

TYPES OF LESSONS AND ITS APPLICATION TO THE PEDAGOGICAL PROCESS

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ABSTRACT: This article discusses and scientifically researches the types of lessons and their importance in the pedagogical process.

Key words: lesson, class-lesson, mixed lesson, knowledge, skill, qualification.

In the late 16th and early 17th centuries, the great Czech pedagogue Ya. A. Comenius was the first in history to create a class-lesson system in school education. Comenius' views on the organization of education spread very quickly to the western countries, even though he faced a number of serious oppositions. It is recognized as a unique form of educational organization. The classroom system was not applied to eastern countries, including old Muslim schools in Central Asia. In one study room, they were simultaneously training with a group of children from 6 to 15-16 years old. Also, the level of knowledge of students in one classroom (20-30) would be different. Currently, in our Republic, based on the demands and needs of education, new forms of organizing school education and types of lessons are being created.

A class is a group of a certain number of students of the same age and knowledge.

A lesson is an educational activity conducted with a specific group of students under the direct guidance of a teacher.

Currently, the classroom-lesson system used in the educational process is conducted in the following organizational forms:

1. The lesson is mainly designed for 45 minutes and is conducted according to a fixed schedule.
2. Each class will have a permanent group of children of the same level according to age and knowledge.
3. The lesson is conducted directly under the guidance of the teacher in team and individual form.
4. The lesson is conducted in different ways depending on the content of the material being taught. It is organized in such a way as to create a foundation for mastering the next knowledge.

Educational materials should be related to other subjects.

The main thing should be aimed at educating a perfect person.

The lesson must meet the following general didactic requirements:

1. Each lesson should be carefully planned and aimed at achieving a certain goal.
2. Each lesson should be connected with life, with practice.
3. Each lesson should be conducted with the effective use of various methods, techniques and tools.
4. Every hour and minute allocated to the lesson should be saved and used effectively.
5. Each lesson should ensure the activity and unity of the teacher and students.

6. In the lesson, it is necessary to use instructional weapons, equipment and computers related to the content of educational materials.

The most commonly used lesson types in the educational system are:

1. The lesson of presenting new knowledge.
2. A lesson to consolidate the material learned.
3. Repetitive - summarizing lesson.
4. A lesson to check and evaluate students' knowledge, skills, and abilities.
5. Mixed lesson (it is understood that several of the above lesson types are used together)

In the presentation of new knowledge lesson, all attention is paid only to the new topic, and most of the lesson is spent on imparting new knowledge. In this regard, students quickly learn new information and consolidate it.

In the lesson of explaining the learned materials, students are not given new concepts, but the learned topic is perfectly reinforced, knowledge on this topic is repeated.

Repetitive-summary lesson can be understood as the end of topics that are close to each other in terms of meaning, i.e. repetition lessons on the subject of the section. In these lessons, not only the description of the new topic is discussed, but the previous topics are reinforced.

A lesson to check and evaluate students' knowledge, skills, and abilities. These are supervised lessons. In these lessons, students' knowledge of the topics covered is checked and evaluated.

A mixed lesson is a combination of all the above lessons. In this type of lesson, the subject is repeated, new knowledge is given, the new subject is strengthened, students' knowledge is tested using certain methods, and homework is given and evaluated.

Through the types of lessons, students' knowledge, skills and abilities are developed and their interest in science is increased.

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