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INTRODUCE GEOMETRY IN SCHOOLS

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A B S T R A C T

In this article, we will explore various strategies that can enhance the teaching and learning of geometry in a school mathematics course, including Applied Learning, visual images, problem-solving approaches, real-world applications, interactive technology, and collaborative learning. Keywords: mathematics, geometry, formula, theorems, methods, shapes, angles, issues, logical thinking.

K E Y W O R D S

Geometry, formula, drawing, transporter, circle, diagram.

Introduction

Mathematical consciousness should be formed from kindergarten, the first period of school. Mathematics is the basis for all Exact Sciences. Knowing this science, a child grows up intelligent, broad-minded, able to successfully work in any area. The word mathematics is derived from the ancient Greek word mathema, which means "knowledge of the sciences". What mathematics studies (object) consists of the spatial forms of what exists in matter and the quantitative relationships between them. In the current era, mathematics is conditionally divided into two. 1) Elementary Mathematics 2) higher mathematics. Elementary mathematics is also a science with an independent meaning, which is based on elementary data from various sections of higher mathematics, namely theoretical arithmetic, number theory, higher algebra, mathematical analysis and the logic course of geometry. Higher mathematics is concerned with finding mathematical laws that fully and deeply reflect the spatial forms of the real world and the quantitative relationships between them. Elementary mathematics is the basis of the school mathematics course. The purpose of the school mathematics course is to give a system of mathematical knowledge in a certain way (through methodology), taking into account the psychological characteristics of students. (The term methodology is a Greek word meaning "way".) Mathematical methodology is one of the main sections of pedagogy and didactics, an independent discipline that studies the laws of teaching and learning mathematics in accordance with educational goals.

Interest in mathematics depends on the high level of teaching style and how skillfully the teaching work is built. Each student should be active in the lesson, work with pleasure and use the emergence and development of a passion for knowledge as a starting point, focusing on deepening their interest in knowledge. This is especially important when it is reshaped in determining the constant interest and interest of adolescents in this or that science. At this point, math needs to be applied quickly. In the process of teaching Mathematics, Mathematical Proverbs also serve as a factor for raising children in

the spirit of humanity, hard work. To teach mathematics to young people, it is necessary that the teacher is well versed in these subjects, able to skillfully use teaching methods. At the same time, a deep knowledge of pedagogy, psychology and other disciplines is also necessary. The main purpose of the training is to develop the intellectual abilities of students, independent selection and decision-making skills and acquire the necessary knowledge. This increases the mental load on the mathematics lesson and makes the student reflect on the need to increase activity and interest in the material during the lesson. Therefore, new active methods and techniques of teaching are taught to activate the thinking of students, to express their independent knowledge. Interest in mathematics depends on the quality of the teaching methodology and the level of educational activity. Each student should work actively and with pleasure in the lesson, use the emergence and development of a passion for knowledge as a starting point, focus on deepening interest in learning.

Geometry, as a branch of mathematics, plays a decisive role in the school curriculum by giving students the opportunity to study the features of shapes, angles and spatial relationships. Teaching geometry in a school mathematics course is necessary for the development of students ' abilities in spatial thinking, problem solving and logical thinking. Geometry does not consist only in memorizing formulas and theorems; it consists in understanding the basic principles governing relationships between geometric bodies. Through the use of innovative teaching techniques and approaches, teachers can create a dynamic educational environment that allows students to learn geometric concepts in a meaningful and interactive way. By incorporating these methodologies into geometry teaching, teachers can inspire students to gain a deeper understanding of the beauty and logic of geometry and equip them with important mathematical skills that can be applied outside the classroom. Geometry provides students with a unique opportunity to solve creative problems, engage in critical thinking and spatial thinking, laying the foundation for their mathematical journey and instilling a lifelong love of learning. Let's take a look at the methodology for teaching geometry and find out how these strategies can change the perception and interaction of students with the world of geometry.Teaching geometry in the school mathematics curriculum is a key aspect of students ' development of spatial thinking, problem solving, and logical thinking skills. Geometry, as a branch of mathematics, provides students with a unique opportunity to study the properties of shapes, angles and spatial relationships, helping them to understand the world around them more deeply. One of the most effective methods of teaching geometry is practical training and manipulations. Providing students with geometric tools such as pliers, transporters, circulars, geometric bodies allows them to explore geometric concepts in a clear and interactive way. Activities such as building shapes, measuring angles, and studying symmetry can help students understand geometric principles clearly. Geometry is a visual subject, and the use of visual images is the key to helping students understand abstract geometric concepts. Teachers can use diagrams, tables, and geometric pictures to describe geometric properties and relationships. Visual aids help students visualize geometric concepts, making them more accessible and understandable. Geometry helps well in solving problems because students are presented with geometric issues that require critical thinking and logical reasoning to solve. Encouraging students to take a systematic approach to geometric issues, identify patterns, and apply geometric principles in finding solutions can help develop their problem solving skills and mathematical thinking. Linking geometric concepts with real-world applications can help readers see the importance of geometry in everyday life. Teachers can include examples of geometric shapes and features found in architecture, art, nature, and technology to show the practical importance of geometry. This contextualization helps students assess the

usefulness of extracurricular geometry. Integrating technology tools such as interactive geometry programs and online resources can enhance the learning experience for students. Virtual manipulators, interactive simulations and geometry applications give students the opportunity to explore geometric concepts in a dynamic and interesting way. Technology can facilitate visualization, experimentation, and the study of geometric ideas. Encouraging collaborative learning activities such as group projects, peer-to-peer discussions, and problem-solving tasks creates a supportive learning environment where students can engage in geometry together. Collaborative learning helps with communication, teamwork, and peer learning, enhancing students ' understanding of geometric concepts through collaborative research and discussion. Conclusion: In conclusion, it can be said that the methodology for teaching geometry in a school mathematics course should give priority to practical education, visual images, methods of solving issues, real-life application, interactive technology and collaborative teaching. By applying these effective strategies, teachers can create a dynamic and engaging learning environment that allows students to develop a deep understanding of geometry and develop important mathematical skills useful in their academic and future activities.

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