THE ROLE OF PRACTICAL ACTIVITY IN COGNITIVE LEARNING

Samyayev Anvar Kadirovich
Regional Center for Retraining and Advanced Training of
Public Education Workers of the Samarkand region

J. A. Qodirov
Teacher Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, IV year student

Annotation:
This article describes the reforms of public education, traditional and non-traditional teaching and the role of cognitive training in logical thinking.

Keywords: Reforms, traditional learning, non-traditional learning, cognitive learning, interactive methods, logical thinking, saturated air, unsaturated air.

Much attention is paid to the modernization of the educational sphere, improving the efficiency of the use of modern pedagogical and information and communication technologies in the educational process, improving the professional skills of teachers, their knowledge, skills and abilities. Teaching subjects using interactive methods, textbooks, textbooks, electronic resources, monographs, foreign literature and information from the Internet remains in demand to this day. Traditional teaching methods have long been used in education. This method of passing lessons has ceased to be effective today. Therefore, today in education, along with traditional methods of conducting lessons, modern methods of conducting lessons are widely used. The main requirement of today is aimed at teaching students logical thinking through cognitive training. Logical thinking in the context of natural sciences in students is not formed without laboratory and practical classes. In geography lessons, the role of practical exercises in teaching students logical thinking is great. Below we have given examples of practical exercises in geography related to the topic "water vapor in the air".

WATER VAPOR IN THE AIR

The amount of water vapor present in the air is called the humidity of the air. The air constantly retains a certain amount of moisture. How much water vapor the air retains depends on its temperature (see Table 1). The higher the air temperature, the less water vapor it retains, the lower the temperature. Air humidity is classified by relative and absolute humidity. Air is divided into saturated and unsaturated air depending on the amount of water contained in it.Air is called unsaturated air if it can accommodate the excess water vapor from the water vapor present in it, and unsaturated air if it cannot accommodate it. When the air is saturated, precipitation falls . If on the contrary, that is, unsaturated, precipitation does not fall out . Sometimes, when the sky is covered with a black cloud, we expect heavy rain, but there will be no precipitation . The reason is that the air becomes unsaturated. Sometimes it rains from a tiny cloud in the sky, which we do not expect . The reason is that the air becomes saturated. Table 1

Water vapor in the air at different temperatures

Temperature, t °	**1metr ³ available water vapor in air**
-20 °C	1 gram
0° C	5 gram
+10° C	9 gram
+20° C	17 gram
+30° C	30 gram
+40° C	56 gram

As can be seen from the table, the higher the air temperature, the more water vapor is able to hold in itself. Let's break down the examples using the above information:

Example 1: how many percent is the relative humidity of the air, if the air temperature is +200C, and the water vapor in 1 m3 of air is 10 g?

task solution:

17 gr m^3–––––––––100 %

10 gr m^3–––––––––X %

$X=\frac{10\times100}{17}\approx 59$ %

Answer: at an air temperature of +200 c, the water vapor in 1 m3 of air is 10 g, the relative humidity of the air is ≈ 59 %.

Ex 2. Determine the amount of water vapor present in 1m3 of air at a relative humidity of 70%, a temperature of +100 c?

task solution:

9 gr/m^3–––––––––100 %

X gr/m^3–––––––––70 %

$X=\frac{9\times70}{100}=6{,}3 gr/m^3\approx 6$ gr/m^3

Answer: at a relative humidity of 70 %, the temperature of +100 C, the amount of water vapor present in 1 m^3 of air will be 6.3 g / ≈ 6m^3 per g m^3**.**

In the examples above, students will learn about precipitation, its formation, depending on the nature around us and the signs in it.

Author's surname name (full)	Samyayev Anvar Qadirovich, Qodirov Jahongir Anvar o'gli
Branch name	Cognitive learning: features, process, and practice
The theme of the article	The role of practical exercises in cognitive activity
Workplace	Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages
Position, academic degree, title	IV year student
Phone (with code)	+998 93 350 61 33
E-mail	Jahongir6133@gmail.com