MODERN MEDICINE AND PRACTICE
http://inovatus.es/index.php/ejmmp

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF MODERN MEDICINE AND PRACTICE
Vol. 3 No. 11 (Nov - 2023) EJMMP ISSN: 2795-921X

USE OF INTERACTIVE METHODS IN TEACHING THE SUBJECT OF UNSATURATED CARBOHYDRATES

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Annotation: The article provides information on the possibilities of using interactive methods and their advantages in teaching the topic of saturated and unsaturated carbohydrates.

Key words: Organic chemistry, interactive methods, the method of "concept analysis", alkenes, alkynes.

Interactive methods and teaching are a special form of organizing cognitive activity, when the learning process proceeds in such a way that almost all students participate in the learning process, they have the opportunity to understand and reflect what they know and think. Joint activity of students in the process of acquiring knowledge and mastering educational material means that everyone makes their personal contribution, exchange of knowledge, ideas and methods of activity. Interactive educational poster is a new type of electronic education tool that provides a high level of use of information channels to perceive the appearance of the educational process. Interactive methods mean methods that activate students and encourage them to think independently, where the student is at the center of the educational process. When using these methods, the teacher encourages the student to actively participate. The teacher is involved throughout the process. The benefits of a learner-centered approach include:

- Study-learning with a higher educational effect;
- High motivation of the student;
- Consideration of previously acquired knowledge;
- Alignment of the educational process with the student's goals and needs;
- Support of student's initiative and responsibility;
- Learning by doing;
- Creation of conditions for two-way feedback. The use of interactive methods in the process of teaching chemistry has its own characteristics. The careful study and practical application of each interactive method used in educational practice expands the students' thinking and has a positive effect on finding the right solution to the problem. Increases creativity and activity of students. When various theoretical and practical problems are analyzed through interactive methods, the expansion and deepening of students' knowledge, skills, and abilities

is achieved. When classifying these methods, they can be divided into interactive methods, interactive educational strategies, and interactive graphic organizers. Currently, the most popular interactive educational methods are: Interactive methods: Case-study (or Educational cases), Blist-survey, Modeling, and Creative work, Problem-based learning.

Alkenes in organic chemistry, nomenclature, isomerism, preparation, properties and use of alkenes, practical training. Study of production and properties of ethylene, alkynes, homologous series, isomerism, nomenclature, alkynes production, properties, use, Rubber. It is recommended to use the following pedagogical technologies on topics such as rubber, alkynes, homologous series, isomerism, naming, obtaining, properties, and use of alkynes.

The concept analysis method consists of two columns, in the first column the concepts are written, and in the second column, the analysis corresponding to this concept is written by the students. This method builds speed and accuracy by defining concepts related to the subject. It can be used to ask for homework at the beginning of the lesson, in order to check whether the subject has been mastered. When applying the method of concept analysis, it is structured differently depending on the group of students with different levels of knowledge.

Concept	Analysis
Alkane	
Alkene	
Alkyne	
Cycloalkane	
Isomer	
Arenas	
Radical	

A completed version of the concept analysis method

Concept	Analysis
Alkane	Saturated hydrocarbons with the formula CnH2n+2 in which all bonds are sigma
Alkene	Hydrocarbons that have two fewer hydrogen atoms than saturated hydrocarbons, thus retaining one p-bond.
Alkyne	Hydrocarbons that have four fewer hydrogen atoms than saturated

	hydrocarbons, thus containing two p-bonds
Cycloalkane	Hydrocarbons in the molecule of which carbon atoms are arranged in a ring
Isomer	The composition (quality and quantity) of substances are substances with the same molecular mass, different physical and chemical properties, and different structures.
Arenas	Hydrocarbons containing a benzene ring
Radical	Particles with an unpaired electron and therefore an unoccupied valence

This teaching method is a well-thought-out strategy that can be used during individual or group sessions with students. In short, this method is manifested in the training as a set of ideas expressed by the group members. This creates an opportunity to harmonize the ideas put forward by each member of the group and to find connections between them.

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