



Grades 1-4

Amphibians

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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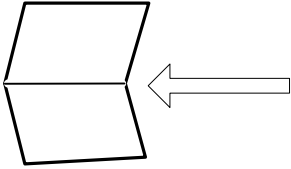
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SAMPLE PAGE

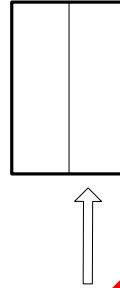
Things to Know

Keep in mind that children of the same age can have very different academic and motor skills. Some children may have trouble writing in some of the smaller spaces of this lapbook. If this describes your child, we encourage you to let your child dictate the answers and you write for him. A lapbook is to be a fun project, not stressful.

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically



Dotted Lines-These are the cutting lines.

Accordion Fold-This fold is like making a paper fan. Fold on the first line so that title is on top. Turn over and fold on next line so that title is on top again. Turn over again and fold again on the next line so that title is on top. Continue until all folds are done.

Cover Labels-Most of the booklets that are folded look nicer with a label on top instead of just a blank space. They will be referred to as "cover label."

How Long Does it Take to Complete the Lapbook?

Doing a study guide page and mini-booklet a day, a 3-folder lapbook takes about one month to complete. However, you can expand the study portion and make it last as long as you like! That's the beauty of homeschooling! Do it YOUR way!

Lapbook Assembly Choices

(see photos on how to fold and glue your folders together)

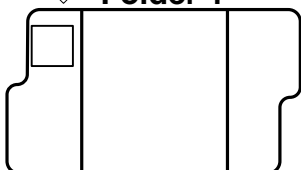
We recommend using Zip Dry Glue or Elmer's Extreme.

Choice #1 -Do not glue your folders together until you have completely finished all three folders. It is easier to work with one folder instead of two or three glued together.

Choice #2 -Glue all of your folders together before beginning. Some children like to see the entire project as they work on it. It helps with keeping up with which folder you are supposed to be working in. The choices are completely up to you and your child!



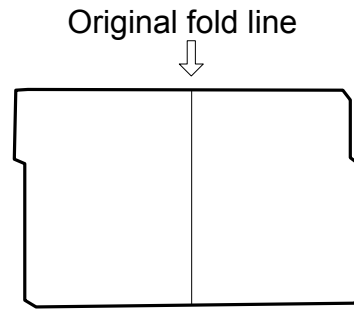
How do I know where to place each template in the folder?
Folder 1



This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

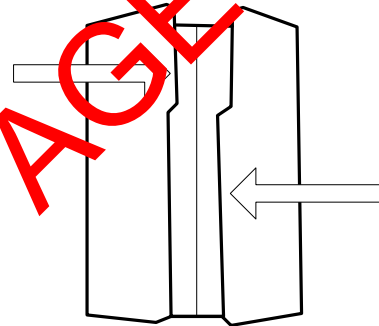
Folding a Lapbook Base

Gather the number of folders required for the project. Fold them flat as seen here.



For each folder, fold the left and right sides inward toward the original line to create two flaps. Crease so that the highest part of each flap is touching the original line. It is important not to let the two flaps overlap. *You may want to take a ruler and run it down each crease to make it sharper.*

Highest part of flap.



Glue your folders together by putting glue (or you may staple) on the inside of the flaps. Then press the newly glued flaps together with your hands until they get a good strong hold to each other. Follow this step to add as many folders as you need for your project. Most of our lapbooks have either 2 or 3 folders.

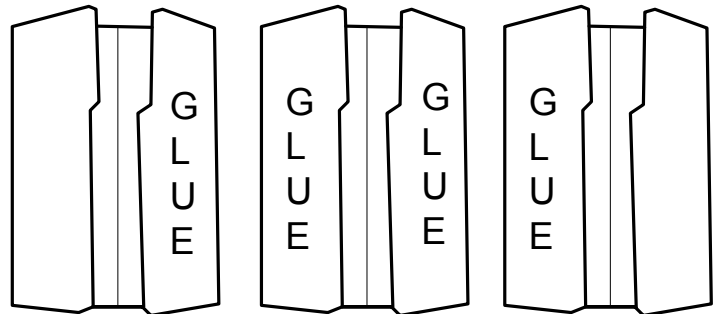
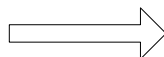


Photo of a completed lapbook base



Supplies and Storage

- *Lapbook Pages
- *3 Colored File Folders
- *Scissors
- *Glue
- *Stapler
- *Brads (not needed for every lapbook. If brads are not available, a stapler will do.)
- *Hole Puncher (again, not needed for every lapbook.)

To make the storage system (optional)

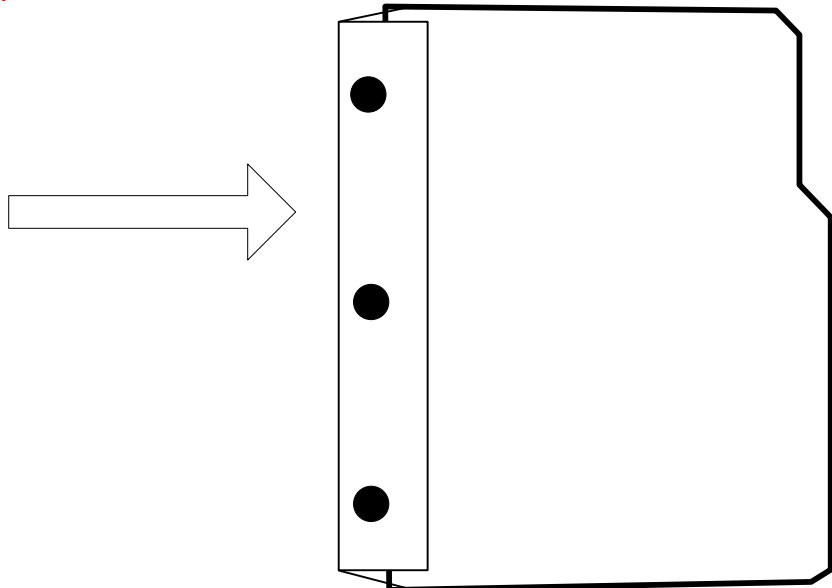
See details below about the use of a storage system.

- *Duct tape (any color)
- *One 3-ring binder
- *Hole Puncher

My child has made several lapbooks. Can I store all of the lapbooks together in one place?

Yes! A three-ring binder serves as a great place to keep your lapbooks. This method of storage not only keeps your lapbooks from getting lost but also keeps them neat and readily available to share with dad, grandparents, friends, etc. When you are through sharing your lapbooks, just place the three-ring binder back on your bookshelf! Below are step-by-step directions of how to prepare each lapbook to be placed in a three-ring binder.

Close the lapbook. Measure a piece of duct tape that is as long as the lapbook. Place the edge of the duct tape on the top edge of the lapbook. Then fold the duct tape over so that it can be placed on the bottom edge. Make sure to leave enough duct tape sticking out from the edges to punch three holes. Be careful when punching the holes that you do not punch the holes in the folder. If you do, that's okay. Then place in three-ring binder. Depending on the size of your three-ring binder, you can store many lapbooks in it.




Folder 1

What is an Amphibian	Body	Life Cycle
K-W-L		Report

Folder 2

Staying Safe	Frog or Toad	Label the Frog
List the Amphibians	Senses	

Folder 3

Interesting Frogs	Caecilian	Salamander
The Giant Salamander		What is an Amphibian?

SAMPLE PAGE

Cut out the page on the dotted lines. Glue to the front of your closed lapbook.
Draw a frog on the lily pad.

Amphibians (Grades 1-4)



What is an Amphibian?

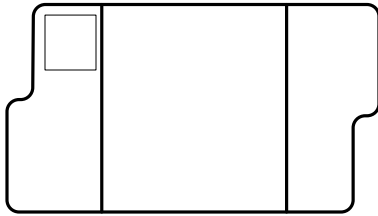
Animals are divided into two large groups: vertebrates (animals with a backbone) and invertebrates (animals without a backbone). Amphibians, like birds, reptiles, fish and mammals, are vertebrates.

The word amphibian means “two lives”. Amphibians live two different lives: when they are young they live in the water. After they grow and mature, they move to a home on land. As you can imagine, amphibians need to make changes to move from life in water to life on land. This process of change is called metamorphosis. Because they undergo a change or metamorphosis, the grown amphibian looks very different from the young one.

Even though the grown amphibian leaves the water to live on land, it stays close to water. Most amphibians return to the water to find a mate and have babies. Amphibians are not as big as other vertebrates. They usually grow to be between 6 and 15 inches long. The smallest of amphibians is a frog, so little that it can sit on your thumbnail. The largest amphibian is the Chinese giant salamander that can grow to be almost 6 ft long.

Amphibians are cold blooded animals. The body temperature of cold blooded animals change according to their surroundings. We can say that the skin of an amphibian is a naked skin, that is, not covered by feathers, fur or scales. Amphibians are present in moist habitats on all continents, except Antarctica.

Folder 1



Read What is an Amphibian?

Cut out as one booklet. Fold down top flap and then fold over the other so that the title is on the front. Glue the bottom flap to the lapbook. Cut out the labels and glue onto blank sides of booklet. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Answer the questions.

What does the word
amphibian mean?

What is
metamorphosis?

Where do amphibians
live?



What are
Amphibians?

SAMPLE PAGE

There are Three Kinds of Amphibians

Amphibians are divided into three groups: frogs and toads, salamanders, and caecilians. In their young stage all these groups look alike but, once they grow up, it is easy to tell them apart.

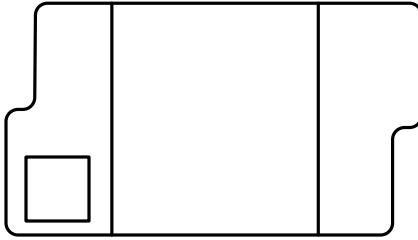
~ Frogs and toads: Frogs and toads have four legs and no tail. Their hind or back legs are powerful and excellent for jumping. They also use their legs for swimming. Of all amphibians, frogs and toads are the easiest to recognize because of their peculiar shape and bulging eyes.

~ Salamanders: Salamanders and newts have tails their entire life. They have four legs like frogs and toads but, unlike them, their legs are weak and not good for jumping. Salamanders and newts are better walkers than jumpers! Salamanders look a lot like lizards but lizards are not amphibians. They belong to another group of vertebrates called reptiles. One easy way to tell them apart is to look at their skin. The skin of a reptile is dry and scaly.

~ Caecilians: Caecilians are the only group of amphibians with no legs. In fact, they look like a giant earthworm. Most of them live burrowed underground but a few live in water.

All three types of amphibians require fresh water to survive. They need water to keep their skin moist at all times, and most of them need water when it is time to reproduce or have babies. Ironically, amphibians do not drink much water, maybe just a little with their food.

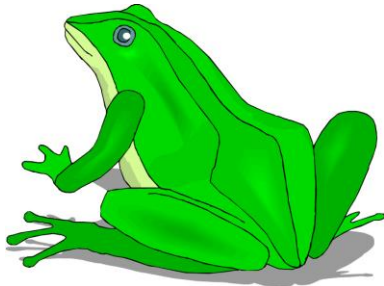
Folder 1



Read There are Three Kinds of Amphibians.

Cut out each piece. Stack on top of each other with the title piece on top. Staple at the top. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: On each card, answer the questions.



My
K-W-L
Cards
About
Amphibians

What I already KNOW
about amphibians

What I WANT to learn
about amphibians

What I have LEARNED
about amphibians

SAMPLE PAGE

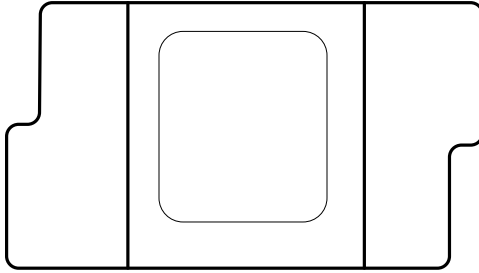
The Body of an Amphibian

On the outside, most amphibians are covered by a smooth, moist skin. Amphibians are naked. Naked means that they are not covered by fur like mammals, feathers like birds, or scales like fish. This smooth skin or epidermis protects the inside layers of tissue. Under the epidermis lays the dermis. This inside layer or dermis is rich in nerves, blood vessels and glands. Some of these glands produce a slimy substance that keeps the skin moist and protected. Some glands produce poison that can kill or harm a predator.

Amphibians present a wide variety of colors and markings, from bright colors like blue, red, and yellow, to darker shades of green and brown. These color varieties are produced by substances called pigments. Pigments are produced by special skin cells. The color of the amphibian's body depends a lot on the degree of humidity and the temperature. It becomes paler when it is dry and hot but darker when the temperature drops and the weather is humid. The skin of an amphibian can also change colors to match their environment, which makes it harder to be seen by hunting animals. This is called camouflage.

Like all animals, amphibians need to breathe. When they are young and live in water, they breathe like fish, through their gills. Later in life, they develop lungs as a way of adapting to life on land. Amphibians can also take oxygen from the air through their skin and mouth.

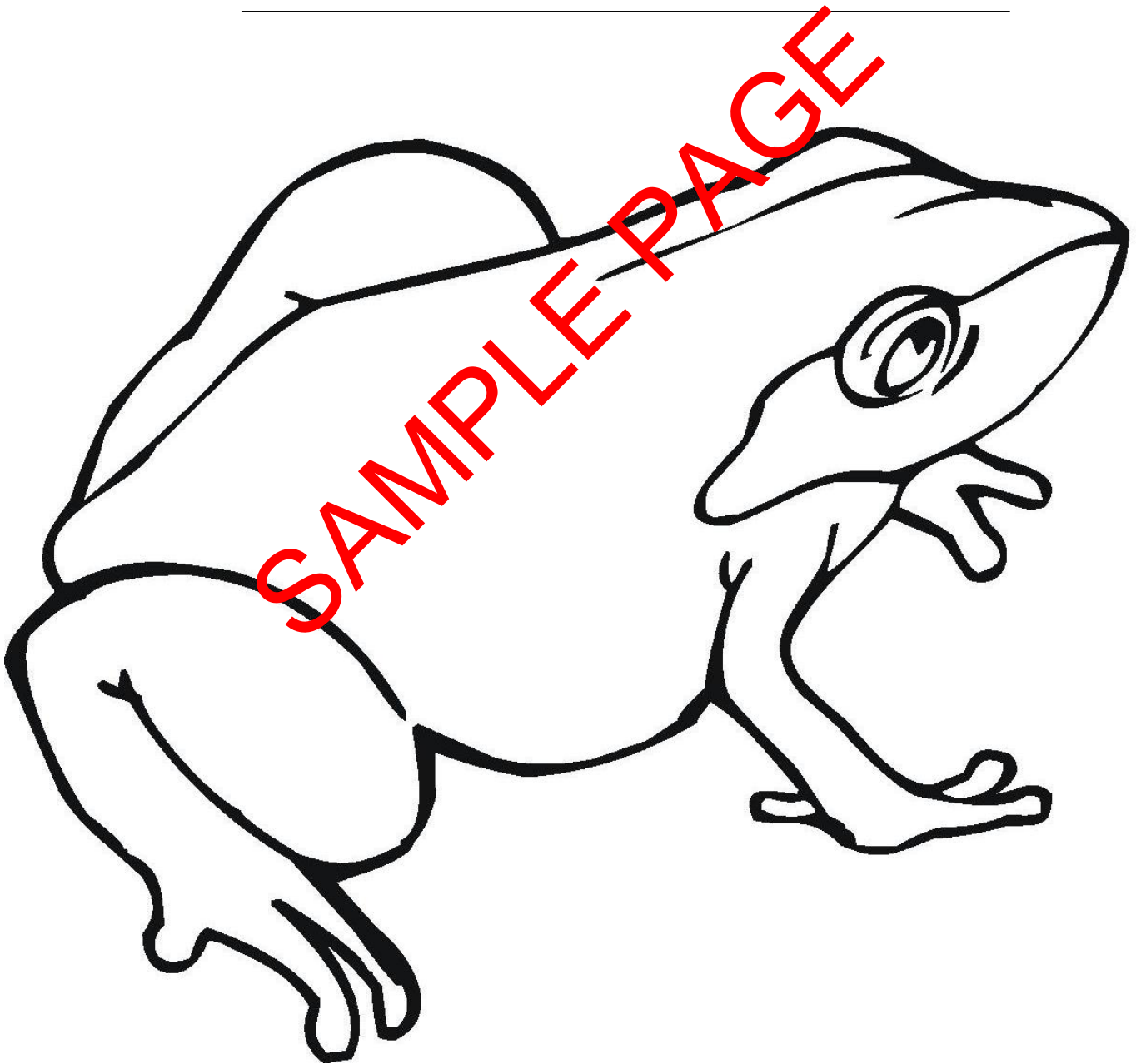
Folder 1



Read The Body of an Amphibian.

Cut out the booklet. Glue into the lapbook.

Directions: Using books, research the many colors of frogs. Write the name of the frog you chose on the line. Then, color the frog the correct colors.



The Life Cycle of a Frog

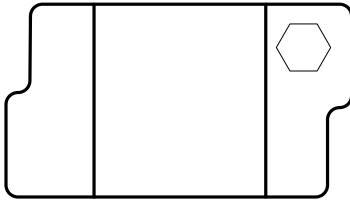
To continue the species, amphibians, like all other animals, must reproduce. In order to have babies, the amphibian needs to find a suitable mate. How they find a mate is different depending upon the group.

Frogs and toads use their well-developed voices to produce special sounds. These sounds are known as mating calls. Once they meet each other, the spawning takes place. The female frog (or toad) lays the eggs and the male frog (or toad) fertilizes them as they are laid. In salamanders, newts, and caecilians, the process is a little different with the fertilization taking place inside the female's body.

Regardless of the group, amphibians tend to lay many eggs at a time. Amphibians that lay a lot of eggs tend to do so in the water. The eggs are left in the water to their own fate. Some amphibians lay a smaller number of eggs. In this case, they are better at protecting the eggs.

The eggs of an amphibian are surrounded with a jellylike cover. Once they hatch, the eggs are called larvae. The larva (larva is singular, larvae plural) that hatches is called a tadpole. A tadpole changes in appearance as it develops and matures. This change is called metamorphosis. A tadpole lives in water and it has gills to be able to breathe. As it grows, the tadpole loses its gills, tail (in some groups), and develops lungs. Once the lungs are developed the amphibian goes to live on land.

Folder 1



Read **The Life Cycle of a Frog.**

Cut out the two pieces. Cut out the red insert. Stack the title piece on top of the other and fasten with a brad. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Draw frog eggs inside the top square. Draw a tadpole in the next square to the right. Draw a frog with a tail in the bottom square. Draw a frog without a tail in the last square. Turn the top piece clockwise to see four different life stages of a frog.

