



Grades 2-7

# Amphibians

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning  
[www.ajourneythroughlearning.com](http://www.ajourneythroughlearning.com)

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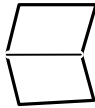
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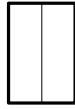
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# Things to Know

**Hamburger Fold**-Fold horizontally



**Hotdog Fold**-Fold vertically



**Folds**-Labeled with a small line to show where the fold is and the words “hamburger fold” or “hotdog fold.”

**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 labeled “cover label.”

## So where do the mini-booklets go?

A shape-coded and labeled KEY is included. This key shows you where all of the mini-booklets go in each folder. Keep this page handy. You'll also see at the top of the mini-booklet pages another graphic that shows once again where to place the booklet in each folder. So there are TWO ways to see where to place the booklet. We made it easy! You won't get lost.

## Lapbook Assembly Choices

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

**We recommend using Zip Dry Glue.**

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 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!

## How It All Goes Together

### What you need to get started

- \*A printed copy of the lapbook by A Journey Through Learning
- \*3 colored file folders
- \*Scissors
- \*Glue
- \*Hole puncher
- \*Brads
- \*Stapler

### To make the storage system (optional-directions under “Keeping it all together)

- \*Duct tape (preferably at least two different colors but not necessary)
- \*One 3-ring binder

### Study Choices

Choice #1- Read the first page of the study guide. Then use the internet and fun children’s books to learn more about the topic that is covered in that study guide. For instance-our American Indians lapbook has a study guide page about Geronimo. Dig into Geronimo. There are probably lots of interesting things to learn about him that the study guide does not cover. Spend a day on Geronimo or spend a week! The pace you take for the lapbook is completely up to you. When your child has completed studying that particular topic, it will be time to do the mini-booklet for that topic. The mini-booklet patterns are found right after the study guide page that it goes with. Or, your child might want to do the mini-booklet before he/she delves deeper into the subject. Once again, the order is completely up to you and your child.

Choice #2- Read only the study guide page and do the mini-booklet that goes with it. The mini-booklet patterns are found right after the study guide page that it goes with. You may choose to do one study guide/mini-booklet per day, two per day, two per week, three per week, etc. It doesn’t matter. The pace is completely up to you. At one per day, it will take about a month to complete a 3 folder lapbook.

## Tips and tricks to go the extra mile!

### Supplies Need:

½ inch three-ring binder

5 tabs (if you are using our copywork and/or notebooking pages, you will need to have 7 tabs. Label with copywork and notebooking)

Quart size baggies

Duct tape

Your study guide and mini-booklets pages

Office supplies-glue, scissors, brads, stapler, pencils, crayons and ribbon (if needed)

1. Label your tabs: Study Guide, Book Log, NICK, Biography Reports, Outlines (Copywork and Notebooking, if using these).

2. Make copies of NICK notes and outline forms and put them behind the tabs. Your child can use either the NICK notes form (easier) or the outline form (a bit harder) after any of the study guides. These serve as a good review of the material in the study guide.

3. Hole punch your study guide and mini-booklets sheets and place behind the Study Guide tab. You will read a page of a study guide. Behind the study guide are all of the booklets that go with that study guide.

4. Keeping your office supplies handy-Measure the bottom of a quart size zip-lock bag. Then measure out a strip of duct tape that length. Lay the zip-lock bag on the lower edge of the tape. Fold the other end of the tape down on the zip-lock bag. Your duct tape should be sticking out from the bag. Now, you can hole punch the duct tape strip. **DO NOT HOLE PUNCH INTO THE BAG!** Then put it into your 3-ring binder. Use this bag to store items you will be using for your lapbook. Glue, scissors, hole puncher, stapler and extra staples, crayons, pencils, brads, ribbon, and any unfinished work. Doing this one step keeps you from having to constantly gather supplies every time you want to work on your lapbook!

## How to fold and connect the folders for your lapbook.



1. Gather the number of folders required for your particular lapbook.



2. Open up each folder and flatten it out.



3. Take the right side and fold it all the way over until the tab is just above the middle crease in the folder. Do not overlap this crease with the tab.



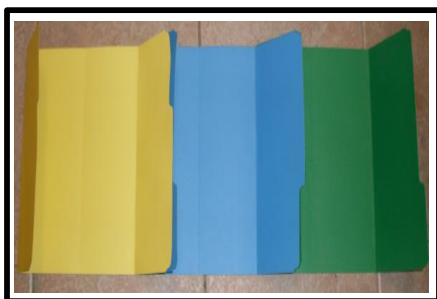
4. Fold the left hand-side over just to the crease but not overlapping it. Your folder now has two flaps. We like to run a ruler down each fold to make the fold neater and flatter. Do steps 3 and 4 to the remaining folders.



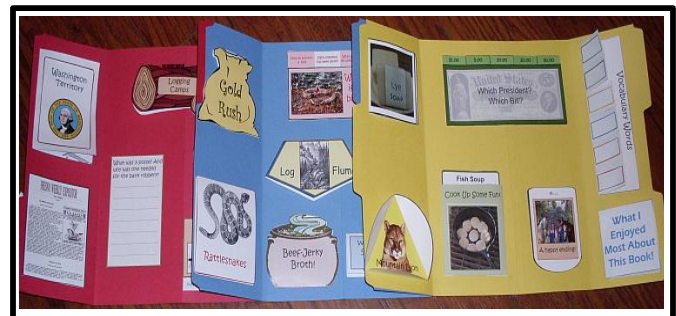
5. Take two of the folders and apply a generous amount of glue to their flaps. We recommend using Zip Dry Paper Glue.



6. Bring the flaps together and press so they stick together.



7. Do steps 5 and 6 to your remaining folders (if any).



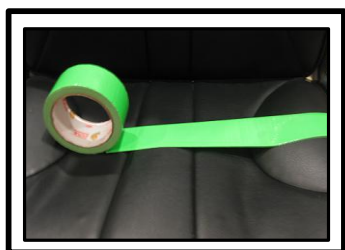
8. The patterns for all the mini-booklets are provided. Just cut out, construct, and glue them into your lapbook. Refer to the color-coded placement page or the actual mini-booklet page for placement of each mini-booklet.



## Can I store all of my lapbooks in ONE location?

Yes! A Journey Through Learning has come up with a way that you can store all of your lapbooks from your books in ONE convenient location. A 3-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 show to dad, grandparents, friends, etc. When they are not being shown off, just place the binder on your bookshelf! On the next page, we have given you step-by-step directions (with pictures) of how to create a storage binder.

## How to make a storage system for your lapbook(s)



Roll out enough duct tape to go across the folders lengthwise.



Put duct tape sticky side up. Place bladed edge of lapbook on the duct tape (no more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch!).



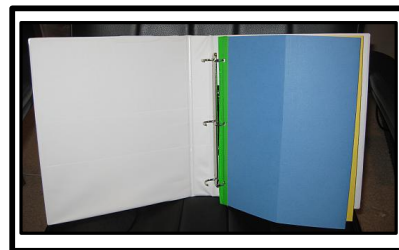
Then stick duct tape to the other side again about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. There will need to be enough tape to hole punch.



Stick duct tape into hole puncher but be careful not to punch holes in your folders.

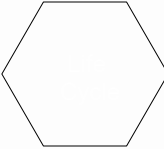


It will look like this.

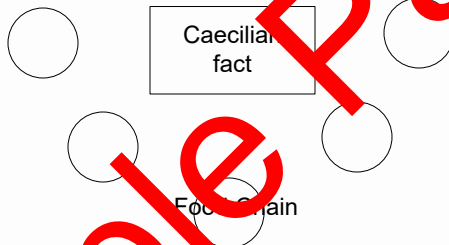


Store folders in 3-ring binder.


Folder 1

Amphibians	Anura, Caudata, Gymnophiona	List of Amphibians
Toad fact	Frog fact	Salamander fact
My K-W-L cards About Amphibians		The Defense Mechanisms of Amphibians

Folder 2

Is it an Amphibian?		Label the frog
My Amphibian Report	Caecilian fact	Tadpoles
	Food Chain	Habitats

Folder 3

 When and how do frogs hibernate?		Vocabulary
Salamanders	Comparing Frogs and Toads	Caecilians

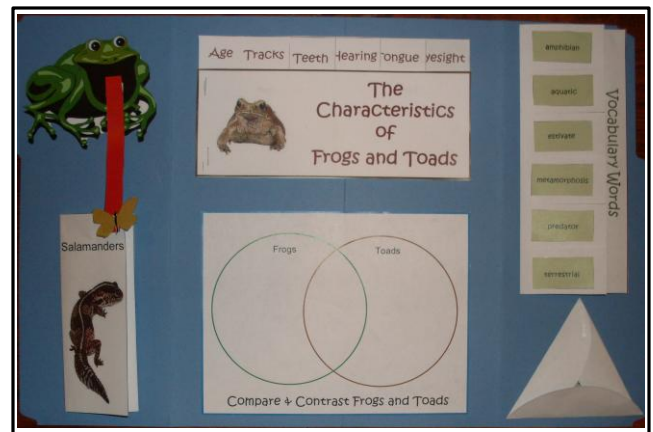
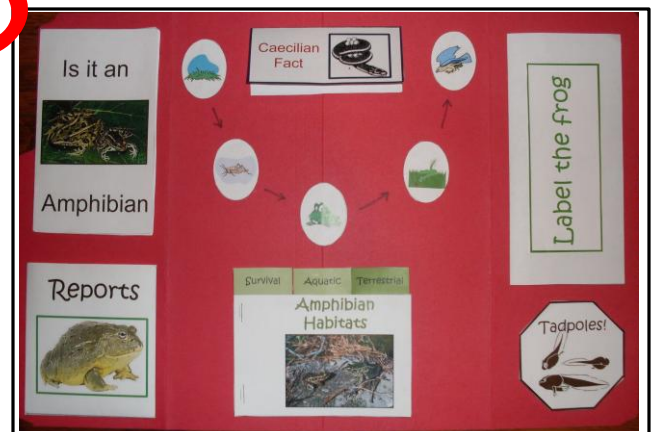


# Amphibians Lapbook

Learn about the amazing world of Amphibians with this colorful and lively lapbook.

## Table of Contents

- What are Amphibians?
- The Defense Mechanisms of Amphibians
- The Order of Amphibians
- The Life Cycle of a Frog
- What is a Food Chain?
- The Amphibian Food Chain
- Amphibian Habitats
- The Amazing World of Tadpoles!
- The Diet of Frogs and Toads
- The Characteristics of Frogs and Toads
- What are Frogs?
- What are Toads?
- How are Frogs and Toads Different?
- What are Salamanders?
- What are Caecilians?



## Complete the Scene

Cut out the scene on the dotted line. Draw frogs, toads, salamanders and caecilians in the pond and on the land. Glue on to the front of your lapbook.



# Amphibians

## What are Amphibians?

An amphibian is an animal that begins its life in the water and then lives the rest of its life on land. The word “amphibian” means “both sides of life.” The life cycle an amphibian goes through is called “metamorphosis.” This means that it changes as it grows from a baby into an adult.

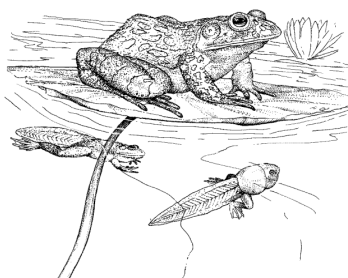
Amphibians are characterized by a glandular skin without external scales, gills during development, and by jelly-coated eggs. Most amphibians also have four limbs. Their limbs help them swim in the water, and their lungs allow them to live on land.

Because this animal must remain moist, it spends a lot of time hiding in damp places. Some believe it is hibernating, but it is actually estivating, or in a state of dormancy. This happens a lot in desert climates, where it is not and dry. Estivation protects amphibians from high temperatures and drought.

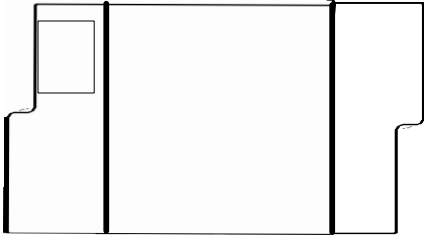
Amphibians have inner skeletons with a backbone. They have webbed feet and no claws. Their limbs are attached at their shoulders and hips. The frog and the toad both have shorter front legs with longer stronger rear legs.

It has a brain, a digestive system, and a nervous system. Its body temperature is the same as its surrounding environment, making it a cold-blooded animal. Oxygen is taken in through its skin and is circulated through the bloodstream.

How long do amphibians live? Well, it depends on their environment and their type. Those in captivity live about 20 years. Those in the wild live anywhere from 10 to 40 years.



## Folder 1



### Read **What are Amphibians.**

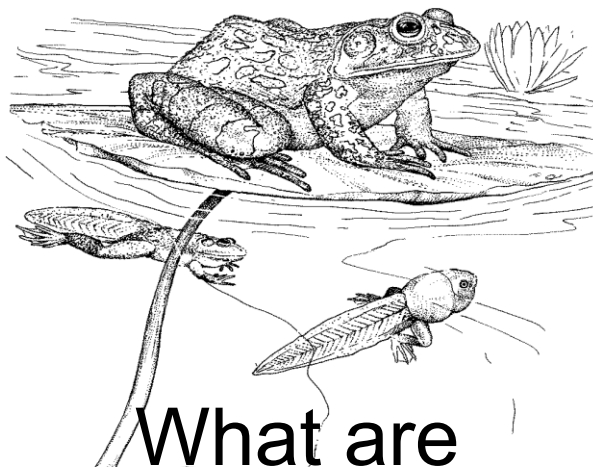
Cut out as one booklet. Fold flap 1 down and then the other. Glue the bottom flap to the lapbook. Cut out the labels and glue onto blank sides of booklet. Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** Answer the questions.

What is  
metamorphosis?

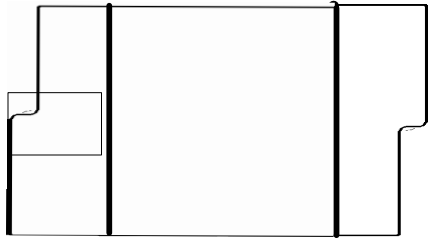
What are  
amphibians?

What is  
Estivation?



What are  
Amphibians?

### Folder 1



Cut out as one piece. Hamburger fold on middle line. Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** Inside booklet, write down an interesting fact you have learned about toads from the study guide.

