

PAPER

USE OF STUDY TECHNOLOGY IN PRACTICAL EXERCISES

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Abstract

This article is devoted to the use of case-study technology in practical training, and the aspect of increasing efficiency using case-study technology in practical training is analyzed.

Key words: case study, individual, nuclear physics, practical training, problem solving, improved content, conservation laws, teaching methodology, pedagogy.

INTRODUCTION

Today's modern education system uses a variety of technologies to help each student acquire a thorough knowledge and consolidate their knowledge. The result of these processes is not to give students ready-made knowledge, but to focus on independent thinking and independent acquisition of knowledge on a given task. Therefore, today in the education system, special attention is paid to the use of problem-based learning, the effective use of problem-based learning technologies.

In particular, in recent years, the use of case-study technology, which has played an important role in the teaching of general and specialized subjects in higher education, has become widespread.

The results of many pedagogical experiments confirm that by applying the advanced pedagogical approaches used in the teaching of sciences (physics and astronomy), it is possible to attract students to science and increase their activity in independent work. One of such modern pedagogical technologies in teaching is case technology. A new approach underlies case-based teaching, which is widely used in the educational process of developed foreign educational institutions [1].

1921 to study practical situations in economics. In a case, open information or a specific event can be used for analysis as a situation. Keys actions include: Who, When, Where, Why, How, and What [2].

A case is a description of a specific problem situation that is related to an object or event and is the result of applying knowledge in a specific field of science and finding solutions to a problem that arises. The content of the case is tailored to the specific needs of the study [1].

In our opinion, the use of the following cases in the process of practical training in the department of nuclear physics will help to increase the effectiveness of the course.

DISCUSSION

Keys 1. What is radioactivity and what types do you know?

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

"Case study" is an English word ("case" – a specific situation, event, "stage" – study, analysis) aimed at the study of specific situations, the implementation of teaching based on analysis method. This method was first used at Harvard University in

The problem (basic and minor problems)	Solution	The result
What is radioactivity and what are its types?	1. It is necessary to remember the phenomenon of radioactivity and its types. 2. It is important to remember by whom and how radioactivity was invented. 3. It is necessary to remember what is the composition of radioactive radiation. 4. It is necessary to consider whether the radioactive family and the species belong to the family. 5. It is necessary to draw conclusions on the basis of the above.	Students begin to think independently about the phenomenon of radioactivity and its natural and artificial forms.

Keys 2. Why is there no single model of the core?

The problem (basic and minor problems)	Solution	The result
Although there are several models of the kernel, why isn't there a single model?	1. It is necessary to remember the droplet model of the nucleus. 2. It is necessary to remember the Fermi-gas model of the nucleus. 3. Remember the shell model of the core. 4. It is necessary to remember other models of the core. 5. It is necessary to draw a conclusion on the basis of the above.	Students will learn that there is no single model of the nucleus by knowing the droplet model, shell model, Fermi-gas model, and other models.

RESULTS

In conclusion, this method has a wide range of educational opportunities, is associated with the acquisition of knowledge, skills and, in turn, allows to achieve high efficiency of education, the interaction of students. in the process, it creates conditions for the discovery and further development of new personal and interpersonal skills, professional qualities.

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