



Grades 1-4

# Birds

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



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

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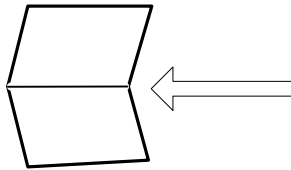
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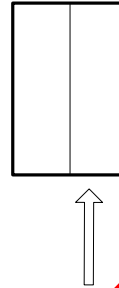
# Things to Know

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 3-folder lapbook takes about one month 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

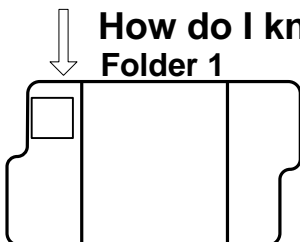
(see photos on how to fold and glue your folders together)

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

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

Choice #2 -Glue all of your 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!

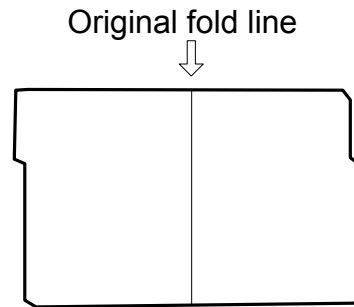
## How do I know where to place each template in the folder?



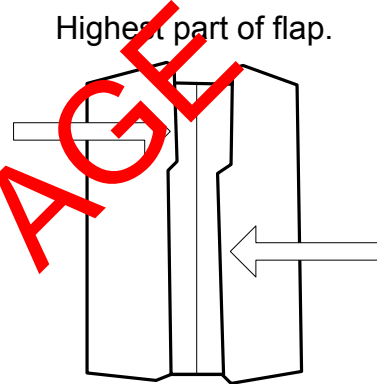
This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

# 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.

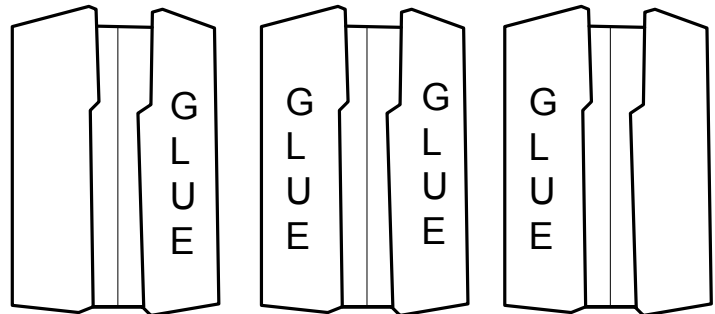
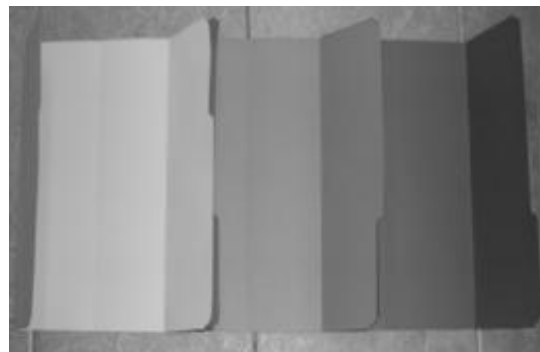
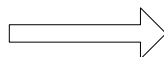


Photo of a completed lapbook base



## Supplies and Storage

- \*Lapbook Pages
- \*3 Colored File Folders
- \*Scissors
- \*Glue
- \*Stapler
- \*Brads (not needed for every lapbook. If brads are not available, a stapler will do.)
- \*Hole Puncher (again, not needed for every lapbook.)

### To make the storage system (optional)

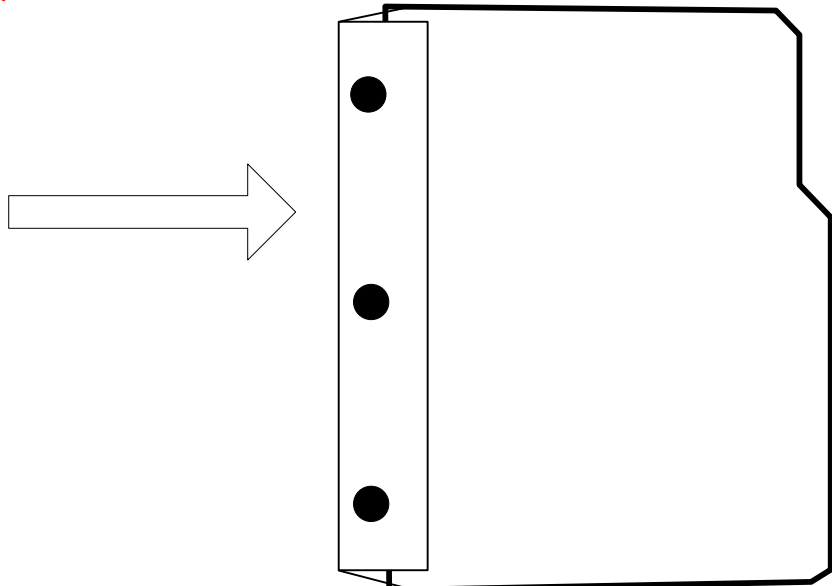
See details below about the use of a storage system.

- \*Duct tape (any color)
- \*One 3-ring binder
- \*Hole Puncher

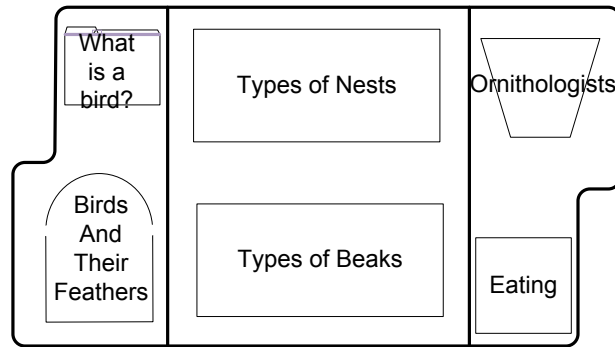
### My child has made several lapbooks. Can I store all of the lapbooks together in one place?

Yes! A three-ring binder serves as a great place to keep your lapbooks. This method of storage not only keeps your lapbooks from getting lost but also keeps them neat and readily available to share with dad, grandparents, friends, etc. When you are through sharing your lapbooks, just place the three-ring binder back on your bookshelf! Below are step-by-step directions of how to prepare each lapbook to be placed in a three-ring binder.

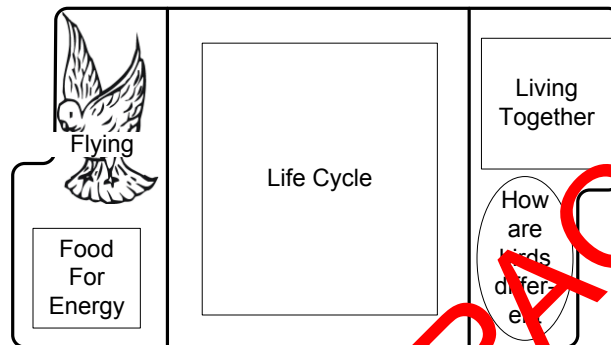
Close the lapbook. Measure a piece of duct tape that is as long as the lapbook. Place the edge of the duct tape on the top edge of the lapbook. Then fold the duct tape over so that it can be placed on the bottom edge. Make sure to leave enough duct tape sticking out from the edges to punch three holes. Be careful when punching the holes that you do not punch the holes in the folder. If you do, that's okay. Then place in three-ring binder. Depending on the size of your three-ring binder, you can store many lapbooks in it.



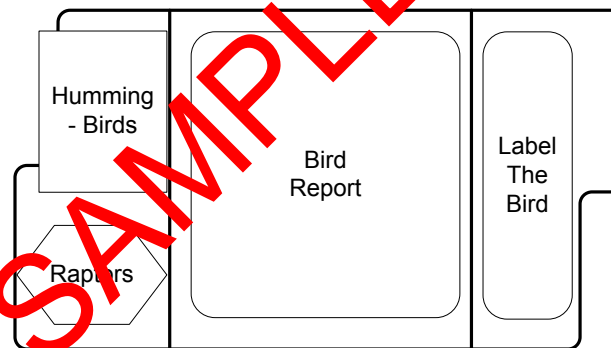
## Folder 1



## Folder 2



## Folder 3



Cut out the page on the dotted lines. Glue to the front of your closed lapbook.  
Draw your favorite bird in the tree.

# Birds Lapbook

## Grades 1-4

**SAMPLE PAGE**



## Animals with Feathers: Birds

Whether you live in the country or the city, chances are that you have seen birds soaring in the sky. Birds are vertebrates, or animals with a backbone. Birds are easy to recognize. All birds have feathers, beaks and wings.

Birds are the only animals with feathers. Feathers cover the bird's body giving it its unique coloration. Feathers keep the bird protected and help them to fly. They also serve as a way to communicate and attract other birds. Birds take care or preen their feathers by spreading oil on them with their beaks. Most birds replace or molt their feathers at least once a year.

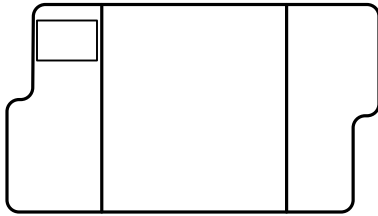
Birds do not have teeth. Their beaks are light and shaped according to the way the bird eats. Birds use their beaks to get and eat food. Birds are high energy animals. Flying takes a lot of energy. To generate energy, birds need to eat frequently. Their bodies are built to digest or break down the food they eat very quickly. Birds are not picky eaters. They eat all sort of things like worms, insects, and seeds.

Birds do not have arms. Instead they have wings. Wings help the bird to fly. Even though all birds have wings, not all birds can fly. Some birds, like ostriches and penguins, do not fly. Most birds are good builders. They build their own nests to lay their eggs. Birds vary in size. Some birds, like the hummingbird, are very small. Others, like the ostrich and the eagle, are big.





**Folder 1**



**Read Animals with Feathers: Birds.**

Cut out the booklet as one piece. Fold in half. Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** Inside of the booklet, answer the question.

What is  
a bird?

SAMPLED PAGE

A large, vertically oriented rectangular area with a horizontal fold line in the middle. The top half contains the question "What is a bird?" in large, orange, sans-serif font. The bottom half is blank. A large, red, diagonal watermark reading "SAMPLED PAGE" is overlaid across the entire area.

# All About Feathers

Feathers are the special covering of a bird's body. They are made of a protein called keratin. Feathers have different coloration according to species. Some birds have stunningly beautiful feathers. Others have mute colors. Regardless of the color, a bird has mainly two different kinds of feathers: contour and down feathers.

Contour feathers are the feathers that cover the whole body of the bird. These feathers smooth the lines of the bird's body giving it a more streamlined shape. That makes moving through air, and sometimes water, easier. Contour feathers overlap each other and help to make the body waterproof. They also protect the bird from the wind.

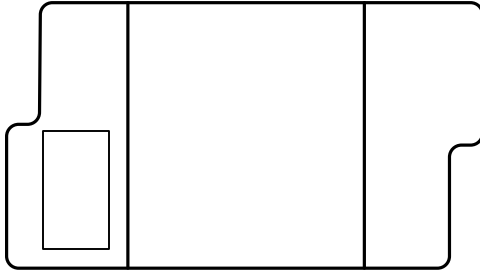
Under the contour feathers, there are tiny down feathers. Down feathers act much in the way your coat does - they keep the bird warm.

Because their feathers are so important, birds spend a lot of time taking care of them. At the base of their tail, most birds have a gland that produces a special oil. Using their beaks, birds spread this oil over all their feathers. This makes them waterproof. When a bird uses his beak to spread oil, it is called preening.

Feathers wear out. When they do, birds molt. Molting is replacing the old feathers with new ones. Most birds molt twice a year: in spring and after nesting. Sometimes, when they molt, birds grow feathers of another color.



### Folder 1



#### Read All About Feathers.

Cut out the booklet on the outside lines as one piece. Fold up the bottom section. Next, fold down the top section. This creates an envelope. Glue or staple the sides of your envelope so that things will stay inside. Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** Go on a nature walk and find bird feathers to put in your envelope booklet. If you can not find real feathers, then draw and color some, cut them out, and put them in your envelope.

SAMPLE PAGE

Birds and their Feathers

## Birds are Master Builders

A bird's home is called a nest. Birds are very good at building nests for themselves and their family. With a few ingredients, they can build very creative structures. The nest has to be well built and safe. Birds choose very carefully where they are going to build their homes. The place has to be invisible to potential predators and protected from the weather.

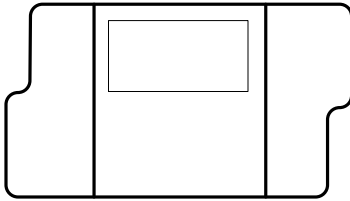
Different types of birds build different types of nests. Birds of the same type build similar nests. The simplest nest is a shallow depression in the ground or fallen leaves, just deep enough to keep the eggs from rolling away. This type of nest is called a scrape. Falcons build scrapes.

The most common nest is the cup. The cup is a deep nest made of grass and twigs. They can be built almost anywhere. Warblers, robins and blackbirds build cups. Some birds, like the kingfisher, dig a burrow in the ground and lay their eggs there.

A cavity nest is a hole in a living or dead tree. Some birds find the cavity and build their nest there. Others, like the woodpecker, use their chisel-like beaks to carve out the cavity themselves. A few species build large mounds of rotting leaves, sticks and grass. They bury the eggs there. These nests all called mounds. Some large birds, like eagles and storks, build large platform nests. Eagles use the same nest for several years.



**Folder 1**



**Read Birds are Master Builders.**

Cut out each piece on this page and the pieces on the next two pages. Stack with title page on top and tabs in order. Staple down left-hand side. Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** On each booklet, draw or glue a picture of the listed nest in the box. Then, tell about the nest.



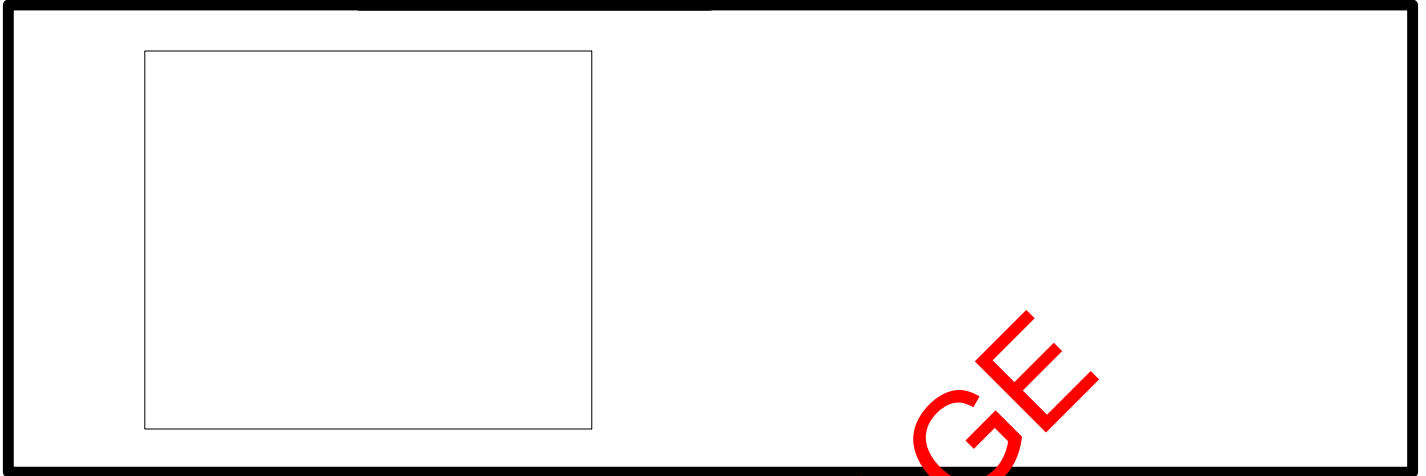
# Types Of Nests

**Scrape**

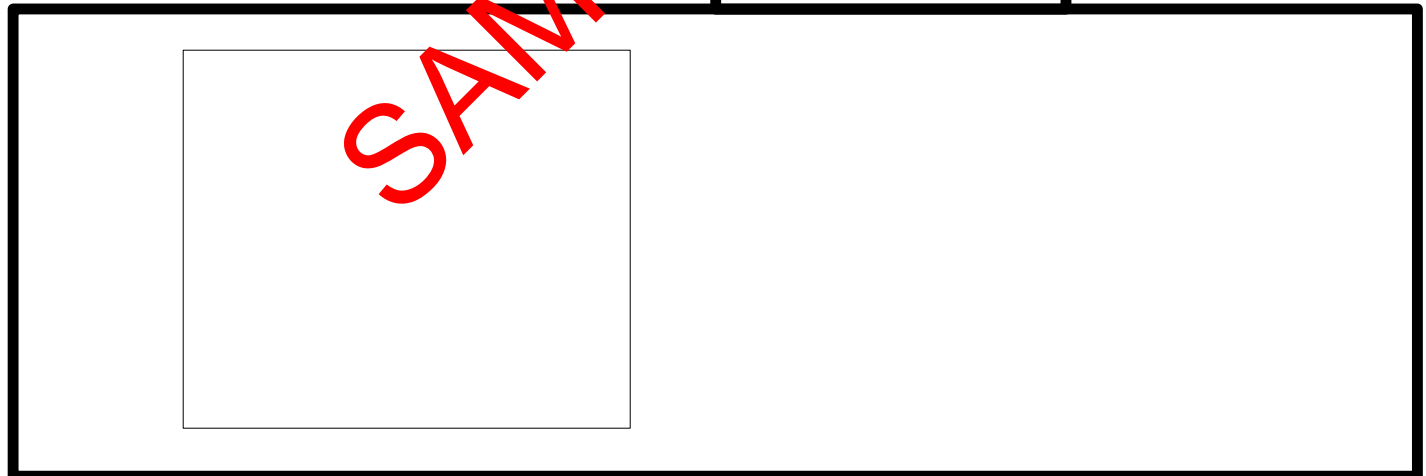


**SAMPLE PAGE**

Cup



Cavity



SAMPLE PAGE

# Mounds



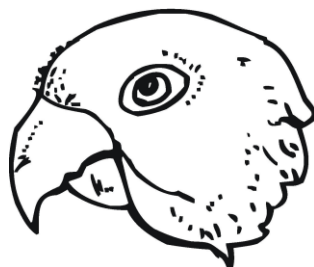
**SAMPLE PAGE**

## All About Beaks (or Bills)

The mouth of a bird is sometimes called a beak and sometimes a bill. Some scientists that study birds (they are called ornithologists) say that the whole mouth of a bird is the bill and the outside layer that covers the bone is the beak. This layer is made of keratin, the same material your fingernails are made of. Where the beak meets the head, we find the nostrils. The nostrils are the little holes where air comes in and out so the bird can breathe.

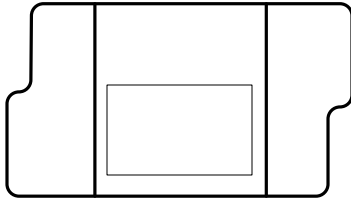
Birds eat with their beaks. Birds have a variety of diets or food they eat. Different diets require different beaks. The beak of a type of bird is then suited to the type of food they eat. Birds of prey, like the eagle, have hooked beaks. With them they are able to tear the meat from the bones. Parrots also have a hooked bill but theirs is suited to open the covering of seeds. Wading birds - birds that live around shallow waters - have long, sharp bills that help them to spear the fish. Insect eaters, like the woodpecker, have strong, chisel-like beaks that can bore into wood when looking for insects. Nectar eaters, like the hummingbird, have long, slender beaks that can go deep into the flowers as they look for nectar.

Birds use their beaks all the time. The beak wears out. Like your fingernails, beaks grow constantly. As it grows, the outside layer sheds and gets replaced by a new layer. This way the beak is always fit and ready for its job.





### Folder 1



### Read All About Beaks (or Bills).

Cut out booklet. Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** In each box, draw the beak or glue a picture of the type of bird that has that style beak.

## Types of Beaks

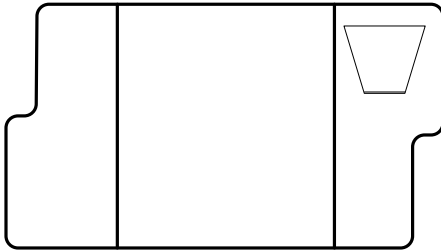
Hooked

Long slender

Chisel

SAMPLE PAGE

**Folder 1**



**Read All About Beaks (or Bills).**  
Cut out booklet. Fold in half. Glue into lapbook.  
**Directions:** Inside of the booklet, answer the question.

**SAMPLE PAGE**

What is an  
Ornithologist?