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Research Article

METHODS OF USING COMPETENT-ORIENTED TASKS IN BIOLOGY LESSONS

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the teaching methods for the use of competently oriented tasks in biology lessons.

KEYWORDS

Competence, interactive methods, advanced pedagogical technology, pedagogical processes, taxonomy of educational tasks.

INTRODUCTION

"Competentia" is derived from the Latin word, and when translated into Uzbek, its lexical meaning is "a person who knows well", "an experienced person". a competent person is considered to have the necessary knowledge and ability to think rationally about the field and to carry out effective activities.

Competence means knowledge, professionalism, experience, responsibility, awareness, knowledge of the secrets of the field.

The teacher must have the following competencies:

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- Competence in self-development, self-work, competent organization, design, media competence, creation, didactic support of teaching, learning and popularization.
- Use of advanced pedagogical technologies in professional activities.
- Organization and conduct of classes at the level of modern requirements.
- Conducting and analyzing special lessons.

The main task of the educator is not to teach students ready knowledge, but to help them acquire knowledge independently. To do this, it is necessary to improve the educational process as much as possible so that students can fully demonstrate their abilities and potential and devote all their energy and enthusiasm to learning.

The taxonomy of learning tasks proposed by the Russian researcher D. Tollingerova can be effectively used in the process of developmental education. The following is a taxonomy of learning tasks:

I. Tasks that require memorization:

1) Awareness tasks;
2) Assignments to memorize specific facts, numbers, concepts;
3) Tasks on memorization of definitions, norms, rules;
4) Memorization of large volumes of text, chapters, poems, tables.

II. Tasks that require simple mental operations when working with numbers and data:

1) Tasks to determine the evidence (measurement, weighing, calculation;
2) Assignments to cite and describe the evidence (calculation, enumeration;
3) Tasks on the organization and description of the process and methods of action;
4) Assignments for separation and collection (analysis and synthesis);
5) Tasks on comparison and differentiation (comparison and division);
6) Assignments on distribution (categorization and classification);
7) Tasks to determine the interrelationship between the evidence (cause, effect, purpose, means, effect, usefulness, means, methods);
8) Tasks on abstraction, clarification and generalization;
9) Solve simple examples (size, unknown).

III. Tasks that require complex mental operations when working with numbers and data:

1) Assignments for relocation (transfer, transformation);
2) Assignments for narration (interpretation, explanation, explanation, substantiation);
3) Tasks on induction (drawing general conclusions based on partial features);
4) Assignments on deduction (to draw special conclusions from the general situation); 5) assignments on proof (verification) and investigation;
5) Assessment assignments

IV. Disclosure Tasks:

1) Assignments to develop a summary, draft, content, etc .;
2) Assignments for the preparation of reports, presentations on specific issues;
3) Assignments for independent writing, drawings, projects, etc.

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V. Tasks that require creative thinking:

1. Assignments for the development of practical proposals;
2. Assignments to solve problematic issues and situations;
3. Assignments to ask questions and express issues or tasks;
4. To find a solution based on personal observations (sensory - based on intuition);
5. To find a solution based on personal judgment (rational solution- based) assignments.

Based on the taxonomy, teachers will be able to formulate learning tasks of varying complexity and use them to develop the learner's personality.

The topical issue today is to organize the education system in Uzbekistan on the basis of national ideas and requirements of the younger generation, to ensure that it meets the prospects of social development and world standards.

The main factor in improving the effectiveness of education is the introduction of educational technologies, especially information and communication technologies, the rational use of multimedia resources, the result of which is to increase the cognitive abilities of students. The advantage of information and communication technologies is that they teach students to think independently, broaden their worldview, listen and observe, aspiration and research, develop thinking, work independently. The teacher and the student work together. As a facilitator, the teacher shows the student different directions. The student is active in the classroom and thinks independently. Teaching the effective use of skills in the classroom increases the effectiveness of the lesson.

Special attention should be paid to the introduction of new pedagogical technologies at all stages of education, in particular, the effective and rational use of information and communication technologies and the achievement of high efficiency. Working to train competitive, qualified personnel in line with world standards, to raise the next generation to a high level of spirituality, to respond to changes in social life, to bring up harmoniously developed individuals with a deep understanding of the essence of our national values. The visiting teacher must demonstrate the principles of creativity, inquisitiveness, dedication. The teacher must also have the skills and art to be able to engage the students, make the lesson interesting, and impart knowledge and education to the student effectively.

One of our main tasks today is to teach students to use different types of skills in personal, professional and social situations, to teach independently, to independently search for the necessary information about science, to increase the necessary knowledge through analysis to distinguish relevant materials, to pay special attention to the skills of the employer in the event of unforeseen uncertainties, problematic situations, and to cultivate the ability to apply the acquired knowledge in everyday life.

In organizing interactive lessons, the teacher's oratory and beautiful speaking skills attract the student's attention. The teacher should know the spirit and psychology of the student, work with each student individually, know what to give him. Teaching requires a combination of education and up bringing, interdisciplinary coherence, current affairs, knowledge of science, pedagogical skills and a high level of creativity. That is why teaching is considered to be a very responsible and honorable profession. If a teacher loves and nurtures children, he will grow up

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and become wise. The teacher educates the future child. Because the future is in the hands of young people, they are our future. The formation of competencies in them, the student is not only a "parrot" who listens or repeats what he heard during the lesson, but also a person who is deeply observant, expresses independent opinions, interacts with others, respects the opinions of others, has a broad outlook. The role of advanced pedagogical technologies in the transformation is invaluable.

Teaching with the use of interactive methods allows students to independently acquire all-round scientific and the oretical knowledge, to form knowledge and skills, and on this basis to form and increase the activity of student's scientific worldviews, to think freely. Teaching, identification and realization of creative abilities, the formation of teacher-student cooperation and, finally, the achievement of a guaranteed end result. In interactive methods, the teacher is engaged in creating an environment for the student to acquire independent and perfect knowledge, to focus on the basics of science, to arouse interest and affection. New pedagogical technologies change the methods and forms of teaching, diversify them and make the student an active participant in the learning process. Innovative non-standard (interactive) forms of teaching include computer games, use of the Internet, electronic textbooks. with more focus on a new topic in different ways, teaching in conversations, games, competitions, scenes, music, question and answer, brain storming, poetry travel, interviews, commercials, debates requires a course. Teaching methods and techniques will change as the lesson progresses. In a non-traditional lesson, the student's personality comes first. The teacher interacts with the student in a one-on-one, interactive way.

The conclusion is that the methodology of teaching using competent-oriented tasks is a step-by-step and continuous learning process. The interdependence of education and up bringing means the formation of a fully developed person. The activity of a teacher is to organize and manage the learning activities of the younger generation in accordance with the content of education in order to harmoniously develop their mental, moral, spiritual and physical abilities.

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