

Teacher's Guide

All About Shapes series

Introduction

In tandem with the six books in the *All About Shapes* series, this teacher's guide helps instruct early learners about basic geometric shapes. In each book, students see where basic shapes can be found as they look around over the course of an average day. Special attention has been made to include examples of objects that most young readers have seen at one time or another whether they be at home, at school, or outdoors.

National Standards

Go to www.enslowclassroom.com and click on the Curriculum Correlations tab. Click on your state, grade level, and curriculum standard to display how any book in this series backs up your state's specific curriculum standard.

Classroom Activities

Activities for teaching the five curriculum areas: Reading/Language Arts; Math, Science; Social Studies; and the Arts, can be found in this teacher's guide. Beginning readers will practice sight words and repetitive text, as they learn about the six most commonly found shapes.

Guided Reading Level: B

Guided Reading Leveling System is based on the guidelines recommended by Fountas and Pinnell.

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Where to Find More Information About Titles in this Series:

Visit www.enslow.com and/or www.enslowclassroom.com to search for other titles and series, as well as to download the teacher's guides for other titles in this series:

Titles in this series:	Library Edition ISBN:	Paperback Edition ISBN:
I See Circles	978-0-7660-3799-1	978-1-59845-150-4
I See Ovals	978-0-7660-3800-4	978-1-59845-151-1
I See Rectangles	978-0-7660-3801-1	978-1-59845-152-8
I See Squares	978-0-7660-3802-8	978-1-59845-153-5
I See Stars	978-0-7660-3803-5	978-1-59845-154-2
I See Triangles	978-0-7660-3804-2	978-1-59845-155-9

Titles in this series can be purchased through all major vendors or directly from:

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All About Shapes Teacher's Guide for

I See Circles

What are some things in the shape of a circle? Using bright, engaging color photographs and easy-to-read text, this book takes the reader through a day in the eyes of a young person as he or she sees how circles take form in everyday objects. Using sight words and a basic rhyme scheme, students will enjoy learning to read as they examine the shapes in the pictures.

A circle is a perfectly round object made up of closed curves. Each point on the curve of a circle should be the same distance from the center. It is difficult to draw a perfect circle freehand. A special tool known as a compass is often used to draw a circle. Another way to draw a circle is to trace an already existing circular object such as the bottom of a drinking glass.

When measured, circles have 360 degrees. This is why someone might say they 'did a 360' after they have spun completely around. This is a popular trick done on bicycle ramps during extreme sports competitions. Bicycle tires are some of the circles pictured in this book. Find activities with circles at <http://www.akidsheart.com/threer/lv1/circle.htm>

Here are some basic facts that you can share with your students about other common shapes. Web sites are suggested for further information.

Other Shapes Basics

Ovals

An oval is an egg-shaped object with four connected arcs. In fact, the word oval comes from the Latin word ovum, which means 'egg.' Sometimes, an oval is called an ellipse. To learn more, visit: <http://www.mathsisfun.com/definitions/oval.html>

Rectangles

Like squares, rectangles are four-sided shapes. But instead of all four of the sides being equal, a rectangle has two long sides that are equal and two short sides that are equal. The corners of a rectangle should each make a perfect L, although the L can be upside down or on its side. To learn more, visit: <http://www.mathopenref.com/rectangle.html>

Squares

A square is an object with four straight sides, each of an equal length. A cube is a 3-D object made up of six squares. Each side of a cube is an equal-sized square. Many building blocks are examples of cubes. For online games with squares, visit: <http://www.kidslearningstation.com/shapes/squares-worksheet.html>

Stars

A star is a figure with five or more points. It is sometimes referred to as a 'star polygon,' so that it is not confused with a star in outer space. Stars in the night sky are not actually in the shape of a star. They are in fact, spheres like the planet Earth. Yet their brightness causes them to twinkle in the sky, making them appear as if they have points. For more information, visit: <http://mathworld.wolfram.com/StarPolygon.html>

Triangles

Triangles get their name from the prefix tri, meaning three, and the word angle, which is the point where two lines meet. A triangle is a three-sided object that has lines that meet at three points to form three angles. The point where two sides of a triangle meet is called a vertex. For a more information, visit: <http://www.math.com/school/subject3/lessons/S3U2L2GL.html>

Activities

SAFETY WARNING:

Before any activity, make sure your students do not have allergies to items that you might use. Never use anything which is sharp or may cut a student. Do not use anything too hot or cold, which might cause injury. Always have an adult supervise all activities to ensure the safety of your students.

Reading/Language Arts activity:

Beginning readers will find easy words and repetitive phrases throughout the book. Almost all the words used in this book can be found on the Dolch sight word list, appropriate for beginning readers through the third grade. To learn more, visit www.dolch-words.com. Additional words that may be specific to this book can be found in the Words to Know on page 3.

Many of the sentences in this book rhyme with a sentence on a previous page. As your students read this book, ask them to stop at the last word on a page or every other page. Have them make a list of other words they've heard that rhyme with that last word.

Math activity:

Ask students to draw their best circle using only a pencil and a piece of paper. Using a ruler, have them measure the inside of the circle from top to bottom or left to right. Ask the student to place a dot where the center of the circle is. Then have them measure from the dot to different points on the circle. Are all of the radii equal? Did anyone draw a perfect circle?

Science activity:

At the end of *I See Circles*, readers find out that the boy at the end of the book has been spotting circles all day through his binoculars. When your students are outside at recess or at home, have them take note of how many circles they see and what they are used for. Discuss why some things like wheels or the Moon are shaped like circles.

Social Studies activity:

In 1521, the voyage of explorer Ferdinand Magellan decidedly proved that the Earth was round when his ship completed its trip around the world. Using a globe, find where your students live. Then use a piece of clear tape and circle the globe from that point. Show your students which countries they would pass through if they were to circle the Earth symmetrically from where they live. Tell them a few facts about what life is like in these lands.

Arts activity: Me Pizza

Have your students cut large circles from manila or tan construction paper. Then have them cut a slightly smaller circle from orange construction paper. Next, they should glue the orange circle onto the tan circle for the pizza sauce and crust. Shred yellow construction paper and have them glue it on as the cheese. Next, have the students cut small circles from other colored paper to use as the pizza toppings. What toppings would they use if they could use anything? Green pickle slices? Candies? See what they can come up with.

Handout

Trace all of the circles in this picture. How many are there?
What other shapes do you see?

