

ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STUDENT KNOWLEDGE FORMATION ON ECOLOGY

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Abstract. *As we know that the children is sensitive to the world around his and is in close contact with it, especially at a young age. As he grows up, the child loses this connection, acquiring the habits of the consumer society. It is therefore important to form in the child an understanding of the world around him and the need to care for him. This is especially effective in schools.*

Key words: *cognitive activity, practical methods, object of modeling, modeling*

INTRODUCTION

The current state of the environment, which determines the quality of human life, is directly related to human economic activity, which in many cases leads to a deterioration of the environmental situation. Thus, in the context of the ever-increasing number of environmental disasters, the formation of knowledge in the field of ecology is extremely necessary to solve the problem of safe living of mankind. An analysis of the scientific literature has shown that the effectiveness of shaping student's knowledge of environmental safety depends on compliance with certain conditions:

1. It is necessary to form students' interest in mastering the content of educational material; implementation of accurate planning of the content of environmentally and regionally oriented educational materials;
2. Taking into account the age characteristics of students in the development of lessons;
3. Consistent and systematic use of methods and techniques that increase the activity of students in the process of mastering the material;
4. Conducting classes and extracurricular activities on the environmental problems of the region.

THE RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The study of the effectiveness of the formation of knowledge on ecology in the course "Fundamentals of Ecology" using the questionnaire method showed that the ideas about the real state of environmental issues in this course should focus on the most important and global environmental problems. For example, environmental pollution is classified as the most important problem by students, while the rational use of land and natural resources is shown less, which may indicate that knowledge about the relationship between nature and man is not sufficiently formed. the role of man in nature. An important condition of the process of formation and development of ecological concepts is the complex use of verbal, visual and practical teaching methods with the predominance of visual clarity, as well as multimedia programs that can be artificially created to express a virtual situation describing a particular environmental problem. To increase the effectiveness of teaching ecology, it is necessary to create conditions for students to be active. A distinctive feature of active teaching methods is that they encourage the use of various forms of modeling environmental problems and threats, seek their solutions within the framework of environmental safety, and this approach leads to the development of students' creative abilities. A variety of interactive forms, problem-based learning, as well as game technologies based on programmed technologies can be used as part of environmental education classes.

Successful formation of respect for nature, knowledge and skills in ecology can be done by students in the process of solving problem situations. A problem situation is a person's intellectual difficulty when certain solutions do not lead to a goal and then the person is forced to look for new approaches. Thus, a problematic situation is a conflict between an already formed knowledge and not knowing how to explain new phenomena. This difficulty is a condition of the need to know.

Ecology is a state of protection of the natural environment and human vital interests from the possible negative effects of economic and other activities, natural and man-made emergencies and their consequences. Ecological culture is a combination of ecological knowledge, skills and competencies in the field of

environmental protection, ecologically conscious activity and human behavior that does not harm the natural and socio-cultural environment. Environmental education and training of students, the development of new approaches and methods of the educational process of the school on the formation of their ecological culture, pedagogical support is an urgent issue.

CONCLUSION

The aim of the experimental study was to identify pedagogically effective care that contributes to the formation of components of a culture of environmental safety, to assess the degree of its formation in the young learner. In line with the goal, a curriculum has been developed to foster a culture of environmental safety, including new play forms of lessons; a diagnostic of the formation of components of environmental safety culture in the classroom was conducted for children of primary school age.

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