

Abstract

Theme of the final qualifying work: «Development of ideas about inanimate nature in the process of organization of research and search activity with children of the middle group».

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The relevance of the topic of this study is related to the priority tasks of modern preschool education aimed at achieving the high developmental effect of the educational process, the development of the research and search activity of the child and his willingness to study and creatively transform reality.

A huge and integral part of the surrounding child-preschooler of the world is inanimate nature, which is a space for children's creative activity and development. The variety of manifestations of inanimate nature the preschooler learns during the game - the activities leading to a development in his age.

Despite the fact that the gaming activity, which the preschool child does most of the time, contributes to the development of his ideas about the world around him, in a special way the organized research and search activity is designed to make the information received by the child more valuable, holistic and interesting.

Accordingly, the development of the development program for children of the middle group of ideas about inanimate nature through the organization of research and search activity seems to us relevant for the practice of modern pre-school education.

The problem of the research is the growing need for each day to educate in a preschool child a careful attitude to nature objects and insufficient attention paid to this problem when building an educational process in a pre-school educational institution.

In this regard, **the goal** of the final qualifying work is the development of a program for the development of children in the middle group of ideas about inanimate nature

through the organization of research and exploration activities.

Object of the study: representations of children of the middle group on inanimate nature.

The subject of the research: research and search activity of children of the middle group as a way of developing ideas about inanimate nature.

Study hypothesis: in children of the middle group, the notions of inanimate nature can be developed through the organization of research and exploration activities.

Objectives of the study:

1. To consider the theoretical basis for the study of the psychological characteristics of the average preschool age.
2. Conduct a theoretical analysis of the organization of research and exploration activities of preschool children, aimed at developing ideas about inanimate nature.
3. To carry out an experimental study of the level of development in children of the middle group of ideas about inanimate nature.
4. According to the results obtained with the help of research, to develop a program for the development of children in the middle group of ideas about inanimate nature through the organization of research and search activity.

Theoretical and methodological basis of the research:

- the principle of unity of consciousness and activity of AN. Leontief;
- provisions of the cultural and historical concept of LS. Vygotsky;
- results of research in the field of development of personality qualities of preschool children, conducted by KD. Ushinsky, P.F. Kapterev, P.F. Lesgaft, K.N. Venttselem, L.K. Shleger, S.T. Shtatsky, E.A. Arkin, V.A. Sukhomlinsky;
- results of research in the field of mental development of preschool children, obtained by JI.C. Vygotsky, S.L. Rubinstein, A.N. Leontiev, D.V. Zaporozhets, V.V. Davydov, II.Ya. Galperin, N.N. Poddyakovym;
- information on the role of experience gained by preschool children due to the organization of special didactic methods, taken from the works of NN. Kabanovoy-Meller. ON. Menchinskaya, D.N. Epiphany. IN AND. Reshetnikova, V.V. Davydova, D.B. El'konina, P.Ya. Galperin, N.F. Talyzina.

The theoretical significance of the study is to justify the need for the organization of research and exploration activities for children of the middle group to develop their ideas about the inanimate nature and to develop the theoretical provisions of the development program for children of the middle group of ideas about inorganic nature through the organization of research and exploration activities.

The practical importance of the final qualifying work is to develop a development program for children in the middle group of ideas about inanimate nature through the organization of research and exploration activities.

Results of the study. An experimental study of the development of children in the middle group of ideas about inanimate nature was conducted by us in kindergarten No. 12 Kalinka, Pyatigorsk, Stavropol Territory. The study involved 20 pupils of the middle group aged 4-5 years with an equal number of boys and girls.

To diagnose the level of development in children of the middle group of ideas about inanimate nature, we analyzed the "Pre-school education program" and used the technique of O. Solomennikova.

The results of the diagnosis showed the presence of respondents with medium and low level of development of views and inanimate nature, which indicated the urgency of developing and implementing with the preschoolers of the middle group a program for developing ideas about inanimate nature through the organization of research and prospecting activities.

Based on the analysis of the provisions of the Federal state educational standards for preschool education, scientific and methodical literature on environmental education of children and the development of their research and retrieval activities, as well as on the results of diagnostic evaluation of preschool children in the middle group to identify the level of development they have about inanimate nature representations, our development program for children in the middle group of inanimate nature of representations has been developed through the organization investigates are treacherous-search activity.

In the process of implementing the development program, the representation of the children of the middle group about the objects of the inanimate nature has been

clarified and consolidated to a greater extent, the interconnectedness of the elements of living and inanimate nature, their dependence on each other became available to them. Children have received more information about the need to preserve elements of inanimate nature for a full human life.

In addition to achieving the main results of the implementation of the development program, we and the caregivers noted an increase in attentiveness and interest in research and exploration activities among pre-school children.

Pedagogical recommendations:

1. When carrying out the development of the ideas of children of the middle group about inanimate nature, it is necessary to cultivate in them a value and careful attitude towards it, illustrating by examples the necessity of using elements of inanimate nature in the process of human life activity.

2. Drawing on the natural curiosity of children, they develop their ideas about the inanimate nature in the process of research and search activity, during which the child independently searches for the answers to the questions posed and acquires the skills of generalizing knowledge and formulating the conclusions so necessary for further schooling.

The content of the final qualifying work can be used in the organization of pedagogical councils, methodical hours, group and individual conversations with parents and teachers.

Continuation of work within the research topic may be further experimental study of the specifics of the organization of environmental education of preschool children in the process of organizing research and exploration activities.