



Grades 1-4

Classification

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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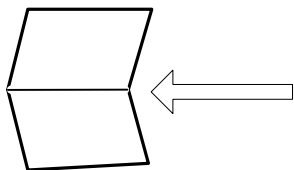
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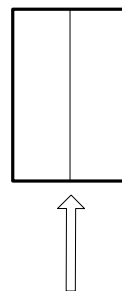
SAMPLE PAGE

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

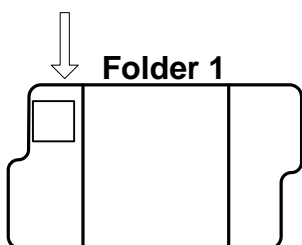
(see photos on how to fold and glue your folders together)

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!

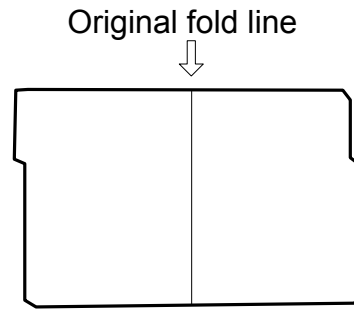
How do I know where to place each template in the folder?



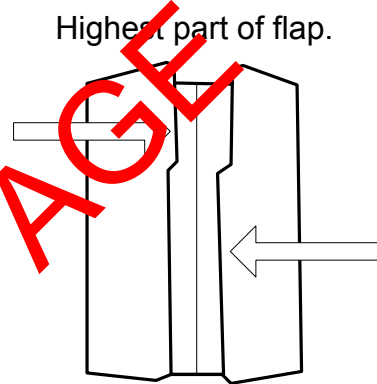
This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

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.

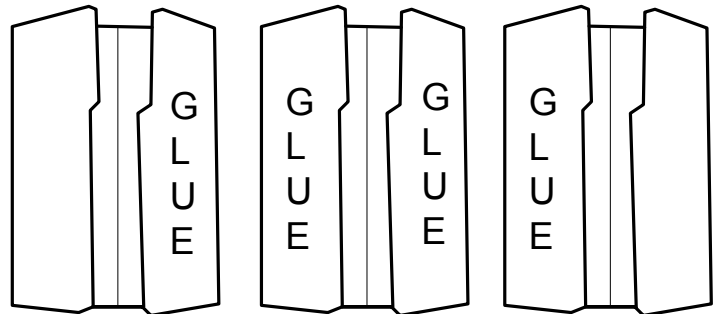
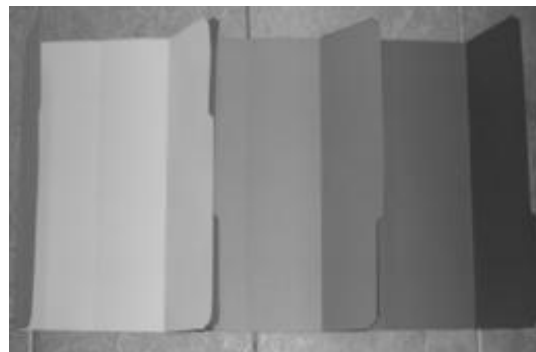
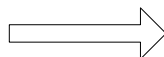


Photo of a completed lapbook base



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)

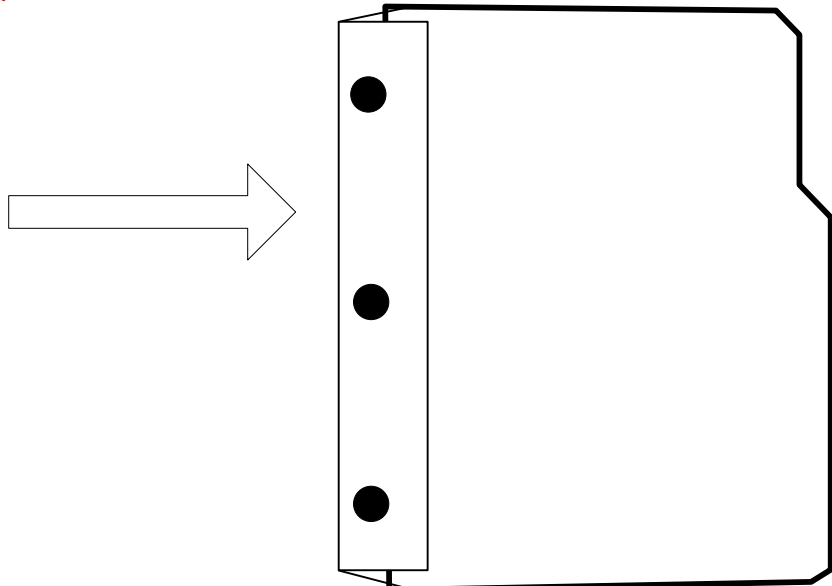
See details below about the use of a storage system.

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

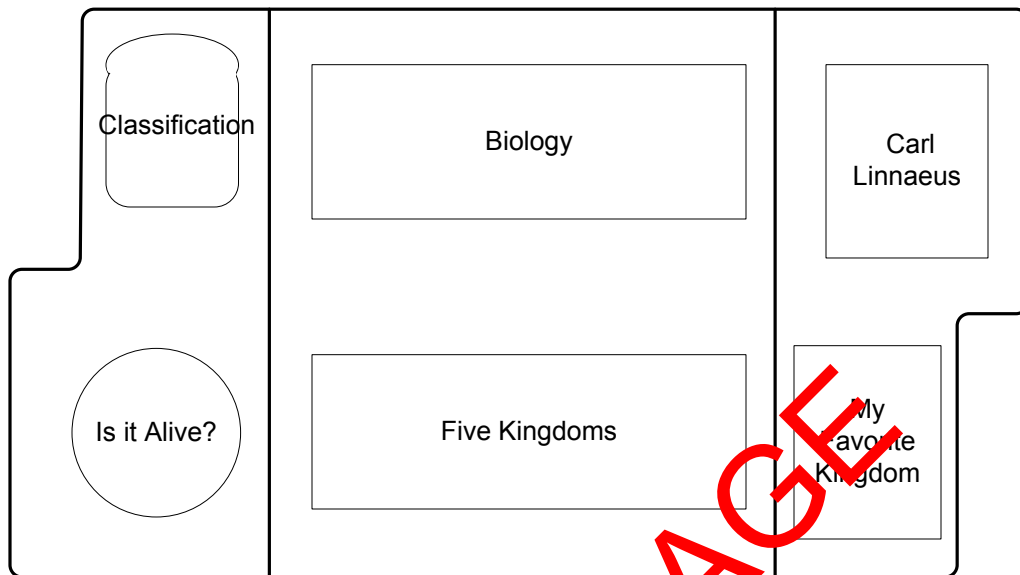
My child has made several lapbooks. Can I store all of the lapbooks together in one place?

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

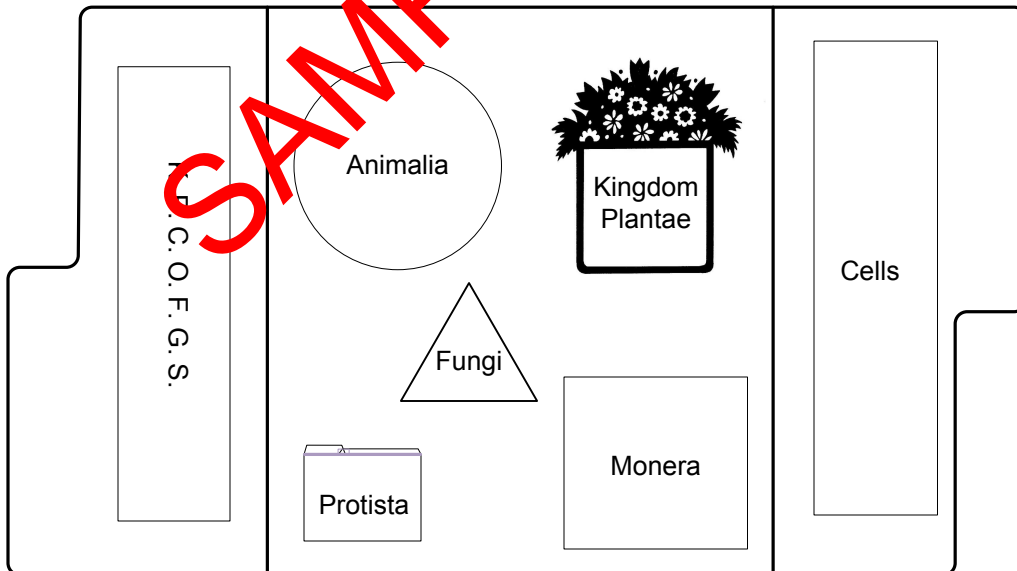


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Classification of Living Things

Classifying Living Things

Five Kingdoms of Life

Kings Play Chess On Fine Gold Sets

The Kingdom Animalia

The Kingdom Plantae

The Kingdom Fungi

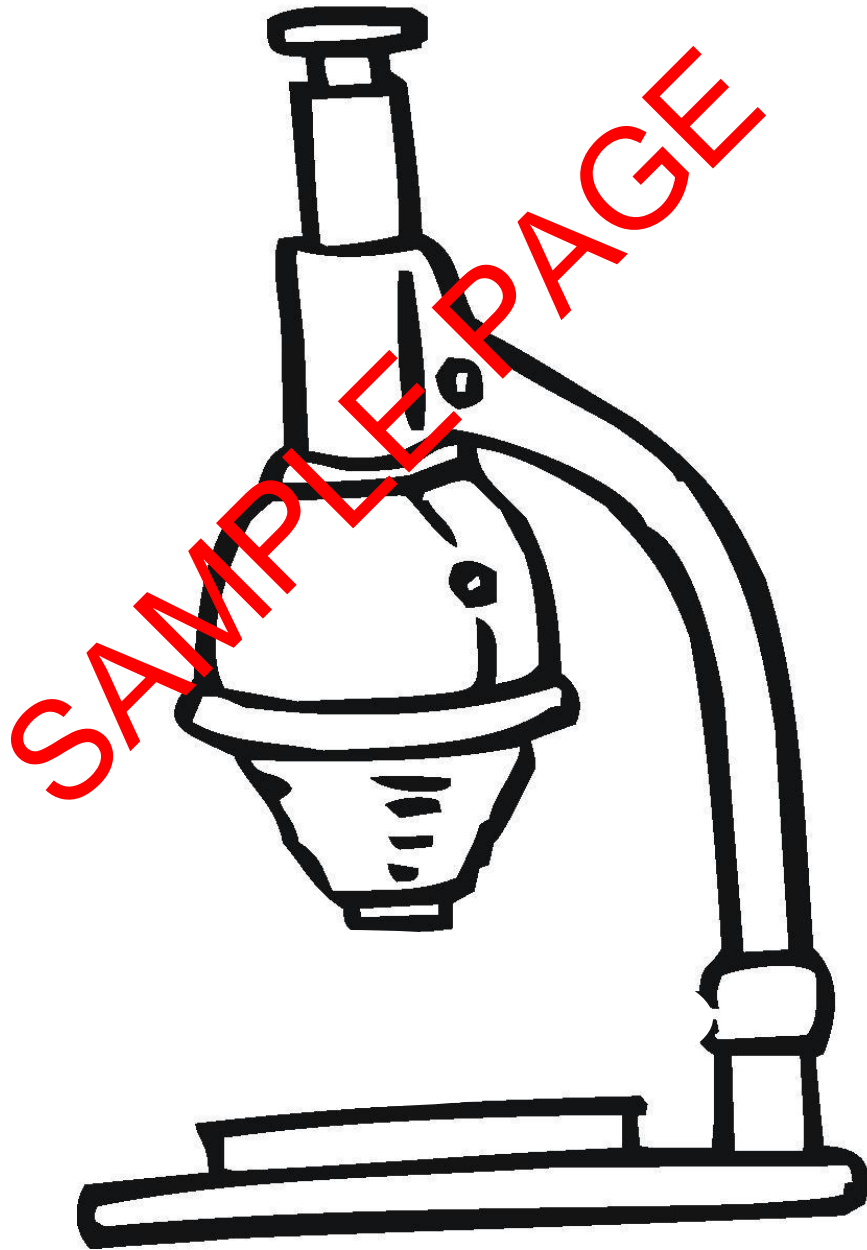
The Kingdom Protista

The Kingdom Monera

Cells

Cut out the page on the dotted lines. Glue to the front of your closed lapbook. Draw what you think is under the microscope.

Classification



Classification of Living Things

Do you know what the word “classification” means? It means to sort things by common types. Imagine that you have a lot of videos. Every time you want to use one, you have trouble locating the one you want. It would be a lot easier if you had them organized, right? There are several ways of doing just that. You might decide to separate the videos into movies and video games. Then, you might want to separate each group into smaller groups: for example, you might separate the video games into games for Wii or Playstation.

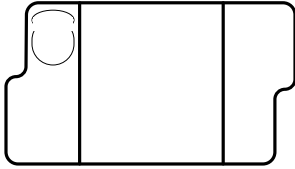
Scientists follow a similar process when they classify an organism. Early scientists thought that all life was either plant or animal. Later on, with the help of the microscope, they discovered other types of life that were neither animal nor plant. Scientists now classify life based, not only on the characteristics they can observe, but also on other things like their internal structure or how their cells work.

If you observe the world around you, it is evident that the world is teeming with life. Some life is clearly seen with our own eyes. Other life is so small that we cannot see it without a **microscope**. Imagine how difficult it is for scientists to study all those different kinds of life!

The branch of science that studies life is called **biology**. In biology, all life, however small, is important. Scientists that classify organisms are called **taxonomists**. Every time scientists encounter a new organism, they observe and study it. They compare it to other organisms, noticing how they are similar and different. They then determine to which group the organism belongs.

The modern system of classification was created in the 1700s by Carl Linnaeus. He grouped organisms according to their structures.

Folder 1



Read Classification of Living Things.

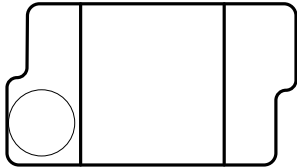
Cut out each piece. Fasten together with a brad or staple.

Directions: Write the meaning of the word “classification.”

What
does
the
word
“classification”
mean?

SAMPLE PAGE

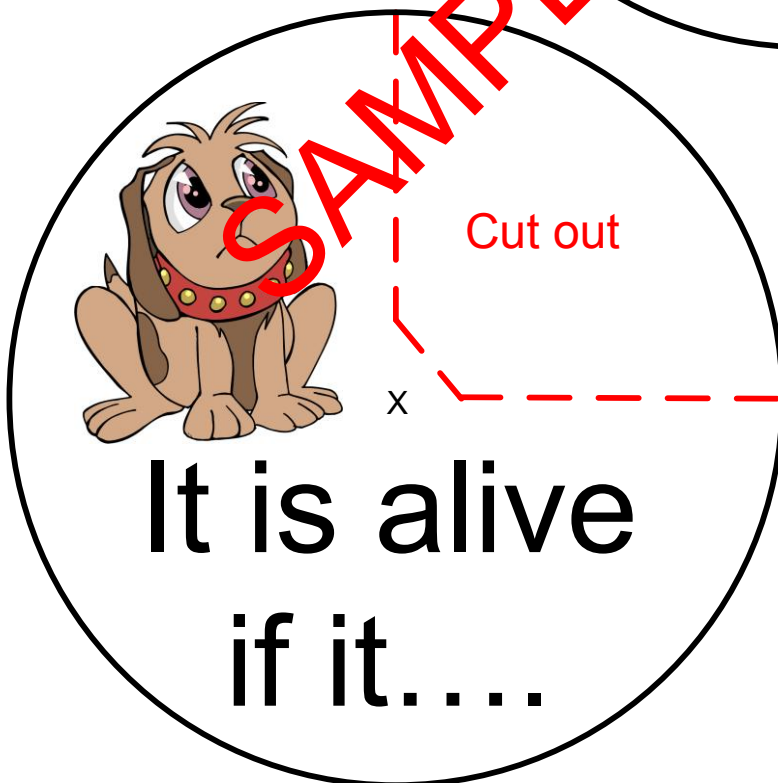
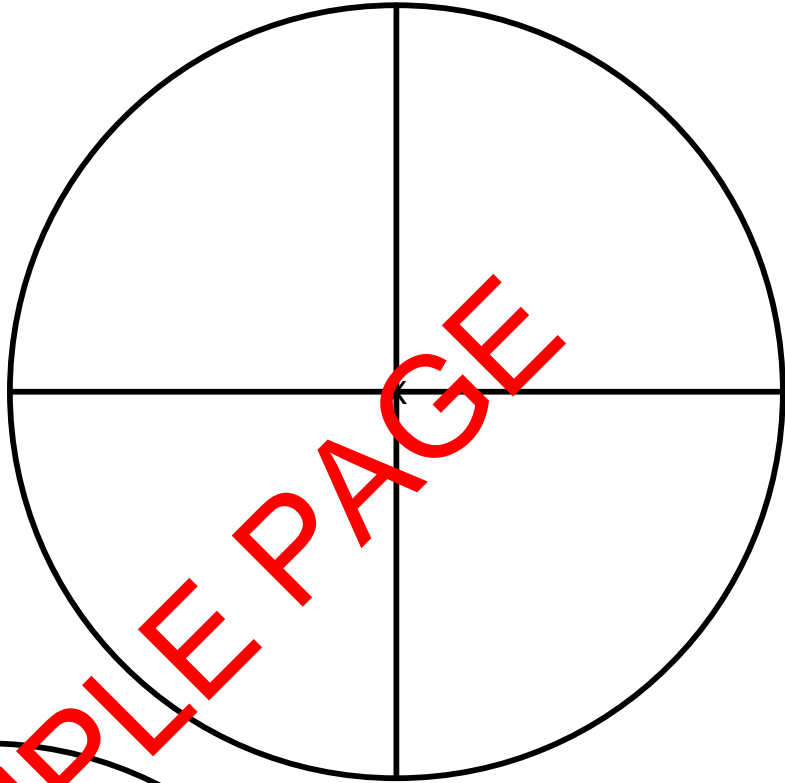
Folder 1



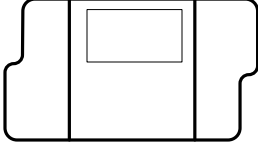
Read Classification of Living Things.

Cut out both circles. Cut out red 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.

Directions: Think about the world around you. How do you know that something has life? On each wedge, write a way that you can tell if something is living.



Folder 1



Read Classification of Living Things.

Cut out as one piece. Hamburger fold on the center line. Cut on the two dotted lines to form three lift tabs. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Answer the question under each flap.

What
is
biology?

What
is a
taxonomist?

What
is a
microscope?

SAMPLE PAGE