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THE USE OF PERSPECTIVE PICTURE AT SCHOOL

The ability of orientation in space plays an important role in our life. It is a necessary requirement of social existence; it is a form of reflection of the surrounding world, an adequate cognition and transformation of reality.

The aim of this work is to study the development of spatial thinking at the lessons of geometry in secondary school using a perspective image.

All objects surrounding us have a peculiar individual shape, colour and size.

Colour and shape change if they are looked at from different angles and distance.

In order to depict objects on a piece of paper keeping their true image, people use central planning. An image which is made this way is called a perspective [2].

Using perspectives at the lessons of Fine Art and Geometry you can build objects of environment, a landscape, flat and three-dimensional geometric figures, keeping their realistic image.

A cube is one of the most important and frequently used figures at Geometry lessons. The picture of a cube forms our vision of a perspective and it is an important source of knowledge and skills of drawing. In order to build a cube in a proper way it is necessary to keep its three-dimensionality. Its base is built considering a prospective reduction and aspect, then, almost mechanically, all sides are built, taking into account all proportions and perspective parallel lines, which converge in the point on the horizon. In order to perform the scheme, the picture of a cube should have a form of a construction or it can be drawn as a transparent frame. You can build the frame following such regulations: on a sheet of paper check the horizon (horizon is at eye level); determine the position of the plane on which the cube is situated relatively to the horizon; taking into consideration the ratio of height and width of the cube, depict its compositional image on a sheet of paper; identify the spatial position of all sides of the cube, including all the reductions of the perspective of the cube (a cube is built with the help of fine lines); the last thing is the toning of the picture (it is done only after you have built the cube) [1].

The lack of spatial imagination of students makes the effective studying of such subjects as drawing, physics, geography, etc. impossible. That is why using

perspective images in a geometry, teacher purposefully develops spatial imagination and spatial thinking.

LITERATURE

1. Розробка уроку образотворчого мистецтва для учнів 5 класу: "Знайомство з перспективою, рисування куба і предметів прямокутної форми" [Електронний ресурс] / Режим доступу: http://fizcultura.ucoz.ua/news/obraz_mistectvo_5_kl_urok_11_znajomstvo_z_perspektivoju_risuvannja_kuba_i_predmetiv_prjamokutnoji_formi/2014-03-05-891.
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