

# EP Zoology Printables: Levels 1-4



This book belongs to:

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## **EP Zoology Printables: Levels 1-4**

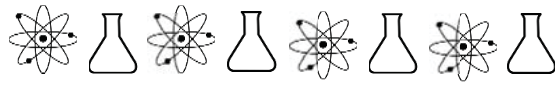
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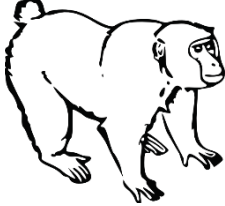
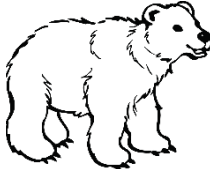



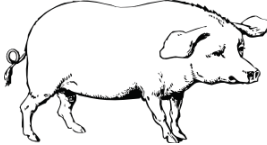






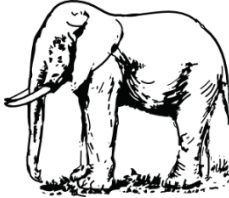
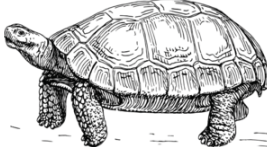

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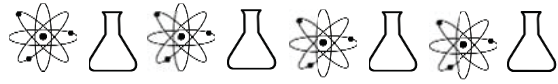
First Edition: June 2020



# Sort

Cut out the various animal cards and sort them based on whether they lay eggs (oviparous) or give birth to live young (viviparous).

 frog	 ape	 bear	 flamingo
 grasshopper	 alligator	 pig	 dove
 raccoon	 snake	 rabbit	 platypus
 duck	 elephant	 tortoise	 stork



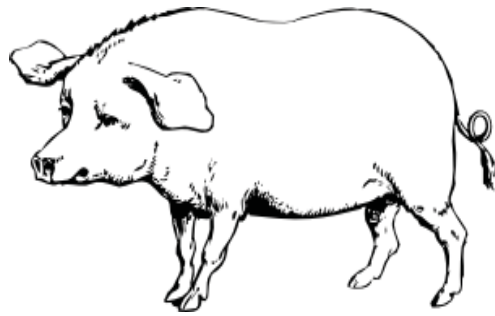
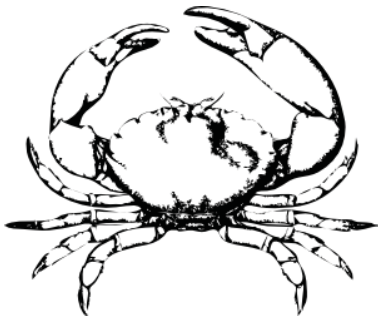
Oviparous (lay eggs)

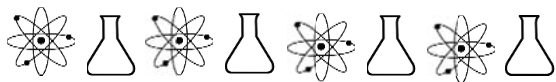
Viviparous (live young)





# Animal Classification Lapbook





## Classifying Living Things

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write the divisions of taxonomy in order from biggest to smallest: kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species. If you’re going to glue your lapbook to a file folder or poster board you can do that now or wait until you’ve completed all of the pieces.

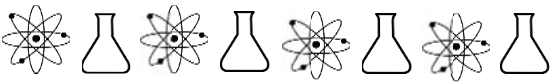
(glue here)

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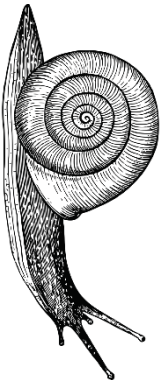
# Classifying living things

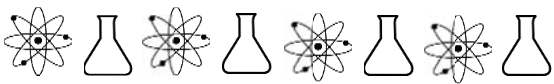
A line drawing of a caterpillar with a smiling face, sitting on a leaf. The caterpillar has a segmented body and small antennae.

Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at A), and fold the right side in (on the line at B). Cut on the dotted lines so that 1, 2, 3, and 4 are strips you can open to the fold. On the inside (opposite "glue here"), write the four main classes of invertebrates.: echinoderms, annelids, mollusks, and arthropods.




## Invertebrates

1	A →  (glue here)  ← B	<h1>Four Main Invertebrate Classes</h1> 
2		
3		
4		

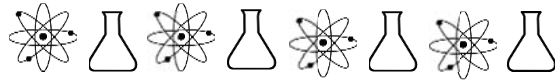


# Vertebrates

1	(glue here)	<b>Five Main Vertebrate Classes</b> 
2		
3		
4		
5		


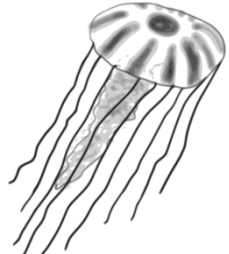
Labels: A → (top of strip 1), ← B (bottom of strip 5)

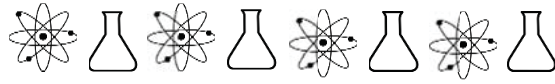
Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at A), and fold the right side in (on the line at B). Cut on the dotted lines so that 1, 2, 3, and 4 are strips you can open to the fold. On the inside (opposite "glue here"), write the five classes of vertebrates: mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds, and fish.



# Invertebrates and Vertebrates

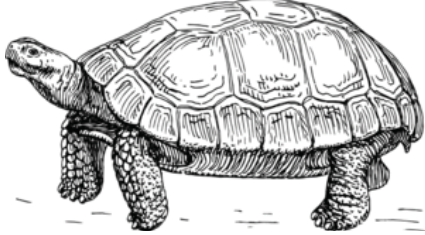
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line to the center fold. Inside (opposite the "glue here" side), write vertebrate and invertebrate under the correct flap.

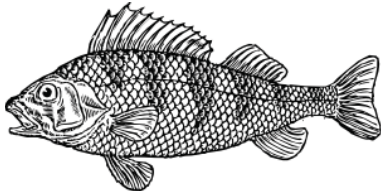
(glue here)	
<p>Has a backbone</p> 	<p>Does not have a backbone</p> 

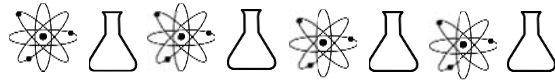


# Reptiles and Fish

Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write characteristics of reptiles (dry skin or scales, breathe air, lay eggs) and fish (fins, tail, scales, use gills to breathe underwater).

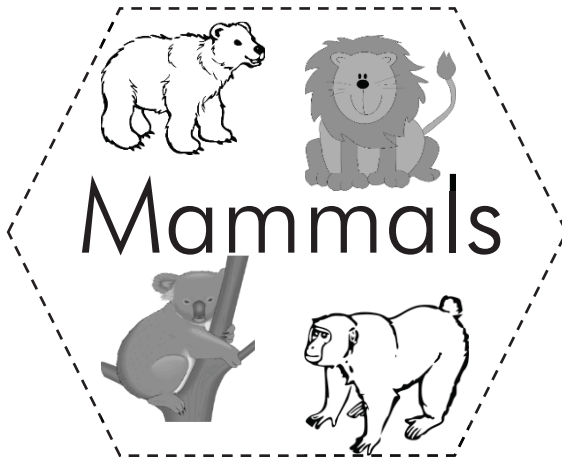
<p>(glue here)</p>	<p>Reptile characteristics</p> 
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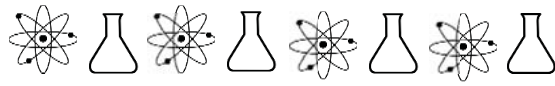
<p>(glue here)</p>	<p>Fish characteristics</p> 
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# Mammals

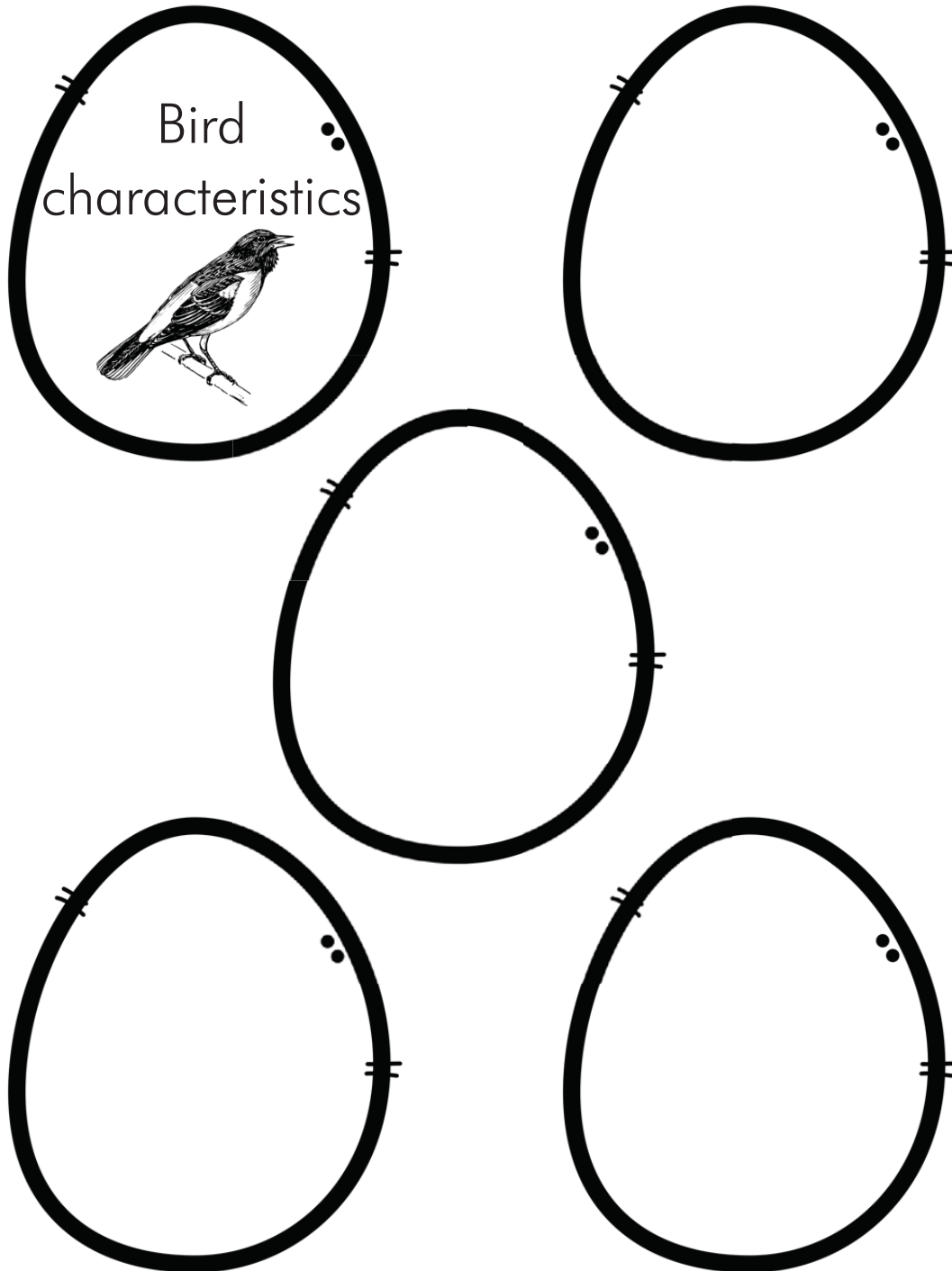
Cut out the hexagons and stack them with the "mammals" piece on top. Staple and add to your lapbook.



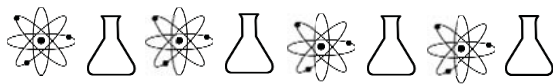


# Birds

Cut out the eggs and write the characteristics of birds (covered in feathers, have claws, have two wings, lay eggs).

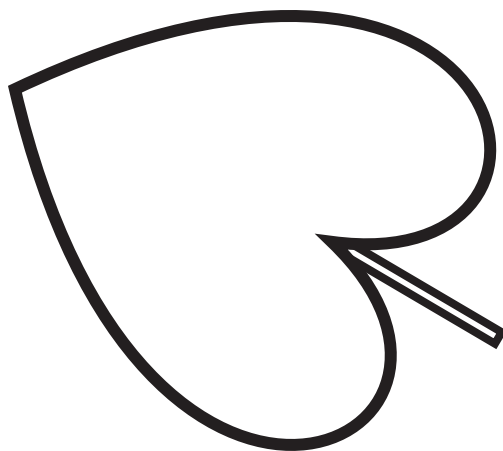
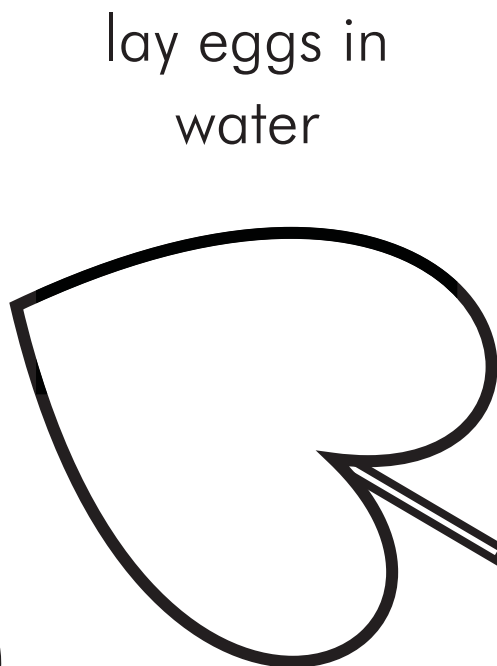
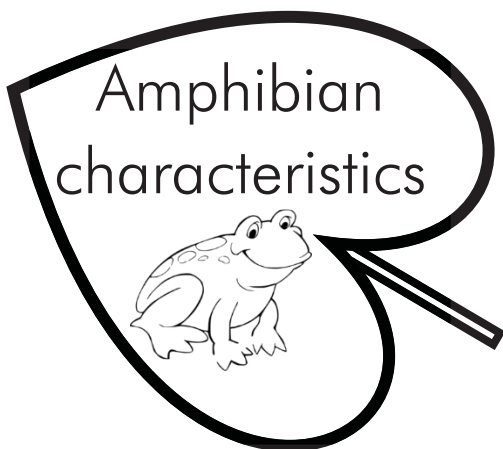






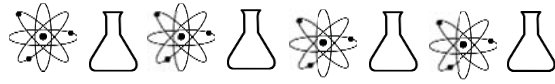
# Amphibians

Cut out the lily pads. Write or glue the amphibian facts onto them.




move to land  
as adults


smooth and  
wet or slimy  
skin

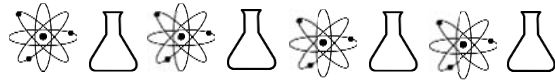


## Echinoderms and Annelids

Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write characteristics of echinoderms (several arms or spines around a central body, usually symmetrical, hard skin) and annelids (long cylindrical body, segmented).

(glue here)	<h3>Echinoderm characteristics</h3> 
-------------	--

(glue here)	<h3>Annelid characteristics</h3> 
-------------	--



## Mollusks and Arthropods

Cut out the hexagons and stack them with the “mollusks” piece on top. Staple and add to your lapbook. Do the same with the diamonds and the arthropod pieces.

Mollusk  
characteristics



soft body; can  
be covered by  
hard shell

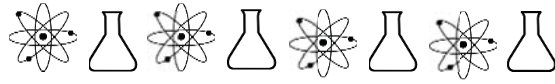
in water: swim  
by pushing  
water out of  
their bodies

on land:  
move on a  
foot

Arthropod  
characteristics



hard  
exoskeleton  
and jointed  
limbs





# Endangered Species

Cut the pages on the dotted lines and place them in this pattern:  $\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{matrix}$  Using a single six-sided die and whatever markers you can gather (coins, different rocks, pawns from other games, etc.), take turns rolling and moving the number on the die. Follow the directions on the square you land on. Requested facts can be found throughout the board. Can you all get to the end before you go extinct?

**START**

Tell someone a fact about the **goliath frog**.

Tell someone a fact about the **pronghorn**.



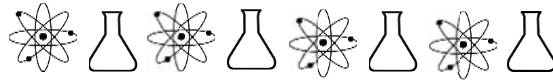
- Nearly 50% of all cheetahs in Africa live on unprotected land.  
- Cheetahs can accelerate from 0 to 60 in three seconds.  
- Cheetahs don't roar like other large cats, but rather make high-pitched chirps.

- The **black-faced impala** is a rare subspecies of impala, making it desirable to trophy hunters.  
- Impalas are known for their leaps which can span 30 feet.  
- Herds range in size from 3 to 15 and are found in Africa.

Tell someone a fact about the **cheetah**.

Tell someone a fact about any **mammal**.

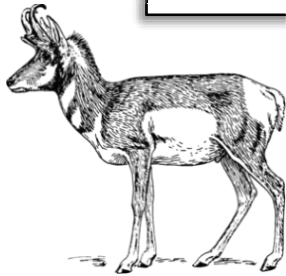
Tell someone three threats to endangered animals.



Tell someone a fact about an African animal.

Tell someone a fact about the **impala**.

Your species moves from the **threatened** list to the **endangered** list. Lose a turn!



Tell someone a fact about a non-mammal.

- The **Sonoran pronghorn** is one of the most endangered animals in the United States.
- The pronghorn is the fastest land animal in North America.
- Drought is its biggest threat.

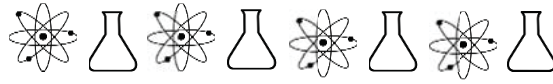
Tell someone three threats to endangered animals.

Tell someone a fact about the **blue whale**.

Tell someone a fact about the **cockatoo**.

Move forward three spaces and read that square.

Catch a poacher in the act and save an elephant. Roll again!

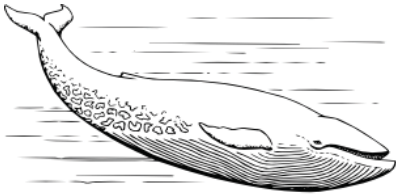


3

Tell someone a fact about the **goliath frog**.

Tell someone a fact about a non-mammal.

Tell someone a fact about the **impala**.



- The **blue whale** is the largest animal known to have existed.
- Whaling (hunting whales for their usable products) is its biggest threat.
- Seen regularly off the coast of California.



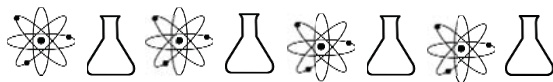
- The **white cockatoo** is one of several endangered cockatoo species.
- Its beauty makes it desirable for the pet trade
- Found in the Philippines, Indonesia, and Australia.

# FINISH

Recite three things you've learned and your species will survive!

Tell any fact that hasn't been told so far to avoid extinction!

Tell someone three threats to endangered animals.



4

Tell someone a fact about the **blue whale**.

Tell someone a fact about an African animal.

Tell someone a fact about the **cockatoo**.

Discover a new population of an endangered species: roll again!



- The **goliath frog** is the largest living frog on earth.
- It is found in a few remote places such as Equatorial Guinea.
- Its biggest threat is its desirability as an exotic pet.

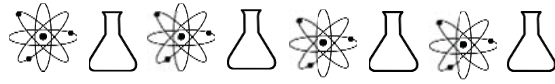
Tell someone a fact about the **cheetah**.

Tell someone a fact about a mammal.

Tell someone a fact about a non-African animal.

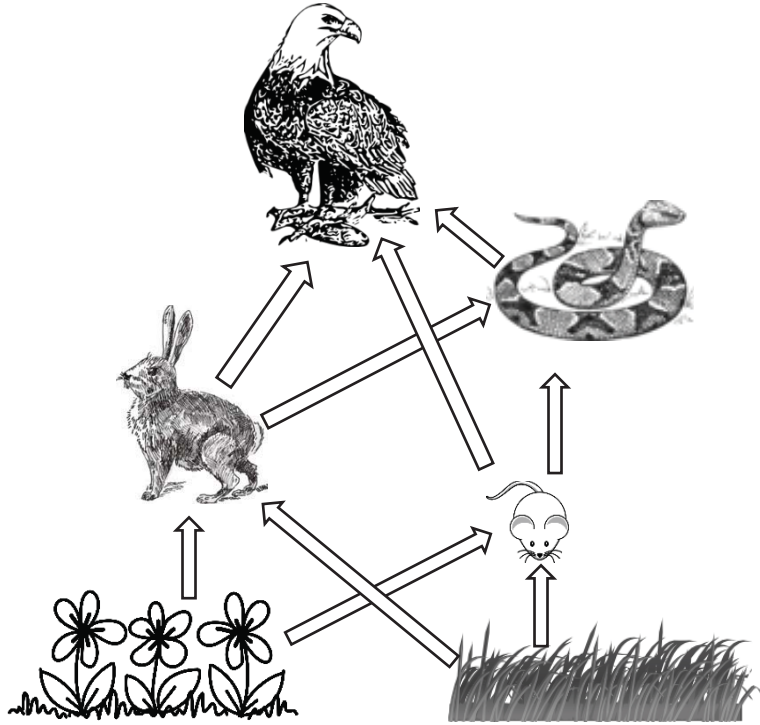
Make it to the finish space on your next turn or become **EXTINCT**.

Tell someone a fact about the **pronghorn**.



# Food Web

Use the food web to answer the questions.



What are the **producers** in this food web? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What are the **consumers** in this food web? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What does the eagle eat? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

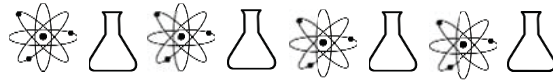
What eats the grass? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What eats the mouse? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





## Food Chain

Use the words above each paragraph to fill in the blanks.

**food      trees      sun      energy      bottom**

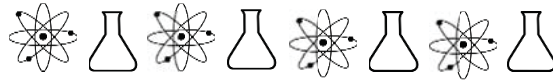
Plants and \_\_\_\_\_ can be found at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ chain. Unlike the foods above them, plants get \_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_.

**herbivores      caterpillars      plants      cattle      eaters**

The \_\_\_\_\_ at the bottom of the food chain are eaten by \_\_\_\_\_ or “plant \_\_\_\_\_.” Some examples of these would be \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

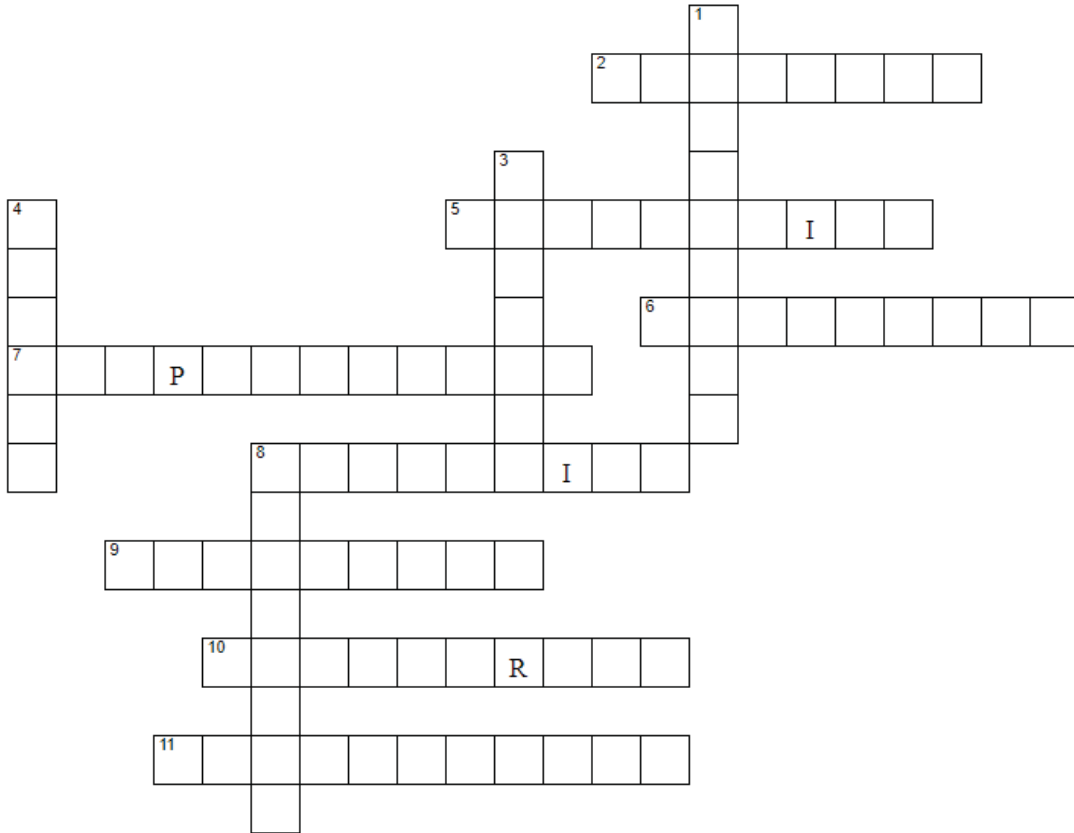
**carnivores      prey      predators      top      cheetah**

At the \_\_\_\_\_ of the food chain are \_\_\_\_\_ or “meat eaters.” These animals are also known as \_\_\_\_\_ because they eat other animals, known as their \_\_\_\_\_. An example of this animal type would be a \_\_\_\_\_.



# The Tundra

Fill in the crossword using the clues below.

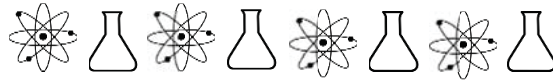


**Across:**

- 2. There is very little of this in the tundra.
- 5. The tundra's \_\_\_\_\_ is constantly changing.
- 6. The largest and most dangerous animal in the tundra. (2 words)
- 7. Tundra plants have adapted to low \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8. People worry about \_\_\_\_\_ from mines and rigs.
- 9. To sleep through the worst part of winter.
- 10. This lies six inches below the ground and remains frozen most of the year.
- 11. The tundra is a sensitive \_\_\_\_\_.

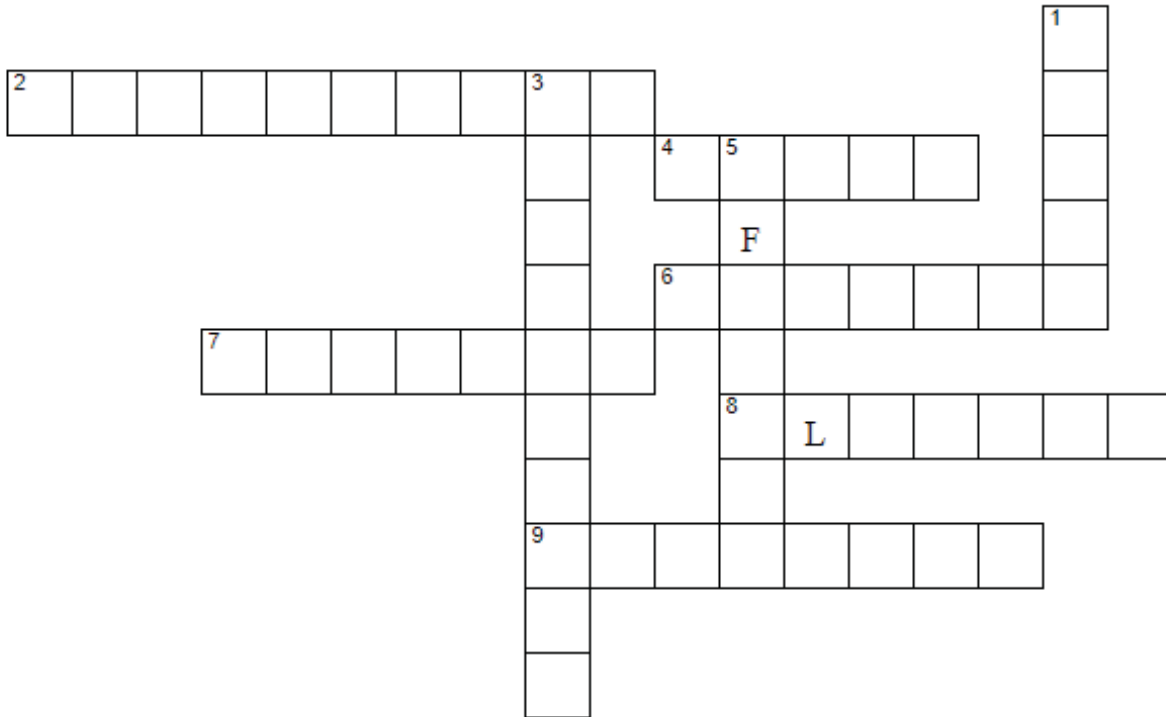
**Down:**

- 1. Some \_\_\_\_\_ birds live in the tundra part of the year.
- 3. The tundra is the \_\_\_\_\_ biome.
- 4. The tundra is located in this circle.
- 8. Permafrost can \_\_\_\_\_ plants and animals.



# The Savanna

Fill in the crossword using the clues below.

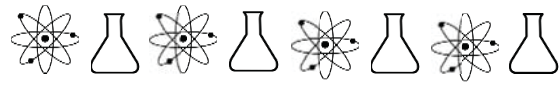


**Across:**

- 2. Many animals in the savanna are plant eaters or \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. During the dry season, there is a competition for this.
- 6. Savannas are made up of \_\_\_\_\_ and a few trees.
- 7. Cattle \_\_\_\_\_ limits the amount of food available for wildlife.
- 8. Savannas can result from \_\_\_\_\_ changes.
- 9. Annual \_\_\_\_\_ in the savanna is 10-30 inches.

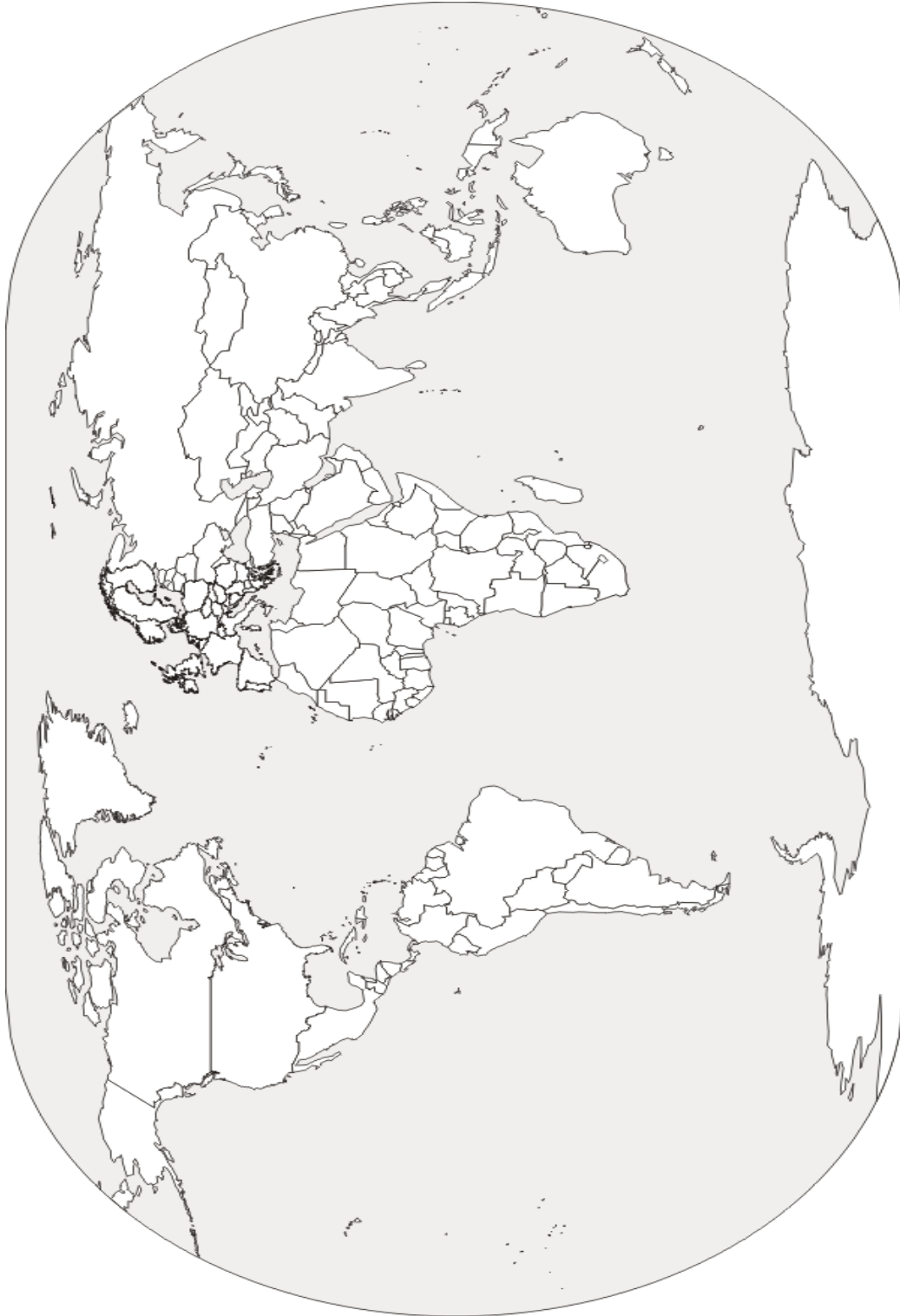
**Down:**

- 1. The dry season in the savanna is often associated with these.
- 3. Many animals in the savanna are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. Elephants, zebras, and giraffes are found in \_\_\_\_\_ savannas.



# The Taiga

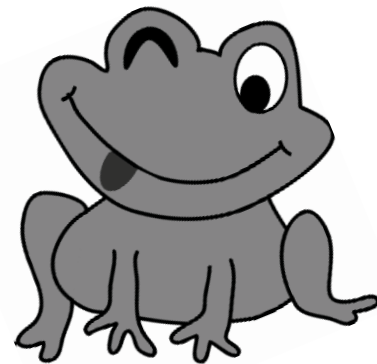
Color this world map to show where the taiga can be found.

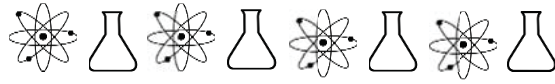


<http://www.freeworldmaps.net/outline/maps/world-map-outline.gif>



All  
About  
Frogs





## Frog Facts

Cut out each book as one piece: two rectangles and a frog on a lily pad. Fold like a tent on the solid line so that the question is on the front. Answer the question on the inside (opposite “glue here”) and then fold the frog up to hold the book closed. The answers to the questions are also included if you prefer to cut them out and paste them in each book. If you’re assembling as a lapbook, glue to your file folder or poster board on the “glue here” side.



(glue here)

What is the name  
for a baby frog?

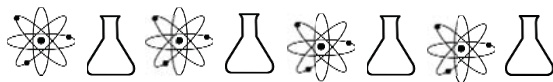
A baby frog is called  
a tadpole or pollywog.



(glue here)

Where do frogs  
live?

Frogs live in ponds,  
swamps, woodlands,  
ditches, and marshes.



## Frog Facts



(glue here)

What do frogs eat?

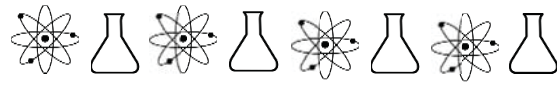
Frogs eat worms, small insects, and spiders.



(glue here)

Where do frogs lay their eggs?

Frogs lay their eggs in water.



# Frog Facts



(glue here)

What is a frog's  
skin like?

A frog's skin is smooth  
and wet.

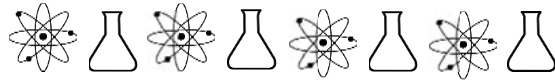


(glue here)

What do frogs do in  
winter?

Frogs hibernate in the  
winter.





# Frog Facts



(glue here)

When do frogs  
hunt?

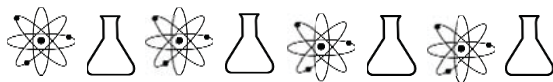
Frogs hunt at night.



(glue here)

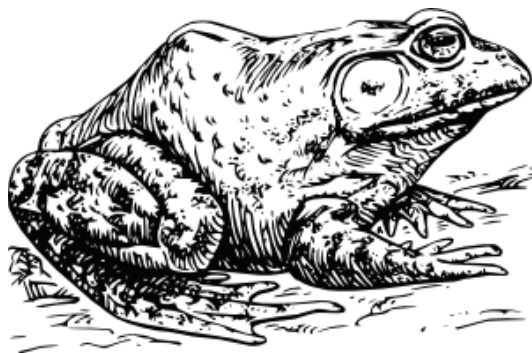
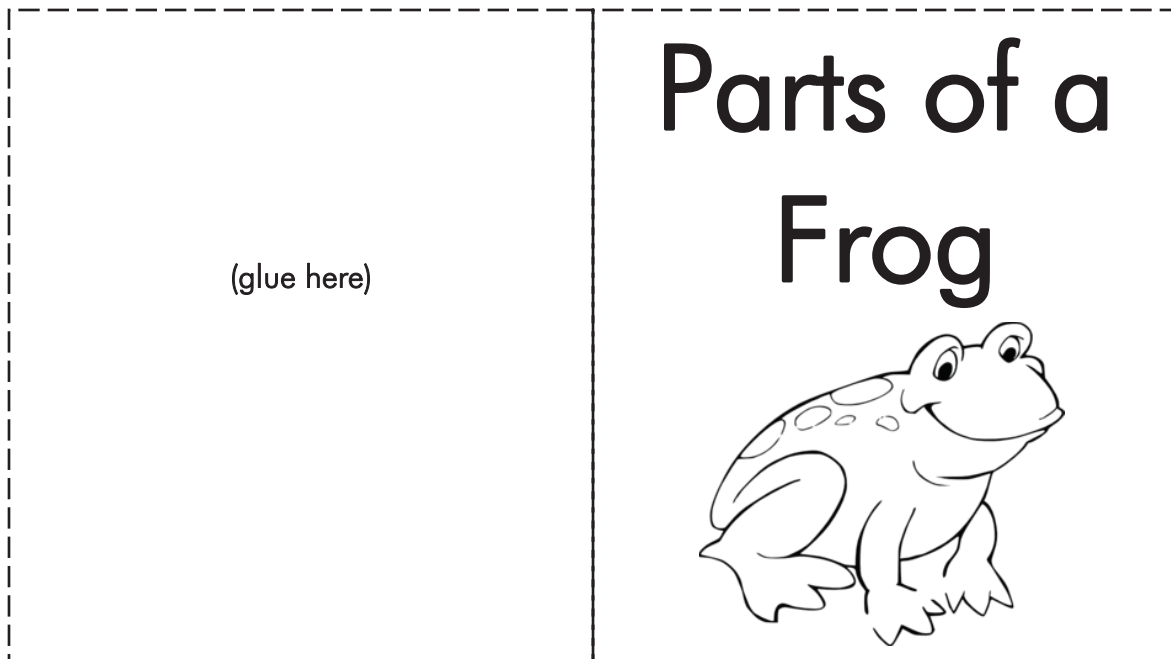
How do frogs catch  
their prey?

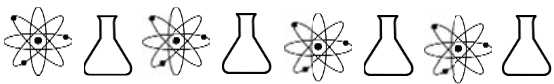
Frogs have long, sticky  
tongues that they use  
to catch their prey.



## Parts of a Frog


Cut out the book as one piece and fold it in half. Glue the separate frog onto the inside of the book (opposite “glue here”). Label these parts of the frog: eye, ear drum, nostril, vocal sac, hind leg, and webbed foot. If you’re making a lapbook, glue the “glue here” side down.

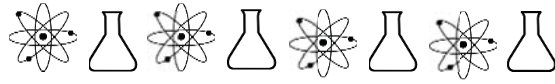




# Frog Anatomy

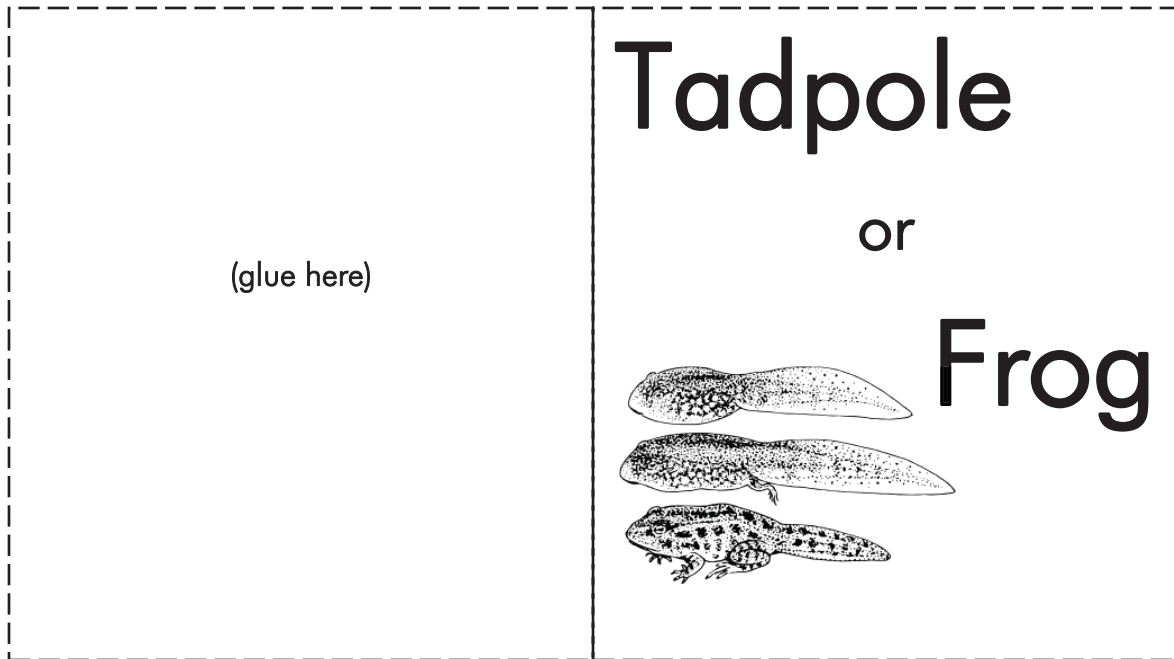
Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at A), and fold the right side in (on the line at B). Cut on the dotted lines so that each frog part is a strip you can open to the fold. On the inside (opposite "glue here"), write about each frog part. If you're making a lapbook, glue the "glue here" side down.

<b>Frog feet</b>	A ←  (glue here)  B →	<b>Frog Anatomy</b> 
<b>Frog teeth</b>		
<b>Frog skin</b>		
<b>Frog ears</b>		



## Tadpole or Frog

Cut out the book as one piece and fold it in half. On the inside, write or glue Tadpole at the top of one page and Frog at the top of the other. Write or glue the individual facts on the correct pages. If you're making a lapbook, glue the "glue here" side down.

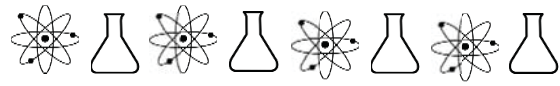


### Tadpole

has tail growing to legs  
eaten by water bugs  
breathes with gills  
lives in water  
senses: smell and vibration

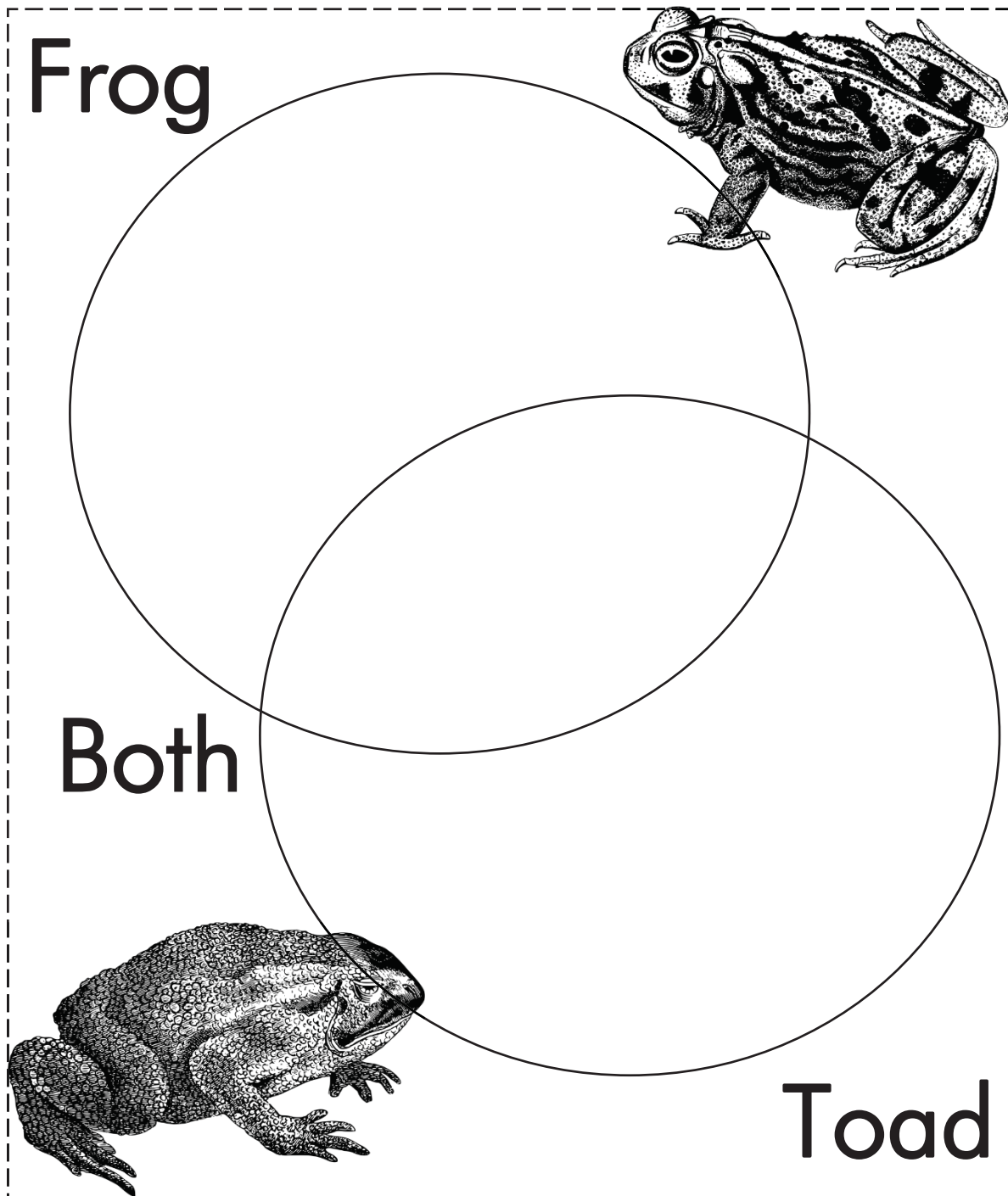
### Frog

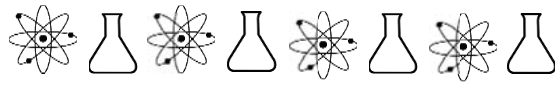
has four legs  
eaten by snakes and birds  
breathes with lungs through skin  
lives near water on land  
senses: sight and hearing



## Frog or Toad

Fill in the Venn diagram with frog and toad facts. Add to your lapbook if you're making one.






# Frog Facts

Use the hexagons to record other frog facts. You can staple the hexagons together and glue the back one to your lapbook if you're making one.

Other Frog Facts



A worksheet for recording frog facts, featuring six dashed hexagons arranged in a 3x2 grid. The top-left hexagon contains the text "Other Frog Facts" and a cartoon illustration of a frog. The other five hexagons are empty for writing.



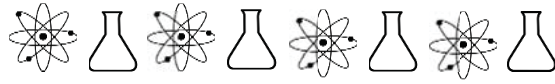
**Hibernation**



**Migration**



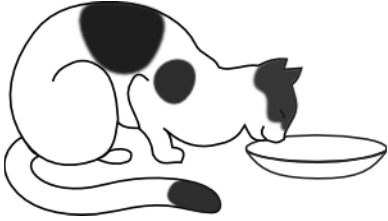

**Adaptation**



# Wake or Sleep

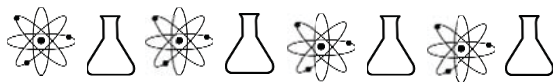
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line to the center fold. Inside (opposite the "glue here" side), glue each animal under the appropriate flap based on whether it wakes to eat or sleeps all winter.

(glue here)

<p>Wakes to eat</p> 	<p>Sleeps all winter</p> 
---	---

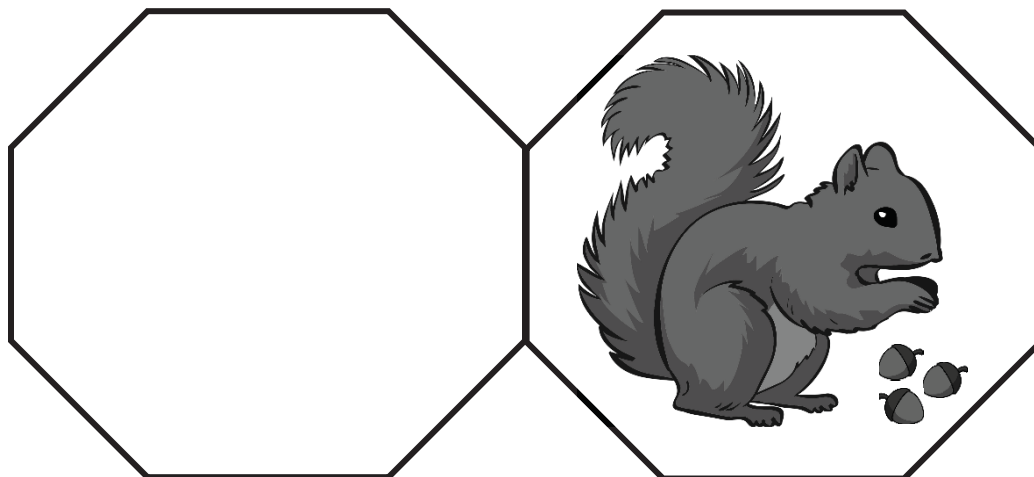
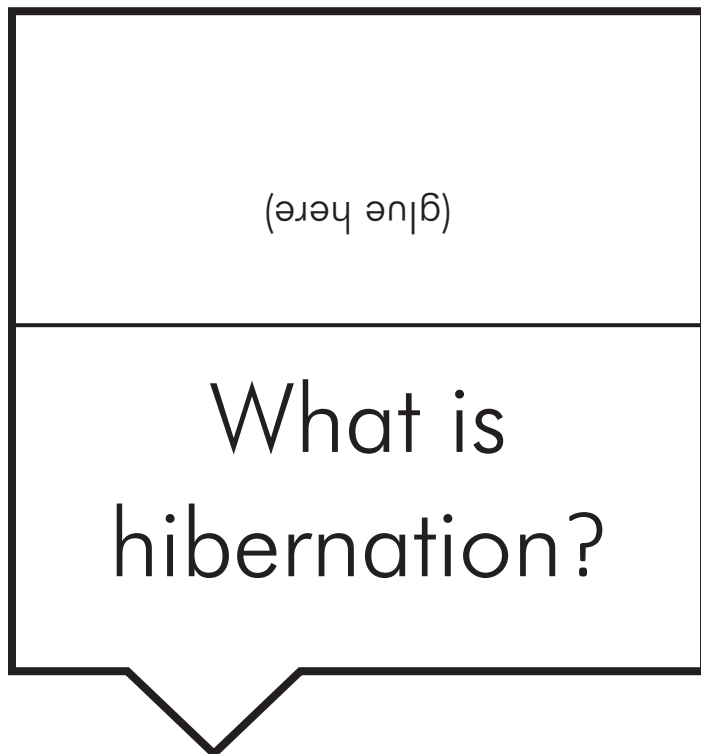
brown bat	ladybug	gopher	turtle	squirrel
chipmunk	snake	frog	bear	skunk



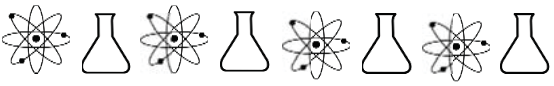


# Hibernation


Cut out each piece as one and fold them in half. Answer the question about hibernation inside that piece. In the squirrel piece, write how animals prepare for winter by continuously eating.

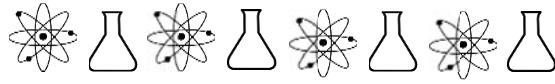


Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at A), and fold the right side in (on the line at B). Cut on the dotted line so that there are two strips you can open to the fold. On the inside (opposite "glue here"), write about the changes in breathing and body temperature an animal in hibernation experiences.



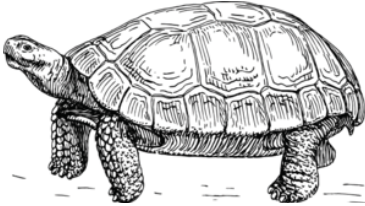

## Hibernation

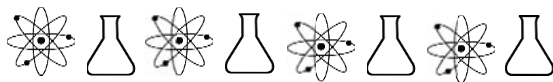
<p><b>Breathing</b></p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>	
<p><b>Body Temperature</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">(glue here)</p>
	<p><b>What bodily changes occur during hibernation?</b></p> 



## Turtles and Snakes

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line. Write the answer inside on the backside of the flaps. On the inside (opposite the "glue here" side), write WHY turtles and snakes sleep for the winter where they do. Use complete sentences.


(glue here)	
<b>Where do they sleep?</b>	
<b>Turtles</b>	<b>Snakes</b>
	

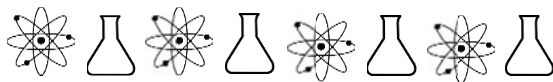


# Migration

Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), answer the questions in complete sentences.

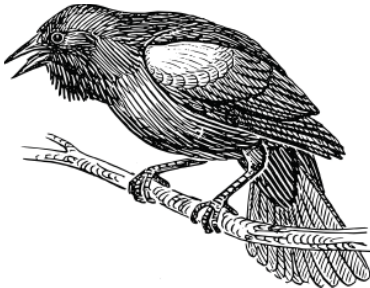
<p>(glue here)</p>	<p>What is migration?</p> 
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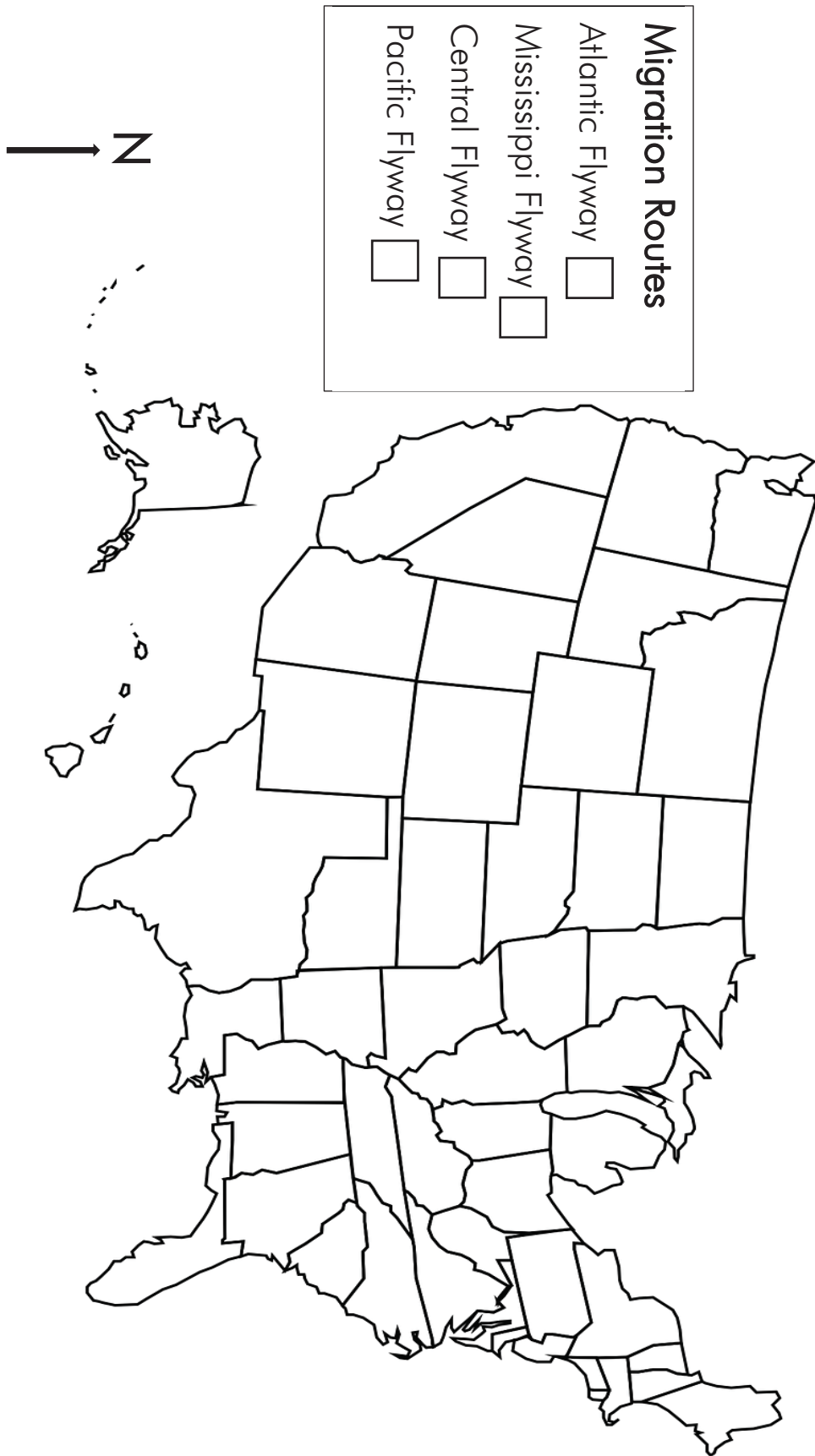
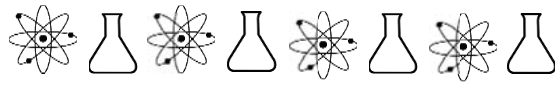
<p>(glue here)</p>	<p>Why do some birds fly south for the winter?</p> 
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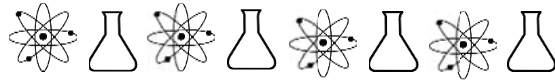


## Migration

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. On the inside (opposite the “glue here” side), answer the question. On the next page, draw the migration routes for the birds listed. Be sure to color in the key with the colors you use for each bird’s route.

<p>(glue here)</p>	<p>Which birds fly south for the winter?</p> 
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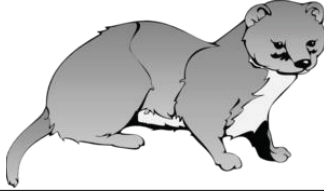


# Adaptation

Cut out the hexagons and fold on the middle line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), answer the questions in complete sentences.

(glue here)

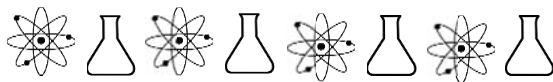
How do weasels adapt for winter?



(glue here)

How do beavers prepare for winter?






## Adaptation

Cut out the hexagons and fold on the middle line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), answer the questions in complete sentences.


(glue here)

How do foxes adapt to winter weather?

A detailed black and white illustration of a fox standing and facing left. The fox has a thick coat and a bushy tail.

(glue here)

What does it mean to adapt?

A large, bold question mark inside a circular frame with a drop shadow effect.

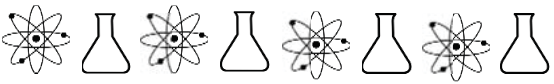





# All About Lizards



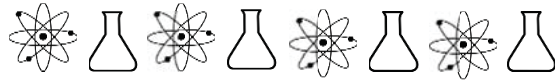
Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at A), and fold the right side in (on the line at B). Cut on the dotted lines so that Kingdom, Phylum, Class, and Order are strips you can open to the fold. On the inside (opposite "glue here"), fill in the information.



# Classification

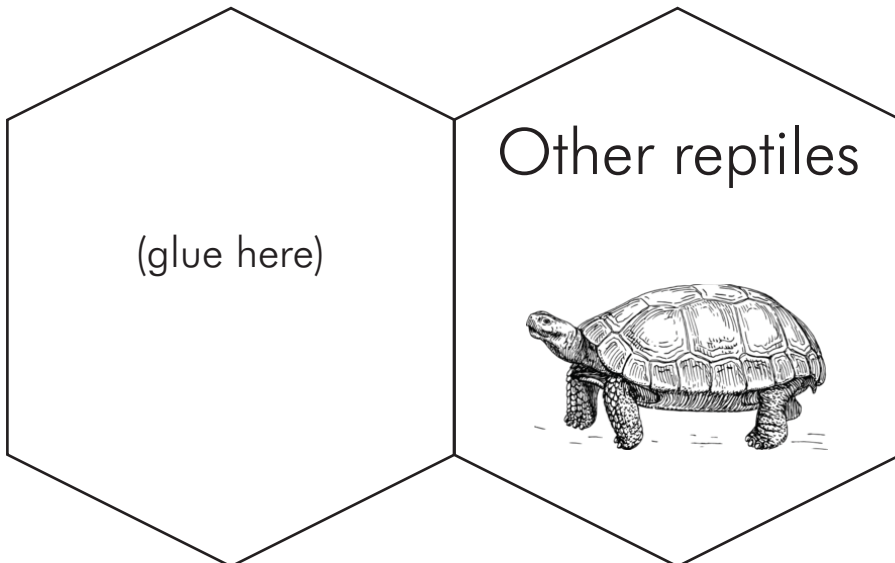
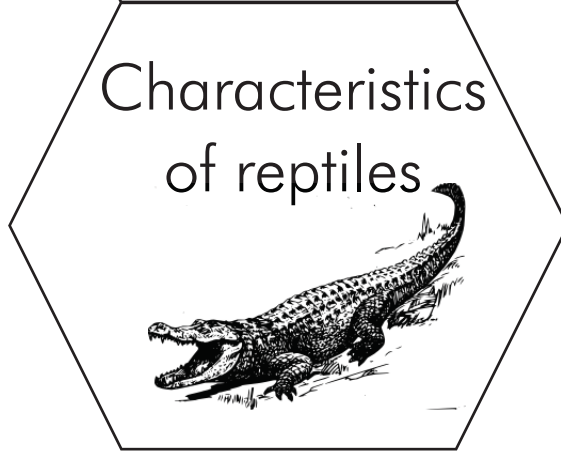
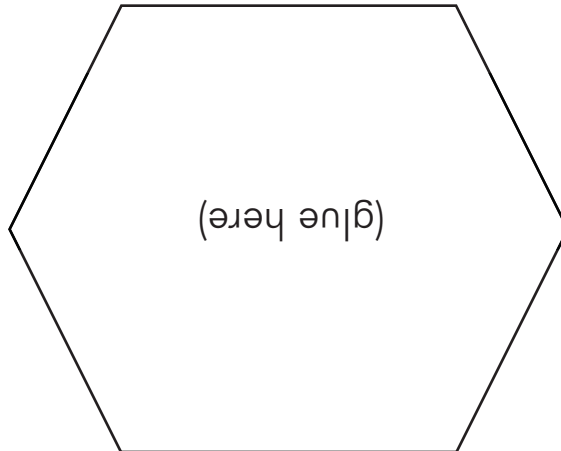
<b>Kingdom</b>	<p>A →</p> <p>(glue here)</p>	<b>Classification</b> of <b>Lizards</b>
<b>Phylum</b>		
<b>Class</b>		
<b>Order</b>		

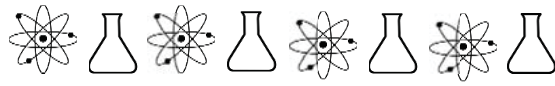
B →



# Reptiles

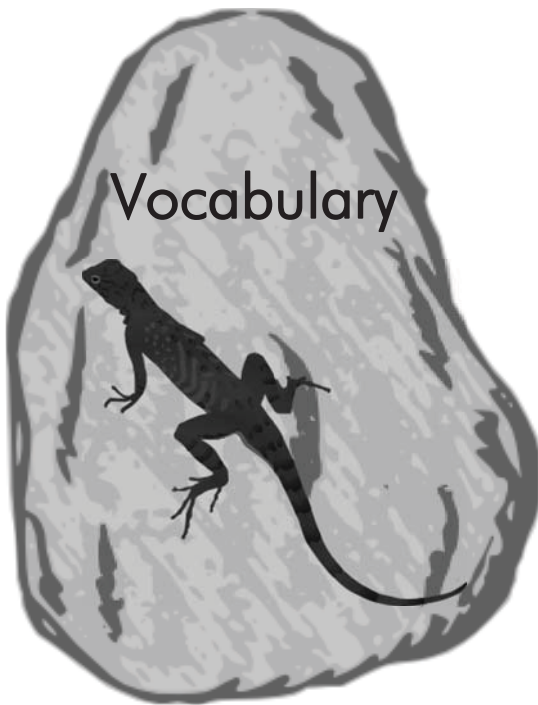
Cut out the hexagons and fold on the middle line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write the characteristics of reptiles and some examples of other reptiles.

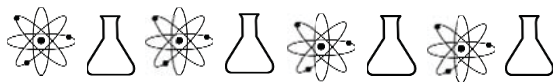




## Vocabulary

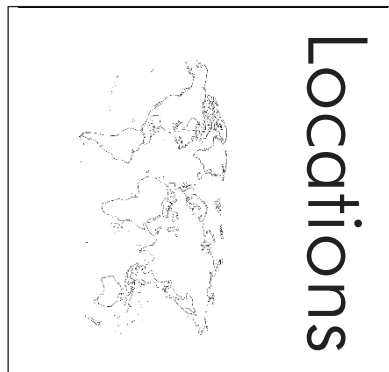
Cut out the rocks and write the definitions to the vocabulary words they contain.  
Use the lizard as the cover piece and staple on the side.

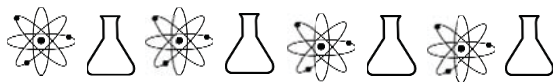




## Location

Color in the locations on the world map where lizards are found. You can make a key and color different colors for different types of lizards if you want to do further research. Cut the big rectangle as one piece and fold the outside squares to cover the world map. Glue the label pieces on top of the folded piece.






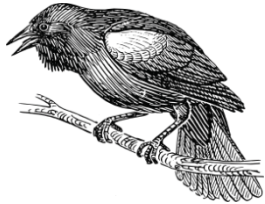
## Predators

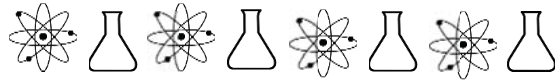
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write some of the predators of lizards. You can also draw pictures if you’d like.

(glue here)

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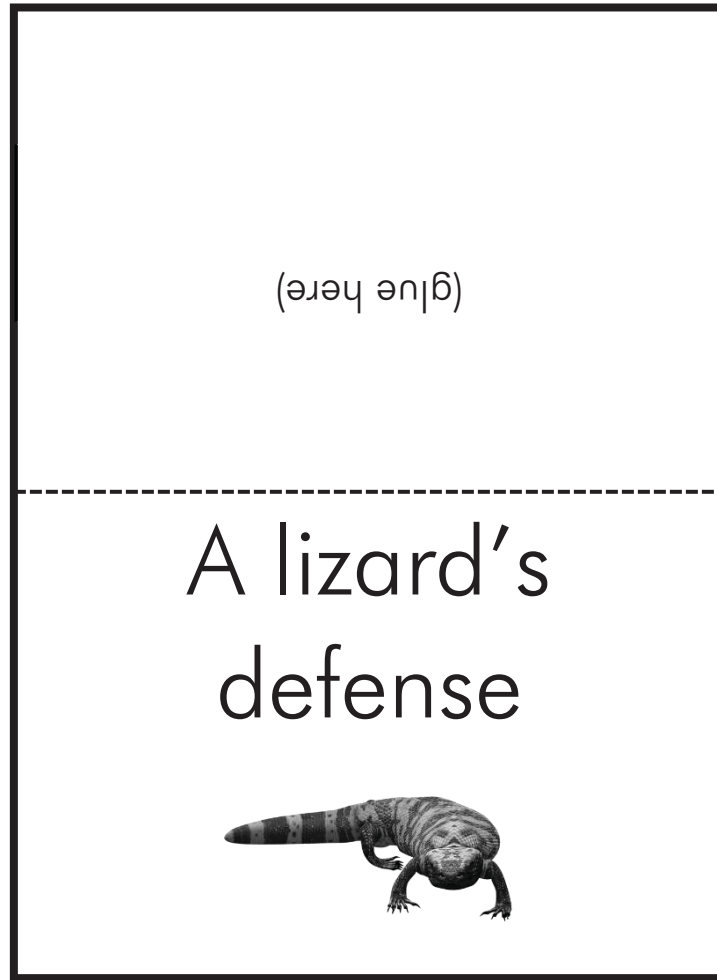
# Predators of lizards





## Defense

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write or cut and paste the different types of defense mechanisms a lizard has.

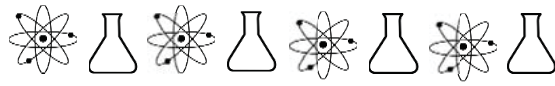


camouflage

sharp spines

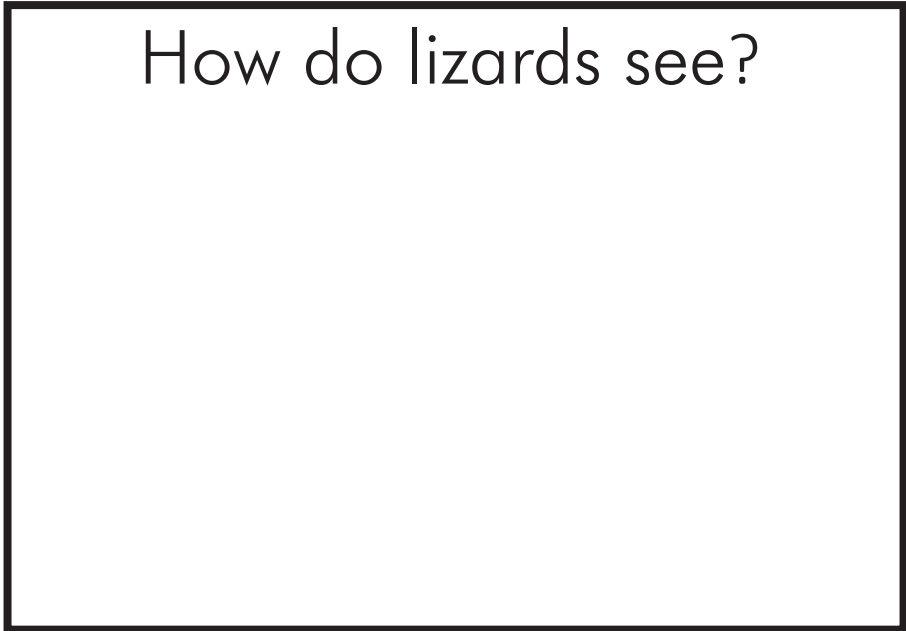
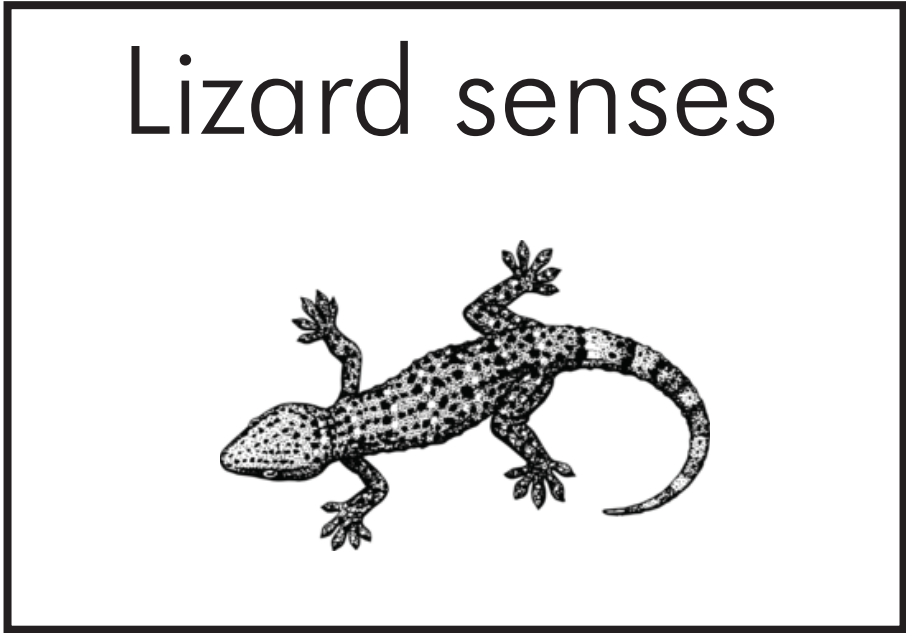
slippery scales

strong, swinging tails



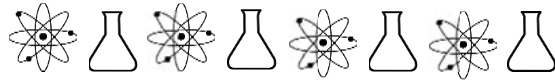
## Lizard senses

Cut each piece out in full (don't cut off the tab label). Write information on each piece. Stack the pieces in this order top to bottom: Lizard senses, sight, smell, hearing.



sight



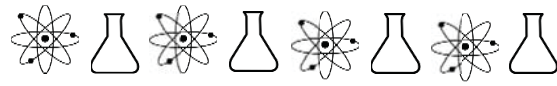


How do lizards smell?

smell

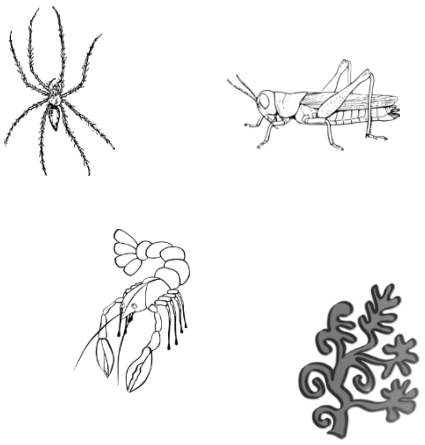
How do lizards hear?

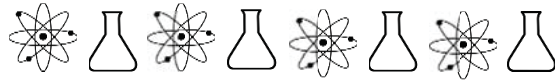
hearing



# Lizard Food

Cut out the rectangle and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write what lizards eat. You can draw pictures if you’d like.

<p>(glue here)</p>	<p>What do lizards eat?</p>  <p>The right side of the template contains four illustrations: a spider, a grasshopper, a scorpion, and a plant with leaves and flowers.</p>
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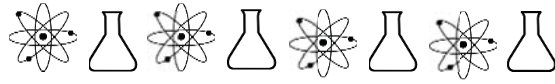
# Types of Lizards


Cut each piece out in full and fold each piece on the dotted line. Write facts about each type of lizard inside the piece, then glue the three small pieces side by side inside of the large piece.


(glue here)

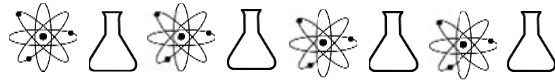
# Types of Lizards




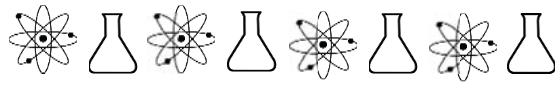


	<p>Chameleon</p> 
--	---

	<p>Iguana</p> 
--	--

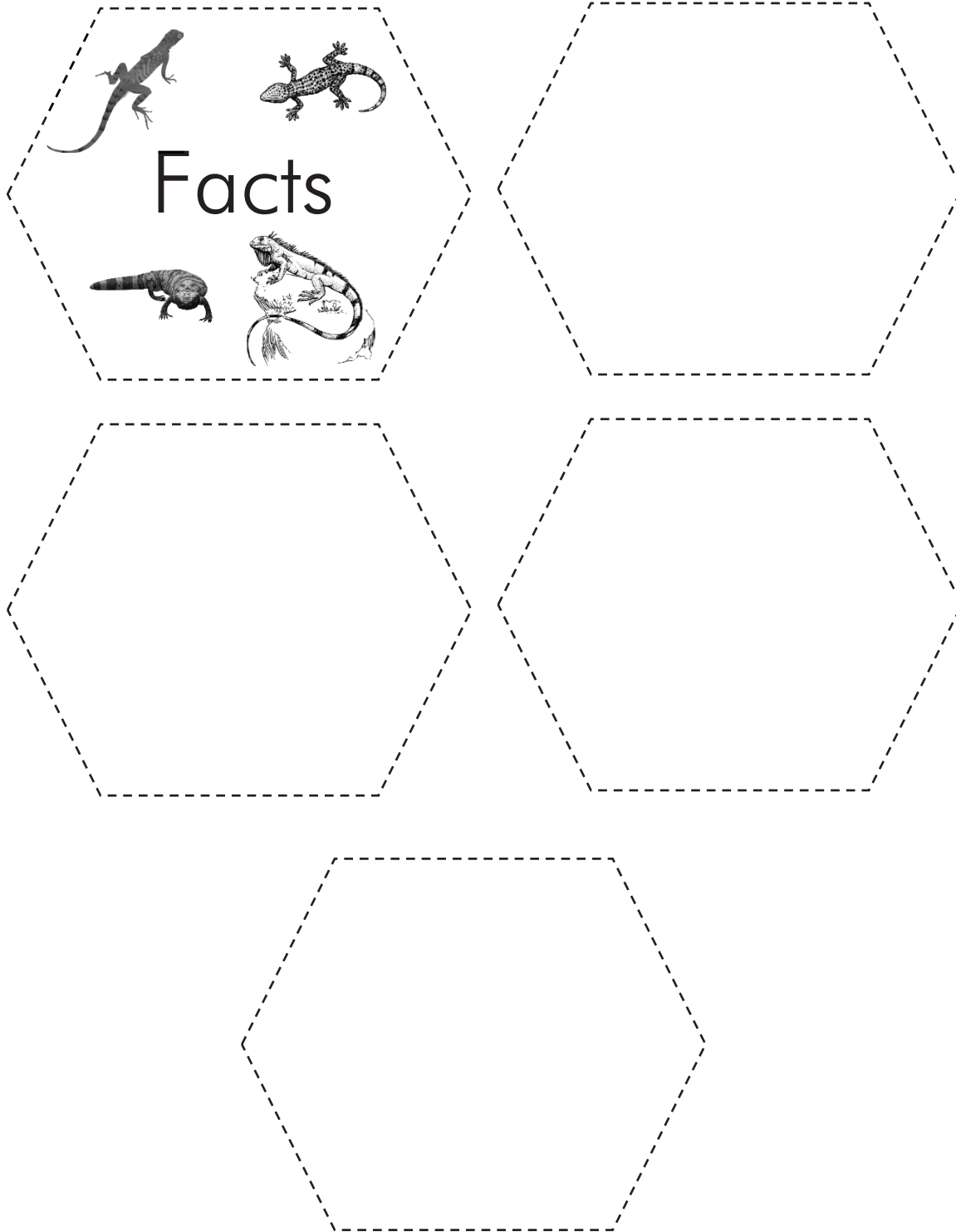


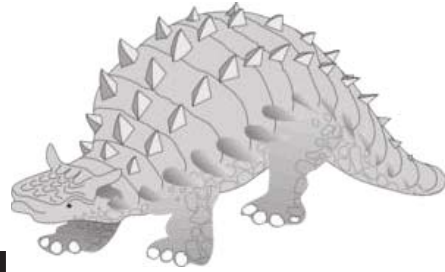
	<p>Gila monster</p> 
--	--



## Lizard facts

Cut out the hexagons and stack them with the “facts” piece on top. Fill in the blank pieces with any facts you’ve learned about lizards that you didn’t get to include elsewhere in the book. Staple and add to your lapbook.





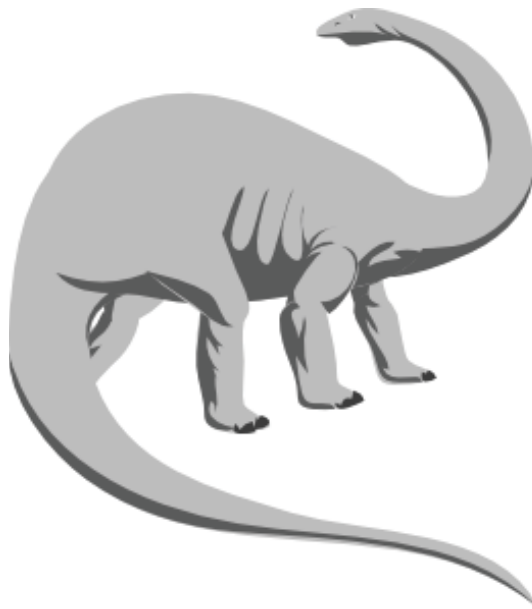
All

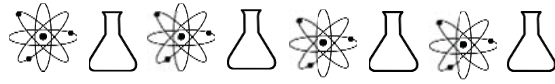


About




Dinosaurs






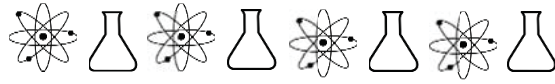
# Dinosaurs

Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), define dinosaur on the dinosaur piece, and tell what a paleontologist does on the paleontologist piece.

<p>(glue here)</p>	<h2>Dinosaurs</h2> 
--------------------	--

<p>(glue here)</p>	<h2>Paleontologist</h2> 
--------------------	--

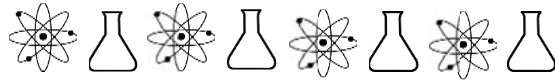




# Dinosaurs

Cut out each piece as one (do not cut off the tabs). Cut and glue each dinosaur to the continent where it has been discovered. Assemble as a tabbed book – the cover goes on top, then North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia, Australia, Antarctica.

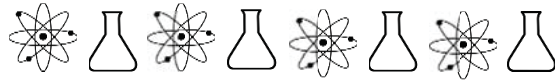




North  
America



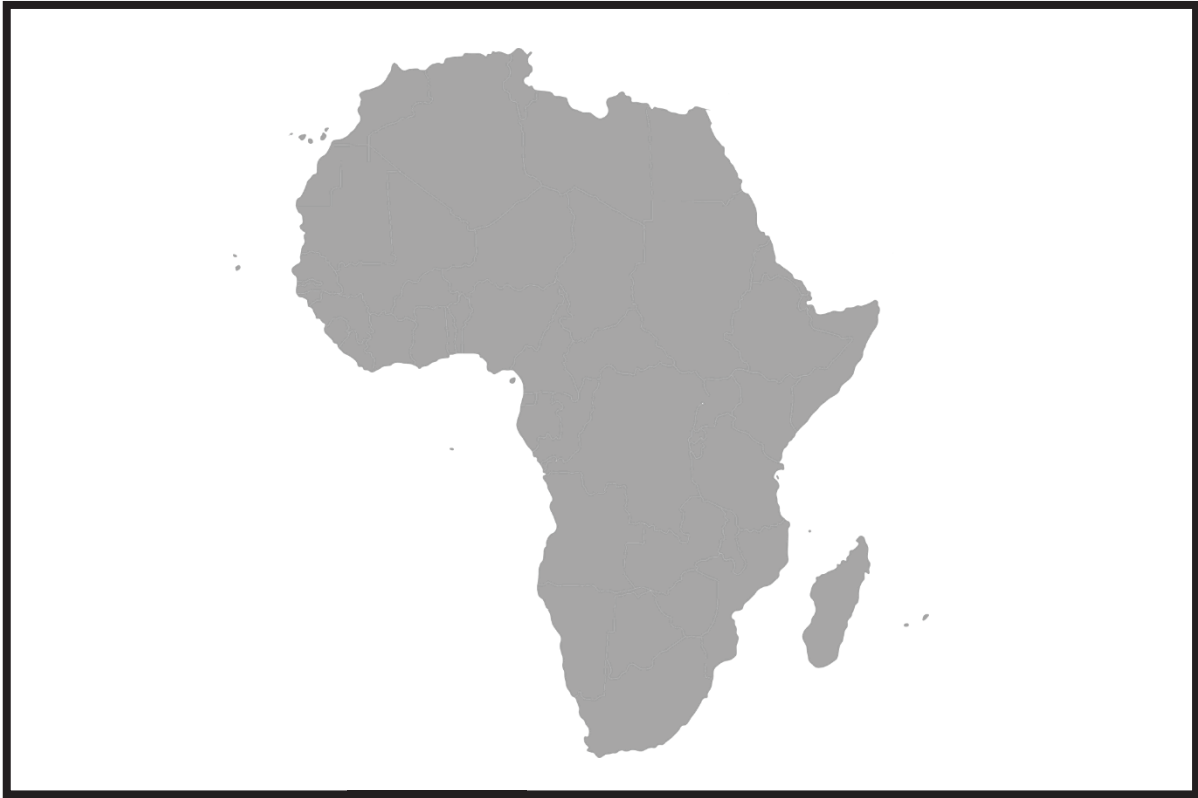
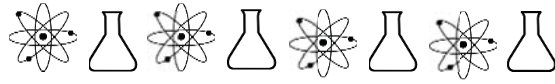
Triceratops



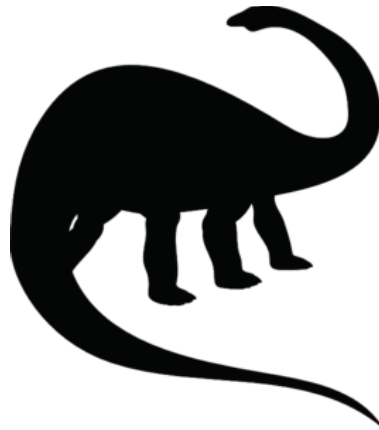
South  
America



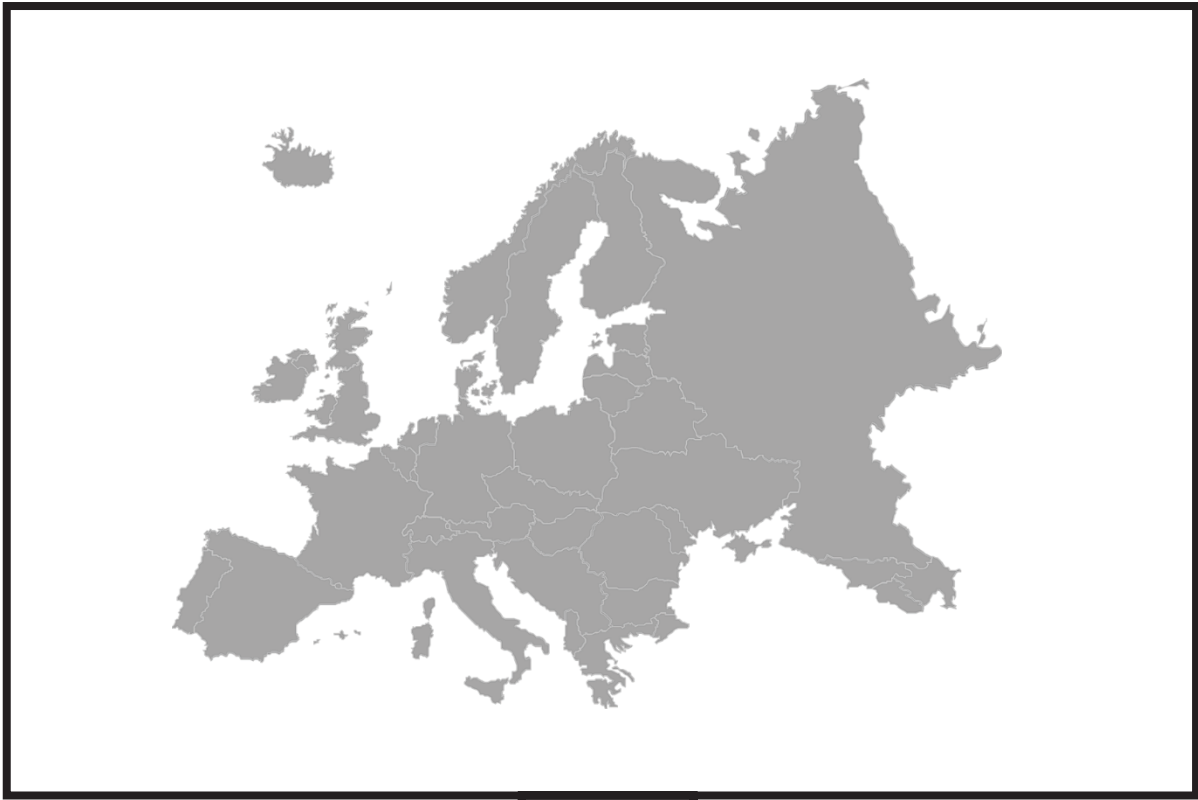
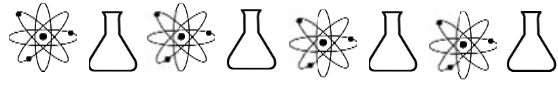
Iguanodon



Africa



Brachiosaurus



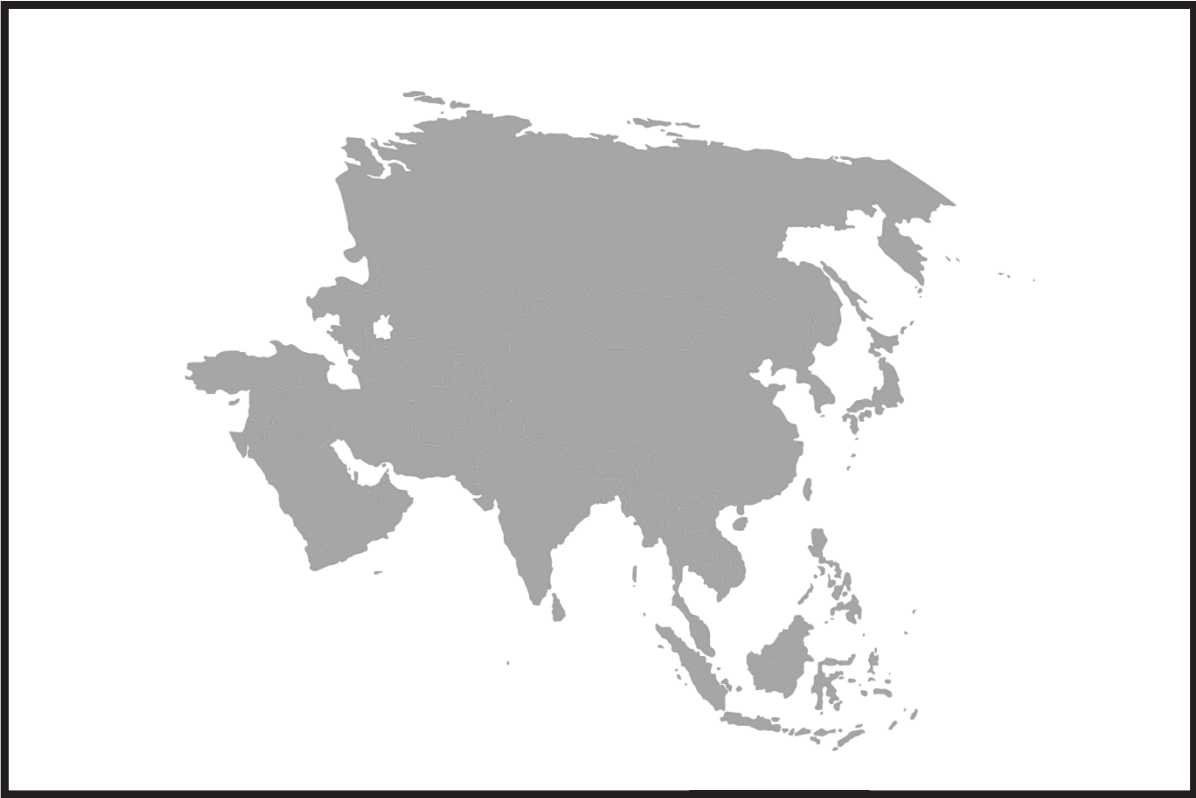
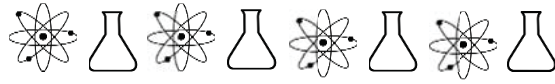
Europe



Apatosaurus



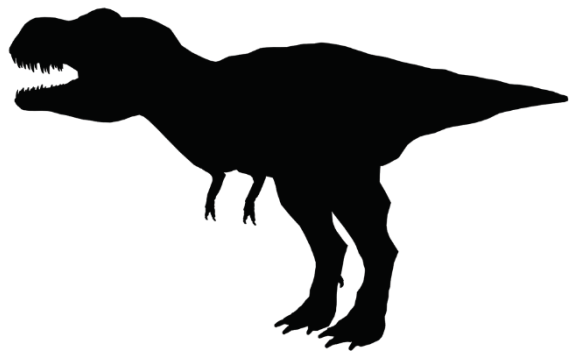
Stegosaurus



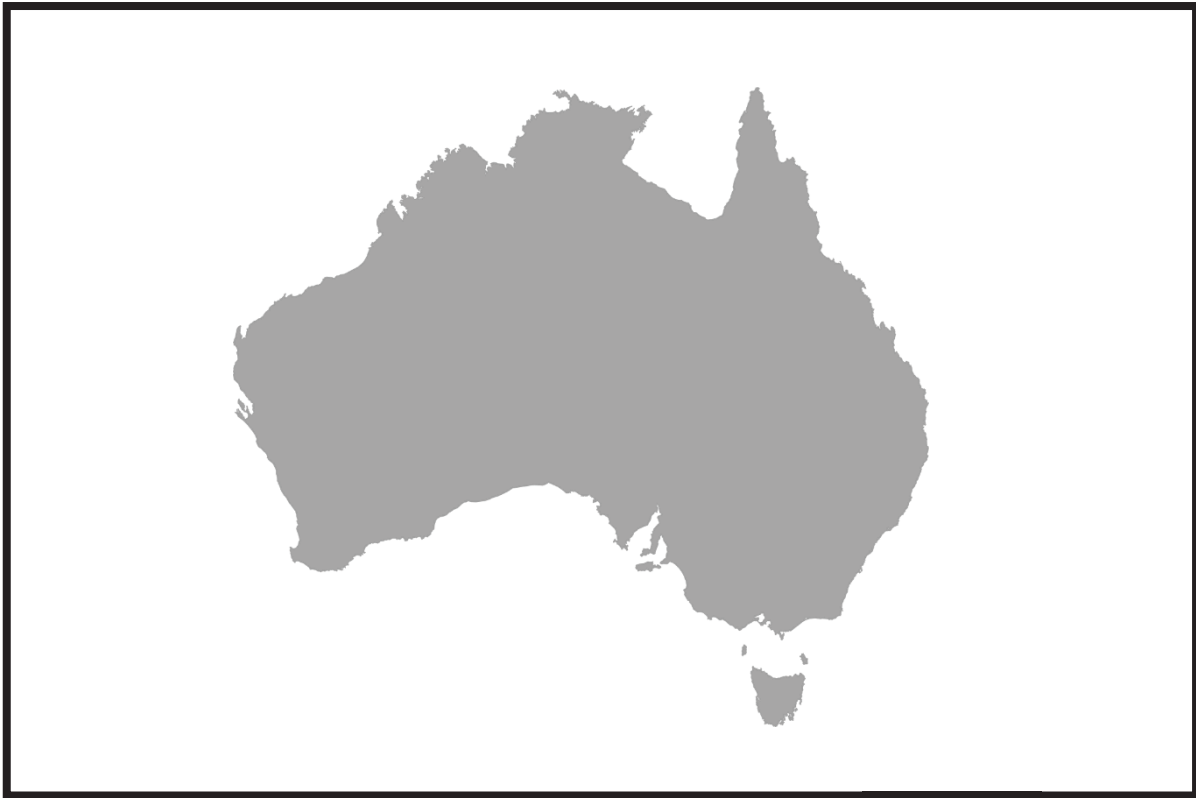
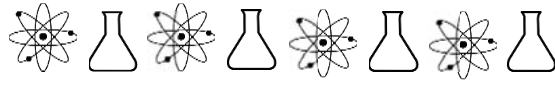
Asia



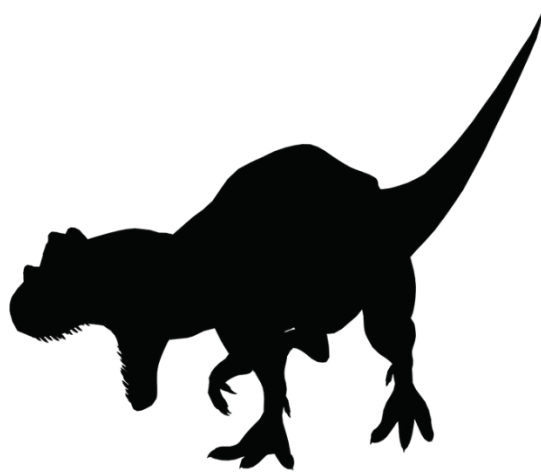
Velociraptor



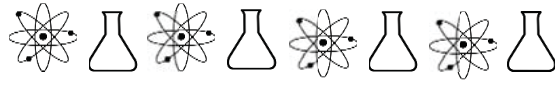
Tyrannosaurus



Australia



Allosaurus

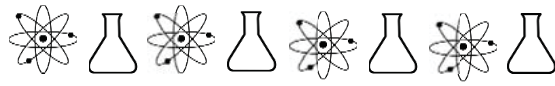


Antarctica



Ankylosaurus



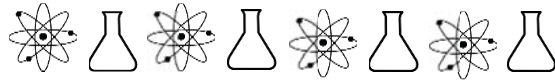


# Dinosaurs

Color the graph up to the right number for each dinosaur.



40 feet						
38 feet						
36 feet						
34 feet						
32 feet						
30 feet						
28 feet						
26 feet						
24 feet						
22 feet						
20 feet						
18 feet						
16 feet						
14 feet						
12 feet						
10 feet						
8 feet						
6 feet						
4 feet						
2 feet						
	Tyrannosaurus	Iguanadon	Triceratops	Utahraptor	Stegosaurus	Velociraptor

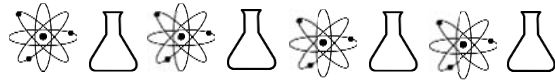
## Dinosaur Height Graph



## Dinosaur Diets

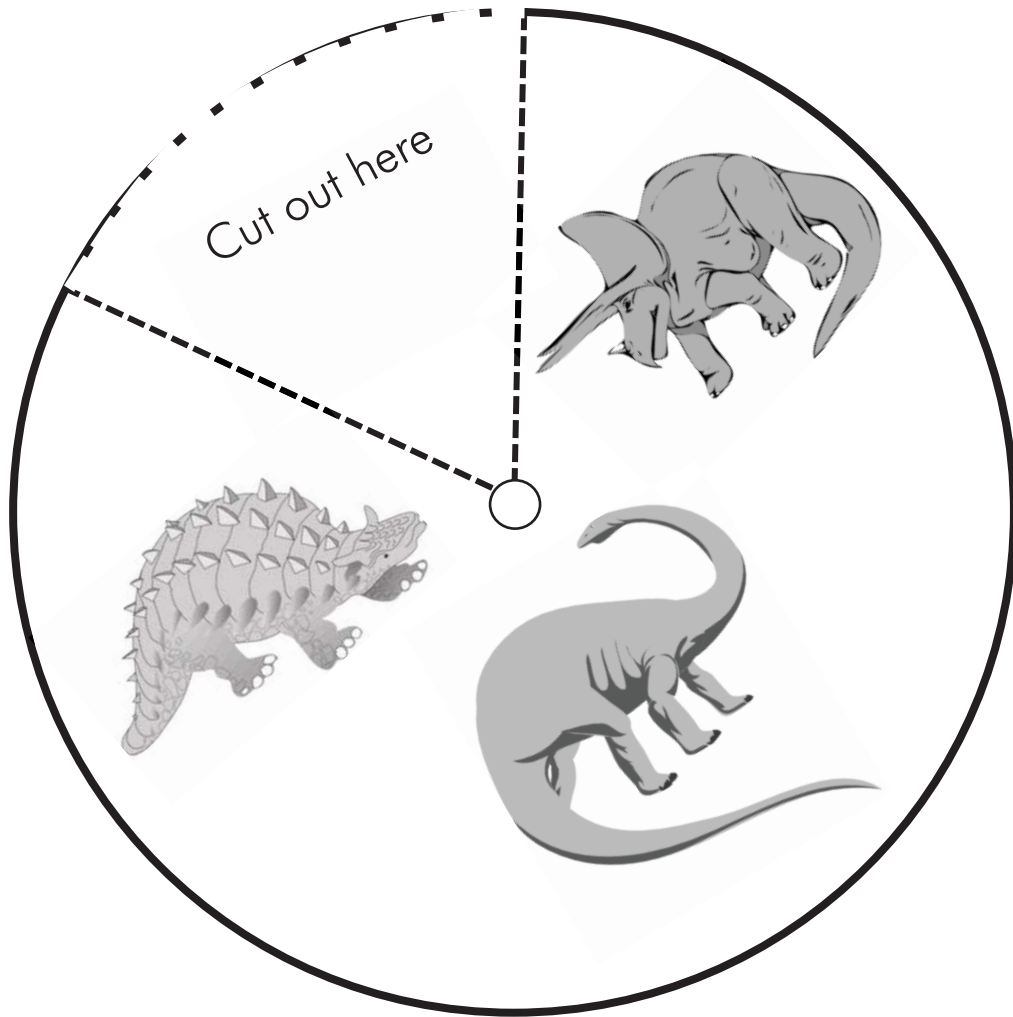
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line to the center fold. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write what the dinosaurs ate before and after the fall.

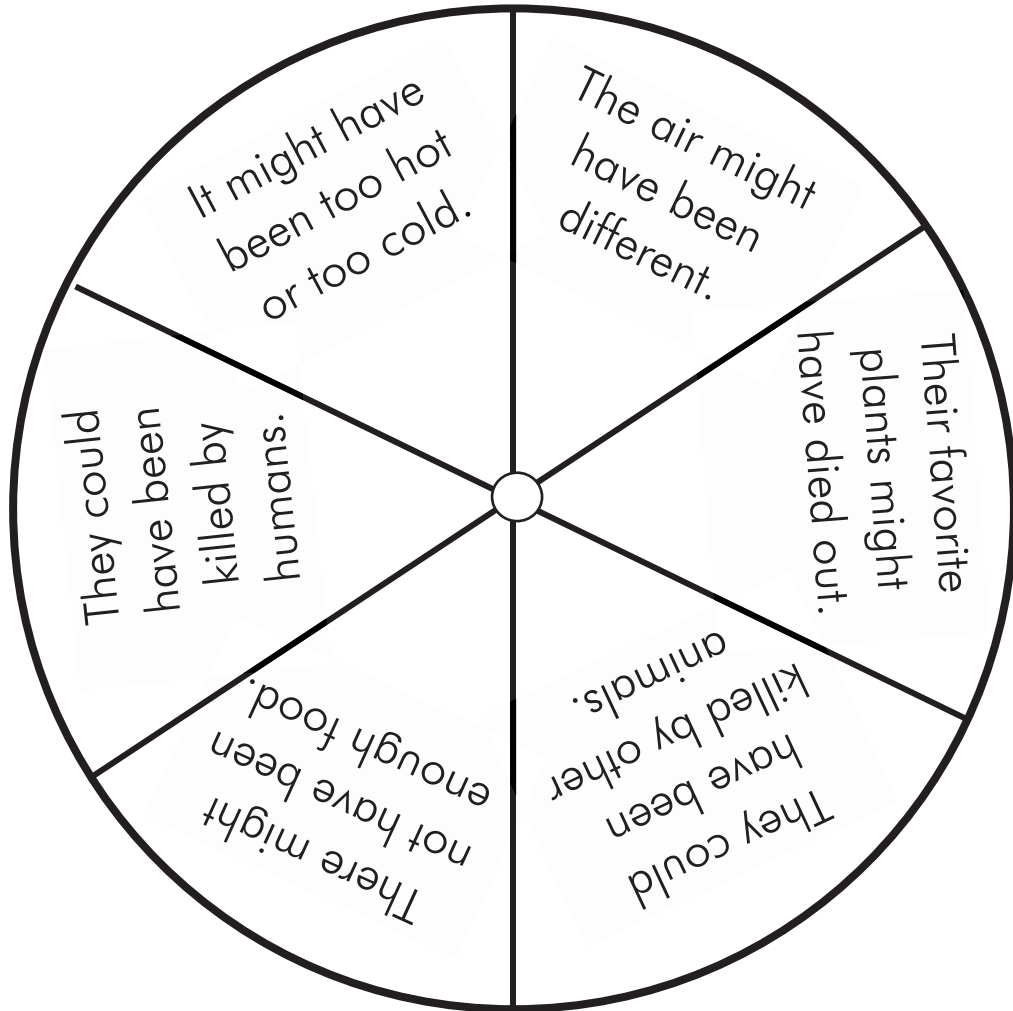
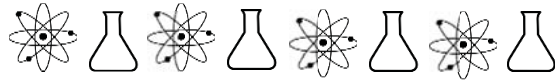
(glue here)	
<p>Before the Fall</p> 	<p>After the Fall</p> 

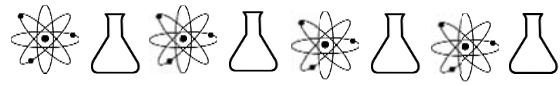


## What Happened After the Flood

Cut around the outside of the first circle, as well as along the dotted lines to cut out the "cut out here" section. Cut around the outside of the second circle. Stack the first circle on the second circle and secure with a brad.

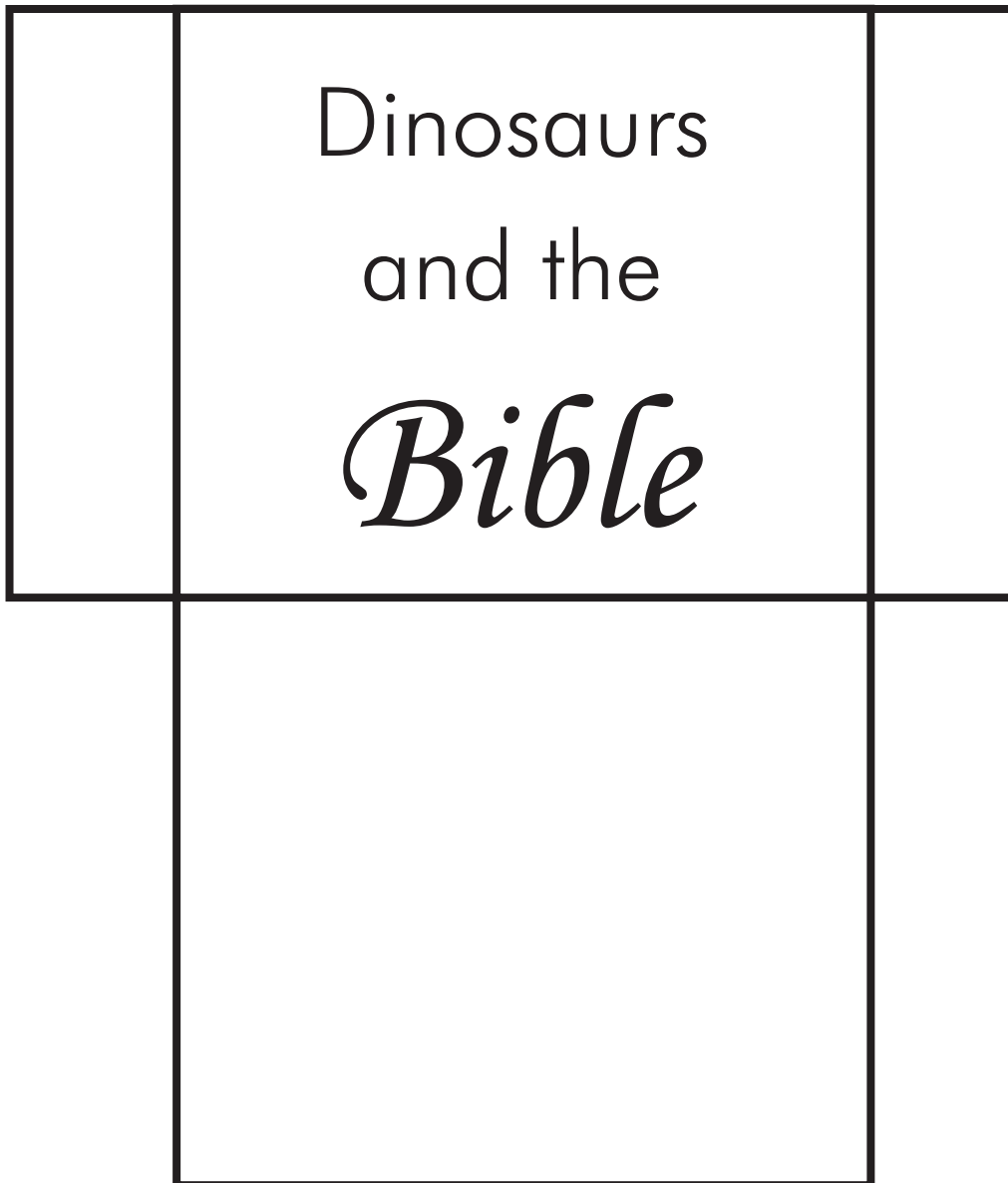


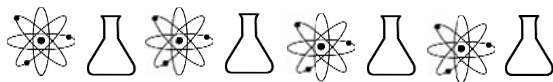




## Bible Verses

Cut out as one piece. Fold up bottom. Then fold back side tabs and secure to the back flap. You have made a pocket to hold the verse cards in your lapbook. Cut out the verse cards. Once you read through them, store them in the pocket.





### Genesis 1:21

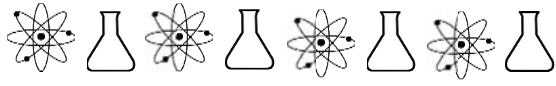
“God created the great sea monsters and every living creature that moves, with which the waters swarmed after their kind, and every winged bird after its kind; and God saw that it was good.”

### Job 40:15-18

“Behold now, Behemoth, which I made as well as you; He eats grass like an ox. Behold now, his strength in his loins and his power in the muscles of his belly. He bends his tail like a cedar; the sinews of his thighs are knit together. His bones are tubes of bronze; his limbs are like bars of iron.”

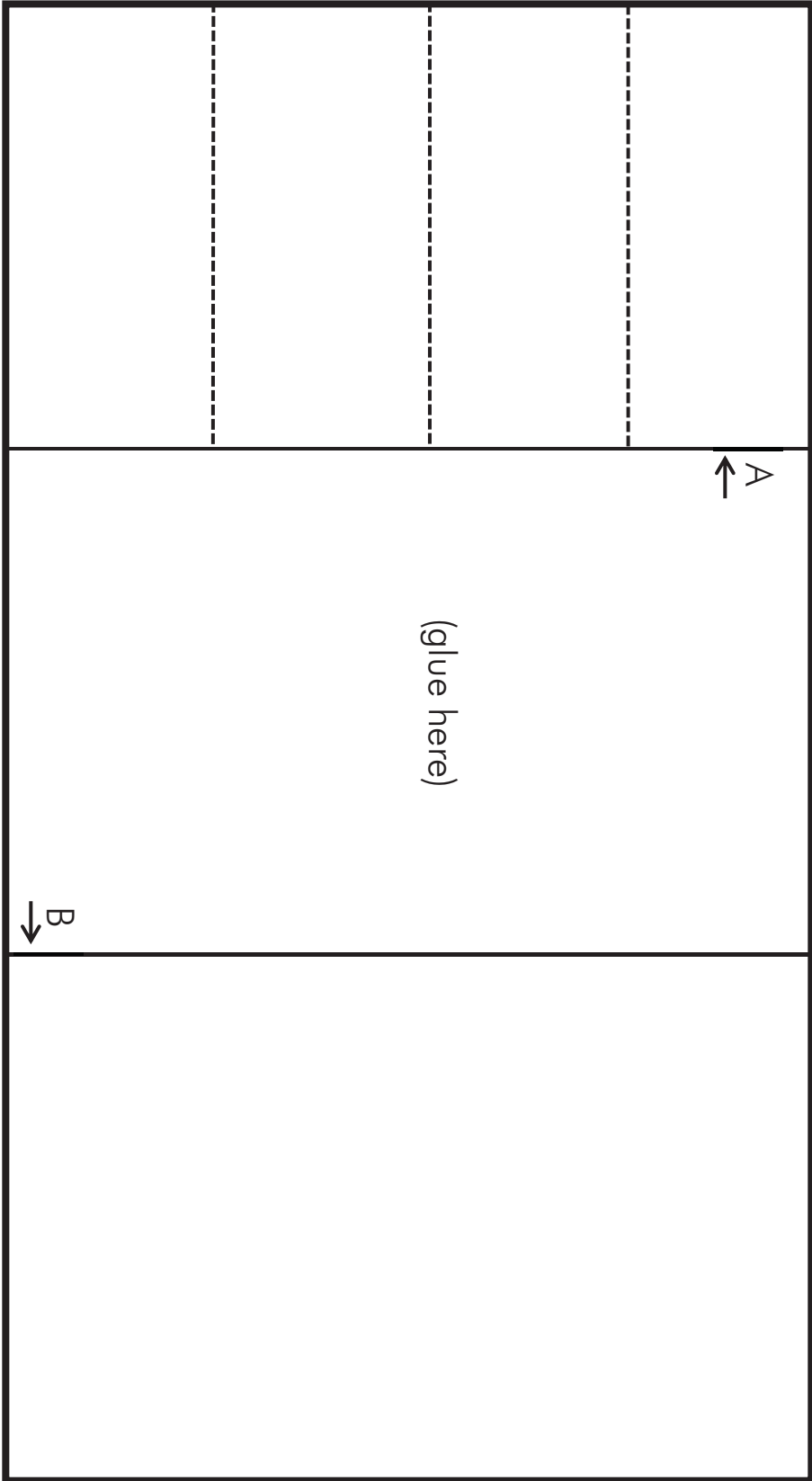
### Job 41:1, 9

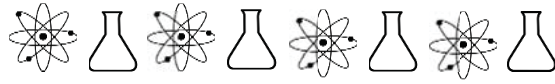
“Can you draw out Leviathan with a fishhook? Or press down his tongue with a cord?”  
“Any hope of subduing him is false; the mere sight of him is overpowering.”



## Lapbook pieces

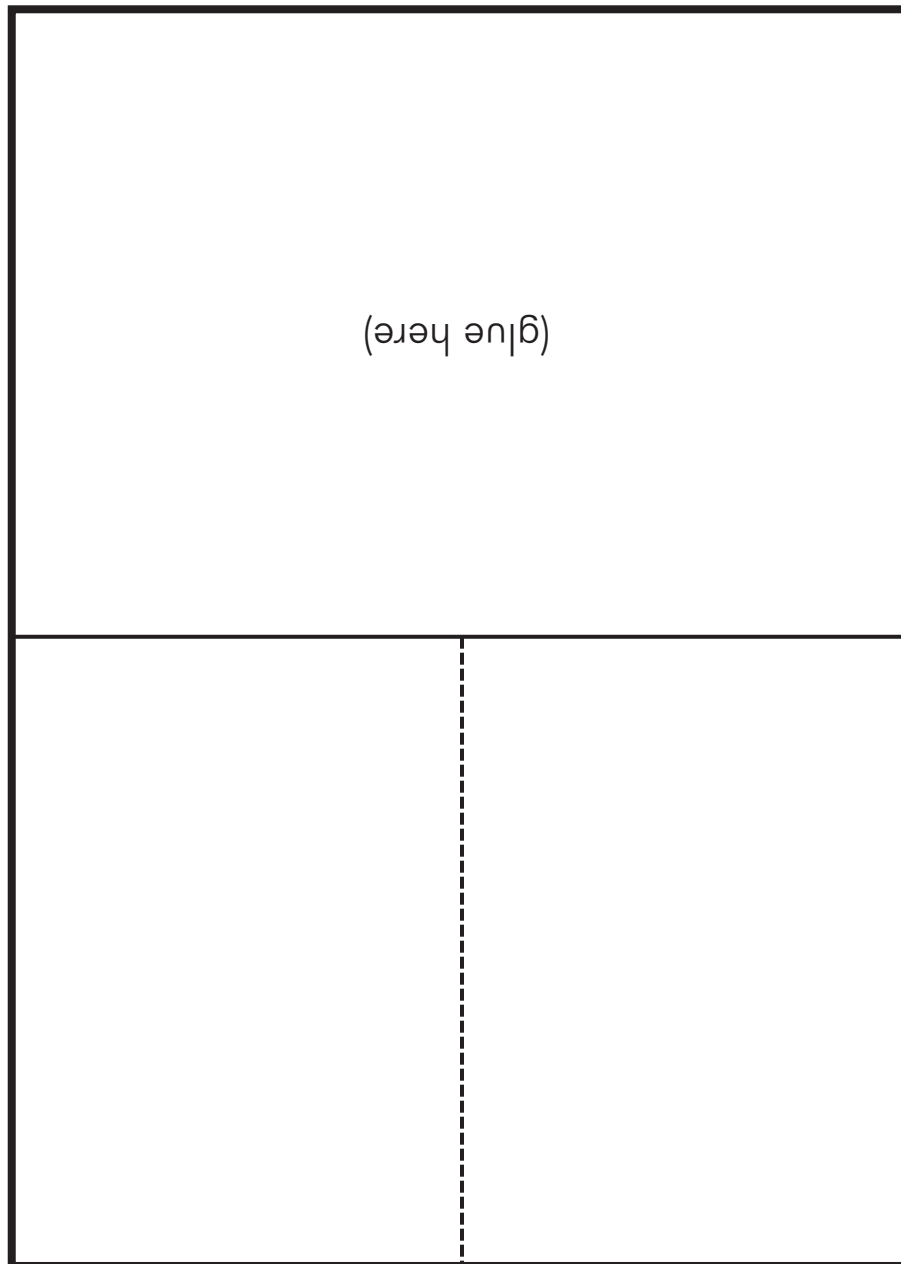
Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at **A**), and fold the right side in (on the line at **B**). Cut on the dotted lines so you have four strips you can label and open to the fold. On the inside (opposite "glue here"), write your information. On the right panel, create a title and add artwork if you'd like.



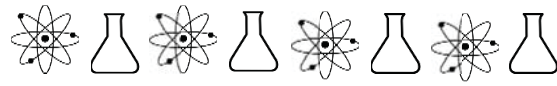


## Lapbook pieces

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line to the center fold. Label the two flaps. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write your information.

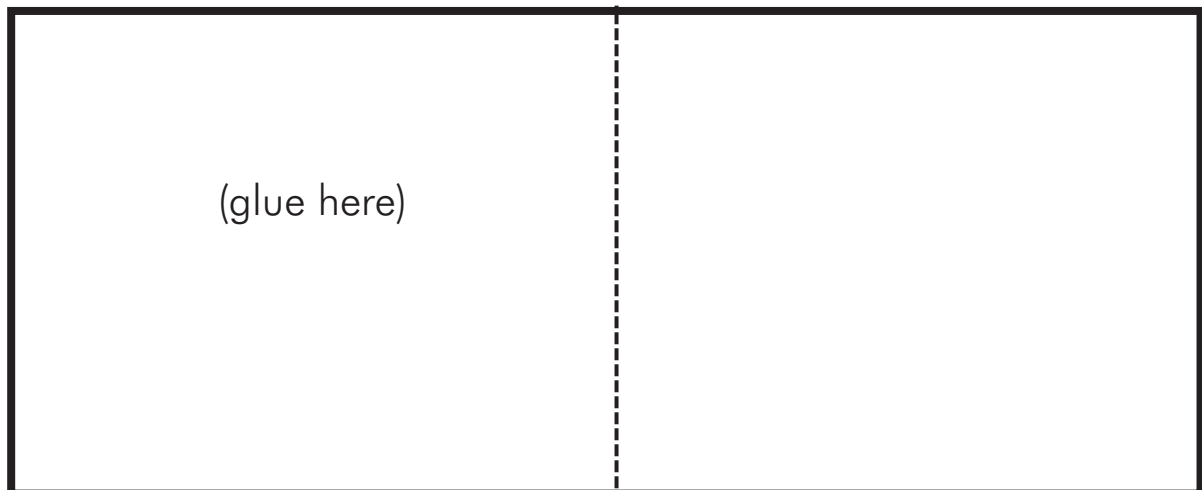
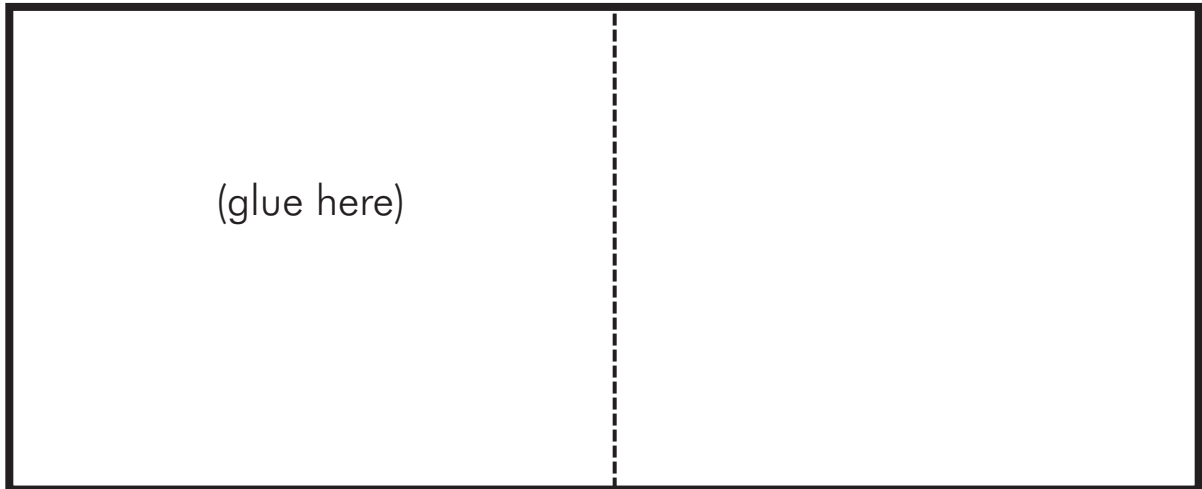


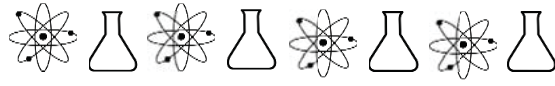




## Lapbook pieces

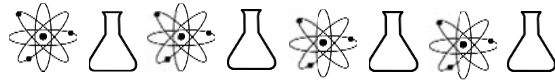
Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Label the right side and add artwork if you'd like. Inside (opposite the "glue here" side), write your information.





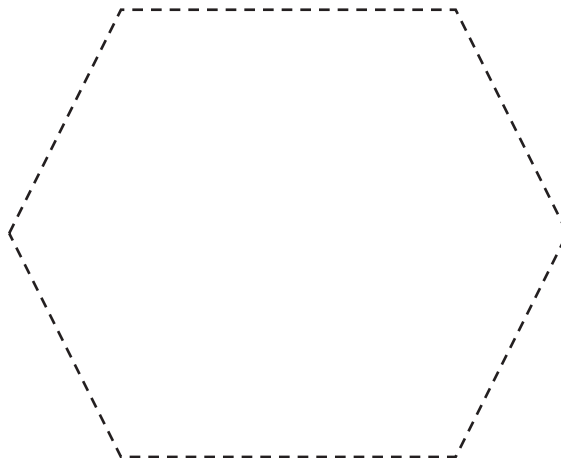
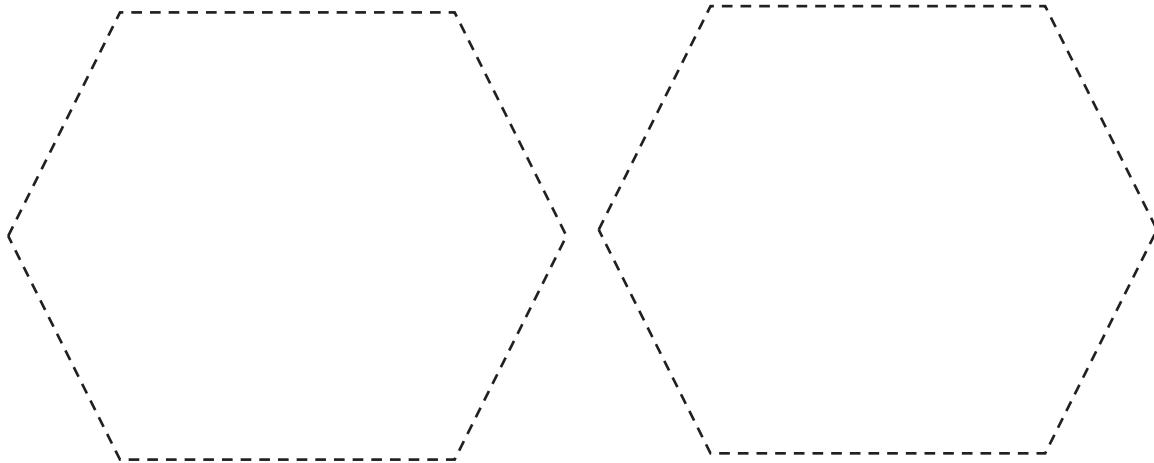
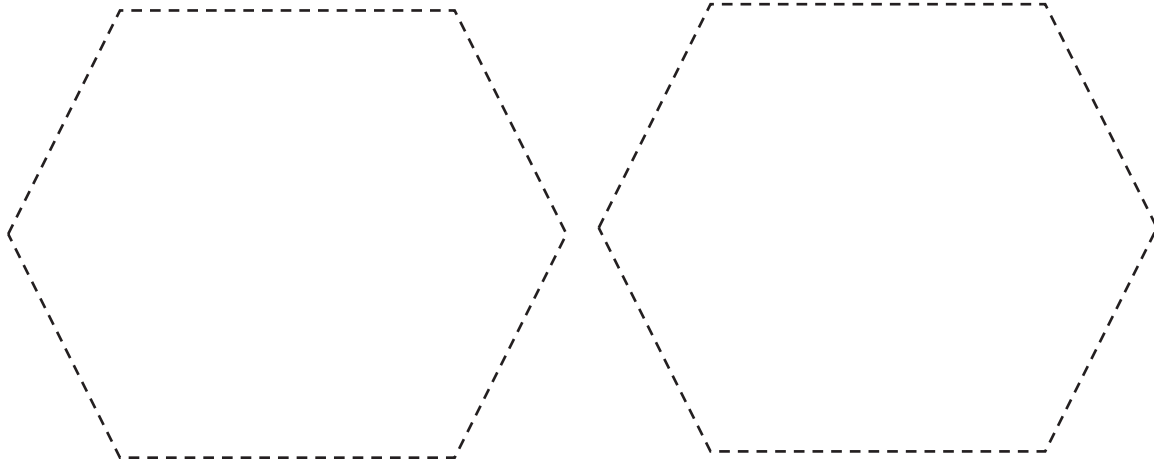
(glue here)	
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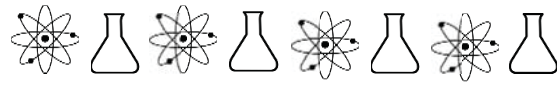
(glue here)	
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## Lapbook Pieces

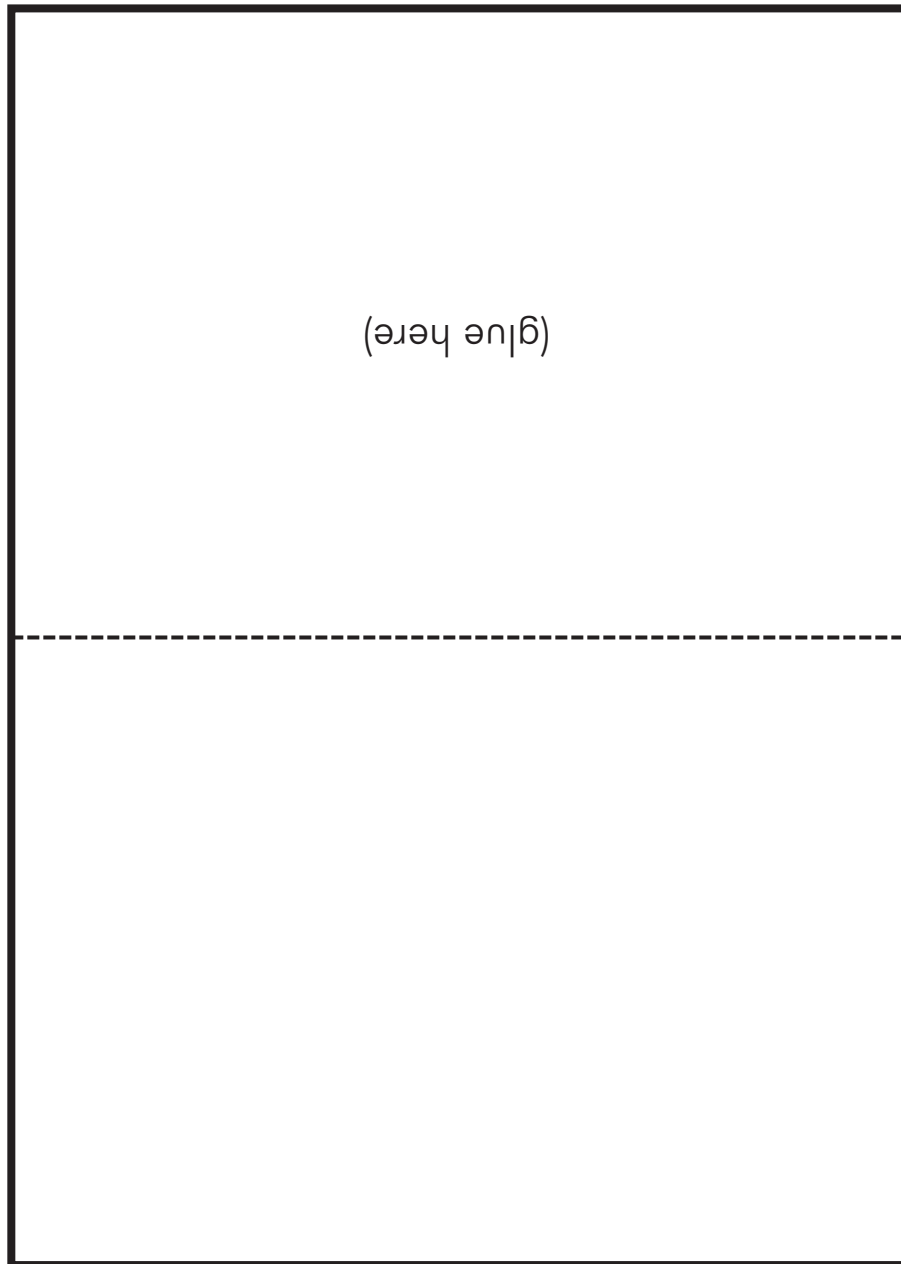
Cut out the hexagons. Add a title and/or artwork to one piece and information to the other pieces. Stack them and staple on the side to make a book.

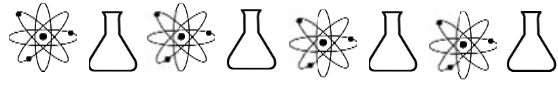




## Lapbook pieces

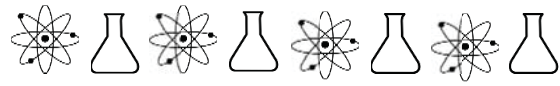
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Give the piece a title and/or artwork. Inside (opposite the "glue here" side), write your information.





(glue here)

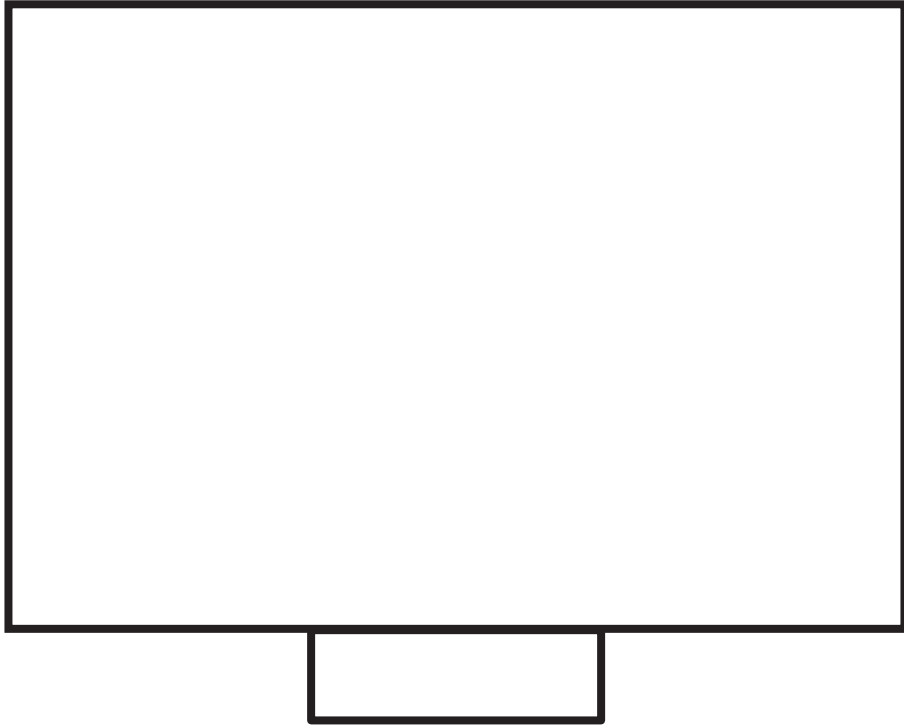
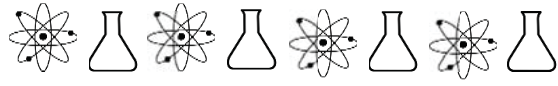
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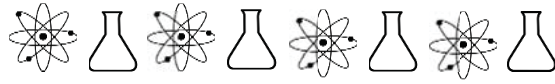


## Lapbook pieces

Cut each piece out in full (don't cut off the tab label). The piece without the tab is the cover – add a title and/or artwork. Be sure to label each tab and stack them in order: cover, left tab, center tab, right tab.





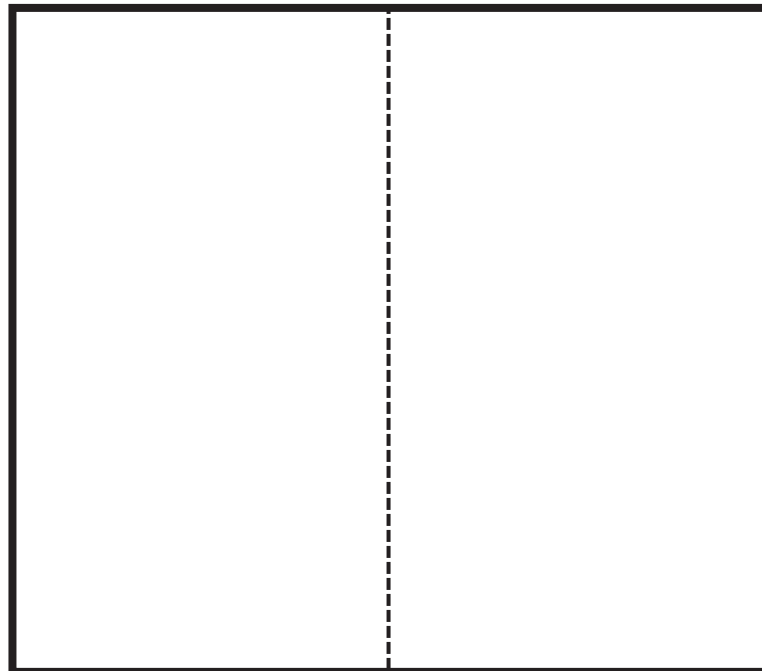
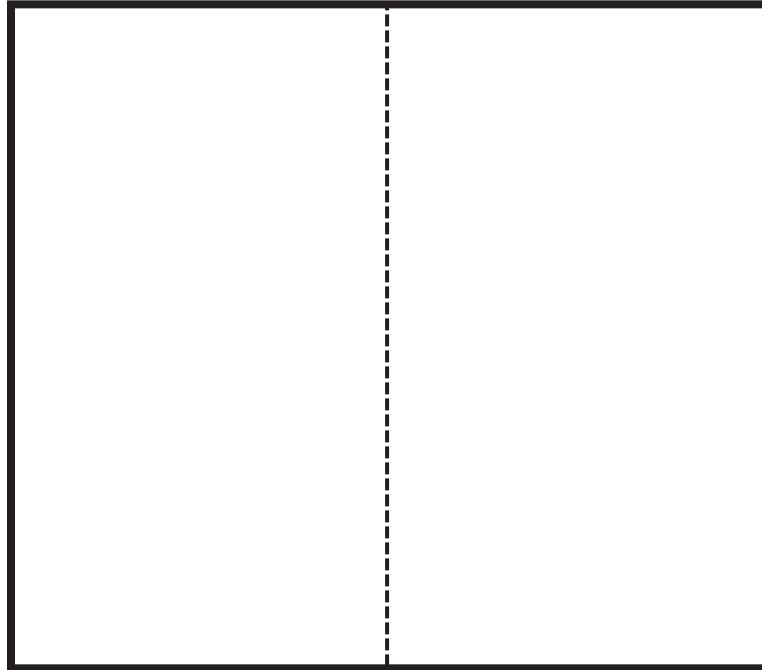
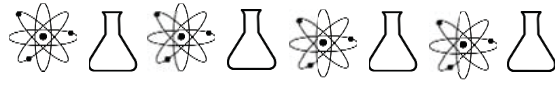


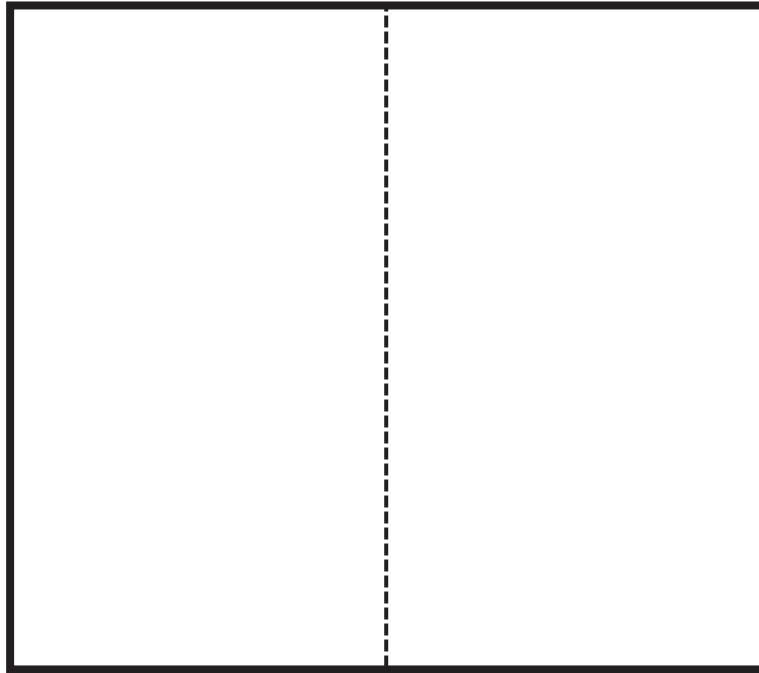
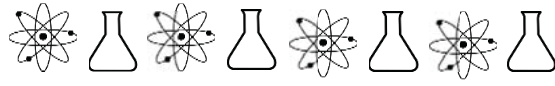
## Lapbook Pieces

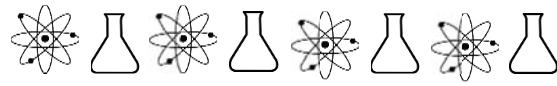
Cut each piece out in full and fold each piece on the dotted line. Write a title on the big book. Give each small book a topic and put facts inside. Glue the three small pieces side by side inside of the large piece.

(glue here)



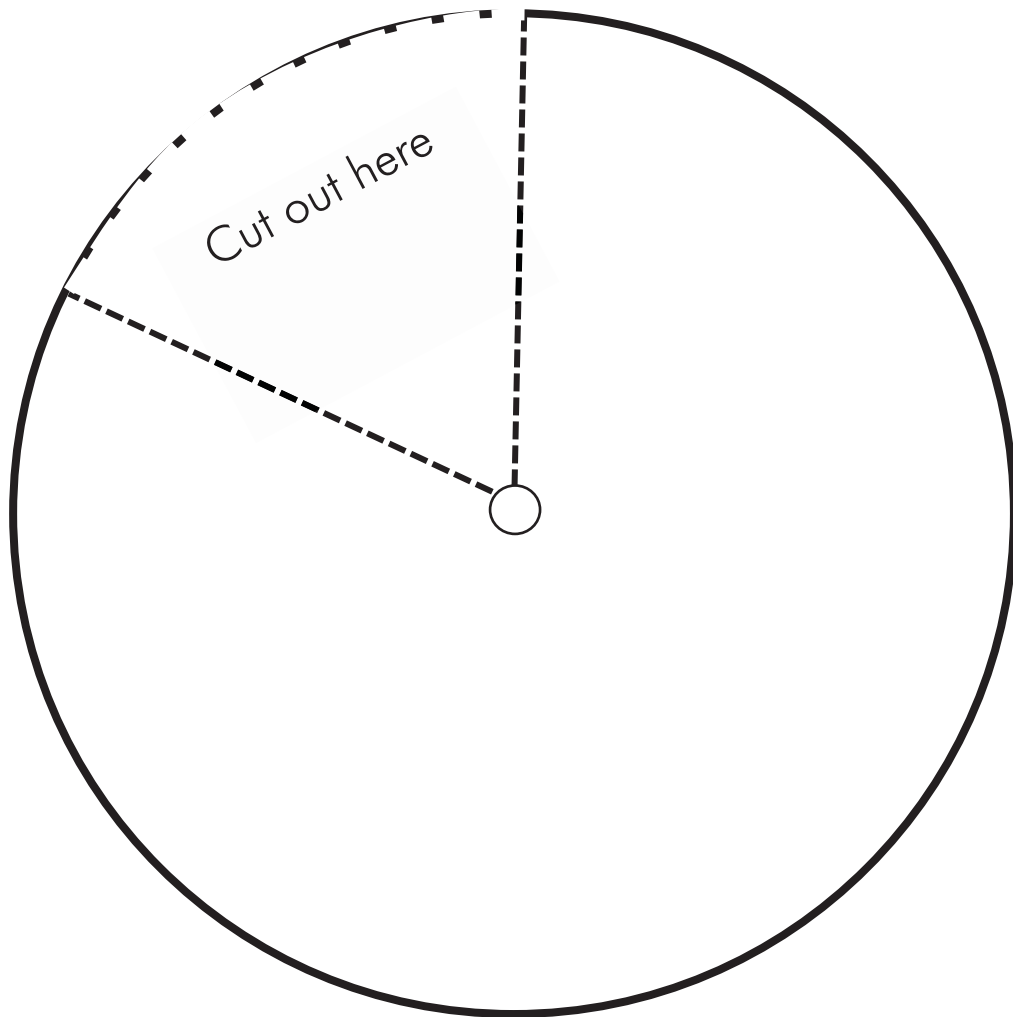


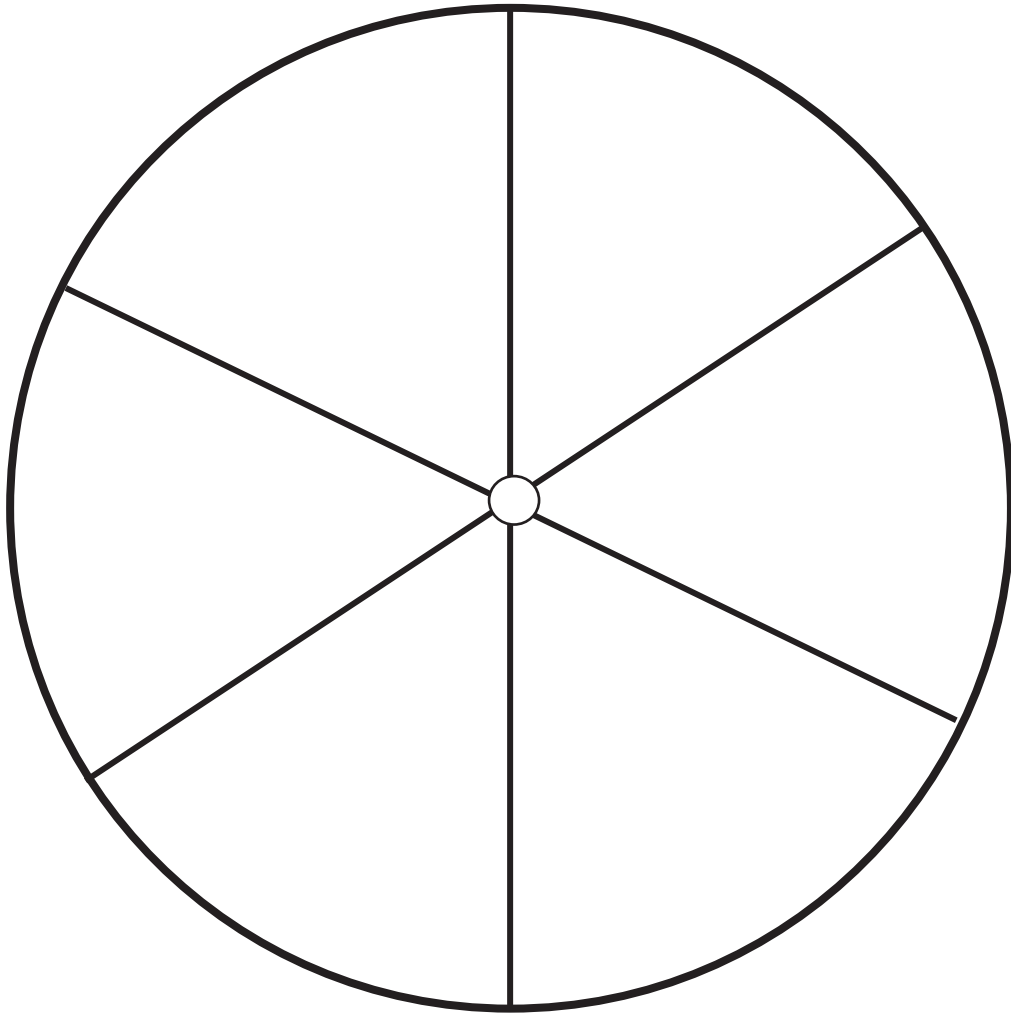
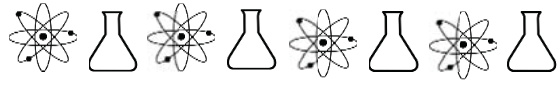


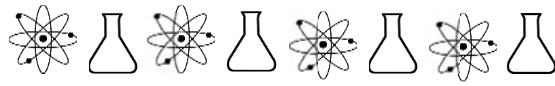


## Lapbook pieces

Cut around the outside of the first circle, as well as along the dotted lines to cut out the "cut out here" section. Put a title and/or artwork on this circle. Cut around the outside of the second circle. Fill each wedge of the circle with a fact (you can add more artwork if you have too many wedges). Stack the first circle on the second circle and secure with a brad.



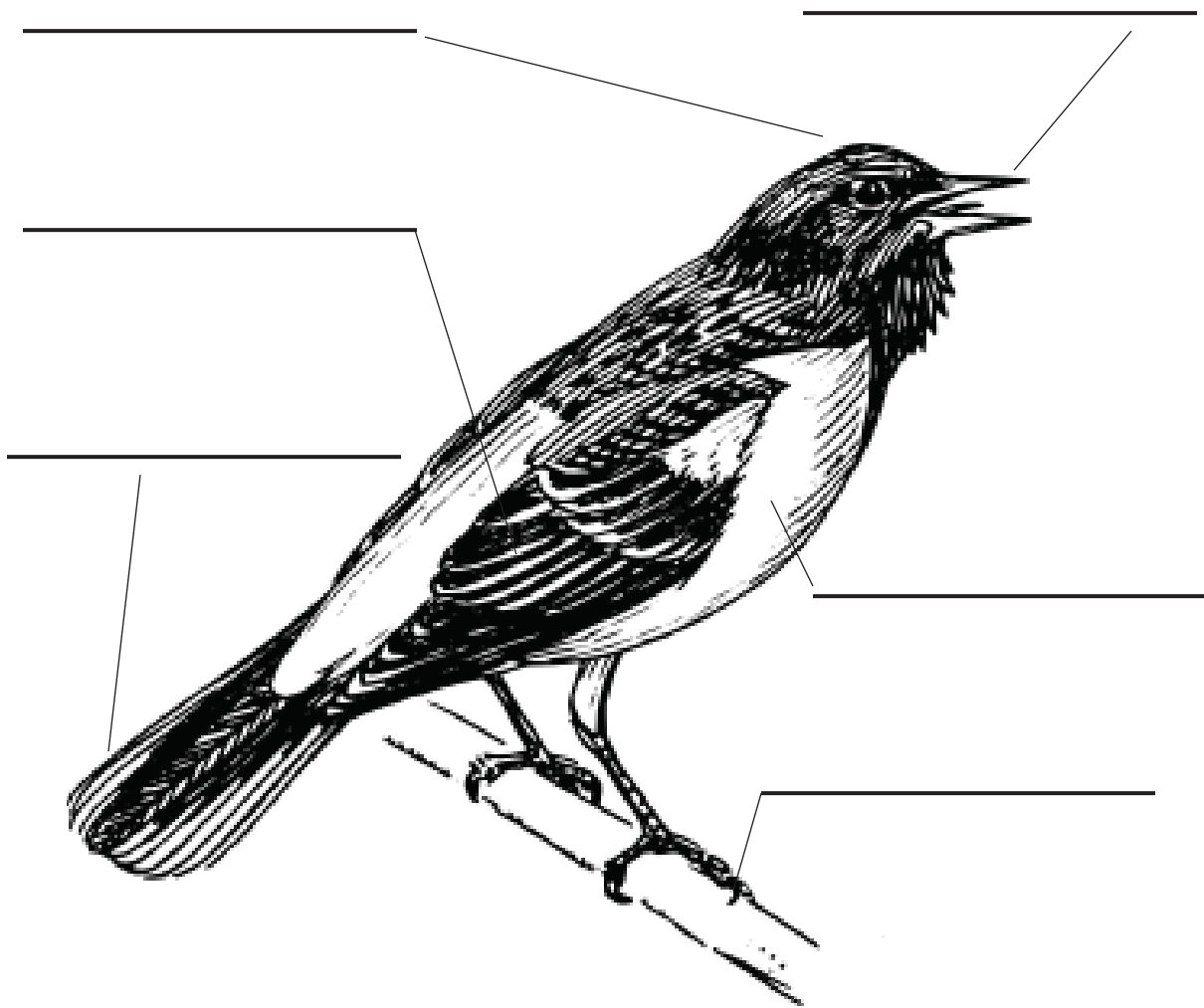


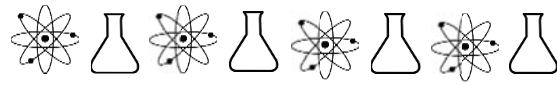


# Bird Parts

Label the parts of the bird using the words in the box.

- |       |               |               |
|-------|---------------|---------------|
| beak  | breast        | claws         |
| crown | tail feathers | wing feathers |

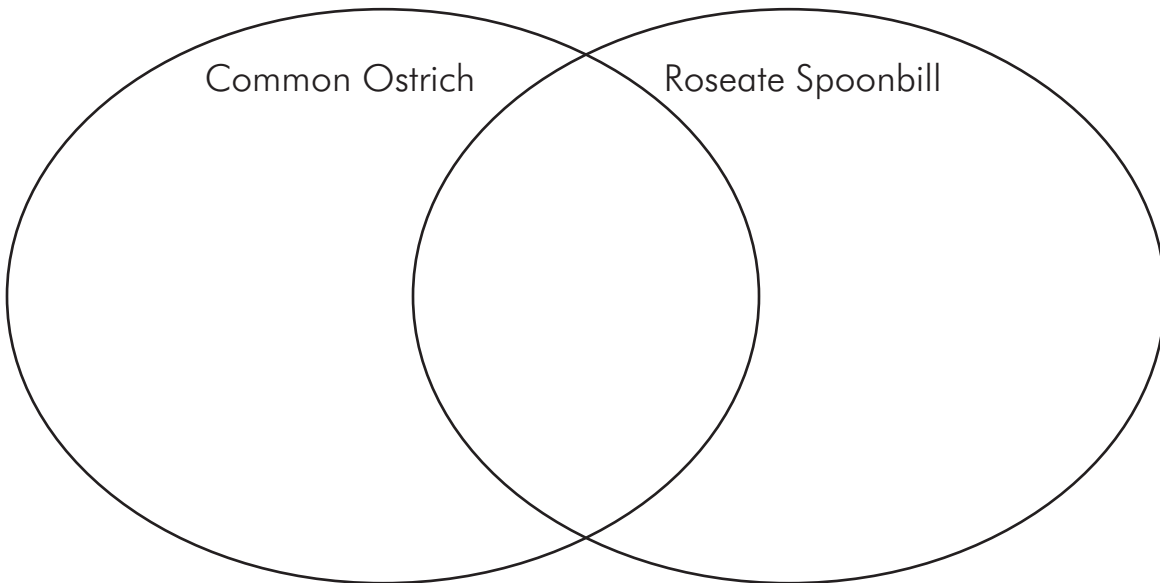




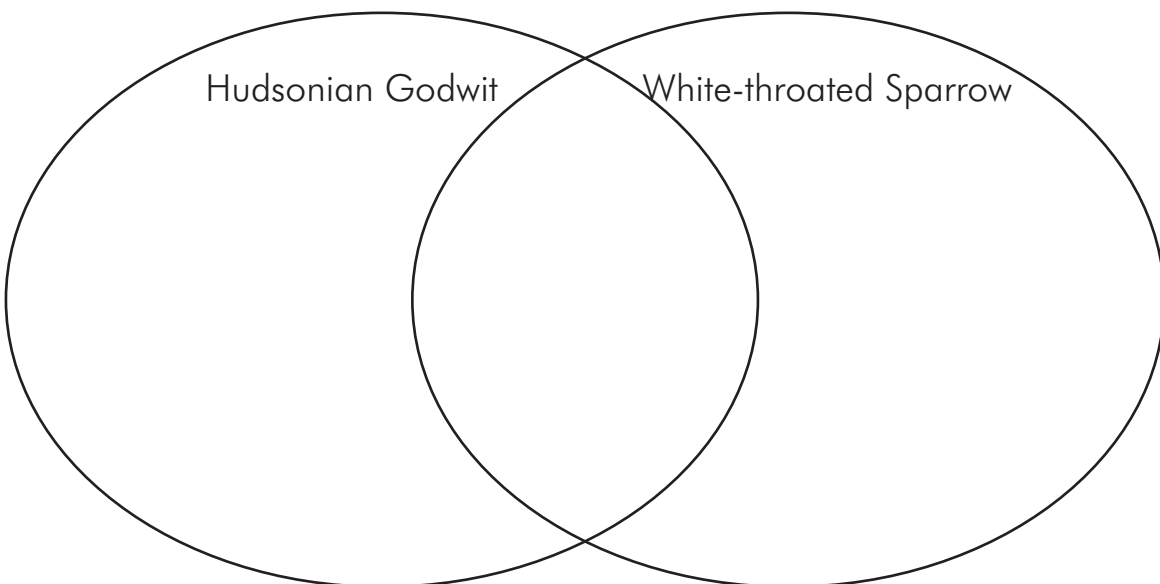
# Bird Adaptations

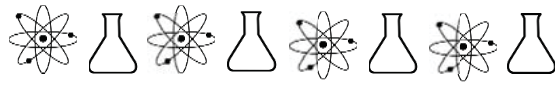
Compare and contrast birds using the Venn diagrams below.

## Beaks



## Movement





## Bird Songs

Match the bird with the sound of its song or call.



Crow

wha-cheer, wha-cheer



Mourning Dove

hoo-oo, hoo-hoo-hoo



Northern Cardinal

chicka-dee-dee-dee



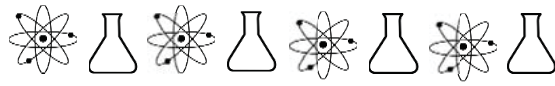
Blue Jay

caw, caw



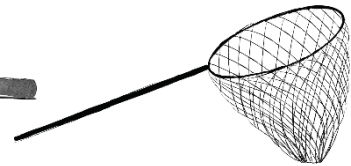
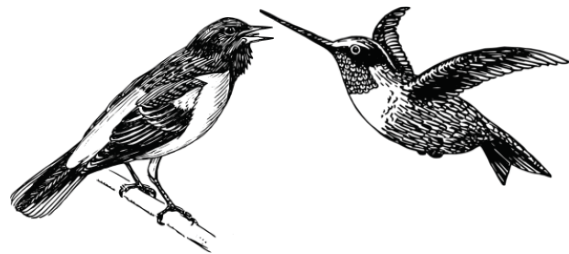
Black-capped Chickadee

jay, jay

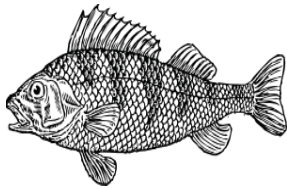
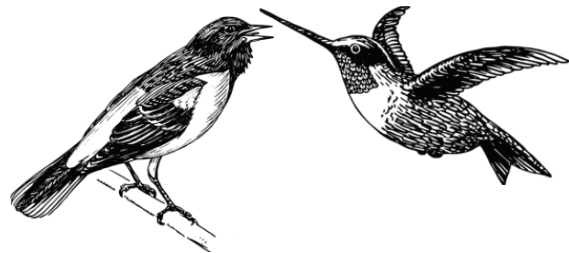
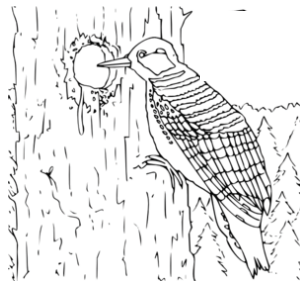


# Beaks

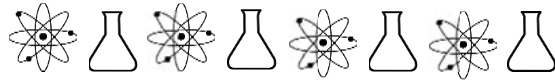
Match the beak to the tool it most resembles.



Match the bird to the food they eat. The tools their beaks resemble can be a clue to the food they eat.







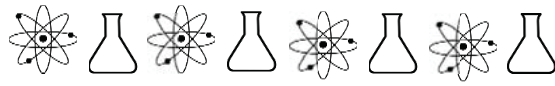




# Beaks

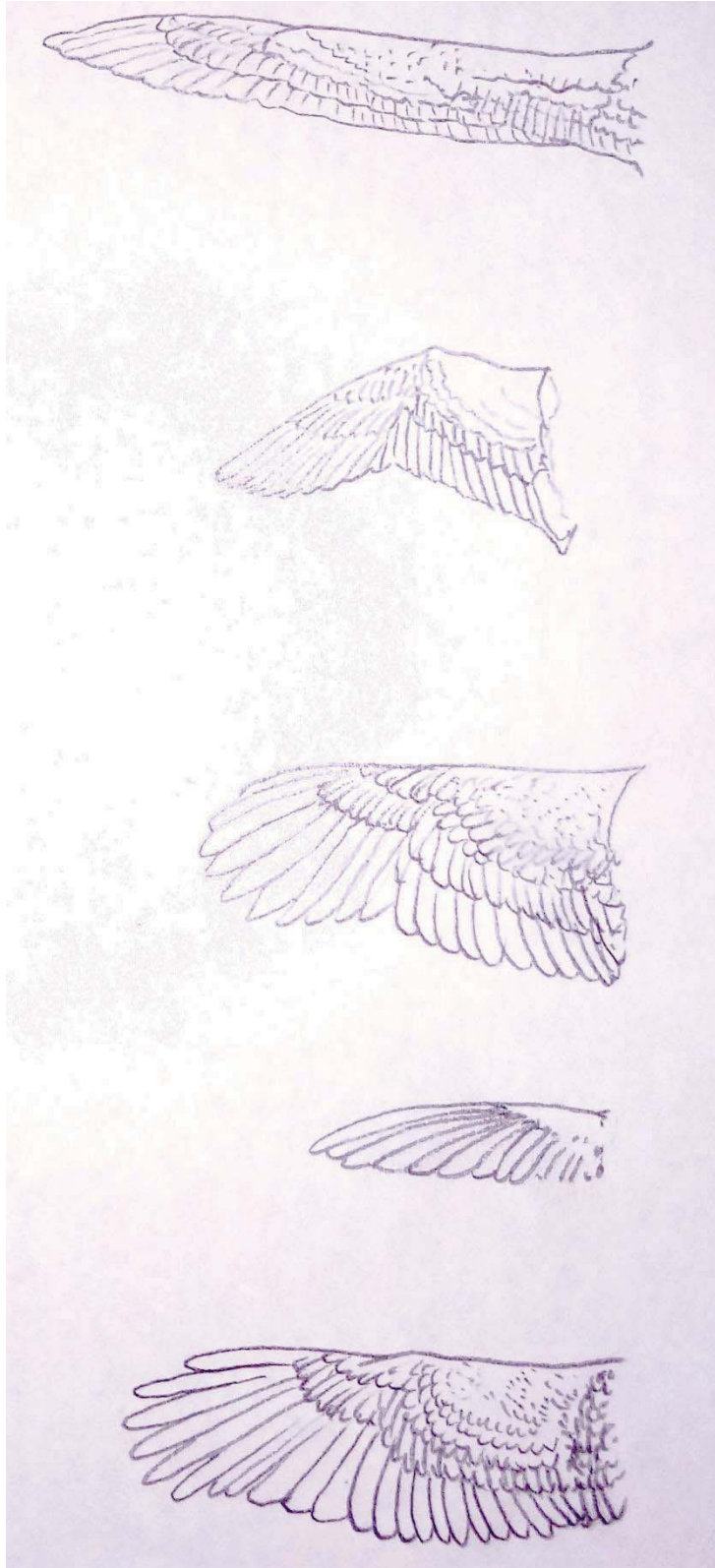
Choose some small items to simulate bird-sized food. Beads, rubber bugs, leaves, or any other small items you can find will work well. Fill in the top boxes of the table with the types of "food" you are using. Then keep track of how many of each item you're able to pick up with your "beak."

Type of food →			
Type of beak ↓			
 chopsticks			
 toothpick			
 tongs			
 clothespin			



# Wing Shape

Match the wing shape with the type of flight.



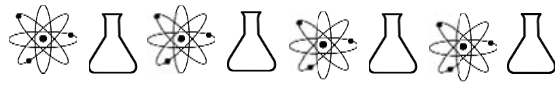
soaring up high

rapid take offs  
and easy turns

gliding over  
water

hovering

high speed



# Flapping Experiment

Record the number of flaps you do in each 30-second trial.

Wing type	Elbows In	Arms Out	With Weights
Number of flaps			

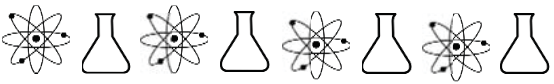
Graph your results!

Number of flaps	40			
	38			
	36			
	34			
	32			
	30			
	28			
	26			
	24			
	22			
	20			
	18			
	16			
	14			
	12			
	10			
	8			
	6			
	4			
2				
0	Elbows In	Arms Out	With Weights	

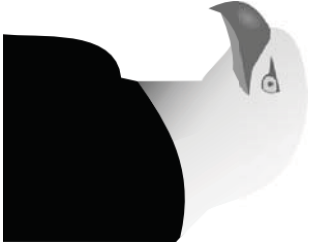
# All About Eagles

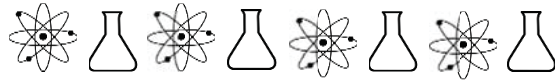


Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at A), and fold the right side in (on the line at B). Cut on the dotted lines so that the four categories are strips you can open to the fold. On the inside (opposite "glue here"), write the information for that category.



### Eagle stats

<b>Size</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">← A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(glue here)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">B →</p>	<b>Bald Eagle</b> <b>Stats</b> 
<b>Weight</b>		
<b>Wingspan</b>		
<b>Speed</b>		

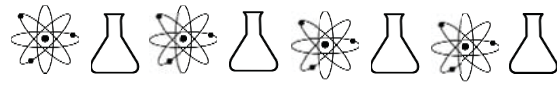


## Where Do They Live?

Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write about bald eagle habitats and nests.

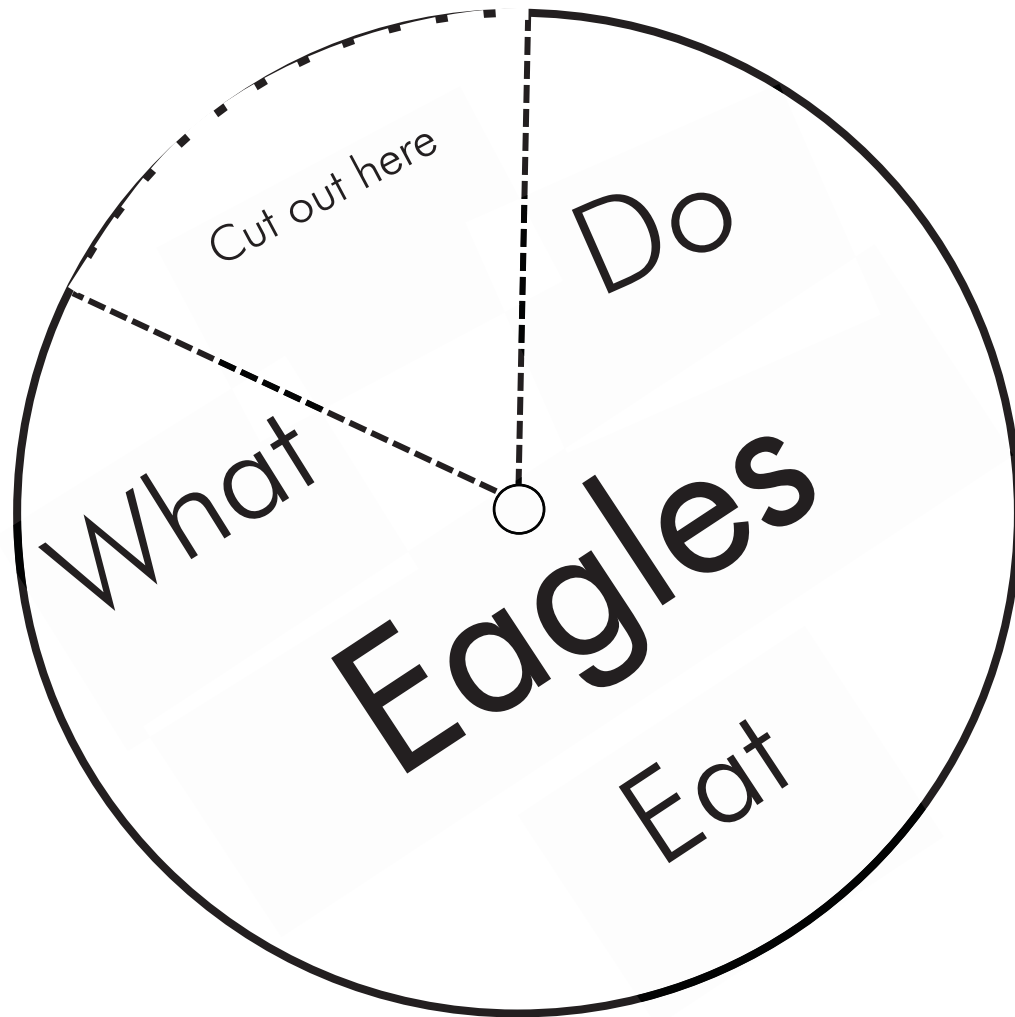
<p>(glue here)</p>	<h3>Habitat</h3> 
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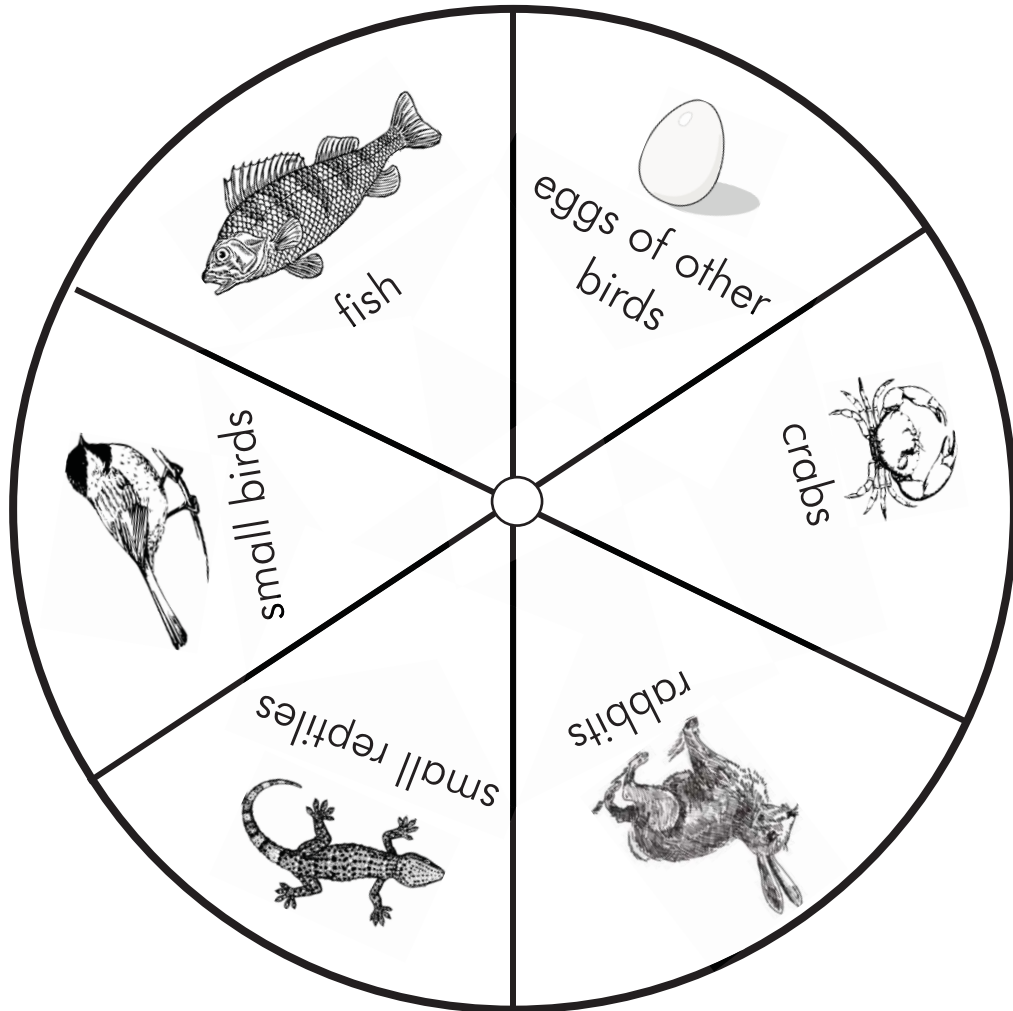
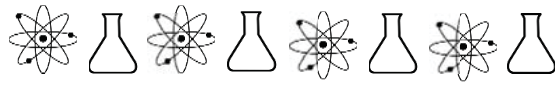
<p>(glue here)</p>	<h3>Nests</h3> 
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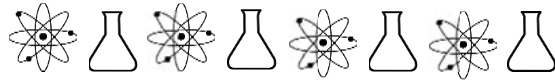
## Eagle Diet

Cut around the outside of the first circle, as well as along the dotted lines to cut out the "cut out here" section. Cut around the outside of the second circle. Stack the first circle on the second circle and secure with a brad.









## Eagles in the Nations

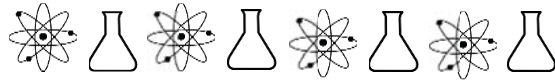
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the "glue here" side), write or paste the various countries around the world that use the eagle as the national bird.

(glue here)

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# National Bird

A circular illustration of the Earth, showing the continents of North and South America in white against a black background.



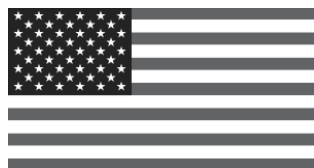
Germany



Kazakhstan



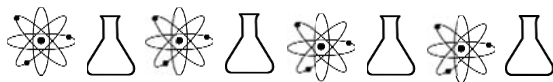
Mexico



United States

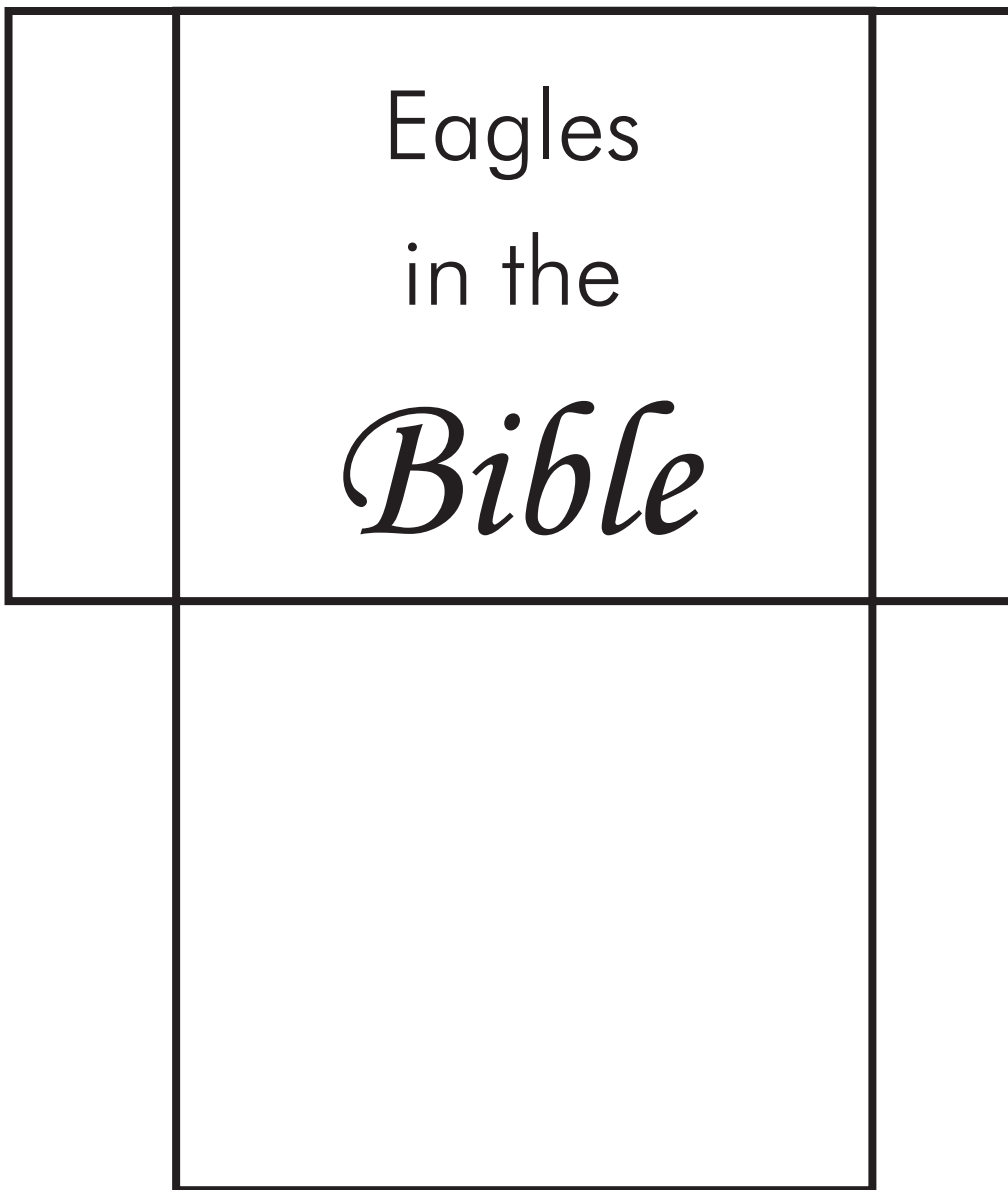


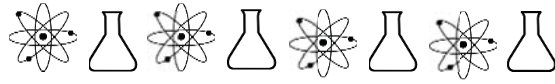
Austria



## Bible Verses

Cut out as one piece. Fold up bottom. Then fold back side tabs and secure to the back flap. You have made a pocket to hold the verse cards in your lapbook. Cut out the verse cards. Use the blank cards to copy down more verses if you'd like – there are lots of mentions of eagles in the Bible! Store them in the pocket.





### Psalm 103:5

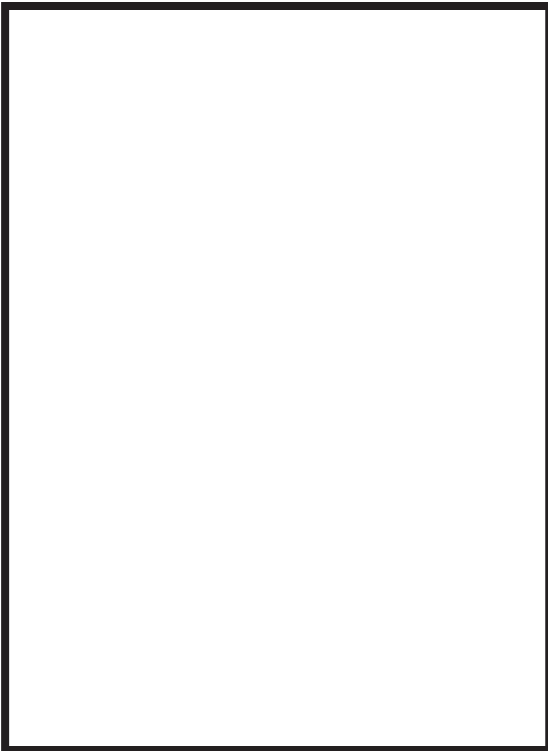
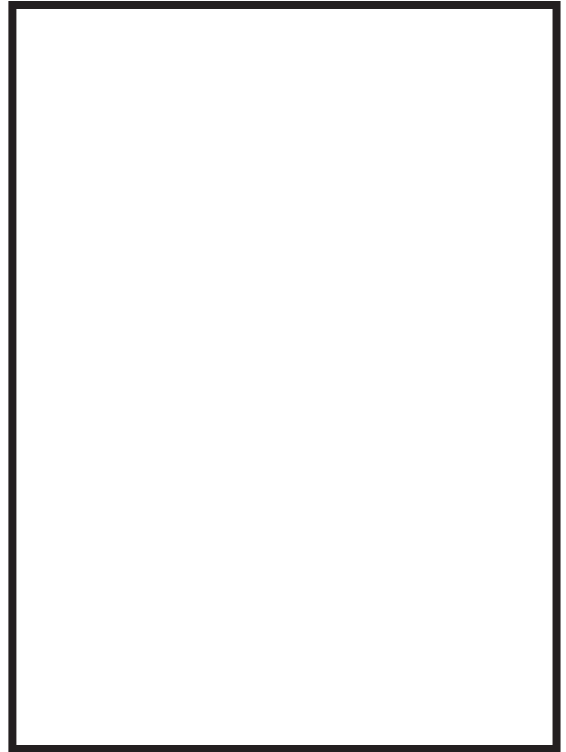
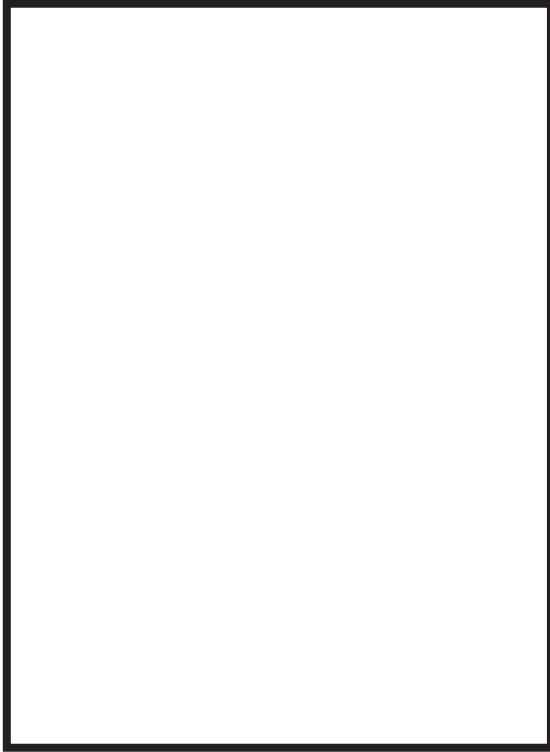
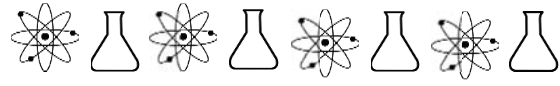
“He fills my life with good things. My youth is renewed like the eagle’s.”

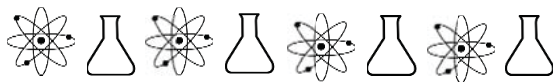
### Exodus 19:4

“You have seen what I did to the Egyptians. You know how I carried you on eagles’ wings and brought you to myself.”

### Isaiah 40:31

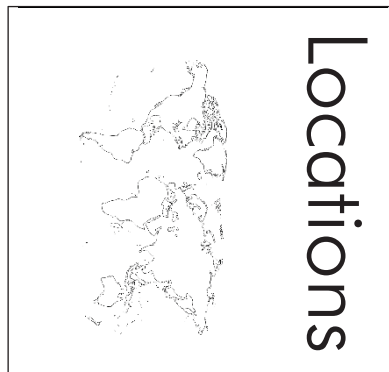
“But those who trust in the Lord will find new strength. They will soar high on wings like eagles. They will run and not grow weary. They will walk and not faint.”

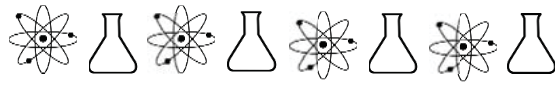




## Location

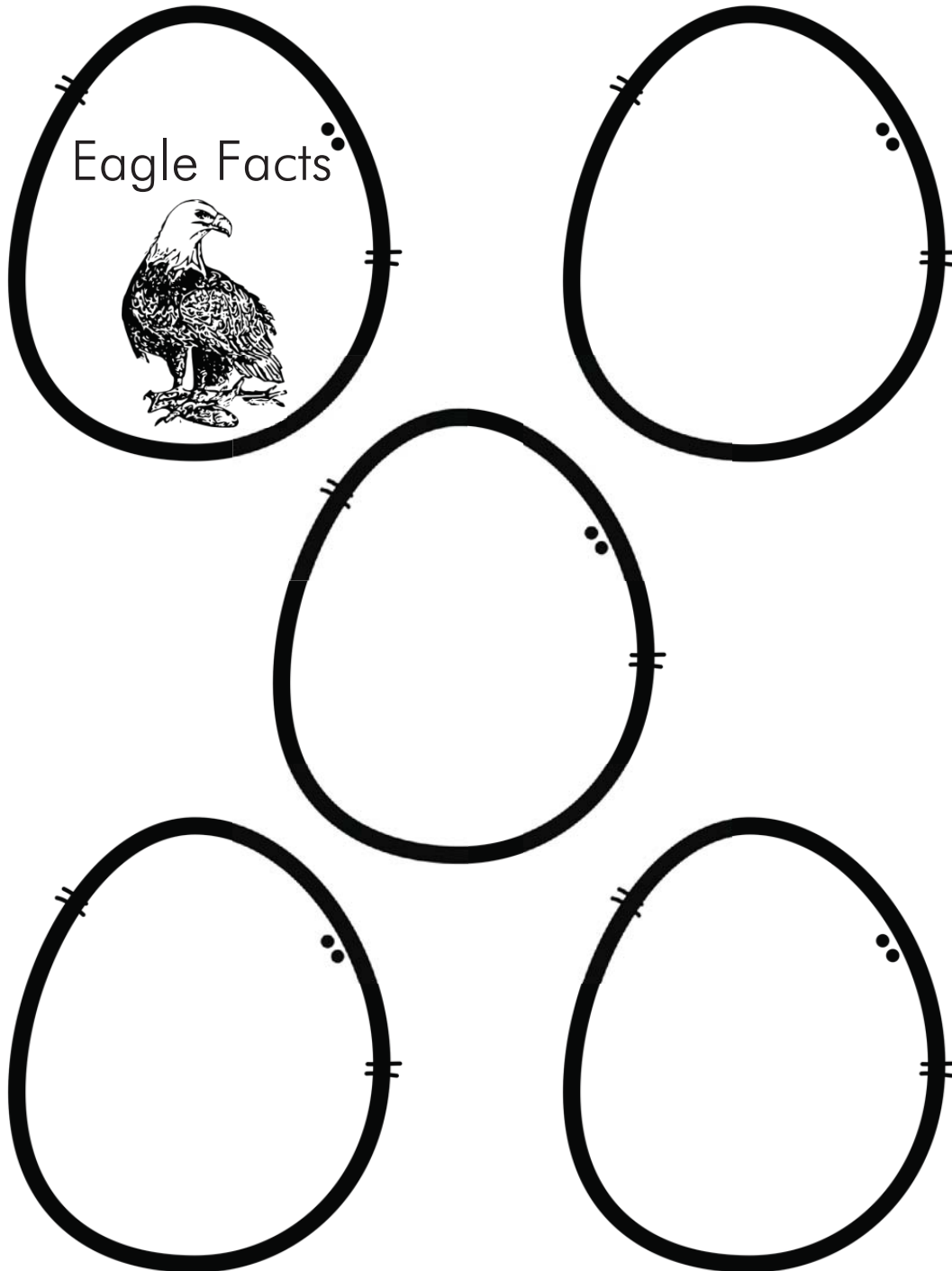
Color in the locations on the world map where eagles are found. You can make a key and color different colors for different times of the year if you want to do further research. Cut the big rectangle as one piece and fold the outside squares to cover the world map. Glue the label pieces on top of the folded piece.





## Other Facts

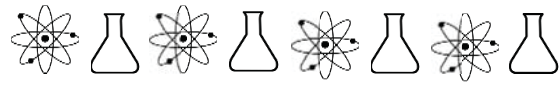
Cut out the eggs and write other interesting facts you've learned about bald eagles.



# All About Bees

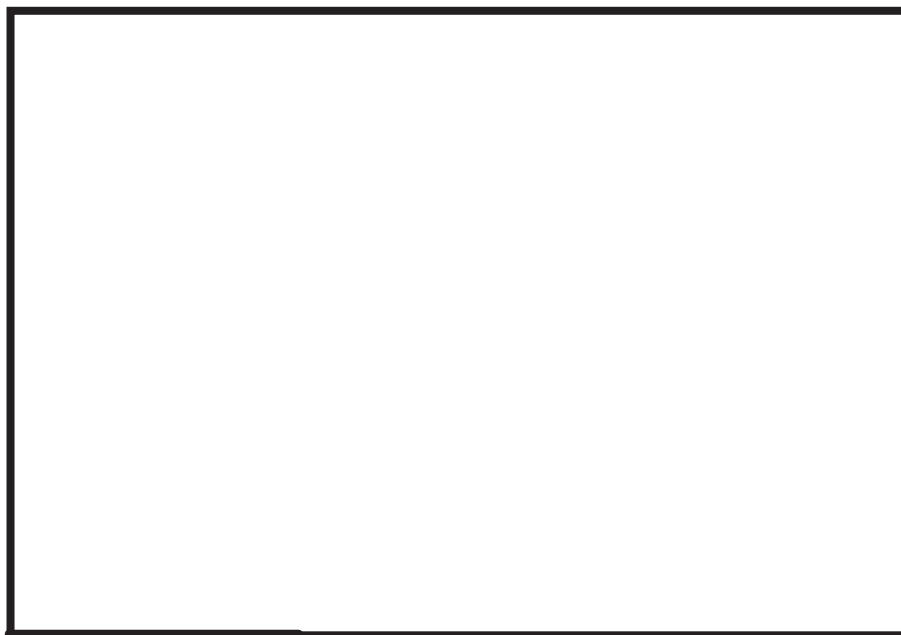
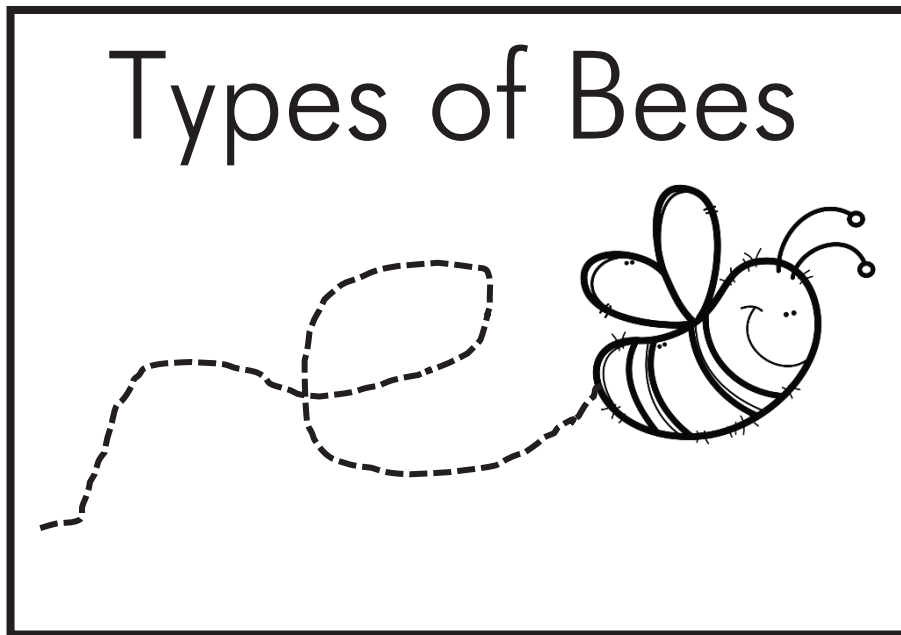




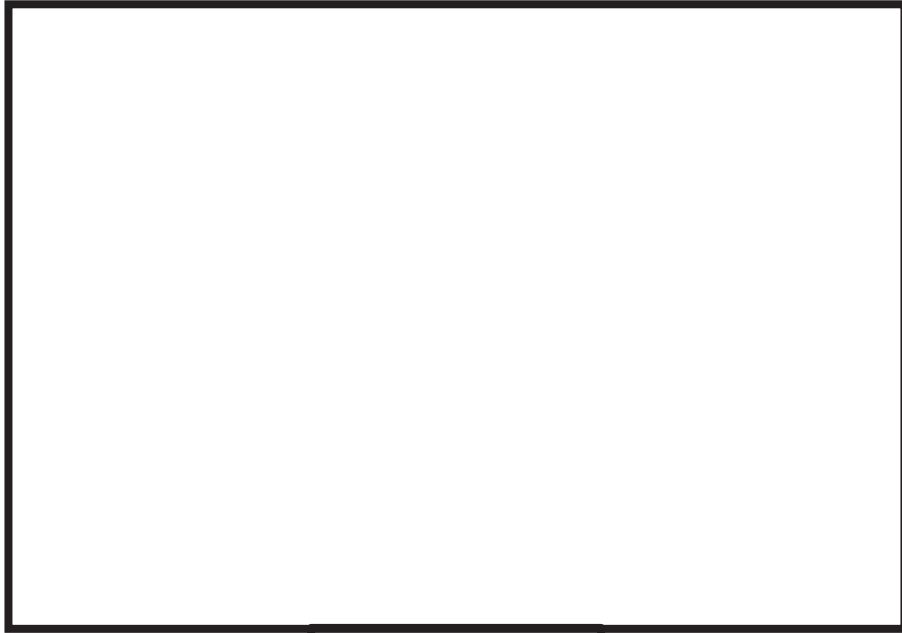
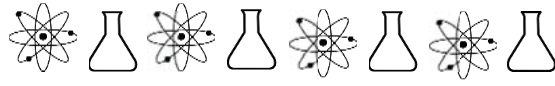


## Types of Bees

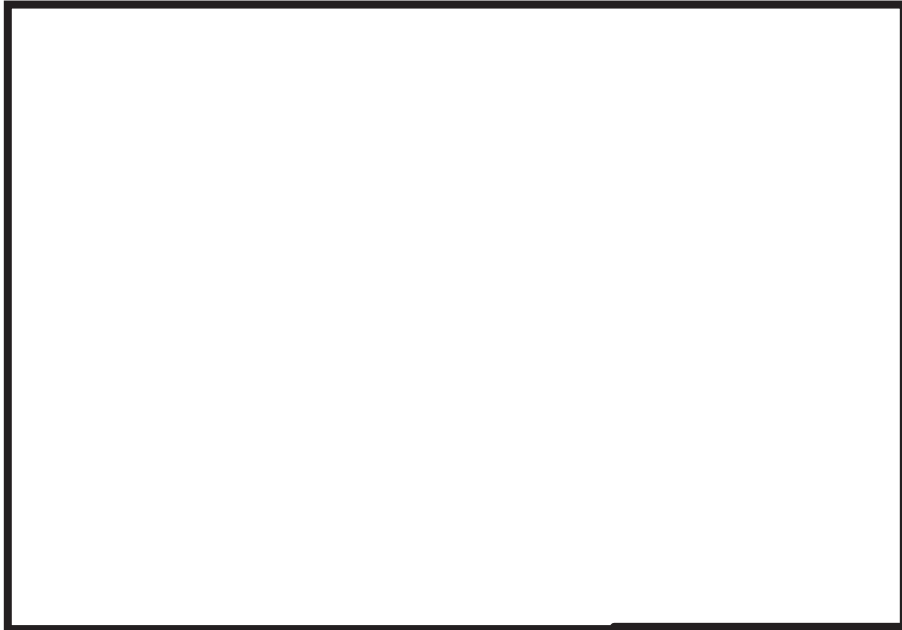
Cut each piece out in full (don't cut off the tab label). Write information on each piece. Stack the pieces in this order top to bottom: types of bees, drone, worker, queen.



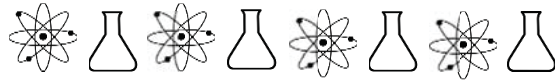
drone



worker

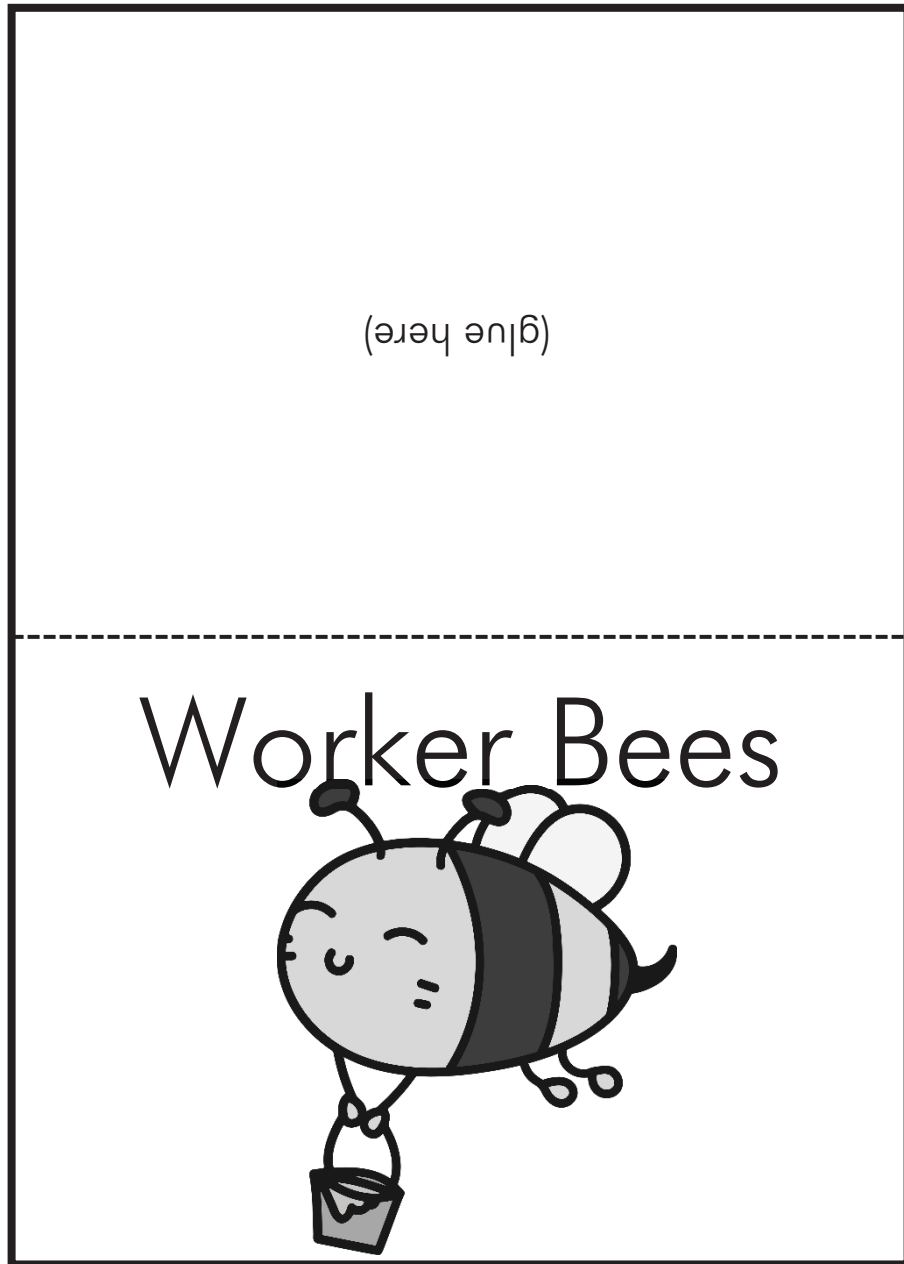


queen

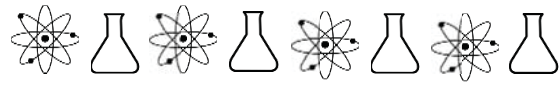


## Worker Bees

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write or glue the various jobs of a worker bee.

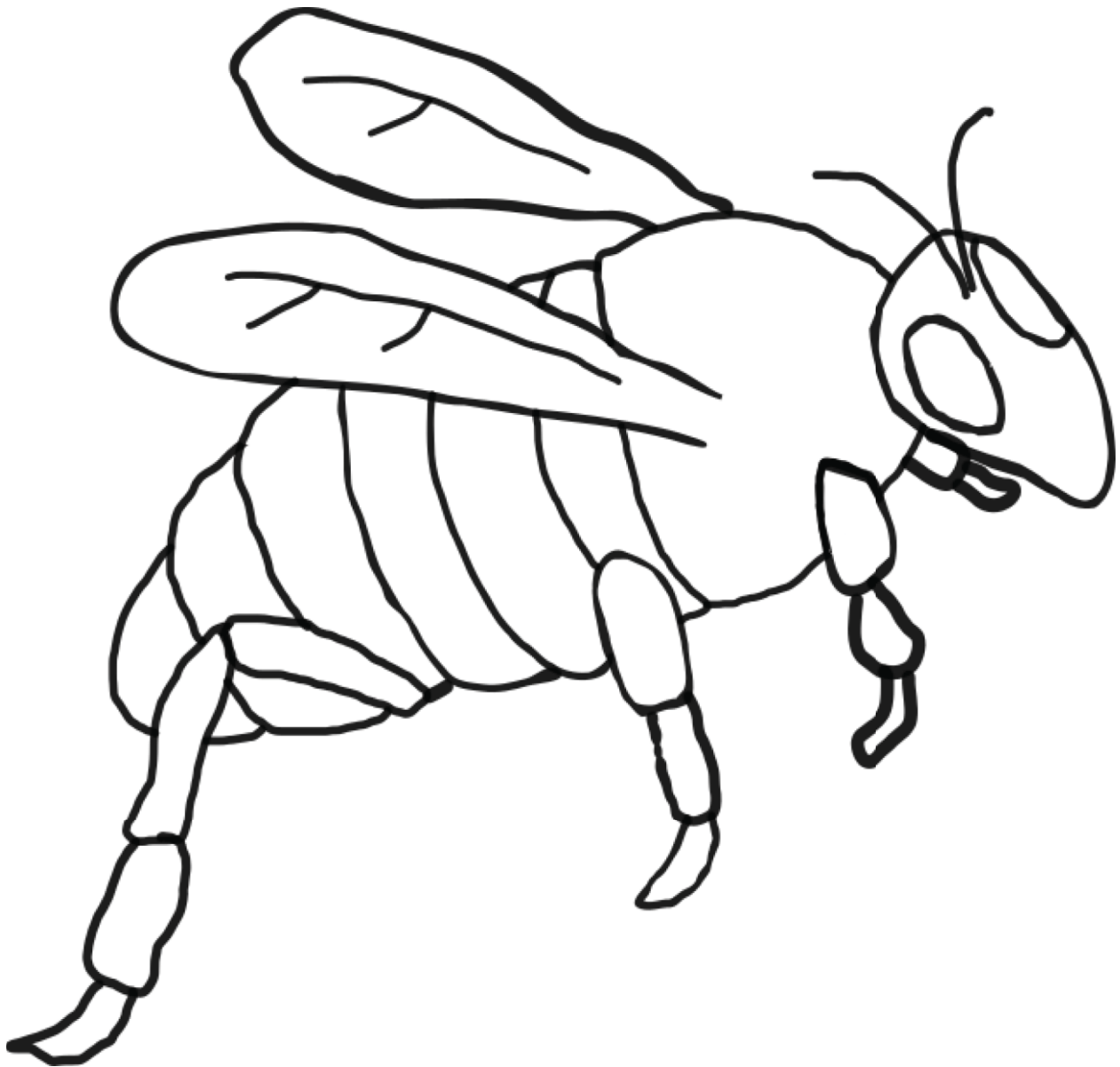


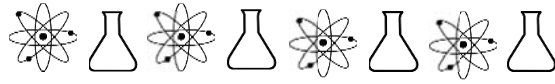
collect nectar and pollen    make honey    clean  
build the comb    tend to the queen    feed babies  
maintain hive temperature    guard the hive



## Bee Bodies

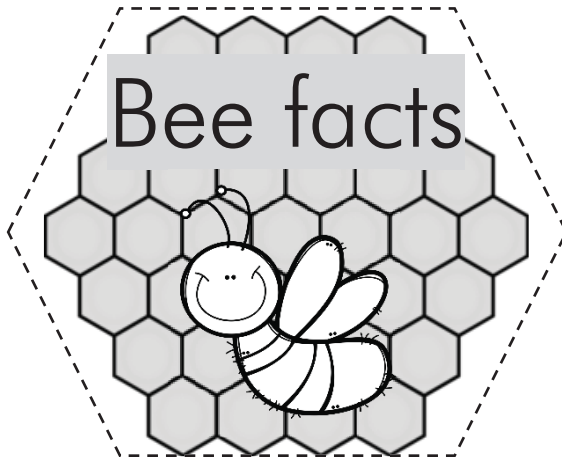
Use the directions on the site to label the bee body.





## Bee Facts

Cut the honeycombs and stack them. Read the bee facts. Which one is your favorite? Tell someone else!

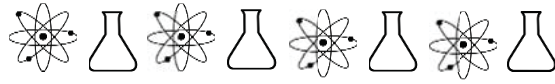


One bee colony can eat up to 200 pounds of honey a year!

One pound of honey = 2 million flowers, 25,000 trips to and from the hive, 55,000 miles of travel.

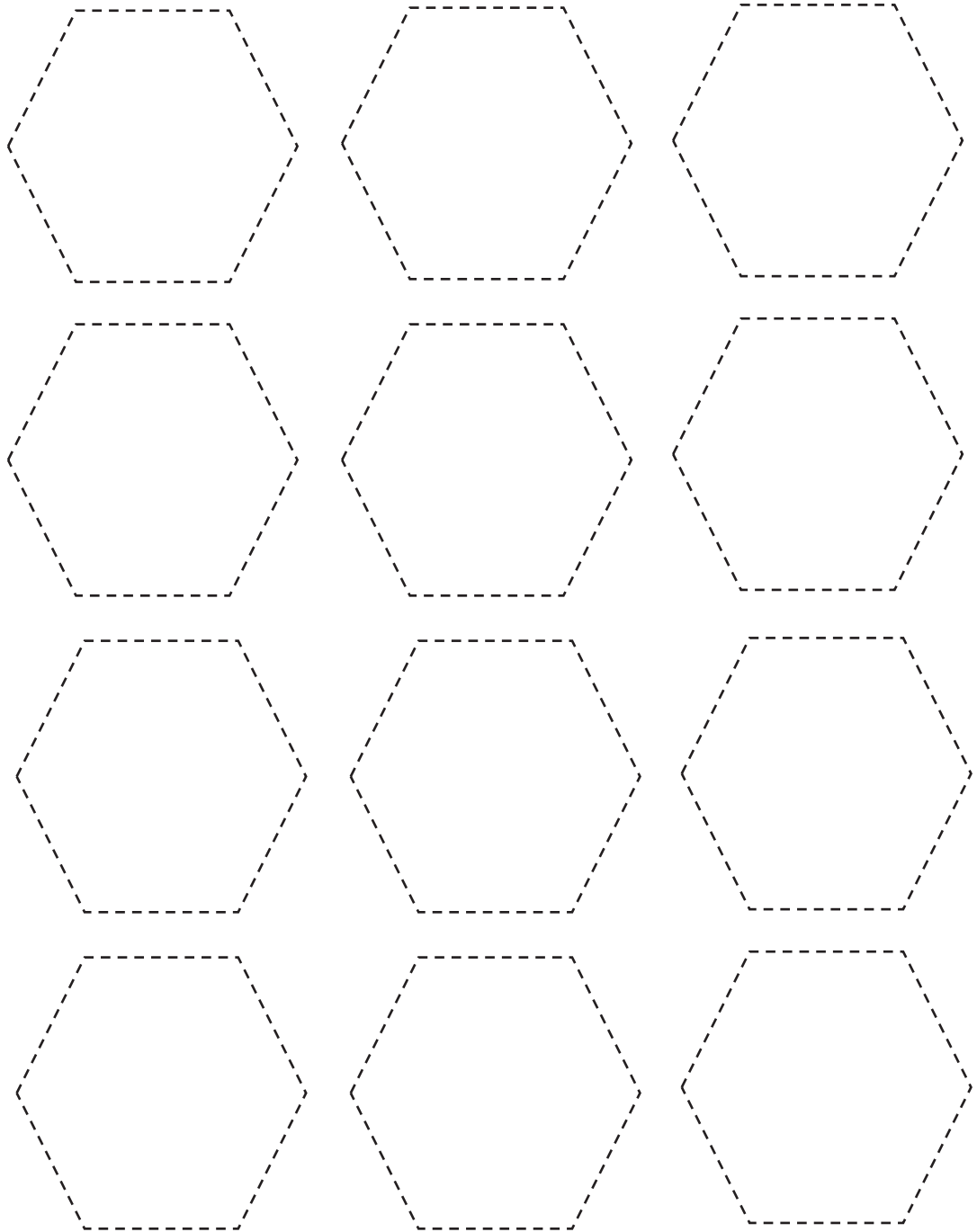
One bee can visit more than 2,000 flowers a day.

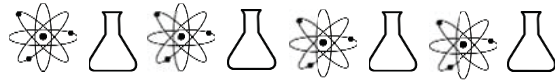
Queen bees can lay up to 2,000 eggs in a day.



# Bee Hive

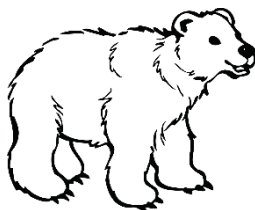
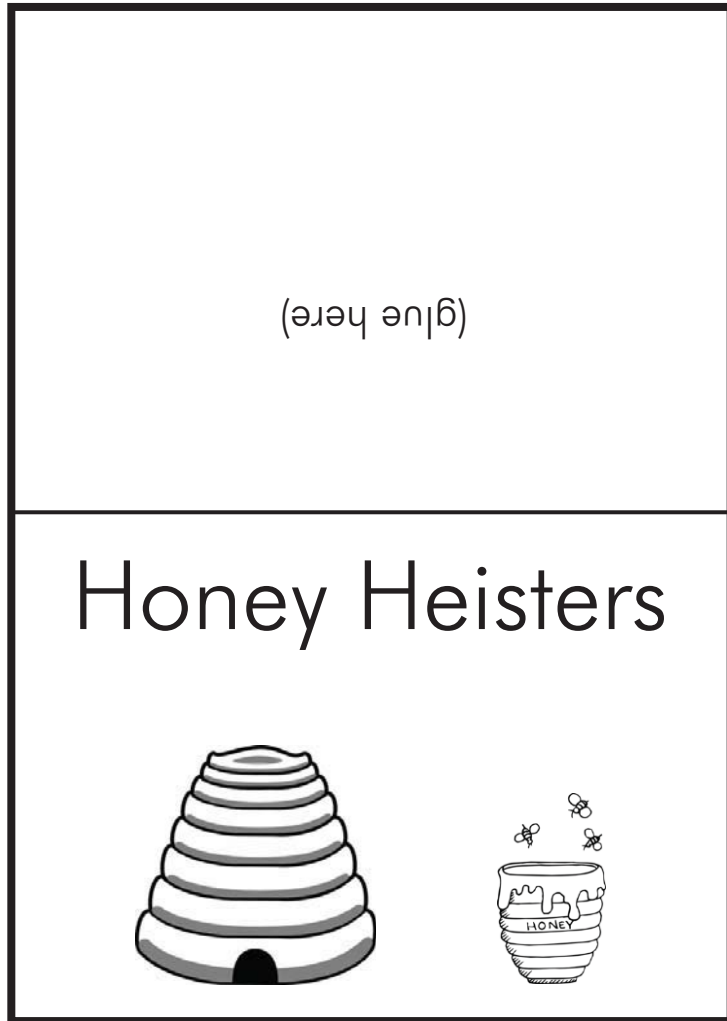
Trace, color, and cut out the hexagons. Glue them together on another piece of paper, all touching like a honeycomb.





# Honey Heisters

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Inside (opposite the "glue here" side), glue (or write) the honey lovers that pose a threat to a bee's hive.



bears



humans



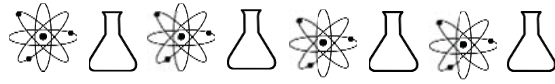
skunks



wasps

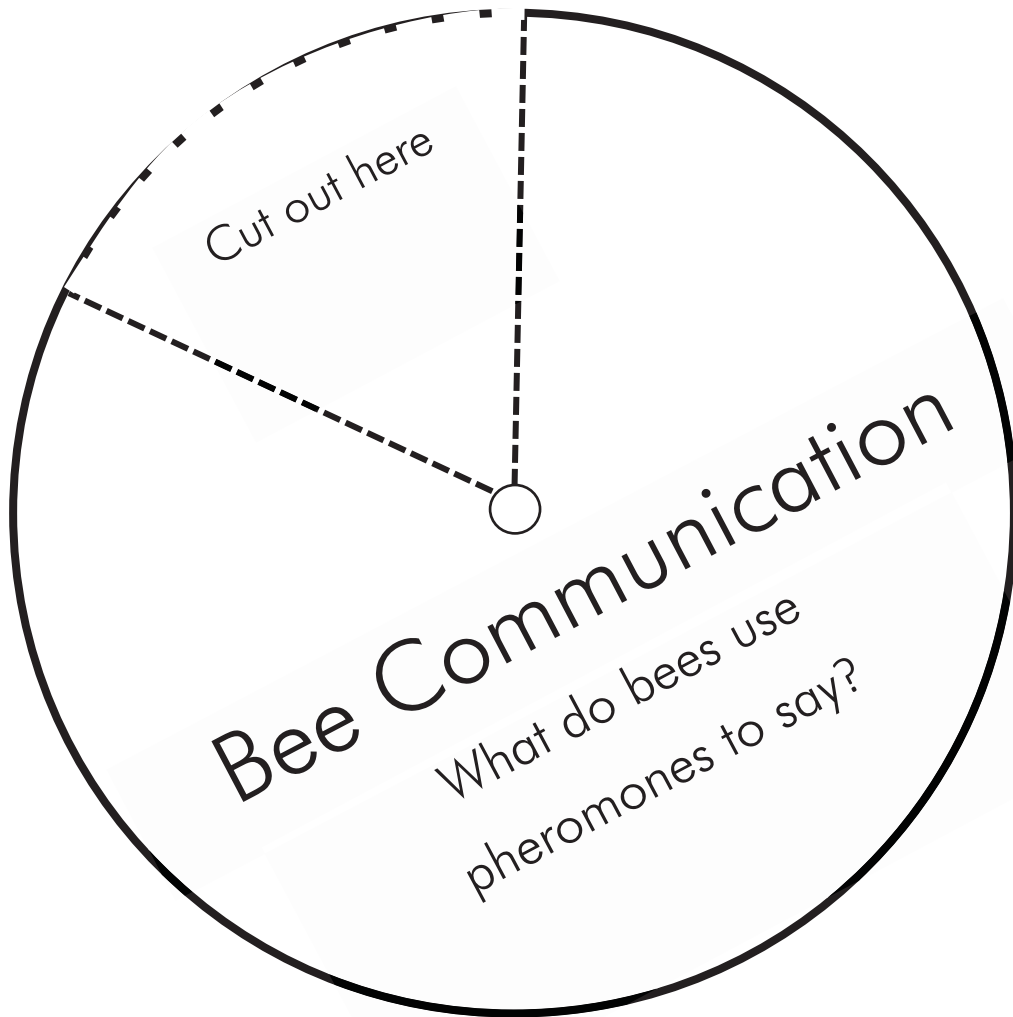


bees from  
other hives

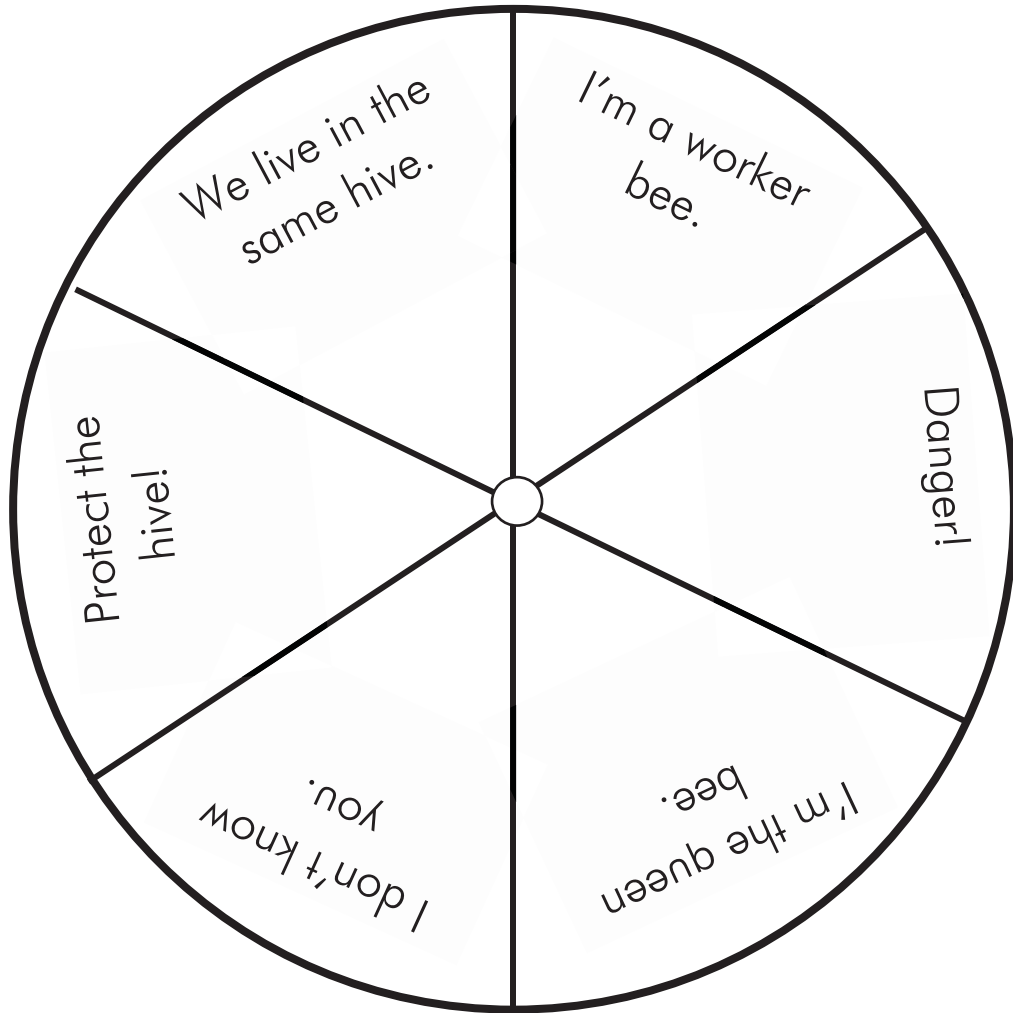
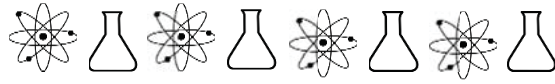


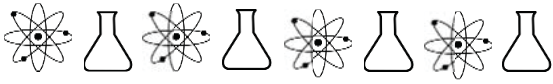
## Bee Communication

Cut around the outside of the first circle, as well as along the dotted lines to cut out the "cut out here" section. Cut around the outside of the second circle. Stack the first circle on the second circle and secure with a brad.





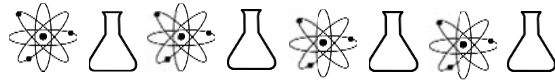




## Bee dances

<p><b>Round dance</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A ←</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(glue here)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">B →</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bee Dances</b></p>
<p><b>Waggle dance</b></p>		
<p><b>Waggle dance</b> up</p>		
<p><b>Waggle dance</b> right</p>		
<p><b>Waggle dance</b> left</p>		

Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at A), and fold the right side in (on the line at B). Cut on the dotted lines so that the 5 sections are strips you can open to the fold. On the inside (opposite "glue here"), write or paste what each bee dance means.



Round dance:

Tells bees a food source is near the hive

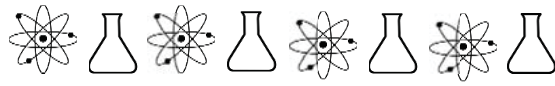
Waggle dance:

Tells bees a food source is far from the hive

Tells workers to fly toward the sun

Tells workers to fly to the left of the sun

Tells workers to fly to the right of the sun



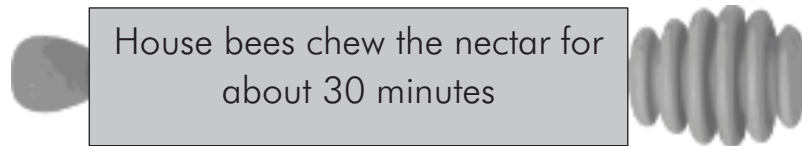
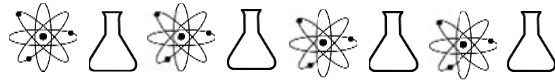
# Honey

Put the honey facts into the honey jar.

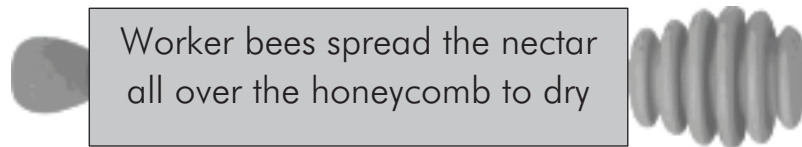


Bees suck nectar out of flowers using their proboscises

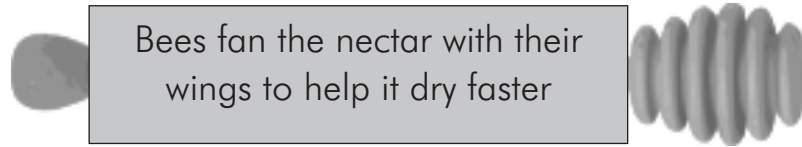
They return to the hive and pass the nectar to other bees



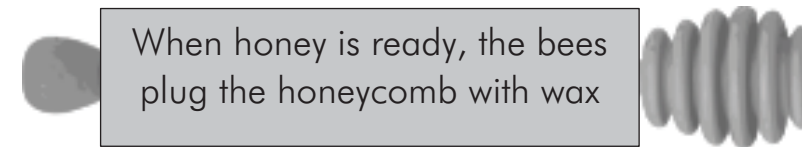
House bees chew the nectar for about 30 minutes



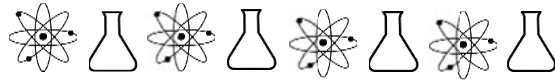
Worker bees spread the nectar all over the honeycomb to dry



Bees fan the nectar with their wings to help it dry faster

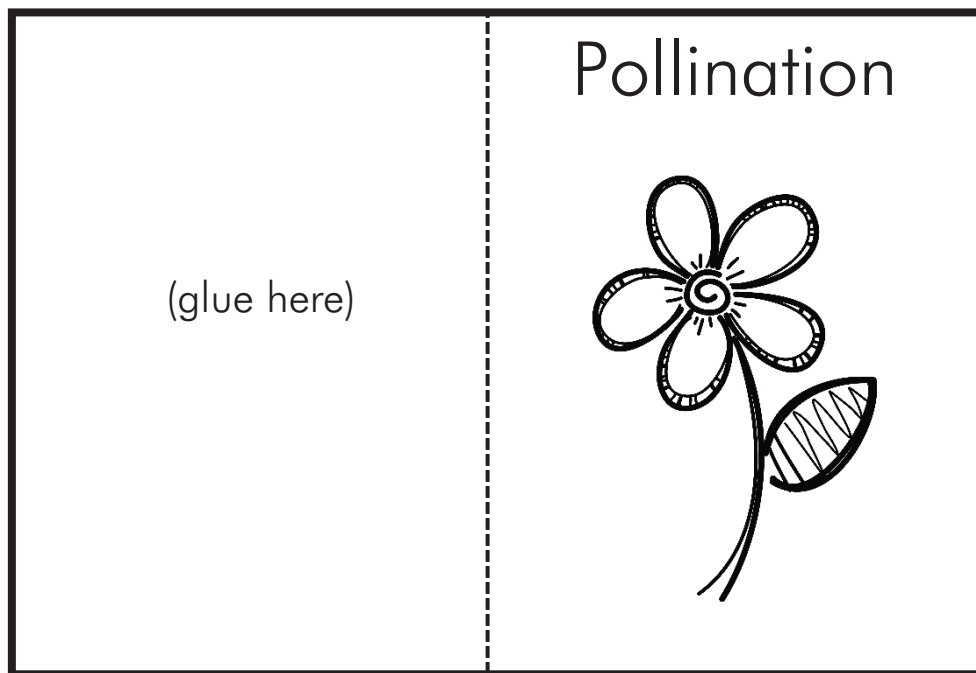


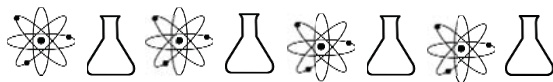
When honey is ready, the bees plug the honeycomb with wax



## Pollination



Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write about how bees use pollen to make food and how they also help flowers by carrying pollen from one flower to another, which enables them to make seeds and fruit.

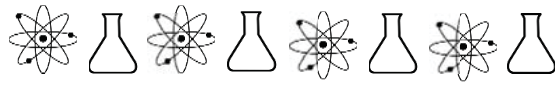




# Royal Jelly

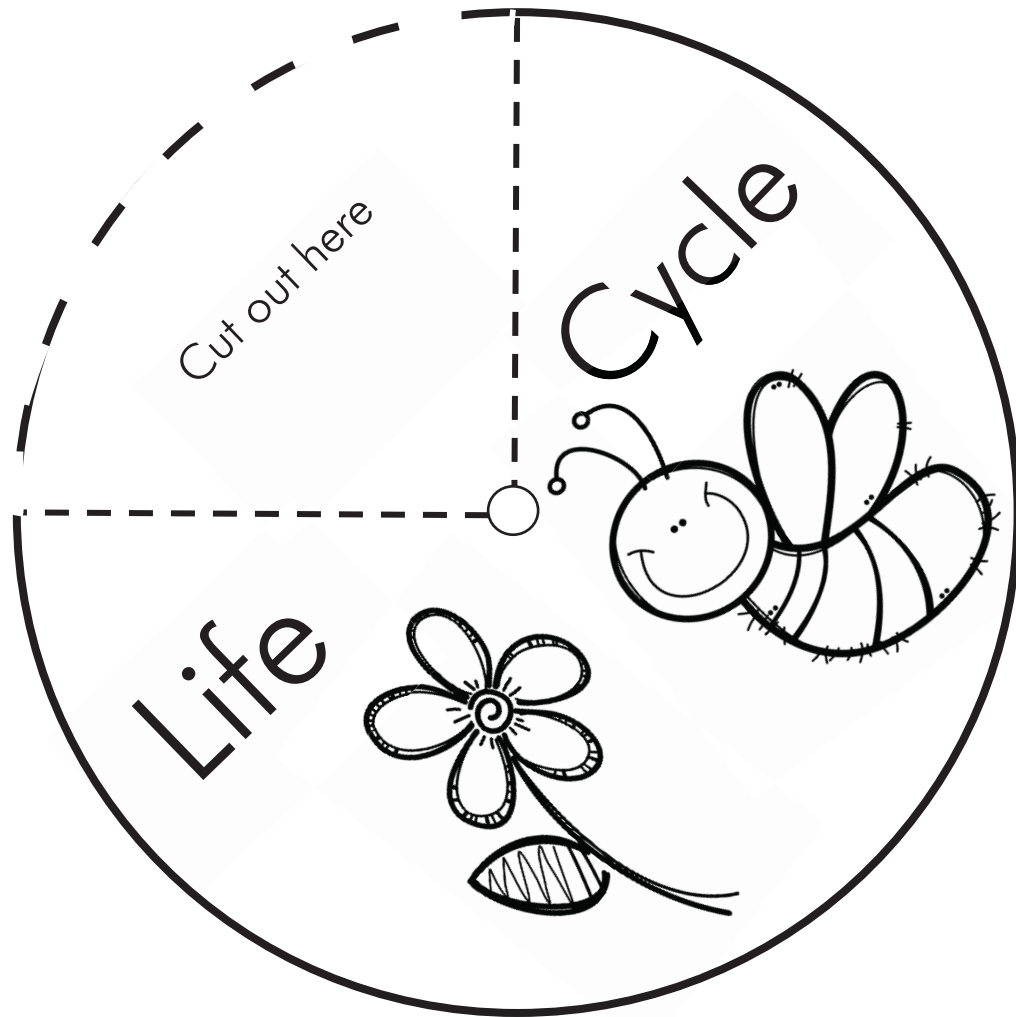
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line to the center fold. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write the answers to the questions.

(glue here)	
<p>What is royal jelly?</p> 	<p>Who eats it?</p> 

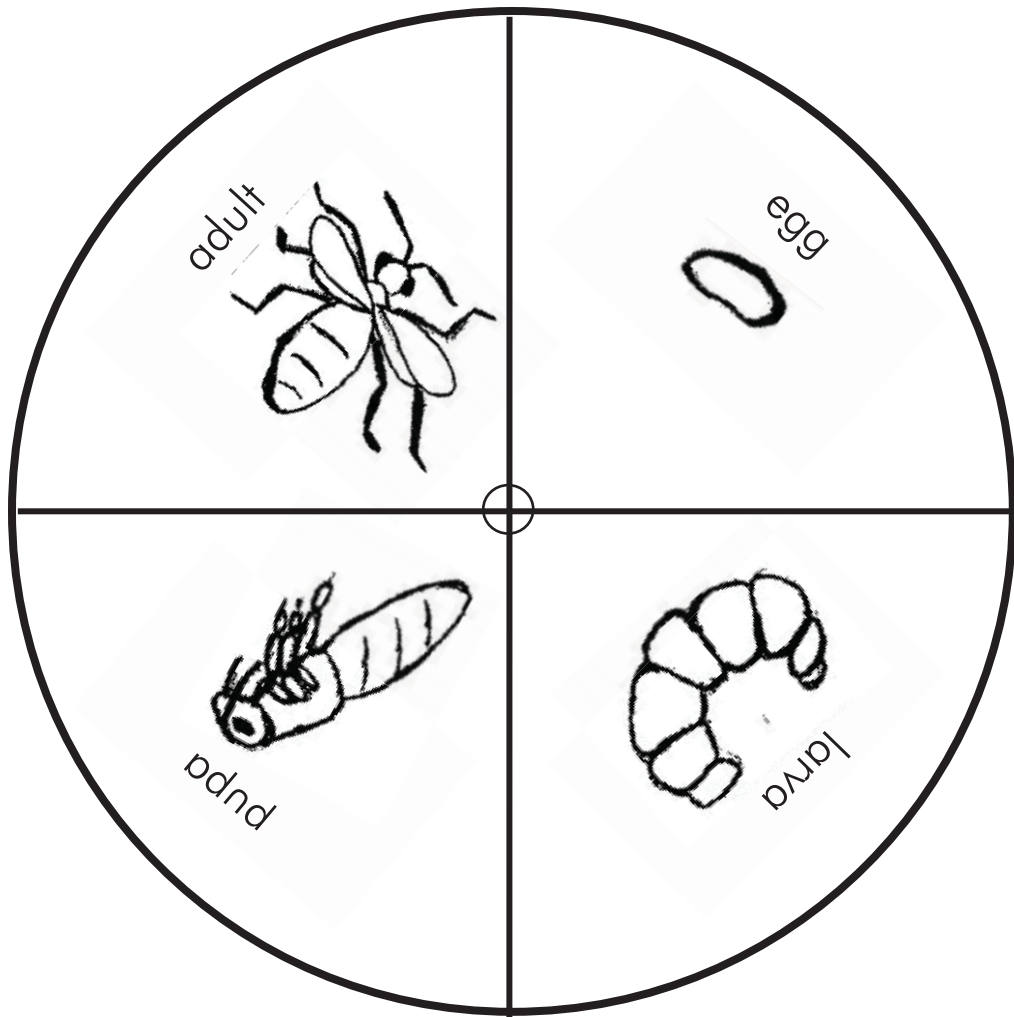
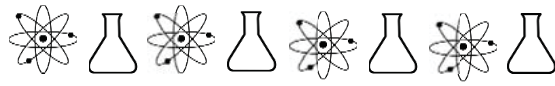


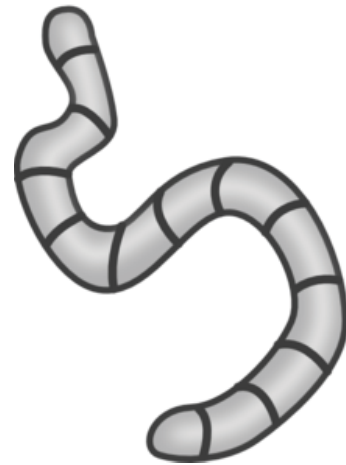
# Bee Life Cycle

Cut around the outside of the first circle, as well as along the dotted lines to cut out the "cut out here" section. Cut around the outside of the second circle. Stack the first circle on the second circle and secure with a brad.

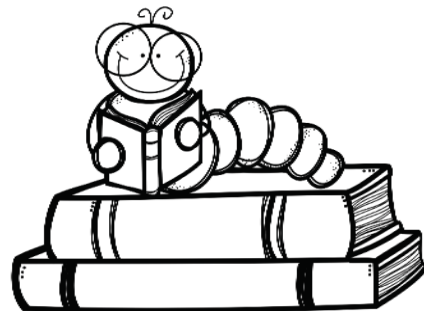


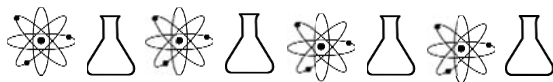






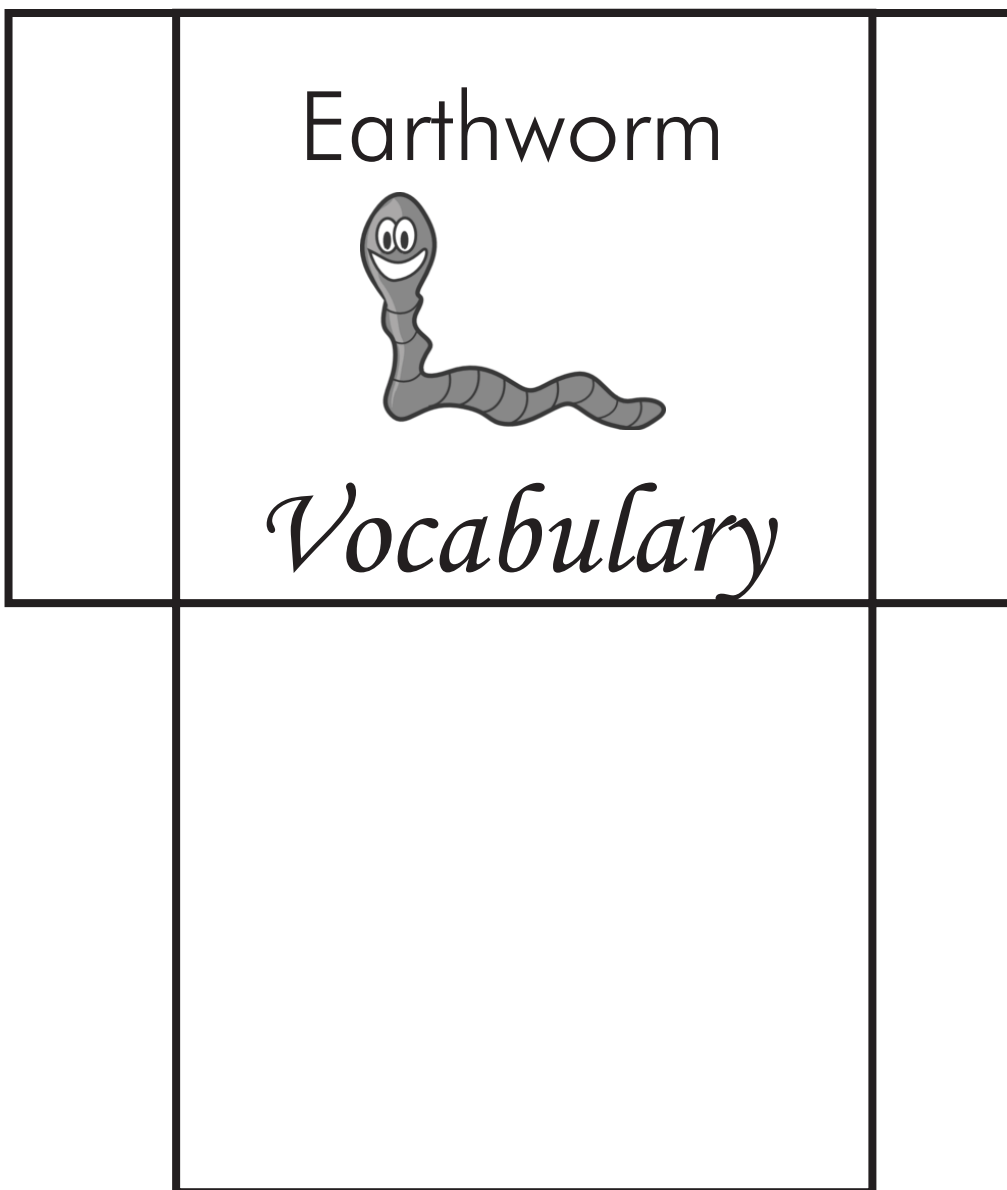
All  
About  
Worms

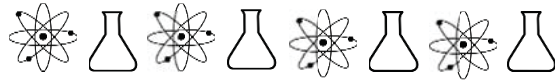




## Earthworm Vocabulary

Cut out as one piece. Fold up bottom. Then fold back side tabs and secure to the back flap. You have made a pocket to hold the vocabulary cards in your lapbook. Cut out the vocabulary cards and glue the definition onto the word card. Store the word cards in the pocket.



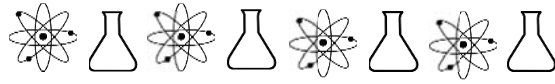


burrow

castings

cocoon

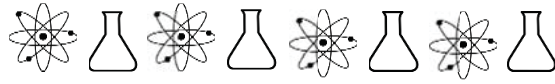
segment



setae

waste products  
of a worm's  
digestion

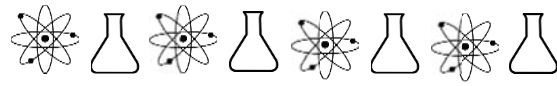
a hole in the  
ground that's  
been made by  
an animal



where a worm's  
egg grows

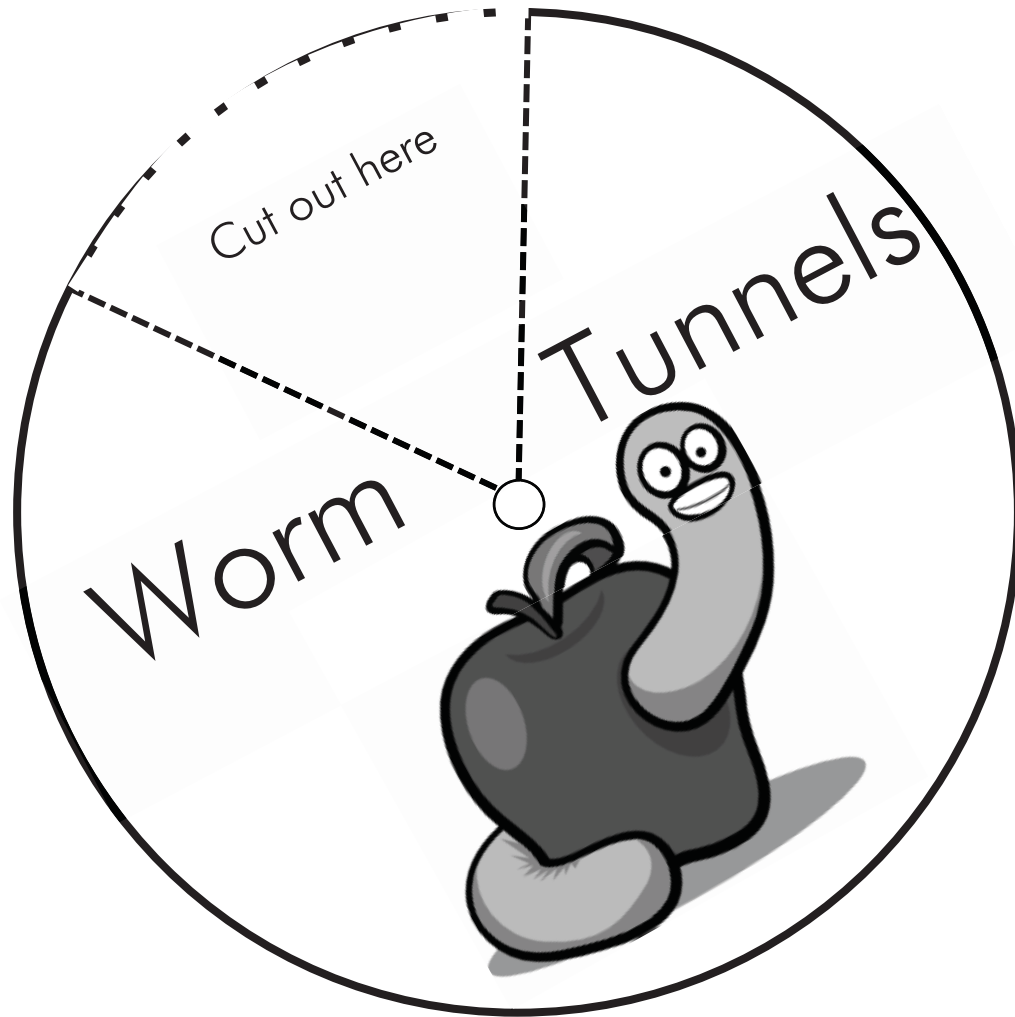
divisions of an  
earthworm's  
body that helps  
it move

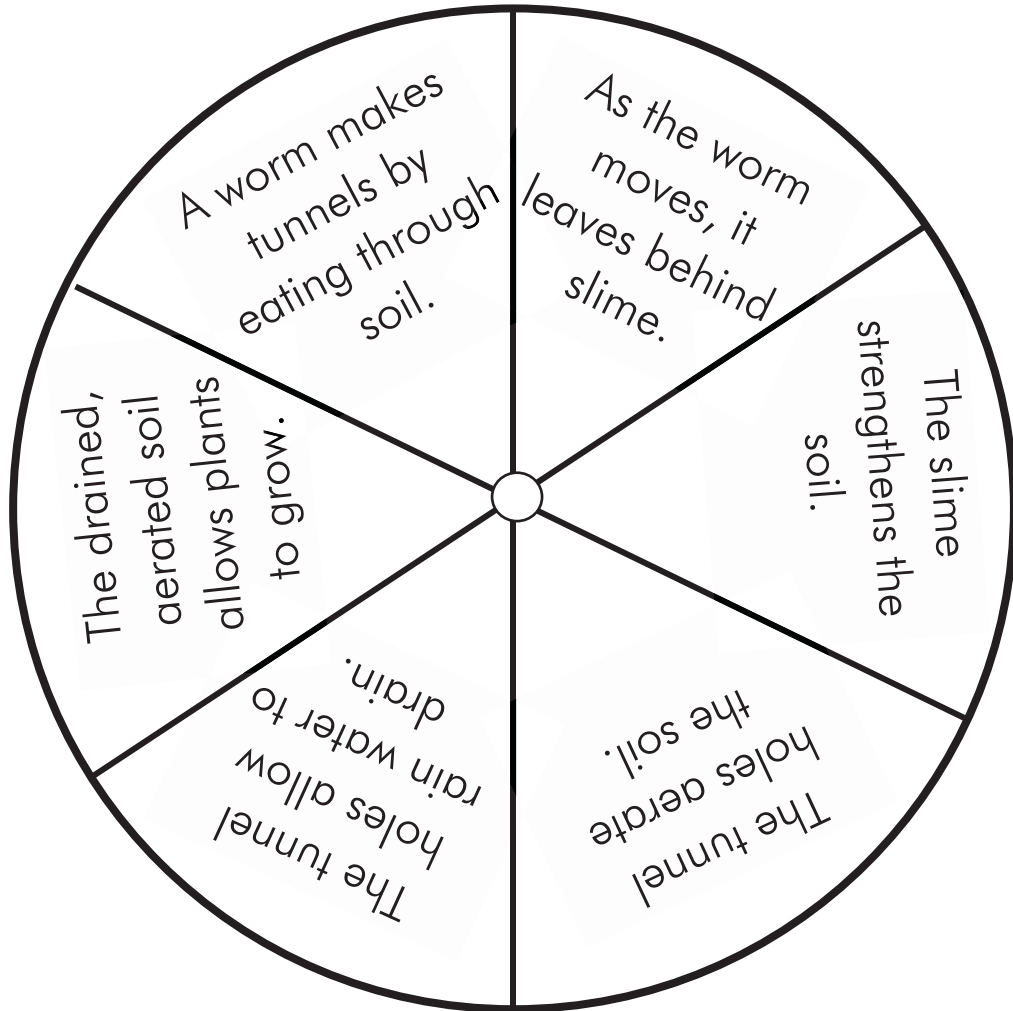
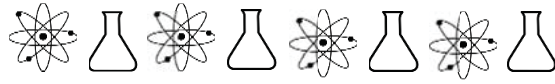
small bristles on  
each of an  
earthworm's  
segments



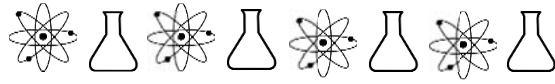
## Worm Tunnels

Cut around the outside of the first circle, as well as along the dotted lines to cut out the "cut out here" section. Cut around the outside of the second circle. Stack the first circle on the second circle and secure with a brad. Read about worm tunnels and how they benefit the soil and plants.










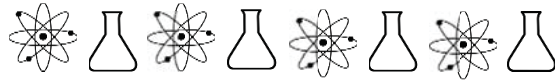
## Worm Movement

Cut the piece out in full and fold on the dotted line. Inside the book (opposite “glue here”), answer the question.

(glue here)

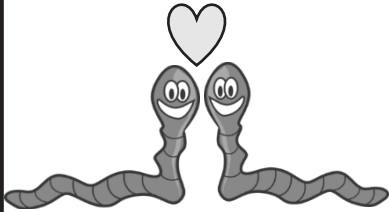

---

How does a  
 worm move?



# Worm Reproduction

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line to the center fold. Inside write or paste the facts.

(glue here)	
	
<h2>Mating</h2>	<h2>Hatching</h2>

Worms mate on warm, damp nights.

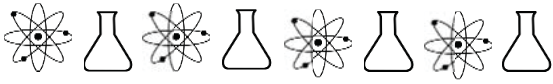
The worm makes a sticky belt of slime and lays eggs in it.

The belt become a cocoon where eggs grow.






Eggs take weeks to months to grow in the cocoon.

Some eggs don't survive.

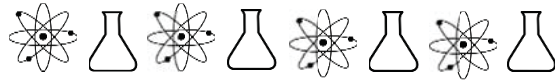
The eggs hatch and the worms can live 10 or more years.



# Earthworm Enemies

 <b>shrew</b>	A →  (glue here)  ← B	 <b>Earthworm Enemies</b>
 <b>mole</b>		
 <b>hedgehog</b>		
 <b>bird</b>		

Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at **A**), and fold the right side in (on the line at **B**). Cut on the dotted lines so that each animal is a strip you can open to the fold. On the inside (opposite "glue here"), write or paste the enemy information.

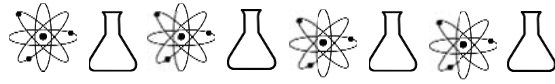


Shrews eat while worms  
are active at night.

Moles eat worms while  
they tunnel through the  
ground.

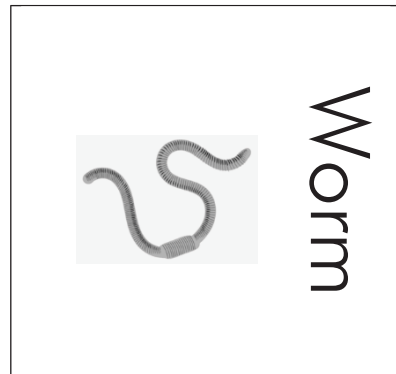
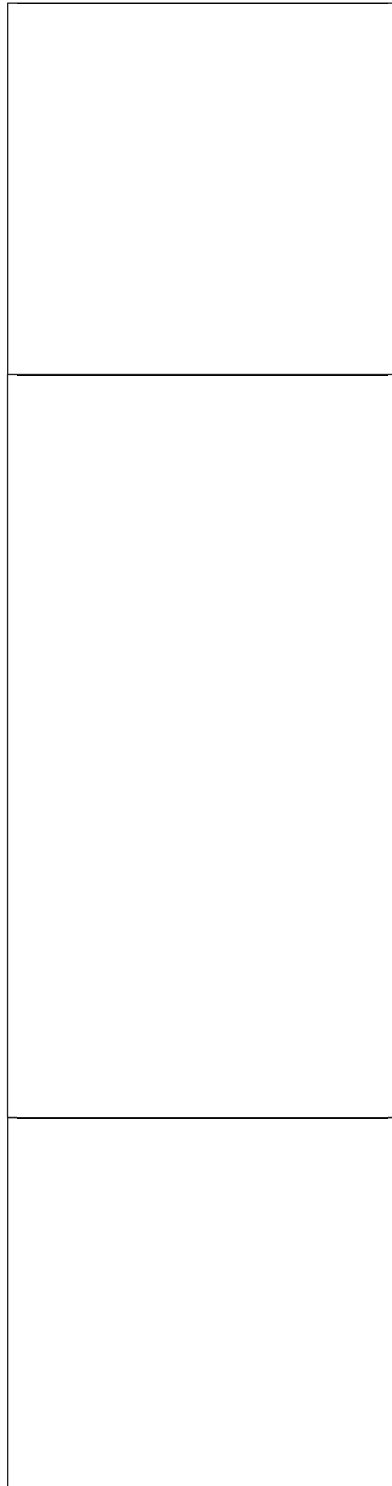
Hedgehogs eat while  
worms are active at  
night.

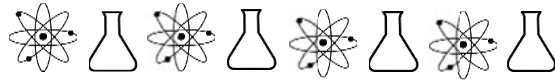
Birds eat worms mainly  
in the spring.



# Worm Food

Cut the big rectangle as one piece and fold the outside squares in to the middle. Glue the label pieces on top of the folded piece. Inside, write or paste the various examples of worm food.





carrots



banana peels



decaying plants



potato peels



celery



orange rinds



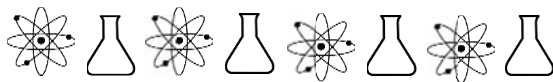
egg shells



cabbage

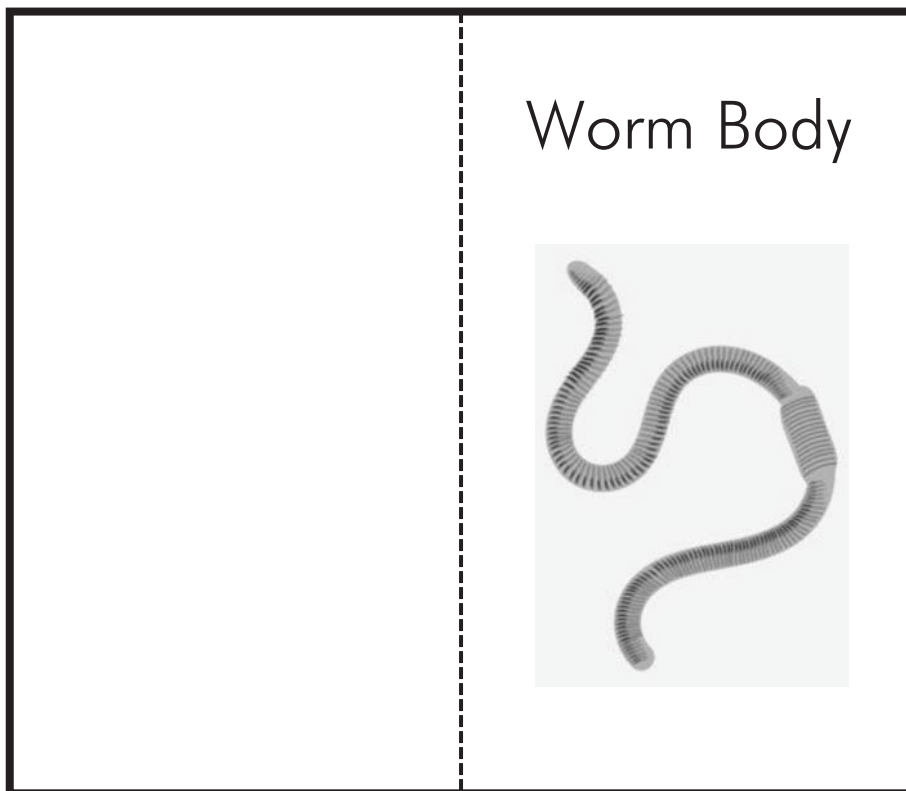


tea bags



## Worm Anatomy

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside, write or paste the information about a worm's body.



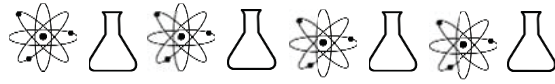
A worm body is segmented and covered with bristles.

A worm doesn't have eyes or ears.

A worm breathes through its skin and doesn't have lungs.

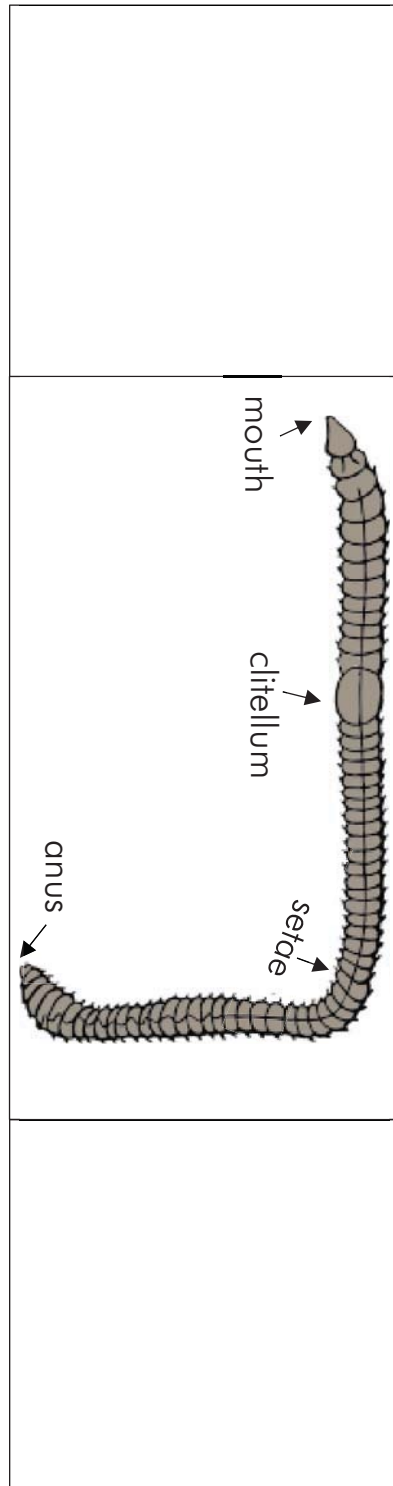
The front of the worm is the pointier end.

A worm's skin is wet.



# Worm Anatomy

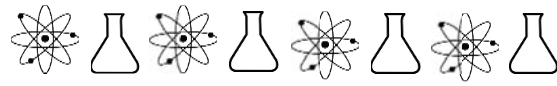
Cut the big rectangle as one piece and fold the outside squares in to the middle. Glue the label pieces on top of the folded piece. Paste into your lapbook.



Worm

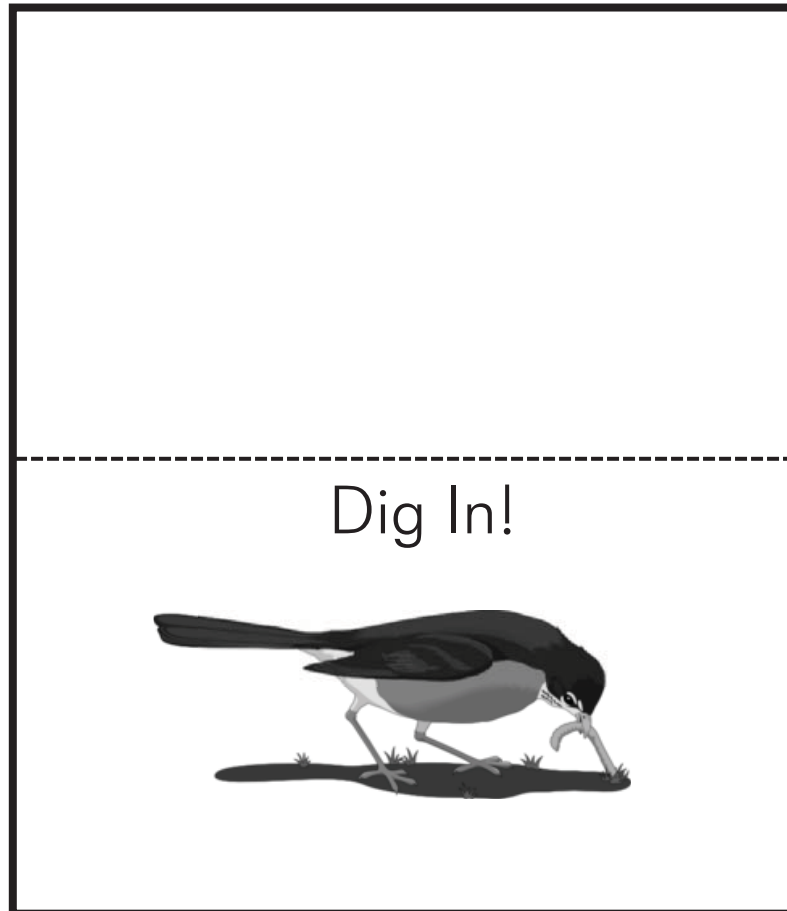
Anatomy



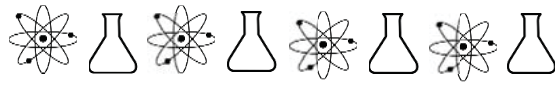


## Dig In!

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside, write or paste the information about how a worm digs in to the ground to avoid capture.

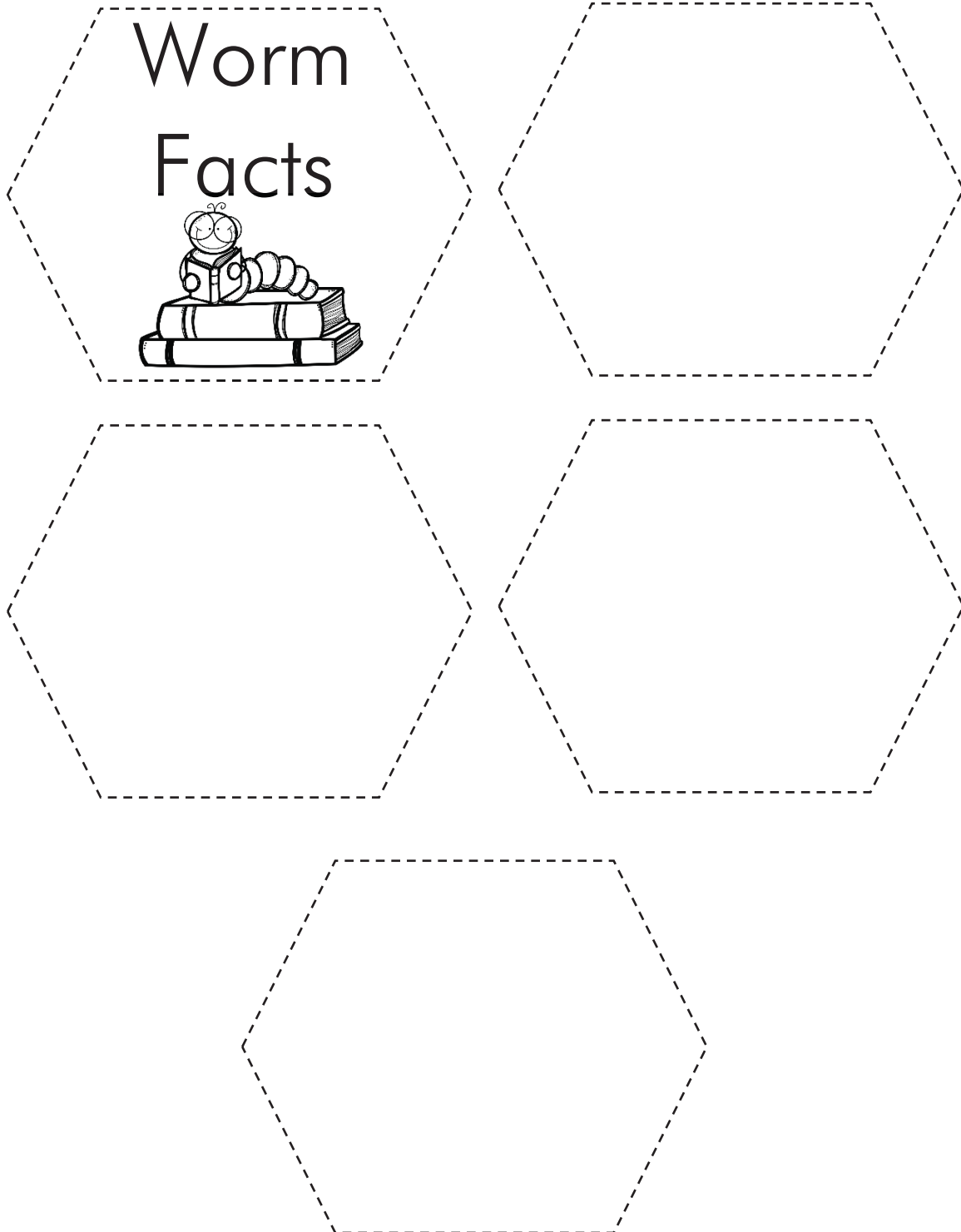


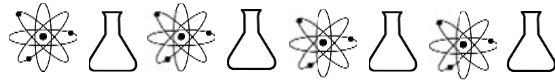
When a bird (or child or anything else) tries to pull a worm out of the ground, a worm uses its **setae** – those bristles on each of its segments – to sort of grab onto the sides of its burrow, making it difficult to pull out of the ground.



## Worm Facts

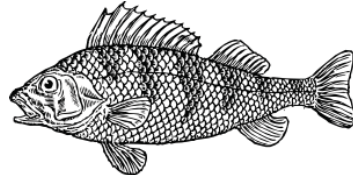
Cut out the hexagons and stack them with the "cover" piece on top. Write interesting worm facts on each piece. Staple and add to your lapbook.





## Ocean Zone Bingo

This page is your bingo board. Instructions for adding the pieces are on the next page. Use coins, small toys, paper clips – any kind of small marker that you can find. Mark off each space as it's called. You can get bingo by getting three in a row in any direction.

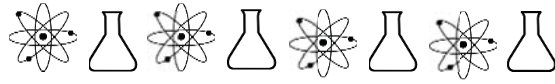


# Ocean Zone Bingo

Sunlight  
Zone









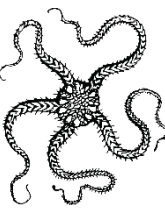
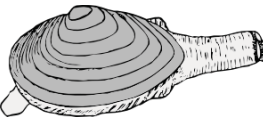


Twilight  
Zone

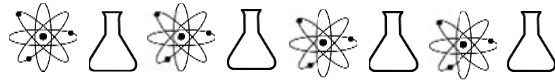
Midnight  
Zone

# Ocean Zone Bingo


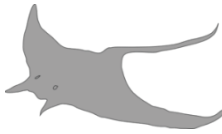

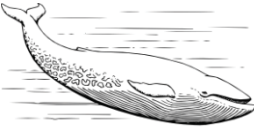




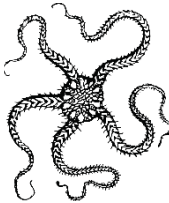
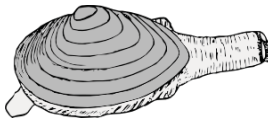


Cut the pieces one row at a time so you don't lose track of where they belong. The top row is the sunlight zone – shuffle them and place them on the top row of your bingo board in random order. The second row is the twilight zone. The third is the midnight zone. There is an extra animal for each zone for variation purposes. The next page is for the "caller."

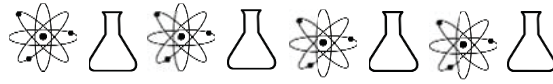
 jellyfish	 rays	 seaweed	 whales
 octopus	 small crustaceans	 viper fish	 squid
 brittle star	 clam	 crab	 sea cucumber



# Ocean Zone Bingo

This page is for the "caller." Cut out and mix up all of the pieces. Draw them one at a time from a stack or a bag and have players mark them off their boards as they're called.

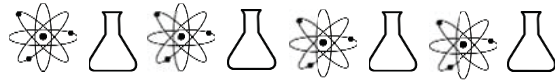
 jellyfish	 rays	 seaweed	 whales
 octopus	 small crustaceans	 viper fish	 squid
 brittle star	 clam	 crab	 sea cucumber



## Ocean Zones

Use the information about ocean zones to answer the questions.

<p>This zone gets the most sunlight, so plants, such as seaweed, abound. Some common animals of the sunlit zone would be seals, sea turtles, sea lions, manta rays, whales, jellyfish, and sharks.</p>	<p><b>Sunlit Zone</b> 0-656 feet</p>
<p>A small amount of light reaches the twilight zone, so no plants grow. Octopuses and squid and small crustaceans can be found in this zone.</p>	<p><b>Twilight Zone</b> 656-3,280 feet</p>
<p>The midnight zone doesn't get any sunlight at all. Some of the animals in this zone don't even have eyes. Anglerfish, snipe eel, and tripod fish can be found in this zone.</p>	<p><b>Midnight Zone</b> 3,280-13,123 feet</p>
<p>The abyss includes sea creatures that don't have a backbone such as sea spiders. Blind shrimp and hagfish can also be found in the abyss.</p>	<p><b>Abyss</b> 13,123-19,685 feet</p>
<p>The hadal zone mostly includes frigid parts of the ocean in deep canyons and trenches. Despite the depths and the cold, some life can be found in the hadal zone, including sea cucumbers.</p>	<p><b>Hadal Zone</b> 19,685-36,197 feet</p>



## Ocean Zones

Use the information about ocean zones to answer the questions.

Which ocean zone only gets dim light?

- Sunlit zone    Twilight Zone    Midnight Zone    Abyss    Hadal Zone

What zone would you be in if you were at 14,000 feet?

- Sunlit zone    Twilight Zone    Midnight Zone    Abyss    Hadal Zone

Which ocean zone is the deepest?

- Sunlit zone    Twilight Zone    Midnight Zone    Abyss    Hadal Zone

Which ocean zone gets the most sun light?

- Sunlit zone    Twilight Zone    Midnight Zone    Abyss    Hadal Zone

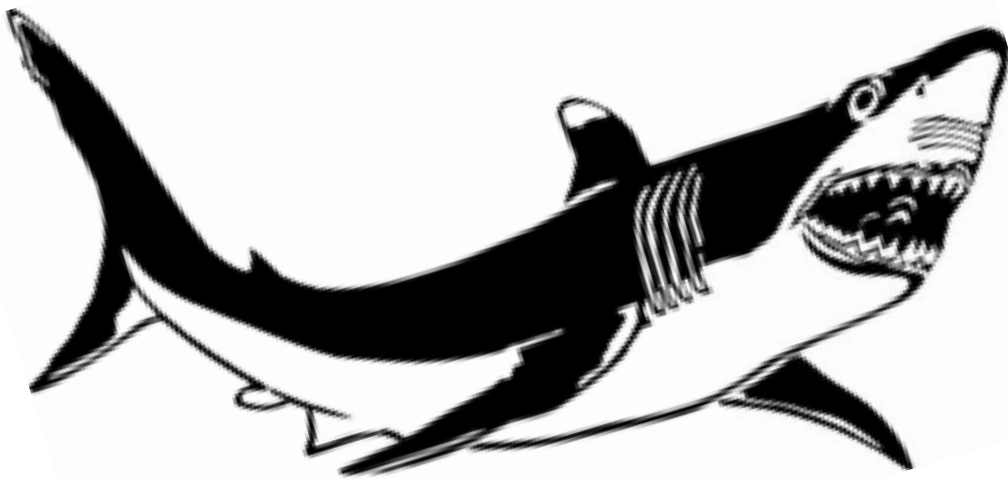
Which ocean zone includes plants?

- Sunlit zone    Twilight Zone    Midnight Zone    Abyss    Hadal Zone

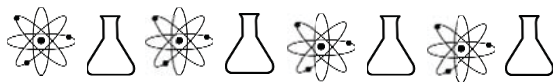
In which ocean zone might you find an anglerfish?

- Sunlit zone    Twilight Zone    Midnight Zone    Abyss    Hadal Zone

# All About Sharks

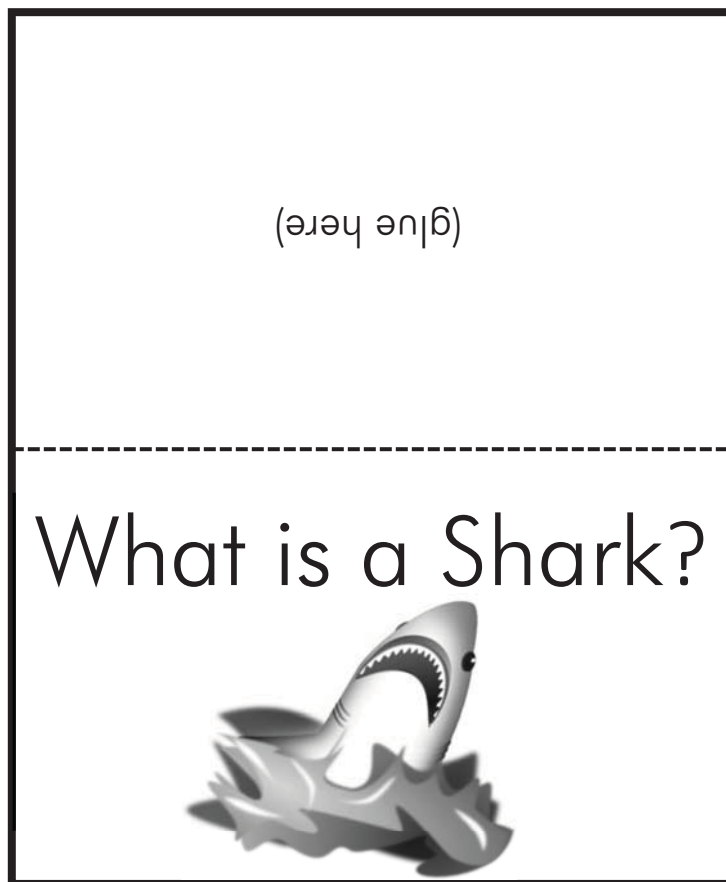






## What is a Shark?

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write or paste the information about sharks.

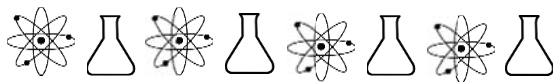


(glue here)

## What is a Shark?

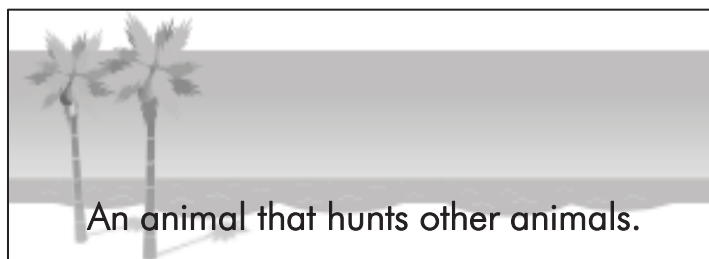
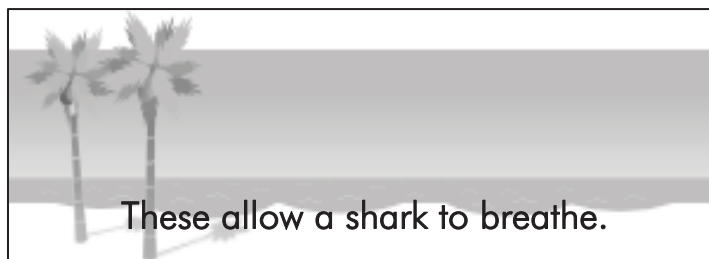
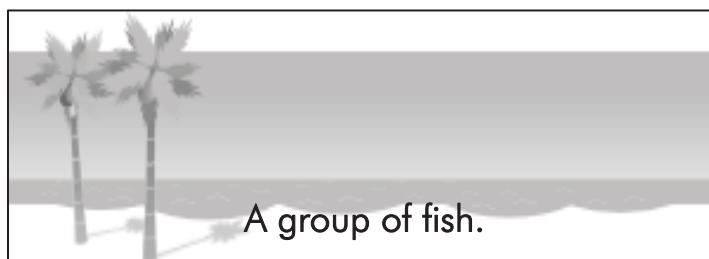
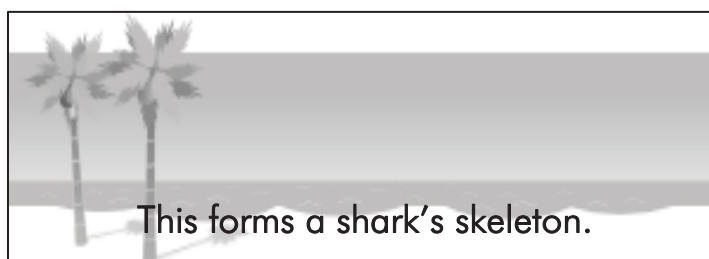
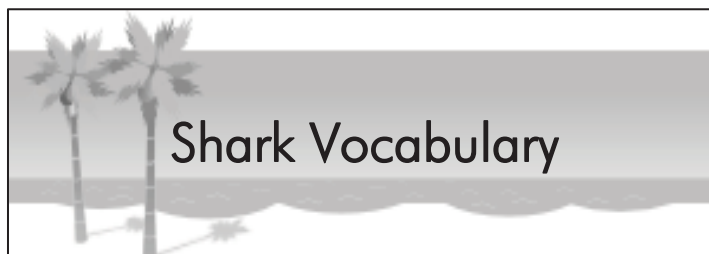


A shark is the fastest **fish** in the ocean. The temperature of the water determines a shark's body temperature because they are **cold-blooded**. Like other fish, they breathe with **gills**. There are more than 250 species of sharks!

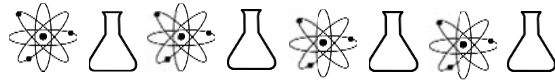


## Vocabulary

Cut out the beach cards. Write the word from the box that best fits the definition. Stack the cards into a book with the title page on top and add to your lapbook.



gills    cartilage    school    predator



## Shark Sizes

Use the information at the bottom to fill in the graph on shark sizes. Cut out the chart and add to your lapbook.

60 feet						
55 feet						
50 feet						
45 feet						
40 feet						
35 feet						
30 feet						
25 feet						
20 feet						
15 feet						
10 feet						
5 feet						
	Bull	Great White	Leopard	Nurse	Thresher	Whale

Bull shark – 12 feet long

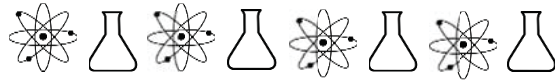
Great White shark – 24 feet long

Leopard shark – 7 feet long

Nurse shark – 14 feet long

Thresher shark – 20 feet long

Whale shark – 60 feet long

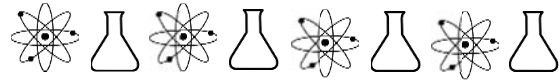


## Types of Sharks

Cut out each piece and stack them in size order (cover on top, longest piece on bottom). Write or paste the information about each type of shark.

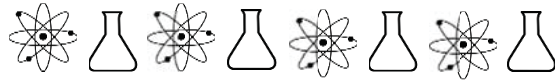
Carpet

Hammerhead

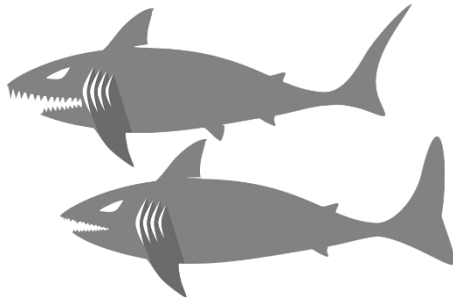


Mackerel

Requiem



# Types of sharks



## Carpet Sharks

Some types of carpet sharks are nurse sharks and whale sharks.

## Hammerhead Sharks

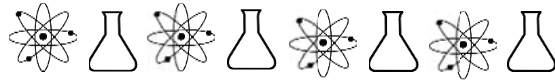
This is the third largest family of sharks. Some types are bonnetheads and great hammerheads.

## Requiem Sharks

This is the largest of the shark families. Some examples of this family are tiger, leopard, and bull sharks.

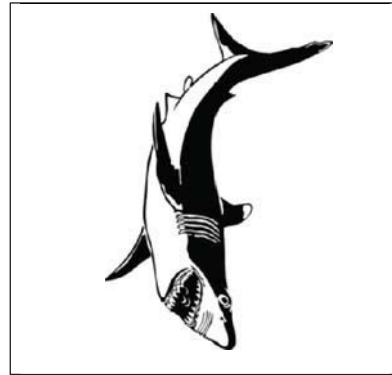
## Mackerel Sharks

Mackerel sharks are the second largest family of sharks and include such sharks as the mako and great white varieties.

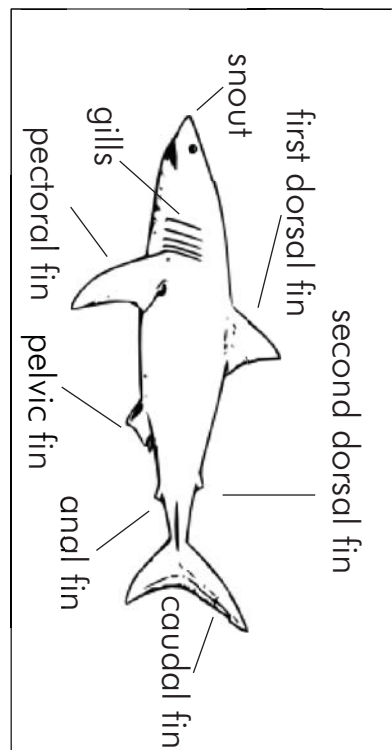


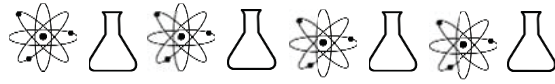
# Shark Anatomy

Cut out the labeled shark and glue into the middle rectangle of the piece on the left. Cut as one piece and fold the outside squares to cover the shark. Glue the label pieces on top of the folded piece.



Shark  
Anatomy





# Shark Anatomy

Cut each piece out in full (don't cut off the tab label). Write or glue information on each piece. Stack the pieces so the tabs are in order from left to right with the cover page on top.

## Parts of a Shark

### Denticles

The scales that cover a shark's skin are called denticles. They protect from bites and scratches.

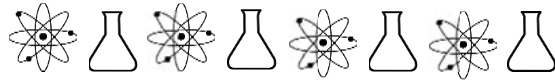
1

### Dorsal Fin

The dorsal fin is the shark's large fin. It is what keeps the shark from rolling over in the water.

2





### Pectoral Fin

The pectoral fin is what the shark uses to move up and down in the water.



3

### Caudal Fin

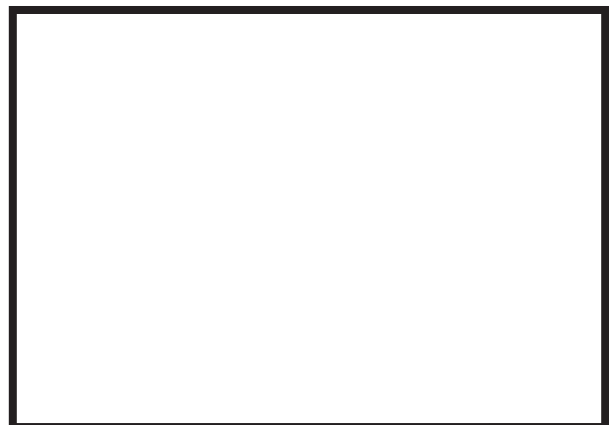
The caudal fin – the tail of the shark – is how the shark pushes itself through the water.



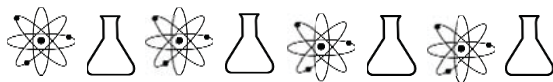
4

### Eyes

A shark can move its eyes to see in different directions. Some species have protective membranes over their eyes.




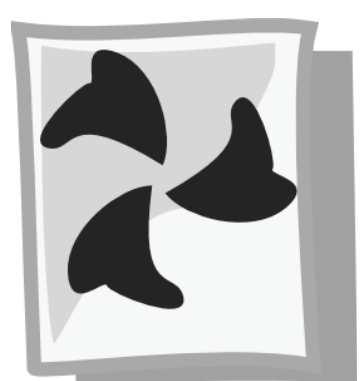
5

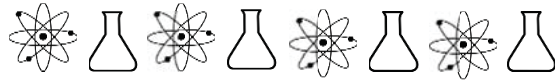


## Shark Hunting and Teeth

Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write or glue the information about how sharks use their senses to hunt and facts about shark teeth.

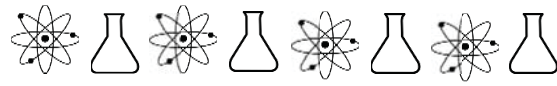
<p>(glue here)</p>	<h3>Mighty Hunter</h3> 
--------------------	--

<p>(glue here)</p>	<h3>Shark Teeth</h3> 
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Sound waves travel far and help sharks hear prey moving through the water. They can sense movement and even detect electrical impulses. Sharks can see, but they are colorblind. They can pre-taste food by bumping into it with their snouts. Sharks can smell things from a long way away. They are especially attracted to blood.

Sharks don't use their teeth to chew, but rather to tear their food. They swallow huge chunks without chewing. The process of tearing their food causes sharks to lose several teeth each time they eat. This is no problem for a shark, though! They have up to 7 rows of teeth. When a tooth falls out of one row, the tooth behind it moves into its place.



## Where Do Sharks Live?

Cut out the hexagons and stack them with the title page on top. Staple and add to your lapbook.

Where  
do sharks  
live?

Some live  
along  
coastlines.

Some live in  
deep water.

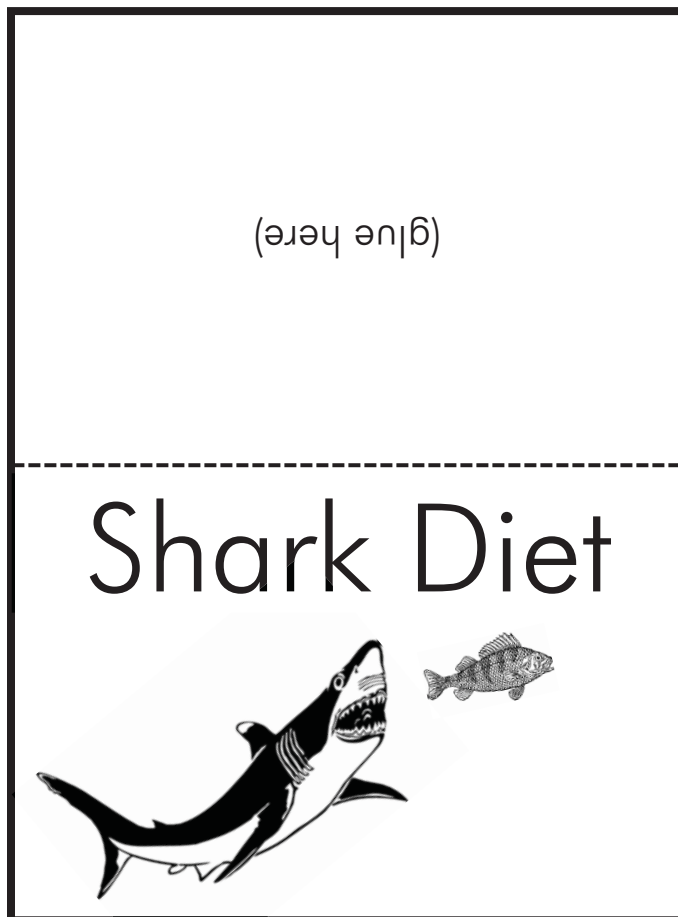
Some live in  
salt water.

Some live in  
fresh water.

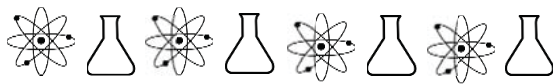


## Shark Diet

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the "glue here" side), write or paste what a shark eats.

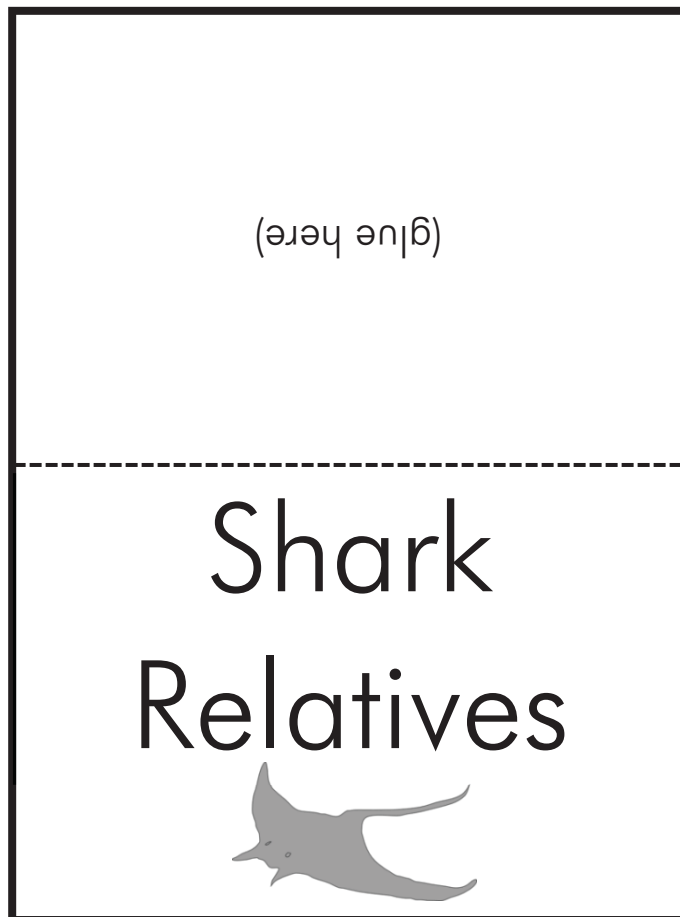


Sharks will eat almost anything they can find, but their preferences are fish, crab, shrimp, squid, and octopus. They hunt alone or in groups.

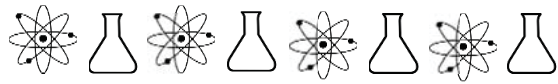


## Shark Relatives

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write or paste about shark relatives.

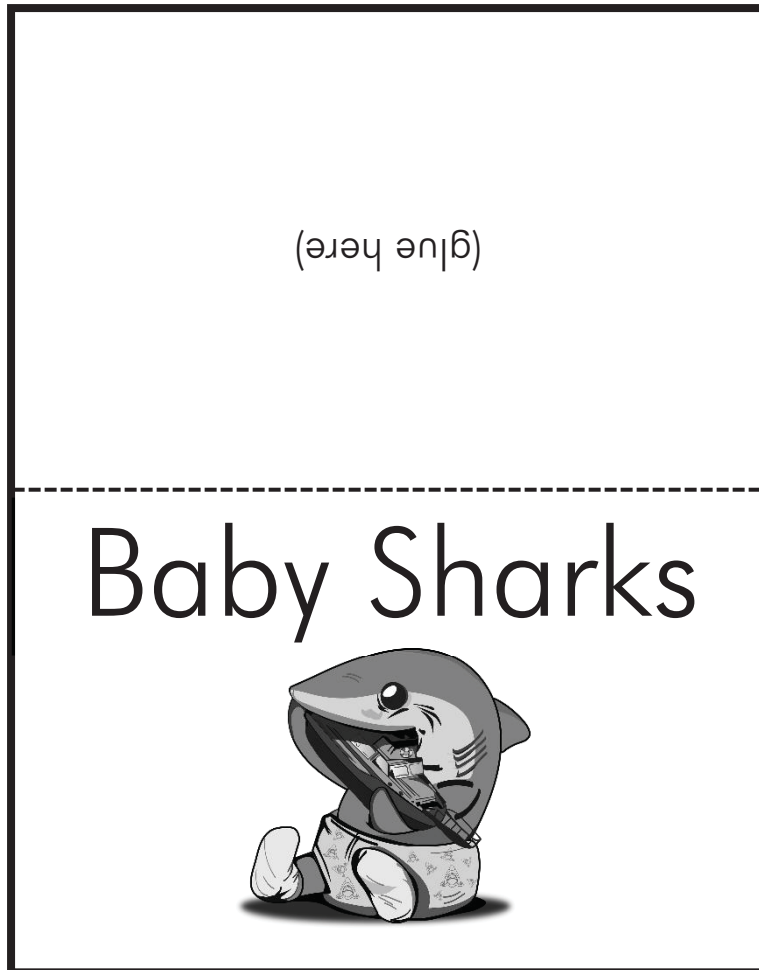


Sharks are related to other animals with skeletons made of cartilage, including skates and rays. Their official name is elasmobranches.

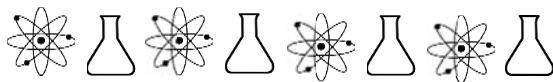


## Baby Shark Do Do Doo...

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write or paste information about baby sharks.

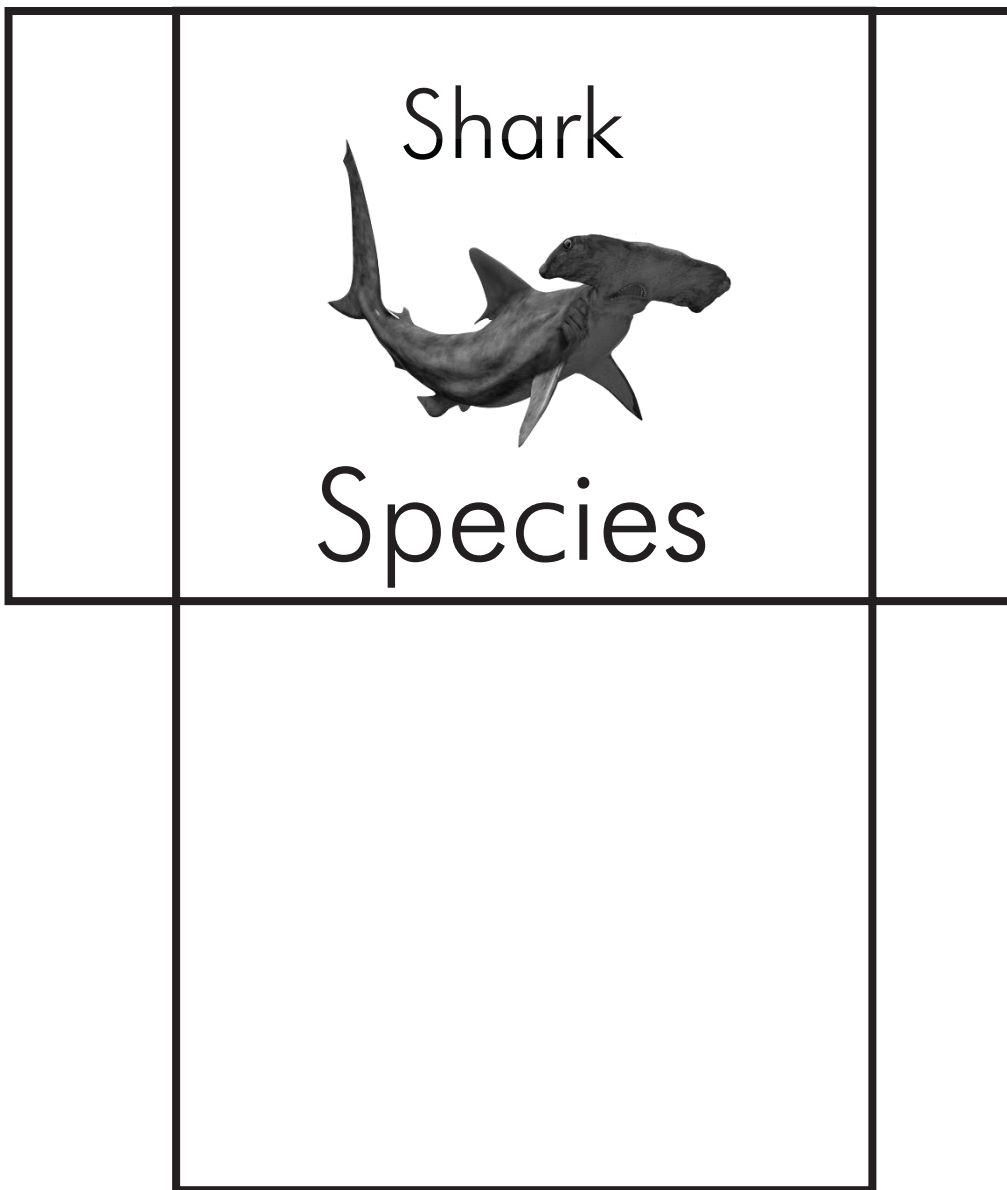


Some shark species lay eggs. Other mothers carry their babies (called pups) inside their body for anywhere from 10 months to 2 years. A mother can have up to 48 pups in her lifetime! Young sharks mostly eat small fish and shrimp.

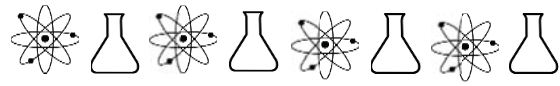


## Shark Species

Cut out as one piece. Fold up bottom. Then fold back side tabs and secure to the back flap. You have made a pocket to hold the species cards in your lapbook. Cut out the species cards and glue the information onto the word card. (The information goes in the order the sharks are presented starting with great white.) Store the word cards in the pocket.





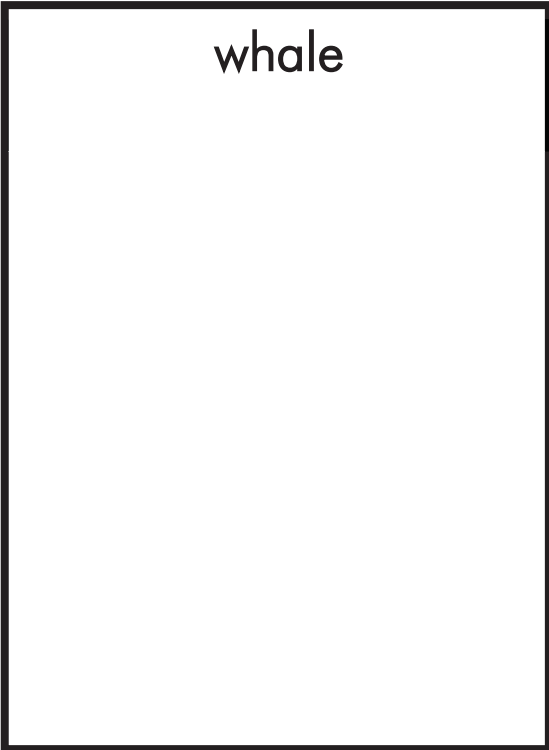
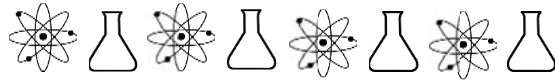


great white

hammerhead

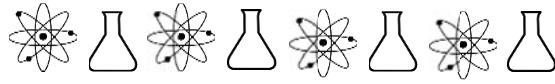
tiger

nurse



These sharks have been found in all oceans and in both deep and shallow water. They eat fish, dolphins, other sharks, and even the bodies of dead whales. They sneak attack from behind and below.

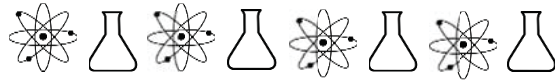
These sharks live in warm, shallow water, swimming north in the summer and south in the winter. Hammerheads eat small fish, stingrays, crustaceans, and other sharks. They usually hunt at night.



These sharks are usually found in deep waters near coral reefs. They eat most anything (even license plates, tin cans, and people!) but also lobster, squid, fish, sea turtles, birds and smaller sharks.


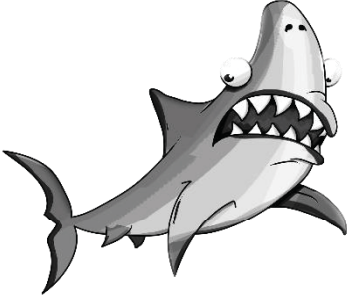
These sharks live in shallow water. They like to stay in dark places during the day. They eat at night, preferring crabs, shrimp, lobster, sea urchins, and fish.

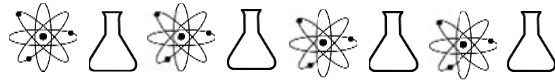
These sharks are the largest fish in the world. They are found in warm oceans. They swim with their mouths open and scoop up plankton, shrimp, and small fish.



## Helping and Hurting

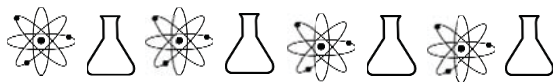
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line to the center fold. Inside (opposite the "glue here" side), write or glue the information.

(glue here)	
<h3>How Sharks Help</h3> 	<h3>How Sharks are Hurt</h3> 



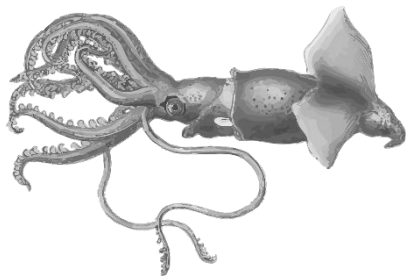
Sharks help keep the ocean healthy by eating sick or dead animals. Some experts are researching sharks' bodies for the potential they might hold to help cure cancer.

At least 100 million sharks are caught each year for sport or for their meat. They are also killed for their skin and their fins. Of course some sharks are killed in accidents with boats or by getting caught in fishing nets.



## Critter Cards

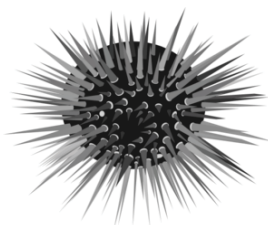
Learn the names of these critters. Cut them out. Ask someone to play with you. Have the person pick one card. You ask yes and no questions to figure out which critter it is. They can only answer you yes or no. Do all the cards.



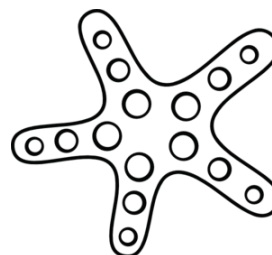
squid



clam



sea urchin



sea star



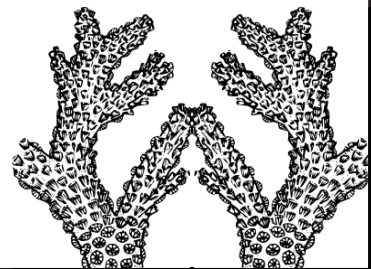
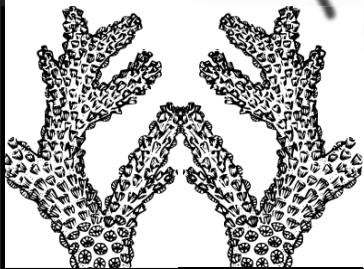
sea otter

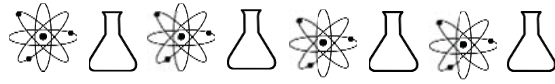


sea anemone




All  
About  
Jellyfish






## What and Where

Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write or paste about jellyfish classification and where they’re found in the world.

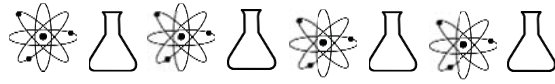
(glue here)	<h3>What is a Jellyfish?</h3> 
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(glue here)	<h3>Where are jellyfish found?</h3> 
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Jellyfish aren't actually fish. They are cnidarians – a group of soft, boneless sea animals. Cnidarians are one of the most common groups of sea animals, and include corals, freshwater hydras, and sea anemones.

Jellyfish are found in every ocean in the world, even including the icy waters!





## Movement

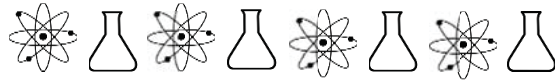
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write or paste the information about how jellyfish move.

(glue here)

How do jellyfish  
move?

A simple line drawing of a jellyfish with a bell-shaped top and several wavy tentacles hanging from the bottom.

Jellyfish move by contracting their bodies, forcing the water inside of them out and propelling them forward. Currents and winds usually determine the path a jellyfish follows, which is why so many wash up on shorelines.



## Anatomy

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write or paste the information about jellyfish anatomy.

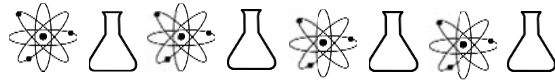
(glue here)

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# Jellyfish Anatomy


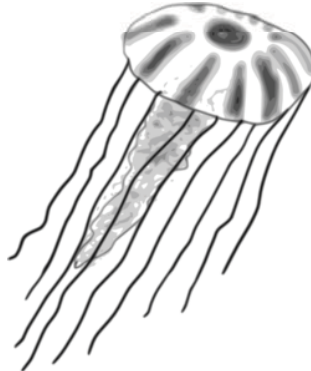
A simple line drawing of a jellyfish, showing its bell-shaped top and several tentacles hanging from the bottom.

Jellyfish are mostly just a stomach. They don't have any bones, eyes, or even a brain. They don't have lungs or gills, but rather absorb oxygen through their skin. They do have mouths in the middle of the underside of their bell-shaped top. Many jellyfish also have tentacles.



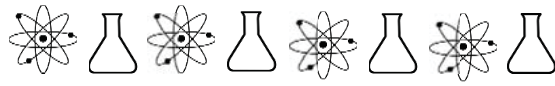
## Jellyfish Size

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line to the center fold. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write or paste the information about jellyfish size.

(glue here)	
<h3>Small</h3> 	<h3>Big</h3> 

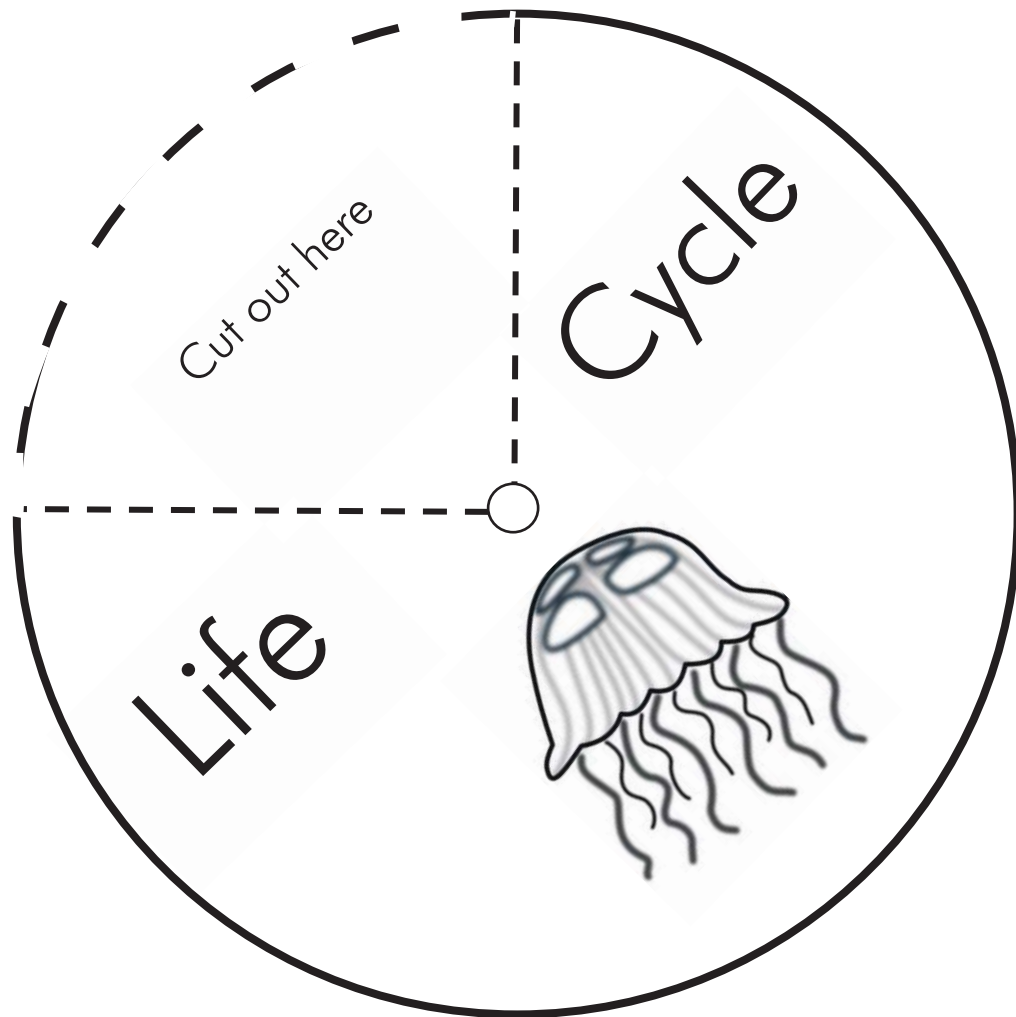
The smallest jellyfish are only about the size of a fingernail!

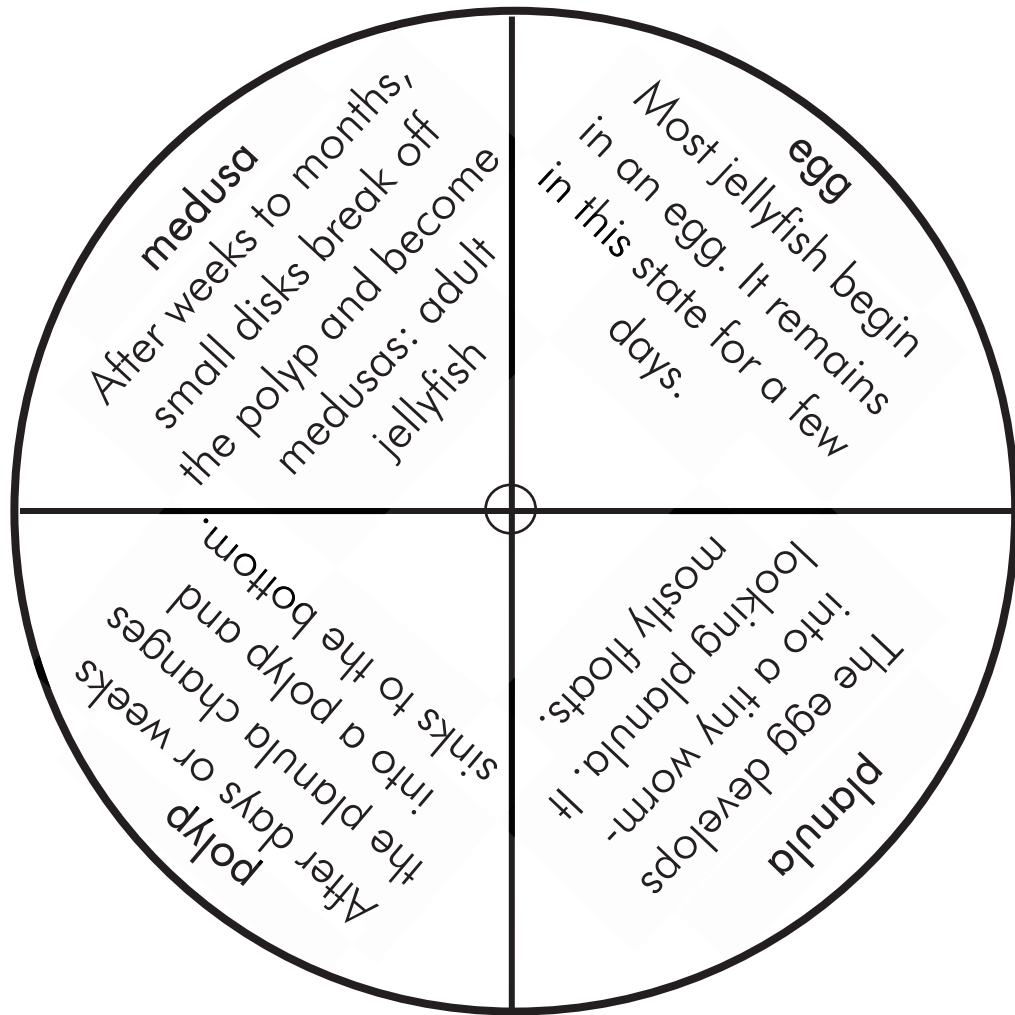
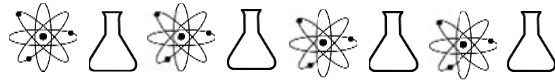
The largest jellyfish are up to eight feet wide and 100 feet long!

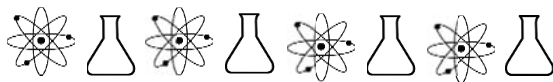


# Jellyfish Life Cycle

Cut around the outside of the first circle, as well as along the dotted lines to cut out the "cut out here" section. Cut around the outside of the second circle. Stack the first circle on the second circle and secure with a brad.








## Diet

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write or paste the information about jellyfish diet.

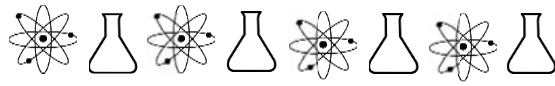
(glue here)

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# Jellyfish Diet



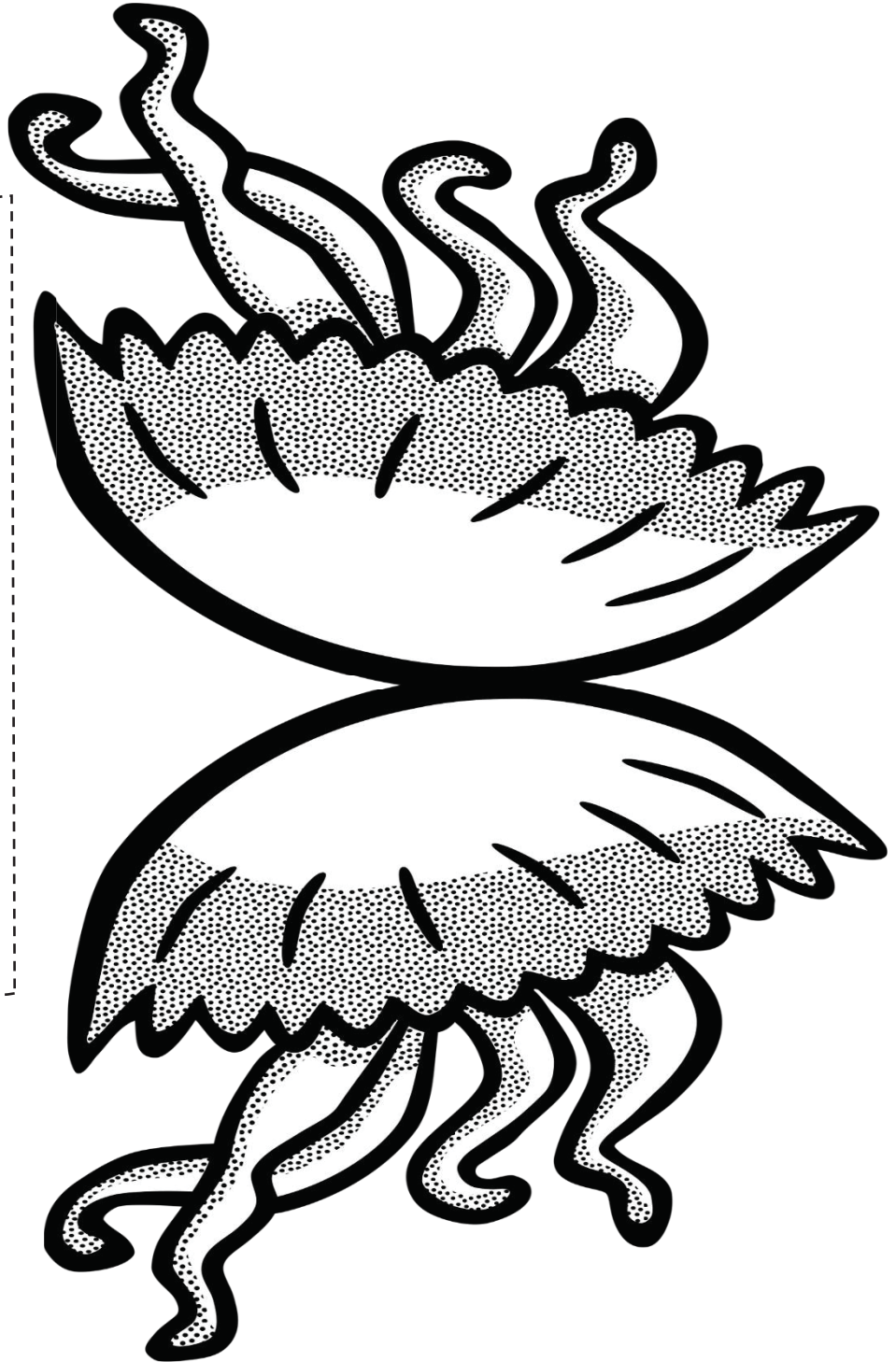
Jellyfish don't really have to hunt. They wait for small animals to swim into their tentacles. Animals such as zooplankton, small fish, and even other jellyfish are the typical diet.

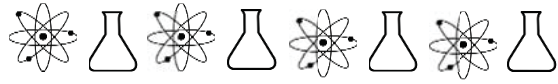


# Tentacles

Cut out the piece as one and fold in half at the head. Write or paste about jellyfish tentacles inside.

Jellyfish tentacles are filled with stinging cells. When something brushes against them, the cells explode and emit toxins. This paralyzes the prey and the jellyfish are free to eat.






## Predators and Protection

Cut each piece out in full and fold each piece on the dotted line. Write or paste the applicable information inside its small piece, then glue the two small pieces into the large piece. Glue the large piece into your lapbook (on the "glue here" side).

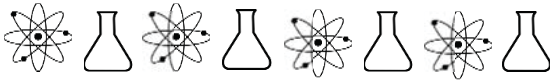
(glue here)

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# Predators and Protection







## Predators

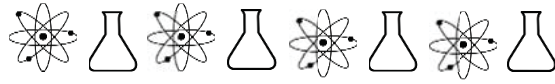
A line drawing of a sea turtle, shown from a side profile, swimming towards the right. The drawing shows the shell's scutes, the head, and the four flippers.

Many animals are immune to the sting of a jellyfish. Sea turtles, crabs, some birds, sea snails, and some kinds of fish prey on jellyfish. There are even humans who eat them!

Box jellyfish kill more people than sharks do. A sting from a jellyfish can kill a person within minutes. In addition to stinging tentacles as offense, jellyfish can use their transparency to hide from predators in defense.

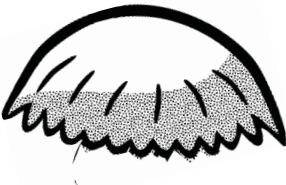
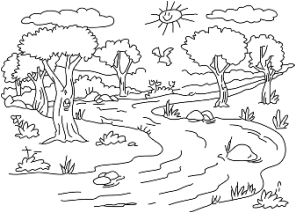






## Protection

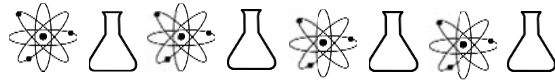
A stylized illustration of a shield with a dagger or sword resting diagonally across it. The shield is light gray with a dark outline, and the dagger has a dark hilt and a light blade.



# Vocabulary Matching

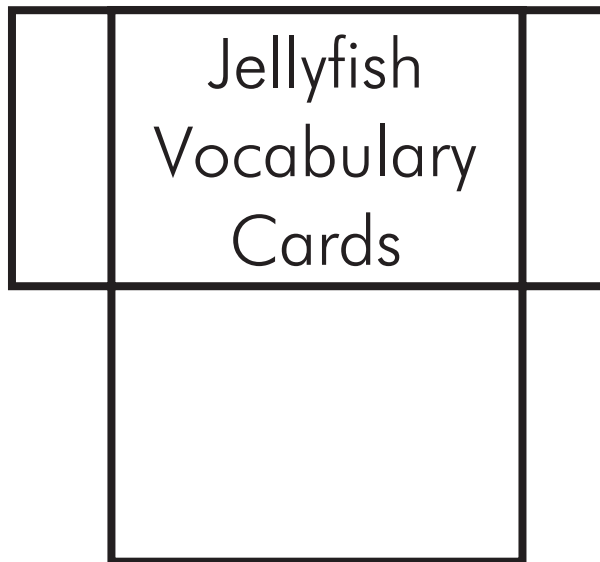
Cut out the cards and mix them up. Match the word to its definition in a “memory match” game. Store the cards in the pocket in your lapbook. Each word starts beside its match so study them before cutting them out.

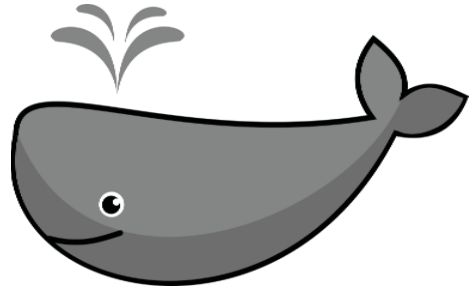
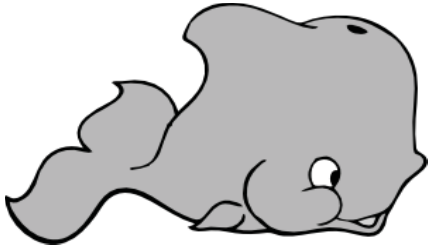
 bell	The umbrella-shaped top of a jellyfish	 current	The flow of water; determines where a jellyfish moves.
 invertebrate	An animal without a backbone.	 predator	An animal that eats other animals.
 smack	A group of jellyfish.	 tentacles	The long, arm-like body parts that grow from the bell of a jellyfish.
 toxin	A harmful substance.	 transparent	Clear; see through



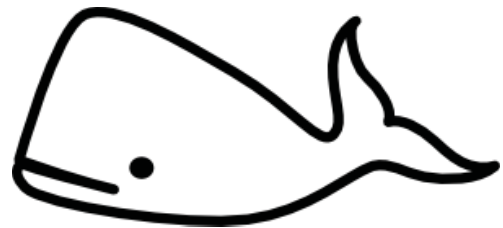
## Vocabulary Matching Pocket

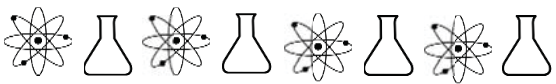
Cut out as one piece. Fold up bottom. Then fold back side tabs and secure to the back flap. You have made a pocket to hold the vocabulary matching cards in your lapbook.



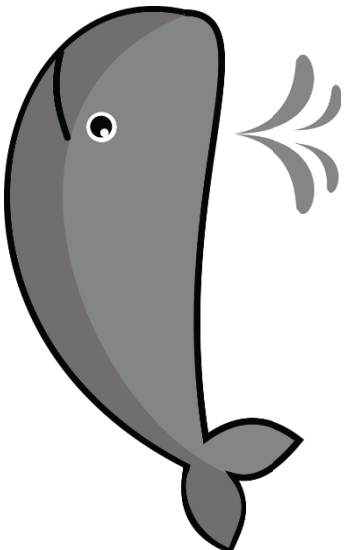


All  
About  
Whales

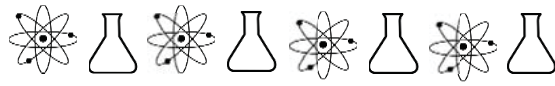




# Classification of Whales

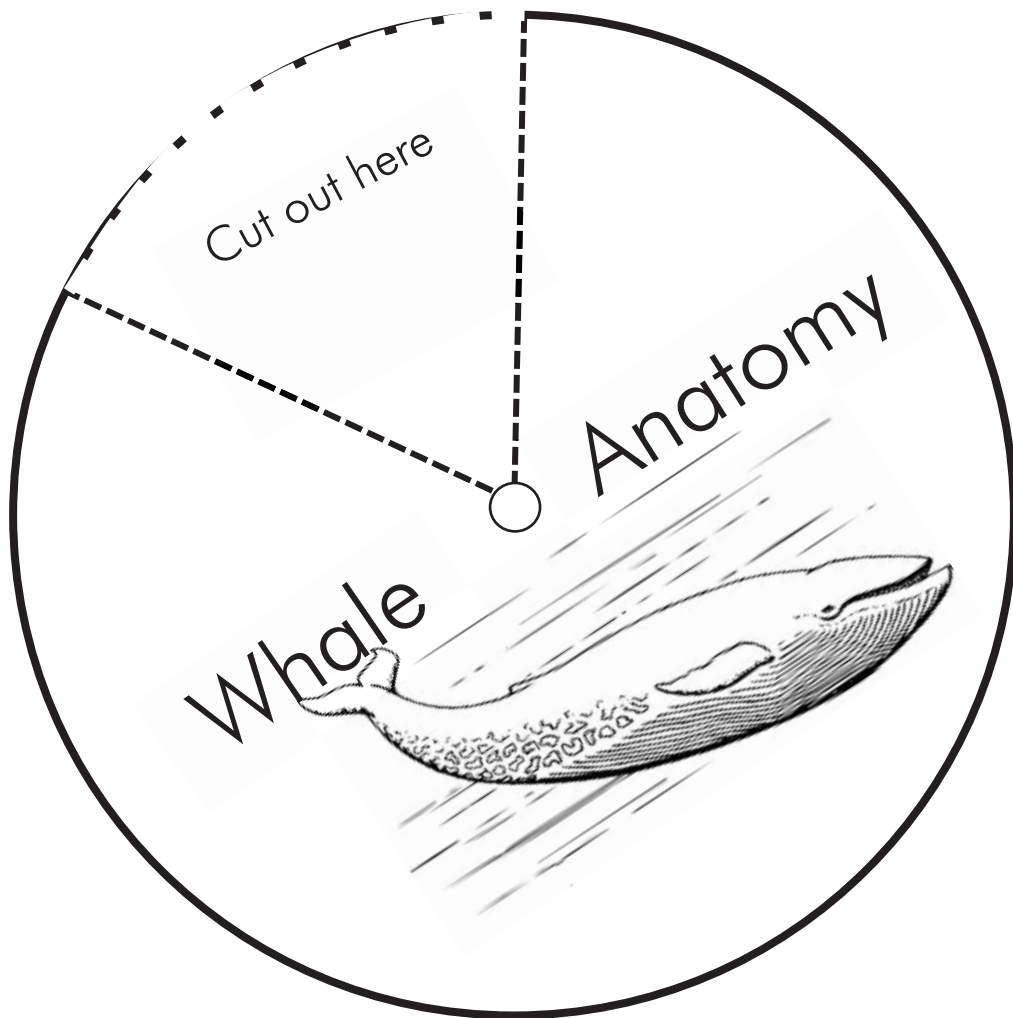
<b>Kingdom</b>	A →  (glue here)  ← B	<b>Classification of Whales</b>  
<b>Phylum</b>		
<b>Class</b>		
<b>Order</b>		

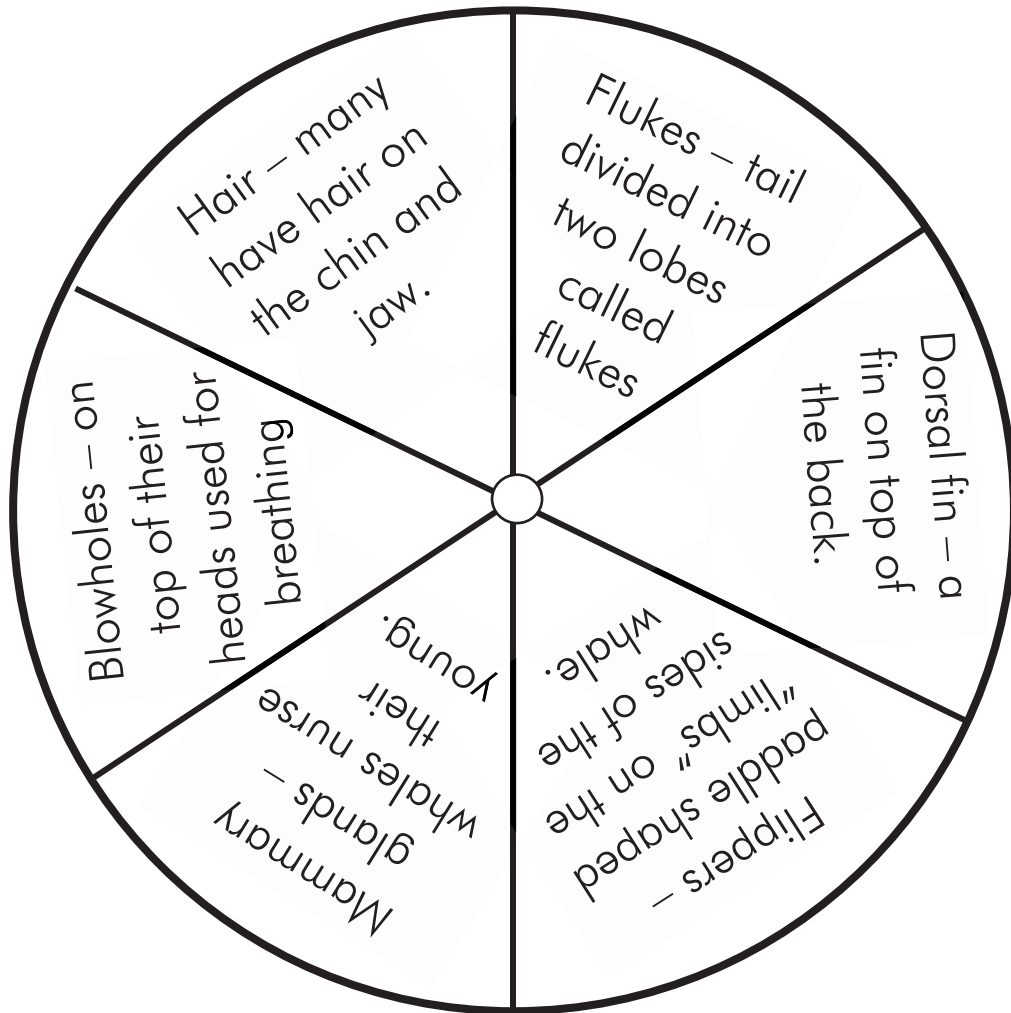
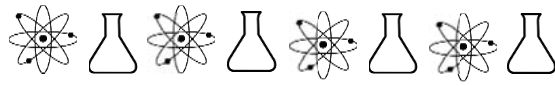
Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at A), and fold the right side in (on the line at B). Cut on the dotted lines so that there are 4 strips you can open to the fold. On the inside (opposite "glue here"), write the classification of whales: kingdom – Animalia; phylum – Chordata; Class – Mammalia; order – Cetacea.

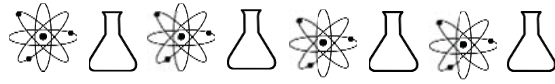


## Whale Anatomy

Cut around the outside of the first circle, as well as along the dotted lines to cut out the "cut out here" section. Cut around the outside of the second circle. Stack the first circle on the second circle and secure with a brad. Learn from the wheel what all whales, whether toothed or baleen, have.







# Whale Sizes

Use the information at the bottom to fill in the graph on whale sizes. Cut out the chart and add to your lapbook.

90 feet							
85 feet							
80 feet							
75 feet							
70 feet							
65 feet							
60 feet							
55 feet							
50 feet							
45 feet							
40 feet							
35 feet							
30 feet							
25 feet							
20 feet							
15 feet							
10 feet							
5 feet							
	Beluga	Blue	Bowhead	Gray	Humpback	Orca	Sperm

Beluga – 15 feet

Blue – 80-90 feet

Bowhead 50-60 feet

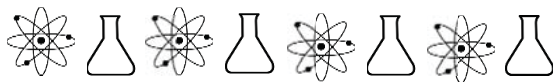
Gray 45-50 feet

Humpback – 52 feet

Orca – 27-33 feet

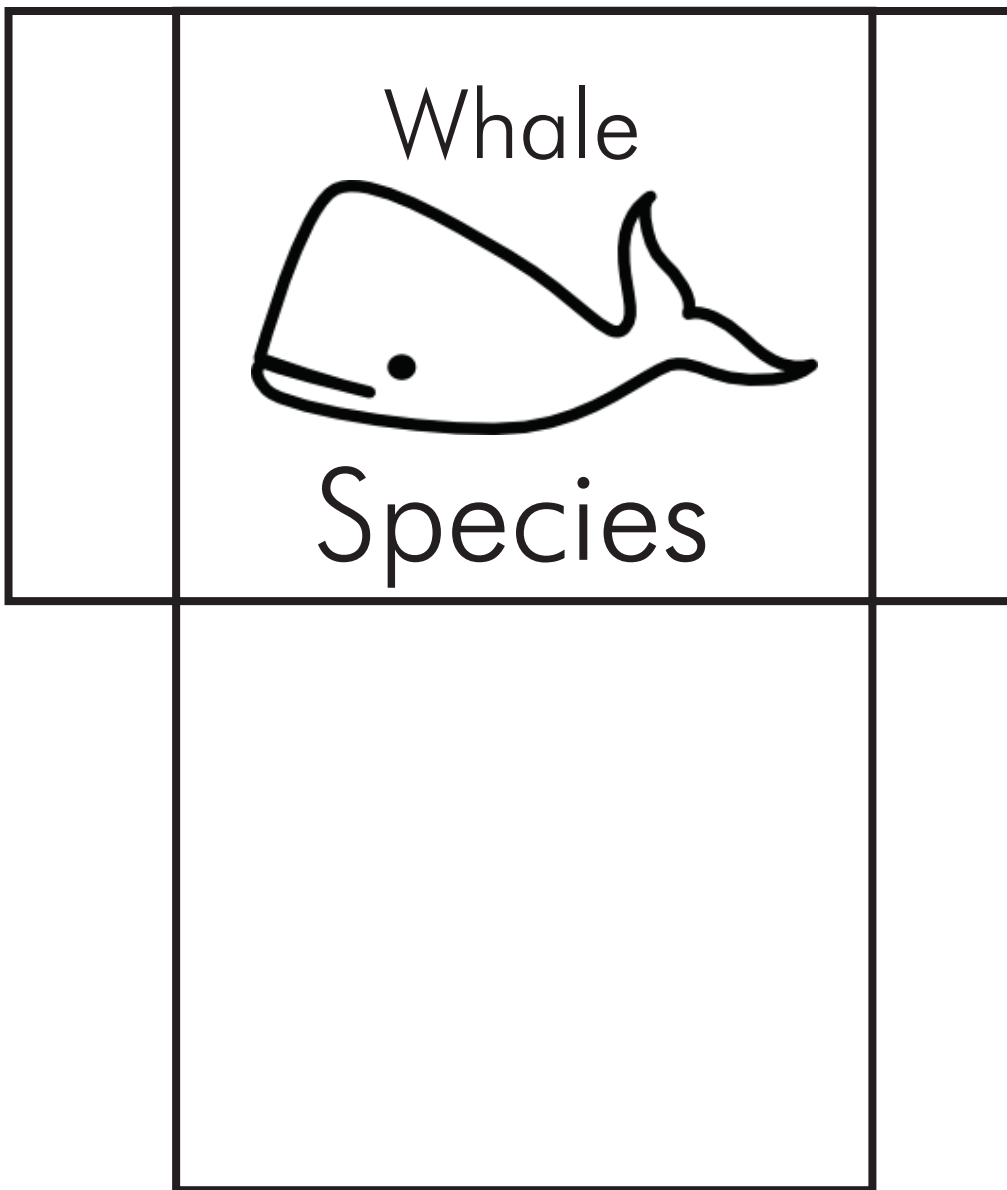
Sperm – 50-60 feet

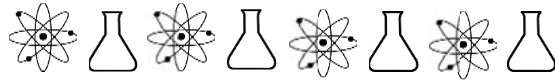




## Whale Species

Cut out as one piece. Fold up bottom. Then fold back side tabs and secure to the back flap. You have made a pocket to hold the species cards in your lapbook. Cut out the species cards and glue the information onto the word card. (The information goes in the order the whales are presented starting with orca.) Store the word cards in the pocket.



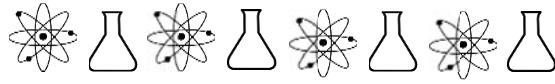


orca

sperm whale

beluga

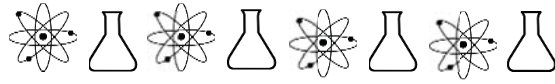
blue whale



## humpback

Orcas are toothed whales. They eat hundreds of pounds of food each day! They live in close-knit pods and are the largest of the dolphin family. Orcas can swim in bursts over 30 mph.

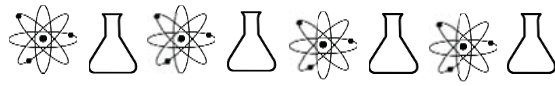
Sperm whales are the largest toothed whales and have the biggest brain of any animal. They live in close-knit pods. They inhabit deep, offshore waters of most oceans. They produce a valuable oil in their large heads.



A beluga is a small, toothed whale. These are very sociable whales and live in large pods. They live in arctic waters and migrate in the spring. Mother and calf form a strong bond and often return to the same summer spot.

Blue whales are the largest baleen whales. Fifty people could stand on a blue whale's tongue alone! They are the loudest animal on earth. They live near the surface of all the oceans in the world.

Humpbacks are also baleen whales. They communicate by "singing." They hunt using bubble-net feeding by forming a circle with the rest of the pod, blowing a wall of bubbles, and trapping small fish, krill, etc.

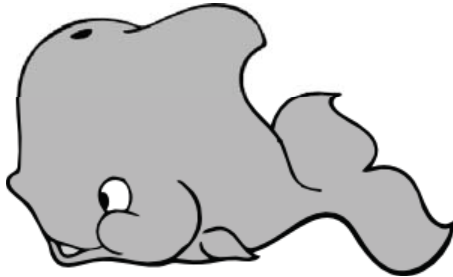


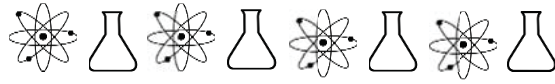
# Blubber

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the "glue here" side), write facts about blubber.

(glue here)

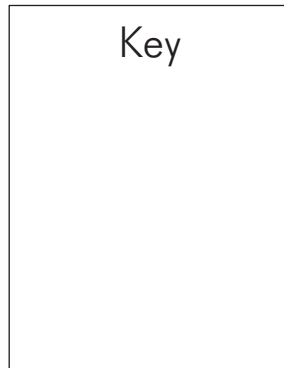
Blubber

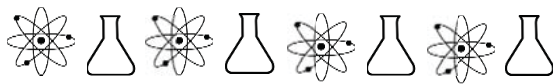




# Migration

Use different colors to mark the migration routes of different whales. Be sure to make a key. Cut out the map and key and put them in your lapbook.



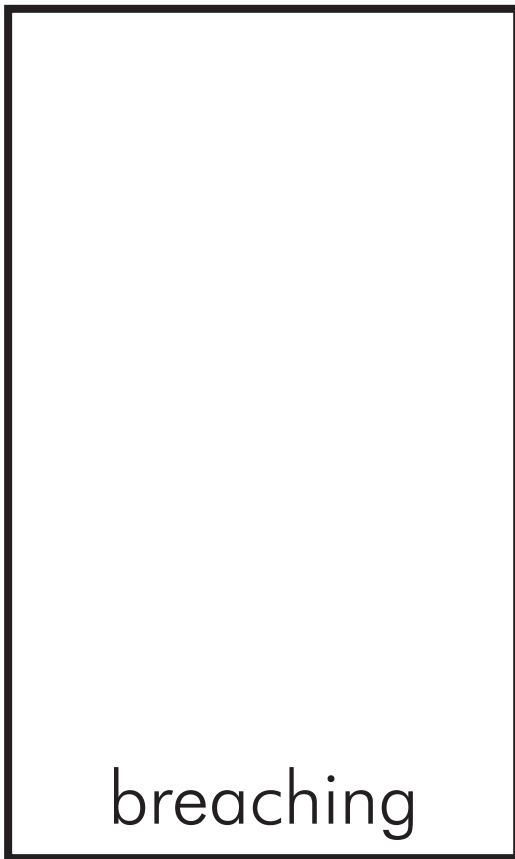


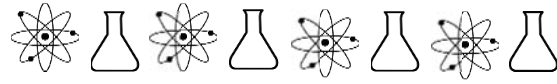
## Whale Tricks

Cut out each piece and stack them in size order (cover on top, longest piece on bottom). Write or paste about the trick on each piece.



"Jumping" high and slapping the water





spyhopping

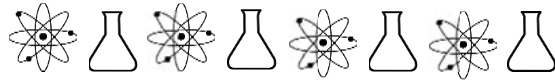
Sticking the tail out of the water, swinging it around, then slapping the water with it.

Poking the head out and turning around like they're "spying."

logging

Floating at the surface with part of the head or back showing above the water.

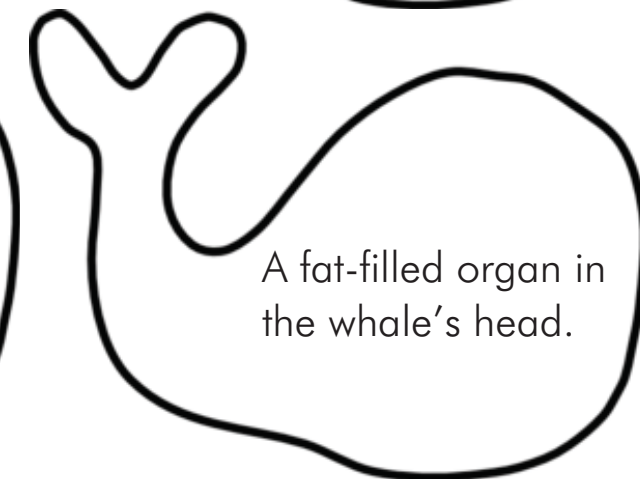
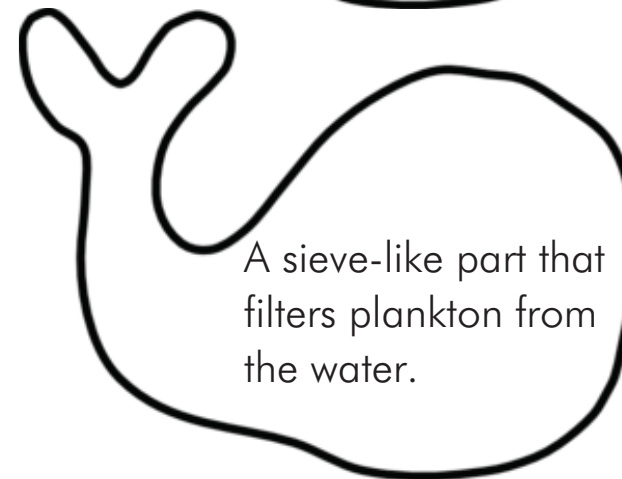
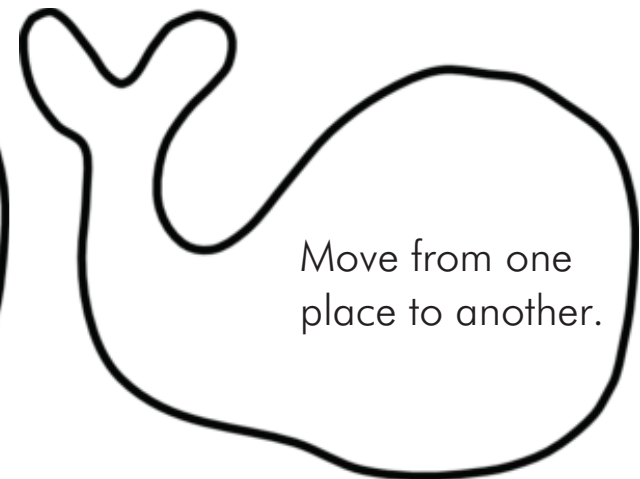
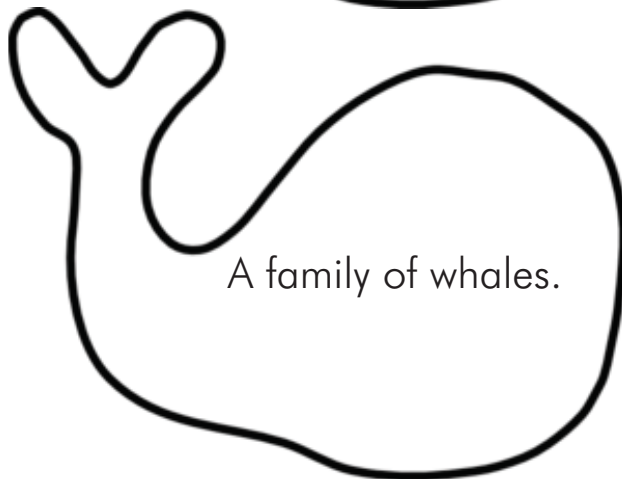
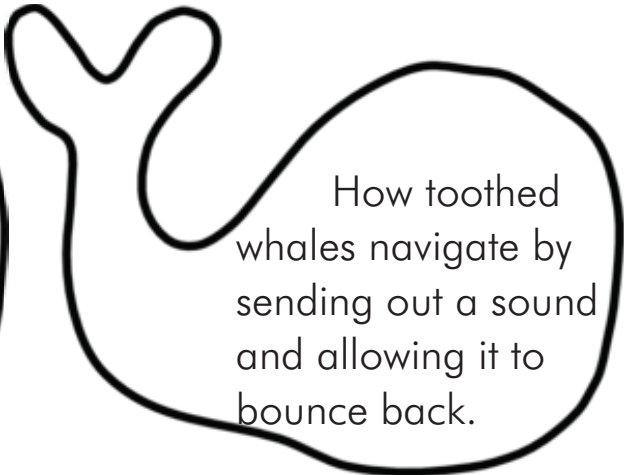
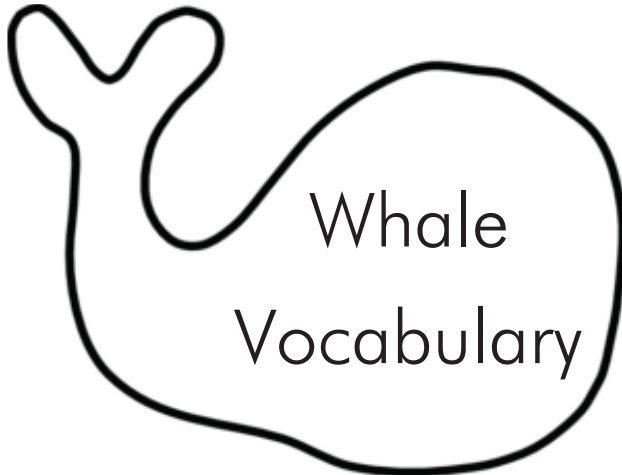


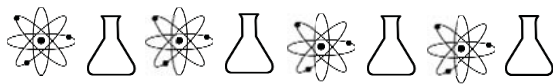


## Vocabulary

Write the word from the box that best fits the definition onto the whales. Stack and staple them and add them to your lapbook.

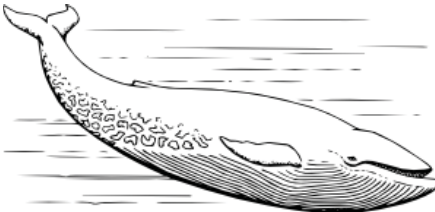

baleen echolocation melon migrate pod

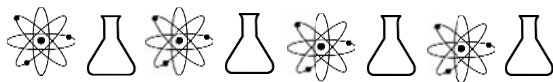




## Compare and Contrast

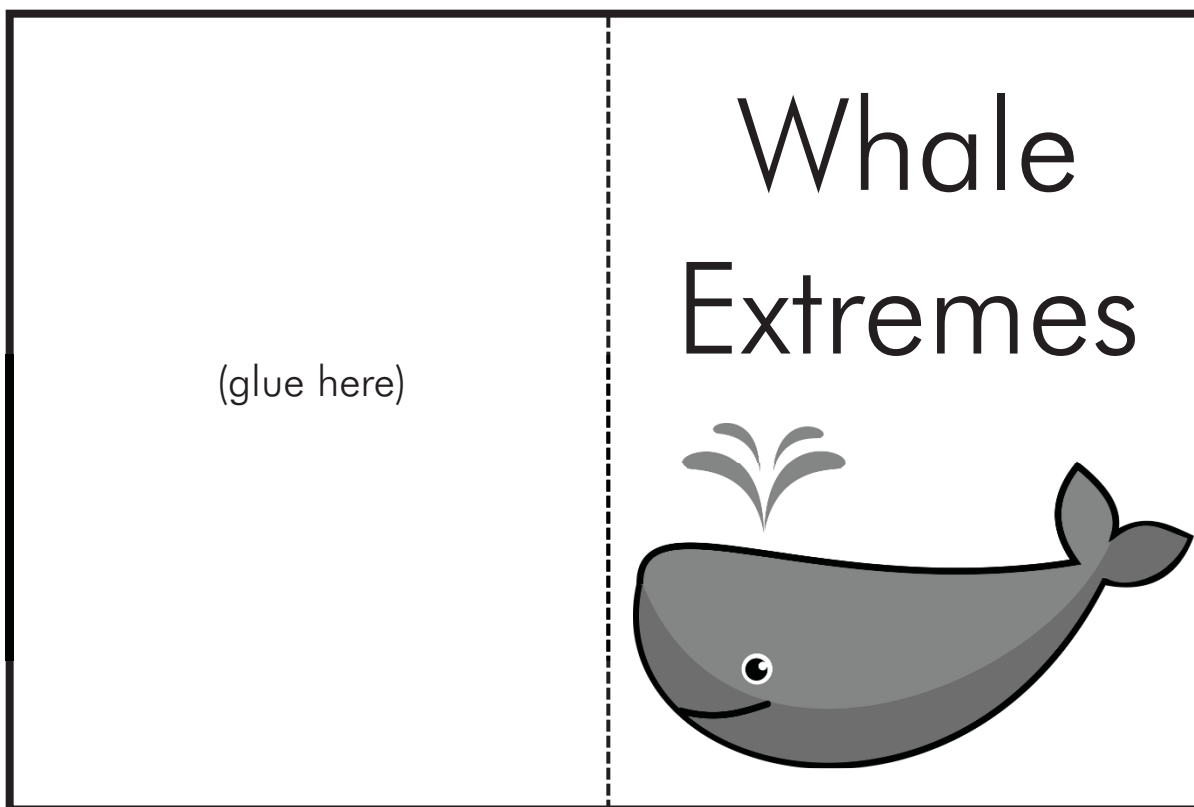
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line to the center fold. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), compare and contrast baleen and toothed whales.

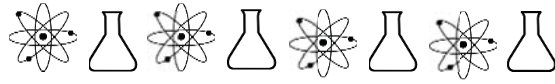
(glue here)	
<h3>Baleen whales</h3> 	<h3>Toothed whales</h3> 



## Whale Extremes

Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write what you know about whale extremes. What is the largest whale? The smallest? The loudest? Use your whale cards and do further research if needed.

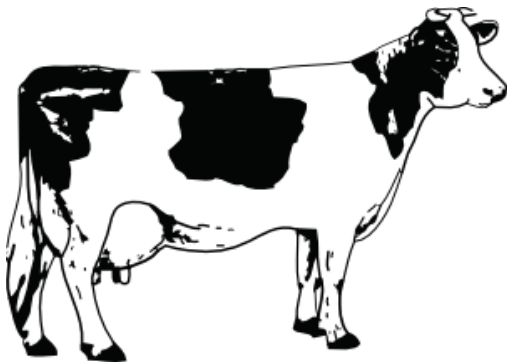


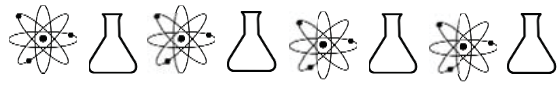


## Cattle Types

Can you match the different cattle names with their description? Learn from the answer key if you don't know which is which.

- a. bull \_\_\_\_\_ young cattle
- b. calf \_\_\_\_\_ female cattle  
\_\_\_\_\_ before giving birth
- c. cow \_\_\_\_\_ female cattle after  
giving birth
- d. heifer \_\_\_\_\_ male cattle
- e. herd \_\_\_\_\_ group of cattle
- f. oxen \_\_\_\_\_ male cattle raised  
for beef
- g. steer \_\_\_\_\_ large, heavy  
male cattle raised  
for work





# Cattle Products and Uses

List some cattle products and uses.



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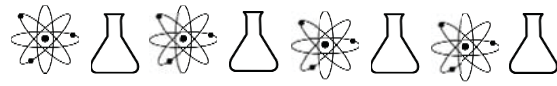
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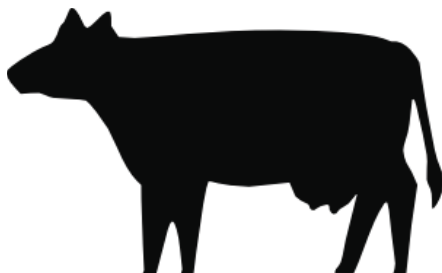
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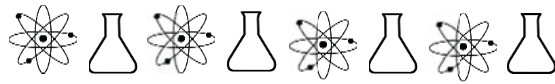




# Cow Facts

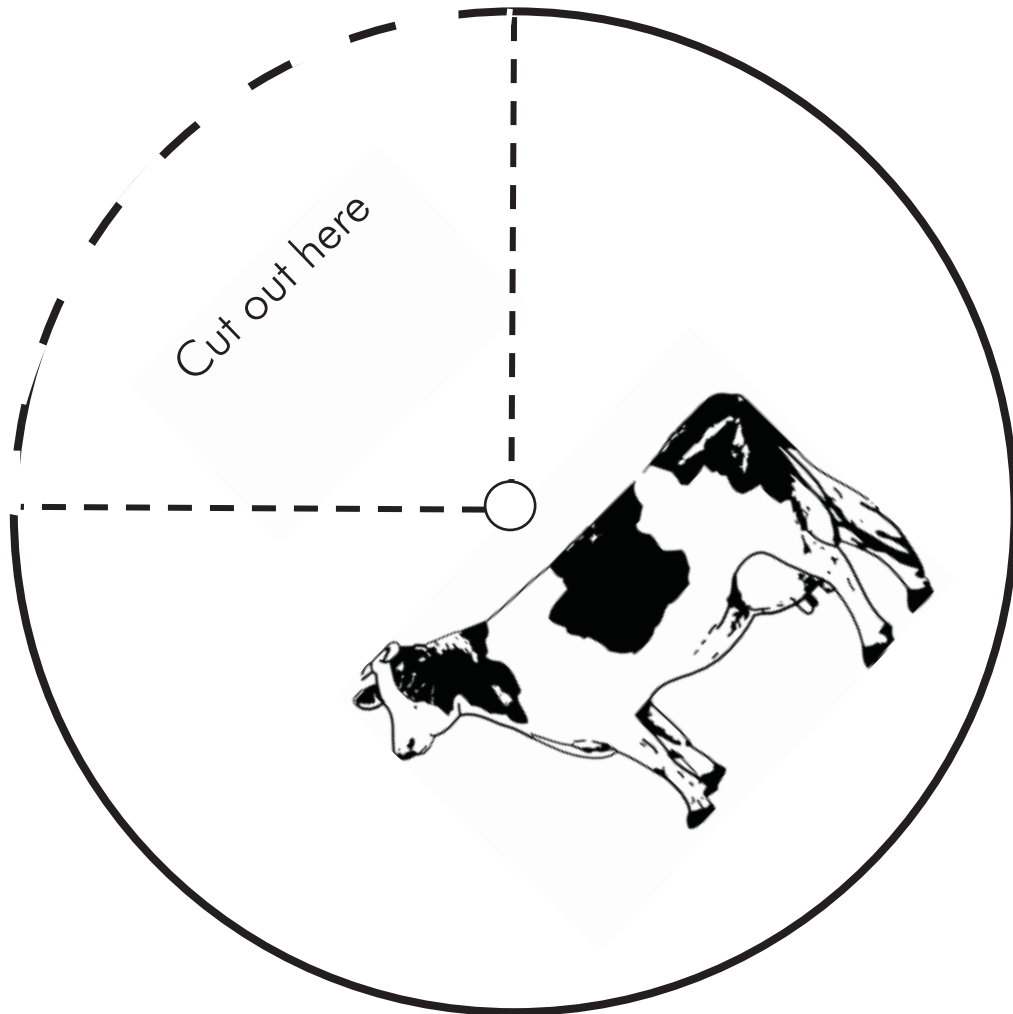
Write down some interesting things you've learned about cows.

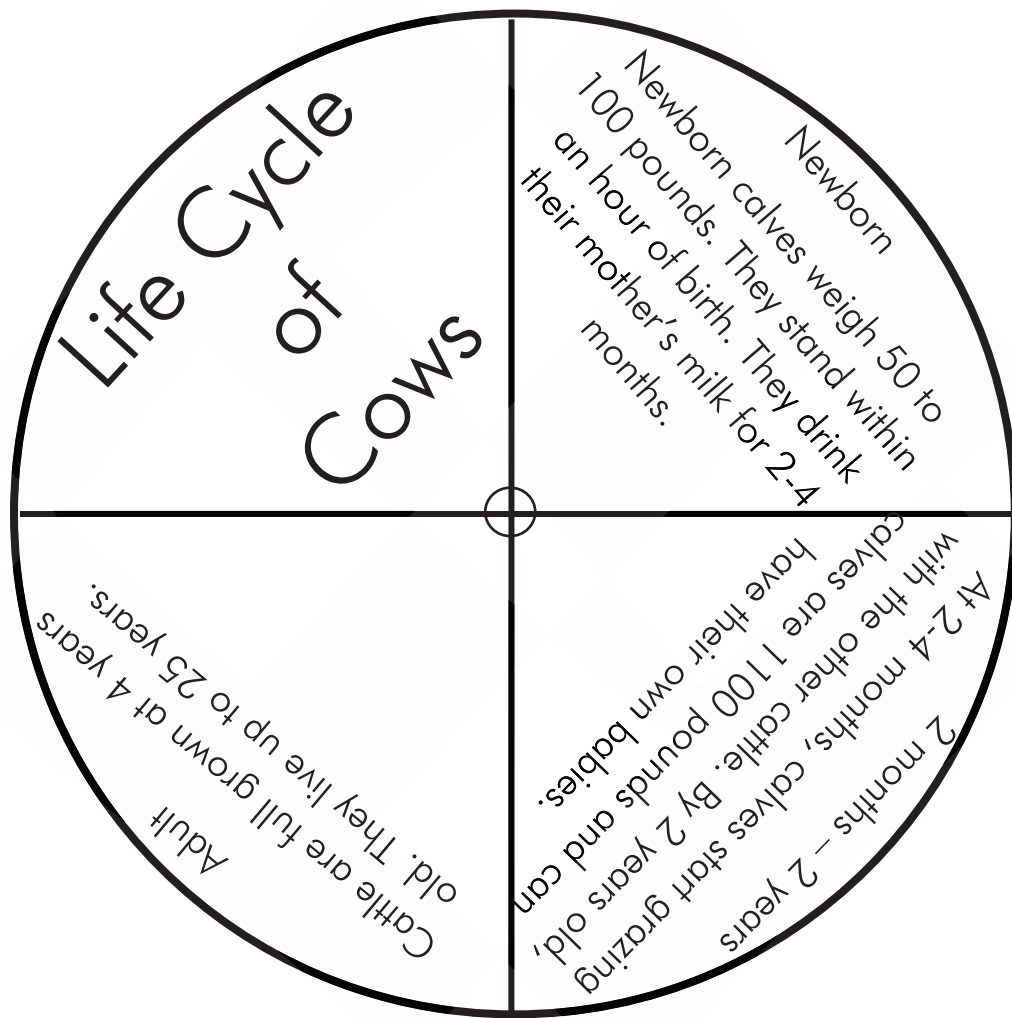
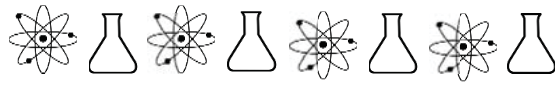
A rectangular writing box with a thick black border. The border is decorated with a hand-drawn, wavy line pattern. Inside the box, there are five horizontal lines for writing.A rectangular writing box with a thick black border. The border is decorated with a hand-drawn, wavy line pattern. Inside the box, there are five horizontal lines for writing.A rectangular writing box with a thick black border. The border is decorated with a hand-drawn, wavy line pattern. Inside the box, there are five horizontal lines for writing.A rectangular writing box with a thick black border. The border is decorated with a hand-drawn, wavy line pattern. Inside the box, there are five horizontal lines for writing.



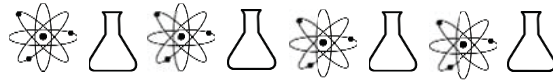
# Cow Life Cycle

Cut around the outside of the first circle, as well as along the dotted lines to cut out the "cut out here" section. Cut around the outside of the second circle. Stack the first circle on the second circle and secure with a brad.





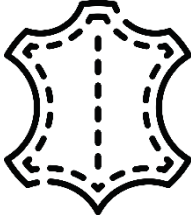
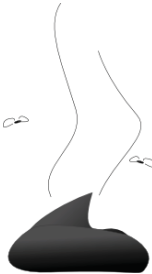





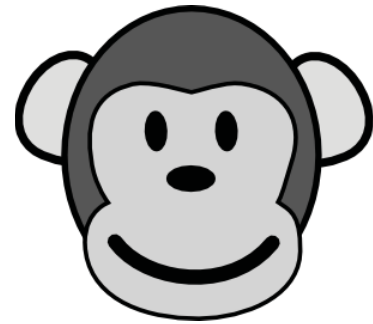




## Vocabulary Matching

Cut out the cards and mix them up. Match the word to its definition in a “memory match” game. Store the cards in the pocket in your lapbook. Each word starts beside its match so study them before cutting them out.

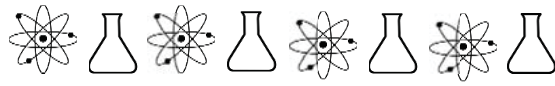
 calving	Cows giving birth – usually takes place in the spring	 cattle drive	Ranchers ride horses beside their cattle to move them to new pastures.
 cowhide	A cow’s skin – used to make leather	 manure	The cow’s waste.
 pasture	Grassy areas where cows feed	 protein	Building block of cells – found in milk
 silage	Cow feed made of corn or alfalfa and stored in silos.	 veal	Meat of a baby cow



# All About Monkeys



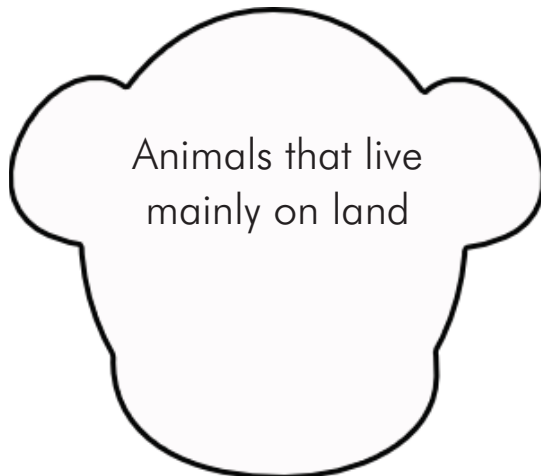
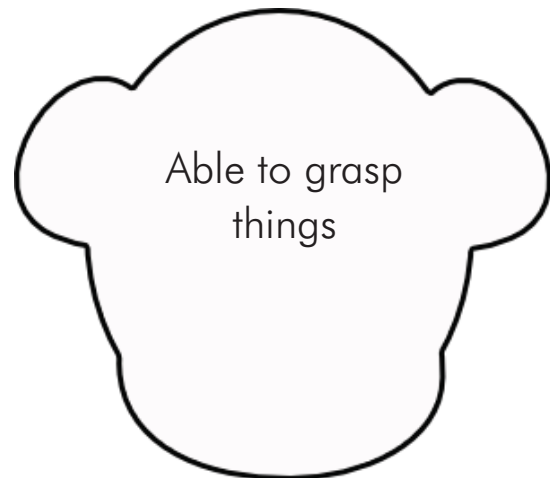
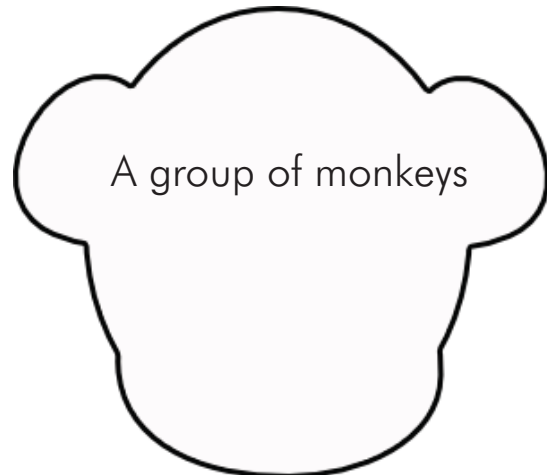
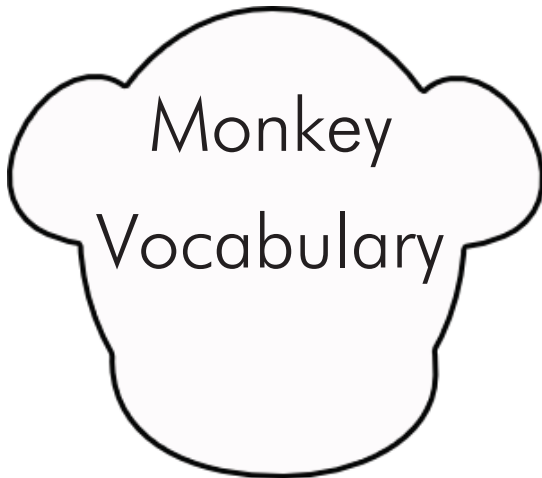




## Vocabulary

Write the word from the box that best fits the definition onto the monkey heads.  
Stack and staple them and add them to your lapbook.

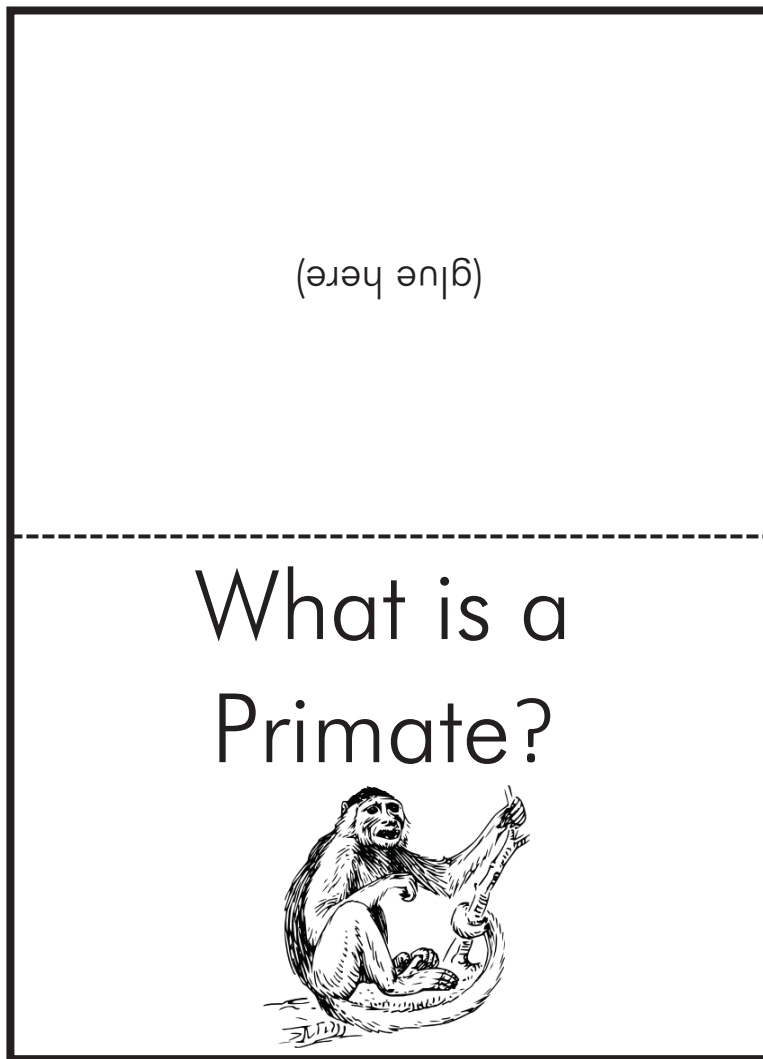
arboreal    chordata    prehensile    terrestrial    troop





## What is a Primate?

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the "glue here" side), write or paste characteristics of primates.



shortened snout leading to  
fewer teeth

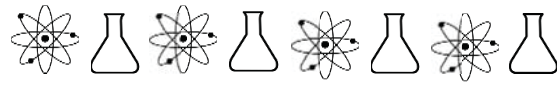
clavicles resulting in  
enhanced shoulder motion

forward facing eyes

different types of teeth

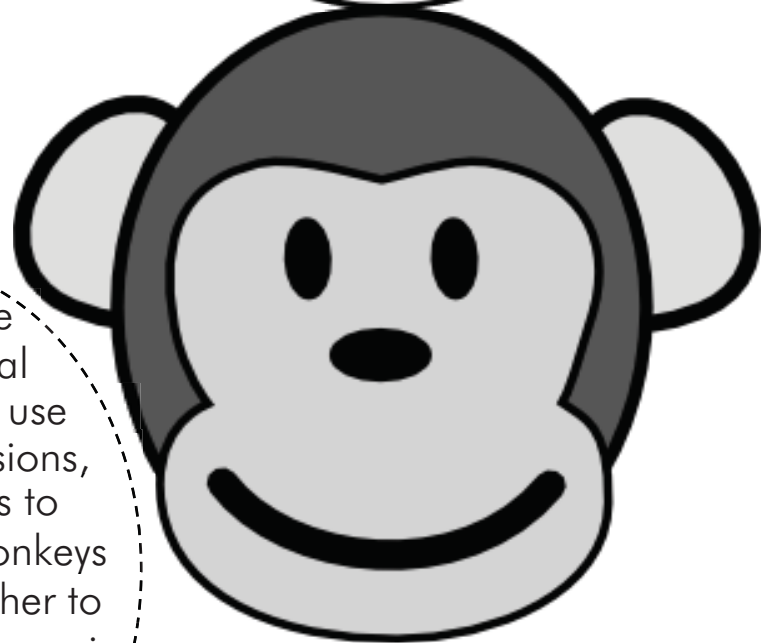
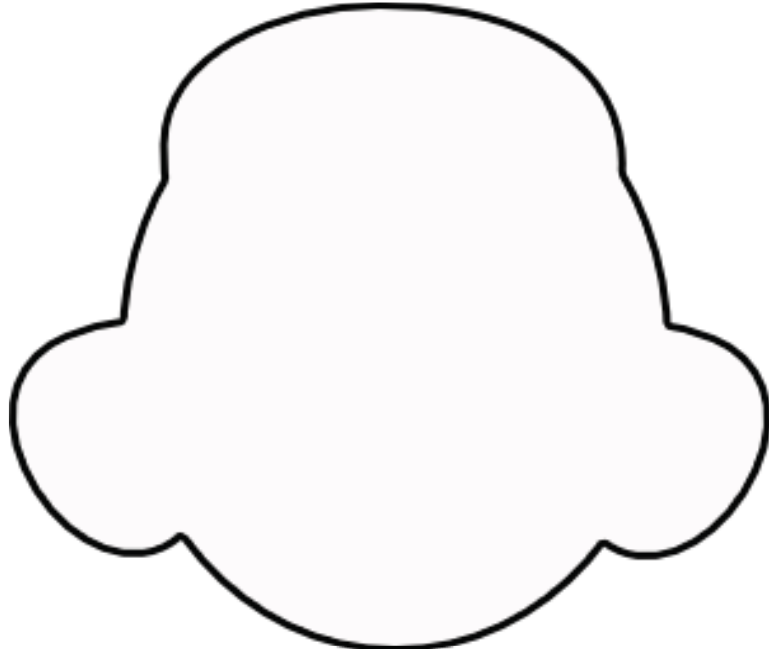
nails instead of claws

opposable thumbs

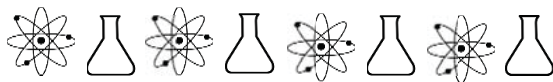


## Monkey Behavior

Cut out the shape as one piece and fold at the connection at the head. Inside (opposite the "glue here" side), write or paste behavior of monkeys.



Monkeys are extremely social creatures. They use gestures, expressions, and vocal noises to communicate. Monkeys groom one another to show affection. They grin and yawn to express anger. If a monkey is staring, he's threatening.



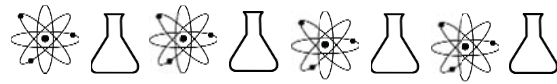
## Monkey Locations

Cut out the map and the key. Choose two colors and color where old world monkeys are found in one color and where new world monkeys are found in the other. Be sure to mark the colors on your key. Glue the map and key into your lapbook.



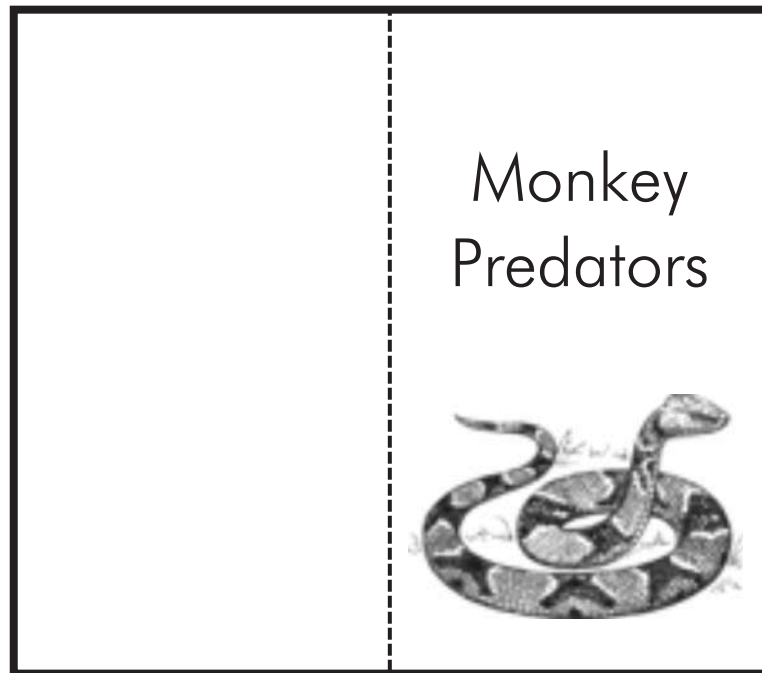
Key

- old world monkeys
- new world monkeys



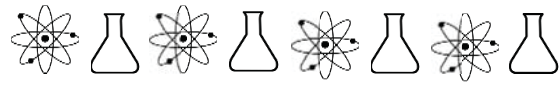
## Monkey Predators

Cut out the shape as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside, write or paste the information about monkey predators.



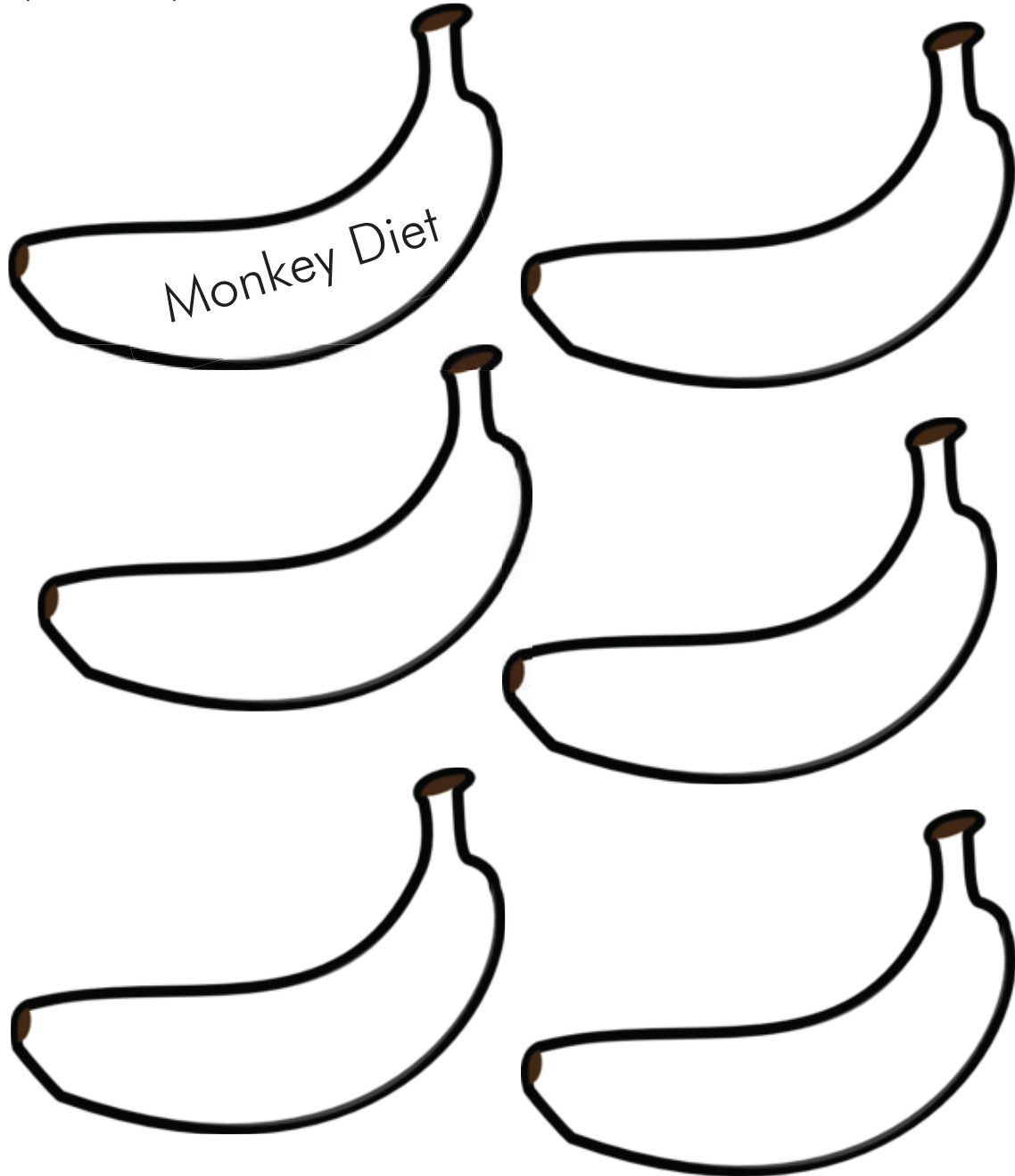
A monkey's predators include people, large snakes, large cats, and birds of prey. Unlike other animals that have strong defenses, monkeys use their intelligence for survival. Some monkeys serve as guards to warn their troop that danger is close by.

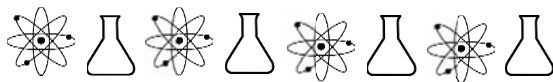




## Monkey Diet

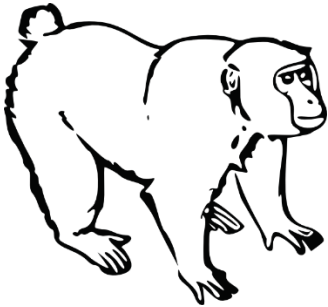

Cut out the bananas and write on them things that monkeys eat. Stack and staple and add to your lapbook. Some of their food choices are leaves, nuts, eggs, fruit, as well as insects, spiders, and small mammals. This makes monkeys omnivores – they eat both plants and meat.

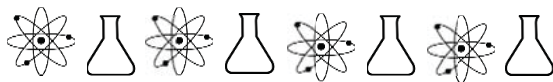




## New and Old World Monkeys


Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line to the center fold. Inside (opposite the "glue here" side), compare and contrast new and old world monkeys.

(glue here)	
Old World Monkeys	New World Monkeys
	




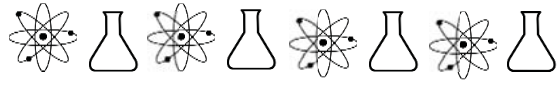
## Monkey Misc.

Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write or paste information about monkey babies and then any other interesting things you have learned about monkeys.

<p>(glue here)</p>	<h3>Monkey Babies</h3> 
--------------------	---

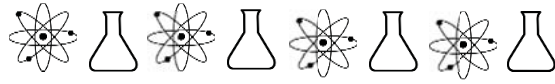
Monkey babies are born after a 4 to 8 month pregnancy. Like many animals, they stay with their mothers until they are weaned. Males tend to leave their mothers in adolescence. Some females never leave their mothers.

<p>(glue here)</p>	<h3>Fun Facts</h3> 
--------------------	--



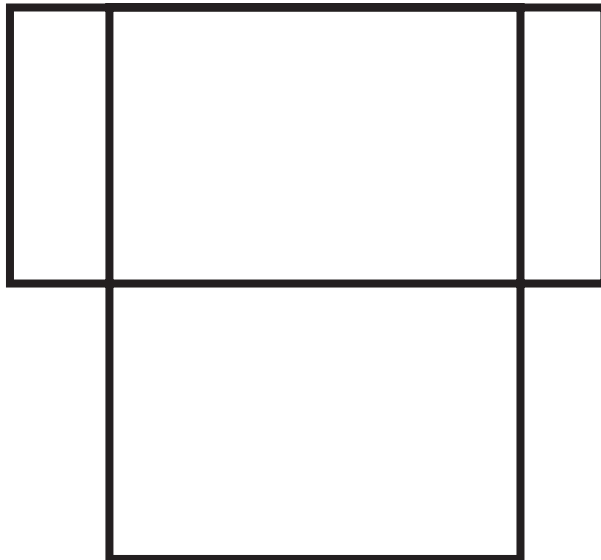
# Lapbook Pieces

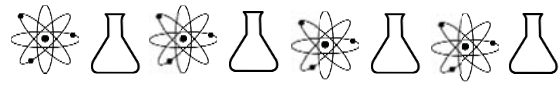
Use the cards for vocabulary, sorting, matching, or other information.

## Lapbook Pieces

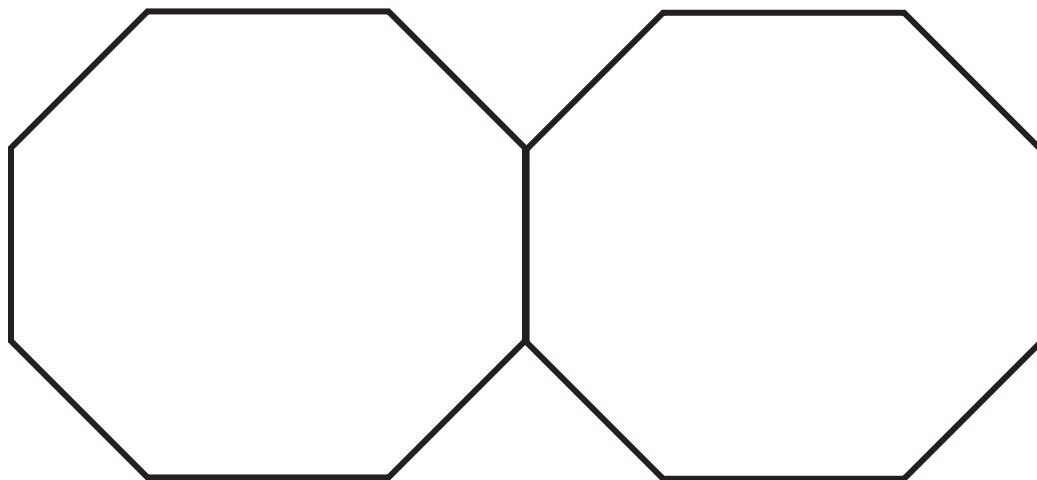
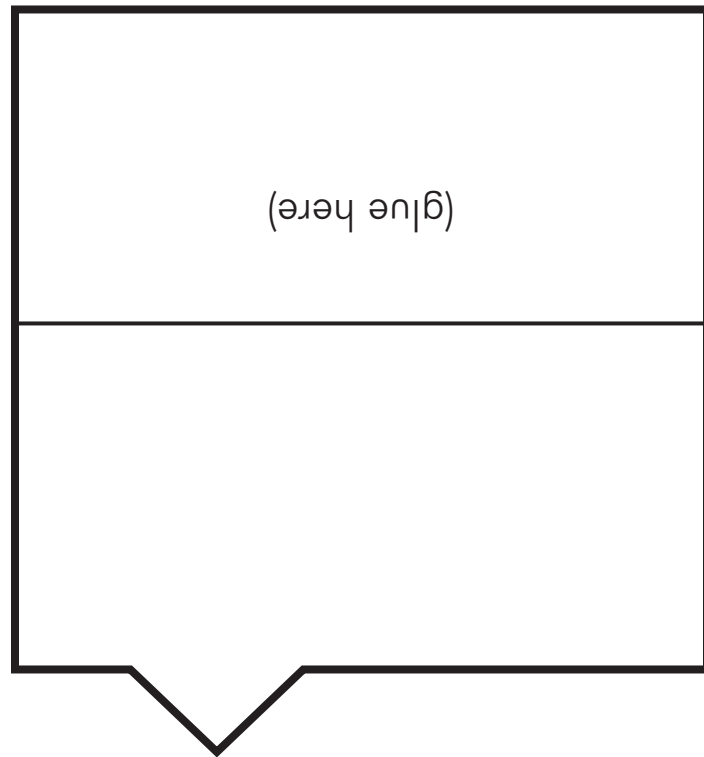
Cut out as one piece. Fold up bottom. Then fold back side tabs and secure to the back flap. You have made a pocket to hold the cards from the previous page.

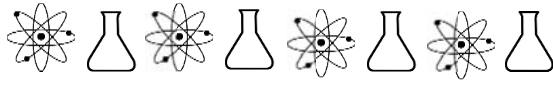




# Lapbook Pieces

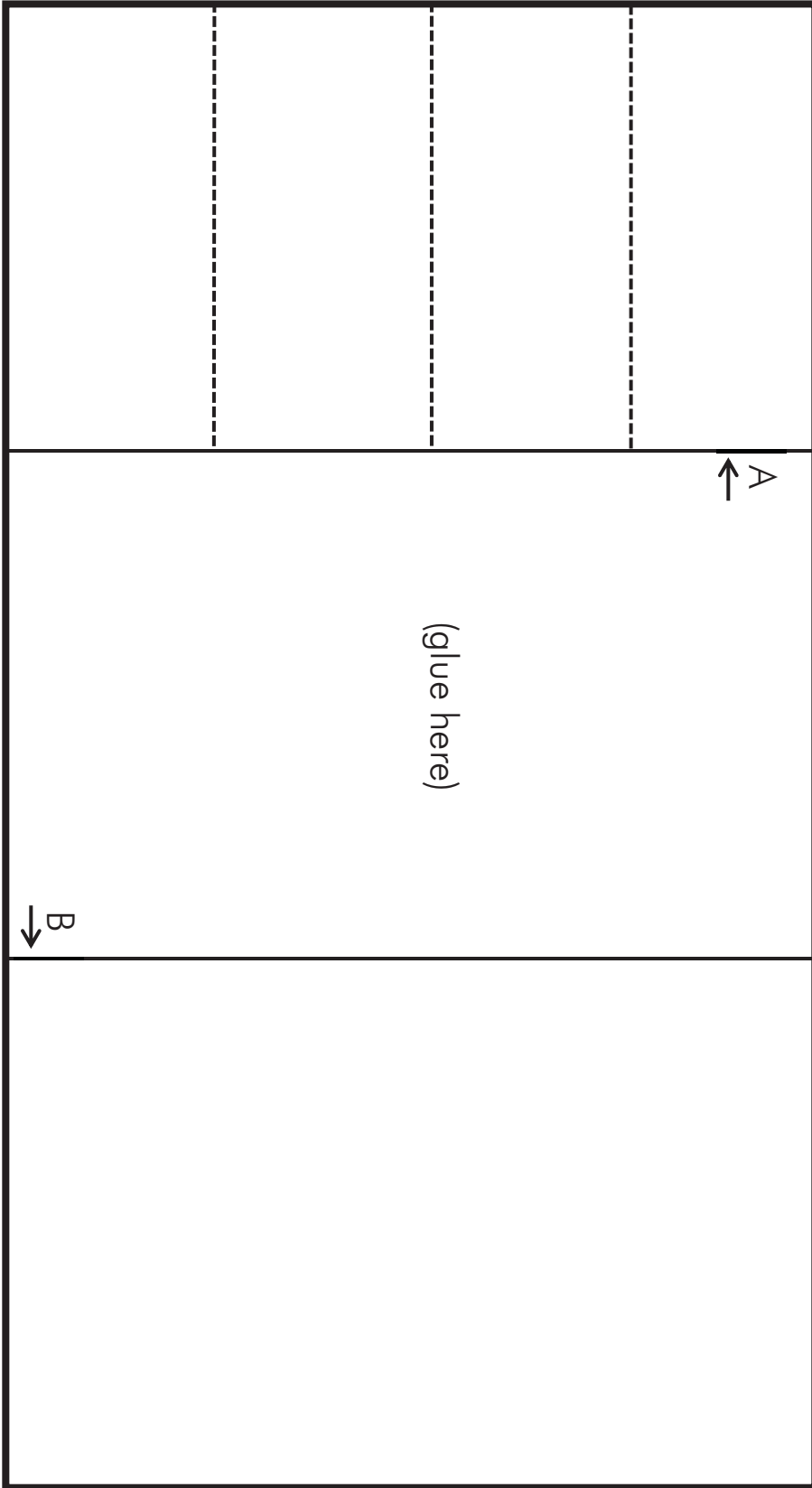
Cut out each piece as one and fold them in half. Write information inside. Put titles on each piece.

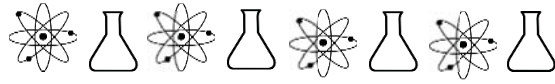




## Lapbook pieces

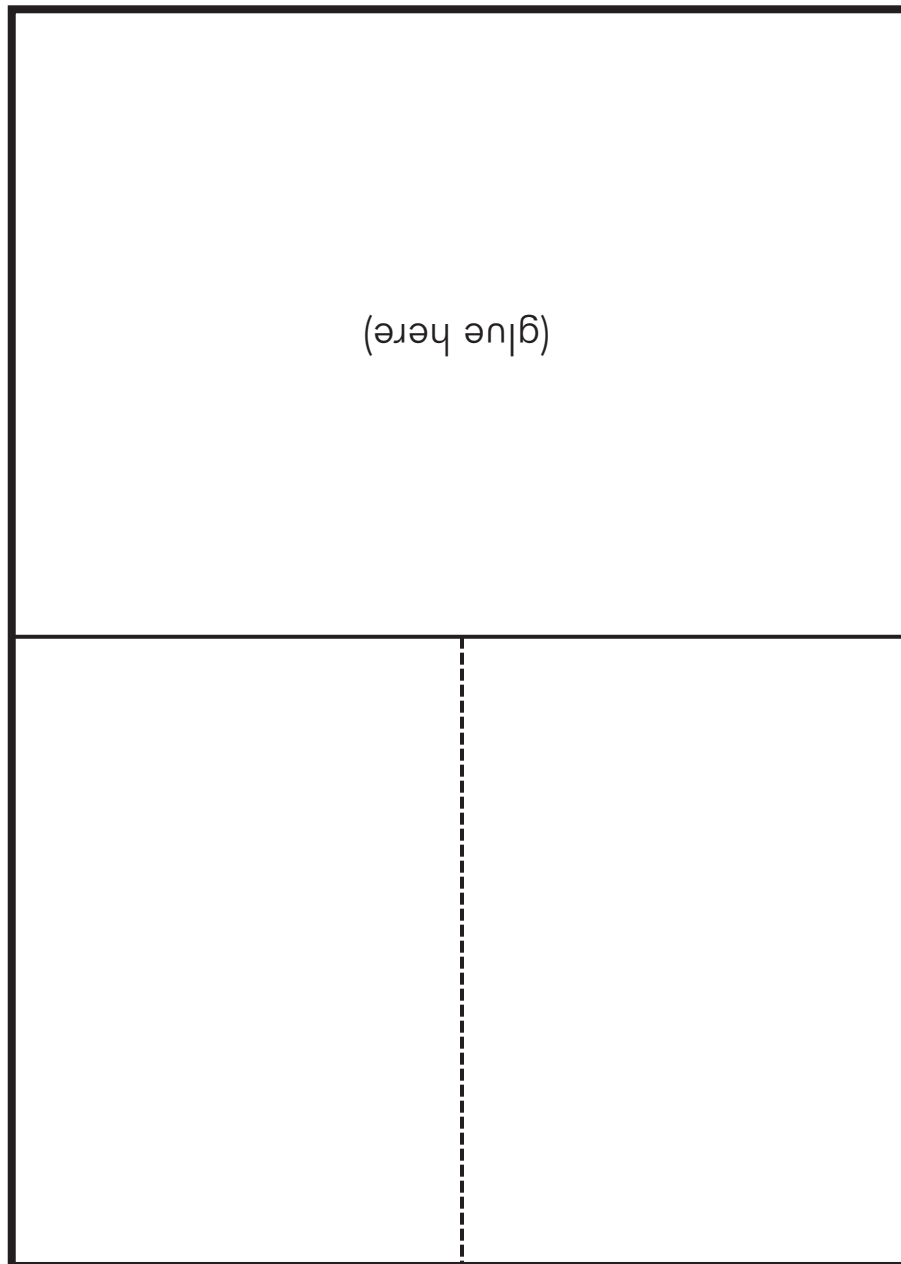
Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at **A**), and fold the right side in (on the line at **B**). Cut on the dotted lines so you have four strips you can label and open to the fold. On the inside (opposite "glue here"), write your information. On the right panel, create a title and add artwork if you'd like.



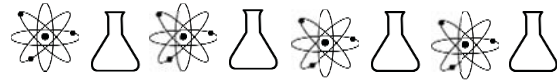


## Lapbook pieces

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line to the center fold. Label the two flaps. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write your information.

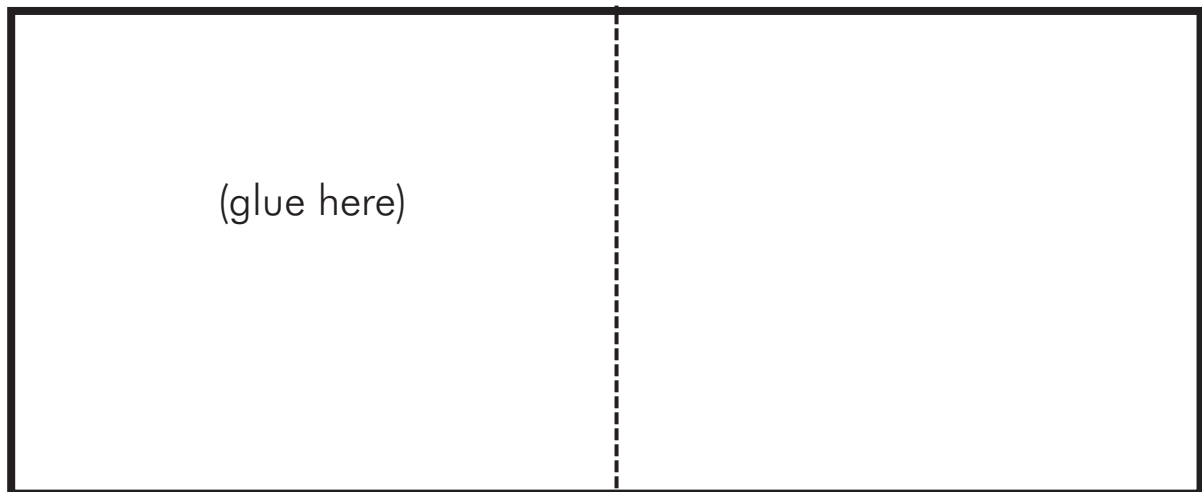
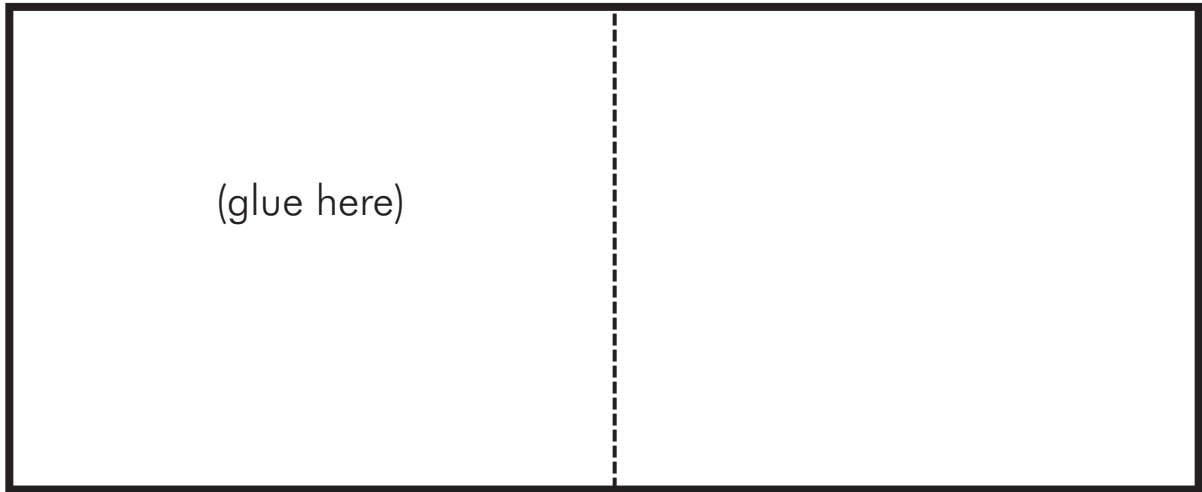


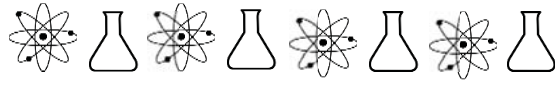




## Lapbook pieces

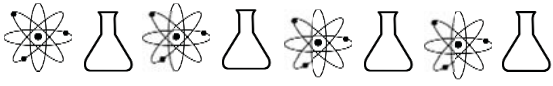
Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Label the right side and add artwork if you'd like. Inside (opposite the "glue here" side), write your information.





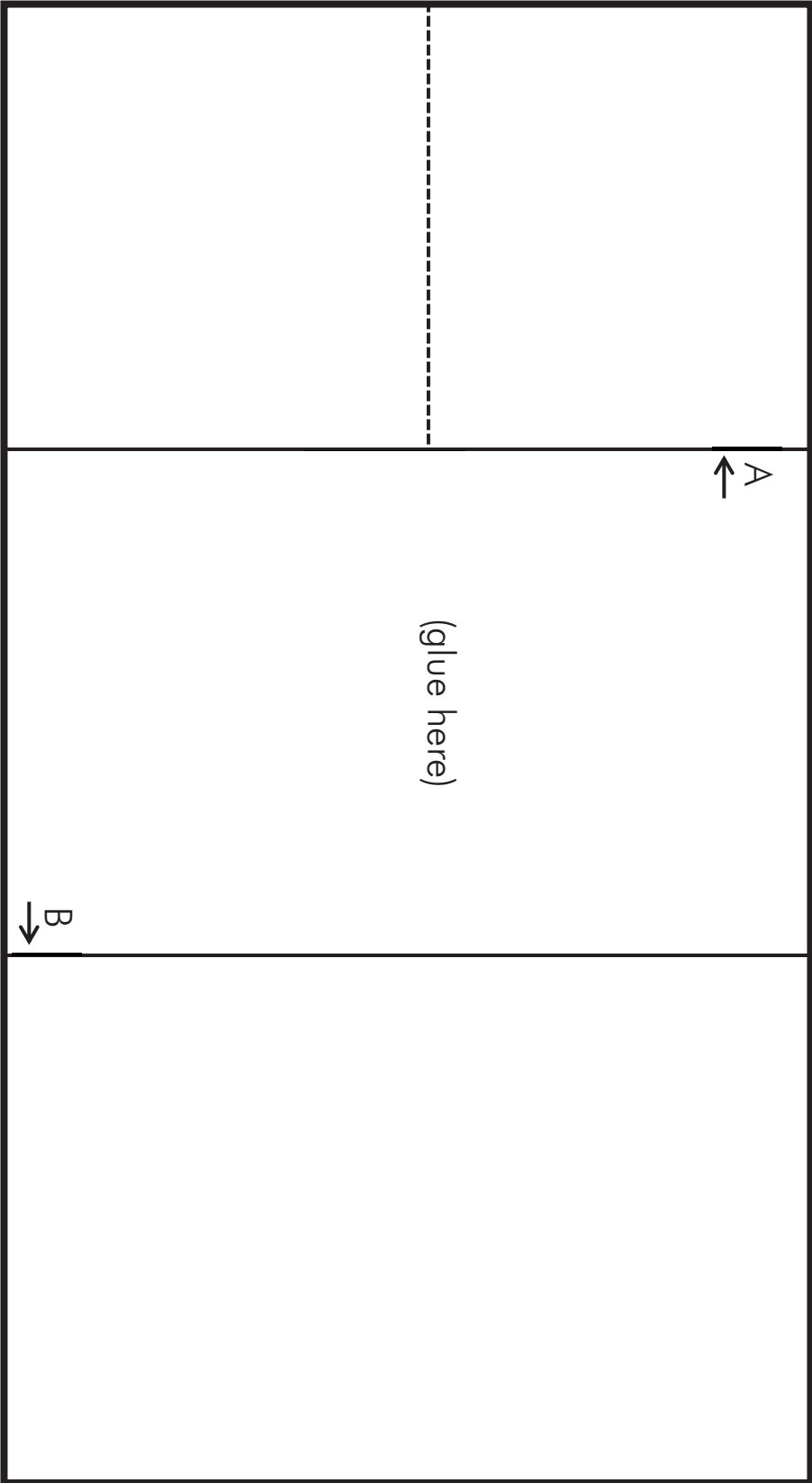
(glue here)	
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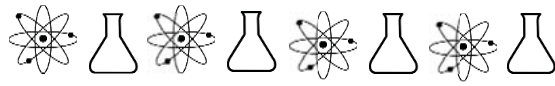
(glue here)	
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# Lapbook Pieces

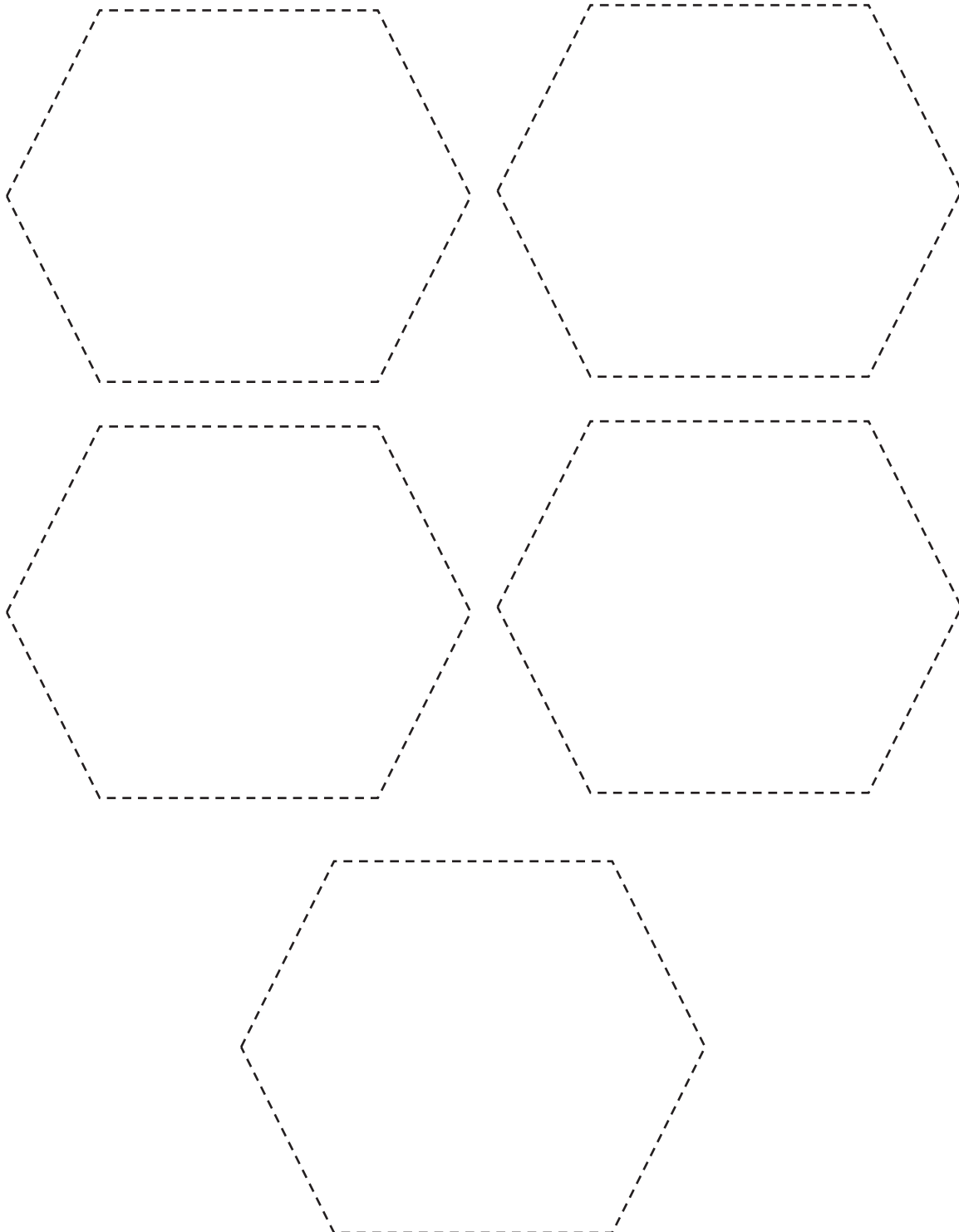
Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at **A**), and fold the right side in (on the line at **B**). Cut on the dotted line so that there are two strips you can open to the fold. This piece is good for comparing and contrasting or talking about two characteristics of an animal. Use the right panel to title the piece and include artwork if you want to.

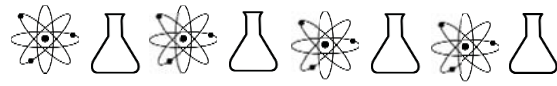




## Lapbook Pieces

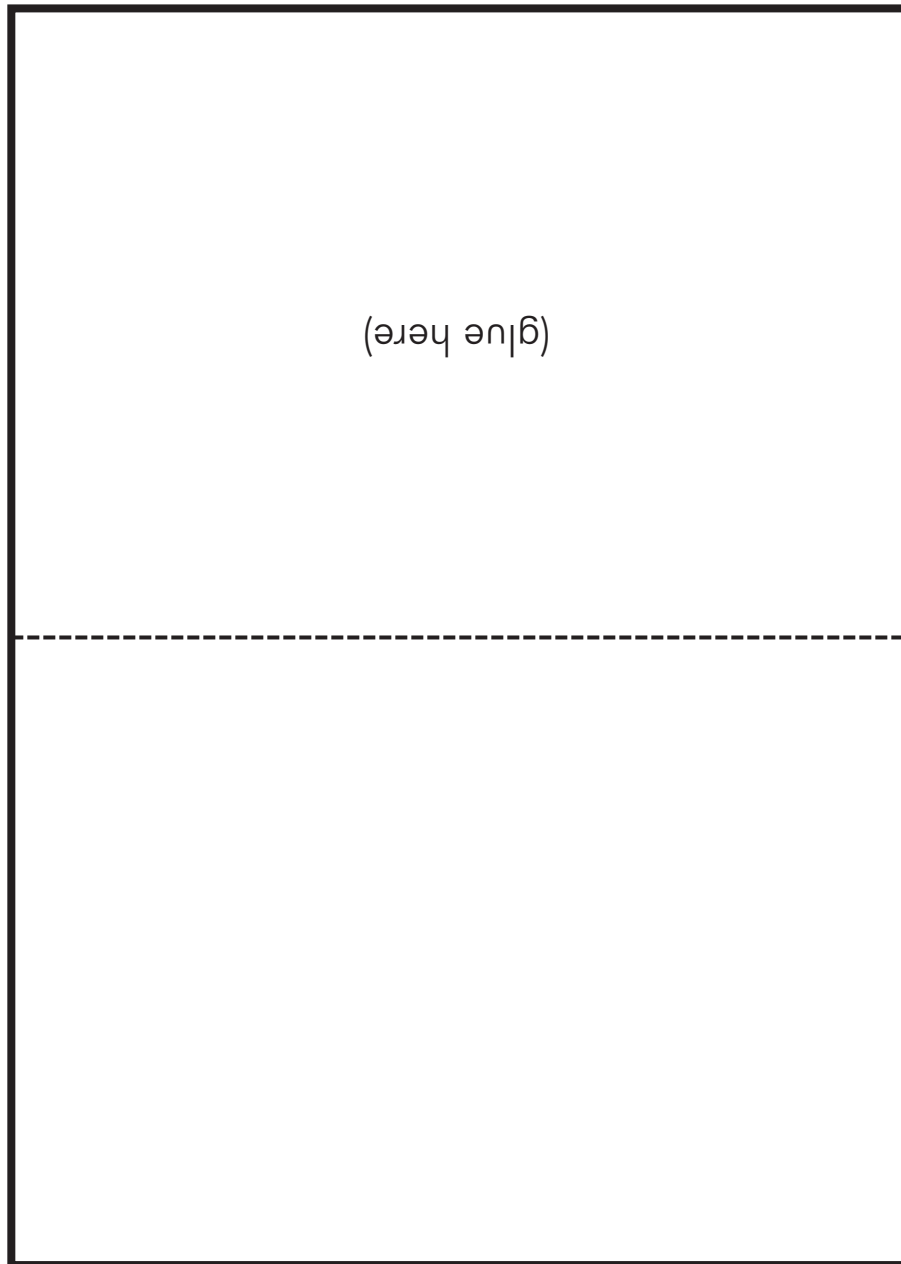
Cut out the hexagons. Add a title and/or artwork to one piece and information to the other pieces. Stack them and staple on the side to make a book.

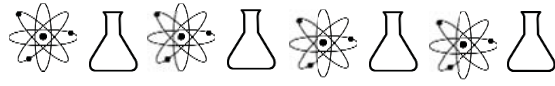




## Lapbook pieces

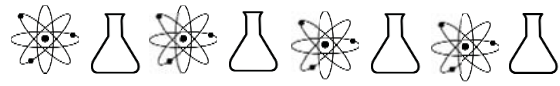
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Give the piece a title and/or artwork. Inside (opposite the "glue here" side), write your information.





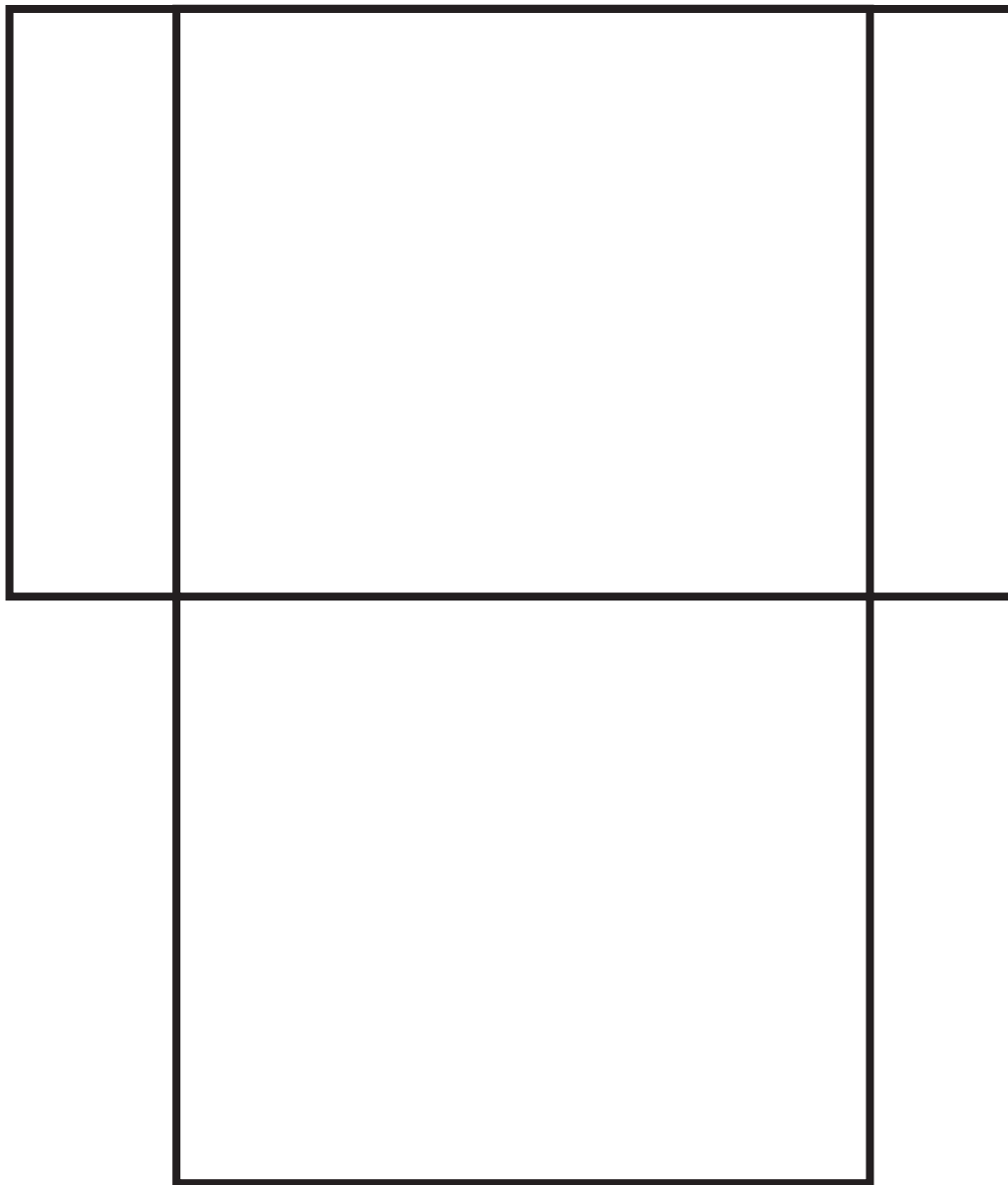
(glue here)

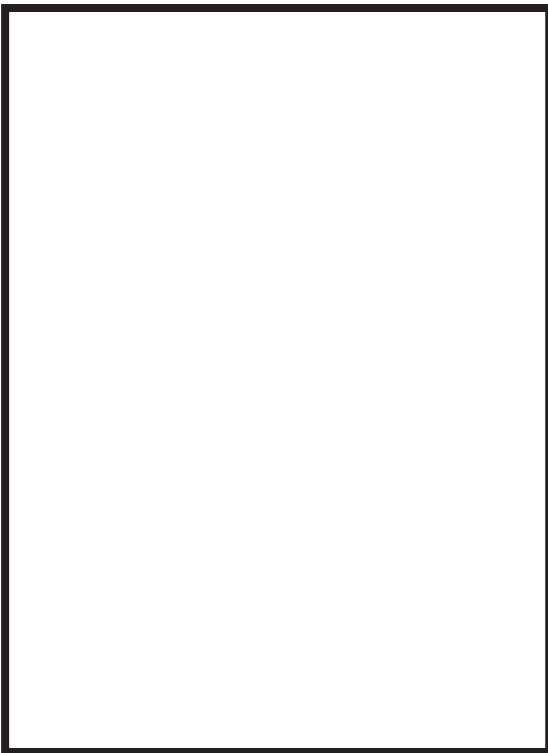
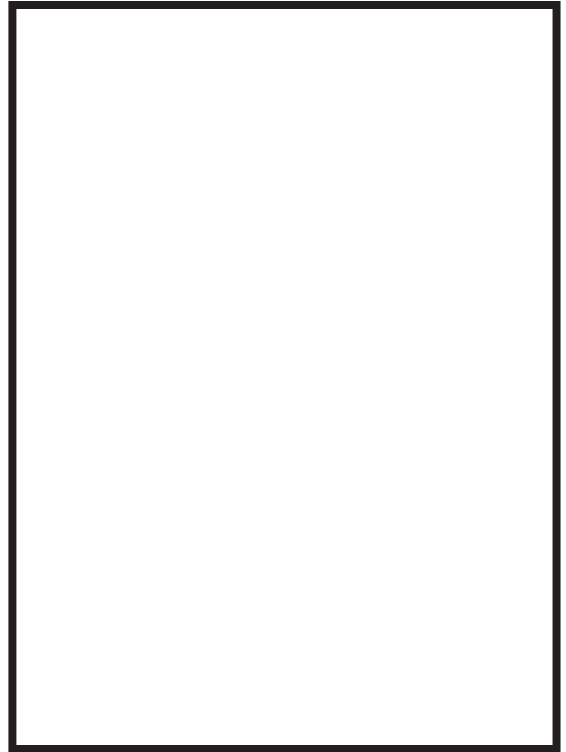
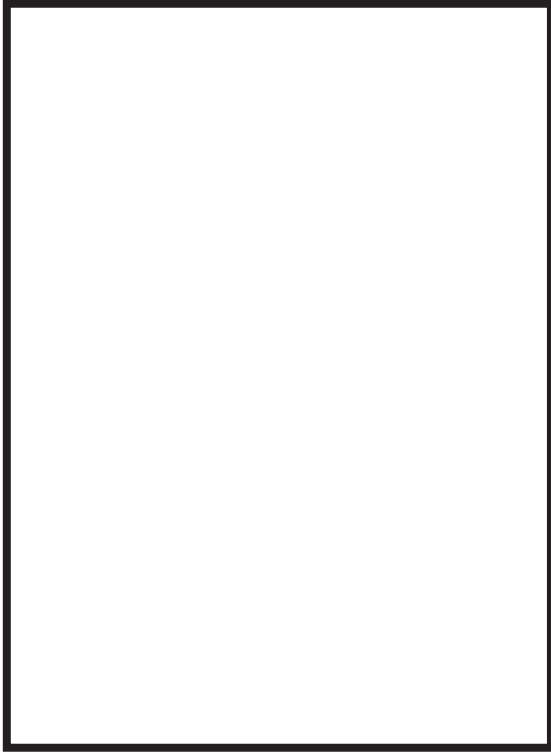
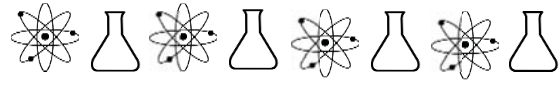
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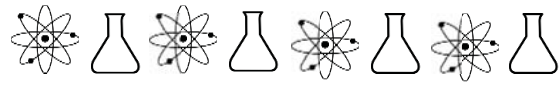
## Lapbook Pieces

Cut out as one piece. Fold up bottom. Then fold back side tabs and secure to the back flap. Label the pocket. You have made a pocket to hold the verse cards in your lapbook. Cut out the cards. Fill in information and store them in the pocket.



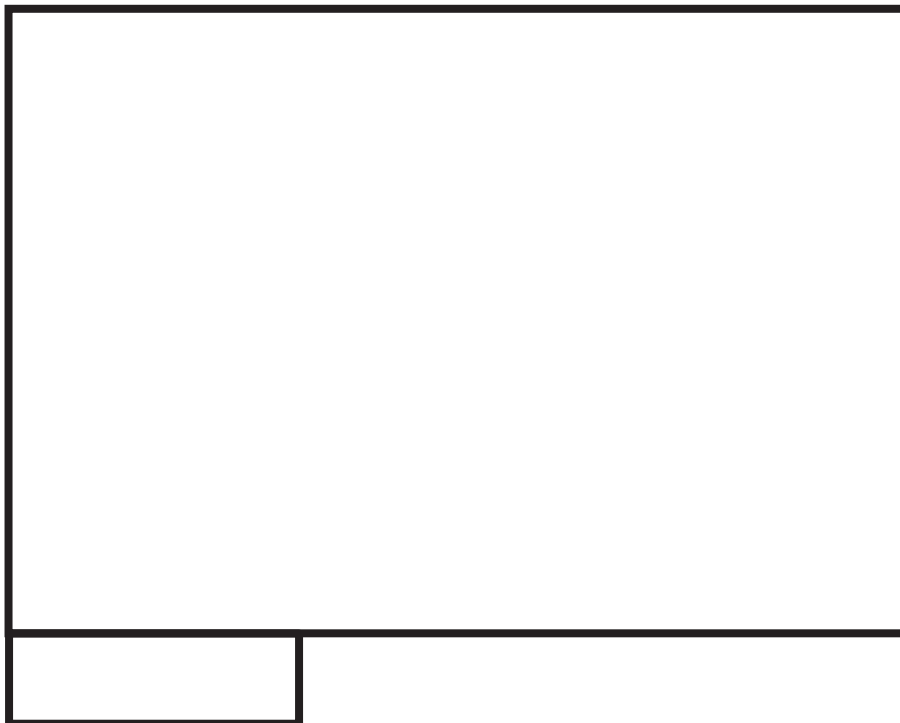


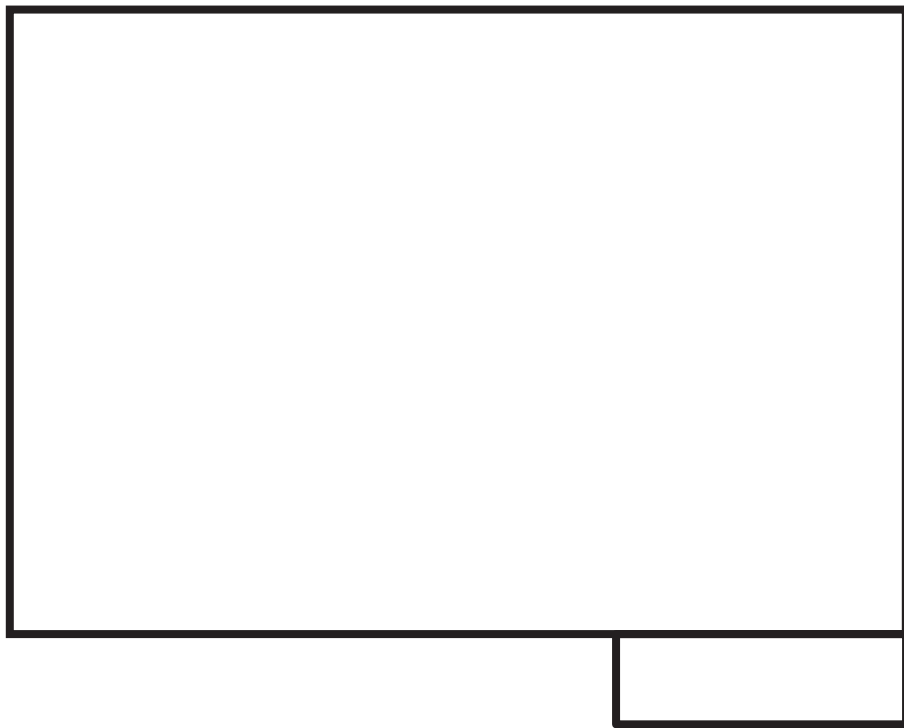
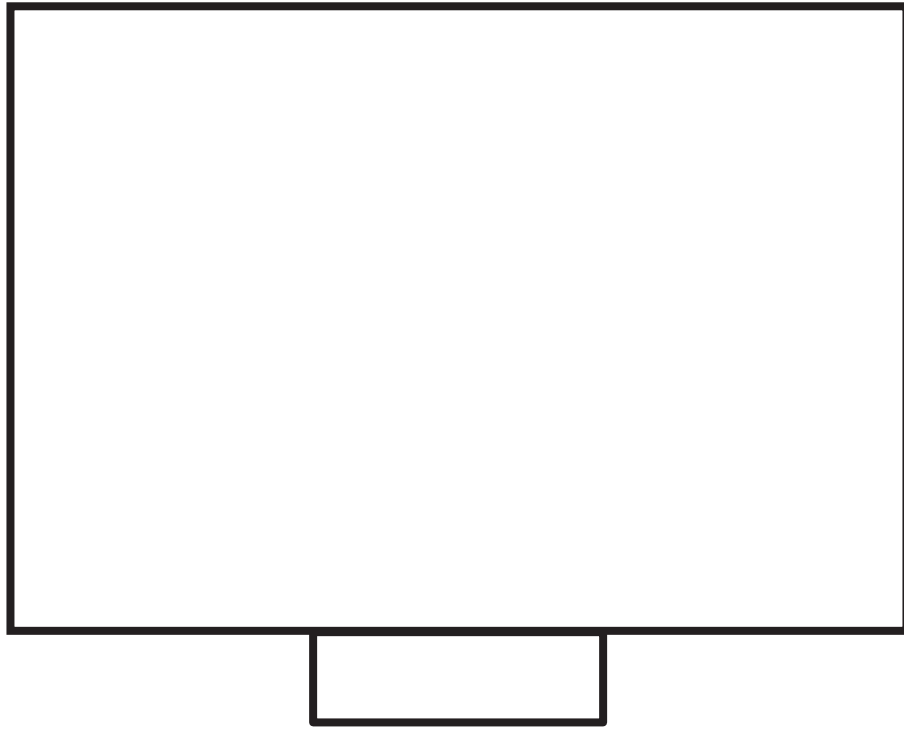
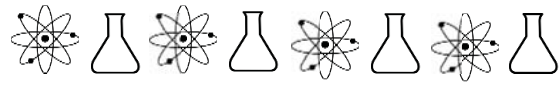


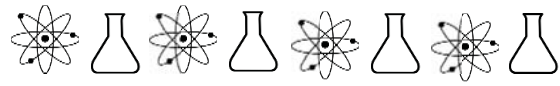


## Lapbook pieces

Cut each piece out in full (don't cut off the tab label). The piece without the tab is the cover – add a title and/or artwork. Be sure to label each tab and stack them in order: cover, left tab, center tab, right tab.

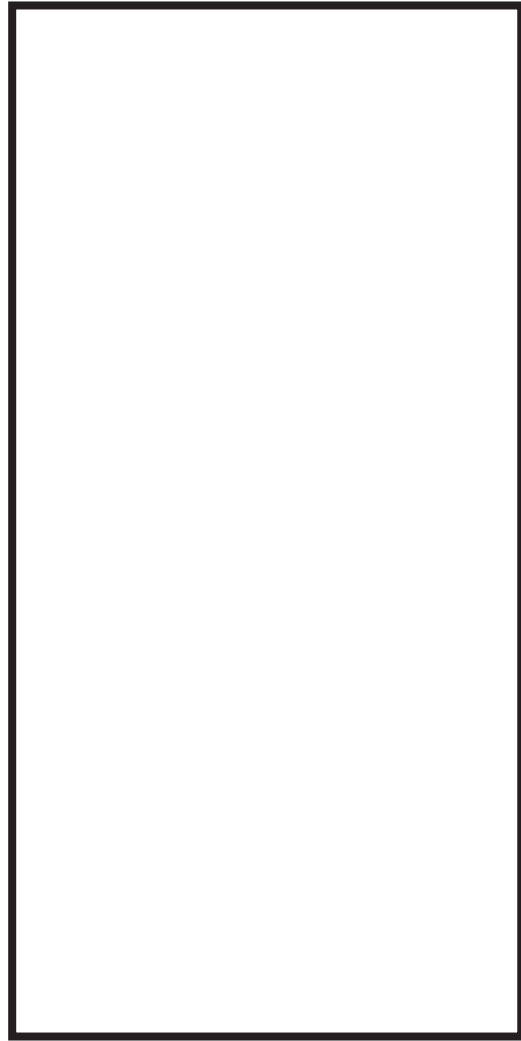
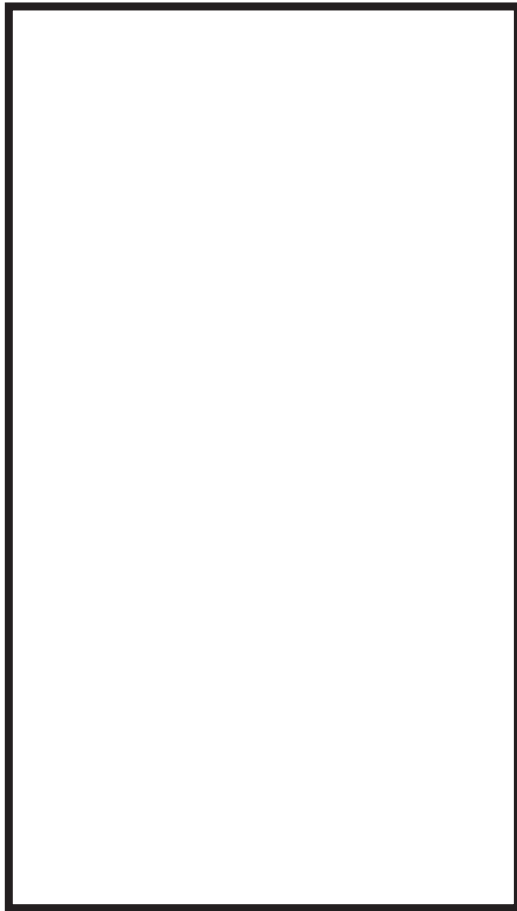


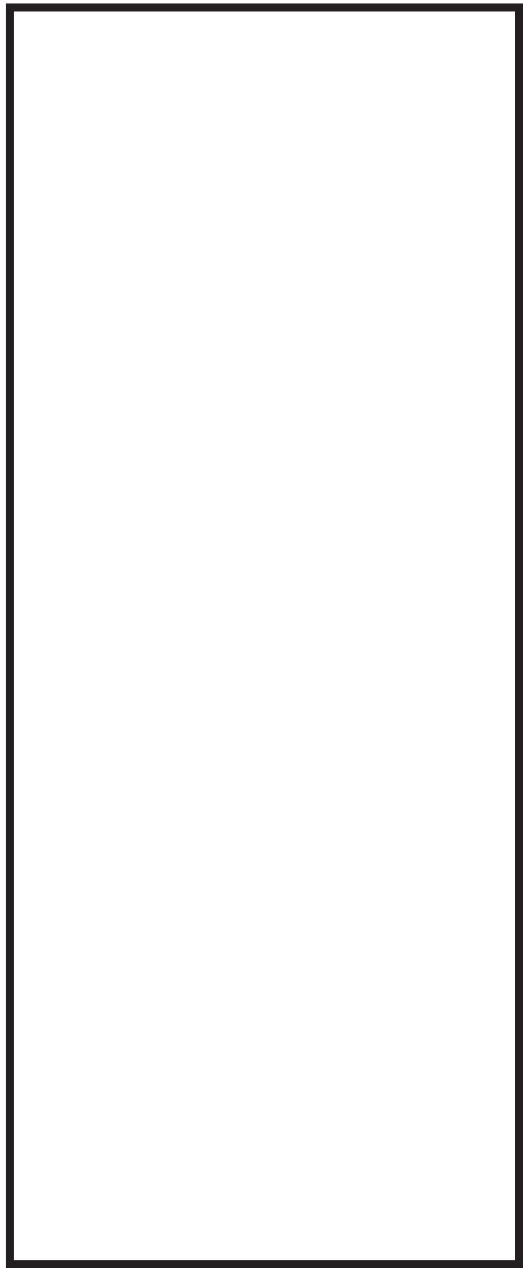
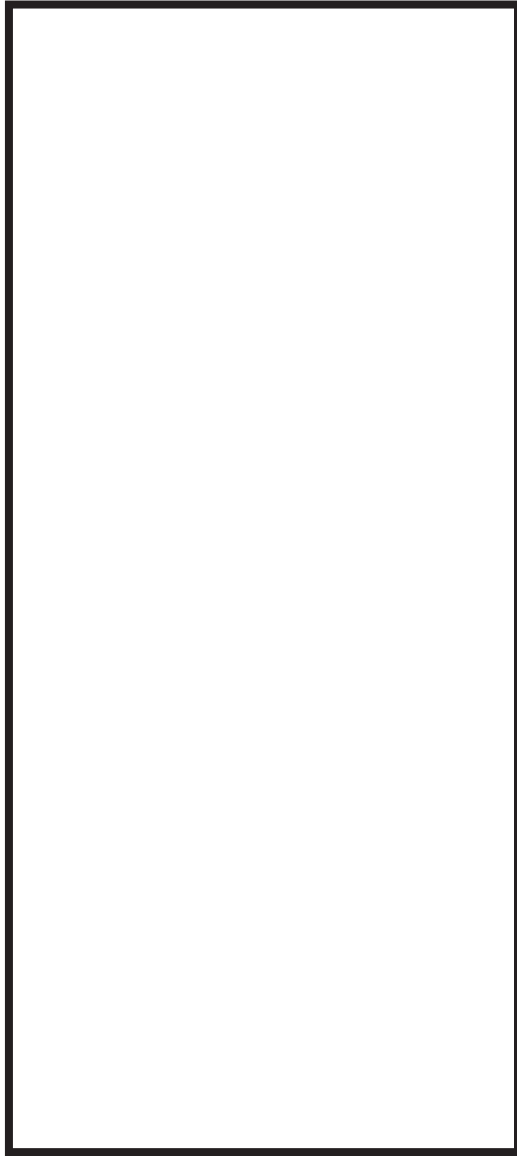
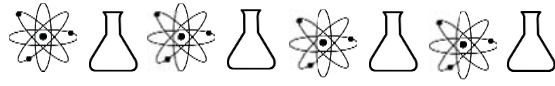


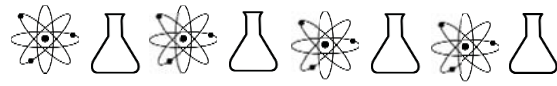


## Lapbook Pieces

Cut out each piece and stack them in size order (shortest piece on top, longest piece on bottom). Label the bottom of each piece and fill in information.





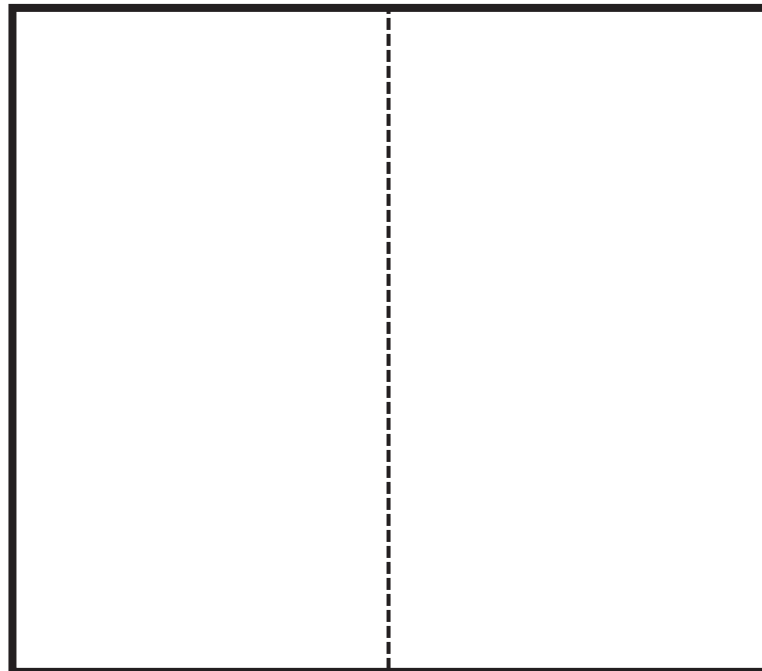
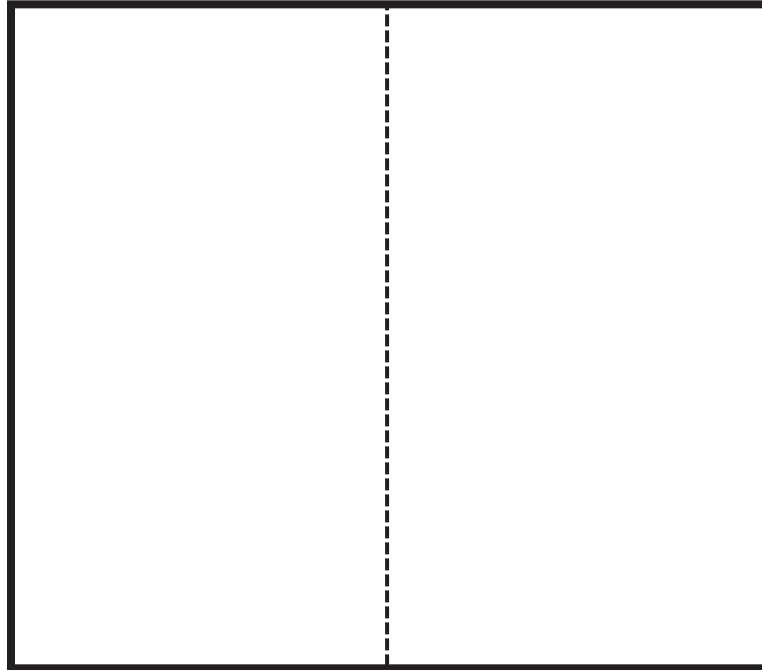
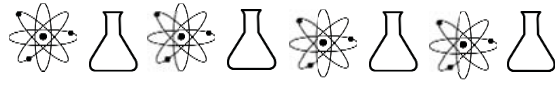


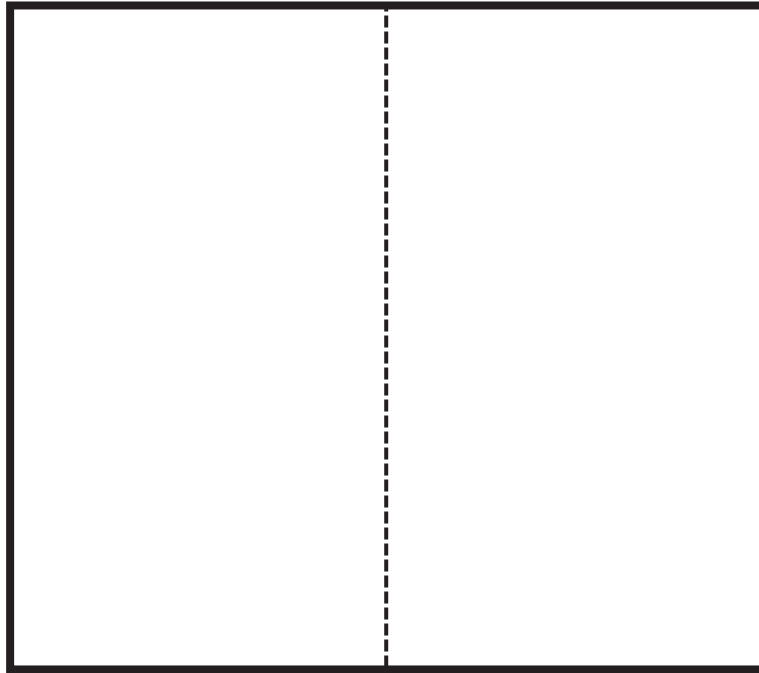
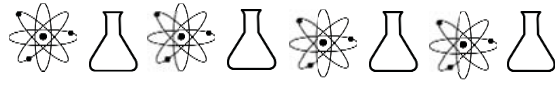
# Lapbook Pieces

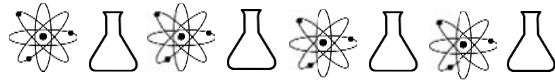
Cut each piece out in full and fold each piece on the dotted line. Write a title on the big book. Give each small book a topic and put facts inside. Glue the three small pieces side by side inside of the large piece.

(glue here)

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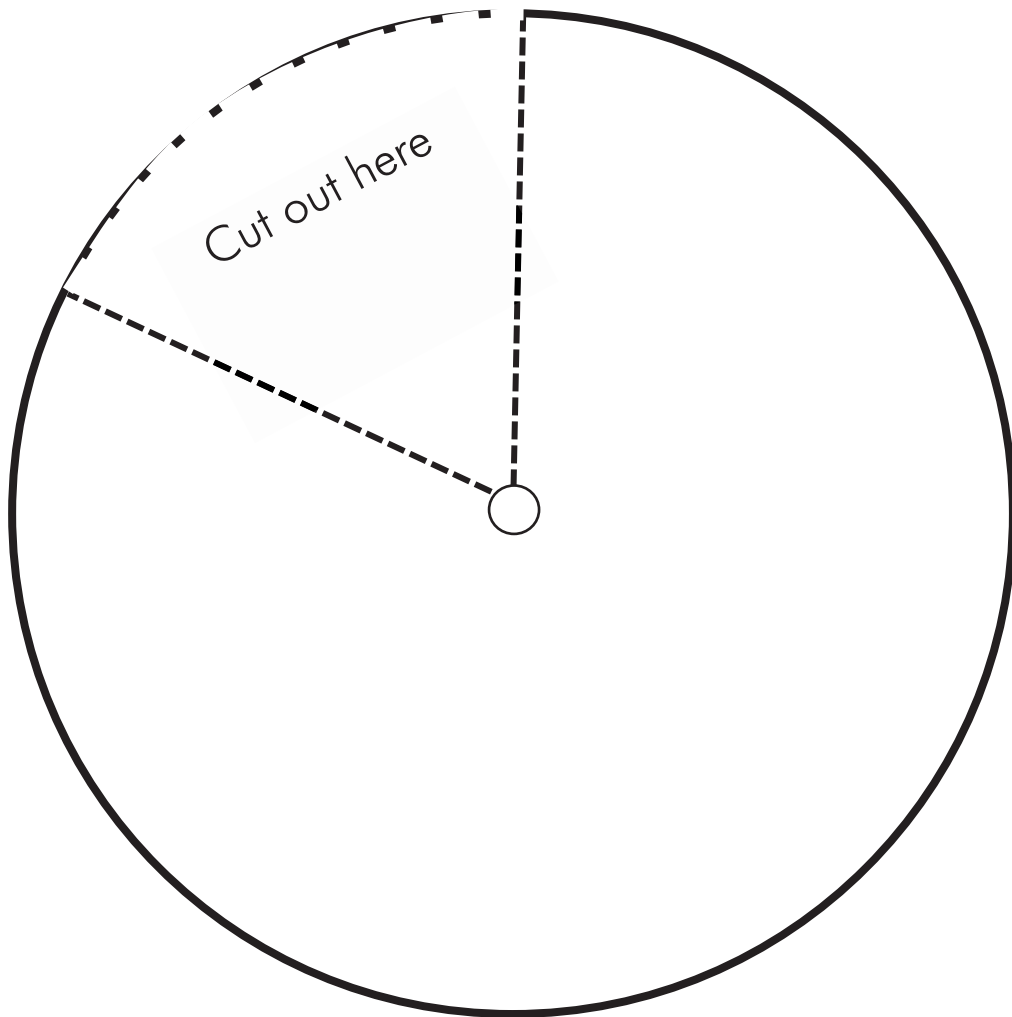




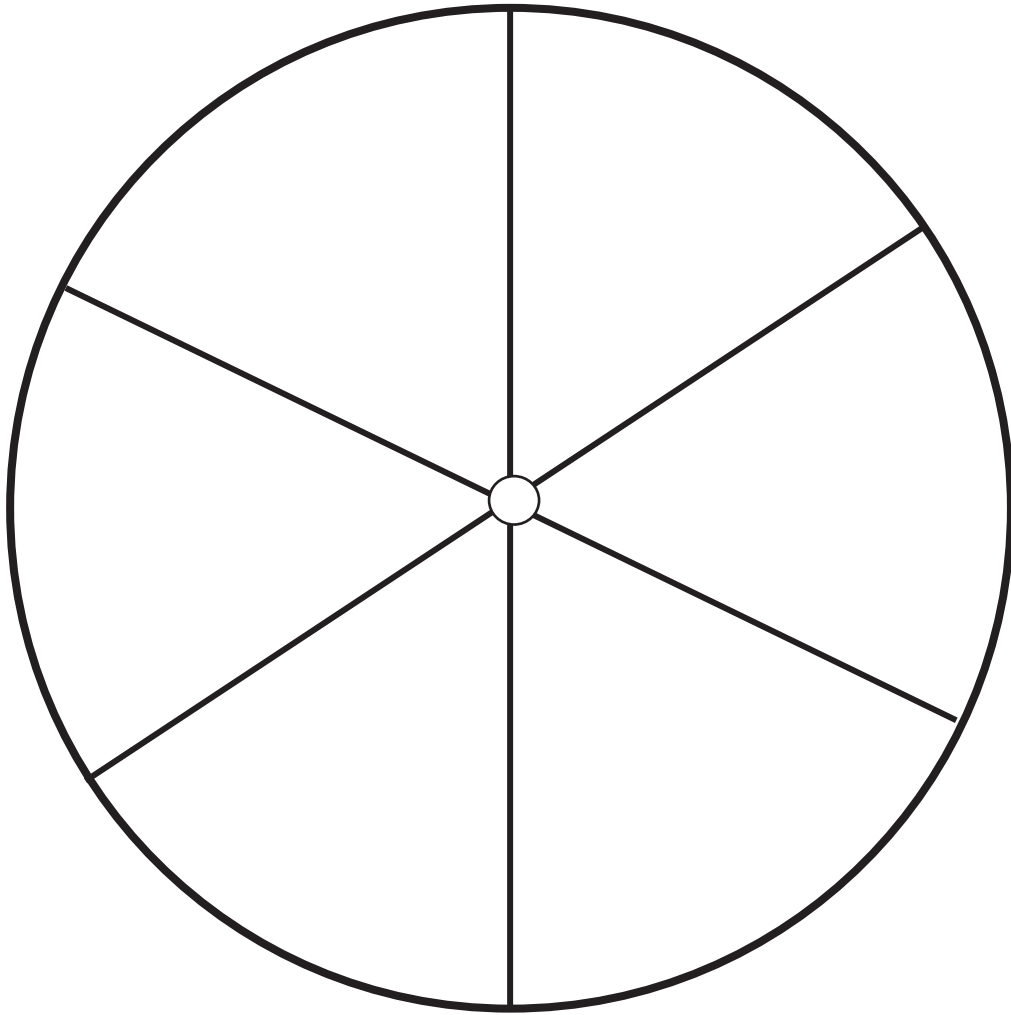
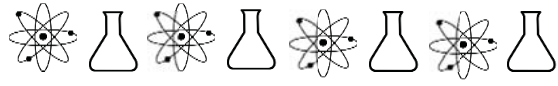


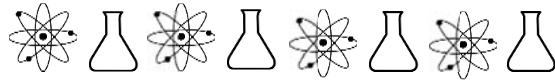
## Lapbook pieces

Cut around the outside of the first circle, as well as along the dotted lines to cut out the "cut out here" section. Put a title and/or artwork on this circle. Cut around the outside of the second circle. Fill each wedge of the circle with a fact (you can add more artwork if you have too many wedges). Stack the first circle on the second circle and secure with a brad.



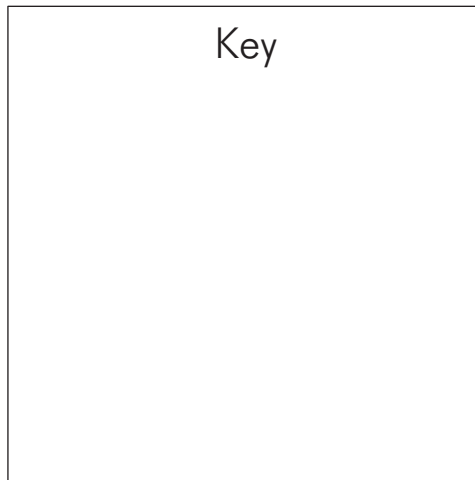


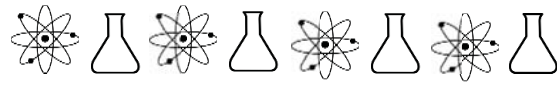




## Lapbook Pieces

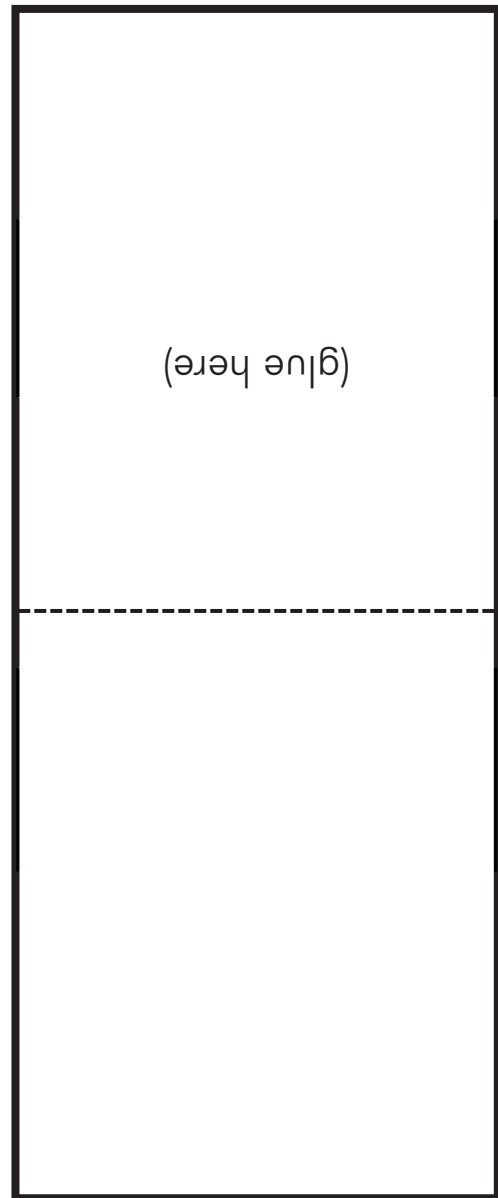
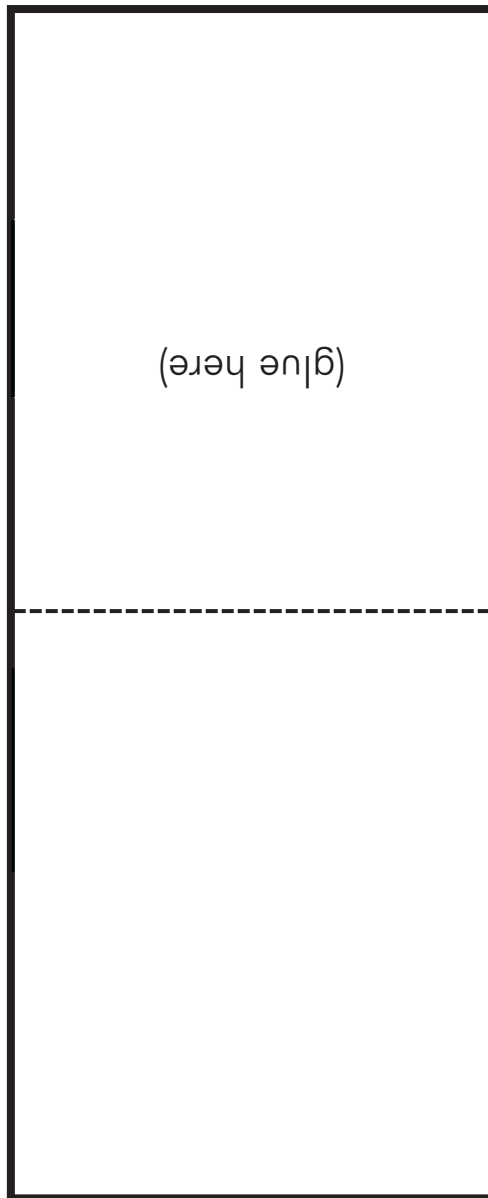
Cut out the map and the key. Color in the map to show where in the world you can find your animal. Be sure to mark the key.

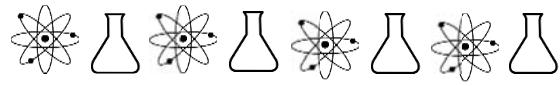




## Lapbook Pieces

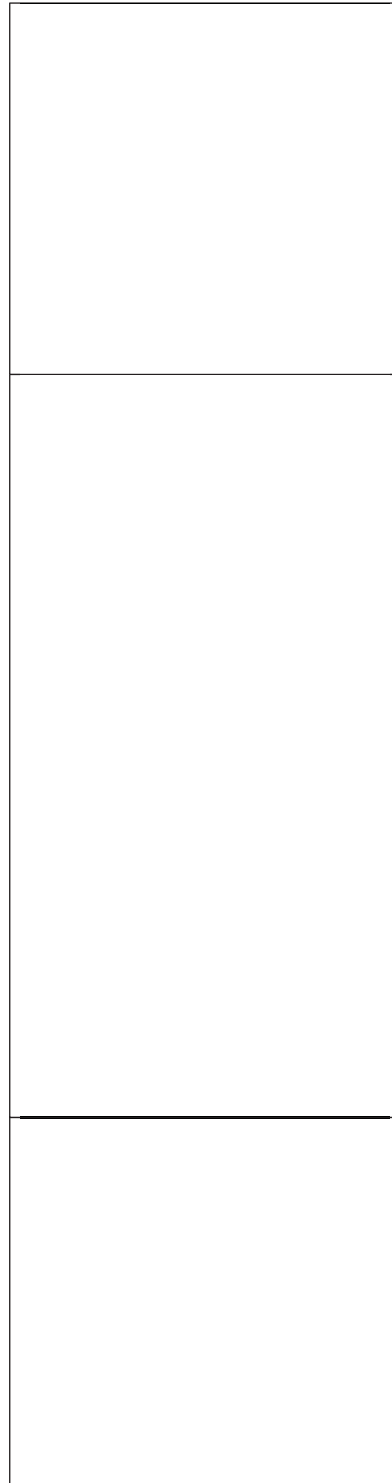
Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write your information. Be sure to add a title and artwork if you desire.

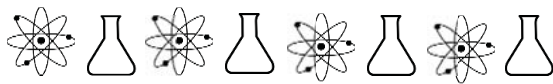




# Lapbook Pieces

Cut as one piece and fold the outside squares to cover the middle. Label the piece and add artwork if you'd like.





## Experiment Worksheet

Fill out this worksheet as you work through the experiment.

Question: \_\_\_\_\_

Hypothesis: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Materials: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Procedure: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Observations/data: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

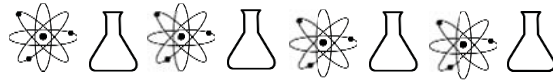
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Conclusion: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Research Notes

Use these pages to make notes on your topic.

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Resource 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Resource 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Resource 3: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Resource 4: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

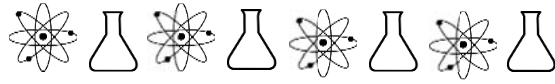
Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_



Resource 5: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Resource 6: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Resource 7: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Resource 8: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Resource 9: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

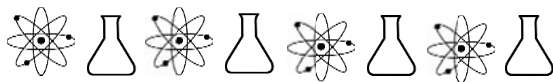
Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_



## Science Report Checklist

Use this checklist to help you as you finish up your science project. Aim for a checkmark in each box.

### Research

- Facts
- Sources
- Bibliography

### Project

- 3D
- Neat
- Teaches all about your topic; shows off all you learned
- Self-explanatory: someone could look at it and understand what it's all about without you explaining it to them
- Bibliography displayed with project

### Experiment

- Demonstrates your topic
- Neatly written up with all parts of the experiment worksheet
- Able to be done over and over with the same results

### Demonstration

- Clearly state what your project is about
- Tell about what they will learn from your project
- Explain how the experiment relates to your topic
- Demonstrate the experiment
- State your conclusion
- Ask if anyone has questions

