



The role of construction in the education of students in technology classes in secondary schools

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ABSTRACT

Construction is derived from Latin and means to bring various objects, parts and elements to a certain state. In construction, students are taught to make various objects from building materials, paper, cardboard, wood and other materials. By its nature, construction by students is often similar to visual and playful activities - this is reflected in the surrounding environment. The things created by students are mainly used in practice.

Keywords:

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Construction activity is a practical activity, a real reality that is predetermined and aimed at some goal. In the process of teaching construction activities, students' intellectual, moral, aesthetic and labor education is further formed, and they begin to develop the ability to analyze surrounding objects, independent thinking, artistic taste, and volitional qualities of the individual (goal-seeking, determination, etc.), all of which prepare children for school.

In general secondary schools, construction materials, constructors, paper, nature, waste materials, etc. are used to teach students construction activities. The type of material determines the type of construction.

Construction materials consist of small and large geometric figures (cubes, cylinders, prisms, etc.). Various small-sized construction

materials are used in the lessons: M.P. Agapov's Content Sets: "Cosmodrome", "Railway Station", etc. There should be a lot of materials during the lesson. It is advisable to choose small toys representing people, animals, plants and transport from building materials, organizing the construction activity.

In secondary schools, students build concrete objects from the surrounding area, that is, a house for a rabbit, cars and bridges for pedestrians. The use of constructions in construction is of great importance and has a great impact on the development of activity. Construction materials are stored in certain cabinets, in an orderly manner.

Constructors. Children use constructors (wooden, plastic, metal and ceramic) outside of classes. Various constructions can be made using these tools. Children make various moving constructions according to drawings using a simple assembly method. The main focus is on developing children's skills in assembling certain parts. This involves the muscles of the children's hands, in which the muscles of the hands are not well developed. The teacher first studies the methodological instructions for assembling the constructor. Under the guidance

of the teacher, building materials and structures are given to children one by one.

During extracurricular activities, students use various constructions: wooden, plastic and metal constructors. Using these constructions, they create devices with more complex parts. Under the guidance of the teacher, children learn new ways of combining and creating various types of constructions based on pictures and drawings. Before offering these works to children, the teacher himself must thoroughly familiarize himself with these constructors and the methodological instructions given to them. The set of building materials and constructors is not given to students all at once, but gradually, sequentially, depending on the students' mastery.

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