Land Animals of the Sixth Day Learning Lapbook™- Full Color Version

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We would like to give a huge thank you to Jeannie Fulbright and Davis Carman for their permission and support of this product.

Clip art from www.clipart.com

ISBN-978-0-9832676-0-7 (CD)

Materials Needed

What you need to get started

- *A printed copy of the Land Animals of the Sixth Day Learning Lapbook™ Full Color Version by A Journey Through Learning
- *Land Animals of the Sixth Day book by Jeannie Fulbright
- *14 colored file folders
- *Scissors
- *Glue (We recommend Zip Dry Glue)
- *Hole puncher
- *Brads
- *Stapler
- *Crayons and/or colored pencils

To make the storage system

- *Duct tape
- *One 3-ring binder

How to Start

This Land Animals of the Sixth Day lapbook covers lessons 1-14. Each lesson uses one colored file folder for a total of 14 folders needed to complete this lapbook. Gather your folders and fold them so that they will be ready to use as you get to each lesson. Directions for folding are included on a following page.

At the top of each mini-booklet page are directions concerning the construction of your mini-booklet, pages to read from the Fulbright book (highlighted in bold text), and what your student will record in the mini-booklet after reading to show what is learned. A small key is also here to show you where to glue each mini-booklet into the folders.

When the first two folders are filled up with the mini-booklets, follow the directions for using duct tape and a three-ring binder to make a storage system. Do this for all of your folders as they are completed by the student.

In the back you will an answer key, additional reading suggestions for each lesson, and enrichment pages.

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally	Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically					
Folds-Labeled with a small line to show wh	lere the fold is and the words "hamburger fold" or "hotdog fold."					
Dotted Lines-These are the cutting lines						
Cover Labels-Some of the booklets will ha	ve a cover label that will need to be glued to the top to cover a blank space					

Folding the folders



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 before 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. Now it is time to begin your lapbook.



5. When your child has filled up the first two folders with the minibooklets, take the two folders and apply a generous amount of glue to their flaps. Stick them together. Now you are ready to prepare them for the storage system. Do the same for the rest of the folders as they are completed.

Making a storage system for your lapbook(s)

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!



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



Put duct tape sticky side up. Place binded edge of lapbook on the duct tape (no more than ¼ inch!).



Then stick duct tape to the other side again about ¼ 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.



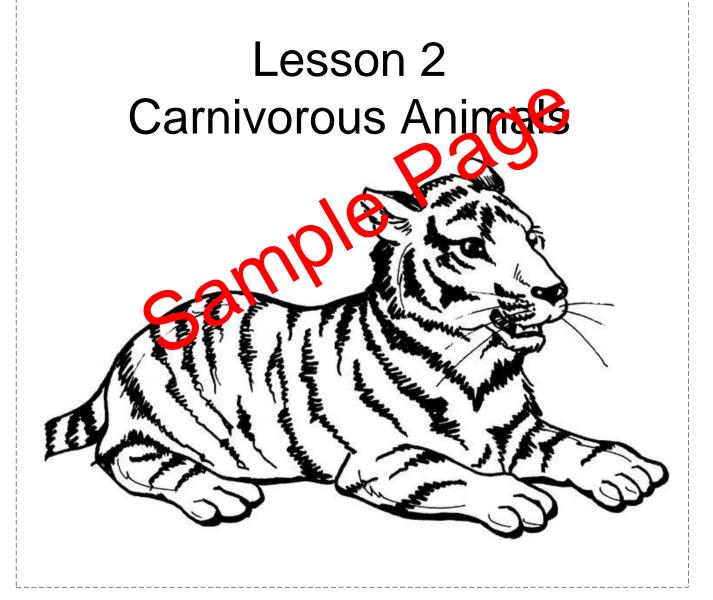
It will look like this.

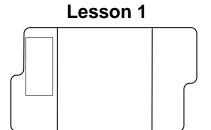


Store folders in 3-ring binder.

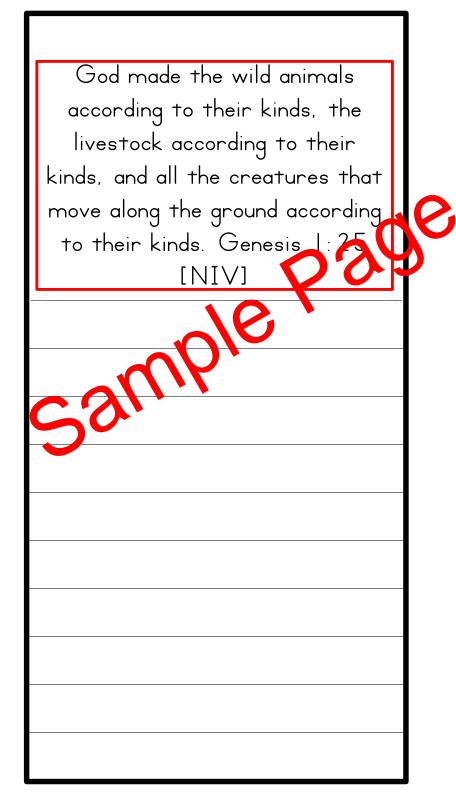
Cut out along the dotted line. Glue onto front of lesson (chapter) 1 folder. Color the pictures before the start of each lesson (chapter).

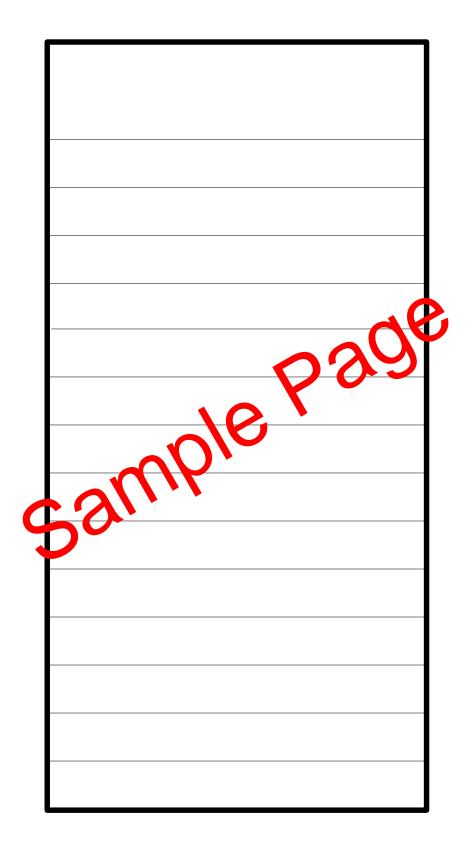
Lesson 1 Introduction to Animals of the Sixth Day

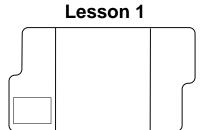




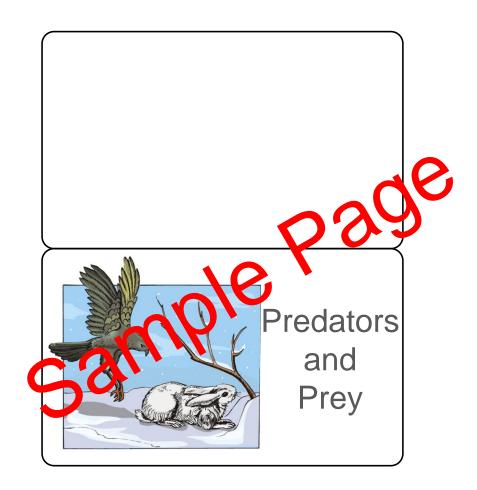
Cut out the piece on this page and the next. Stack with verse on top and staple at the top. Glue into lapbook. Read Introduction to the Animals of the Sixth Day and also God Made the Animals 1-4. Copy the bible verse on the lines using your very best handwriting.







Cut out shape as one piece. Hamburger fold on middle line. Glue into lapbook with title up. **Read Predators and Prey and also Creation**Confirmation, page 4-6. What is a predator and what is a prey? Write the answer in the booklet.



Lesson 1

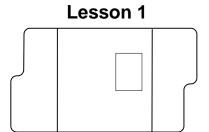
Cut out the big piece and the cover piece. Tri-fold the big piece. Glue the cover piece on top of the closed booklet. Glue booklet into lapbook. **Read Habituation**, **pages 7-8**. Write the answer to the questions inside the booklet.

How do scientists habituate animals? Why can habituation be dangero y can habituation be dangerous for animals?

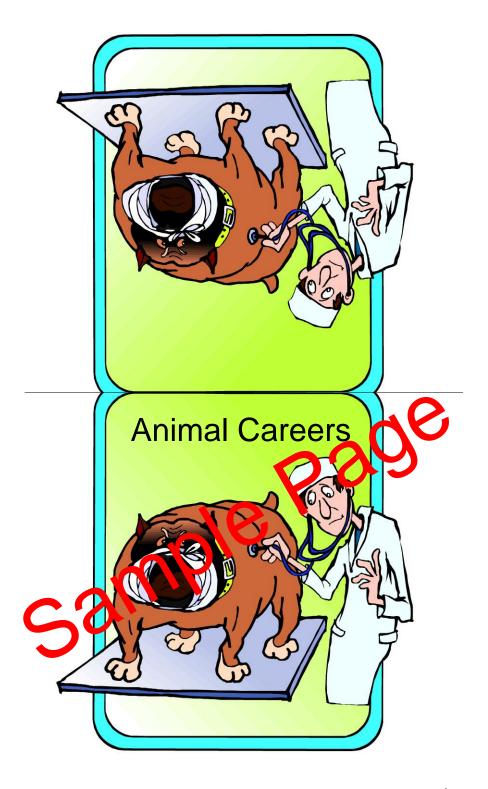
Cover piece



Habituation

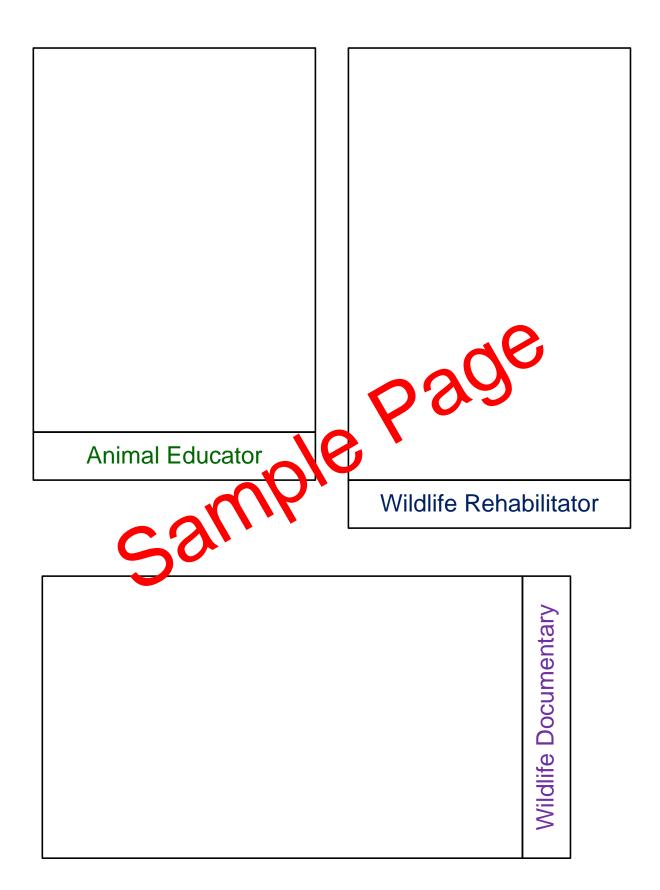


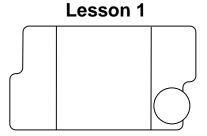
Hamburger fold on middle line. Cut out around shape. Glue into lapbook with title up. **Read Animal Careers, pages 8-9.** Tell what the job of a veterinarian is.



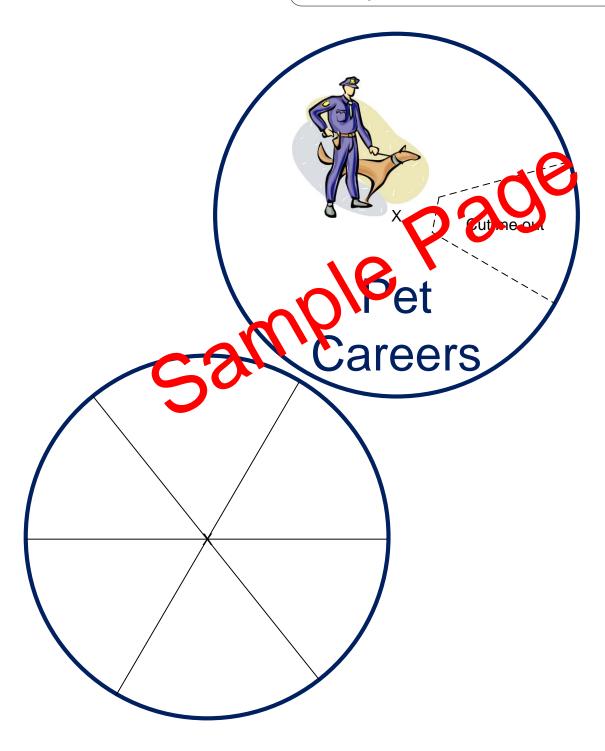
	Stack in order with title on top. Staple at the top. Gl into lapbook. Read Zoologists, page 9-10. A zoologist many fields to choose from. Write about them ceach piece.			
	Zoologi	st	\P'	age
		10/6	j ·	
Ani	imal Preser	vation		
				Zookeeper

Lesson 1





Cut out both circles. Cut out dotted wedge on title circle. Stack title circle on top of circle with wedges. Connect with a brass fastener in the middle so that "wheel" will turn. Glue into lapbook. Read Pet Careers, pages 10-11. There are many careers one can get working with animals. Write one career in each of the wedges. There are more answers than wedges, so write your favorites.



Answer Key

Lesson 1

Predator and Prey, Creation Confirmation- A predator is one who chases, captures, and eat a prey. A prey is the one was chased, captured, and eaten. Page 4

Studying Animals- Studying animals is tricky because when an animal encounters a human, it may behave differently. A scientist must stay hidden from the animals or get the animal use to his presence in order to study the animal's normal behavior. Page 7

Habituation- Scientists habituate animals by slowly getting closer and closer to the animal. Habituation can be dangerous for humans because though the animal seems tame, it actually is not and can harm a human. Habituation can be dangerous for animals because the animals begin to feel safe around humans and some humans will harm them. Page 7

Animal Careers- The job of a veterinarian is to help ill and injured animals. Page 8 **Zoologist**

Animal Preservation- Helps to preserve the animal population by capturing, tagging, or recording the number of animals found in a specific location. Page 9

Zookeeper-Care for specific animals and their habitat, watch for unusual behaviors or illness, make sure animals are groomed, exercised, and trained, Pages 9-10

Animal Educator- Helps people understand animals and their habitats, creates brochures, videos, yours, and exhibits, study, research, and explore wildlife behavior, write books or magazine articles. Page 10

Wildlife Rehabilitator- Cares for ill, injured, or orphaned animals with the hope of returning them back to the wild, trains animals at theme parks. Page 10

Wildlife Documentary- Writes informative shows about animals. Page 10

Pet Careers- (There are more answers than wedges). Any of these answers will be correct: dog trainer, train for movies and shows, animal control officer, animal shelter, vet tech, horse breeder, horse trainer, race track worker, rodeo worker, farrier. Pages 10-11

Lesson 2

Your Epidermis is Showing and Cooling Off- Answers will vary, pages 16-18

Order Carnivora and Family Canidae- Animals in the order carnivora have teeth. Some animals that belong in the canidae family are foxes, wolves, coyotes, dogs, and jackals, page 19

It's Still a Dog and Creation Confirmation- DNA and genes prove that though animals reproduce after their own kind, people and nature may select among the many features of DNA to produce the many differences among the same kind of animal, page 23

What Are Dogs Like- The rules of a pack are: one dog is the leader, his mate is second in command, only they are allowed to have pups. Every dog has a position, from greatest to least, page 23

Canine Communication, Canine Construction, Canine Senses, Hunting- Dogs use body posture and facial expressions to communicate. Animals that walk on their toes are called digitigrades. The most important sense for a dog is smell. Groups of dogs are called packs, pages 24-25