



TEACHING PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TO ACNE

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Anotation

This article provides an idea of the importance of teaching the art of acne in primary school students, the methodology of teaching acne, as well as the hygiene of acne.

Keywords: beautiful writing, hand movement, syllable, word

Teaching beautiful writing includes rules that shape writing skills along with general didactic rules. General didactic rules, reproducibility exhibitionism age and taking into account specific features, intelligibility, mindfulness are very important in the implementation of the rules of behavior. Especially the principle of exhibitionism plays an important role in instilling beautiful writing skills. Each reader should understand and write this or that letter, know well the connection of letters, the ratio of small and head harfs to each other, height, slope, the rules for catching an autorochka and sitting correctly. It is necessary that the knowledge and skills acquired during the period of learning for writing remain a constant rule for students.

The very first rule when growing beautiful writing skills is hygienic requirements and the rules of writing, taught to correctly maintain the slope of writing, and then plotting the distance between the letter and letter elements. These rules will be improved later in the lessons of husnihat, which will be held in the second grade. These rules can be kept in mind by readers. Each writing exercise should be carried out easily understandable based on a specific goal. To do this, it is necessary to use different methods of teaching beautiful writing. In order not to forget about beautiful typewriters, it is very important to systematically repeat. In the formation of children's writing skills, their age and distinctive features: the speed of movement of the finger and hand muscles, which should be taken at the expense of the performance of the nerve muscles by the central nervous system. Especially since the writing process for six-year-olds is very difficult. During this period, their physical growth should definitely be taken into account.

Six-year-old children, without interrupting the movement of the hand, are able to write harfs of certain letter elements, and later words with simple elements. During this period, it is impossible to demand from them to write letters in the form of an oblong circle with some difficult element, without interrupting the movement of the hand. It is taught throughout the year by gradually practicing hard-to-write letters and words.



From the second grade, children are taught to write letters, syllables and words consisting of harfs in the form of an oblong circle, without interrupting the movement of the hand. In beautiful writing lessons, the exercise on the shape of the letters is carried out from simple to complex, since all scarves in the alphabet are divided into gruppas depending on the form of writing. When teaching children to beautiful writing, the teacher is obliged to take into account their peculiarities as well. It is necessary for the teacher to monitor how each teacher passes, how he catches the pen, the state of keeping a notebook, how he writes harfs slowly or quickly. Observing these opportunities in students, the teacher correctly organizes beautiful writing lessons, does not grynal in providing individual assistance to some students, and is also able to give the parents the right guidance. The formation of a beautiful writing Malka is only the beginning of ofch gradesemas. Perhaps it will be continued even in high siphons. To teach beautiful writing, children are required to perform the following tasks from the day they step into school:

1. Sitting straight at the table at the time of writing
2. Correct use of the autofocus
3. Correct use of the notebook
4. Familiarization with the form of written and printed letters.
5. Teaching to compose a syllable, word and sentence using letters in written form.

After the formation of the qualifications indicated above, they are strengthened to the classes of acne. To form the skills of husnikhat, the first thing is taught is to correctly describe the shape of the letters, write on the same slope (65%), correctly connect letters in words, correctly place words in rows. During the alternation of notebook lines one after another, it is very important to teach how to correctly write the slope of letters and the ratio of small and capital letters, keeping the distance between them correctly. It is also necessary to work on the prevention and correction of certain typical mistakes that students make when teaching students to write certain Gruppa-related hrafts in husnikhat classes. With an increase in the speed of writing, it is necessary to re-practice some of the similar letters when they are faced with writing points that distort their shape.

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