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DEVELOPING LOGICAL THINKING IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Abstract: This article discusses the development of logical thinking in preschool children through logical and mathematical games. There is also information about the importance, tasks and methods of development of this field.

Key words: preschool education, logical thinking, developmental games, skills, abilities.

Language: English

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Introduction

Why does a child need it? Logic? The truth is that at a certain age a certain “layer” is formed in which the mental functions of the body are formed. Therefore, the skills and abilities acquired by the child will serve as a foundation for the development of adult abilities. It will be very difficult for a child who has not mastered it to think logically in the next lessons. As a result, the child's health may deteriorate. Interest in learning new things weakens, or disappears altogether.

Main part

The development of comprehensive preschool children can be carried out on the basis of play activities, in the process of which the child's imagination is formed, the experience of communication with peers is gained.

There is a process of learning technology for preschool children through the use of games and it is done in an engaging way.

And as a practicing teacher, I understand that the development of scientific trends is necessary to “move away” from standard programs that provide the best innovative ideas.

The child strives for strong activity, but the development of curiosity, understanding and intellect itself, so I built my work with children on a playful basis technology.

“Without play, full mental existence exists and cannot exist ... Play is a huge bright window into the flow of ideas and concepts that give life to a child's spiritual world. The game is a spark that ignites a spark of curiosity and curiosity.” V. A. Sukhomlinskiy

When I started working with older kids, I noticed that they were often skeptical of their answers, unable to concentrate. This made me anxious and I created a picture of the knowledge that would help me identify the children who needed my help.

I have set myself a goal: To develop the thinking of preschool children through advocacy games ... These tasks allow:

- The developing child has a cognitive interest, desire and need to learn new things;

Increased interest in intellectual activity, desire to play games with mathematical content, perseverance, dedication, mutual support;

- development of the child's speech, constructive skills;

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- development of spatial thinking and the ability to creatively imagine, compare, analyze and contrast.

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- development of spatial thinking and the ability to creatively imagine, compare, analyze and contrast.

Practical methods - manipulation with games, independent work in the corner of nature, in experimental activities, in the preparation of mini-projects, helped to more fully consolidate the acquired knowledge, develop the ability to compare, generalize and draw conclusions.

I will give an example of a play-experiment with different materials, for example, with shade, with water, with light, with paper, and so on. If the sun rises from the child in the morning, then the shadow is in the back, in the afternoon in front of the shadow, in the evening - on the side. We check all of this with the kids. Co lighting: playing with shadow theater. They took a white sheet, two children in their arms, and the other children showed the numbers behind the sheet screen, the other children knew which sign was shown. What is the essence of developing thinking? The child compares and guesses the shadow with the image of the character, reminds him of an imaginary object, and this contributes to the development of his consciousness.

Didactic games: "Fold the picture", "Continue the line", Find the differences, etc. Children use these games in everyday life. There are enough of them in the group.

Educational games: Dienes blocks, Kiusner sticks, V. Nikitin cubes, "Columbus egg" - the most important thing is to develop logical thinking because they make a person think, like imagination, teach comparison operations. generalization, analysis. Let's try folding a few shapes using simple sulfur-free matches. (Practical work).

Any game has a wide range of action Example: The same game can be played from 3 to 7 years old. This is possible because it includes 1-2 stage exercises for toddlers and multi-stage tasks for older children.

For example, "Guess what is hidden", "Pair of pictures", "Magic box" ... Multi-functionality of a single game - can solve many learning problems, the child learns carefully, learns colors, remembers the

shape, teaches fine motor skills of hands, improves speech, thinking ... Attention, memory, imagination. I invite a small group of children to guess what is hidden in this bag. (Practical work with teachers, vegetables and fruits in the bag) ... Now I suggest to know what is in the bag for the older child. (Instructions for teachers, stones, shells, buttons and other things in the bag). You can complicate the content of games such as "Find your home", "Pick up napkins for dolls", "Find the same thing" and so on.

Children do not only with the help of didactic games, but also in independent lessons children: for example, in the RPG "Family": daughters - playing with mothers, the child thinks about where the mother went and thus builds more logical chain: what he does, then what he does. What happens when he comes home and so on. This training is very important to develop the child's thinking ... In such games the child strengthens the acquired knowledge, develops the mind, there is an infinite opportunity to invent and create, which means that his mental activity is developing. Preschool play age becomes more difficult in adulthood. If the child has some knowledge of the driver's job, then he or she will not only drive the steering wheel, but he or she will work at the sales base, repair shop, taxi driver, etc. that bring the materials. "The Fishermen" doesn't just sit on the shore and fish with the fish, as in the younger group, but he engages in a conspiracy in which he can play the role of a fishing brigade master, along with the other children they they can weave nets, fish together, feed fish. ... Why? For a good hunt? To enlarge the fish? Drivers can also work here, they take the fish to the market, the factory, and so on. The child's knowledge, his imagination, the ability to think, remember, compare simply help to develop the plot of the game ...

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Success at work and the development of logical thinking can be achieved in children only through close contact with parents, because the knowledge acquired in kindergarten should be strengthened in a family setting. Parents help to prepare and improve the attributes for games in a developing environment ... My recommended topic: "Developing logical thinking through sensory education" I offered to teach them a series of didactic games to use with their children at home.

By doing work in this area in the system, I diagnosed the level of knowledge, skills, and abilities at the beginning and end of the year. Analyzing the data obtained, we can conclude that there is a positive trend in indicators development of logical thinking.

Conclusion

Thus, it can be concluded that play is a key factor in the development of logical thinking in preschool children.

In pre-school and primary school age, when the child has the highest peak of cognitive activity, verbal-logical thinking enters a new stage.

Imagine your child:

sincere interest in logical and mathematical problems;

excellent cognitive skills;

he knows how to work quickly with information, easily distinguishes and remembers the essence;

think logically;

makes decisions carefully.

The peak of cognitive activity (5-10 years) is the best time to develop logic and teach your child to think!

It is important for parents to remember: ways of thinking do not form spontaneously in a child's head. The child needs to be taught in a purposeful way and it is important not to miss this moment.

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