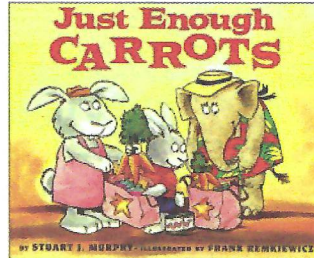


# Literature: *Just Enough Carrots*



Literature connections with mathematics are powerful for student learning. The mathematics concept here is comparing numbers of objects using “more,” “same,” and “fewer.”

## Strands:

Number & Operations	X
Geometry	
Measurement	
Data & Probability	

## Materials:

- ◆ *Just Enough Carrots*, Stuart J. Murphy, 1997, Harper-Collins
- ◆ Several objects—crayons, marbles, blocks

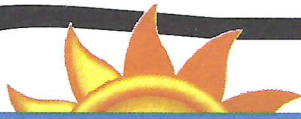
## Where?

Inside	X
Outside	

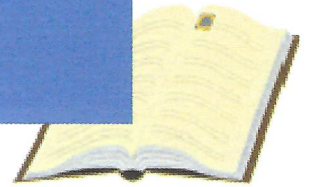
- ◆ Read the story.
- ◆ Discuss the number of items that are being compared as you read the story. Emphasize the comparison words—more, same, and fewer.
- ◆ Continue with the concepts of the book by using various objects from your home—crayons, marbles, toy soldiers, etc.
- ◆ Option 1: Use three index cards. Write one of the comparison words—more, same, and fewer on each card. Use the words to compare groups of objects.
- ◆ Option 2: Using a basket or child’s shopping cart, collect items while “shopping.” As you shop ask for more, the same, or fewer items than the number in your basket or cart.

## Extension:

Make a list of animals that eat carrots, worms, or peanuts.

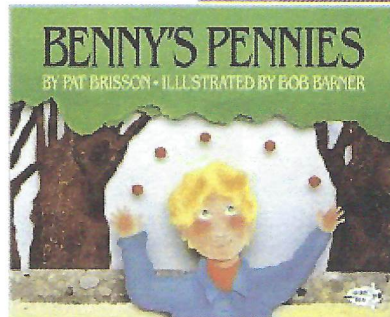


# Literature: *Benny's Pennies*



## Strands:

Number & Operations	
Geometry	
Measurement	X
Data & Probability	



## Materials:

- ◆ *Benny's Pennies*, Pat Brisson, 1995, Dragonfly Books
- ◆ Pennies
- ◆ A rose
- ◆ A cookie
- ◆ A hat
- ◆ A bone
- ◆ A fish

## Where?

Inside	X
Outside	

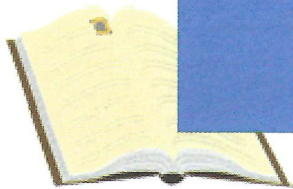
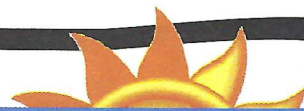
Literature connections with mathematics are powerful for student learning. The mathematics concept here is using coins to purchase items.

- ◆ Gather the materials to use as you read the book.
- ◆ Count out five pennies and use them to act out the story in the book.
- ◆ Read *Benny's Pennies*.
- ◆ To increase the difficulty of the money in the story use nickels or dimes instead of pennies to buy items.
- ◆ As a follow up, create a "grocery store" using items in your house. Put price tags on the items. Using money, have the child "buy" the items for "sale." Find the total of the "purchases."

## Extension:

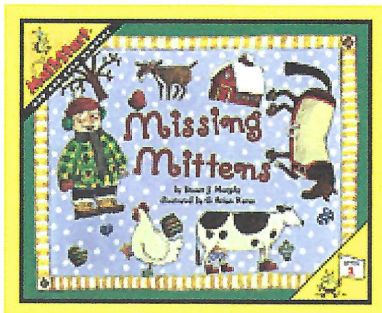
Create a story about using coins to buy objects.



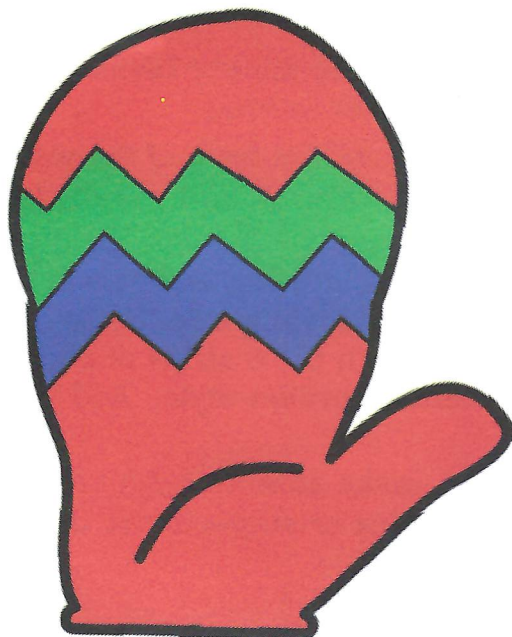


# Literature: *Missing Mittens*

Literature connections with mathematics are powerful for student learning. The mathematics concept here is odd and even numbers.



- ◆ Read the story.
- ◆ As you read emphasize the odd and even concept that happens when combining objects into pairs.
- ◆ Option 1: Create mittens, decorate them, and cut them out. Use them as you read the story.
- ◆ Option 2: Roll a die. If an even number comes up, show the pairs of dots that verify it is even. If an odd number comes up, show the pairs and the “left over” dot that makes the number odd. Example: A 6 is rolled; there are three pairs of dots on the die, so 6 is even.



### Strands:

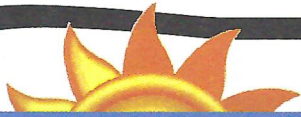
Number & Operations	X
Geometry	
Measurement	
Data & Probability	

### Materials:

- ◆ *Missing Mittens*, Stuart J. Murphy, 2000, HarperCollins
- ◆ Paper
- ◆ Scissors
- ◆ Optional—one die

### Where?

Inside	X
Outside	

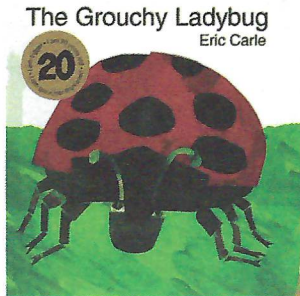


# Literature: *The Grouchy Ladybug*



## Strands:

Number & Operations	
Geometry	
Measurement	X
Data & Probability	



Literature connections with mathematics are powerful for student learning. The mathematics concept here is telling time.

## Materials:

- ◆ *The Grouchy Ladybug*, Eric Carle, 1996, HarperCollins
- ◆ Paper plate
- ◆ Card stock
- ◆ 6 paper strips, 1/2" by 8.5"
- ◆ 1 Fastener or Brad
- ◆ Crayons
- ◆ Glue or Staples
- ◆ Scissors

- ◆ Create a ladybug clock to use as you read the story.
- ◆ Read the story.
- ◆ Move the hands of the clock to match the times in the story.

## To make a ladybug clock:

- ◆ Cut out and glue the clock face template onto a paper plate. Write the numbers on the clock.
- ◆ Cut out and glue the hour and minute hands onto a piece of cardstock.
- ◆ Attach the hour and minute hands to the clock face by using a fastener or brad.
- ◆ Make a ladybug on the back of the plate by coloring the body of the plate red and putting black dots on top of the red.
- ◆ Make legs for the ladybug and attach them with glue or staples to the ladybug side (back) of the clock. Make the legs with the 6 strips of paper (1/2" x 8.5"), and fold them accordion-style. Add feet if you want to.
- ◆ If interested, make antennae out of pipe-cleaners or card stock to glue or staple to the ladybug.

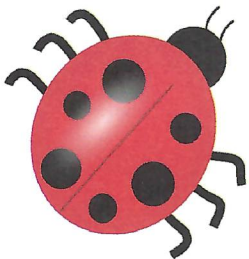
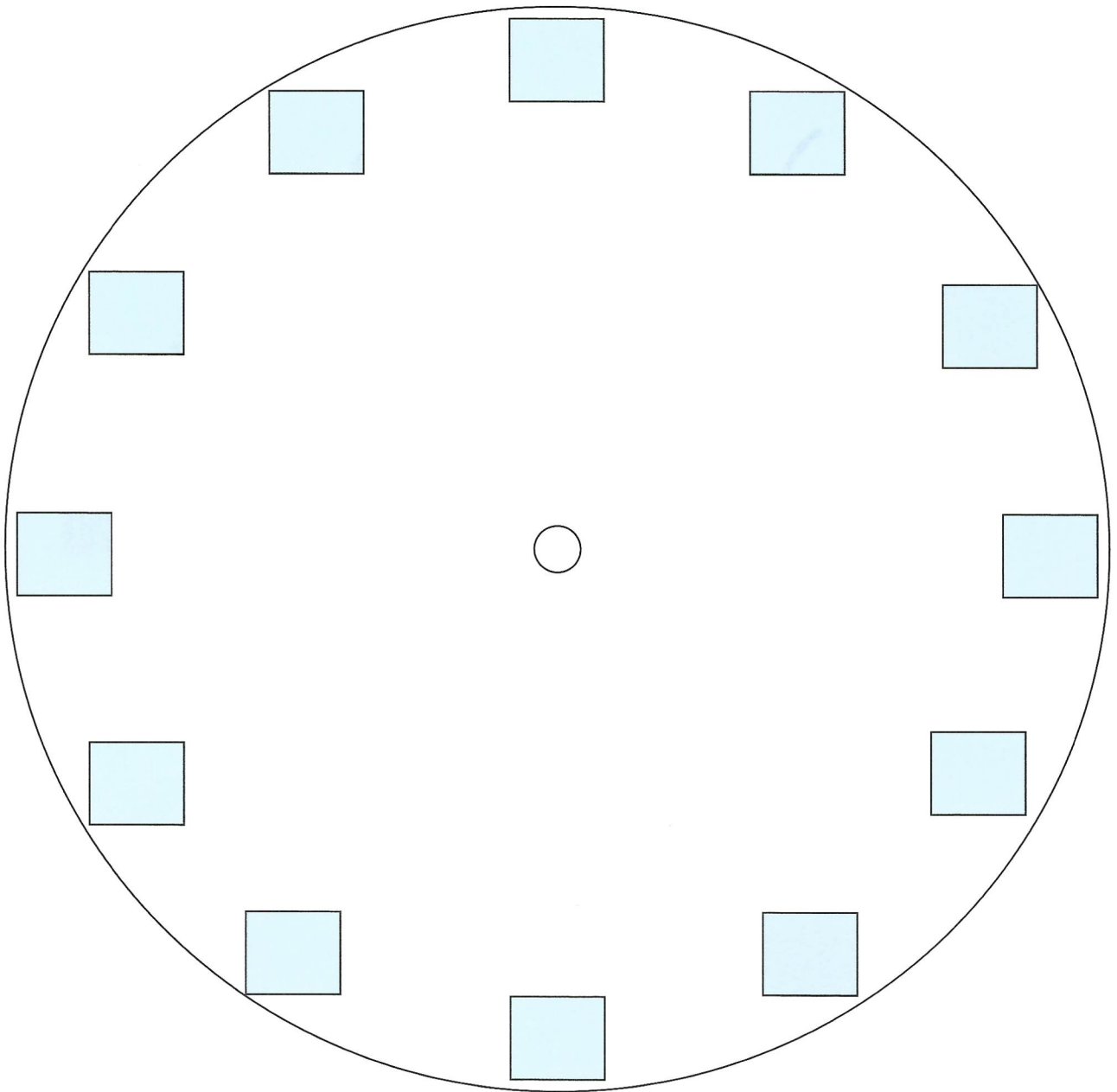
## Where?

Inside	X
Outside	



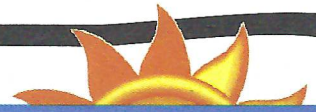


# Ladybug Clock

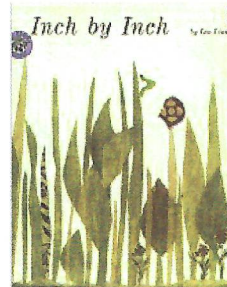




*The Grouchy Ladybug*



# Literature: *Inch by Inch*



Literature connections with mathematics are powerful for student learning. The mathematics concept here is the meaning of an inch.

## Activity 1: A Piece of Art

- ◆ Using a ruler, measure off 1-inch long pieces from the 1-inch wide strips. Cut the pieces. The result should be 1" by 1" squares.
- ◆ Paste the squares onto a piece of cardstock or colored paper making a design.
- ◆ Title your creation.

## Activity 2: An Inchworm Ruler

- ◆ Using the inchworms below, trace or copy 12 of them.
- ◆ Cut out and glue the 12 inchworms together to make a ruler.
- ◆ Use your inchworm ruler to measure things around the house. Make a list of the items that you measured and their lengths in inchworms.

### Extension:

Go on a nature walk to find an inchworm or other things of 1-inch length.



### Strands:

Number & Operations	
Geometry	
Measurement	X
Data & Probability	

### Materials:

- ◆ *Inch by Inch*, Leo Lionni, 1995, HarperCollins
- ◆ 1-inch wide strips of construction paper or colorful ribbon
- ◆ Ruler
- ◆ Inchworms
- ◆ Scissors
- ◆ Cardstock or Paper
- ◆ Glue

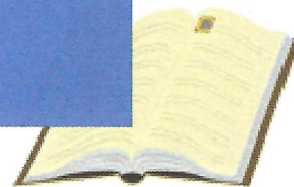
### Where?

Inside	X
Outside	X



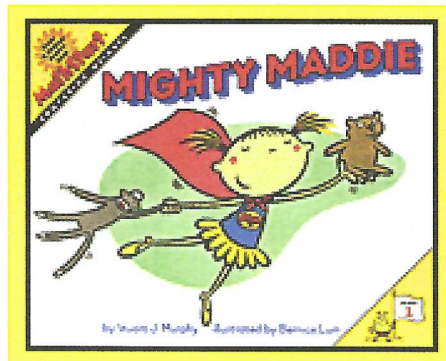


# Literature: *Mighty Maddie*



## Strands:

Number & Operations	
Geometry	
Measurement	X
Data & Probability	



## Materials:

- ◆ *Mighty Maddie*, Stuart J. Murphy, 2001, HarperCollins
- ◆ Objects to compare

## Where?

Inside	X
Outside	

Literature connections with mathematics are powerful for student learning. The mathematics concept here is how heavy or light things are.

- ◆ Read the story.
- ◆ Act out the story while helping your child pick up toys. Compare the weight of objects that are being put away. You can compare just by holding the objects in your hands, or if you have a scale, weigh them.
- ◆ Choose some objects that are large but light to show that just because an object is large it doesn't have to be heavy. Also, choose some very small objects that are heavy to show that small objects aren't always the lightest.

## Extension:

Have a pretend Birthday Party for dolls and stuffed animals. Weigh the ingredients for cupcakes to see which are heavier.