

**AUTHOR:**

Atinuke

ILLUSTRATOR:

Angela Brooksbank

Mama and Baby visit the market near their home in South West Nigeria. Each market seller they visit gives baby treats without mama noticing. Baby eats one of each and puts the rest in the basket until Mama's basket grows very heavy!

Ages: 1 to 5 years**ATOS Reading Level:**

n/a

Lexile: 460L**ISBN:** 97810763695705**Copyright:** 2017

Baby Goes to Market

Can you count all the tasty treats Baby collects when Mama and Baby visit the busy market?

Topics: counting, addition, subtraction, weight/measurement, classification

Activities To Do Together:

Baby Goes to Market provides lots of opportunities to explore counting with numbers one to six. Throughout the story there are also many ways to compare and classify objects which are important foundational skills for algebraic thinking.

Before reading the book:

- Talk together about what you would expect to see and do on a trip to the market.
- Notice the basket that Mama has on her head. Talk together about what it looks like and what it might be used for.

While reading the book:

- Notice that Baby is given six bananas, eats one banana, and puts five bananas in Mama's basket. Then Baby is given five oranges, eats one orange, and puts four oranges in Mama's basket. Ask your child to predict what Baby will do with the chin-chin biscuits and roasted sweet corn.
- Talk about the shapes and patterns you see in the story together.
- Count some of the foods you see in the story. Talk about the foods that have similar shapes and colors.

When you have finished reading the book:

- Ask your child how the market that Baby and Mama visit is similar and/or different to the markets your child has visited.
- Encourage your child to remember all of the foods they saw in the story. Help your child group the story foods into two categories: foods they have eaten and foods they have not yet eaten.
- Make a pattern together using circles, squares, triangles, or other shapes. Encourage your child to create a pattern that might appear on a shirt or a pair of shorts.
- Compare how much different foods weigh. How do the weights of a banana, an orange, and an ear of corn compare. How are these foods similar? How are they different?



Conversations During Daily Routines with Infants and Toddlers:

1. Shopping Time - Count food as you put them in your grocery basket.
2. Kitchen Time - Compare the colors, shapes, and weights of different fruits and vegetables.
3. Snack Time - Count the snacks on a plate. Eat one snack. How many snacks are left? Count to find out.
4. Dressing Time - Notice the patterns on clothing and talk about what you see.

Questions for Mathematical Thinking:

1. Why do you think Mama's basket becomes so heavy?
2. How many treats was Baby given? How many did Baby eat? How many did he put in the basket?
3. Which treats that went into the basket were the heaviest? Why? Which do you think were the lightest? Why?
4. What treat was Baby given first? What was he given last? What was he given before the chin-chin biscuit? What was Baby given after the chin-chin biscuit?
5. Mama uses a basket to carry groceries, how does your family carry groceries?

Early Math Project Resources:

Visit [Baby Goes to Market Activities](http://earlymathca.org/baby-goes-to-market) (earlymathca.org/baby-goes-to-market)

Follow this [link](#) or visit earlymath.org/external-resources for additional online resources.

Vocabulary

Math words found in the story: five, four, one, single, six, three, two

Related math words: balance, coins, count, fewer, less, money, more, most, weight

Words to build reading

comprehension: beams, busy, cheerful, chin-chin biscuits, crowded, curious, grins, juicy, market, naughty, notice, palm oil, surprised

Related Books: *A Frog in the Bog* by Karma Wilson and Joan Rankin; *One Lonely Seahorse* by Saxton Freymann and Joost Elffers; *The Very Hungry Caterpillar* by Eric Carle

Click this link to the [World Catalog](#) or enter <http://bit.ly/3FvOvuE> to find *Baby Goes to Market* in the public library.



Math Connections:

Use the book *Baby Goes to Market* to introduce the numbers one to six and to practice counting small groups of objects. Make a game of finding and counting what you see in the story. Have fun counting the wheelbarrows, motorcycles, or chickens in the story together. Notice with your child how the quantity of food Baby is given changes each time he eats something. The two pieces of coconut become one. The three roasted ears of corn become two.

Count how many things Baby ate in the story. Ask your child how they would feel if they had eaten one banana, one orange, one chin-chin biscuit, one ear of roasted corn, and one piece of coconut. Ask your child if they believe that Mama was correct when she thought her sweet baby must be hungry. Ask them to tell you why or why not.

Infants and toddlers often like repetition. Repetition is important because it helps young children learn important concepts. It's very common for infants and toddlers to ask for a book to be read again and again. Re-reading a child-requested story helps your child gain mastery of new knowledge and skills.

As in the story, a trip to the market or grocery store is a rich learning experience for young children. Infants and toddlers benefit from numerous opportunities to explore and handle objects. Many of the foods, cans, and boxes at the grocery store are new and fascinating for infants and toddlers. When shopping, take time to talk about the colors, sizes, and shapes of the foods you see. Count each type of food you put into your grocery basket. Notice together which foods are heavy or light.

When you return home, encourage your child to explore the properties of the groceries you bought. For example, a can will roll. What else will roll? A banana is long and narrow. What other fruits and vegetables are long and narrow? Sort the foods according to where they belong together. Which foods belong in the cupboard? Which foods belong in the refrigerator? When people sort and group objects and categorize them by a particular feature or attribute, they are classifying objects. Classification is an important skill for algebraic thinking.

In *Baby Goes to Market*, there are many ways to reinforce your child's beginning understanding of the concepts of addition and subtraction and to compare small groups of objects. For example, Baby was given more bananas than



any other type of food. Use the book to explore the meaning of words like **more**, **most**, **fewer**, and **less** with your child. Notice together how Baby changes the quantity of objects he is given and changes the amount of items in the basket. When baby eats a banana, he then has one less than the total number of bananas he was given. When baby puts new foods in Mama's basket he increases or adds to the food Mama is carrying. Ask your child if they think Baby's actions were part of the reason Mama thought her basket was very, very heavy.

At four to five years of age children often begin to understand cardinality, that the last number named while counting a group of objects tells the total number of objects in the group. Providing many opportunities for children to practice counting helps them master this idea. Until children are comfortable with this idea, they will often recount a group of objects when asked the question, "How many?"

When counting with young children, encourage them to find ways to arrange objects so they can easily tell which objects have already been counted. This helps to ensure that each object is counted once and only once. Don't be concerned when children repeat a number, make mistakes with the counting sequence, or count an object more than once. This is very common when children first begin to count. Counting is a complex concept and it takes time for children to become proficient with counting. Make the most of playful opportunities to count many different things, the dogs at the park, the steps in a staircase, the petals on a flower, etc. With lots of practice children learn to count with precision.



DISCOVERING THE MATH: BOOK GUIDE

Age Level	Related Infant Toddler Foundations , Preschool Foundations and CA State Standards
Infant/ Toddler	Spatial Relationships The developing understanding of how things move and fit in space. Number Sense The developing understanding of number and quantity.
Preschool/ TK	Number Sense 1.0 Children begin to understand number and quantities in their everyday environment 2.3 Understand that putting two groups of objects together will make a bigger group.
Kindergarten	Counting and Cardinality K.CC.1, K.CC.2, K.CC.3 Know number names and the count sequence. Operations and Algebraic Thinking K.OA.1 Understand addition as putting together and adding to, and understand subtraction as taking apart and taking from.

