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The topic of optical instruments in general education schools and the methodology of teaching them

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Abstract: This article provides a comprehensive description of optical instruments, their working principles, the application of various optical devices, as well as pedagogical approaches and methodological recommendations used in teaching the topic of optical instruments.

Keywords: Optical instruments, teaching of optics, microscope and telescope, pedagogical methods, scientific experiments, teaching methods, optical technologies.

Introduction: Optical devices are scientific and technical devices designed to control various properties of light rays and display them in various forms. They are widely used not only in scientific research and practice, but also in the educational process. Teaching optical instruments in comprehensive schools is very important not only for physics but also for other subjects, since with the help of these instruments, students can learn about the world more broadly and deeply. This article discusses issues related to optical instruments and methods of teaching them.

Introduction to Optical Instruments Optical instruments create images by manipulating the physical properties of light, such as reflection, refraction, diffraction, and scattering. There are many types of optical instruments, such as microscopes, telescopes, lasers, and cameras. Each of these instruments has its own characteristics and is effectively used in its field of application. Optical instruments give students the opportunity to combine scientific research, practical experience and theoretical knowledge in the educational process [1-3].

Optical devices and their application. Optical devices are widely used and each of them is important in different areas [4]:

Astronomy: the study of stars and planets using telescopes.

Biology: The study of the world of cells and microorganisms using microscopes.

Medicine: Diagnosis and treatment of diseases using lasers and microscopes.

Industry: Study and processing of materials using optical instruments.

It is very important to teach students scientific methods using optical instruments in secondary schools. Optical instruments can develop students' scientific interest, conduct experiments, and analyze the results. Students conducting various experiments using optical instruments strengthens their scientific thinking [5].

The effectiveness of experimentation with optical devices in comprehensive schools contributes to the improvement of students' skills in scientific research and practical work. In teaching optical devices, the

teacher's approach and methods aimed at students' independent work are of great importance [6].

METHOD

Teaching methodology. Optical instruments and their teaching methodology are based on the following approaches:

a) Visual teaching methods. The principles of operation and practical applications of optical instruments are explained to students using diagrams, images, and videos. This method provides students with a better understanding [7].

b) Practical work and laboratory exercises. The most effective way to learn about optical instruments is to involve students in practical work and laboratory exercises. Through practical exercises, students conduct experiments on their own and consolidate their knowledge [8].

c) Strengthen the role of the teacher. The teacher should teach students how to use optical instruments, ask questions, and analyze experimental results. The teacher should encourage students to think independently and guide them to apply what they have learned in practice [9].

Experiments with optical instruments. It is necessary to conduct various experiments in the process of studying optical instruments at school. Such experiments develop students' scientific interests and increase their interest in physics. For example, experiments such as studying cells using a microscope or observing celestial bodies using a telescope develop scientific thinking and observation in students [10].

Conducting experiments related to optical instruments is very useful in school to give students a deep understanding of the basic principles of optics and their applications in everyday life. Below are some of the experiments and practices that can be carried out in the study of optical instruments.

1. Experience of using lenses in optics.

Target: In optics, learning to obtain magnified images of objects by using lenses.

Tools: Optical lens, small object (e.g., a sheet of text), light source.

Experience: You can ask students to observe a small piece of text using an optical lens and obtain a magnified image of it. Try changing the focal length and magnification of the lens, explaining how this changes the size of the image.

Explanation: Through this experiment, students will learn how an optical lens works, that is, how to magnify the image of an object and identify its individual parts.

2. The experience of observing an image through a mirror.

Target: To study how an image is formed by a plane mirror and the principles of reflection.

Tools: Flat mirror, small object (e.g. glass or pencil), light source.

Experience: To demonstrate how an image is formed in a plane mirror, students place an object in front of the mirror and observe the image. Explain to students the basic concepts of image formation in a mirror, such as whether the image is inverted or upright.

Explanation: To teach how a plane mirror produces an inverted but identically sized image.

3. To produce an image using a spherical mirror.

Target: Study how an object and its image are formed by a spherical mirror.

Tools: A spherical mirror (round), an object (pencil or other small object), a projector, or a light source.

Experience: Show students the image of an object using a spherical mirror. Place the object in front of the mirror, describe the image formed, and observe how it changes. Explain to students how flat and inverted images are formed using a spherical mirror.

Explanation: A spherical mirror can magnify or reduce an object, and the position of the image changes based on the relationship between the object and the mirror.

4. Experiment on separating light through a prism.

Target: Learn to separate light into colors using a prism.

Tools: A prism, a source of white light (such as a mirror or lamp), and an image projected onto a screen.

Experience: Show students how to separate white light using a prism and its color spectrum (red, orange, yellow, green, indigo, blue, violet). After you have separated the colors, explain to students how the different colors are distributed in the light spectrum.

Explanation: Explain the optical spectrum and wavelengths of light through the separation of light into colors after passing through a prism.

5. Experiment with creating an image from a tape.

Target: Understand how to create an image using tapes.

Tools: Convex and concave lenses, small object (paper or pen), image projected on screen.

Experience: Show students how to create images using convex and concave lenses. Place an object in front of the lens and project the image onto the screen. Observe whether the images formed by lenses are inverted or upright.

Explanation: Lenses help to reduce or enlarge an image, and the size or orientation of the image changes

depending on the type of lens.

6. Analyzing light using a spectroscope.

Target: Learn to analyze light using a spectroscope.

Tools: Spectroscope, various light sources (lamp, sunlight, neon lamp), image projected on the screen.

Experience: Show students the spectra of different light sources using a spectroscope.

Analysis of spectra produced by neon lamps, white lamps, and other light sources.

Explanation: Using a spectroscope to analyze the color spectrum of different light sources and show the differences between them.

7. The effect of light on vision.

Target: To study the relationship between the strength of a light source and vision.

Tools: Color films, various light sources, projected image on screen.

Experience: Encourage students to explore their vision using different light sources. Observe how vision changes for each light source.

Explanation: Light sources affect vision, and through this experiment, students will learn the relationship between the intensity of light sources and the clarity of vision.

Evaluating teaching effectiveness. Various methods are used to assess students' knowledge in teaching the topic of optical instruments. Questions, tests, laboratory results, and self-assessment can be used to test what students have learned [11].

CONCLUSION

Optical instruments and their teaching methods are very important in secondary schools. With the help of optical instruments, students learn scientific methods, develop observational, analytical, and reasoning skills. With the help of effective teaching methods, students gain in-depth knowledge of the principles of operation and application of optical instruments. This, in turn, increases their general scientific and technical knowledge.

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