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KIMYODA MUAMMOLI VAZIYAT YARATIB DARS O'TISH TEXNIKASI

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Kimyo ta'lim yo'nalishi, 4-bosqich talabasi

Zamonaviy pedagogik va kasbiy faoliyatni takomillashtirishga qaratilgan tadqiqotlar tahlili va oliy pedagogik ta'lim amaliyotini o'rganish dalolat beradiki, bo'lajak kimyo o'qituvchilarini kreativligini oshirishda hayotiy muammoli vaziyatlardan foydalangan holda o'qituvchilarni kasbiy-pedagogik faoliyatga tayyorlash samaradorligi masalasiga e'tibor tobora ortib bormoqda[1].



1-rasm.

O'rganilayotgan muammoning muhim va dolzarbligi, uning oliy pedagogik ta'lim ehtiyojlari uchun ilmiy-nazariy va amaliy jihatdan etarlicha ishlanmaganligi kimyo o'qitish metodikasi fanini o'qitishda « kimyoda muammoli vaziyat yaratib dars o'tish texnikasi » mavzuning ishlab chiqilishi uchun asos bo'ldi. Tadqiqot maqsadi pedagogika oliy ta'lim muassasalari talabalari, turli ta'lim muassasalari o'qituvchilari uchun ishlab chiqilgan



mazkur mavzuning mazmuni, didaktik metodikasini ishlab chiqish va amaliy sinovdan o'tkazishdan iborat. Biz tadqiqotimizda bo'lajak kimyo o'qituvchilarining pedagogik texnologiyalari, kasbiy-pedagogik faoliyatga tayyorgarligini oshirish, darsni tashkil etishda, didaktik mahoratini va pedagogik taktikasini oshirishda bir qator pedagog olimlarimizning fikrlariga to'xtalib o'tamiz.

Masalan: Oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalariga oid ma'lumotlarni tabiiy hodisalar o'rganish orqali aniqlash mumkin. O'simliklarni o'sishi va rivojlanishi natijasida sodir bo'ladigan kimyoviy jarayonlarni o'rganib chiqamiz. Aynan o'simliklarga rivojlanishi uchun zarur bo'lgan meniral o'g'itlarni o'simliklarning rivojlanishiga ta'siri qanday va bu jarayonlar oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyasi bilan bog'liqlik tomonlarini tahlil qilamiz. Tirik organizmlarda kislorodsiz hayot yo'q. Tabiatda kislorodni o'simliklarning fotosintez jarayoni natijasida hosil bo'lishini birinchi bo'lib D.Pristli aniqlagan edi.



2-rasm. D.Pristli tajribasi.

Insonlar bilan bir qatorda barcha organizmlar o'sish, rivojlanish va ko'payishda metabolik reaksiyalarni amalga oshirish uchun energiyadan foydalanadi. Ammo organizmlar o'zlarining metabolik ehtiyojlari uchun yorug'lik energiyalaridan to'g'ridan to'g'ri foydalana olmaydi. Aksincha, yorug'lik energiyasi birinchi navbatda fotosintez reaksiyalari yordamida kimyoviy energiyaga aylanishi kerak bo'ladi [2].

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR:

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