The technique of forming the skills to compare 2 objects in length, width, height, thickness using the techniques of application and overlay

K.M. Yurevich
senior lecturer of the Department of Correctional and Developmental Technologies

Formation of the ability to use the correct names of certain stretches and show them correctly

Techniques for displaying values:

- The length is shown from left to right horizontally (or by meaning)
- The width is shown from the bottom up along the sagittal (transverse axis)
- The height is shown from the bottom up vertically
- The depth is shown from top to bottom vertically.
- The thickness is shown along the circumference of the section.

Formation of the ability to compare 2 objects in length, width, height, thickness using application and overlay techniques

Stage 1.
Comparison by 1 attribute.

APPLICATION ACCEPTANCE

An algorithm for comparing items by size (for example, by length):

1. We offer 2 identical items in all respects, except for the one being compared (for example, except for length). "What is it?"

2. We find out how the items differ.

3. We suggest checking which item, for example, is longer. "Which tape is longer?"

4. To do this, we arrange the objects so that they touch on the compared feature. "This tape is longer." We trim the items on one side.

APPLICATION ACCEPTANCE

5. We are discussing the presence or absence of an extra piece. Conclusion: the tape that has an extra piece is longer; if the piece was not enough, it is shorter.

6. We show the length with our hands apart.

7. We offer children situations and exercises in which it is necessary to compare objects according to one of the signs.

OVERLAY RECEPTION

The algorithm for comparing items is similar to that for receiving an application with the difference that:

- items must necessarily differ in color;
- the objects are superimposed on each other.

Stage 2.

Comparison on 2 grounds.

1. First, one of the signs should be the same for two objects, for example: find a ribbon of the same length, but wider: "Find a ribbon of the same length, but a different width"
2. Then we suggest comparing different items by two different parameters.
3. At an older age, children are taught to compare objects in three dimensions at once.