THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF USING WORLD MATHEMATICAL EXAMPLES AND PROBLEMS IN OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

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Abstract: *Mathematics is such a science that it is inextricably linked with every field. A clear example of this is the transition of many directions to the digitized system of every industry. Acquiring mathematical knowledge that meets world standards will greatly help our country join the ranks of developed countries.*

Key words: *International education, correctional education, multimedia, Finnish schools, International studies, example, issue, economic issues, integration, excursions, museums.*

The role and importance of applying world mathematical examples and problems in our educational system has been occupying a high place. Our country carefully studies the educational systems of foreign countries and incorporates them into our education system. According to international studies conducted every three years by the prestigious Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Finnish schoolchildren demonstrate the highest level of knowledge in the world. They are also the children who read the most books in the world. In addition, Finnish schoolchildren rank second in the world in science and fifth in mathematics. However, these results are not the only ones that please the pedagogical community. Surprisingly, Finnish schoolchildren do not spend that much time in class, despite their high scores in the world. Schools. 960 students study in the largest school in Finland. The smallest school has 11 students. All schools are equipped exactly the same, have the same facilities and the same funding. Almost all schools are public schools, and there are dozens of private schools. Another difference between them, apart from the fact that parents make partial payments, is the high demand for students. Educational institutions providing education in English, German and French are private. It is not appropriate to teach one subject more deeply than others. There, for example, mathematics is not considered more important than art. On the contrary, the only reason for the establishment of separate classes for gifted children may be their inclination towards visual arts, music and sports. There are also no "good" and "bad" students. It is forbidden to compare students with each other. A regular school may have a class for students with visual and hearing impairments. Finns try to integrate people with special needs into society as much as possible. The difference between well-educated and lazy students is very small. From the 1st grade, children are taught their rights, including making complaints about adults to a social worker. All teachers sign a contract for only 1 year, which can be extended or terminated. Teachers are paid very well: a science teacher - up to 5000 euros, an assistant - up to 2500 euros. In addition to studying in Finland, the following are free:

- lunch;
- excursions, museums and any activities outside the classroom;
- transport that takes the child home and returns, if the nearest school is more than 2 kilometers away;
- textbooks, all educational tools, calculators and even tablet-laptops.

An individual education and development plan is drawn up for each child. Individual engagement is related to the content of the textbooks used by the students, the amount of activities, class and homework, as well as the time and educational material allocated to them. Children perform exercises of different complexity in the same class. The grading system is based on individual level. If the "ordinary" exercise is performed perfectly, the next day a higher level exercise is given, if not well, another simple exercise is given.

"There are two types of educational process in Finnish schools, in addition to regular education. 1. "Looser" supporting student learning is what tutors do in other countries. 2. Corrective education is related to general persistent problems in mastering the material. For example, this may be due to lack of understanding or recall of the Finnish language used in education, poor mathematical skills, or antisocial behavior of some children. Correctional education is conducted in small groups or individually.

"In general, the educational process in Finnish schools is gentle, but this does not mean that the school cannot be taken seriously. Compliance with the school regime is mandatory. Return all missed lessons a has to sit. For example, a teacher sets a "free hour" from his schedule for a 6th grader or walks into a 2nd grader's class. It is up to him whether he teaches or is bored. If it interferes with young people, it will not be taken into account, and they will have to sit again at another hour. The parents of the child who did not fulfill the task assigned by the teacher, did not work in class, are not called to school, are not reprimanded, and are not accused of mental retardation. If the parents are indifferent to their child's behavior, the child will not simply go to the next grade. In Finland, staying in the same grade for a second year is not considered shameful, especially after the 9th grade. Serious preparation for adult life is necessary, so Finnish schools have an additional (optional) 10th grade. A 10-point system is adopted in the country, but up to the 7th grade, grades are given only in words: below average, satisfactory, good, excellent. In grades 1-3, there are no visible grades at all. Children don't have to sit at desks and tables in class, they can also sit on the floor (carpet). In some schools, classrooms are equipped with sofas and chairs. The small school building is equipped with carpets.

I would like to use the examples in the mathematics textbooks taught in Finnish schools to the students of our country, and I would like to observe how much our children are interested in these example problems, and how much their level of knowledge changes. All of the images below are examples of mathematical examples and problems used in the Finnish education system.

Issue 1. There are eggs in 3 identical containers in the kitchen. Look carefully at the pictures and first find the number of eggs in container 2 and then the number of all eggs.

Solution: There are 4 eggs in containers 1-3, and since the containers are the same, the number of eggs in container 2 is 4.

To find the total number of eggs, we add them all.

4+4+4=12 answers: 4 eggs in the 2nd bowl, the total number of eggs is 12.

Issue 2. Look carefully at the picture given above and find the total number of colored pencils.

Solution: We are given a picture of a box containing 2, 3, 12, 10, 9, 8 pencils. we can find the amount by adding all the results. This method is the simplest and most understandable for children. 1) 2*2=4; 2) 3*3=9; 3) 12*2=24; 4) 10*2=20; 5) 9*2=18; 6) 8*2=16;

7) 4+9+24+20+18+16=91

Answer: the total number of pens is 91.

Issue 3. This problem is done with children using modern technologies. That is, the hedgehog needs to correctly choose and place the shapes in order to make a complete shape. At the end of the work, the children count the total number of shapes they used.

Problem 4. The picture given below is designed to understand the topic of fractions, and it is required to find what fraction is represented based on the picture. For example, in picture 1, the total number of birdhouses is 5, and 3 of them have birds. This means that 3 of the 5 total are birds. The rest of the pictures show different tasks based on the same logic.

Issue 5. This issue is also related to the topic of fractions, and through these pictures, we can easily teach children how to add and subtract based on the topic of fractions. For example: Nigora is making cheese breads for herself and ukase. A total of 5 slices of cheese can be placed on each bread. Nigora put 1 slice of cheese on the 1st bread and 3 slices of cheese on the 2nd bread. How many slices of cheese did Nigora put on the bread? put

Solution: 1/5+3/5 = 4/5 part.

Answer: 4/5 contains cheese.

This issue can be directed to the economy, thrift and raising children to equal rights. In this case, the question is slightly changed to the children and the answer is given orally. For example: How would children Nigora divide the amount of cheeses, would there be an equal amount of cheese slices on both slices, and would he choose an equal amount for ukase and himself?

Issue 6. Based on the correct degree of the ball in the above picture

it will be necessary to measure whether it was fired or the wrong degree was chosen.

This helps to further develop counting and counting skills in children.

Issue 7.

Look at the picture and find the number hidden in place of the question mark?

Solution: if we look carefully at the picture, we can see that there is a difference of 4 units between each number. It follows that the number 4 is equal to 20.

Issue 8. What shapes are depicted in the pictures and what colors are they?

Cut out the shapes yourself from colored papers and by combining them, create different shapes and draw a picture in your notebook. tell me that the rights are formed.

Problem 9. Do the shapes form a symmetrical relationship with each other?

Draw pictures in your notebook.

In Finnish schools, similar examples and ways of solving problems are taught in mathematics classes. Various interesting examples, problems and assignments are given for

all the topics intended for elementary grades that are considered necessary to be taught in the mathematics textbook.

All of them are taught on the basis of various pictures, multimedia tools and hand-held visual aids.

Examples and illustrations for other topics are given in the appendices at the end of the Master's thesis.

Bringing modern examples and problems from the foreign education system into the educational system of our schools, promoting the education of the young generations of our country through educational programs that meet world standards, and introducing interesting examples and problems used in the Finnish education system to children I have selected some of them as examples. I tested these examples in my own experiments to see how useful they are for children.

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