

**Matematika darslarida
o`quvchilarning og`zaki
hisoblash qobiliyatlarini
shakllantirish**

- Umumiy o`rta ta'limning davlat ta'lim standarti o`quvchilar umumta'lim tayyorgarligiga, saviyasiga qo`yiladigan majburiy minimal darajani belgilab beradi.

Har bir sinf yakunida o`quvchilar egallashi kerak bo`lgan bilim, ko`nikma va malakalar ta'lim predmetlari bo`yicha ishlab chiqilgan o`quv dasturlarida o`z aksini topgan.

Shunday ekan, o`quvchilarimiz bu bilim, ko`nikma, malakalarni to`liq o`zlashtirishga tayyormi?

Bir necha yillik pedagogik tajribam davomida ko`plab muammolarga duch kelib, bu vaziyatlardan chiqish yo`llarini izlab topishga harakat qilib kelmoqdaman. Buning natijasi o`laroq, darslarda ijobiy yordam bergan ba'zi usullarni sizlar bilan o`rtoqlashmoqchiman.

- Mahoratli o`qituvchi eng avval o`quvchilarning diqqatini mashg'ulotlarga jalb eta oladi. Diqqat bilan olingan bilim o`quvchining fikrlash doirasini kengaytiribgina qolmay, og'zaki nutqini o`stirishga, tasavvur tushunchalarini uyg'unlashtirishga yordam beradi.

Matematikadan o`quvchilarning og'zaki hisoblash ko'nikmalarini o`stirishda dastlabki qadam matematik o`n minutliklardir.

O`n minutliklar ichida shunday masala, misol, o`yinlar tanlash kerakki, ular hajm jihatidan kichik bo`lsin, lekin o`quvchilarning faolligini oshirsin, o`quvchilarning kelajakda umumiy bilish faoliyatlarini hamda og'zaki hisoblash ko'nikmasini shakllantirishda yo`naltiruvchi vosita bo`lib qolsin.

O`yin turlari sinflarga mos holda tanlansa, o`rganilgan usullar tufayli o`quvchilarning hozirjavobligi oshadi.

- Dars-ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonining eng nozik nuqtasi, poydevoridir. Ta'lim sohasidagi o'zgarishlar tufayli darsning shakli va mazmuni, ta'sirchanligi, samaradorligi, baholash mezonlari ham o'zgardi. Bugungi kun o'qituvchisi yangilikka intiluvchan, uni to'g'ri qabul qilib o'z o'quvchilariga yuksak darajada yetkaza olishi zarurdir. Usullarda o'z o'rnida foydalanish, yangi bilimni o'quvchilarga yetkaza bilish o'qituvchidan ko'p izlanishni talab qiladi.

Zamonaviy o'qituvchi avvalo, bolalarni, kasbini mehr bilan sevishi, doimo o'qib-o'rganishi, ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanishi kerak.

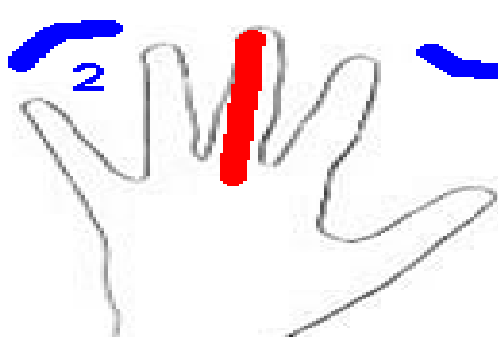
Barmoqlar yordamida 9 ga ko'paytirish

$$4 \times 9 = 36$$

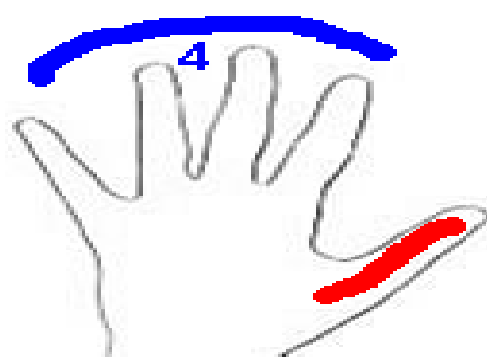




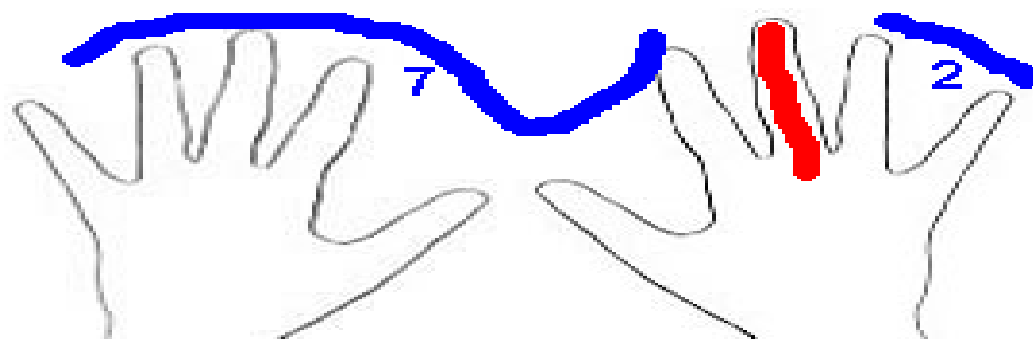
$$9 \times 2 = 18$$



$$9 \times 3 = 27$$

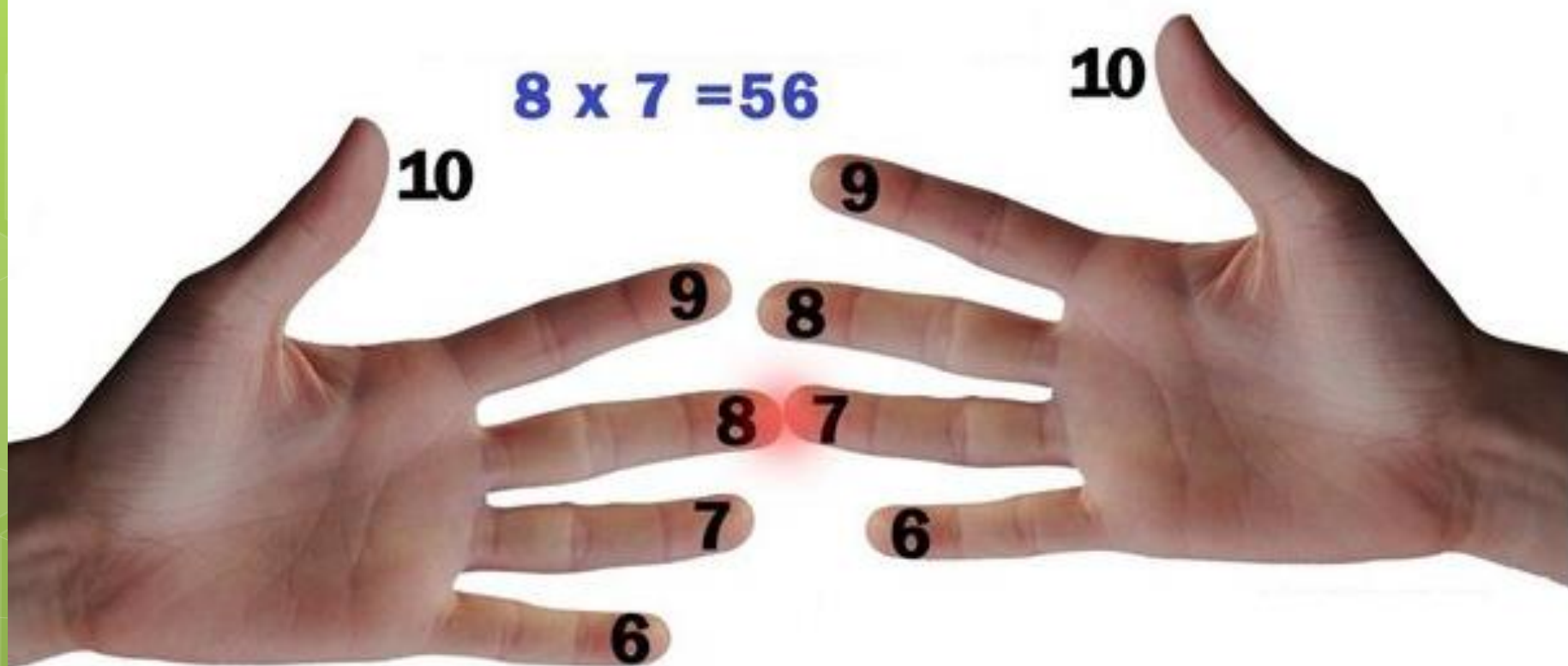


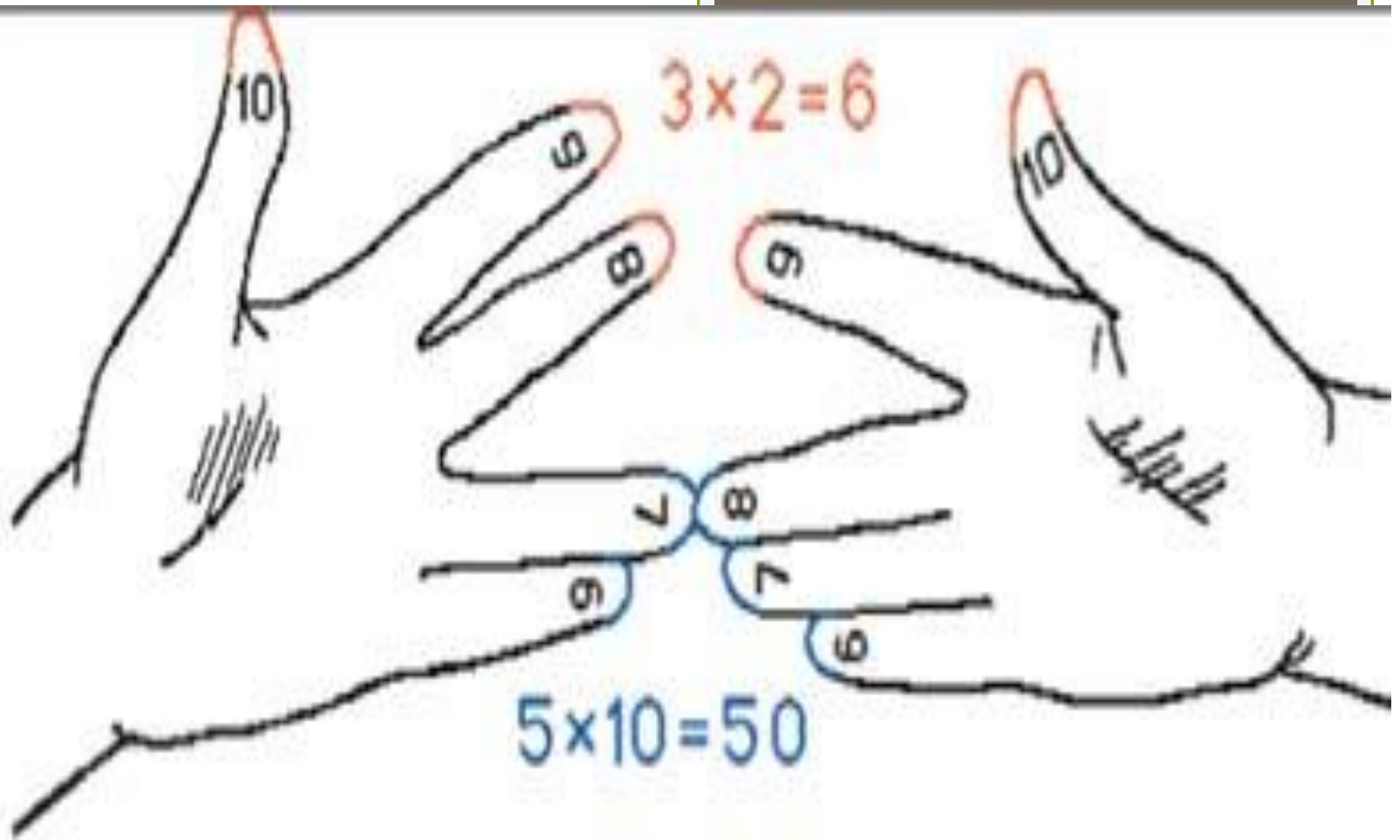
$$9 \times 5 = 45$$



$$9 \times 8 = 72$$

6,7,8,9,10 – sonlarini barmoqlar yordamida ko'paytirish usuli

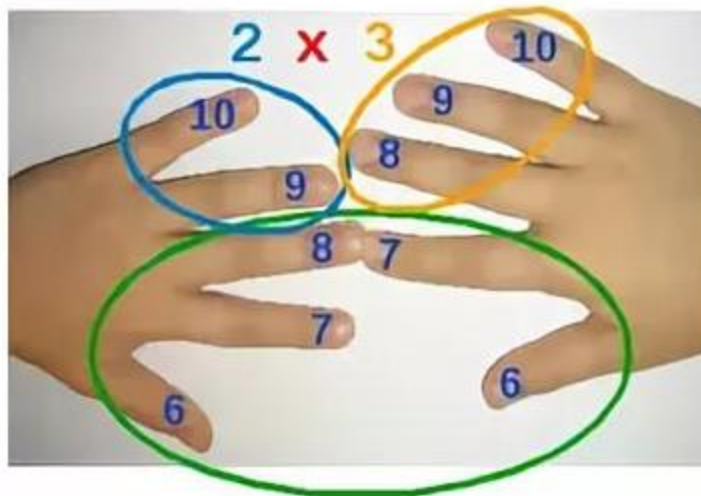




$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

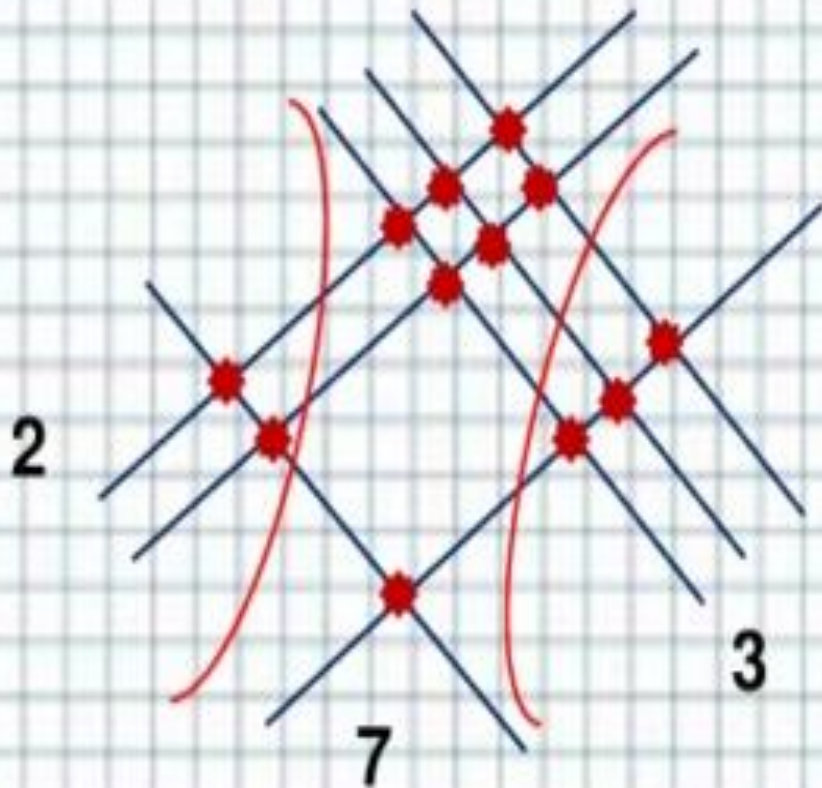
$$5 \times 10 = 50$$

$$7 \times 8 = 50 + 6 = 56$$

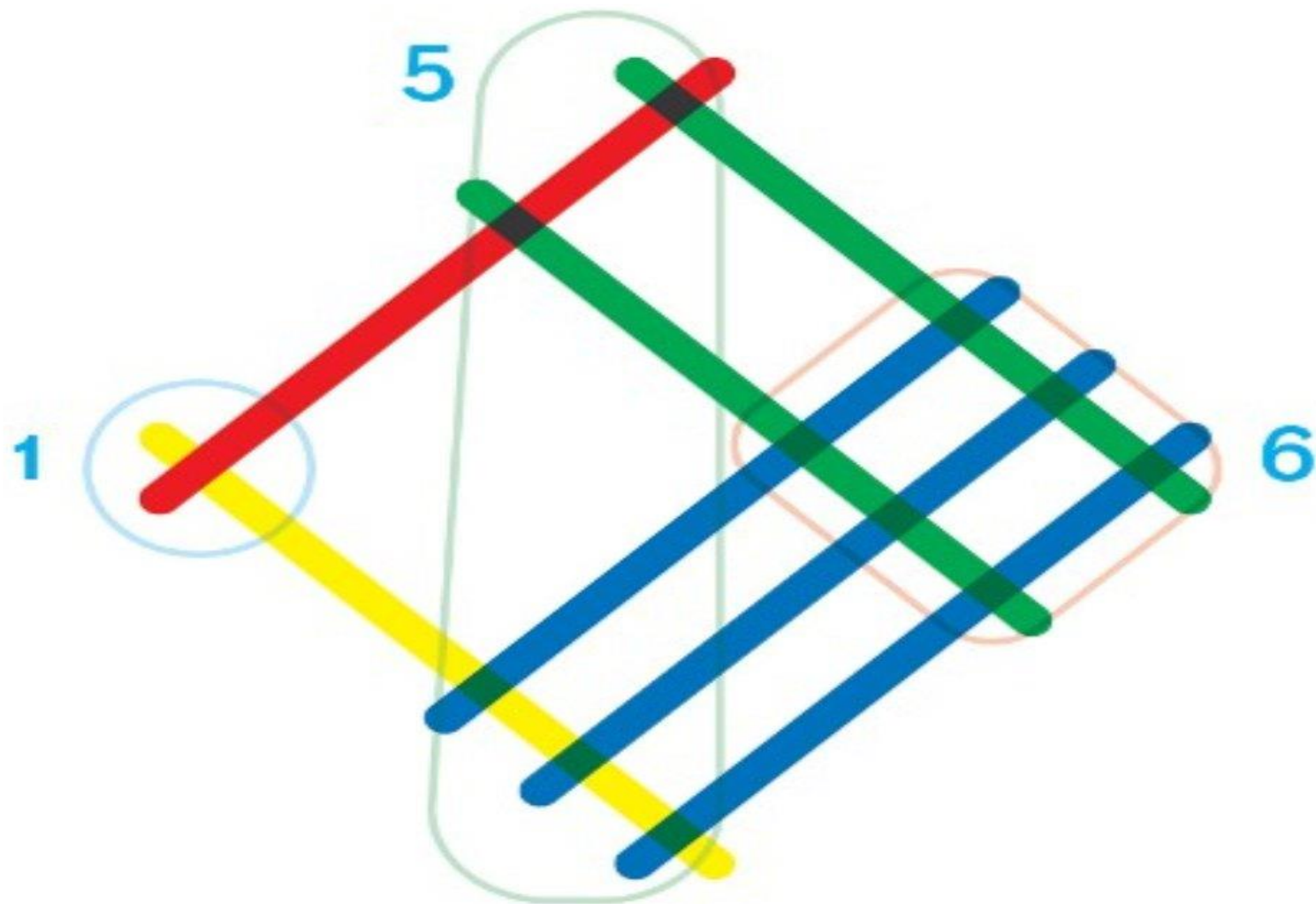


$$7 \times 8 = 50 + 2 \times 3 = 56$$

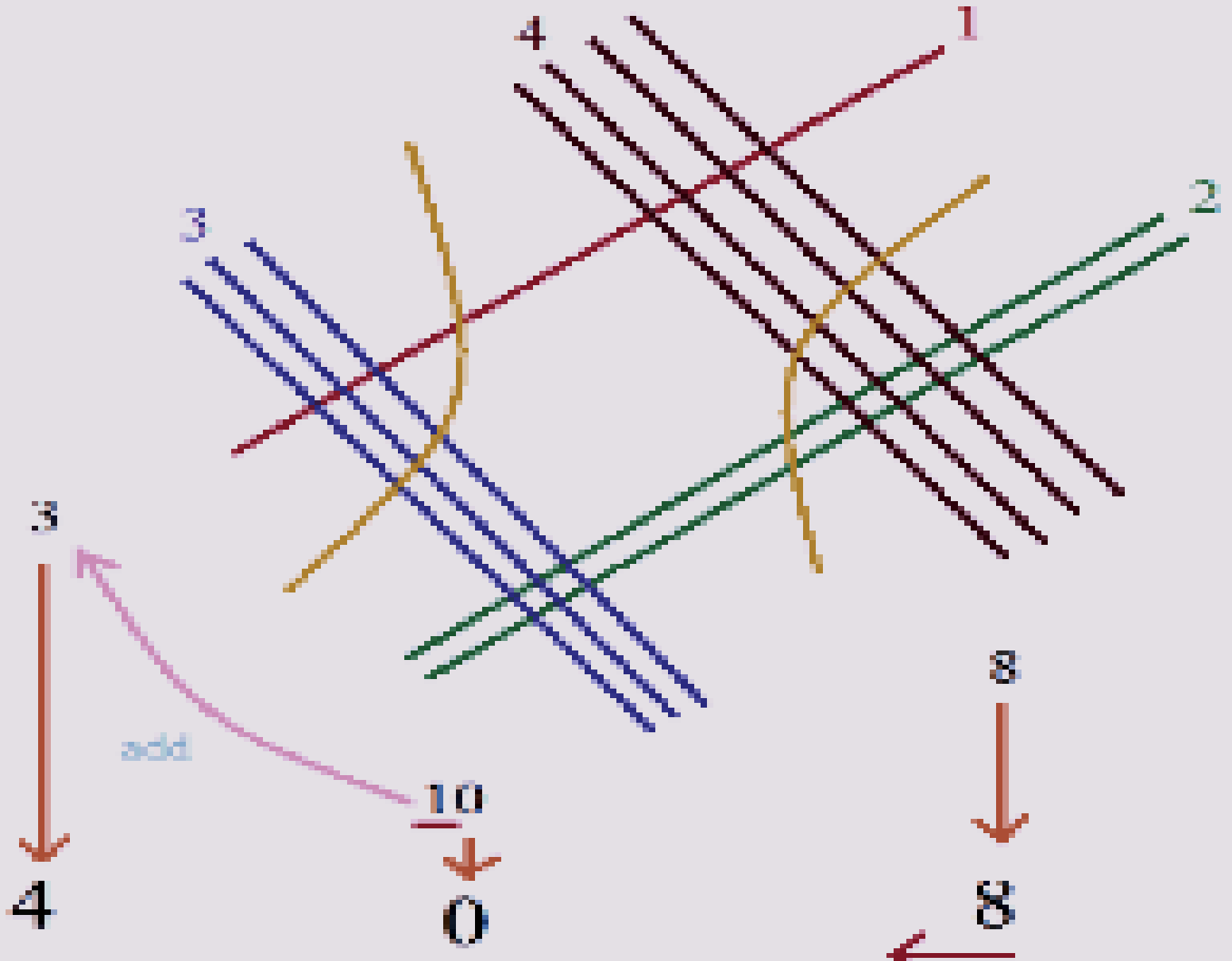
Ko'paytirishning yapon usuli



$$21 \times 13 = 273$$



$$12 \times 13 = 156$$



Пример №3

$$215 \times 741 = 159315$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 215 \\ 741 \\ \hline 215 \\ 860 \\ 1505 \\ \hline 159315 \end{array}$$

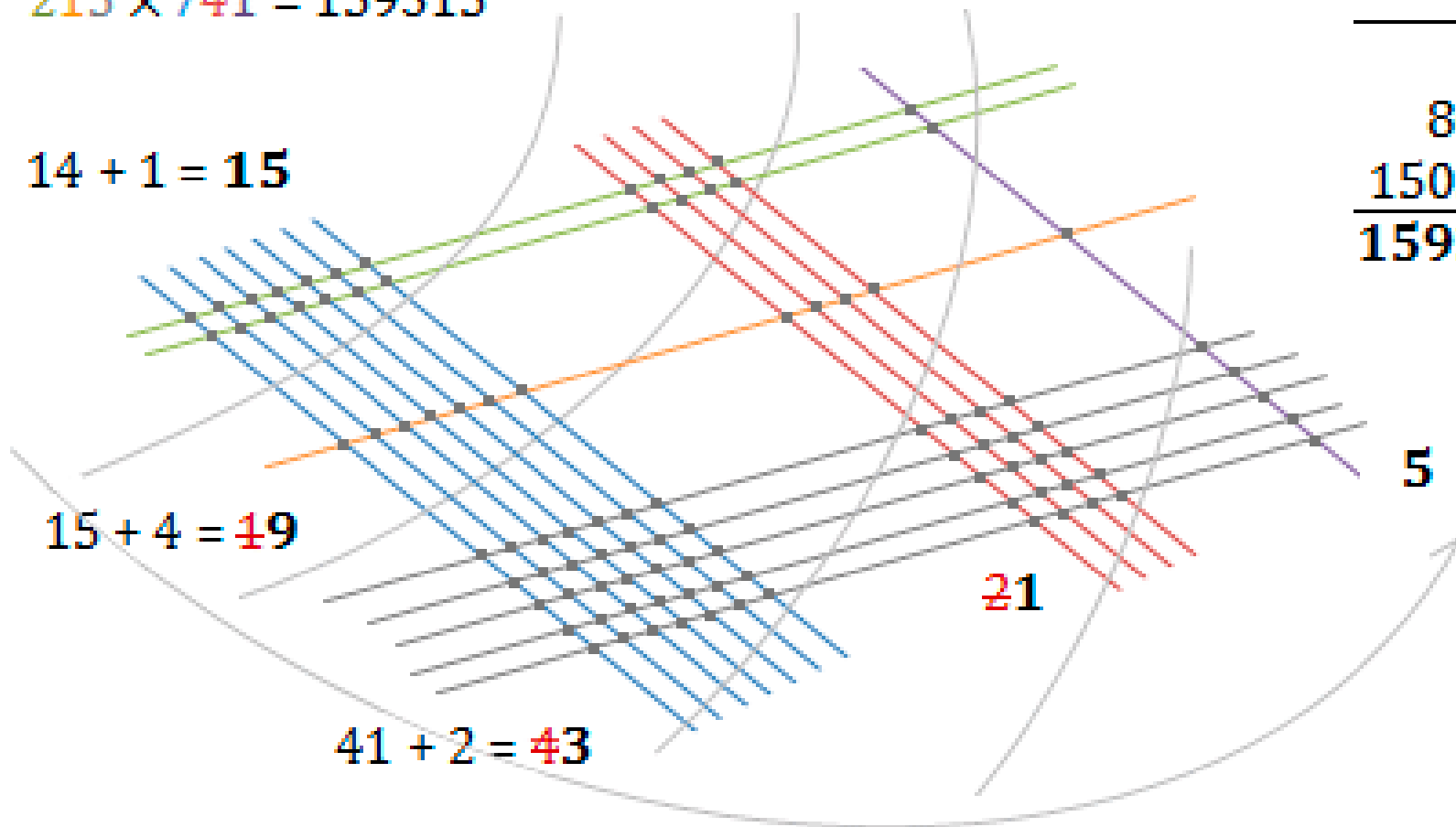
$$14 + 1 = 15$$

$$15 + 4 = 19$$

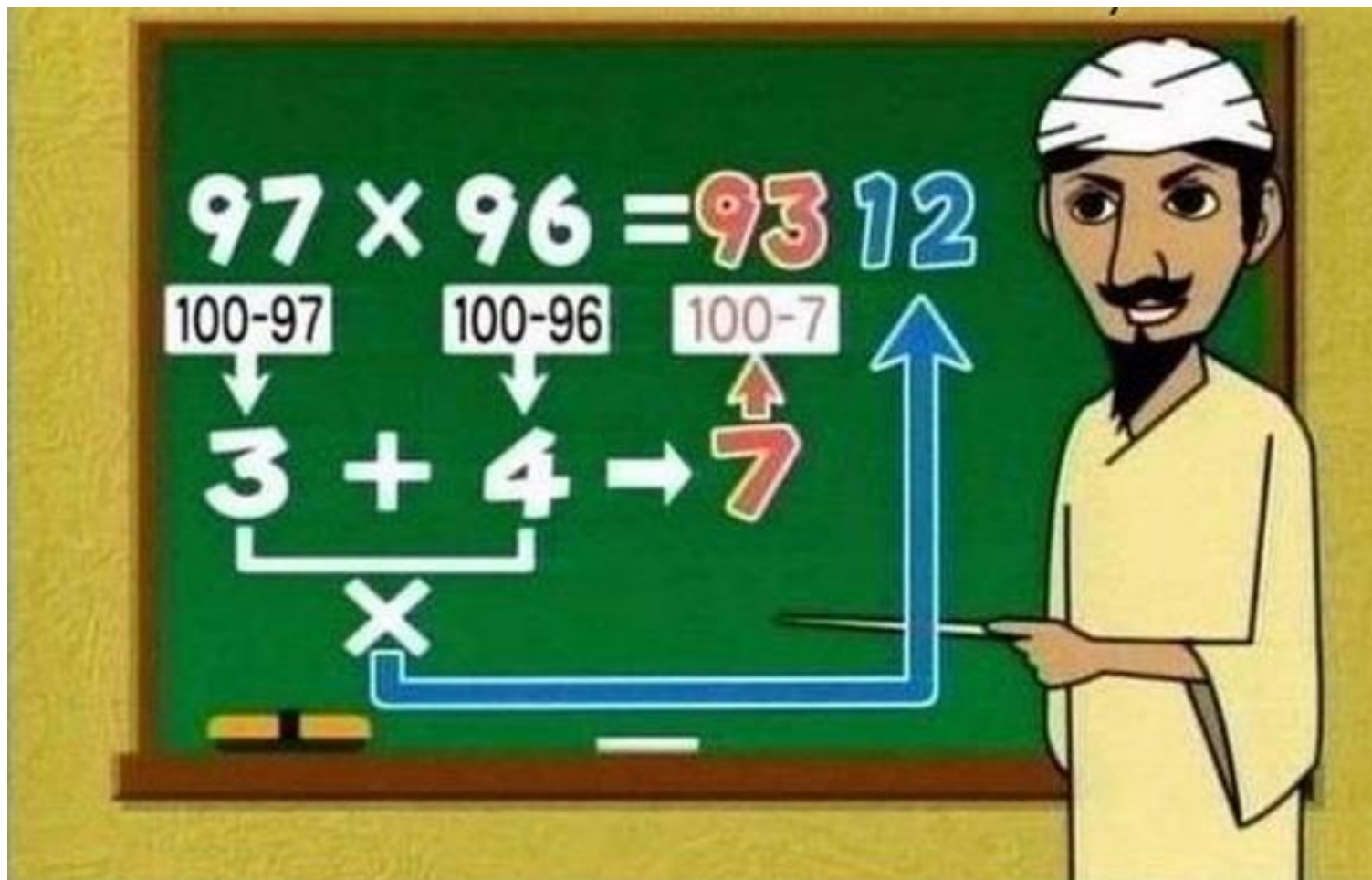
$$41 + 2 = 43$$

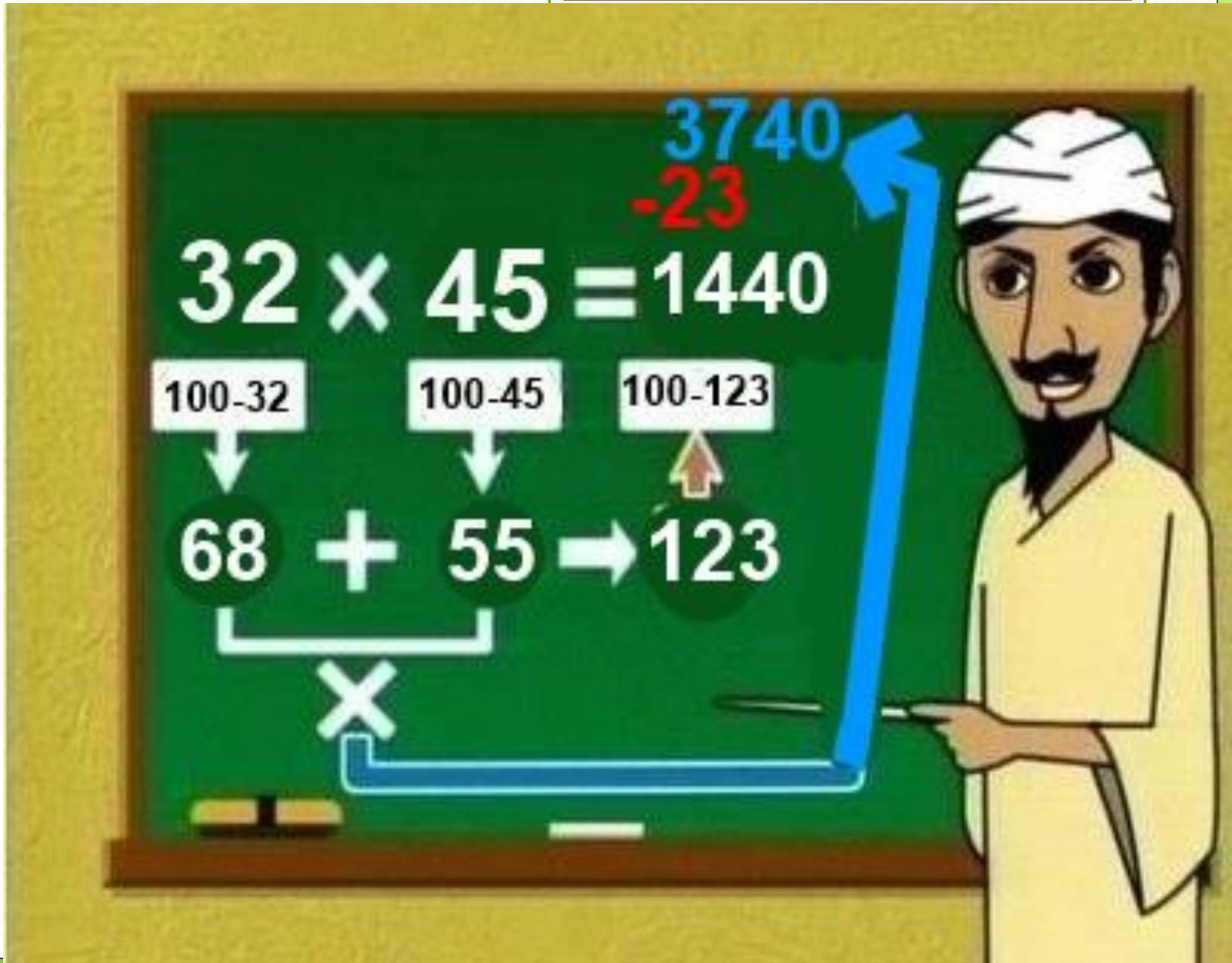
~~21~~

5



Ikki xonali sonlarni ko'paytirishning oson usuli





- Umuman olganda, birinchi va eng universal hisoblash vositasi bu inson qo'li bo'lgan. Bu usul eng keng tarqalgan bo'lib qo'lda barmoqlarning soniga "bog'langan" tizimdir. Barmoqlar doimo biz bilan birga yuradigan asosiy vositadir. Shunday ekan biz ustozlar yoshlarga barmoqlar yordamida og'zaki hisoblash usullarini o'rgatishimiz va shakllantirishimiz lozim.

