Effectiveness of organizing mathematical circles in primary grades

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Annotation: In this article, the importance of forming mathematical knowledge and skills for elementary school pupils, and the importance of mathematical circles, was mentioned. Necessary recommendations for organizing mathematical circles are given.

Keywords: mathematics, mathematical circle, planning material, program material, arithmetic tricks, "wonderful" squares, riddles, interesting games, numbers, encyclopedia of numbers, "Mixed" three tasks.

Introduction

"In order for our young people to be independent thinkers, intellectually and spiritually mature, and not inferior to their peers in any field of the world, it is necessary to mobilize all the forces and opportunities of our state and society," said President Sh. Mirziyoyev. In fact, the education provided by the primary school teacher is of particular importance in the development of young people.

It is known that the mathematical circle is one of the most widespread activities outside the systematic classroom in mathematics. Its main task is to work with pupils who have shown special interest in mathematics in-depth work.

Despite the variety of mathematical questions and problems, the content of group classes with young pupils should meet the following basic requirements:

1. The planning material has a connection with the program material. In this

computational operations do not exceed the requirements of the class program under consideration, calculations, solving problems, making geometric figures with practice the connection between the theory should be ensured.

2. The studied issues should have prospective goals, i.e mathematical problems intended for pupils to be studied in the future, for example: set, functional relation, algebraic symbols, equations, graphs, using them to solve arithmetic problems may have training purposes.

3. Children of the age under consideration of the content of the studied issues

who have sufficient strength, love for mathematics and interest in learning it

which allows to solve the main educational and educational issues that arise

must be. Solving more difficult examples and problems, pupils' thinking,

ability to move from concrete to abstract, to make the necessary generalizations

development and others are part of the circle's work. Fun character exercises, arithmetic tricks, "wonderful" squares, riddles, interesting games, poems and etc. It is not the only goal to make the material interesting, but to be considered a mathematician allows for a more in-depth explanation of rules, regulations. Teachers' conversations in the circle training, circle members a big place is

allocated to their performances, some theoretical material is in teachers' conversations will be explained, interesting mathematical problems will be given.

Participation of a group of children in the mathematics club and their

not only the participants of the club, but also classmates is of great importance to all. When organizing mathematical clubs, special importance should be attached to making it interesting, to increase pupils' interest in mathematics through the club. It is necessary to prepare interesting information for pupils during the circle process. Based on this, I will give the information and exercises that will be needed for use in mathematics circles.

What are the numbers based on?

Great Indian scholars have made a significant contribution to the development of world culture added. Their only discovery is later for inventing numbers that became "theirs" for other nations it is worth being grateful.

Over time, the shape of these numbers has changed somewhat polished. But scientists are the great people who invented them found out that the value of numbers is always the angles of their shape according to the number. For example, 1 has one, 2 has two, 3 has three, and so on angles exist, and their first appearance was as follows:

Divide the numbers from 1 to 9 into such pairs that their let the sum be more than twice that of the odd number.

Match all the numbers from zero to zero such that as a result, the sum of their angles should be equal in all of them.

Encyclopedia of numbers

1. Our slogan: 1 person for all, all for 1 person.

2. Multiplying any number by 2 is equivalent to adding it to itself.

3. The grade "3" is not a reward, but a charity. (School proverb)

4. A compass shows 4 directions (which directions are they?)

5. Every year, the cotton grown in our republic lives on the earth

If it is distributed among 2 billion people, the old and the young are the same for everyone from the kilogram (One sidra of clothes is enough for the head).

6. The Earth consists of 6 continents (On which continent do we live?)

7 Measure and cut! (Can you bite the proverbial brain?)

8. Find the puzzle:

This building has 8 doors,

There are 8 rooms behind each door.

If you enter and look around the rooms -

The colors match, one white and one black.

9. Example of a 9-syllable poem:

Vo-diy-lar-ni ya-yov kez-gan-da,

Bir a-jib his bor e-di man-da.

(Hamid Olimjon)

10. To multiply the desired number by 10, it is enough to write one 0 at the end of it

11. All 11 players on the football team are from the 11-meter penalty must be careful.

Three "mixed" tasks
The owl gave the 3 sisters a puzzle to the mouse.
Help them!

1. A number whose sum does not exceed 3 and consists of three different digits

summer.

2. Replace the digits in the numbers you found in such a way that their

the difference when subtracting the smaller one from the larger one (the new one and the previous one) is 33 x Let it be equal to 3.

3. This product is the sum of three numbers when the two numbers are added

two must be 3.

Now, each of these three three-digit numbers is the smallest four-digit number

find how many less than a number?

Can you solve it?

3x33+333:3-33.

x:3-222=111

A sample of training developments in the "AJIB HISOB" circle
Exercise 1

What is the meaning of "Zero"?

1. Arithmetic, mathematics, zero, natural, million, billion, billion, trillion dictionary meanings of terms. Arithmetic - Greek "arithmos" from the word originated. It means the art of number.

2. The term "zero" comes from the Latin word "nullus". Came out and said in Uzbek no, empty means.

3. The term "natural" comes from the Latin word "natural". In Uzbek, it means real or natural.

4. The term "mathematics" is derived from the Greek word "matema" and is Uzbek Science means knowledge. It was introduced by Pythagoras.

5. The term "Million" is derived from the French word "million" and is Uzbek

in the language it means a thousand times a thousand.

6. The term "Millard" comes from the French word "milluard" and in Uzbek, it means a thousand million.

7. The term "millard" was introduced in the 15th century.

8. The term "trillion" was introduced in the 15th century.

Exercise 2
Help the children!

1. Can 20 walnuts be divided among five children in odd numbers?

2. Make the numbers 2, 5 using three 5's.

3. Add and subtract the numbers 123456789 without changing their order place the operations in such a way that the result is 100.

Can be used as a two- or three-digit number as needed.

4. The quotient is 17 times smaller than the divisor. Find the divisor.

5. Find the numbers in place of the asterisks.

6. Given XXII, XXXIV. Arabic numerals DXV, MMI, MCXLVI write in the form of numbers.

7. Out of 9 rings of the same shape, one is lighter. Weighing on a pallet scale is it possible to find a lighter weight without using stones?

8. The sum and product of four positive integers is 8. That's it find the numbers.

In conclusion, mathematics is one of the subjects that every person should know. It is up to the primary school teacher to convey to his pupils how necessary it is. The correct organization of the mathematics club is to arouse interest in mathematics in pupils and to develop this interest. Develop their cognitive assets and mathematical abilities allows development. It is appropriate to organize it taking into account the talent, age and interests of the pupils.

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