



Grades 2-7

# Asia

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



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

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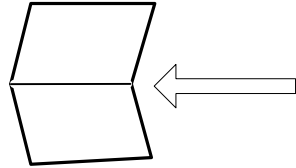
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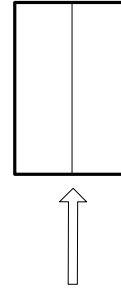
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ISBN-**

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 2-folder lapbook takes 2- 3 weeks 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

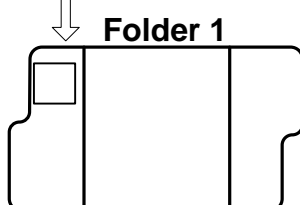
(see photos on how to fold and glue your folders together)

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

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

Choice #2 -Glue both 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!

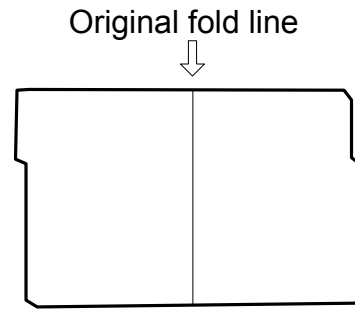
### How do I know where to place each template in the folder?



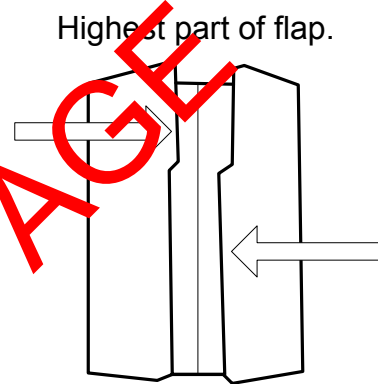
This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

# 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.*



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.

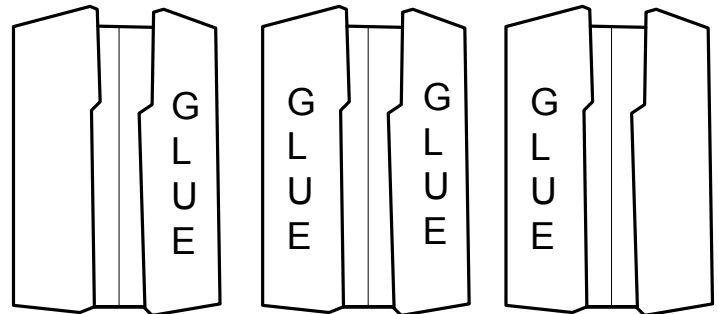
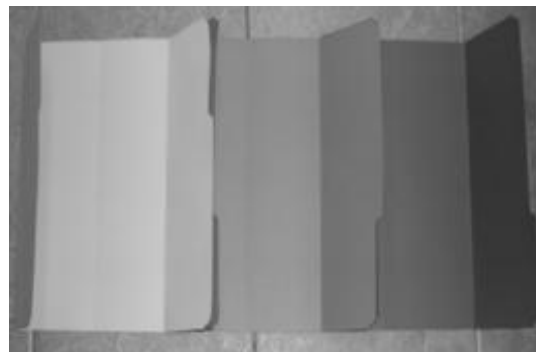
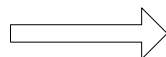


Photo of a completed lapbook base



## 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 need 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!

# Asia Lapbook

Folder 1



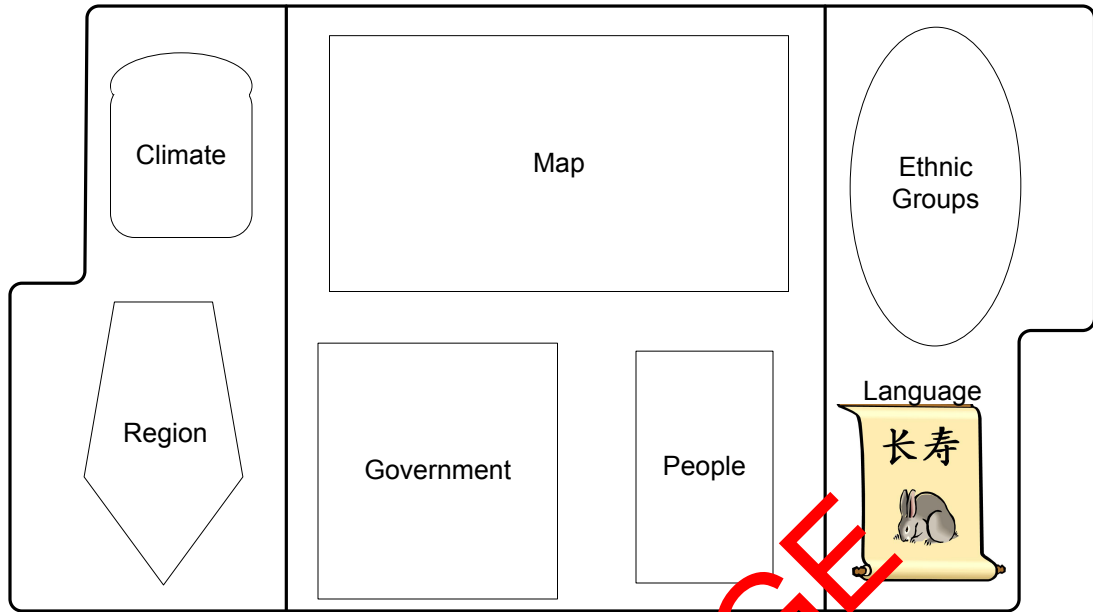
Folder 2



Entire Lapbook



# Folder 1



# Folder 2



# Table of Contents

Geography and Climate

Different Regions

Government

People

Major Ethic Groups

Language

Religion

Animals

Holidays and Traditions

Foods

Crafts

**SAMPLE PAGE**



### Complete the Scene

Complete the scene. Cut off this piece and glue picture onto front of closed lapbook. Decorate the Chinese mask in bright colors.

# Asia



## Geography and Climate

From dry deserts in the west to rainforests in the east, freezing cold mountains in the north to sunny tropics in the south, Asia has every imaginable climate. Asia is the largest of the 7 continents, and the western border is shared with Europe.

Humid rainforests cover most of the southern areas of Asia. From the large country of India to the islands of Indonesia, the climate is tropical. Hot all year long, with seasons determined more by the amount of rainfall than the temperature; rainforests are home to a huge diversity of plant and animal life. Even the Amazonian and African rainforests do not compare in biological diversity. The southeast Asian rainforests are being destroyed faster than those of the rest of the world, and many of the species could be extinct before they are even discovered.

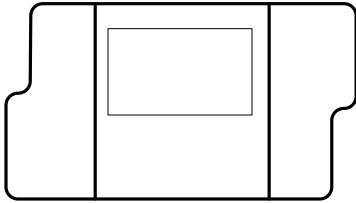
Much of China and Russia are mountainous and cold, and the highest mountain chain in the world is located in northern India, southern China, and Nepal. The Himalayan Mountains are rugged and unbelievably high, with over 100 mountains stretching more than 23,000 feet into the sky. These rocky peaks are uninhabitable, but many adventurous, brave souls attempt to climb them every year. The lower mountain ranges cover much of China, Mongolia, Russia, and the Middle Eastern countries. These areas are mostly temperate, with four seasons, and include forests and high deserts.

Most of Russia is blanketed in thick, cold coniferous forests. Hundreds of acres of trees surround isolated towns and farmland. These forests are bitterly cold in the winter, with heaps of snow and icy wind blowing down from the north. The deepest lake in the world, Lake Baikal, is found in southern Russia. It is nearly one mile deep!

Further north, the vast tundra stretches up to the polar ice cap. The tundra is characterized by 'permafrost', which is when the ground never thaws in the summer. The top of the soil thaws and the melting snow cannot soak into the frozen subsoil, so large shallow lakes form. The frozen ground cannot support trees and most plants are in the form of low ground cover and lichen. Short, cool summers and long dark winters are the predominant seasons in the tundra, and very few people live here.

There are many desert areas in Asia, as well. The large Arabian desert is found in the Middle East and covers most of the Arabian peninsula with shifting sand, barren mountains, and rocky plains. Much of the area between the edge of Africa and India is covered with some form of desert or semi-arid land. Even though this area is sub-tropical, the dry desert air causes winters to be cold and summers scorching. Large temperature differences occur, even between day and night.

### Folder 1

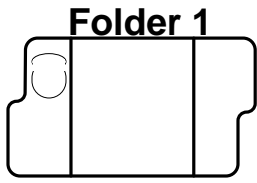


### Read Geography and Climate.

Cut out the booklet. Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** Color China red. Color Russia green. Color Mongolia purple. Color India yellow. Color Nepal blue. Shade the countries of the Middle East orange. Color Japan pink.





**Read Geography and Climate.**

Cut out the booklets. Stack them together and fasten with a brad.  
Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** On the booklet, tell about the different climates found in Asia.



SAMPLE PAGE

## Regions

Asia is a vast continent, the largest on the planet. From the Pacific Ocean in the east to Europe in the west, this huge area is covered with hundreds of different regions ~ truly a land of contrasts. From the rich to the poor, from frozen shepherd huts to breezy tropical fishing villages, there is more cultural and climatic diversity here than any other continent.

The southwestern deserts of Asia are war-torn countries with dry scrubby mountains and poor villages. These countries sit on the largest oil reserves that the world has discovered, giving them an important economic advantage. The poor live in small huts and some of the worst conditions on earth. The rich live in extravagant mansions. These countries are mostly ruled by Islamic law, and living conditions here can be very hard. Dictators and terrorist groups have controlled the region for years, and, although human rights groups are active in these areas, many people still suffer.

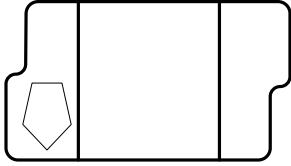
The south-central and southeastern areas of Asia are humid, covered with jungles. India is considered a sub-continent because it is on its own continental plate. The northern part of the plate forms the tallest mountain range in the world, the Himalayas. India is a beautiful land of rich tradition, a rich history and rich natural wonders.

Southeastern Asia is wet and tropical, full of high, rocky mountain ranges and tiny islands. This area is beautiful, blanketed by thick jungles and surrounded with tropical beaches. For years, the governments of southeastern Asia isolated the people from the rest of the world. Many of these countries are poor, and the people are struggling to find their place in a global society.

China and central Asia are diverse areas, tropical in the south and cold in the north. The central plains are dry with extreme temperature differences. Large cities are over-filled and the people of China are still under strict government controls. Thousands of small rural villages live in poor conditions and still follow many of the customs that have been in place for hundreds of years.

Northern Asia is covered with the enormous country of Russia. From western Europe, Russia stretches across 11 time zones, nearly to Alaska! Long under socialist and communist governments, many areas of Russia are poverty-stricken and destitute. Russia has experienced many wars, including World Wars I and II, the Cold War with the United States, and conflict against the Middle East.

### Folder 1



#### Read Regions.

Cut out the booklet as one piece. Fold in half. Cut out the 6 single booklets from the next two pages. Place them inside of the folded booklet and staple at the top. Glue into lapbook.

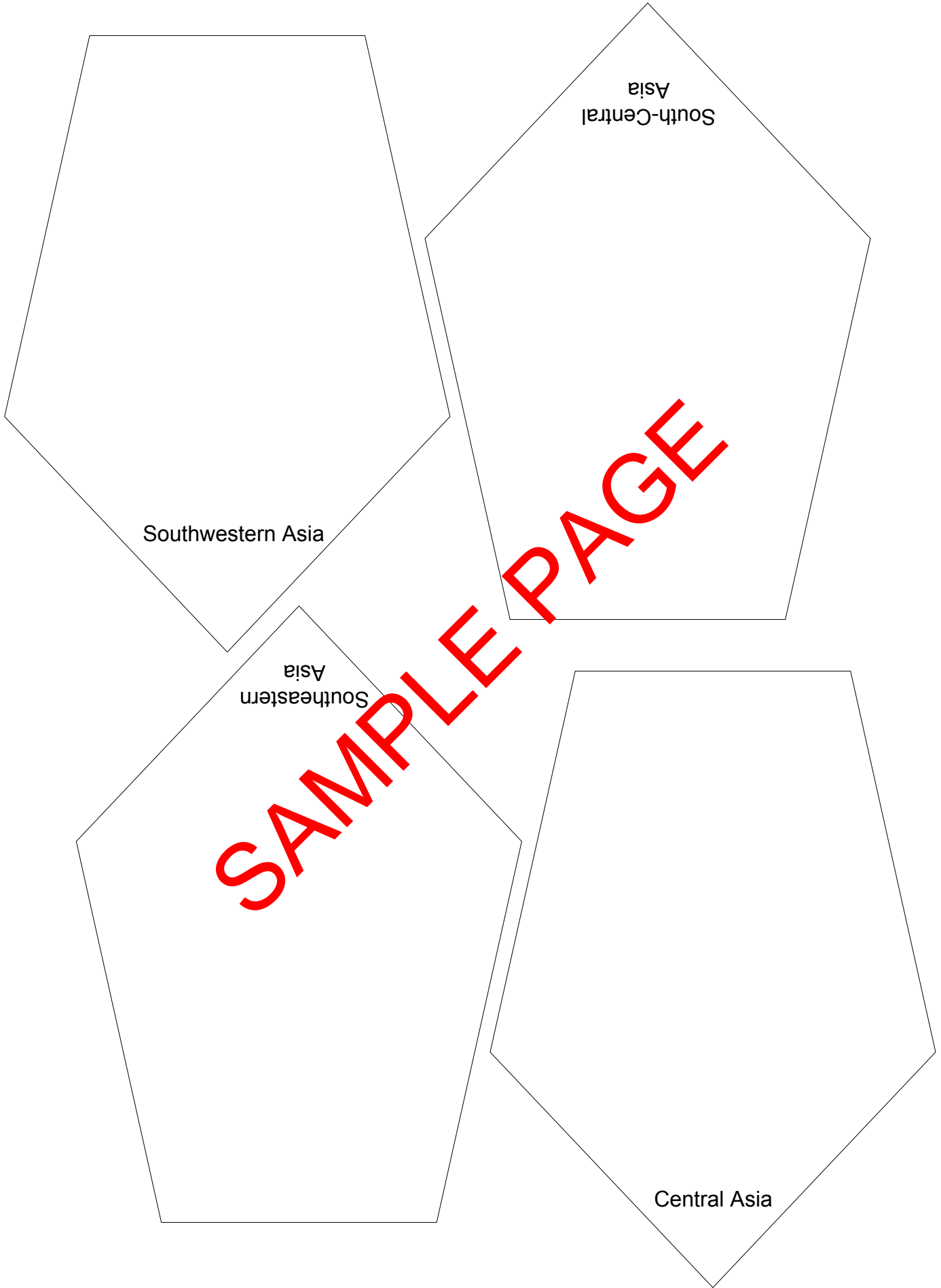
**Directions:** On each booklet, write what you have learned.

SAMPLE PAGE

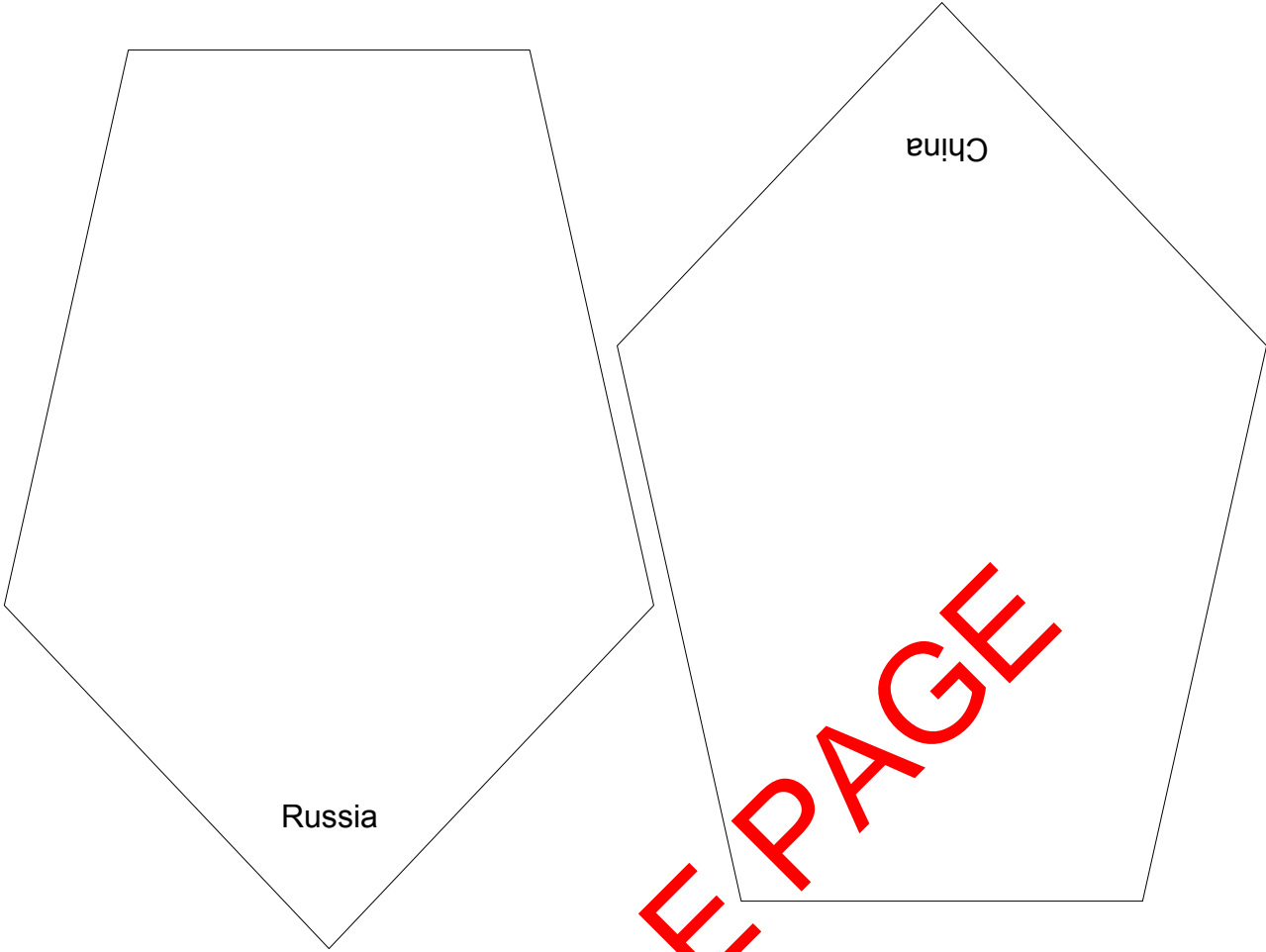


## Regions









Russia

China

**SAMPLE PAGE**