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FORMATION OF STUDENTS ' INTERESTS IN THE STUDY OF SCIENCE, KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS IN TEACHING PHYSICS

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ANNOTATION

Improving the quality and result in the field of education through the organization of physical science on the basis of Information, modern technalogies and demonstration experiments. Raising interest in science in students. To grow more and more mature specialists working in the field of Science and technology. To generate knowledge and skills ,skills in students by showing their theoretical knowledge on the basis of information technologies and demonstration experiments.

Keywords: Physics, interest, vertual laboratories, animations, electronic textbooks, demonstration experiments, creative assignments

To study physics, the teacher must know the conditions that allow students to educate and develop interest in science. Curiosity and Reading are considered one of the most important factors to know the novelty. Under the influence of this, activity in relation to science increases, memory becomes more active, imagination and acceptance increase, and concentration of attention, accumulation of thought grows.

Creatively working teachers apply different techniques in order to develop students ' interest in learning. Of great interest to students is the use of well-prepared demonstration experiments and the organization of independent experimentation, home experiments and observations, the solution of issues indicating the practical application of theoretical knowledge obtained in the lesson.

For example, readers are interested in issues that look like this:

1.How to determine the mass of a wooden bursok using only a water menzurka?

2. How to determine the volume of a body only with scale stones and a container with water?

- The following can be cited as the main factors of students ' interest in the knowledge of scientific knowledge of physical science and the development of research skills:
- statement of educational material in a scientific and rigorous system;
- to create a problem situation in the lesson and involve students in solving the problem posed;
- execution of tasks of a creative nature given to the student by the teacher in the lesson;
- creating conditions for students to tell their classmates what they learned from popular science literature about the issues they are interested in;
- that readers find answers to their questions by reading literature, seeing akhbarot technalogies, GIFs, movies and telefilms, and independently observing the phenomena of nature, technology.

To instill a deep and strong interest in physical science, it is necessary to apply methods that activate students ' thinking skills and attention, help to understand the importance of knowledge in the conditions of scientific and technical revolution.

Educating students ' interest in science helps them solve many technical issues. The main source of awakening students ' interest in physics is the teacher's activities in the lesson, his personal quality and the ability to organize cognitive activities of students. Along with the provision of scientific knowledge to students, it is necessary to arm them with skills and qualifications of a practical nature. To form the skill of performing this or that action, the student himself must first analyze that action and clearly imagine what elements he will find. After determining the elements of the execution of the action, an exercise is performed on the formation of the sequence of its execution, and then the skill of performing simple actions.

In the work to be done, complex tasks (actions) are mainly performed, specially selected. Having identified the structural elements of scientific knowledge, the general requirements for the assimilation of each of them are studied, which are recorded on a poster or card according to a plan. Readers follow the steps according to this plan. For instance; the phenomenon study plan is roughly as follows:

1. Identification of external signs by which a phenomenon can be distinguished from other similar phenomena.
2.Determination of the conditions under which an event occurs.
3.Observation of the phenomenon in the conditions of the labaratorium (if it can be performed).
4.To study the connection of a phenomenon with other phenomena.
5.The nature of the phenomenon and its occurrence on the basis of modern scientific theories explanation of the mechanism of division.
6.Determination of the quantitative description of the phenomenon, the physical quantities that represent it, as well as the connections between them.
7. Acquaintance with the practical applications of the phenomenon.
8. To describe the conditions under which the phenomenon is carried out at home and in nature (if it is possible) and observation.
9. Acquaintance with the harmful aspects of the phenomenon and ways to prevent it.

This plan is general for the study of all phenomena.

The generalized activity in performing physical experiments is as follows:

1. Determining the purpose of the experiment.
2. Definition of a problem that can be solved on the basis of experience.
3. Determination of the conditions necessary for the salvation of experience .
4. To think with what means these conditions can be created and what tools, materials are needed for it.
5. Checking that the desktop has all the tools necessary to carry out the experiment. Independently topping up the tools necessary for home experiments.
6. Experiment Assembly of the device.
7. Come up with the procedure for performing the experiment, determine what measurements need to be performed and its sequence.
8.Determination of the most rational way of writing the result of the observed phenomenon and measurements.
9.Take measurements and record the results obtained in the selected way.
10. Calculation of measurement results in a mathematical way and definition of conclusions.

The general criteria for skill are as follows.

1.Rationality of the sequence of actions.

2.Completeness of the actions to be performed.
3.Full understanding of the action.
4.Generalization of skill
An important role in the formation of cognitive and practical skills, in which the subjects of study are common to the cycle, is played by the inter-subject link.
In conclusion, it can be said that in the process of each lesson there is an opportunity to display the necessary information to students in a short time. This serves as an important factor in increasing the effectiveness of training. In the process of education, it becomes even more the reason for the increase in material and technical efficiency in teaching physics. In the minds of students there is an interest in science. By seeing the theoretical knowledge that students receive with their eyes, they will be able to contribute to the strength of the knowledge they acquire. When the interest of students in physics increases, chooses this area, and more people are engaged in the path of this sphere, science and technology develop and improve in us, like developed countries. Factory factories will start even more. The population is provided with work, the number of poverty, unemployment is reduced. Our compatriots from distant lands return to their homeland and live in front of their family and children. The country will develop even more.

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