



Grades 2-7

The Desert

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



Sample Page

A Journey Through Learning
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While there, sign up for our e-mail newsletter and receive a FREE lapbook!
You'll also receive great discount codes, special offers, and find out
what's new and what's to come!

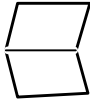
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Things to Know

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically



Folds-Labeled with a small line to show where the fold is and the words “hamburger fold” or “hotdog fold.”

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 labeled “cover label.”

So where do the mini-booklets go?

A shape-coded and labeled KEY is included. This key shows you where all of the mini-booklets go in each folder. Keep this page handy! You'll also see at the top of the mini-booklet pages another graphic that shows once again where to place the booklet in each folder. So there are TWO ways to see where to place the booklet. We made it easy! You won't get lost.

Lapbook Assembly Choices

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

We recommend using Zip Dry Glue.

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 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!

How It All Goes Together

What you need to get started

- *A printed copy of the lapbook by A Journey Through Learning
- *colored file folders
- *Scissors
- *Glue (We recommend Zip Dry Glue)
- *Hole puncher
- *Brads
- *Stapler

To make the storage system (optional-see directions)

- *Duct tape
- One 3-ring binder

Study Choices

Choice #1- Read the first page of the study guide. Then use the internet and fun children's books to learn more about the topic that is covered in that study guide. For instance-our American Indians lapbook has a study guide page about Geronimo. Dig into Geronimo. There are probably lots of interesting things to learn about him that the study guide does not cover. Spend a day on Geronimo or spend a week! The pace you take for the lapbook is completely up to you. When your child has completed studying that particular topic, it will be time to do the mini-booklet for that topic. The mini-booklet patterns are found right after the study guide page that it goes with. Or, your child might want to do the mini-booklet before he/she delves deeper into the subject. Once again, the order is completely up to you and your child.

Choice #2- Read only the study guide page and do the mini-booklet that goes with it. The mini-booklet patterns are found right after the study guide page that it goes with. You may choose to do one study guide/mini-booklet per day, two per day, two per week, three per week, etc. It doesn't matter. The pace is completely up to you. At one per day, it will take about a month to complete a 3 folder lapbook.

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, eraser, 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 read a page of a study guide. Behind the study guide is 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!

How to fold and connect the folders for your lapbook.



1. Gather the number of folders required for your particular lapbook.



2. Open up each folder and flatten it out.



3. Take the right side and fold it all the way over until the tab is just before the middle crease in the folder. Do not overlap this crease with the tab.



4. Fold the left hand-side over just to the crease but not overlapping it. Your folder now has two flaps. We like to run a ruler down each fold to make the fold neater and flatter. Do steps 3 and 4 to the remaining folders.



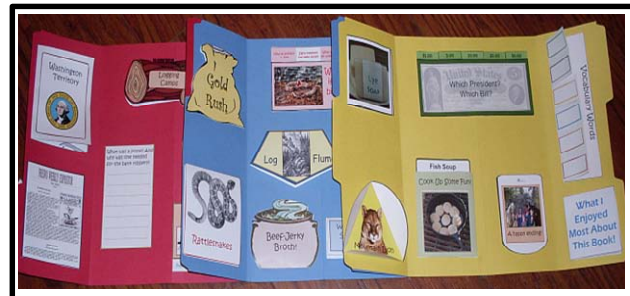
5. Take two of the folders and apply a generous amount of glue to their flaps. We recommend using Zip Dry Paper Glue.



6. Bring the flaps together and press so they stick together.



7. Do steps 5 and 6 to your remaining folders (if any).

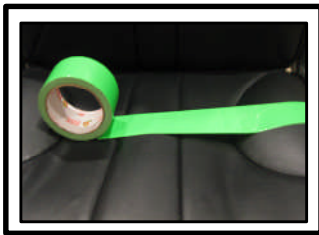


8. The patterns for all the mini-booklets are provided. Just cut out, construct, and glue them into your lapbook. Refer to the color-coded placement page or the actual mini-booklet page for placement of each mini-booklet.

Can I store all of my lapbooks in ONE location?

Yes! A Journey Through Learning has come up with a way that you can store all of your lapbooks from your books in ONE convenient location. A 3-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 show to dad, grandparents, friends, etc. When they are not being shown off, just place the binder on your bookshelf! On the next page, we have given you step-by-step directions (with pictures) of how to create a storage binder.

How to make a storage system for your lapbook(s)



Roll out enough duct tape to go across the folders lengthwise.



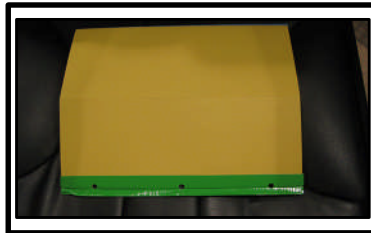
Put duct tape sticky side up. Place binded edge of lapbook on the duct tape (no more than ¼ inch!).



Then stick duct tape to the other side again about ¼ inch. There will need to be enough tape to hole punch.



Stick duct tape into hole puncher but be careful not to punch holes in your folders.

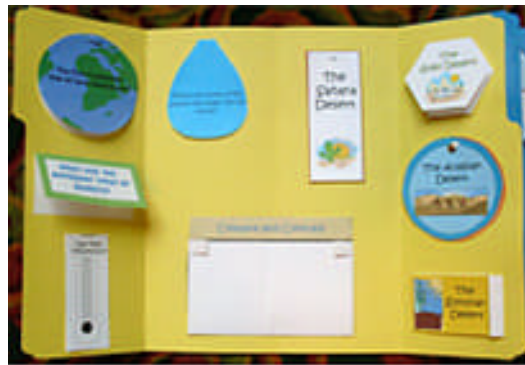


It will look like this.



Store folders in 3-ring binder.

Folder 1



Folder 2



Folder 3



Sample Page



Folder 1

The Five Continents that all have deserts are?

Where are some of the places that water can be found?

The Sahara Desert

The Gobi Desert

The Arabian Desert

The Sonoran Desert

What are the different types of desert?

Nighttime Temperature

Compare and Contrast

Folder 2

Desert Plants

Desert Weather

Sand dunes

Camels

The Desert Cactus

The Mammals Of the Desert

Nocturnal Animals

Folder 3

Insects

Reptiles, Lizards, And Turtles

vocabulary

Books about the desert

If I Lived In the Desert

Interesting Things I Have Learned



Table of Contents

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So You Think You Know About Sand Dunes!

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Mammals that Call the Desert Home

Camels-Ships of the Desert

Nocturnal Animals that Call the Desert Home

Reptiles that Call the Desert Home

Lizards that Call the Desert Home

Turtles that Call the Desert Home

Insects that Call the Desert Home

Birds that Call the Desert Home

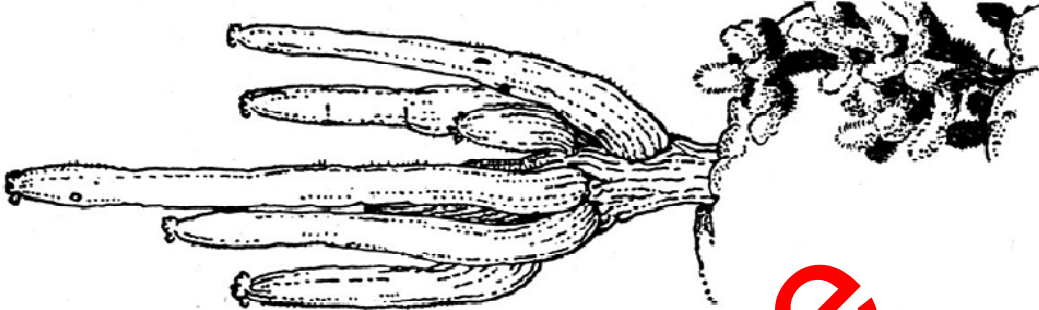
Websites about the Desert



Complete the scene-Draw in and color the many things you would find in a desert. Add desert plants, animals, birds, etc. Cut off this piece, discard and glue scene onto top of folded lapbook.

The Desert

Sample Page



What Would it be Like to Live in the Desert?

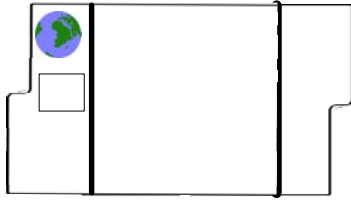
Have you ever wondered what it would be like to live in the desert? The desert can be an exciting, and at the same time, a very dangerous place. There are many different types of deserts- ranging from hot and dry to extremely cold. The desert is also home to a wide variety of plants and animals.

One of the main differences in the desert, compared to other parts of the world, is that the desert receives very little rain throughout the year. The animals and plants that live there must learn to adapt to this type of climate. The desert is often extremely hot during the day. Temperatures can soar above 120 degrees, but can become cooler at night as the sun goes down. It is common for the temperature to drop as much as 50 degrees or more. The reason for the drop in the temperature is that there is no evaporation in the atmosphere to block sunlight during the day, which also allows the heat to escape easily at night.

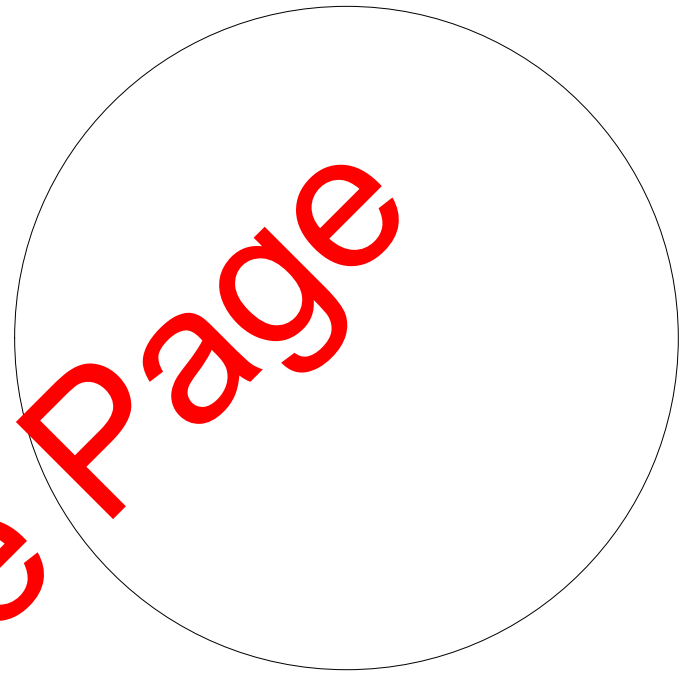
Some deserts, however, are always cold (for example, the Gobi Desert in Asia, and the desert on the continent of Antarctica). Due to the lack of water and harsh conditions in the desert, some animals never drink water; they get their water from seeds and plants. Some animals even live underground during the hottest part of the day to stay cool and out of the hot sun.

Deserts cover about one fifth of the Earth's surface. The rainfall in the desert is usually less than 20 inches a year. The vegetation in the desert is special in that it is specialized for its surroundings. The soil is also filled with an abundance of nutrients. This allows plants to reproduce with very little or no water. Odd disturbances are common in the desert. They can occur as fires, cold weather, and infrequent, but intense rains that cause flooding. Many deserts are found in bands along 30 degrees latitude north and 30 degrees latitude south. This is where the dry air currents blow across the earth. Five continents have deserts including North America, Asia, Africa, South America, and Australia.

Folder 1



Read **What Would it be Like to Live in the Desert?**
Cut out each circle. Stack with title page on top. Staple at the top and glue into lapbook. **Directions:** Inside, list the 5 continents that have deserts.

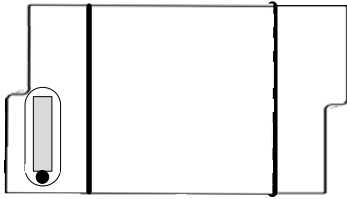


Sample Page



Read **What Would it be Like to Live in the Desert?**
Cut out the booklet. Hamburger fold in the middle. Glue into folder.
Directions: Record the information into the booklet.

Folder 1



Read **What Would it be Like to Live in the Desert?**

Cut out the thermometers, stack day time on top of night time and staple together. Glue into the lapbook.

Directions: Write in the degrees in F and C. Record the daytime temperature on top thermometer and nighttime temperature on the bottom one.

