

INTERACTIVE TEACHING METHODS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

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Abstract

The article discusses the features of using interactive teaching methods in primary school. Their importance for the formation of cognitive activity, the development of communication skills and creative abilities of younger schoolchildren is emphasised. Particular attention is paid to the classification of interactive methods: game technologies, group work, discussion forms, project and research activities. Practical examples of the application of these methods in the classroom are provided, and their impact on the personal development of students is revealed.

Keywords: Interactive methods, primary school, gaming technologies, project activities, group work, personal development.

Introduction

Modern education focuses on a person-centred approach and the active involvement of pupils in learning activities. This is particularly important in the early years of schooling, when children are developing basic cognitive and social skills.

Traditional forms of presenting material are often not effective enough: younger students quickly become tired and lose interest. This creates a need for interactive methods based on the principles of cooperation, dialogue, and active student participation. [1]

Theoretical foundations of interactive learning

The term 'interactivity' comes from the English word 'interaction'. The essence of interactive learning is that the learning process is based on the constant exchange of information between the teacher and students, as well as between the children themselves. [2]

Psychological and pedagogical research (L. S. Vygotsky, V. V. Davydov, D. B. Elkonin, etc.) has shown that learning is most effective when it is carried out collaboratively and based on the active participation of the child. These ideas form the basis of interactive technologies.

The main interactive teaching methods in primary school

1. Game technologies

Play is the main activity of primary school children. Therefore, the use of game forms in teaching ensures the natural involvement of children.

Role-playing games: "Shop", "Journey through the planet of knowledge".

Educational games: 'Find the odd one out,' 'Put the word together.'

Intellectual quests: 'Mathematical treasures,' 'Journey through fairy tales.'

2. Group and pair work

Group activities teach children to interact, listen and respect the opinions of others.

Pair work ('Explain to a friend,' 'Solve the problem together').

Small group work (creating a joint poster, solving a problem).

The 'Aquarium' method — one group demonstrates their work to the class, followed by a discussion.

3. Discussion methods

For younger schoolchildren, the discussion is adapted:

The 'Microphone' method — children take turns speaking on the topic.

'Take a position' — students choose a point of view (e.g., "Agree" / 'Disagree') and explain their choice.

Group discussion of the actions of literary characters.

4. Project work

Projects in primary school are small in scope but important for developing research and creative skills.

Individual projects: "My family", "My favourite character".

Group projects: 'Class Fairy Tale Book,' 'We Explore Nature.'

Short-term projects for holidays ('Autumn Calendar,' 'My School').

5. Research activities

Simple experiments and observations help children discover new knowledge on their own.

Experiments on the surrounding world (observing plant growth).

Experiment: 'What dissolves in water?' [3]

Weather observation and keeping a diary.

Examples of interactive methods

Maths lesson (Year 2): quest game 'Following the numbers' (each correct answer brings the team closer to the solution).

Literature lesson (Year 3): 'Microphone' method for discussing the actions of fairy tale characters.

Social studies lesson (Year 1): mini-project 'My pets' with a presentation of drawings.

Russian language lesson (Year 4): pair work 'Check your neighbour' (exchange notebooks and check each other's exercises). [4]

The importance of interactive methods for younger schoolchildren

The use of interactive technologies allows you to:

- increase interest in learning and cognitive activity;
- develop speech, imagination, critical thinking;
- cultivate skills of cooperation and tolerance;
- form independence and responsibility;
- create an atmosphere of success and trust in the classroom.

Interactive teaching methods in primary school are an important tool for developing children's cognitive motivation and socialisation. They make lessons more vivid and effective, help to unlock the creative potential of the individual, and develop communication skills and teamwork abilities. The teacher's task is to skilfully combine traditional and interactive forms of teaching, creating conditions for the comprehensive development of primary school pupils.

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