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***Abstract** – the article provides information on innovative and modern methods, and their use during the lessons. The benefits of using modern teaching methods in the classroom are analyzed and opinions on different methods are given.*

***Key words:** innovative methods, modern methods, skills, abilities, pedagogical textbooks, teaching methods.*

I. Introduction

Method is a Latin word, it means looking for a new way of teaching, finding an easy way to explain, searching. In pedagogical textbooks, the method of equipping students with knowledge, skills and abilities and their acquisition is called the method of teaching. The teaching methods used in schools so far are diverse, and the most common and widely used are:

Traditional teaching methods:

- 1) oral presentation of the subject;
- 2) conversation;
- 3) independent work with textbooks and books;
- 4) demonstration, illustration (illustration, demonstration with pictures) and excursion;
- 5) oral, written exercises and graphic works, school report;
- 6) practical training (laboratory work, problem work).

II. Literature review

Method of oral presentation of educational materials:

This method is characterized by the fact that the stated knowledge is expressed directly through the live speech of the teacher:

This method:

- a) to tell a story;
- b) explanation;
- c) school report.

Narration is the statement by a teacher of facts, laws, and rules that express the content of a new topic, physical phenomenon, or event. The school lecture method is used in grades 10-11. Typically, a school lecture is a description of a complete set of concepts that, depending on the content of the topic, represent the main ideological direction of one or two topics.

In addition to the above, the following didactic rules and practices should be followed in order to effectively use the method of oral presentation:

The topics covered should focus on the implementation of the general requirements for school education. Therefore, the topics should be ideologically sound, linking theory with practice.

The topic should take into account the methods of educational impact on students.

Students should be given tasks to acquaint themselves with the latest scientific discoveries, new discoveries, to work independently on them.

In the method of oral presentation, the teacher's speech is the only source of knowledge. It should be fluent, understandable and emotional. Explain the concepts and new words (terms) used during the lesson, and make sure that the definition of rules and laws is simple, concise, and understandable.

III. Analysis

Definitions, rules and laws used in the narration process should be written by the teacher.

Interview method:

The interview method is one of the most widely used and effective methods in practice. This is often referred to as the question and answer method. Because this method is carried out in the course of the lesson by means of questions and answers. The teacher asks students questions or reminds them of what they have already learned, or draws appropriate conclusions and conclusions from new topics based on existing knowledge, as well as invites students to draw new conclusions based on what they have learned, knowledge, skills and competencies. The interview can be conducted for the following purposes:

- depending on the content of the topic, to determine what students know from the facts (evidence), objects and events observed and used in life;
- recalling the previous topic and even previous materials (information);
- to determine how well students perceive the information presented;
- talk about the information on the topic;
- repetition and consolidation of the stated information;
- draw conclusions, generalize, and work on rules and definitions on the topic;
- taking into account the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities;
- conversation about homework and independently studied information.

The method of conversation reveals new aspects of the teacher's activity and creates a strong unity of action towards one goal.

Method of working with the textbook.

The method of working with textbooks occupies one of the main places in the education system. Therefore, it is impossible to master any science, technology or art without the use of textbooks. Work with the textbook helps to successfully carry out educational work in the educational process. On the other hand, it plays an important role in equipping children with skills and competencies, as well as creating a culture of independent reading of scientific and popular literature necessary for the future activities of students. Working with educational literature involves a complex mental process. The process of reading involves the development of not only the ability of students to hear and read the knowledge expressed by the teacher, but also the ability to see the learning materials (information) in the text of the book and to develop conscious comprehension.

IV. Discussion

The method of working with the textbook is carried out in two forms:

- Work with textbooks and textbooks in the classroom;
- Independent work with textbooks and textbooks outside the classroom and school.

Both forms of working with the book can be used in almost all classes of academic subjects. Along with textbooks and other educational information, students should be taught to use additional literature, scientific and popular science articles, as well as newspapers and magazines.

Demonstration, illustration and excursion (travel) method.

Demonstrations and illustrations are important in terms of direct perception of learning information through specific methods. Students' knowledge will be deep and thorough only if they fully and clearly imagine the objects and events being studied. As a result of direct observation and perception of objects, events and happenings in life and technology, students will be able to think independently, analyze and draw appropriate conclusions about them. This method is used during the lesson or in parts of the lesson.

Illustrative. Show pictures. There are two types of instructional materials used in school.

Natural instructional materials: plants, animals, minerals, their collections, physical instruments, etc.

Descriptive materials. These materials are divided into two types depending on the content, structure and shape:

- a) materials representing the image of an object, physical device, object, event and event (picture, photo, photograph, slide film, film, video film, etc.);
- b) representations or abbreviated descriptions of physical devices, objects, and events by means of some conditional symbols, such as charts, tables, diagrams, and the like.

The method of travel (excursion) is the acquisition of the basics of knowledge by students through live and observational perception of physical instruments and phenomena.

There are a number of requirements that must be met when traveling in physics.

According to the content, the trip should be in four directions:

- 1) carried out for the purpose of observation and study of nature;
- 2) on industrial and agricultural production;
- 3) to get acquainted with social and household materials;
- 4) providing access to information on art and literature;

At the end of the trip, the teacher conducts an interview with the students based on the materials learned. Students write a report on the trip.

5) practical lessons (solving oral, written and graphic problems, laboratory work) The method of working with oral, written and graphic problems has an important didactic value, it is used in almost all classes and all disciplines. It is widely used. The method of problem-solving is aimed at strengthening, checking, repetition, as well as the development of students' knowledge, skills and abilities, as well as the ability to apply them in life. Depending on the nature of the work is carried out in three rounds:

- a) oral exercises;
- b) written exercise;
- c) graphic work exercise.

Exercise assignments for students must include previously learned rules and regulations.

V. Conclusion

Sometimes students may not be able to do exercises that include physical rules and formulas, mathematical or geometric theorems, even if they have mastered them. At the same time, such exercises, including appropriate rules and formulas, should be repeated on a regular basis. If the assigned exercise involves several paths, in such cases it is necessary to develop an exercise plan and work on this basis. For example, the content of the problem given for the exercise, what needs to be done, what is given, what needs to be found, where to start, what method can be used. Here it is important for students to create examples and problems based on the rules and laws they have mastered. Graphic work is also a part of written work and helps students to consciously and firmly remember what they have learned or are learning, and to develop relevant skills and competencies in this area.

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