

SCENARIO		
Title	Describing prisms	
Summary	The student distinguishes between prisms among solids, He names them, indicates height, side walls, edges Can draw polyhedrons and indicated elements	
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Didactic objectives

Pupil

- distinguishes between simple prisms and names them;
- describes the prisms;
- shows the height of the straight and inclined prism on the model;
- draws straight prisms and their grids;
- classifies prisms;
- based on examples of solids, determines the formulas for the number of walls, edges and vertices of a prism

Physics Mathematics Information Technology Robotics Programming

Education Level: 10-12years 12-14years

Problem Statement

What distinguishes a prism from other solids?

How many faces, edges, vertices?

BOM (Bill Of Materials needed)

Computer workstations, projector, scratch software

Activity description

1. Organizational activities
2. We describe straight prisms, with cuboid and cube distinction.
3. We introduce the concept of the correct prism. We can display on the screen instructions for drawing straight prisms. Students draw on their own, based on the instructions.
4. We indicate the height of the prism in the illustrations or models.
5. We mention that there are also inclined prisms (we show photos or models), whose side walls are parallelograms.
6. We count walls, vertices, edges and look for the relationship between the polygon in the base and their number.
7. Working with the scratch program - we choose the model, give the number of sides in the base,

check whether we can correctly enter the number of walls, edges and vertices.

8. Summary.

Sample script and the appearance of the scene

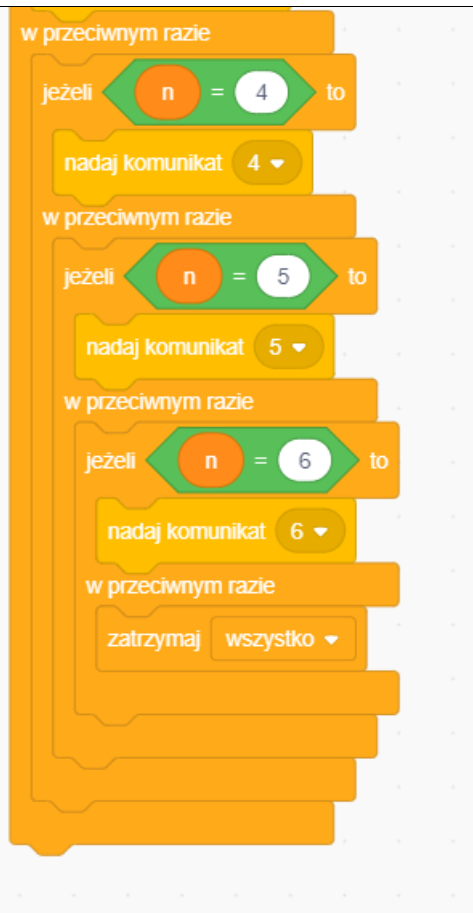
Script

The image shows a Scratch script on a grid background. The script starts with a yellow 'when clicked' block. It then sets four variables: 'n' to 0, 'k' to 0, 's' to 0, and 'w' to 0. The font size is set to 50%. The script moves to x: -170 and y: -20. It asks the user 'Podaj liczbę boków w podstawie graniastoslupa' and waits. The variable 'n' is set to the user's answer. A 'repeat until' loop is used with the condition $k = 3 * n$. Inside the loop, it asks 'Ile krawędzi ma ten graniastoslup?' and waits, then sets 'k' to the answer. An 'if-then' block checks if $k = 3 * n$. If true, it says 'połącz GOOD! i połącz Graniastoslup ma i połącz k i krawędzi.' for 2 seconds. If false, it says 'Niestety to jest zła odpowiedź!' for 2 seconds. The script ends with a return arrow.

```
powtarzaj aż  $w = 2 * n$ 
  zapytaj "Ile wierzchołków ma ten graniastosłup?" i czekaj
  ustaw w na odpowiedź
  jeżeli  $w = 2 * n$  to
    powiedz "połącz GOOD! i połącz Graniastosłup ma i połącz w i wierzchołków." przez 2 sekund
  w przeciwnym razie
    powiedz "Niestety to jest zła odpowiedź!" przez 2 sekund
  ↻

powtarzaj aż  $s = n + 2$ 
  zapytaj "Ile ścian ma ten graniastosłup?" i czekaj
  ustaw s na odpowiedź
  jeżeli  $s = n + 2$  to
    powiedz "połącz GOOD! i połącz Graniastosłup ma i połącz s i ścian." przez 2 sekund
  w przeciwnym razie
    powiedz "Niestety to jest zła odpowiedź!" przez 2 sekund
  ↻

jeżeli  $n = 3$  to
  nadaj komunikat 3
```



Scripts for $n = 3$, $n = 4$, $n = 5$, etc. As sprites we insert prisms with triangular, quadrilateral, pentagonal bases, etc....



Resources

Models of solids - prisms, charts with appropriate prisms, sheets of paper, pencil.

Students' Evaluation

The correctness of drawing, commitment, activity during the lesson.

Bibliography

Mathematics textbooks, workbooks, task sets are available. Only those with whom the class works.

Scalability

Depending on the educational level, you can change the polygon in the base of the solid (increase the number of its sides),

More information

You can extend the scratch program by determining the surface area of the solid or counting the volume.