



Psychological Characteristics Of Primary School Students

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Annotation: In this article, the psychological characteristics of students of junior school age, the abilities found in them, how to determine the child's ability, why it is important to learn the child's ability early .

Key words: junior school age, ability , psychology, child ability, talent, personality, physical development, activity , aspiration , attitude .

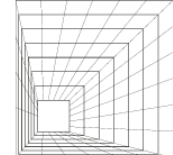
Early school age is the most important stage of a child's life . The high sensitivity of this age period defines great opportunities for the multifaceted development of the child. Knowing and taking into account the psychological characteristics of children of primary school age allows us to direct our educational and educational work in the classroom . Therefore, every teacher should know these features and take them into account when working with elementary school children.

Knowing and taking into account the psychological characteristics of children of primary school age allows us to properly build our communication with the child. Therefore, every parent should know and consider these features.

The main feature of this period is a radical change in the social situation of the child's development. It becomes a "social" entity and now has tasks of social importance, for the implementation of which it is evaluated by the public.

This is a relatively calm and uniform age of physical development. Growth and weight, endurance, vital capacity of the lungs increase evenly and proportionately. The bone system of a young student is still in the stage of formation - the ossification of the spine, chest, pelvis, limbs is not yet complete, there is still a lot of cartilaginous tissue in the bone system. At primary school age, the process of ossification of the hand and fingers is also incomplete, so small and accurate movements of the fingers and hands are difficult and tiring. Functional improvement of the brain occurs - the analytical and systematic function of the cortex develops; the ratio of excitation and inhibition processes is gradually changing: the inhibition process is becoming stronger, although the excitation process is still dominant, and elementary school students are very excited and impulsive.

The beginning of school education means the transition from play activities to education as the leading activity in primary school age, when the main mental neoplasms are formed. Therefore, entering school brings about the most important changes in a child's life. His whole way of life, his social status in the community and family will change dramatically. The main, leading activity now becomes teaching, the most important task is the obligation to learn, to acquire knowledge. And education is a serious business that requires organization, discipline, willful actions of the child. The student is included in a new community for him, where he lives, learns and develops for 11 years. Leading activity is a learning activity . In the framework of educational activities, psychological neoplasms are formed, which describe the most important achievements in the development of elementary school students and provide the foundation for development at the next age stage .



Initially, elementary school students study well based on their family relationships, sometimes a child studies well on the basis of community relationships. Personal reason also plays a big role: the desire to get good grades, the approval of teachers and parents.

Initially, he is interested in the process of educational activity without realizing its importance. Only after the interest in the results of their educational work, interest in the content of educational activities, in gaining knowledge is formed. This basis is considered a favorable ground for the formation of motivations for learning of a higher social order, which is connected with a truly responsible attitude to educational activities in a primary school student.

The formation of interest in the content of educational activities, the acquisition of knowledge is related to the experience of satisfaction with the achievements of schoolchildren. And this feeling is supported by the praise of the teacher, who emphasizes everyone, even the smallest success, the smallest progress. Junior high school students feel a sense of pride and special strength when the teacher praises them.

The great educational influence of a teacher on young people is due to the fact that the teacher becomes an unquestionable authority for children from the very beginning of their stay at school. The authority of the teacher is the most important condition of teaching and upbringing in primary classes.

Educational activities in primary grades, first of all, stimulate the development of mental processes of direct knowledge of the surrounding world - sensations and perceptions. Primary school students are distinguished by the sharpness and novelty of perception, their unique reflective curiosity. A young student perceives the environment with lively interest, which opens more and more new aspects in front of him every day. The educational process in school itself puts new demands on the child's intuition, perception, thinking, speech and attention. Students have to constantly shift their attention to distant objects during the lesson. For example: the student moves his attention from the blackboard to the table in front of the teacher, and then to the notebook in front of him. It can be the other way around. In this activity, the harmfulness of continuously adapting both eyes is born. The accommodation capacity of the child's eyes increases. The highest dioptron of accommodation is observed in 10-year-old children. In the process of training, the child sometimes has the urge to look far, sometimes close.

In relation to the problem of formation and development of abilities, it should be noted that some researches of psychologists are aimed at determining the abilities of students for various types of activities. Everyone has some ability. A person is born with some kind of ability. After determining the level of ability, it is possible to shape and develop this ability and raise it to the level of talent. One of the current tasks of a school psychologist in a school is not only career guidance in grades 9-11, but diagnostic identification of the abilities of students of junior school age and working with them will lead to the rejuvenation of career guidance or career choice.

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