

Extra-Class Work In Primary Grades On The Example Of A Mathematics Lesson

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Abstract

This article discusses the role and importance of extracurricular activities in the formation of knowledge, skills and competencies in mathematics among primary school students. The possibilities of increasing students' interest in science through extracurricular activities, teaching them to conduct independent research, as well as developing problem-solving skills within the subject are considered.

Keywords: primary school, extracurricular activities, mathematics lesson, interest, independent research, creative activity.

Introduction: Today, special attention is paid to the formation of students' independent thinking and practical skills in the education system. In particular, in teaching mathematics in primary schools, it is important to develop children's aspirations for in-depth knowledge of the subject, not limited to the lesson process, but through the organization of extracurricular activities. Extracurricular activities serve as an important tool for increasing students' ability to think freely and creatively, and for developing independent research, resourcefulness and mathematical thinking in them. At the same time, they allow you to deepen the concepts that were not sufficiently mastered during the lesson, to consolidate them through additional exercises. Therefore, the issue of the correct and effective organization of extracurricular activities remains relevant today.

Main part: The main goal of organizing extracurricular activities in mathematics in primary grades is to form deep and solid knowledge of the subject among students, to arouse interest, and to encourage creative activity. These forms of activity include mathematical circles, science weeks, competitions, quizzes, intellectual games, and Olympiads.

For example, extracurricular activities such as the "Inventors' Competition" or the "Mathematical Relay Race" serve to consolidate students' knowledge in an interesting way. In such activities, children, along with solving simple examples and problems, work on logical puzzles and mathematical riddles. As a result, their mathematical thinking, speech, and thinking speed develop. At the same time, mutual assistance, competition, and a friendly atmosphere are formed through teamwork.

A common problem in practice is that extracurricular activities are sometimes limited to repeating the topics of the lesson. This leads to their failure to fully fulfill their task of directing students to creative and free thinking. Therefore, it is important to use innovative methods, modern interactive tools, and the introduction of IT technologies in extracurricular activities. For example, organizing online quizzes, quizzes, and interactive tests in mathematics will further increase children's interest.

Also, connecting extracurricular activities with family events - holding math evenings with the participation of parents, family competitions - can help form a positive attitude towards science in students. Such events involve not only the student, but also his family in the educational process.

Purposeful and systematically organized extracurricular activities help the student to express himself, reveal his hidden talents, and develop as a socially active person. In this regard, extracurricular activities within the framework of mathematics serve as an important means of increasing educational effectiveness.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the effective organization of extracurricular activities in mathematics in primary grades serves not only to consolidate students' knowledge, but also to develop their creative and free thinking skills, and to increase their interest in science. In this process, innovative methods, interactive games, the use of modern technologies, and the involvement of parents are of great importance. As a problem, it can be noted that in some cases extracurricular activities are seen only as a means of repeating the lesson. This limits the opportunities for students to develop independent and creative thinking. As a solution, it is proposed to introduce new forms and methods to make extracurricular activities a more interesting, interactive and creative process. At the same time, it is also relevant to increase the methodological capacity of teachers and organize special seminars and trainings for them.

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