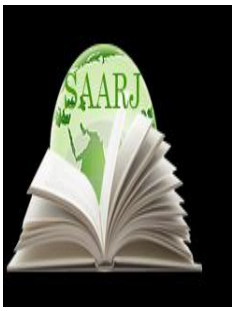

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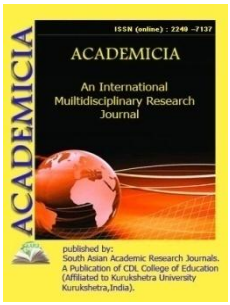

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TO INCREASE THE INTEREST IN TEACHING A SCHOOL OF GEOMETRY USING INTERESTING INFORMATION

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the problem of increasing interest in teaching a school geometry course through the use of new pedagogical technologies and elements of entertainment in the classroom.

KEYWORDS: *Pedagogy, Technique, Geometry Lesson, Elements Of Entertainment, Quadrangles, Classification.*

INTRODUCTION

The school course of mathematics is becoming more and more important in the system of general education of students.The math teacher must solve problems every day to make the most of every minute of the lesson.It is necessary to look for effective ways to solve this problem.At each lesson, the teacher faces a number of tasks: how to bring all the necessary information to the consciousness of the student, how to achieve the assimilation of theoretical and practical

material, how to generate and maintain student interest in learning math. After all, mathematics is a science that requires a lot of mental stress, the development of logical thinking and creative abilities. Therefore, in order to awaken students' interest in mathematics, to keep them active throughout the lesson, it is useful for the teacher not to miss the opportunity to make the lesson more interesting. The elements of entertainment also contribute to the development of students' creativity. The growth of interest in knowledge, the activity of students in the classroom, the formation of positive motives for learning, an increase in the effectiveness of the learning process is facilitated by the use of didactic games, fairy tales, crosswords, math quizzes, tests, elements of historicism, tables, posters, as well as the use of drawing tasks, mathematical dictations, on-screen teaching aids, handouts, signal cards, various types of frontal, etc. Information and communication technologies can play a special role. Below we will give a lesson on the topic “Quadrangles” using elements of entertainment.

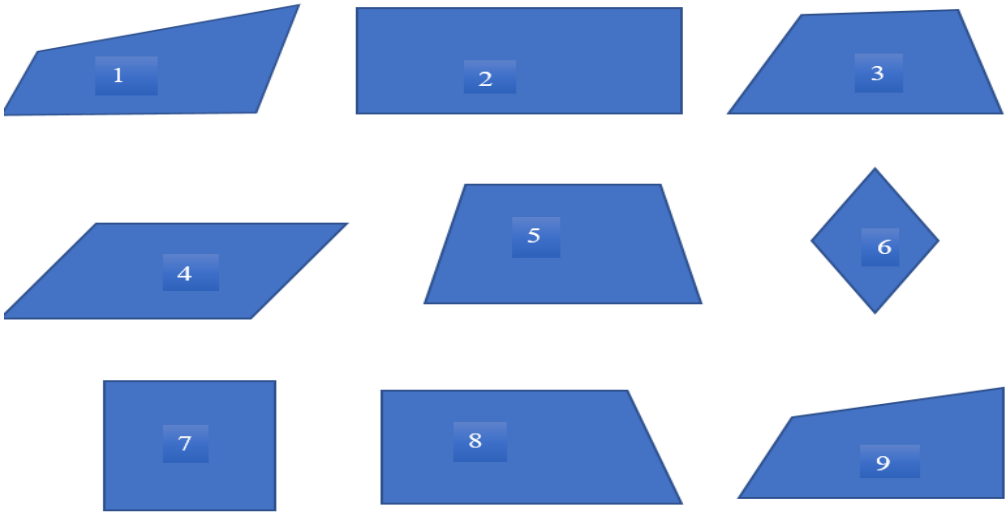
LITERATURE REVIEW

A quadrilateral is called convex if it is located in one half-plane relative to containing any of its sides. In this case, the straight line itself is considered to belong to the plane.The rest of the quadrangles are called non-convex. You may notice that non-convex quadrangles have an angle greater than a flattened one.

We will only study convex quadrangles. (The guys draw convex and non-convex quadrangles in notebooks).

“Classification of quadrangles”.

The presentation of the material is carried out in the form of a fairy tale.The teacher has prepared in advance various types of convex quadrangles, which are attached to the board.

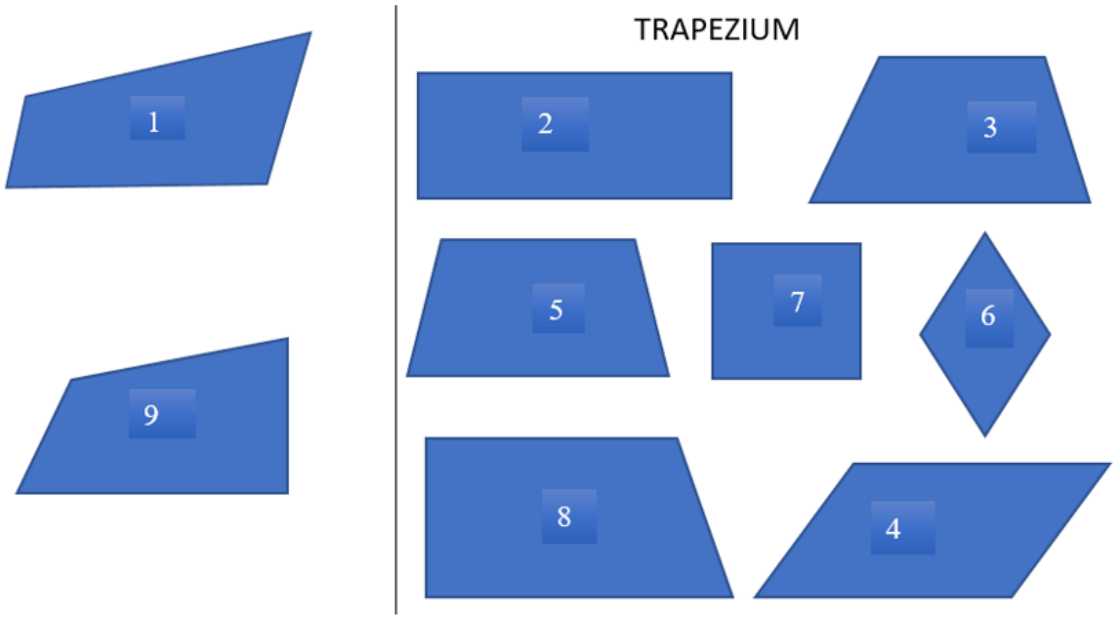


Teacher: Guys, now I will tell you an interesting story about how the quadrangles lived and what happened to them.

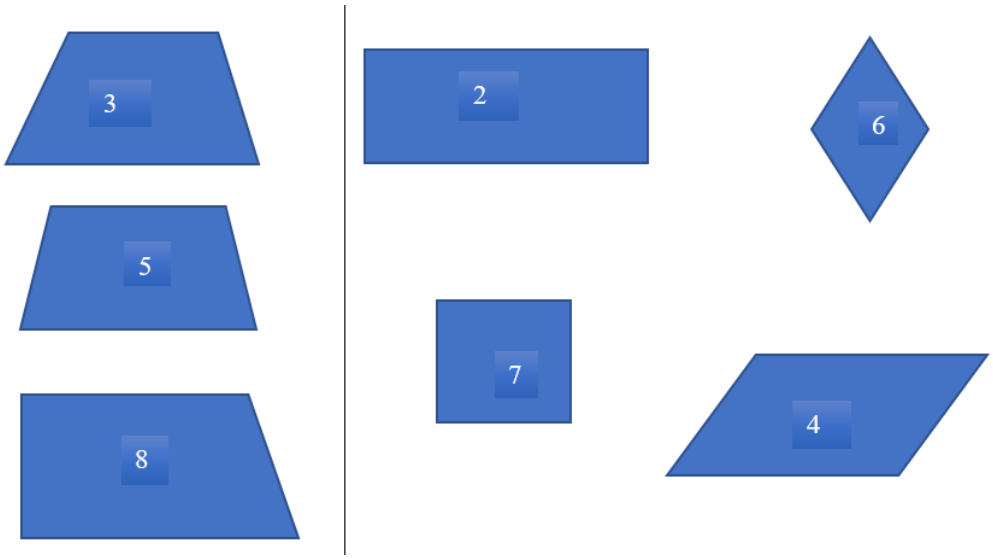
In the course of the story of the tale, the teacher moves the quadrangles in accordance with how they are classified.

Teacher: In a certain khanate, called Geometry, there were Quadrangles.

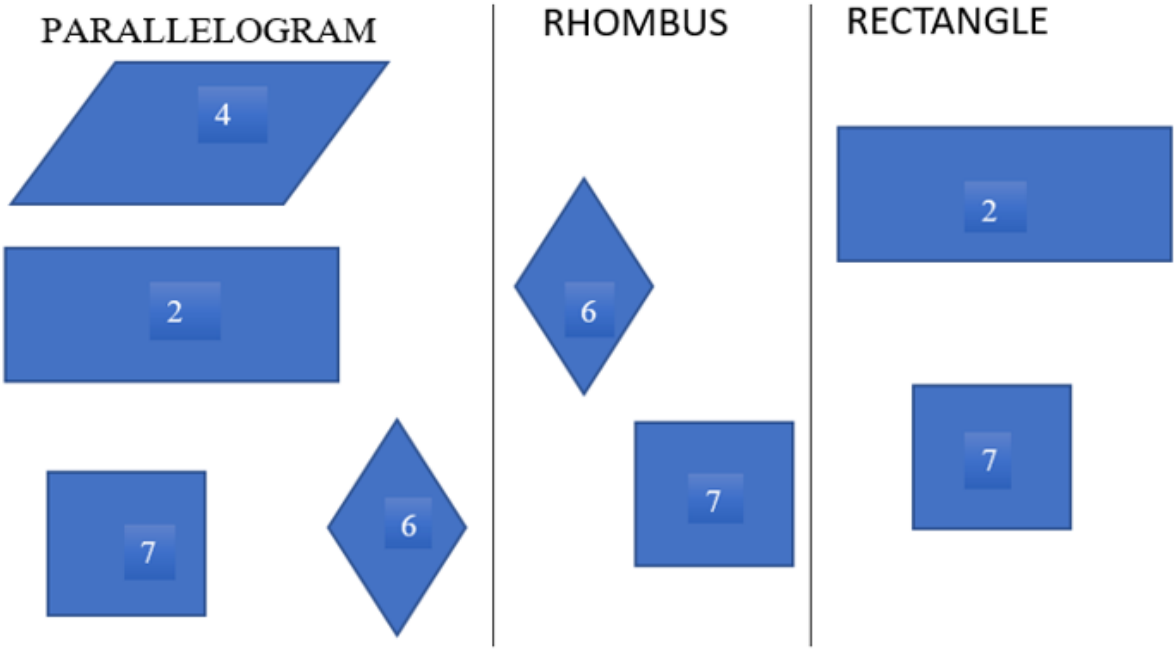
They lived peacefully and amicably, visiting each other. Once, at a beauty show, it turned out that among them there are Quadrangles with parallel sides.They began to ask themselves terribly, to brag about their properties. They decided to call themselves Trapezes and separate from everyone.



But later it turned out that among the Trapeziums there are those in which the other two opposite sides are parallel. What an honor for them, they split up and called themselves parallelograms. And they began to praise themselves, are proud of their properties and wiped their nose with Trapezium. Parallelograms told them: “Just think, you have one pair of parallel sides, and we have two, and we have more properties than yours, we do not want to live with you”. And the Parallelograms were separated into a separate society. And they began to live separately.



The long-awaited peace has come in the khanate. But on Friday, when everyone was resting, Parallelograms began to look closely at each other. And suddenly it turned out that some have all the sides equal, while others have all the angles, and still others have only two pairs of parallel sides. Each of these groups took pride in their properties. And they decided to split-up. Some remained Parallelograms, others were called Rhombuses, and still others - Rectangles. It would seem that everything was settled, because everyone was divided by family characteristics. In all societies, they only said that they were similar to each other. Until one day they noticed the Rhombuses that among them there are Quadrangles with equal angles. “Get out of the way”, said the Romans.



But the Rectangles didn't accept them either. Seeing. That among them there are quadrangles with equal sides, they were terribly indignant and invited them to leave. So they had to become separate and called Squares. This is how new khanates were formed, which began to be called the Khanates of the Quadrangles. Trapeziums, Parallelograms, Rhombuses, Rectangles, Squares, i.e. there was a classification of quadrangles and peace reigned forever in the geometric khanate.

So, we got acquainted with the classification of quadrangles.

Teacher: You see, guys, the closest “relatives” of a square are a rhombus and a rectangle, which, in turn, have parallelograms, etc. We will further study in detail all these quadrangles and their properties.

Supply of new materials

Questions from students

1. What kind of shape is called a quadrangle?
2. What are rectangles?
3. Which vertices of the quadrilateral are called adjacent, which are opposite?

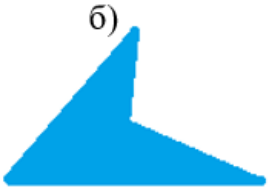
4. What is the angle of a quadrilateral? Which corners in a quadrilateral are called adjacent?
5. Which sides of the quadrilateral are called adjacent, which are opposite?
6. Which segment is called the diagonal of a quadrilateral?
7. What groups and types are quadrangles divided into?
8. Students answer the test questions (tests are written on sheets and distributed) and the questions below the picture ("yes" or "no").

Tests:

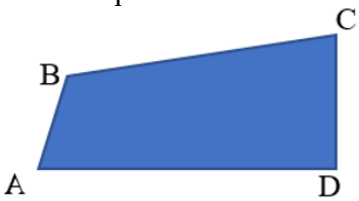
1. Can this figure be called a quadrangle?

а)  б) 

2. Is this a convex rectangle?

а)  б) 

Are the sides AB and CD of the quadrilateral ABCD: a) holdb) the opposite?



CONCLUSION

So, guys, today we got acquainted with the concepts of “quadrangle”, examined its types, learned about their classification. We have studied in detail the adjacent and opposite vertices, corners and sides of the quadrilateral.

One of the main tasks of teaching geometry in a general education school is the development of students' ability to reasonably, take a detailed approach to each geometric educational material and competently solve geometric problems. The use of elements of entertainment in geometry lessons instilling interest in the study of the subject, increases the efficiency of the learning process.

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