



Grades 2-7

Antarctica

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning
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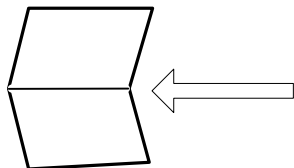
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Keep in mind that children of the same age can have very different academic and motor skills. Some children may have trouble writing in some of the smaller spaces of this lapbook. If this describes your child, we encourage you to let your child dictate the answers and you write them in.

A lapbook is to be a fun project, not stressful.

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically



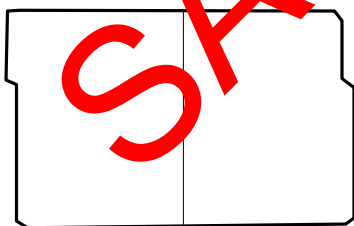
Dotted Lines-These are the cutting lines.

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."

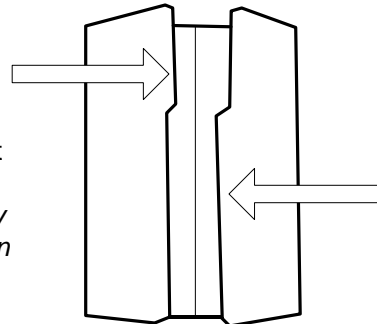
How to fold your folder

Fold folder in half
Original fold line

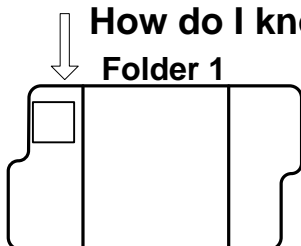


Fold the left and right sides inward toward the original line to create two flaps. Crease so that the highest part of each flap is touching the original line. It is important not to let the two flaps overlap. *You may want to take a ruler and run it down each crease to make it sharper.*

Highest part of flap.

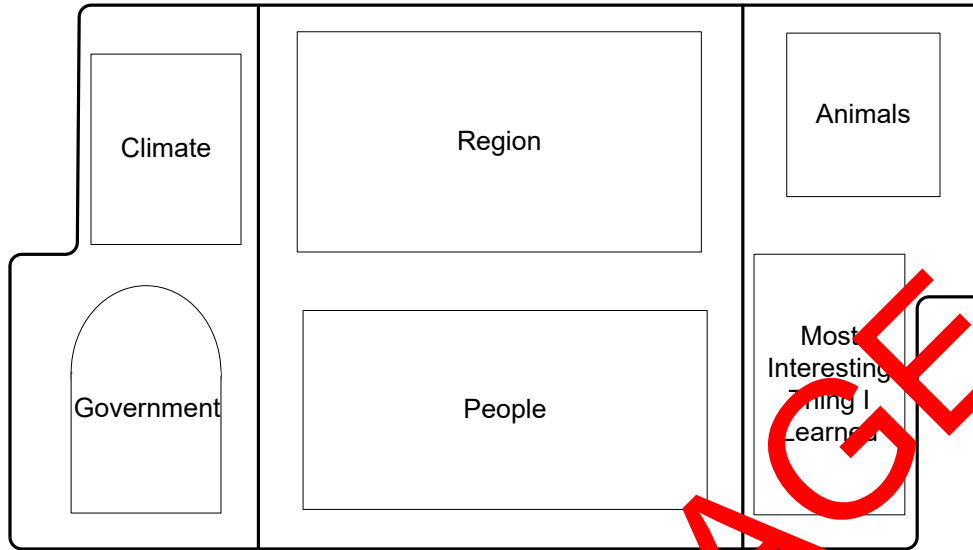


How do I know where to place each template in the folder?



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

Layout of booklets in folder



Assembled Antarctica Lapbook

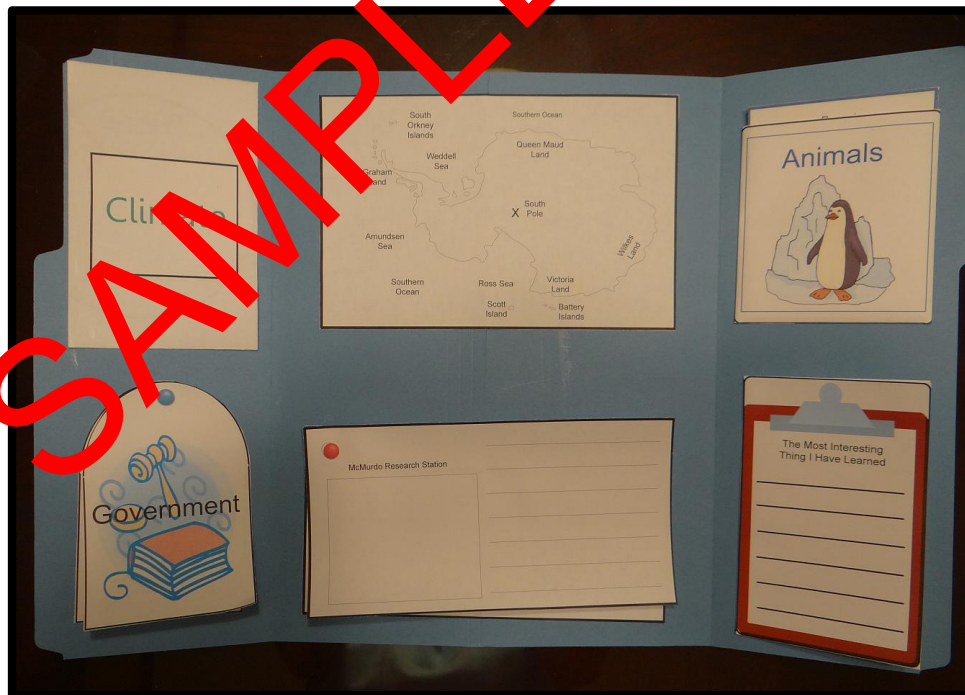


Table of Contents

Geography and Climate

Different Regions

Government

People

Animals

Coloring Pages

SAMPLE PAGE

Antarctica

Lapbook



Name _____

Glue this page to front of closed lapbook

Animals

Far from being a barren land, Antarctica is thriving with hardy animals. Because the sea is actually warmer than the frozen land, most animals live in the ocean all or part of the time. However, the only land animals native to the continent itself are invertebrates such as earthworms and spiders. The warmer outlying islands are home to just a few native land animals, such as freshwater ducks.

One of the only mammals to live on both water and land, Antarctic seals are covered with blubber and fur which insulates them from the cold. Clumsy on land, seals are really water animals at heart. Once a seal slips into the ocean it becomes a beautiful, graceful creature, almost dancing through the water. Seals make a living in the water, hunting fish. Leopard seals also eat penguins and other seals. Some seals give birth on the ice, while the fur and elephant seals live in northern areas and have their babies on the rocky coasts. Seals have one baby at a time. After the baby has grown enough, it follows its parents into its real home, the sea.

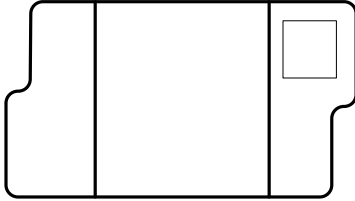
Although they are the most well-known animals of the Antarctic continent, penguins are also found in Australia, Africa, South America, and islands throughout the southern hemisphere. Penguins are shaped like torpedoes, and use their wings as flippers to 'fly' through the water. These are water birds, and there is no kind of penguin that can fly in the air. Two species of penguins live in Antarctica, the Emperor and Adeline penguins. Three other species use one area as a nesting ground only.

The Emperor Penguin is the most commonly known. This bird lives most of its life in the ocean, but a migration inland occurs each year when it is time for egg-laying. The penguin lays a single egg which is placed on the father's feet for incubation. After the eggs hatch, another migration to the sea begins. By the time the baby penguins arrive at the ocean, they are ready to take their first swim.

Whales can be found throughout the oceans around Antarctica in the summer. Whales migrate throughout the year. They travel towards the tropics in the winter, and the whale calves are born in these warmer waters. They then return to the southern sea to feast on the abundant fish and plankton during the summer, following the receding ice shelf as it melts.

Birds are abundant in the sea around Antarctica, but only a few birds nest on the continent, such as the petrel, penguins, and skuas. The islands around Antarctica are nesting grounds for a higher variety of seabirds.

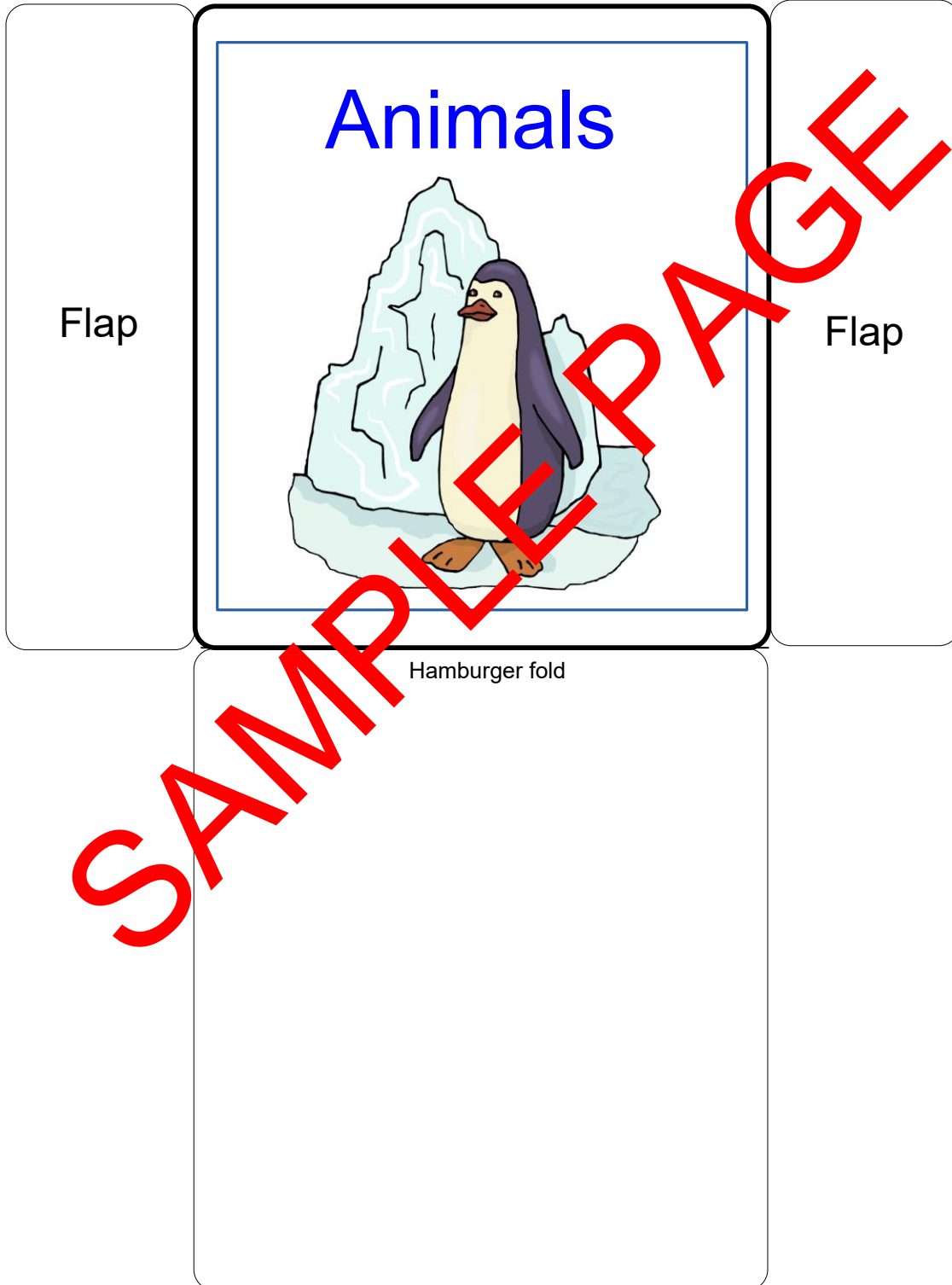
Folder 1



Read Animals.

Cut out booklet as one piece. Fold the back bottom section up in back, and then fold the flaps back and glue to make a pocket. Cut out the cards on the next page.

Directions: Research each of the animals on the card. On the front of the card glue or draw a picture of the animal. On the back, tell about it.



Leopard Seal

Penguin

Whale

Petrel

SAMPLE PAGE