



多边形变变变

编绘：胡大琳



北京少年儿童出版社



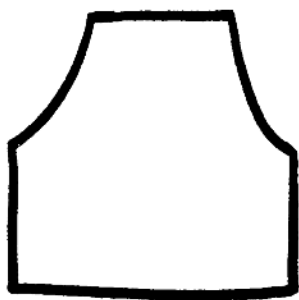
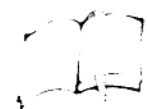
多边形变变变

编绘：胡大琳

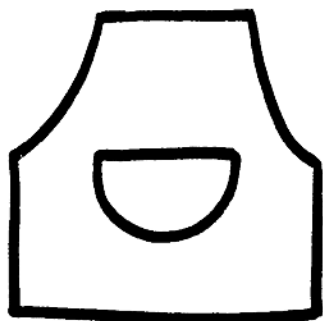
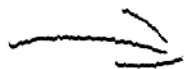


北京少年儿童出版社

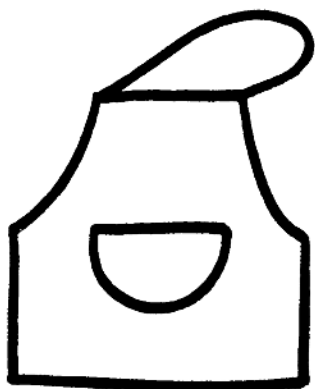
变!



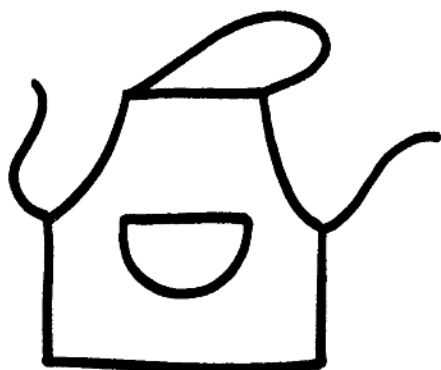
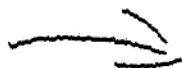
一个多边形



里边半圆形



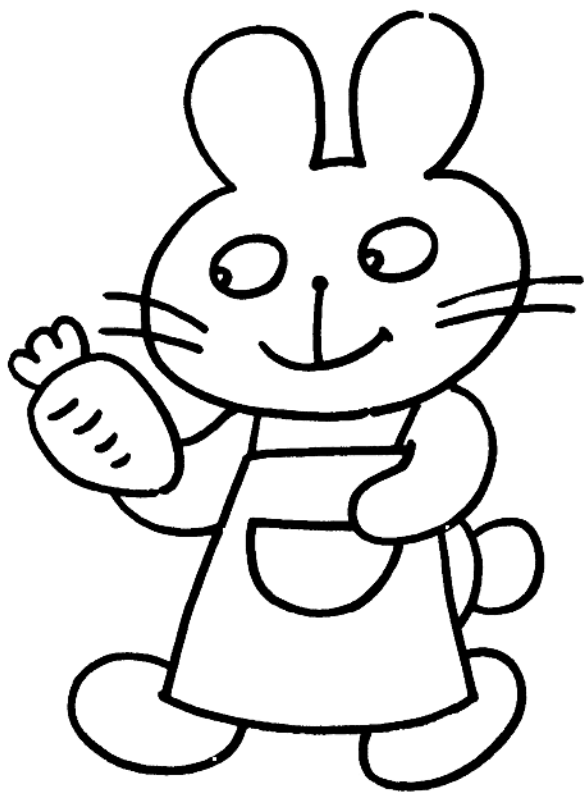
上面加条带儿



变成小围裙

wéi qún

围裙

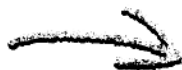


告诉妈妈，画中都用了什么颜色？

想一想

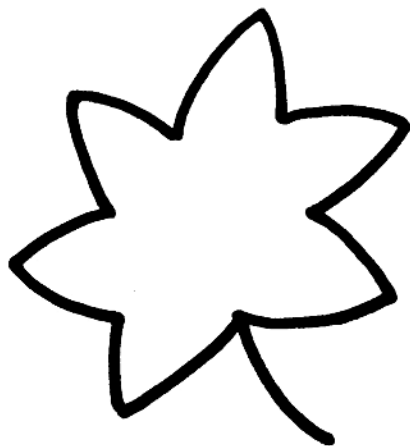
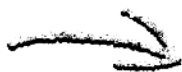
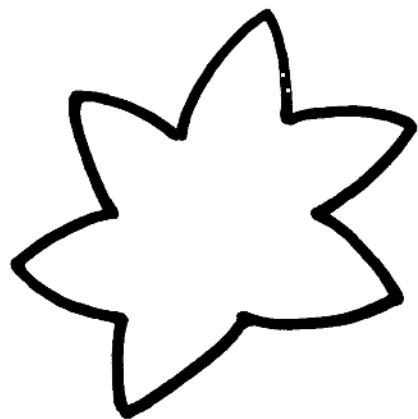
本书通过几何图形的发散思维，激发孩子的想像力，锻炼宝宝的观察力，从而培养宝宝整体的观察方法和活跃的创造力。





一个三角不封口

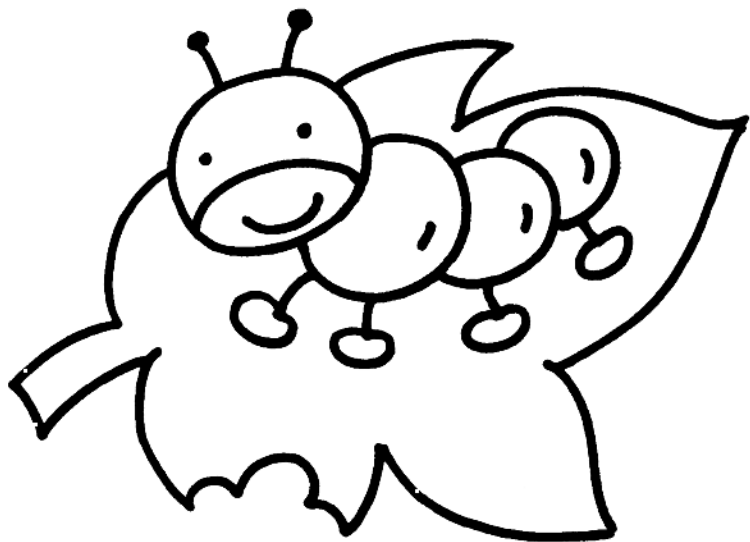
两个三角手拉手



六个三角连成了多边形

再加一笔变树叶

yè zi
叶子



蚕吃什么树的叶子呀？

想一想

妈 示

发散性思维是一种重要的创造性思维方法，发散性思维训练的主要目的是帮助孩子养成从不同方向思维、探索问题的习惯，在宝宝学画的过程中，鼓励他大胆想像，想像越开阔、越新颖越好。

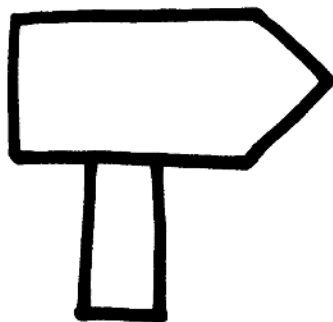
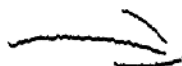




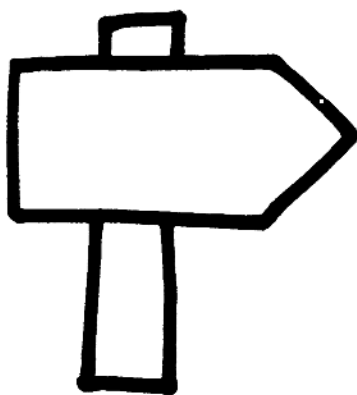
变!变!



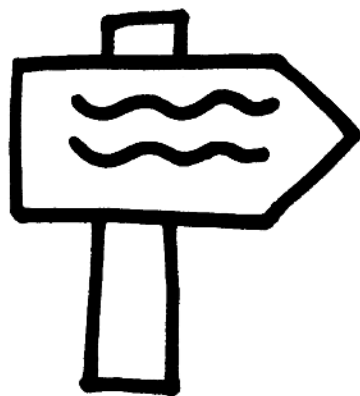
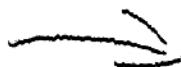
一个多边形



下面加个方

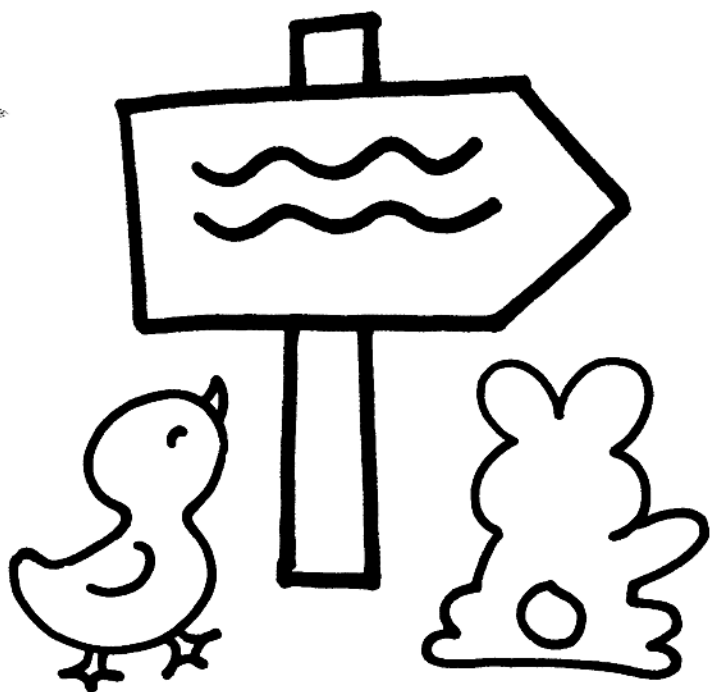


上面加个方



变成路标指方向

pái zi
牌子



宝宝过马路时要注意些什么呀？

想一想

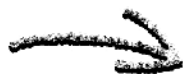
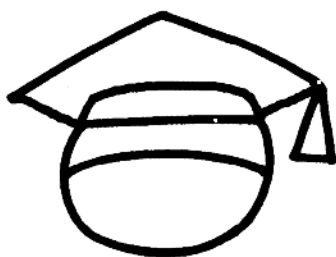
妈妈别忘了提醒宝宝在画路牌这种长直线时，用臂力画画更能使线条流畅。





一顶方方帽

加线加三角



圆圆的脑袋

博士眯眯笑

mào zi
帽子



想一想

什么人什么时候带博士帽呢？

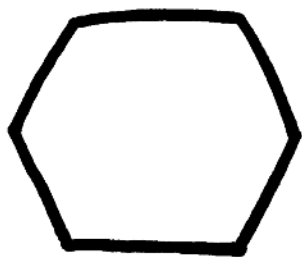
妈 示

常问宝宝，多边形还能变出什么东西？

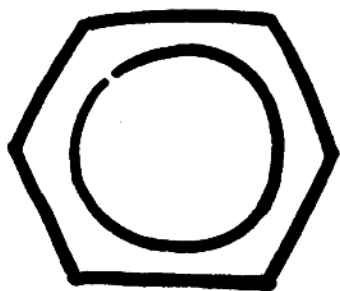
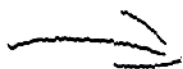




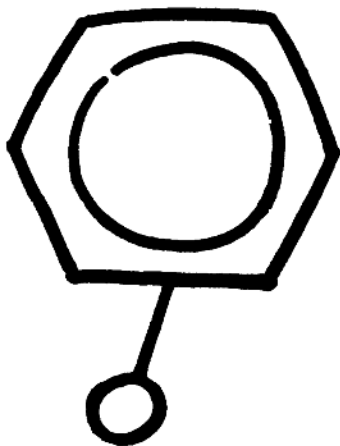
变!变!



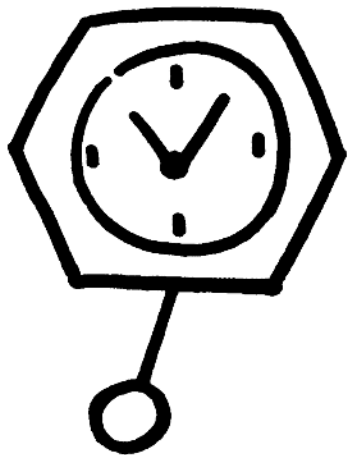
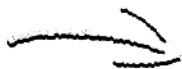
一个六边形



中间加圆圈



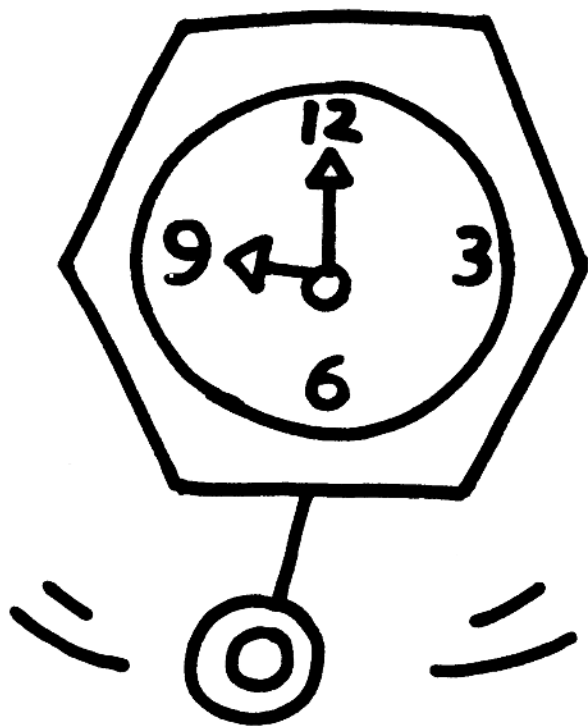
下加小钟摆



标上时间变大钟

zhōng biǎo

钟表



想一想

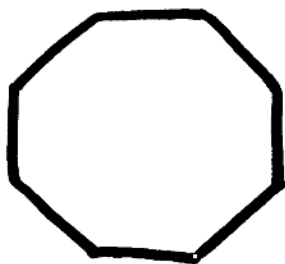
宝宝告诉妈妈图中的表几点啦？

聚合性思维也是创造性思维的基本方法之一，它是一种从众多答案中寻求最佳方案或唯一正确答案的思维方法。妈妈可以问宝宝，什么东西更像多边形，锻炼宝宝比较、归纳事物的能力。

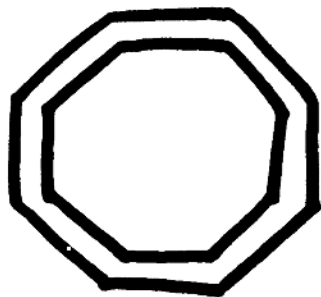
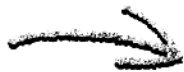




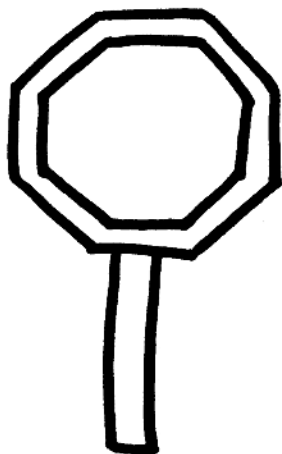
变!变!



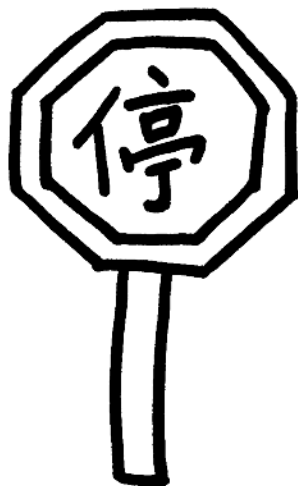
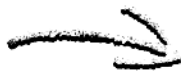
一个多边形



两个多边形

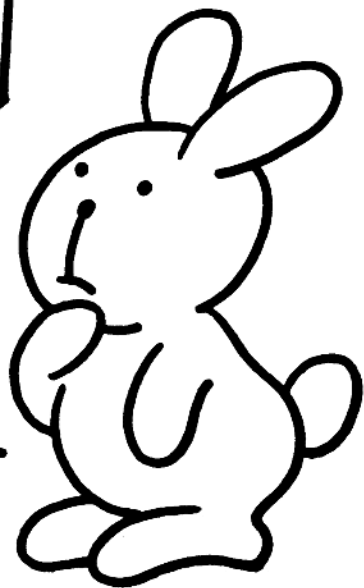
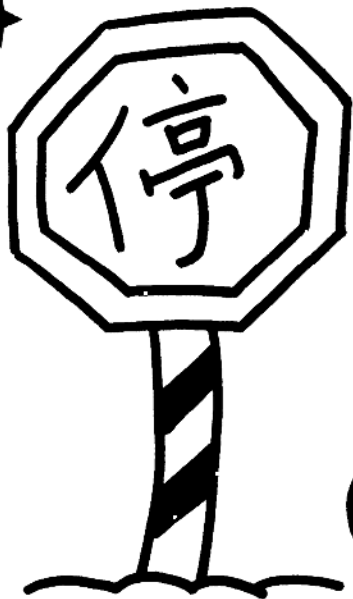


下加长长把



交通标识要认清

lù pái
路牌



想一想

宝宝知道路牌上的字是什么吗？

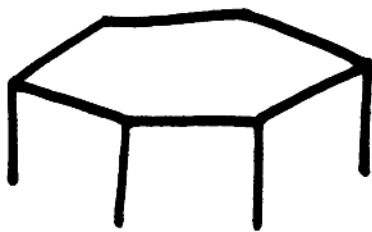
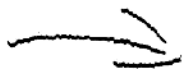
妈 示

在画画过程中，妈妈可以为宝宝多准备些纸，让宝宝多练习一下，熟能生巧，越画越好。



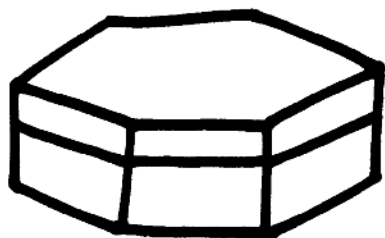
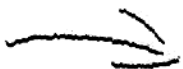
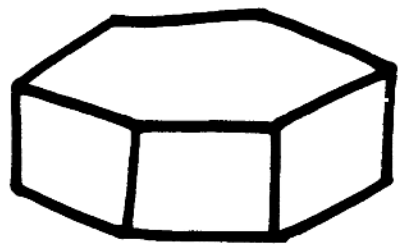


变!变!



一个六边形

下加四条线



用线连起来

变成月饼盒

yuè bǐng

月饼

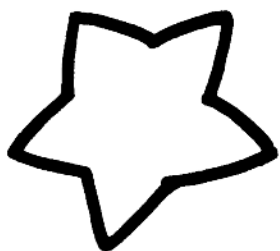


宝宝知道什么节日吃月饼吗？

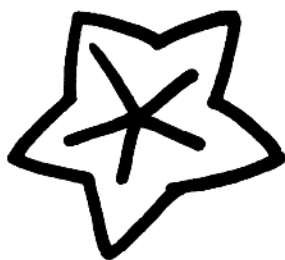
想一想

可以问宝宝多边形图案更像什么？你能说出几种答案来？

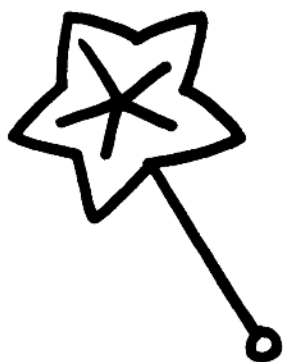




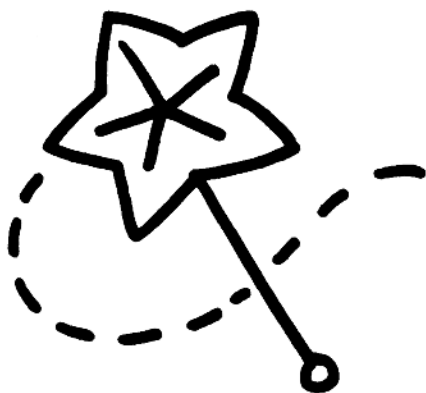
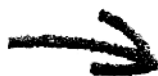
一个小星星



中间画五线



加上小手柄



变成小魔杖