



Any Age

Bats Express (Quick) Lapbook

Mini Lapbook, Study Guides, Coloring Sheets, and Activities



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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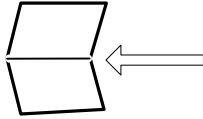
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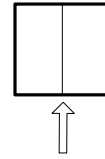
SAMPLE PAGE

Things to Know

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically

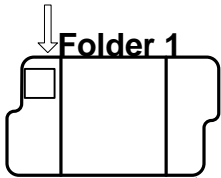


Dotted Lines-These are the cutting lines.

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?

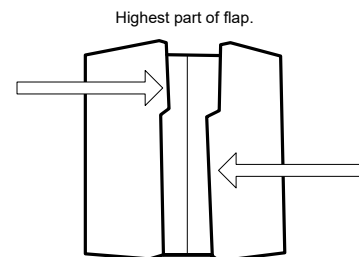
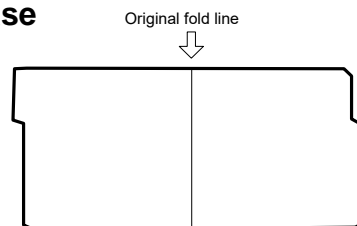


This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

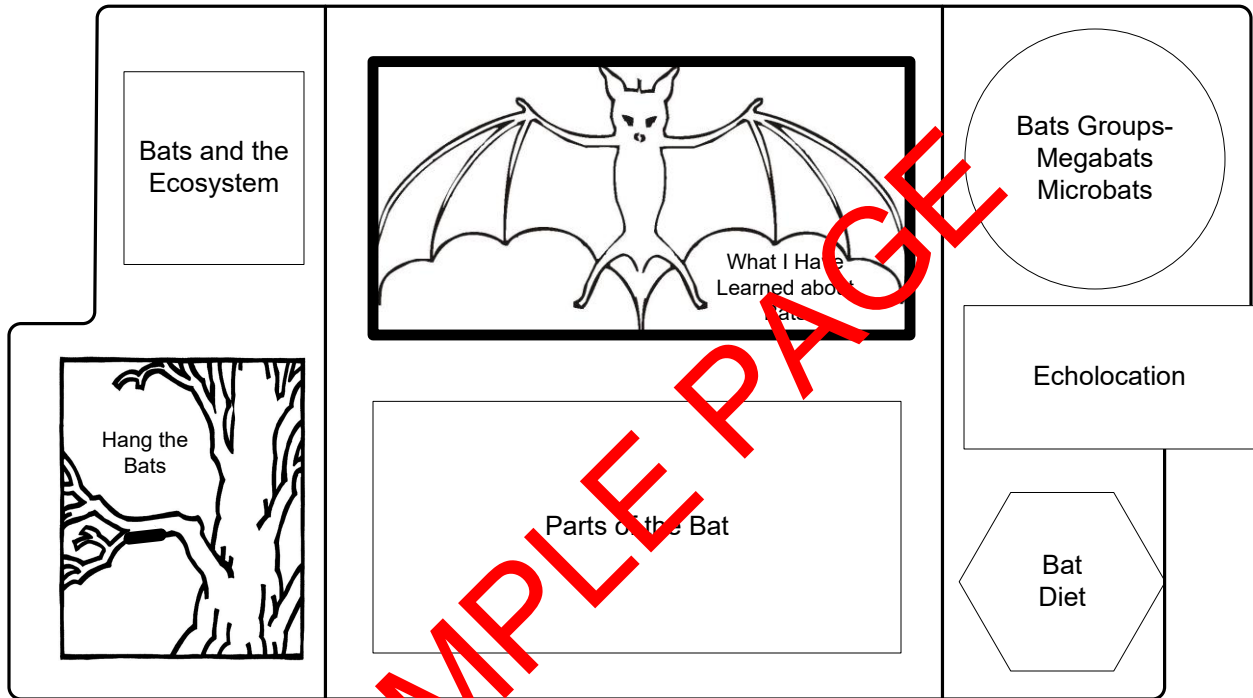
Folding a Lapbook Base

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.*



Booklet Placement Guide



Bats Lapbook



Name _____

School Year _____

Batty about Bats!

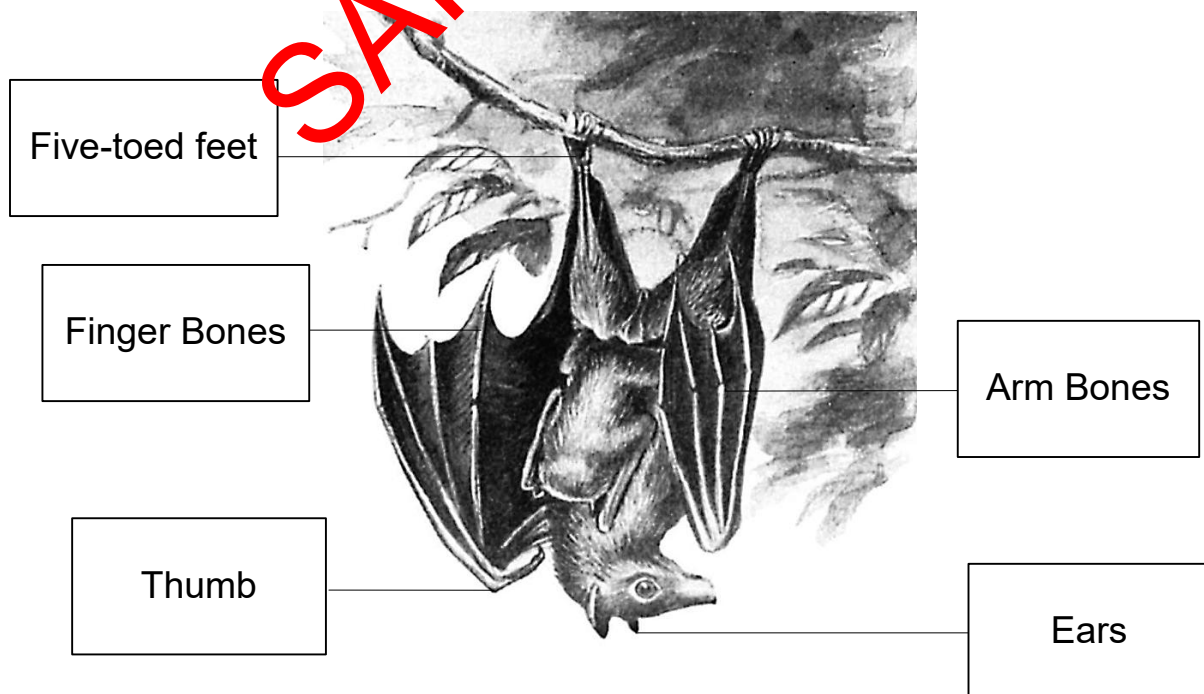
Bats play key roles in **ecosystems** around the globe, from rain forests to deserts. They eat insects, including some that can cause lots of damage to farms and crops. They pollinate plants and they scatter seed. Studies of bats have contributed to medical advances including the development of navigational aids for the blind.

Unfortunately, many local populations of bats have been destroyed and many species are now **endangered**. The best protection we can offer these unique mammals is to learn more about their habits and recognize the value of living safely with them.

When people think about bats, they often imagine things that are not true. Bats are not **blind**. They aren't rodents and they aren't birds. They will not suck your blood -- and most bats do not have **rabies**. Because bats are mammals, they can develop rabies, but most do not have the disease.

You can't tell if a bat has rabies just by looking at it; rabies can be confirmed only by having the animal tested in a laboratory. So be safe; never handle a bat.

Bats are interesting looking creatures. Their wings are different from birds' wings. Bats' wings have skin stretched over very long fingers. The wings are attached to the sides of their body. Bats are the only mammal that can truly fly. Below is a diagram of the parts of a bat.



Bats have fur on their bodies and sometimes the head. The wings do not have fur. Bats can be a range of colors from red to tan, brown or gray.

Bats are **nocturnal** meaning they are more active at night. During the day bats sleep in dark places like caves and hollow trees. At night, they emerge refreshed and ready to start their hunt for a meal.

Bats are very skillful fliers. They are able to twist, turn and squeeze through narrow spaces. They weave through the dark using their ears and sound waves. This is called **echolocation**. The bat makes a high-pitched squeak and listens for its echo as it bounces off objects like trees and tiny insects. Depending on how long the sound takes to return and from which direction the sound returns, bats can locate insects to eat while flying. It also keeps them from crashing into objects like trees and telephone poles.

There are over 1,000 different species of bats. They are divided into two groups- **microbats** and **megabats**. Microbats are smaller than megabats. They are found world-wide except for the Arctic and Antarctic. They have small eyes that do not see well and large ears. They eat mostly insects. Some of the larger microbats eat birds, lizards, frogs, fish, and even other bats. The smallest microbat is the size of a bumblebee. Megabats are larger than microbats and live in the tropical regions of the world. Their diet consists of fruit and nectar. Their eyes are big and see well. The largest megabat is the flying fox bat. This bat has a wing span of around 5-6 feet long. That is about the length of your mom or dad.

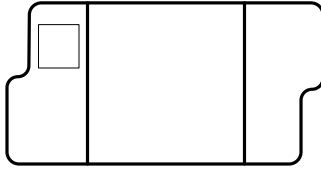
SAMPLE PAGE



There REALLY is a bat called a **Vampire bat!** It feeds solely on blood.

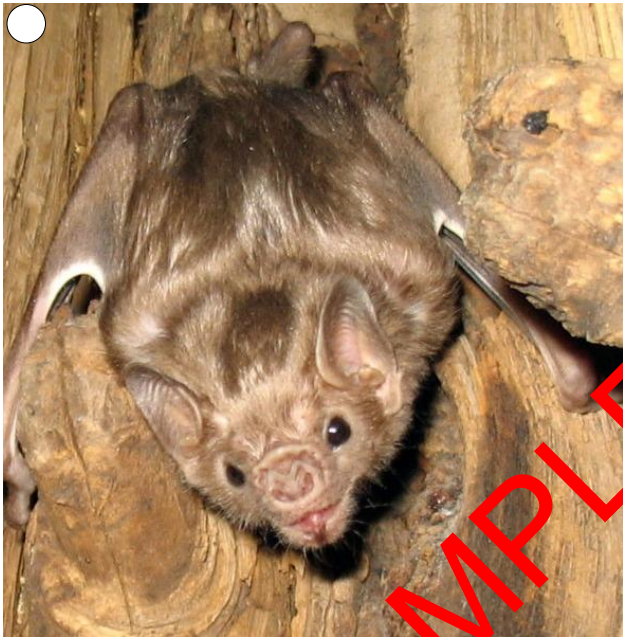
Vampire bats have small and extremely sharp teeth which are capable of piercing an animal's skin (humans included) without them even noticing.

Vampire bats can carry rabies, making their bites potentially dangerous.



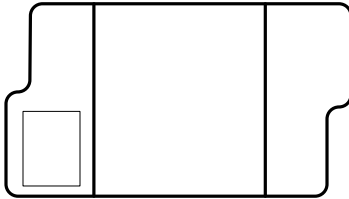
Cut out the two booklets. Stack together. Fasten with a brad or staple. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Explain how bats are important to the ecosystem.



Bats and the Ecosystem

SAMPLE PAGE



Cut out the booklet. Glue into lapbook. Cut out the bats.
Directions: Hang the bats from the tree.

