

USE OF "GAMING TECHNOLOGY" IN TEACHING THE SCIENCE OF LIFE ACTIVITY SAFETY

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Abstract: *This article is devoted to the use of interactive methods with "Game technology" in the process of teaching the subject of life safety, how to organize workplaces for computer workers and what harmful and dangerous factors affect working employees and how to protect them based on home technology. illuminated.*

Key words: *Home technology, educational system, risk factors, jobs, creative thinking, technological approach to teaching, teamwork, venn diagram*

Interactive methods mean methods that activate learners and encourage them to think independently, with the learner at the center of the educational process. When these methods are used, the teacher encourages active participation of the learner. The learner is involved throughout the process.

The concept of interactive is expressed in English as "interact" ("interactive" in Russian), and from the dictionary point of view, it means "inter" - mutual, "act" - to act.

Interactive education is education based on the organization of interaction of students on the way to acquire knowledge, skills, competences and certain moral qualities.

Every specialist working in the field of education knows well that traditional education is also based on conversation (dialogue) and this conversation is organized in the following forms of interaction:

- A teacher is a learner
- Interview participants in traditional education
- A teacher is a learner.

According to the studies of American psychologists R. Karnikau and F. McElroy, the natural physiological and psychological capabilities of a person allow to preserve acquired knowledge in different ways.

That is, a person:

- ☒ 10% when he reads the source himself;
- ☒ 20% when he heard the information;
- ☒ 30% when he saw the incident, event or process;

☒ 50% when seeing the incident, incident or process and hearing information about them;

☒ 80% when he transmits information (information) himself (when he speaks, when he demonstrates his knowledge); ☒

☒ when he applies the acquired knowledge (information, information) to his activities, he has the ability to remember 90% of the information.

Educational activities based on interactive methods are usually organized in the following forms:

1. individual;
2. couple;
3. group;
4. work with a team.

Pedagogical innovations are manifested in technological approach to teaching, interactive models of teaching, test science, person-oriented education, distance learning, acmeology and other forms. Pedagogical innovation forms of teaching ensure a significant increase in the quality and result of the pedagogical process compared to the previous one.

Independently of the pedagogical technologies created by the developed countries, the spread of the knowledge acquired as a result of the use of educational institutions in the educational processes of our republic is significantly reduced, and educational results that meet the requirements of the international educational standard are achieved. Wide use of "Brainstorming", information gathering and spread-sinkvein clusters, text "insert" and "zig-zag" interactive methods, recognized in world pedagogy, serve to develop students' independent thinking skills.

It is important to use home technologies in teaching. The practical importance of using this method of teaching is that, based on the fact that the student can gain up to 30% of knowledge through reading, in the game method of explanation, equal to the opportunity to see them in the form of a game, mastering in this lesson, which is of great interest to many, increases to 70%, that is, the mastering of a new topic by the student .

Regarding the process of working with a computer, firstly, it is adapted to the organization of workplaces in computer rooms, and secondly, in the direction of eliminating the influencing factors in working with a computer, together with the organization of games that reflect them, the role of the main labor protection in the performance of these works, injuries and injuries of operators and programmers as well as the rules of safety equipment against occupational diseases, the creation of opportunities for increasing work productivity through the introduction of the concepts of setting measures to create comfortable working conditions for operators and programmers.

The game is organized as follows, with one student participating in the organization of workplaces in computer rooms, one in the role of operator and programmer, one in each influencing factor.

Regarding the organization of workplaces in computer rooms:

1) Saying that the student is a computer, he turns to the operator and the programmer, saying what jobs should be organized for the people who worked with me. The operator immediately stated the following points about this, according to the sanitary rules and norms of the organization of workplaces, the area should not be less than 6.0 m² per person, the volume should not be less than 20.0 m³, the height of the work table should be kept in the range of 580-760 mm, the most convenient working size of the table top is 1600x900 mm. It says that the working chair can be raised-turned, seated and reclining in height, the height of the sitting surface should be kept in the range of 400-500mm, the width should not be less than 400mm, and the depth should not be less than 380mm.

2) In this case, the student also says that it is a computer and tells what harmful and dangerous factors affect the working employees and how to protect them. It was discussed about the electromagnetic field, ionization of air, chemical factor, azone, dust of thinner paint from laser printers, noise created when working on mechanical and electrical devices, risk of electric shock, strain of vision analyzer.

3). The operator responds as the reader chooses. The most comfortable working and resting conditions of computer workers are determined taking into account the level of nervous and mental tension of their work, the dynamics of the functional state of various systems of the body, work capacity, and the order of fixed working hours and breaks.

The main break is the lunch time, taking into account the special nature of the work of computer equipment workers, additional two-four micro-breaks of 10-15 minutes each, two breaks in a 6-hour working day and 3 in a 12-hour working day - 4 breaks are necessary, when lunch is 3 hours after working hours in a 6-hour work shift, additional regular breaks must be given 1.5-2 hours after the start of work and 1.5-2 hours before the end. says that it is necessary to distribute according to the norm and according to the nature of work.

The main importance of business games is that the answers given by operators and programmers are listened to by all students and analyzed together with the teacher when all the answers are finished. An opportunity will be created to fill in the concepts left unsaid during the analysis of the given answers. At the end of the "Playful technology" lesson, an understanding of the regulation of the microclimatic conditions of industrial sanitation of labor protection will be given.

The favorable aspects of the organization of lessons with "gaming technology" are determined by the teacher, following the evaluation criteria of students' knowledge of labor protection based on their answers, comparing the evaluated students with other

teaching methods. These types of lessons can be adapted to several other repair and maintenance workshops. For example, through the game "Koptok", a paper ball is thrown upside down by the teacher to the students. The student who receives this ball can be asked questions about labor protection, and the student's activity in the lesson can be increased. If the answers to the given questions are incomplete, this student throws the ball, and the student who caught this ball adds and completes the answer.

By using the new pedagogical technology "Game technology" teaching method, I found that this method can be used in all subjects by increasing students' activity in the lesson, testing their knowledge during the lesson, and increasing the level of assessment.

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