

SOME ISSUES OF THE METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING LOGICAL PROBLEMS IN PRIMARY GRADES.

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Annotation. This article discusses some issues of the methodology of teaching logical problems in primary grades. The pedagogical and psychological aspects of the formation of logical thinking skills are studied, and the difficulties encountered by primary school students in solving logical problems are analyzed. The article discusses effective methods of teaching logical problems, methodological approaches and the importance of using didactic materials.

Keywords: logical problems, primary grades, logical thinking, pedagogical methodology, didactic materials, student abilities, solving logical problems, teacher methodology, primary education, development of thinking skills

Logical thinking plays an important role in the intellectual development of children. Teaching logical problems in primary grades is of great importance in forming children's thinking skills, developing their discussion, analysis and solution-finding skills. Logical problems teach children to think independently, solve problems with a systematic approach. At the same time, they increase their interest in mathematics, language and other subjects.

Logical problems for primary school students should be structured in a way that suits their age characteristics and taught by the teacher based on effective methodological approaches. The role of the teacher in this process is not only to teach how to solve problems, but also to develop children's logical thinking, increase their creative abilities and help them express themselves.

Teaching logical problems in primary grades is of great importance in the intellectual development of children. The ability to think logically helps children make the right decisions not only in mathematics, but also in other areas of life. Therefore, it is important to conduct research on improving the methodology of teaching logic problems

in primary schools and increasing its effectiveness. Logic problems are used to develop children's thinking skills, increase their logical and analytical abilities, and also teach them approaches to solving problems. By teaching logic problems in primary schools, children can develop the following skills.

The importance and purpose of logical problems is that logical problems help develop children's thinking skills, teach them a logical and algorithmic approach, and help them develop the skills to analyze problems and find solutions. In primary grades, logical problems play an important role in preparing children for subjects such as mathematics, linguistics, and natural sciences.

Logical problems play an important role in developing children's thinking skills, increasing their logical and critical thinking, and developing problem-solving skills.

Logical problems are problems that encourage children to think and require them to find solutions based on logical laws. For example, simple problems such as: "If there are 3 apples and 2 more apples are added, how many apples will there be in total?" are suitable for primary grades.

The purpose of teaching logical problems is to develop children's thinking skills, develop the skills to analyze problems and find solutions, increase logical and mathematical thinking, and teach children to think independently.

The most convenient way to teach logic problems is through games. Children understand logic problems better through games. For example, number or word games, puzzles, and riddles.

Teaching logic problems in elementary school is an important process for developing children's thinking skills and forming their logical and critical thinking skills. Logic problems encourage children to think, analyze, and find solutions. Below is information about the main methods and techniques for teaching logic problems in elementary school

Teaching logic problems in elementary school is important for developing children's thinking skills and forming their logical and critical thinking skills. Logic problems encourage children to think, analyze, and find solutions. Below are some methods and examples of teaching logic problems in elementary school.

Simple logic problems

Problem: "If each apple weighs 100 grams, how much do 5 apples weigh?"

Solution: $5 \text{ apples} \times 100 \text{ grams} = 500 \text{ grams}$.

In this problem, children learn the concept of multiplication and weight.

Problem: "There are 20 students in a class. 12 of them like math and 8 like English.

The number of students who like both subjects is 5. How many students like only math?"

Solution: Those who like only math: $12 - 5 = 7$.

Helps children understand sets and their intersections.

Sequence Problems

Problem: "Continue the following sequence: 2, 4, 6, 8, ..."

Solution: The sequence continues by adding 2: 10, 12, 14, ...

This problem helps children understand the sequence of numbers.

Imaginary Problems

Problem: "If you have 3 red and 2 blue balloons, how many balloons do you have in total?"

Solution: $3 \text{ red} + 2 \text{ blue} = 5 \text{ balloons}$.

In this problem, children learn the skills of adding numbers and distinguishing colors.

Logic Puzzles

Puzzle: "I am a four-legged chair, but I can walk. Who am I?"

Solution: This is a person (not a chair).

This puzzle increases children's logical thinking and analytical skills.

Teaching logical problems in primary grades plays an important role in developing children's thinking skills. Logical problems form students' thinking operations such as analysis, synthesis, comparison, generalization. This process also allows students to develop their creative approach and develop independent thinking skills.

Various methods can be used to teach logical problems in primary grades. Visual methods - explaining problems through pictures, tables, diagrams. Game methods - studying the topic through various logical games that are interesting for children.

Problem methods - giving students tasks that allow them to think independently. Practical methods - increasing students' interest through problems related to real life.

Developing logical thinking skills in primary school students serves as a foundation for strengthening their future knowledge and skills. By solving logical problems, children develop critical thinking, analysis, and problem-solving skills.

Game methods, visual materials, interactive exercises, and group work are effective in teaching logical problems. These methods arouse children's interest and involve them in the active learning process. Since the level of knowledge and abilities of each student is different, an individual approach to teaching logical problems is important. The teacher should use flexible methods, taking into account the needs of each child. Relating logical problems with examples from everyday life helps students understand their practical significance. This increases their ability to apply knowledge. In order to effectively teach logical problems, the teacher himself must have the ability to think logically and have the skills to use new pedagogical technologies. By improving the methodology of teaching logic problems in primary grades, it is possible to increase the intellectual potential of students and prepare them to solve complex problems in the future. In this process, the teacher's creative approach and the effective use of modern methods are the main factors.

Logic problems in primary grades are very important for developing children's thinking skills, teaching them logical and critical thinking skills. Through these problems, children learn not only mathematics, but also a logical approach to solving life problems.

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