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| Research Article

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# Workshop on Technology Education in Primary Schools

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**Annotation:** This article discusses ways to use technological learning in elementary school.

**Keywords:** Types of practical classes in elementary school in the lessons of technology, tools, safety rules, self-service, various types of materials, rules for their use.



Students study the first stages of preparation for public industrial work in classes in technological sciences. From the first grade, they not only get acquainted with different materials in labor lessons, but also encounter materials related to different types of work in other classes, and get acquainted with them. For example, they get acquainted with working with paper and cardboard, pre-processing fabric, working with different materials, self-service and housework, and so on. In the process of practical work in primary school technology lessons, students are taught not only hard work, economical use of materials, a creative approach to work, respect for nature, education of work culture, but also some professions.

There are specific and important aspects of student labor education that include several basic learning tasks. The secret of such tasks is to develop students' material processing skills and give them relevant knowledge. The development of students' skills in handling materials and transferring relevant knowledge to them is carried out in stages, starting from the first grade, since students still cannot remember the operations for making the simplest objects.

Acquired skills also form skills. All of this improves as a result of repetition. The teacher needs to teach students to self-control so that they do not make mistakes. Students should not be accepted until they identify and correct mistakes in the assignments and make sure that the assignments are correct.

New skills and competencies are developed in the process of completing practical tasks. To do this, it is important to know the specifics of using hand tools, the nature of materials, and the nature of products.

Manual labor training in elementary school is divided into the following types of work:

1. Working with paper and cardboard.
2. Working with different materials:

a) Applications and mosaics;

b) Working with clay and plasticine;

c) Working with natural materials.

3. Working with paper and cardboard.
4. Working with fabric.
5. Design and modeling work.
6. Agricultural work.

At the beginning of the lesson, the teacher conducts a conversation on the topic, explaining why and where this subject is used. After that, students move on to practice each subject they prepare.

The teacher demonstrates the methods of making an object using a voucher card or technical tools posted on the blackboard. Asks questions about the order and methods of doing the work, repeats the material of the practical work and proceeds to prepare the task together with the students.

The structure of practical work on the topic of technology is carried out in the following order:

1. Explain to the students the purpose and topic of the assignment:

a) the importance of the subject or work performed in the classroom to meet the needs of students' lives or this aspect;

b) To demonstrate what new knowledge and skills are necessary for the qualitative performance of the task.

2. Check the readiness of the workplace, equipment, material, sample, drawings on the board, remember the rules that help organize the work well and in an organized manner.
3. Preliminary planning of work tasks to be performed:

a) analysis of the number of samples, parts and assemblies, preparation of necessary materials taking into account measurements;

b) familiarize yourself with the image of the workpiece and its details according to the sample, understand, find and merge all measurements and working lines, that is, determine what actions to take to prepare the workpiece, which tools to use, the sequence of working movements.

4. Label the material according to the sample and the specified dimensions. Students should know the order of marking, and this should be done at the same time as the teacher, who makes marks on the blackboard or points to the subject.
5. Perform the marking work. Preparation of parts, fitting of parts and assembly of all its parts; in the process of assembling a product from parts; to gain the knowledge and skills necessary in the process of processing the product and its parts.
6. Checking on the move, correcting errors and omissions, evaluating the work.
7. Completion of the lesson, setting new tasks.

The teacher uses this procedure to organize practical work in the field of technology, taking into account the characteristics of a particular object or work allocated for this lesson.

In the process of practical work, students develop an interest and love for work. One of the important requirements for work interests is the correct choice of the workpiece. Students should know what needs to be prepared and where it will be used.

Students should be taught to take care of the materials they are working on, plan their small work, use the material sparingly, use their time effectively, follow the teacher's instructions and keep the workplace clean and tidy.

As in all disciplines, it is advisable to use visual aids in practical work, in particular, various patterns, drawings, diagrams, diagrams, layouts of various subjects, as well as technical means are used in technological classes.

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