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Meet the color farm as each page shows you a new animal made of shapes.

Ages: 0 to 5 years

Interest Level: Infant to Kindergarten

ATOS Reading Level: Not available

Lexile: NP

ISBN: 9780397324408

Copyright: 1990

Genre: Fiction

Classification: Picture Story

Book

Color Farm

What animal will the shapes make next?

Topics: shapes, classification, geometry, transforming shapes, counting

Math Connections: Use *Color Farm* to talk about shapes. Learning the names of shapes and the attributes that make each shape unique gives a child foundational knowledge about geometric concepts. When a child develops an understanding of shapes and their characteristics, they begin to understand how to manipulate them and change how they look. This skill allows them to see how objects around them are made up of shapes and to make 3-D shapes.

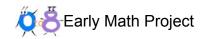
Talk about shapes with your child. If your child is not already familiar, use *Color Farm* to explore and identify shapes. The animals from this book are made up of triangles, circles, squares, rectangles, ovals, hearts, diamonds, hexagons, and octagons. Each time you read this book, choose one or two shapes to explore. For example, what shapes are used for the eyes on each of the animals? What shapes are used for the ears? Explore the number of sides and the number of corners of each shape.

If your child is already familiar with shapes, talk about the different attributes that make a shape unique. For example, how is a triangle different from a square and how are they the same? If your child does not know what the word attribute means, explain that an attribute describes a characteristic or feature of a shape. For example, a triangle always has three sides and three corners (vertices).

After you read the book, take a walk around the block to continue practicing shape recognition; name the shapes you see and talk about what makes each one unique.

Extension Questions:

- 1. What other animals could you make out of the shapes in the book?
- 2. Are there shapes in the book that look the same? Which ones? What is similar about them and what is different?
 - 3.What two shapes can be combined to make a different shape? Could you combine two triangles to make a rectangle? How do you know?



EARLY MATH PROJECT LITERATURE REVIEW

Vocabulary for
Building Math
Concepts

circle, diamond, heart, hexagon, octagon, oval, rectangle, square, triangle

Vocabulary for Extending Math Concepts attributes, characteristics, classify, combinations, features, shapes

Vocabulary for Reading Comprehension goose, rooster

Early Math Project Resources:

Animal Faces (English)

Caras de Animales (Spanish)

Giant Animal Faces (English)

Caras de Animales Gigantes (Spanish)

Shape Scavenger Hunt (English)

Shape Scavenger Hunt (Spanish)

Yarn Shapes (English)

Yarn Shapes (Spanish)

Video Resources:

Shape Safari

Online Resources:

<u>Shape Classification Activity</u> (Activity to explore classifying shapes and identification)

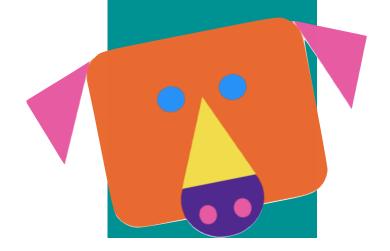
Spanish Title: Not available

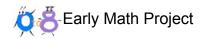
Also available in: Japanese and Persian

Related Books: Color Zoo by Lois Ehlert; Perfect Square by Michael Hall

Find this book at your local library: https://

color-farm/oclc/ 1017738174&referer=bri ef_results





EARLY MATH PROJECT LITERATURE REVIEW

Age Level	Related Preschool Foundations and CA State Standards
Infant/ Toddler	Number Sense The developing understanding of number and quantity. Classification The developing ability to group, sort, categorize, connect, and have expectations of objects and people according to their attributes.
Preschool/ TK	Number Sense 1.0 Children begin to understand numbers and quantities in their everyday environment. 2.3 Understand that putting two groups of objects together will make a bigger group. Algebra and Functions 1.1 Sort and classify objects by one or more attributes, into two or more groups, with increasing accuracy. Geometry 1.0 Children identify and use a variety of shapes in their everyday environment. 1.1 Identify, describe, and construct a variety of different shapes. 1.2 Use shapes to represent different elements of a picture or design.
Kindergarten	Counting and Cardinality K.CC.4 Count to tell the number of objects. Measurement and Data K.MD.3 Classify objects and count the number of objects in each category. Geometry K.G.1 Identify and describe shapes (squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, hexagons, cubes, cones, cylinders, and spheres). K.G.4 Analyze, compare, create, and compose shapes. K.G.5 Model shapes in the world by building shapes from components (e.g., sticks and clay balls) and drawing shapes. K.G.6 Compose simple shapes to form larger shapes. For example, "Can you join these two triangles with full sides touching to make a rectangle?"

