how to build the competence of general secondary school students in the field of “Computer Science and Information Technology”.

**Keywords:** *Informatics, information technology, competence, competence, competency formation, competency formation methods.*

At the heart of the student-centered learning model is the student. Each step, each goal is determined by the needs of the student. The revolution in the media, the flood of information, and changes in the world are changing the way we live, think, and communicate. This means that modern education has the task of teaching young people to live in a completely new environment. If you notice, many scholars and educators, realizing that traditional forms and methods of teaching do not meet modern requirements of life, began to search for alternative methods in the second half of the twentieth century, resulting in an interactive teaching approach.

It is an indisputable fact that the use of modern pedagogical technologies and interactive methods in the educational process today serves to increase the effectiveness of education. I think that in addition to providing students with education, knowledge and skills, we need to teach and teach them to be kind to their profession, to their work, to be devoted to it with all their heart during work. A competent approach would be helpful. One of the factors determining the quality of education is the teacher's competence in her subject. It is based on a system of pedagogical adaptation.

Competence is not only the set of theoretical knowledge, skills and abilities acquired, but also the level of independent and creative application of the set of theoretical and practical knowledge, skills and abilities in practice.

Competence – is the ability to perform a certain activity successfully, skillfully, and on the basis of the theoretical and practical knowledge, skills and abilities acquired.

Competence– is a complex educational structure of the individual, which includes the sensory, subsensory and extrasensory, sensomotor, ideo-dynamic (ideomotor, ideosensory, ideomotive, ideocognitive) intellectual, volitional, creative, emotional qualities of the individual. Ensures that the desired goal is achieved in a changing environment.

Competence– refers to the ability to apply knowledge, skills, and competencies to achieve the desired results.

Educational competencies are divided into basic (general) and special (scientific) competencies. Basic competencies include communicative competence, information competence, personal self-development competence, socially active civic competence, multicultural competencies, mathematical literacy, knowledge and use of science and technology.

Special competencies, ie the main content of scientific competencies in the example of computer science and information technology, include: the competence of collecting information in electronic media, the competence of processing information by electronic means, the competence of transmitting information by electronic means, practical application of computer science knowledge Competence consists of

Competence in the field of informatics and information technology is an important competence for students, which is manifested in solving various problems and issues using computers, telecommunications and the Internet, to ensure the proper place of students in the information society and the ability and capacity to effectively use information and communication technologies in the acquisition, retrieval, processing, evaluation, creation and transmission of information in order to engage in successful employment.

The issue of formation and development of competence of students in the field of information and communication technologies in educational institutions is the use of competencies in computer science and information technology and user competencies, ie cooperation, communication, independent acquisition of knowledge and their use of information and communication technologies. case in practice.

In the process of teaching computer science and information technology in general secondary schools, competencies are formed to create information and perform various operations on it.

In general, secondary school computer science classes, "Management of SMM-based research projects. In order to develop competence in the concept of opening a channel in the Telegram network", it is recommended to perform the following tasks in the practical training: To do this:

1. Open a channel in the Telegram network, which can be accessed through an offer. Choose a name for the channel based on the project theme, give a brief description, and specify the channel type;
2. Depending on the content of the project, install a logo on the channel;
3. Enter an additional administrator to add content to the channel;
4. Add your friends to use the channel;
5. Create a survey to study customer demand and suggestions based on the project topic.

"Management of SMM-based research projects. Through the practical work on Opening a channel in the telegram network" the student has the competence to collect information by electronic means, processing information in electronic means, transmission of information in electronic means, as well as basic competencies, in particular, communicative competence, multicultural competence, as an individual. self-development competencies are formed.

As a result of the formation of the competence of transmitting information by electronic means, students can manage research projects on the basis of SMM in their classes, transmit information through the channel in the telegram network, ensure information security, work with the channel in the telegram network, transmit information, to be able to communicate through video conferencing, to know legal and ethical norms, to know copyright, to distinguish between freely available channels, official channels.

Also, through practical training in computer science and information technology, students will have the competence to transmit information in electronic media, as well as communicative competence, competence to collect information, as well as competencies to acquire a legal culture related to the science of law. formed.

In order to acquire the competence to apply the knowledge of computer science and information technology in practice, students need to properly connect and disconnect the computer to the power supply, information and the processes associated with it: information collection, processing, transmission of information from the media be able to use computer devices, prepare documents in text and graphics editors, run control programs, display information on a computer, know how to solve coding problems, practice in a number system, perform problems in spreadsheets, prepare presentation slides, create algorithms, programming the ability of the learner to apply the knowledge and skills acquired in everyday life and technology in everyday practical life.

In order to be able to form the above-mentioned competencies in the field of informatics and information technology in students, to determine it, to ensure the implementation and implementation of pedagogical technologies, computer science teachers should pay attention to the following:

The ability to apply and apply in practice the knowledge, skills and abilities acquired in the field of computer science and information technology in solving practical and theoretical problems encountered in everyday life. For example, in the coverage of “Problems of the information world and the Internet” directly changes the information that students receive from the subject in the learning process, the increase in the number of new concepts after each topic in the sciences, problems and problems in everyday life. competencies are formed to observe, explain events, conduct practical exercises and strengthen theoretical knowledge and apply information knowledge in practice.

In the selection of modern pedagogical technologies or their elements in the delivery of the proposed competencies in the teaching of computer science and information technology, it is necessary to take into account that the student understands these topics easily and completely and in everyday life. For example: “Problems of the information world and the Internet”, “Brainstorming”, “Problem solving”, “Concept analysis”, observation, explanation of information processes and events using information and communication technologies, and strengthening of theoretical knowledge and information competencies to apply relevant knowledge in practice are formed.

In determining the formation of the above competencies – question and answer, information retrieval, processing and transmission, test assignments based on didactic materials, work with tables, analysis of student performance, self-assessment methods.

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