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## METHODICAL SYSTEM OF FORMATION OF STEAM COMPENSATION IN THE TEACHING OF NATURAL SCIENCES IN THE PRIMARY CLASS

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### Annotation

This article covers the methodical system of forming STEAM compensations in the teaching of primary school natural sciences, the methods that help students to practice the realization of personal opportunities. Through the project activities organized in the natural sciences, recommendations were made on how students should use their natural-scientific knowledge to gain access to scientific research and acquire real-life skills.

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It is known to us that on the basis of the modernization of newly developed ideas, concepts, technologies, it is possible to achieve an increase in the professional skills of each teacher. In every qualified pedagogical education environment, on the basis of creating a model of individual-oriented development, students develop the skills to optimize daily routine work. The achievement of the formation of STEAM compensation, especially in primary school students, is one of the pressing issues of today. When we look at the modern world, all developed countries tend to direct educators in the country from the pre-school period to research in order to formulate the above compensations. At the same time, our new textbooks, which are being developed in our country on the basis of national programs and foreign educational standards, are aimed at project activities aimed at the formation of exactly such skills. The project work, which is given in the textbooks of natural sciences, provides practical assistance to the realization of students' personal opportunities. Therefore, it is necessary to monitor the work of the participants in the project activities, to pay serious attention to the results of the project and to analyze the results, to stimulate their activities, to take responsibility from each teacher. Through the project activities organized in the natural sciences, students will try to use natural-scientific knowledge to gain access to scientific research and acquire real-life skills. Understanding, observing and developing conclusions based on experiments, as well as making appropriate decisions, based on their own experience-the world around them and the changes that are included in it-determines the functional literacy of Primary School students. As one of the components of functional literacy skills, it was understood that students could make creative projects about their own surroundings and make decisions that could solve existing problems.

It is important to clarify the capabilities of functional literacy and the national-regional component in the formation of natural-scientific literacy of each pedagogical student engaged in the process of primary education. In order to enhance the ecological culture of students, it is desirable to regularly

enrich the content of Natural Sciences with national traditions; through STEAM projects, it is desirable to provide an understanding of the various natural phenomena that students face in their daily lives and engage in regional research projects. While the primary school age (7-11 years) is considered the most important period of a child's life, in the du period, students are considered a creative person who lives in a world of emotions, images, experiences interested in something new and non-standard. Colorful impressions about the environment, visual fantasy, improvisation, tireless interest in directing them to creative activity. Acquaintance with the world of nature from the time of primary school not only contributes to scientific knowledge about the environment, but also provides the basis for the formation of a special interest in Natural Sciences, the desire to learn the essence of everything on its side.

Psychologists believe that the formation of a natural-scientific worldview during the primary school period will prepare students for their proper relationship with the surrounding nature; will bring into the body of motivations and behaviors aimed at being sensitive, surprise-feeling, interest, emotional and positive attitude towards the world of nature and its objects; non-standard educational and extracurricular situations created the possibility of increasing students' willingness and interest in acquiring knowledge about nature, self-awareness as a carrier of environmental culture, "internal" behavior and the realization of their knowledge in various forms.

Primary class natural sciences tries to form friendly emotional relations with each other, to perceive information, to create optimal conditions taking into account the possibilities of children, through words, pictures, illustrations, developing games in the classroom and extracurricular activities.

Today, in the organization of extracurricular work in primary schools, it is desirable to establish the activities of small sections of the "center of Primary ecology and biologists" on the Natural Sciences of STEAM mugs. The organization of "small defenders of Nature", "young ecotourists" in the composition of the author's programs STEAM gangs in the natural-scientific direction, creates an opportunity for students to form a natural-scientific worldview. These programs have a natural-scientific direction, consist in familiarizing primary school students with the nature of the country and the region, studying the basics of environmental literacy, forming a positive attitude towards nature, developing creative abilities and cognitive interest. Training on the program is carried out in various forms: classes in the form of trips, various games, evenings devoted to ecology, intellectual competitions, excursions throughout the territory, meetings with eco-protected subjects of the country (botanical garden, reserve, nature reserves), nature conservation excursions, crafts, carpentry, workshops and masters of artistic images, evenings of demonstration of creative work, master-classes on working with natural material, paper and, the use of natural materials and visual aids, photomaterials, forms of work on the preparation of drawings also contribute to increasing the effectiveness of training. Natural Sciences games such as practical assignments in lessons, creative work forms, puzzles, competitions of cheerful and clever, oral games, table games, game lotto, working with maps allow to strengthen the memory of each student, as well as to expand his creative abilities, to study the world of nature more closely.

There are the following non-traditional forms of training on the program "small defenders of nature": an excursion tour, a didactic game, a role-playing game, a trip to the world of travel, a round table (exchange of views on ecology subjects), an ecological reading, a master class, a manual competition, excursions, ecological and biological monitoring of animals and plants, etc.

In the formation of a positive attitude of students to nature, the program "small defenders of nature" enriches their life experiences and teaches them to be attentive to them. At the same time, such trainings stimulate the educational activity of students in natural sciences, expand knowledge about the plant and animal world of the country and the region, bring up a sense of love and support for nature, positive qualities, the ability to communicate and the desire to change the world for the better.

- environment monitoring;
- recording in the Journal of participants;

- pedagogical analysis of the results of the research, activities in the class, participation didactic games, competitions, telecompetention, presentations of works;
- maintaining the ecoplatform of "small defenders of nature";
- participation in environmental competitions;
- pedagogical monitoring and analysis of practical activities.

Presentation and demonstration of educational results is carried out in the following form: open classes, artistic works of art, a collection of pictures, preparation and protection of lectures on the theme of nature, participation in promotions, competitions (diplomas, gratitude, certificates for participation), festive events, environmental and biological centers and schools.

The additional general program "young ecotourists" is aimed at practical activities of students in the natural and scientific direction, aimed at deepening ecological knowledge, forming a positive attitude to their surroundings, living environment, being responsible for the national heritage and cultural values left by ancestors. Artistic and aesthetic, environmental approaches that allow to illuminate the problems of pollution of the environment reflect the most basic characteristics of the program aimed at shaping the natural scientific literacy of students. Environmental knowledge, environmental culture helps humanity develop aesthetic, emotional and moral relations with respect to nature and nurture love for nature. It is desirable to make a presentation of creative works under the motto "do it with your own hands" and engage in practical activities through creative projects, in order to minimize the impact of humanity on the environment, causing the greatest harm, do not throw out waste products and make from them various items. At the same time, it is important to inform the readers that the organization of such a practical manual labor work is more important to take the existing environmental problems in the future than before, to understand the importance of human efforts in the partial solution of their solutions, to develop practical skills in the careful management of nature is an effort. It is known to us that during the primary school period, the creation of creative work samples based on manual labor from waste materials is an interesting occupation. In the lessons of technology, each student is taught to "learn to do new things with our own hands and find non-standard solutions, "with the exclamation of" repair of old things around the environment, city, house or courtyard, and to ensure the beauty of their territory with new quality things, their activity in the work implies the creation of a special development environment.

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