TO CREATE A TRANSPARENT FORM OF THE COMPOSITION OF STUDENTS ' CHEMISTRY EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Annotation. The creation of a transparent form of the composition of the education of students in chemistry in higher education in this paper is based on the theory. In addition, the principles for the rational creation and use of an effective didactic tool (transparent)for graphoproyector in the educational process are presented.

Keywords. Chemistry, transparent, graphoproyector didactic tool, psychological and physiologic rationality, acceptability, compactness, sequence, relativity, unification, emotionality, aesthetics, etc.

Introduction. The image materials are selected so that the frame transmits the internal dynamics of the event or object. Usually this is a cut of action, a suspended moment, a moment in which one moment becomes permanent. Cadre Assembly can be izma-track and parallel. According to very effective methods of Assembly, an optical representation of the movement: the addition of squads to the movement of single watch rows appears. For the rational creation and use of an effective didactic tool (transparent)for graphoproyector in the educational process, the following principles were formulated: psychological and physiological rationality (convenience); acceptability and compactness; sequence and relativity; unification and attention; bindings; principle of emotionality and aesthetics. All these principles depend on a single system, and the violation of one of them leads to a violation of the entire system, that is, the creation of a low-quality didactic tool.

Literature view. The principle of psychological and physiological rationality (convenience) defines a set of rules for the production and presentation of a visual didactic instrument with such quantity and quality indicators that the reader should not feel that the audience Analyzer is overloaded without standing from any place of the training audience when he perceives it from the screen. The audience analyzer's participation in the quality of the main equal receiver, and not as an auxiliary receiver of information, significantly increases the possibilities of cognitive activity kengaytiradi, but at the same time the burden on the organs of vision. Therefore, in order to exclude overload of the organs of vision, it is necessary to create conditions, for this it is necessary to solve a number of tasks.

Research methodology.This includes, first of all, the illumination of the whiteboard and the brightness of the screen, the resolution and sharp difference of the presented graphic material, the amount of data to be presented at the same time, the speed of its transmission and the time of the preservation of the frame (data)on the screen.

Analysis and results. To create a convenient reception mode of screen information, it is necessary to observe the following Basic Rules:

1. The size of the letters and numbers should be such that the reader sitting on the last batch of the audience can freely receive graphic information on the screen without straining the viewing organs. For example, if the text in the Class 10 m long (that is, in the audience up to 100 people), then the height of the letters on the screen is 5 cm.if not more than dan, it is read by students who are sitting on the last row. It is desirable to take the ratio of width to the height of the letter 5:3, and the ratio of the thickness of the barcode to the height of the letter 1:7. The size of the small letter in the production of transparencies for the graphoproyector is 10 mm.from, indexes 5-6 mm.from, capital letters 14-15 mm.should not be less than. The size of a auditorium is 10-15 m. if it is larger than, then the size of the letters should also be increased.

If the reader is tormented by receiving screen information, The conducted training will not be interesting to him, attention will be divided and eventually a negative didactic effect will occur.

2. It is known that it is easy to read the correct shrift, and the slope to write. For screen projection, it is recommended to choose only the right shrifts. The most common cut is a flat, semi-thick shrift. Experience has shown that the use of various forms of shrift, as well as very thick shrift, is not an acceptable occupation.

They, on the one hand, attract excessive attention to the form of letters, on the other hand, look aesthetically muted.

3. Wrapping with black color and coloring the letters can be applied only to emphasize. Abuse with the coloring of letters is not recommended.

4. It is not recommended to use curdled shrifts. But if in rare cases separate words are written with a hyphen, this can attract the attention of readers to them. Analyzing the research, an American engineer will be offered a shrift in Figure 1 (on the text), taking advantage of psychologists ' experience in selecting a shrift for static applications when working with a graphoproyector. Such a shrift is well received by schoolchildren and at the same time allows for more compactness of records.

5. An obligatory condition of the screen projection is that all records must be horizontal, because for a European person, eye movement from right to chap is normal, which is complicated if one looks from top to bottom or from bottom to top. An exception to this rule can only be made up of actual drawings shown on the screen, in which the dimensions according to Gost should be written vertically.

6. It should be borne in mind that there is a limit to the possibility of building a staff, a limit to the data that the YA shows at the same time. This limit is determined, first of all, by the optimality, and secondly, by the respect for the reading of graphical data.

7. generally accepted abbreviations such as" I dr"," I td", " tye " are not recommended to shorten other words. The review of words in the headings and inscriptions will be as follows. It is preferable that in the schemes of equipment and construction, enter codes with letters or Numbers. Ushbu can use both literal and numeric codes, for example, 186-as in the picture (pr.1) the speaker must decipher and outline the pupils.

8. When creating a staff, the words of all to become a whole staff should be read equally. If it is necessary to consider small doses of information in this cadre, then it is necessary to enlarge it at the data level to see the cadre "such".

9. Under the supervision of psychologists, all the same part of the field of vision does not attract the same attention. Personnel information looks like this: 61 % - the upper part; 39 % - the lower part.

If the staff is divided into 4 equal quarters, the distribution of attention will be as follows: 54, 41% 25 % 20% 14%. As already mentioned above, in the screen projection frame, all semi-products are prepared only at the top of the frame.

10. It should be remembered that there is a certain limit to the design of the personnel, that is, the limit of the data displayed at the same time. This limit is first set by optimality, and secondly by the ease in the reading of graphical data.

11. A great role in the perception of visual information is played by constriction. In this there is a question: What should be the background and the obyekt?

If the background is white, the obyekt is black, then such a contrast is called "right", if on the contrary, it is called reverse. It seems to us that in a lit auditorium to show a dark obyekt on a white (hungry) background, that is. it is better to use the right contrast. But there is also a dependent opinion.

The principle of acceptability and compactness establishes a number of rules for the production and presentation of a visual didactic medium. This principle is realized only by providing a lot of logical units of information that optimally reflect the idea, concept, structure, scheme or curriculum, which is explained by the teacher with the minimum excess required in these educational conditions. The size of the reader's attention should ensure that he fully feels this image, his verbal interpretation and the distracting ofibibor in short writing should be minimal. The implementation of this principle requires several parameters, including: the amount of information in the staff; the number of personnel in the framework of this training, the lesson and the training science in general; the optimization of the time of the exposition (presentation) of each staff.

When there are 30-35 characters in the line, the maximum number of lines in the dial should not exceed 8. When we say the main criterion in the selection of visual material, the creation of such an educational situation should be considered, in which the attention of the student will be focused on the demonstration staff, which is briefly presented, at the same time the essence of the phenomenon that the teacher explains. Any overload of the transparent leads to distractions, distractions of the attention of the readers, it can not be avoided.

Conclusion / Recommendations. Thus, the principles of construction allow to lead the process of integrating didactic principles into the transparent form of the educational content of students in chemistry. The

effectiveness of this process has direct effect on the subsequent application of transparencies in the process of teaching students.

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