

INDIVIDUAL METHODS OF DIFFERENTIAL APPROACH IN PRIMARY CLASSROOM STUDENTS.

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Abstract. *This article discusses the theoretical foundations and practical methods of organizing a differentiated approach, taking into account the individual characteristics of primary school students. Strategies for adapting the educational process depending on the abilities, speed of learning, interest, psychological readiness of students, and the level of work on educational material have been developed. Also, methods of developing students using differential tasks, grouping, game technologies, and competency-based tasks in the lesson process have been extensively analyzed.*

Keywords: *differentiated approach, individual development, competence, primary education , group work, independent tasks, pedagogical technology, individual learning trajectory.*

Introduction. One of the main requirements of the modern educational process is the organization of education taking into account the individual capabilities and needs of the student. Primary school students differ significantly from each other in their psychophysiological development, cognitive abilities, interests, and motivation for learning. Therefore, the use of a differentiated approach to education effectively ensures the individual development of students. This approach makes it possible to adapt the educational process, assign tasks appropriate to the level of each child's abilities, and encourage self-development. In the

modern education system , there is an increasing need to take into account the specific needs, level of knowledge, and abilities of each student . Each student achieves success in the learning process at different speeds and methods. Individual approaches and adaptation of the educational process help the student to fully realize his or her potential and increase the quality of education . In this sense, differentiated approaches are an important part of the modern education system, allowing each student to develop individually. One such opportunity is is a differentiated approach. A differentiated approach involves adapting the educational process to each student 's unique abilities, needs, and learning styles. Through this approach , students can fully realize their potential and get the most out of their education. Through individual interviews, tests, and questionnaires with students , their needs and abilities are identified. This allows the educational process to be tailored to the individual. A differentiated approach helps students adapt to different learning styles by using visual, auditory, or kinesthetic teaching methods. This method creates a positive attitude towards learning among students and strengthens their sense of responsibility. By encouraging students to work together in groups, their social skills are developed. This cooperation increases the ability of students to communicate with each other. So, let's answer the question of what is the meaning and importance of a differentiated approach.

A differentiated approach is a method of organizing education taking into account the individual abilities, level of knowledge, preparation and differences in educational activities of students . Its main goals are to realize the personal potential of each student; create conditions for conscious and solid acquisition of knowledge; further

develop strong students, provide assistance to weak learners; form independent educational competencies in students. A differentiated approach is a method of organizing a teaching and upbringing process adapted to students in the educational process, taking into account their individual differences, interests, abilities, psychological characteristics, learning pace and level of preparation. Its main goal is to ensure the principle of "each student achieving success at the level of his or her own ability ." A differentiated approach is a practical form of person- centered education. In this approach , the teacher does not perceive the class as consisting of identical, standard students. On the contrary, each child is seen as a separate world, an individual with a unique rhythm of development .

Therefore, the teacher takes into account the following differences: intellectual level and type of thinking (analytical, visual, creative, etc.), learning motivation, attention and memory characteristics, independent work skills, speech development and vocabulary, psychological and emotional state, and the speed of knowledge acquisition. These factors determine the form, methods, and content of the lesson process.

Primary school students are a process of working with each student individually. Primary school students differ in the following aspects: the level of development of cognitive processes (attention, memory, thinking); reading speed and level of understanding of the text; the formation of mathematical or philological abilities ; creativity , inclination to game activities; psychological stability and emotional state. These differences require the teacher to use flexible methods. They encourage the teacher to devise methods that are suitable for each student in order to work with them individually.

Specific methods of the differential approach , one of which is teaching by dividing students into levels. Students are divided into 3–4 groups according to their knowledge level, and each group is given appropriate tasks:

-A (high level) — complex, creative, logical tasks.

-B (average) — practical exercises that reinforce concepts.

-C (low level) — simple, exemplary, instruction- based tasks.

This method is effective in mathematics, native language, reading , and natural sciences.

Present tasks of varying complexity on the same topic: Working with a prepared sample instruction. Exercises on comparison, grouping, identification. Creative, open-ended tasks. Working with graphic organizers (clusters, Venn diagrams) .

Differential forms of group work include:

Students are grouped according to ability or mixed: Homogeneous groups are groups where students of the same level work together.

Heterogeneous groups, on the other hand, have strong and weak learners working together. Role-based distribution - captain, secretary, responsible, presenter . This method increases social activity. Creating an individual educational trajectory . An individual development path can be determined for each student : choosing personal goals; weekly individual task journal; maintaining a student portfolio; self-assessment sheets. Differentiation in game technologies . In primary grades, game forms are very effective: “Who is faster?”, “Find and say”, “Mathematical dominoes”, “Wheel of reason”; adapting game cards to levels; individual game options (puzzles, constructors, logical sets).

Differential approach using information technologies. Using multimedia resources: video lessons; interactive tests (Quizizz, Wordwall, Liveworksheets); customized online assignments; Flashcards suitable for fast, medium, and slow learners. Differential approach to assessment system. Assessment serves the individual development of the student. do : process evaluation (tracking progress); growth assessment, not ranking; achievement sheets; peer review; encouraging feedback. Studies on the use of a differentiated approach confirm the effectiveness of individual approaches in the educational process. For example, studies have been conducted on the pedagogical possibilities of developing suggestive abilities in future teachers based on a differentiated approach. A differentiated approach to individual education helps to develop the unique abilities of students and make the educational process more effective. The implementation of this approach requires creativity and flexibility from teachers. By using a differentiated approach to education, students learn more deeply, develop independent thinking skills, and increase their interest in learning. This approach also develops students' self -assessment and readiness for change skills.

The effectiveness of the differential approach is that research and practice show that the differential approach:

- increases the level of students ' mastery;
- makes the learning process interesting and motivating;
- reduces inactivity;
- develops independent thinking and creativity;
- improves the teacher's methodological culture.

Conclusion. A differentiated approach in primary education serves to maximize the development of individual capabilities of students. The

effectiveness of teaching increases through the adaptation of the lesson process, tasks of varying complexity, group work, game technologies and ICT tools. This leads to high results in accordance with the innovative content of education. The use of a differentiated approach in the process of primary education is one of the most effective and necessary requirements of modern pedagogy. Because the abilities, level of knowledge, learning pace, psychological characteristics and interests of each student are different from each other. This approach serves to organize the educational process taking into account these differences and ensure the individual development of each child. The practical application of a differentiated approach helps to improve the quality and effectiveness of teaching in primary grades. First of all, tasks adapted to the capabilities and needs of students increase their interest in lessons, develop independent thinking, analysis, and creative approach skills. As a result, weak learners gradually consolidate their knowledge, while strong learners have the opportunity to more fully demonstrate their potential.

The methodological foundations of the differential approach require the teacher to have high pedagogical skills, a deep analysis of the classroom, and constant monitoring of the development dynamics of each student. Also, processes such as the clarity of assessment criteria, the creation of an individual development map for students , and the development of adapted lesson plans are important components of this approach. Therefore, the introduction of a differential approach is the basis for the teacher to carefully organize the educational process and correctly define educational and didactic goals. In general, the differential approach in primary education: takes into account individual differences between

students; organizes the educational process in a person-oriented manner; serves to consistently develop students' knowledge; increases efficiency, motivation, and pedagogical results; creates a basis for the development of each child according to his or her own capabilities. Thus, a differentiated approach is one of the main factors in improving the quality of primary education, fully revealing the individual capabilities of students, optimizing the educational process, and leading each student to success. Therefore, the consistent and systematic application of this approach in the educational process is considered one of the strategic tasks of modern primary education.

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