



Formation of Media Literacy in Teaching Natural Sciences in Primary Grades

G'aniyeva Gulhayo Islom qizi

Termiz State Pedagogical Institute, Teacher of the "Methodology of Primary Education" department

Abstract: Today, there is a growing need to implement large-scale reforms in the field of improving the teaching of natural sciences on the basis of multimedia tools, international assessment programs and improving the natural and scientific literacy of students in the classroom. In the UN agreement on education, science and culture "Import of materials of educational, spiritual and cultural content", creating broad conditions for the quality of education of learners worldwide, education It is of particular importance to carry out scientific and research work on the introduction of modern innovative technologies into the glue process. In this regard, achieving efficiency and increasing the role and influence of multimedia tools, conceptual study and analysis of existing problems determine the relevance of the topic.

Keywords: "nature", "nature and us", "media education", "methods", "educational technologies", "multimedia tools", "media".

There are some complex concepts in science teaching that cannot be explained in words. These concepts are given different interpretations by different mass media. Choosing the right ones requires sufficient skill from the teacher and the student, as well as the natural knowledge formed about this concept. Here are some examples.

1. <https://kopilkaurokov.ru/nachalniyeKlassic/presentacu/> other celestial bodies in the solar system.

If you go to the Internet through this link, a presentation called "Other celestial bodies in the solar system" will appear. If we go to the part of this presentation where the planet Venus is shown, it is as follows.

The name of the planet in this picture is Mars. This can be seen from the fact that he has 2 satellites around him. We know that Venus has no moons.

2. <https://gramho.com/media/2334615858192492739> if you enter the website through the link, the following media message will appear.

This is a fact, but a person who reads it will have a different, unscientific idea about the planet Jupiter. In fact, according to today's scientific data, the lower layer of Jupiter's atmosphere consists of frozen crystals of water at a temperature of 910 C, and these crystals fall towards the surface of Jupiter. Carbon must be present for diamond to form. Jupiter is composed of 90% hydrogen, 9% helium, 1% methane, ammonia and other gases. So the fact about the diamond showers on Jupiter has no scientific basis. In the video material on the nature of Jupiter in the electronic study guide "Natural Science" of class IV, it was briefly touched upon.

There are many other such misconceptions. It should be noted that journalists are not astronomers or naturalists, so they can make such mistakes. Currently, there is not much information about natural sciences in the Uzbek language on the Internet, but it is possible that

the number of such information will increase significantly in the coming years. Therefore, it would be appropriate if such works were carried out using scientifically based information.

Some complex concepts in teaching the 3rd grade Science textbook:

The musculoskeletal system is made up of the skeleton and muscles. The skeleton acts as a support for the human body, and the muscles help to move.

Respiratory system - when a person breathes, it absorbs oxygen and releases carbon dioxide. The respiratory system includes the nasal cavity, larynx, trachea, bronchi, and lungs.

The circulatory system includes the heart and blood vessels. The heart ensures the movement of blood through the arteries and veins. Oxygen and digested nutrients are absorbed into the blood and delivered to all organs.

Immunity is the body's ability to protect itself from bacteria, viruses and toxic substances.

An epidemic is a widespread spread of infectious diseases in an area.

A pandemic is a widespread spread of infectious diseases in several areas.

The sea is a special edge of the ocean adjacent to the land.

Scale - Scale (German: Maßstab, map - measure and stab - stick), scale - the ratio of the length between points on a drawing, plan, aerial photograph or map to the length of distances in place.

A nature reserve is a state-protected area where flora and fauna, various natural monuments are strictly protected. It is prohibited to conduct economic activities.

A national park is an area where plants, animals, and various natural monuments are protected by the state, and a certain part of which is allowed for vacationers and tourists to enter.

Stone is a hard, durable and relatively heavy rock. It is difficult to destroy it.

Soil is the top layer of the earth's surface. It changes under the influence of water and wind.

Sand is a dry, fine-grained rock that absorbs water quickly. Sand changes rapidly under the influence of wind.

Mineral resources - underground and surface natural resources such as marble, coal, gold, diamonds, silver, natural gas, oil.

A mine is a place where one or more minerals are collected.

A meteorological station is an institution that conducts continuous meteorological observations for the purpose of studying the weather and scientific research of the atmosphere. Special equipment will be placed on it.

Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun. It is slightly larger than the Moon. Mercury has almost no atmosphere.

Venus is the second planet from the Sun. It is slightly smaller than the Earth, surrounded by a thick and dense atmosphere. It looks like a bright star to Earth. That is why our people call Venus "Venus star".

Earth is the third planet from the Sun. It differs from other planets in the presence of life.

Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun. It is almost twice the size of Earth. Strong storms often occur on Mars.

Jupiter is the largest of the planets. It is almost 12 times larger than Earth. Because it is so far from the Sun, the temperature on Jupiter's surface is as cold as 145°C.

Saturn is a planet with a huge ring around it. It is second in size after Jupiter. It also receives less heat from the Sun, so its surface is very cold.

Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun. Its mass is 14 times heavier than the mass of the Earth.

Neptune is the farthest planet from the Sun. It is being studied.

The earth's crust is the uppermost, thin and hard shell of the earth. It is composed of various rocks.

The mantle is the thickest shell between the earth's crust and the core. Some parts of the mantle are assumed to be liquid, while the other parts are solid.

The core is the innermost shell of the earth. It is surrounded by the mantle on all sides. The temperature in the core is very high.

Meteor - Both the word "meteor" and "meteorite" have the same Greek meaning - "suspended in the air" or "raised into the air". Some people think that these words are synonymous, but this is not true. A meteor does not mean a space body that has fallen to the earth, but the ignition of small meteoroids in the atmosphere, that is, the phenomenon itself.

Asteroid - The term "asteroid" from the ancient Greek language means "like stars", after 2006 it became popular and replaced the concept of "dwarf planet".

Comet - the name comes from the ancient Greek word "young", "sparkling". Like asteroids, comets also orbit the Sun, but they have the shape of a tightly elongated cone. Another difference from an asteroid is that a comet forms a head-like cloud (of dust and gas) and a tail (also of dust and gas) as it approaches the Sun.

A comet is a comet that has a nucleus, a head, and a tail. The brightest part of the comet is its head. The star nebula in the center of the comet is its nucleus. The core consists of frozen gases and solids. These bodies are very small compared to other celestial bodies.

Distance is the length between two objects. The distance is measured using a ruler. Millimeter, centimeter, decimeter, meter and kilometer are the units of measurement of distance. The position of an object means the location of this object.

Mass is a measure of the weight of an object.

It is advisable for the teacher to organize the lesson process using multimedia and media education tools to explain the above-mentioned concepts to the students and create imagination in them.

LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Norbo'taev X.B. Boshlang'ich sinf tabiatshunoslik darslarida innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish metodikasi // Zamonaviy ta'lim. – Toshkent, 2016. - № 6. – S. 34 – 39.
2. Narbayev A.B. Mediatexnologiya vositalaridan foydalanish astronomiya o'qitishda samaradorlikni oshirishning muhim omili. //O'zMU xabarлари. -Toshkent, 2018. -B. 268-272.
3. Norbo'taev X., Eshquvvatov Sh. Boshlang'ich sinflarda didaktik o'yinli ta'lim texnologiyalaridan foydalanish samaradorligi // Zamonaviy ta'lim. – Toshkent, 2015. - № 6. – B. 67 – 68.
4. Rayhon Beruniy. Tarayhalar (Javohiro't kitobidan) -T.: Meros,1991. -47
5. Bahromov A.D., Sharipov Sh., Nabieva M. Tabiatshunoslik. Umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarining 3–sinfi uchun darslik. –T.; Cho'lpon, 2019 y.-126 b.
6. Бекетова О.А. Инновация в образовании: понятие и сущность // Теория и практика образования в современном мире: материалы Междунар. науч. конф. Июль. 2014 г. – Санкт-Петербург, 2014. – СПб.: Сатис, 2014. – С. 1 – 2.
7. Sharipova D., Xodieva D.P., Shirinov M.K. Tabiatshunoslik va uni o'qitish metodikasi – T.: Barkamol fayz mediya, 2018. – 453 b.
8. Электронный ресурс: <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki>

9. Электронный ресурс [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Вентцель, Константин Николаевич](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Вентцель,_Константин_Николаевич)
10. Электронный ресурс <https://cyberleninka.ru/.../zankova-novye-vozmozhnosti-na-primeremuzy>.