**Picture Books + Math = Fun**

by Sheri McDonald and Sally Rasch

Preschool through elementary school

Bringing math to life is a challenge for educators. Math-oriented picture books have a place in math education because they often verbalize the concepts that students have difficulty understanding and show these concepts visually. Picture books about math also demonstrate practical uses for math skills in daily life. Educators are often looking for ways to integrate math into their literature-based lessons, and picture books with math concepts offer an excellent way to include math in other curriculum areas.

As with all picture books, math concept books may be categorized in many ways. Some picture books have math concepts hidden within the story, such as Hutchins’ *The Doorbell Rang*, while others are written with particular math concepts in mind, such as Leedy’s *Subtraction Action*.

Some authors have made a career of writing series books that explain math concepts. Among these math series are Stuart Murphy’s *MathStart* books and Greg Tang’s picture books. (See the “Math Masters” sidebar on p.11 for more information.) Other math picture books develop the ideas behind real-life math, such as Demi’s *One Grain of Rice*.

The picture books below can be used to enhance math and literature-based thematic units and increase student awareness and knowledge of mathematical applications. Making literary connections with math will improve math skills and lessen student frustration with a subject that is often isolated in the curriculum.

**Addition and Subtraction**


Preschool–Gr. 2. One lonely guinea pig is joined by others, one by one, and, together, they create an exciting day full of activities. In each illustration, the guinea pigs climb on large numerals as they enjoy their fun and games. Guinea pigs demonstrate subtraction, as well, by debarking from a sinking boat one by one, in Duke’s *Twenty Is Too Many* (Dutton, 2000).


Preschool–Gr. 3. Vibrant illustrations in this counting book provide visual cues to assist the reader in finding answers to simple math word problems. While reading, ask students to make pencil drawings of each illustration to use as a tool in counting.


Gr. 1–3. As Miss Prime’s students happily participate...

Joan Holub’s riddles and Regan Dunnick’s illustrations make numbers approachable, even funny, in *Riddle-iculous Math*. 
in their school’s math fair, they are introduced to mathematical concepts involving subtraction skills. The cartoon illustrations and dialogue balloons in each chapter provide readers with the information needed to solve problems. Also see Leedy’s Mission Addition (Holiday, 1997).


K–Gr. 3. This simple book begins by using dominoes to introduce combinations for the numbers 1 through 12. Addition facts are then illustrated with appropriate number sentences. In the classroom, use a box of real dominoes to create number sentences, or extend the lesson by forming number sentences with more than two addends. Mary Lankford’s book Dominoes Around the World (Harper-Collins, 1998) features additional domino activities and games.


Preschool–Gr. 2. Clever illustrations and simple sentences describing common situations demonstrate the 12 number combinations that add up to 11. While reading, ask students to write each number sentence. Broaden the lesson by asking students to write additional number sentences that identify the combinations of numbers that, when added together, equal a larger number, such as “13 ways to get to 12.”

Multiplication and Division


Gr. 3–6. The Annos use a fantastical multiplying jar with a magical island inside it to help readers visualize the challenging concept of factorials. Lesson extensions are found at the end of the book.


Preschool–Gr. 3. When their mother makes a batch of chocolate chip cookies, Victoria and Sam divide them. As the doorbell continues to ring, the cookies are divided among more and more children. Practice division skills by asking the class to find ways to divide a batch of cookies equally. Further challenge students by changing the number of cookies or people.


Gr. 2–4. Amanda counts everything she sees until she has a dream that multiplying can help her count even faster. At the end of the book, suggestions for activities to practice multiplication skills are provided.


K–Gr. 3. The Queen orders Joe to have parading bugs march in equal rows, but Joe can’t come up with an arrangement that doesn’t leave him out. Using plastic bugs, ask students to assemble each formation in the book. For another buggy math story, see Pinczes’ One Hundred Hungry Ants (Houghton, 1993).

Fractions


Gr. 2–4. This brightly illustrated book helps explain the basic concept of fractions and includes examples that can be adapted to hands-on activities in the classroom. For a photo-essay on food items and fractions, see Bruce McMillan’s Eating Fractions (Scholastic, 1991).

Leedy, Loreen. Fraction Action. 1994. 32p. Holiday, $17.95 (0-8234-1109-5); paper, $6.95 (0-8234-1244-X).

Gr. 2–4. The students in Miss Prime’s classroom study fractions found in the world around them. In the classroom, use this picture book in parts by introducing each chapter as that fraction concept appears in the curriculum.


Gr. 2–4. This straightforward exploration of simple fractions showcases all sorts of apples with appealing illustrations. Pallotta’s math books featuring Hershey’s chocolate, Twizzlers, and Reese’s Pieces are also effective, but be aware of school district food restrictions before using these selections in a classroom setting.

Geometry

Adler, David A. Shape Up! Fun with Triangles and Other Polygons. Illus. by Nancy Tobin. 1998. 32p. Holiday, $16.95 (0-8234-1346-2); paper, $6.95 (0-8234-1638-0).

K–Gr. 3. Students can snack on their props after using this colorful introduction to polygons, which suggests the use of cheese slices, pretzels, and bread to teach about shapes.


Preschool–Gr. 2. On a black background, bold geometric illustrations of objects help the young reader visualize shapes. Go on a walk around the school or playground and ask students to list the shapes they observe. Also see Ifeoma Onyefulu’s photo-essay A Triangle for Adaora (Dutton, 2000), a shape hunt set in an African village.

K–Gr. 3. The rhyming text of this story explains how basic shapes are made with simple lines. Descriptions of each geometric shape are laid out to form the shape discussed. Connect math with language arts by asking students to choose a shape and write a description of a real-world object that shares that shape. Publish the geometric descriptions in a class book.


K–Gr. 3. Grandfather Tang and Little Soo share a tangram story of the fox fairies Chou and Wu Ling. Grandfather Tang uses tangrams, ancient Chinese shape puzzles, to show how the fox fairies try to outdo each other. Have students create their own set of tangrams to manipulate after sharing this story.

**Measurement**


K–Gr. 3. This graphically dynamic picture book introduces measurement, including how measuring systems developed in ancient Egypt and Rome; how measurements became standardized; the origin of the metric system; and methods of measuring length, height, and distance.


K–Gr. 3. Lisa’s dog Penny is her inspiration when she begins to learn about measurement. Also see Rod Clement’s *Counting on Frank* (Gareth Stevens, 1991), in which a boy uses his dog as a unit of measurement.


Preschool–Gr. 2. Worms in a...
Much Is a Million?, below, explains the history of measurement, and includes basic information about linear, weight, and volume measurements. A presentation on the metric system is included. After sharing this title, have students translate familiar measurements into metric terms.


Preschool–Gr. 4. A trip to a Mexican market for produce illustrates methods of weighing, counting, and making comparisons. Bring this book to life by creating a food market in the classroom, and supply various fruits and vegetables for students to weigh and compare. For an introduction to the numbers one through eight in Spanish, see Susan Middleton Elya’s *Eight Animals on the Town* (Putnam, 2000), which follows another shopping expedition.

**Number Concepts**


Preschool–Gr. 1. Countingtown’s trolley driver is used to counting his passengers two by two, but when an ornery cow climbs aboard and displaces everyone, he loses track. Activities to help teach counting by twos are included in the back of the book.


K–Gr. 4. Papa Daddy and Elder Abbajon tell Hugh Thomas tall tales about fishing on the Bayou Clapateaux. The tales include large numbers, weights, word problems, and counting. Place value can also be studied with this story.

Gr. 1–6. Using humorous illustrations of peas, this book counts by tens from one to one quadrillion. After writing down their own big numbers, have students pair up and try to read each other’s number. For the converse, see Packard and Murdocca’s *Little Numbers and Pictures That Show Just How Little They Are* (Millbrook, 2001).


Gr. 2–4. A man grows pumpkins to try to raise enough money to save a beautiful field from being sold to developers. Many numbers found in the text represent reasonable and unreasonable numbers. After reading, discuss the reasonableness of the numbers in the text, as well as how unreasonable numbers could be made reasonable.


Preschool–Gr. 1. While examining the buttons in Grandma’s box, a child sorts, counts, and compares the buttons. Ask students to practice various patterning techniques, such as ABAB, AABAA, and so on, using buttons. For more on patterns, see Trudy Harris’ *Pattern Fish* (Millbrook, 2000) and *Pattern Bugs* (Millbrook, 2001).


K–Gr. 3. Schwartz and Kellogg demonstrate the sheer size of million, billion, and trillion in the first, second, third, and fourth dimensions. For an exploration of even larger numbers, as well as the concept of exponents, see Schwartz’s *On Beyond a Million: An Amazing Math Journey* (Doubleday, 1999).


K–Gr. 5. Two letters, X and Y, crash land in the Kingdom of Won-Too, where the residents, who are numbers, live in two groups—the predictable evens and the eccentric odds. X and Y try to change the habits of the numbers, but learn that their customs are unique and necessary.

**Advanced Math**


Gr. 3–6. When a selfish raja promises to reward Rani for a good deed, the clever young girl asks for one grain of rice, with the amount to be doubled each day for 30 days. Children will be as surprised as the raja to see how quickly Rani’s rice accumulates. For a humorous take on the concept of doubling for younger readers, see *Minnie’s Diner* by Dayle Ann Dodds (Candlewick, 2004), which features a family of brothers, each twice as big and hungry as the one before.


Gr. 4–7. As young Pythagoras learns about temple architecture and shipping routes in ancient Greece, he discovers how to accurately measure the sides of a right triangle. This handsomely illustrated explanation of the Pythagorean Theorem will resonate most with readers who are already aware of the equation.


Gr. 3–5. Color photos of two polar bear cubs at the Denver Zoo are accompanied by mathematical expressions of fractions in graphs, charts, and formulas, which demonstrate aspects of the bears’ care. Also see Nagda’s *Tiger Math* (Holt, 2000), which explores graphs through the story of an orphaned tiger.


Gr. 3–6. Students already familiar with shape principles will get the most out of this punny medieval story in which Sir Cumference, his wife Lady Di of Ameter, and their son Radius try to help King Arthur create the perfect table for his knights. Other Sir Cumference titles deal with angles, the number Pi, and three-dimensional shapes.
Using this colorful book as a springboard, challenge students to write their own “mathematickles.”


Gr. 2–6. This delightful collection of poems about math points out how it is found in the world around us. Link language arts with math class by asking students to write their own math poems, or have them research the meanings behind some of the mathematical phrases.


Gr. 3–5. Entries include *abacus*, *binary*, *cubit*, and so on, up to *y-axis* and *zillion*. Schwartz explains the sometimes-esoteric terms in ways middle-grade children will understand. See how many other math terms students can come up with for each letter of the alphabet.

**Problem Solving and Riddles**


K–Gr. 3. Mr. Mathers has to find a way to stuff 76 students into a small school bus. This humorous book offers great opportunities for problem solving discussions. Bring the story to life by creating a tiny space in the classroom and encouraging students to find room for a defined number of objects.


Gr. 2–5. With verbal puns, rhymes, and Dunnick’s wild cartoons, the puzzles and riddles in this book cover everything from metric food fights to pizza fractions and more. Answers accompany each word-and-picture scenario.

Jenkins, Emily. **Five Creatures.** Illus. by Tomek Bogacki. 2001. 32p. Farrar, $16 (0-374-32341-0).

K–Gr. 3. A narrator describes the similarities and differences among five creatures—three people and two cats—who share a home, encouraging readers to use deductive reasoning to determine who can open cupboards and climb trees, among other things.


Gr. 1–5. Eighteen humorously illustrated rhyming word problems inspire young solvers to practice math strategies. Some riddles may contain a clue or phrase that needs to be defined in order to solve the problem.


Gr. 2–up. When it’s proven that the world is made up of math problems, a student’s math anxiety turns into a curse, as a single school day becomes one continuous math problem. Continue the story by asking students to write a sequel. Scieszka and Smith’s own sequel, **Science Verse** (Viking, 2004), is now available.

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