



**METHODS OF CONCENTRATION OF AUDIENCE ATTENTION
IN THE PROCESS OF STUDYING THE DISCIPLINE "METROLOGY
STANDARDIZATION AND INTERCHANGEABILITY"**

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Abstract

The authors of the article suggest that teachers, in order to concentrate the attention of students, when conducting classroom classes, rely on their biological and psychological characteristics. The authors of the article consider methods of influencing students for an effective learning process, such as: musical, linguistic, visual, kinesthetic, personal, interpersonal. It is concluded that all of the above methods work well and can be used by teachers for work.

Keywords: methods, teaching methods, method of concentration of attention, theory of multiple intelligences, musical method of concentration of attention, linguistic method of concentration of attention, visual method of concentration of attention, kinesthetic method of concentration of attention, personal method of concentration of attention, interpersonal method of concentration of attention.





Introduction

Modern teaching methods at a university involve the interaction of a teacher and his students, but it is impossible to get feedback without the attention of the audience. The brain of a student, like any person, is constantly surrounded by external irritating factors, and from the impossibility of their perception, the information entering it is filtered. The goal of the teacher is to attract the attention of the audience for effective perception and development of the material being studied.

Material and Method

Let's use Gardner Howard's theory of multiple intelligences as a basis for developing various methods of concentration of attention during classroom activities. The idea of the American psychologist is "that educators should pay attention to the biological and psychological tendencies of a person" [1. S.693]. Considering that intelligence is a potential that manifests itself not only in 37 verbal and mathematical forms, the professor proposes to single out seven intelligences: linguistic, musical, logical-mathematical, kinesthetic, spatial, personal and interpersonal. On the basis of these intellects, we will form strategies of the same name for attracting attention.

Result and Discussion

linguistic method. The educational literature of the disciplines studied at the university, almost always, is written polysyllabically, and slows down the process of students' cognition. During the classroom session, the teacher becomes an intermediary between the student and the author of ideas and theories, who has a high scientific level, in the discipline being studied [2 - 10]. The meaning of the linguistic strategy is to average the content of theoretical material to the level of the majority, and present any, even the most complex material, in a simple and accessible language.

musical method. Each teacher has his own inimitable voice, which cannot be changed. But there are techniques that can be used to attract attention. The main ones are loudness, tempo, rhythm, intonation, pauses and, of course, semantic stresses. All these factors depend on the number of students, the time allocated for a certain material, the emotional state, the level of preparation and the interest of students in a particular discipline. French researcher Alfred Tomatis discovered that 85% of our brain's electrical energy is generated by sounds. Speech manipulations allow the lecturer not only to attract the attention of the audience, but also to direct the learning process in the right direction.

Visual method based on spatial intelligence. It has been scientifically proven that images are four times more powerful than words and are much more memorable. As





a means of attracting attention, visibility is essential, and there are many reasons for this, such as a complex topic, or a large number of listeners. But the main thing in this strategy is that visual effects should remain only an auxiliary tool for the main character - the teacher.

Logical-mathematical method. The essence of the strategy is to apply as often as possible teaching methods that stimulate independent thinking and a desire to experiment. In other words, to develop critical and systemic thinking in students.

kinesthetic method. According to experts, in different cultures there are about 700,000 different bodily signals [11. P.189]. Appearance, demeanor, posture, facial expressions, view of the teacher are tools to attract both positive and negative attention. Only a skillfully chosen strategy leads to effective results. Preening, sorting out small objects, wringing hands are unacceptable gestures for a teacher during a lesson, but eye contact is necessary [12 – 21. S. 129]. To maintain attention, one should regularly circle the group with the eyes like a beacon 38 beacon (pendulum technique), or select three separate points slightly above the students' heads and glance at the audience without making real eye contact (three-step fixation) [22. S. 129].

personal method. Activation of the audience can lead to destructive attention of both individual students and many listeners. Feedback can be, for example, negatively evaluative in nature. In this case, it is necessary to allow the “dissatisfied” to speak once, regulating his time to a minimum, and move on. If a student is constantly talking, then delicately interrupt him, thank him for the statement and quickly redirect the attention of the audience [23 - 32]. Through negotiations, agreements are reached with the cynics to change their behavior. And if a “joker” appears in the group, then either the teacher himself must limit the opportunity, or use the pressure of the group to create an environment that does not accept his antics. [33. S.103-111]. The purpose of the personal strategy is to turn the destructive attention of students into a constructive one through an individual approach.

Interpersonal method. An experienced teacher should be able, and a young one should acquire the skill of interpersonal intelligence - the ability to perceive another person, penetrate the ego's inner world, understand his thoughts and emotional state. Psychological observation is a key strategy that helps to notice, predict and correctly direct the attention of students in time.

Conclusion

The process of studying intelligence is endless, and any classification is imperfect. The main thing is that the teacher, on whom the direction, development and formation of





the student's thinking process directly depends, in choosing his teaching strategies, be guided by an ever-increasing understanding of the human mind.

Each of the methods of concentration of attention presented in the article during a classroom lesson has a positive effect and can be used in any lesson, regardless of the form, including the discipline "Metrology, standardization and interchangeability".

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