

Any Age

Astronomy Express Lapbook

Mini Lapbook, Coloring Sheets, Copywork, Sprafts, and Games



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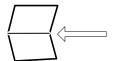
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Things to Know

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically

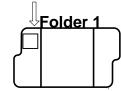


Dotted Lines-These are the cutting lines.

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.

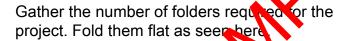
Cover Labels-Most of the booklets that are folded look nicer with a label on top instead of just a blank space. They will be referred to as "cover label."

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

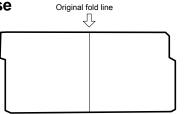


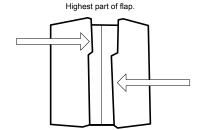
This placement key tells you the temp at goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

Folding a phook Base

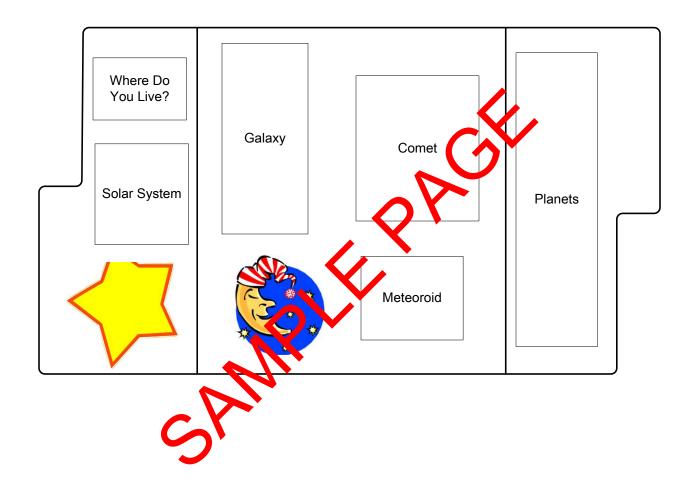


For each folder, fold the left and right sides inward toward the original fine to create two flaps. Crease so that the bighest part of each flap is touching the original line. It is important not to let the two flaps overlap. You may want to take a ruler and run it down each crease to make it sharper.

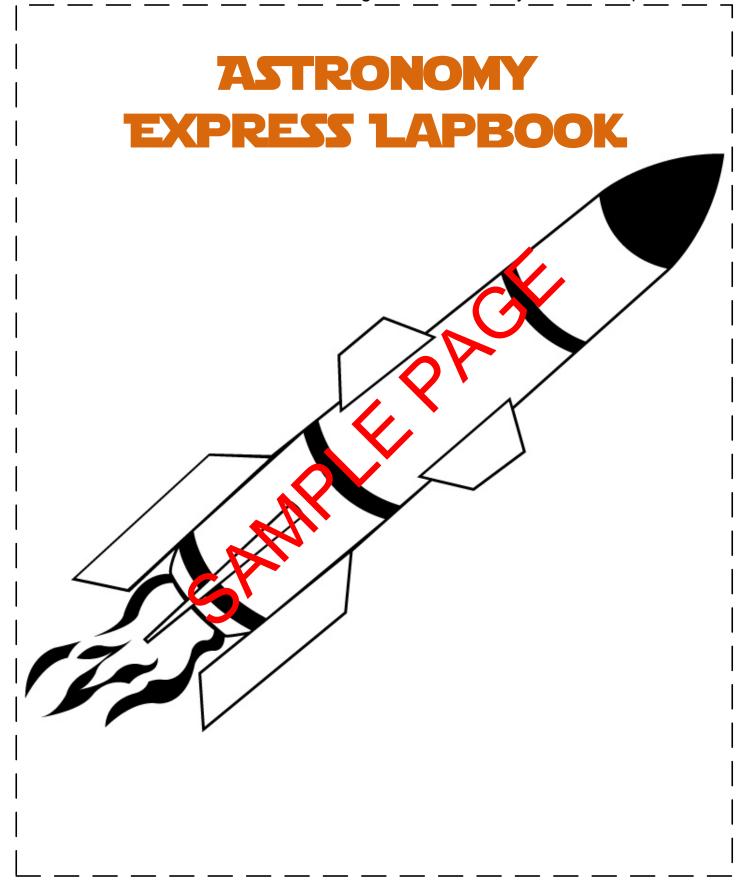




Booklet Placement Guide



Color and decorate your rocket. Add anything else to the scene that you would like. Cut out around the dotted lines and glue to the front of your closed lapbook.



The Solar System is a huge subject just in its self. Our solar system is shaped like an egg and in the center is the sun. The sun is the biggest object in our solar system. It contains more than 99% of the solar system's mass. Also located in the solar system are 173 known moons, natural satellites (such as the moon), interplanetary dust, and meteoroids.

We divided the solar system into separate regions. The inner Solar System, also known as the charted regions, includes the four terrestrial planets that are the closest to the sun. They are solid spheres of rock and include Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars. The main asteroid belt lies between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. The outer Solar System is everything beyond the asteroids. This includes the four large, gaseous, sphere planets with rings. There are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. A new belt, named the Kuiper belt, was discovered in the outermost parts of the Solar System beyond Neptune. This new area is now considered a distinct.

When you look at the night sky, you see thousands of stars. These stars are placed into groups known as constellations. A constellation is a group of stars we can see in the night sky. The word constellation means "the part of the sky in which one group of stars is seen." Scientists who study the skies are called Astronomers. They have divided the sky in a star are as or constellations. Each star is in one and only one constellation.

Stars are made from gas and debris. A large cluster of stars is called a galaxy. Our sun and earth are a part of the Milky Way Galaxy. The reason that we can see stars more clearly at night than in the daytime is that the stars show up clearer against the daykness of the night sky. During the day, the sunlight makes the sky so bright that it out shines the light of the stars. If you live in the city, you may never see stars up in the sky. The many lights of street lamps and buildings make it difficult to see because the dirt in the air and the glare of the lights blocks out the stars. The only time that we can see stars during the day is during a total echrose. In eclipse occurs when sunlight is temporarily blotted out.

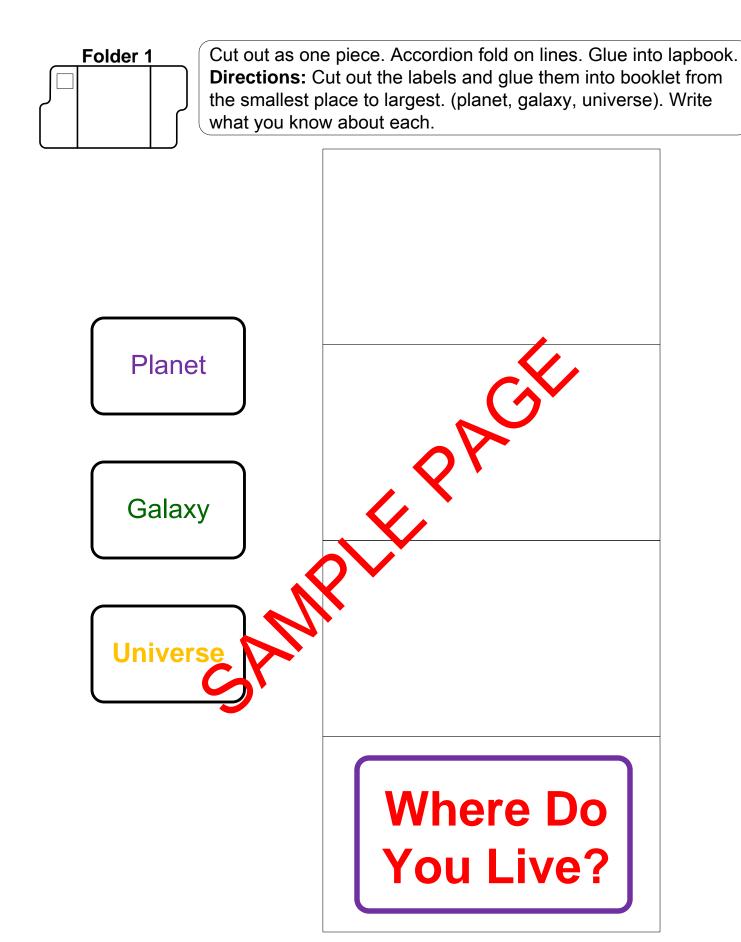
The closest star to our planet is the sun. It is located in the Milky Way galaxy. The sun is considered a medium size star or a vellow dwarf" star. The sun rotates slowly on its axis. It moves around the galaxy. The sun is made up of about 70% hydrogen and 28% helium. Its temperature on the surface is about 10,000°F.

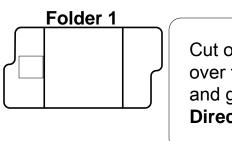
Comets are made up of cases, floating debris, and small pieces of ice that are just drifting around in our solar system. They move around the sun but in different ways than the earth. The name comet comes from the Latin word *cometa*, which means "long-haired."

Asteroids are small bodies made up of mainly rocky and metallic minerals. The term asteroid really does not have a "true" definition. Many in the scientific field prefer to call them small solar system bodies. The term "asteroid" has historically been used to describe any floating body located in the inner Solar System.

The surface of the moon looks like a desert with plains, mountains, and valleys. It is covered with many craters. These craters are holes that are created when space objects hit at a high speeds. The moon travels around the earth in an oval shaped orbit or path. It makes a complete circle around the earth in 30 days. That's one month!

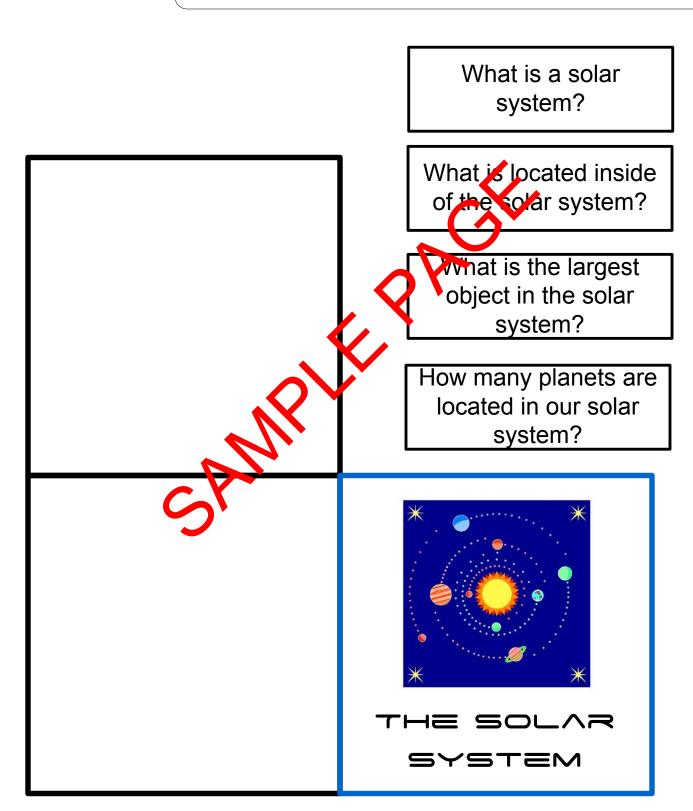
Meteoroids are pieces of stony or metallic debris that travel in outer space. They travel around the sun in a variety of orbits and at various speeds. You have the greatest opportunity of spotting meteoroids on very dark nights and after midnight. Most meteoroids are only about the size of a stone. As it enters the earth's atmosphere, the speed at which it enters causes friction between the meteoroid and atmospheric gases. The speed and the gas cause it to glow like a streak of light in the sky. The visible streak that we see is called a meteor.

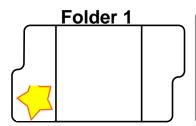




Cut out as one booklet. Fold down flap and then fold over the other. Glue into lapbook. Cut out the labels and glue onto blank sides of booklet.

Directions: Answer the questions.





Fold in half along middle line. Cut around star shape but do not cut fold at the top. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Inside, write what you have learned about stars.

