Parents Instructions – Triangles

Materials: A demonstration tray containing square, circle, and triangle. These are the basic geometric figures. The square is the measurer of areas. The triangle is the constructor of all other figures. The circle is the calculator of angles.

A tray with six triangles-classified by sides and angles

Purposes: Development of the visual sense for the discrimination of form (shape)
Absorption of the plane geometric figures
Indirect preparation for writing: Three-fingered grip; following a contour, firmness of touch
Muscular memory by repetition

Steps:

1. Do the presentation with the Three Period Lesson.
    a. The basic shapes
    b. Scalene triangles
    c. Isosceles triangles

Language:

By classification: They have two names: one describes the angles and the other the sides.

- At the top row all triangles are scalene (every side has a different length).
    o acute-angled scalene triangle
    o right-angled scalene triangle
    o obtuse-angled scalene triangle
- At the bottom row all triangles are isosceles (two sides have the same measure).
    o acute-angled isosceles triangle
    o right- angled isosceles triangle
    o obtuse-angled isosceles triangle
- The equilateral triangle is in the demonstration tray (the basic two-dimensional shapes: circle, square, and triangle). You may go back to this tray to show and tell your child that this triangle is called equilateral (the three sides have the same length or measure

Notes:

- Relationship of figures on top and below: based on angle dimension.
    - Far left are the acute-angled
    o In the middle are the right-angled
    o Far right are the obtuse-angled