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ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF CONTROL TESTS IN MATHEMATICS USING COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

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The use of diagnostic tests at foreign schools has a long history. After a famous ruling CC VKP (b) «On the pedagogical perversions in Narkomprosa» (1936) have been eliminated, not only intellectual, but also harmless achievement tests. Attempts to revive them in the 70 years of no effect. In this regard, our science and practice falls far short of the foreign.

Uzbekistan first among CIS countries in 1992, adopting the Turkish experience has introduced a method of testing for admission to universities of the country. The novelty and magnitude of the transition to a test method knowledge in the country and results in 18 years have revealed some difficulties.

The word «test» English origin, and in the original language means «test», «check». Test training - a set of tasks focused on determining (measuring) the level (extent) of certain aspects of (parts of) the content of education. Correct tests learning should meet several requirements.

Always, however, it is the originator of the test is required to carefully examine all parts of the curriculum, educational books, to know the purpose and specific objectives of training. Only then will he be able to create tests that will be valid for a certain category of learners.

A positive test result already indicates a high level of ownership of mathematics and a good general training. Note that each institution of Uzbekistan presents its demands to the student, depending on the popularity and prestige, and from a specific educational program.

The test is usually conducted on a computer, their answers examinee notes on a special field where the final result is automatically calculated.

In our view, insufficient attention is given to the most important, priority issues - training of teachers of any subject profile the use of modern computer technology in daily work with students, to develop methods of application of information, telecommunication, computer and multimedia products in the educational process.

This issue is extremely relevant. If this is not to be taken, effective, efficient measures for the training of existing or future teachers actual introduction of computer technology and educational products in various forms of educational process (in the classroom, in extra-curricular activities, extra work with students and others etc.), there is a high likelihood that the school education will continue to be carried out in chalk on the blackboard, next to which only a mountain of colored plastic boxes with educational CDs.

Teaching staff are always conservative in relation to innovation (which is rather a plus), this can not be considered.

In this work, we decided to gather information which will help teachers use computer technology in a test train.

However, at the present stage of the school teachers were not yet available methods and the use of computer technologies in educational process.

The first people who came into the education network were not teachers, and "technicians" - specialists in information technologies that are typically very vague understanding of pedagogy, didactics and related educational technologies.

To ensure the quality of the educational process, teachers should be experts in their field, meet the general requirements for teachers of science, to undergo a course of basic training, to develop his own original technique and its use in the learning process.

In conjunction with personal computers and new information technology help the tests to proceed to the creation of modern systems of learning and adaptive control.

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Recently, some high schools, colleges Uzbekistan such control is exercised through the automated testing of students with computer systems. In doing so, students may choose the tests, either directly on the computer or on paper, followed by automatic processing.

The emergence and development of such projects in our country will undoubtedly contribute to the release of Uzbek educational system at the world level.

Now things are no better: It is, first, for the question of equipping schools with modern personal computers (PC), secondly, the acquisition of PC monitors with the possibility of giving the answer the test questions with the help of the fingers touching, in the third, the use of high-quality and modern test programs that would offer the opportunity to instantly show the wrong answers, and encouraged to recruit a minimum passing rating points.

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