

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 objects that most young readers have seen at one time or another whether they be at home, at school, or outside.

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
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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 Squares

What are some things in the shape of a square? 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 many squares can be spotted. Using sight words and a basic rhyme scheme, students will enjoy learning to read as they examine the shapes in the pictures.

A square is an object with four straight sides, each of equal length. In that sense, a square can also be defined as a rectangle with four equal sides. Like rectangles, squares also have four right angles.

A cube is a 3-D object made up of six squares. Each side of a cube is an equal-sized square. A photo of building blocks appears in this book. These building blocks are examples of cubes. For online games with squares, visit: <http://www.kidslearningstation.com/shapes/squares-worksheet.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

Circles

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. Find more activities with circles at <http://www.akidsheart.com/threer/lvl1/circle.htm>

Ovals

An oval is an egg-shaped object that usually has four connected arcs. In fact, the word oval comes from the Latin word ovum, which means 'egg.' An oval may also be called an ellipse. Sometimes, a rectangle with rounded edges is also referred to as an oval. To learn more about ovals, visit: <http://www.mathsisfun.com/definitions/oval.html>

Rectangles

Rectangles, like squares, 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 about rectangles, visit: <http://www.mathopenref.com/rectangle.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 that 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: Count 'em up!

There is at least one square on every two-page spread in *I See Squares*. Ask your students to count all of the squares that appear in the book. It will be interesting to see if anyone comes up with the same number. Ask your students why some of them thought a certain object or form was a square and others didn't.

Science activity:

Ask your students to build two structures: one using square blocks and one using rectangular blocks. Which structure turned out to be sturdier?

Social Studies activity:

Aside from being a geometric shape, the word 'square' has many meanings. One definition of a square is an area formed by the intersection of two or more streets. This forms a square area that is often used as a park or meeting place. Using a perfectly square sheet of paper, break your students up into small groups and ask them to create their own town square. What types of events would be held there? What things do the students want in the square?

Arts activity:

Teach your students to draw a three dimensional cube using two squares. Ask them to draw two overlapping squares on a sheet of plain paper. Then ask them to connect the corners. If they connect them correctly they will have formed a cube and will have drawn something in 3-D.

Handout

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

