

**The study of geometry
elements by younger
schoolchildren with special
physiological development**

Tasks:

- ❖ The development of spatial imagination in children;
- ❖ The formation of practical skills in measuring and constructing geometric shapes using a ruler, square, compass.
- ❖ The formation of skills to classify geometric shapes according to various criteria: size, color, shape.

Methods used in the study of geometry elements :

- ❖ Observation method.
- ❖ Demonstration method.
- ❖ The method of laboratory and practical work in combination with conversation and explanation.

Exercises used to implement these tasks:

- ❖ Naming of figures.
- ❖ Showing the figure on the instructions of the teacher.
- ❖ The choice of a specific figure among others.
- ❖ Finding figures in drawings of objects.
- ❖ Finding objects in the immediate environment, similar to a geometric figure.
- ❖ The selection of flat figures in volumetric.

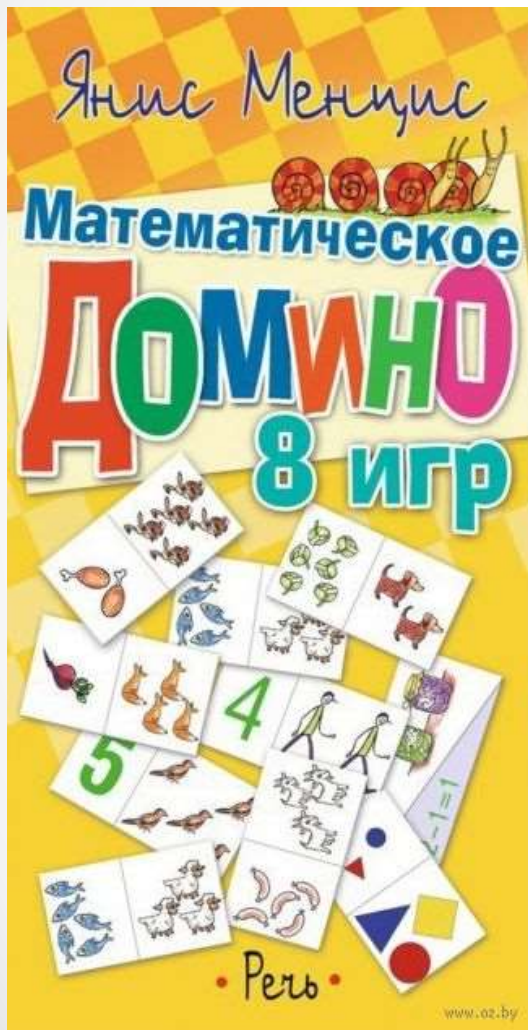
Didactic games are recommended.

For instance:

"Geometric Lotto"



«Domino»



«The Magic Pouch»

The tactile examination of geometric figures is of great importance. You can feel the figure with your fingertips, trace its outline. This is especially important for visually impaired children, as their tactile perception will play a leading role.



Lines

When forming ideas about the line, you can rely on the imagination and experience of children, for example:

- ❖ Observation of the flight path of the aircraft.
- ❖ Rails of train, tram and so on.



Exercises:

Line naming.

Image lines.

When familiarizing yourself with the concept of "line", you can use the means at hand:



Stick



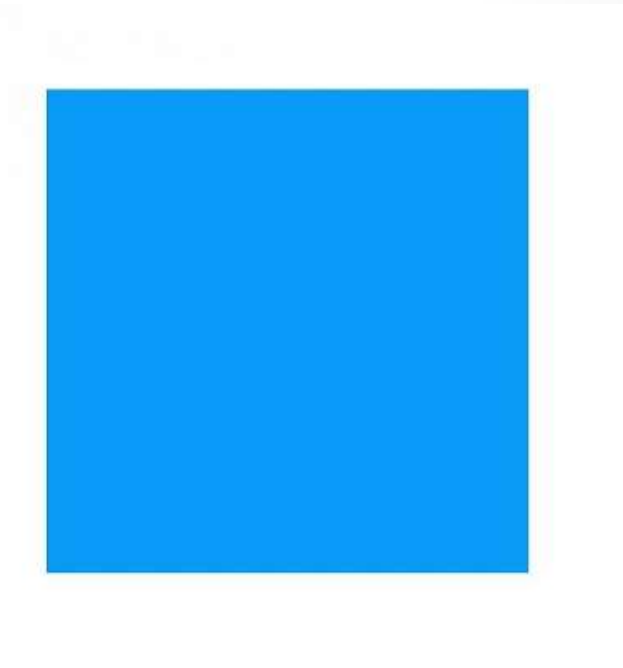
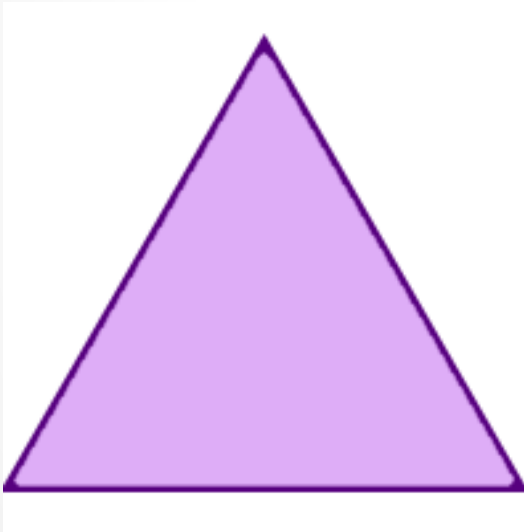
Counting sticks

- Finding lines in an environment, for example:



Section

Finding segments in geometric shapes (in a square, rectangle, triangle)



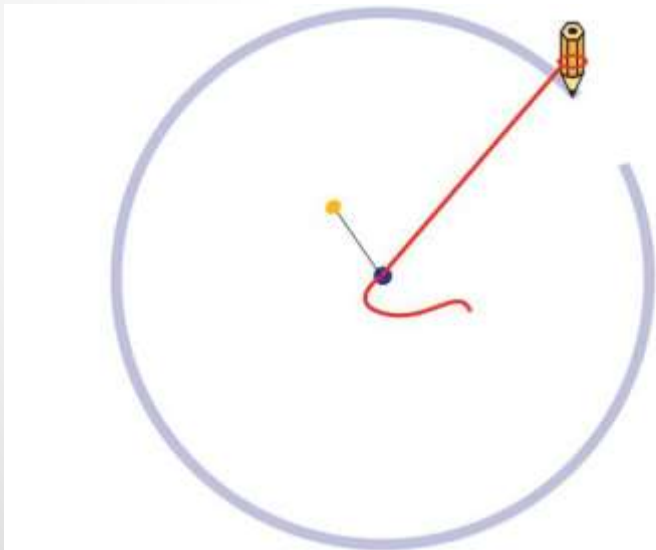
Angles

Exercises:

- ❖ Finding right angles among other angle images.
- ❖ Obtaining a right angle by double bending a sheet of paper.
- ❖ Finding corners in surrounding objects (corner of a table, board, book, etc.).
- ❖ It should be noted that the angles are direct and indirect (sharp and obtuse).

Circle

Acquaintance with the circle is carried out by the method of showing, drawing a circle using a compass. You can also suggest to find a circle, a circle in the surrounding objects.



Polygons

Polygon Feature:

- ❖ How many angles?
- ❖ What are the angles?
- ❖ How many sides?
- ❖ The name of the figure?