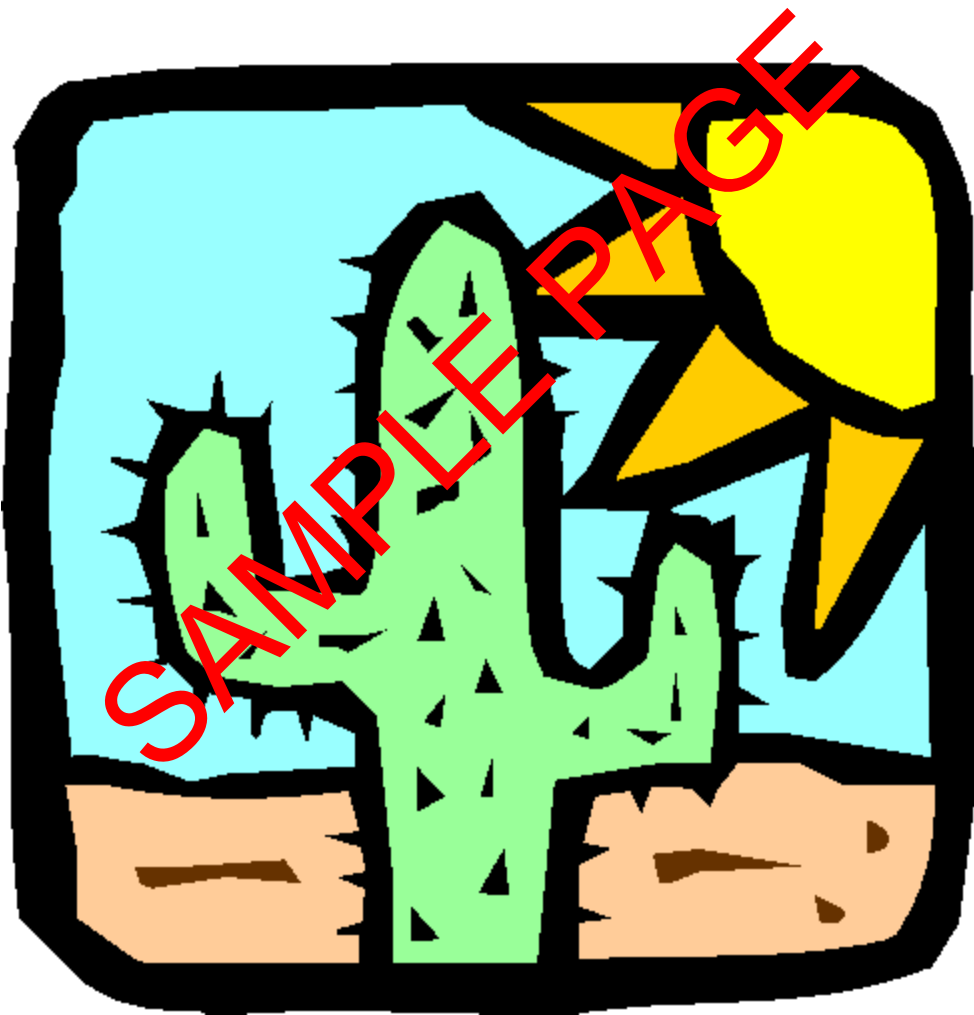




Grades 1-4

Exploring the Desert Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

Authors: Nancy Fileccia and Paula Winget
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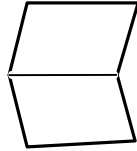
While there, sign up for our email newsletter!
You'll receive great discount codes, special offers, and find out
what's new and what's to come!

This lapbook was written for our new friend from the
Arlington Homeschool Convention—Zara!

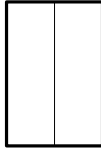
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Things to Know

Hamburger Fold-Fold short-ways



Hotdog Fold- Fold long-ways



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

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 "covered page" or "cover label."

So where do the mini-booklets go?

A color 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.

How do I use the study guide and mini-booklets?

Read the study guide page to your child or if your child is reading, let him/her read it to you. After each study guide page, you will find the mini-booklet pattern that goes with that study guide page (Occasionally, a study guide page might have more than one mini-booklet). Cut out, construct and glue the mini-booklet into the lapbook. (The directions for cut out, assembly and placement will be found on the same page as the mini-book pattern). Then fill in the answers. Most of the answers for the mini-booklets can be found within the study guide. Further research on the study guide topic can be done if desired.

Using the enrichment pages (optional-use only what you would like)

Book Log- A fun place to keep up with extra reading!

Your child can do extra reading about the subjects and topics covered in the lapbook. As your child reads or you read to your child, write down the date, title, author and type of book it is on the Book Log.

What I Have Learned-Narration page

Your child will do one of these for every study guide, or depending on the level of the child, you may select only a few for your child to do. After reading the study guide, your child will narrate (tell orally) what he/she has learned will you write it down. Then child draws a picture.

How Long Does it Take to Complete the Lapbook?

Doing a study guide page and mini-booklet a day, a 2-folder lapbook takes about 2-3 weeks 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!

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- a study guide page about Snakes! Dig into learning about them. There are probably lots of interesting things to learn about snakes that the study guide does not cover. Spend a day on snakes 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 2-3 weeks to complete a 2 folder lapbook.

Lapbook Assembly Choices

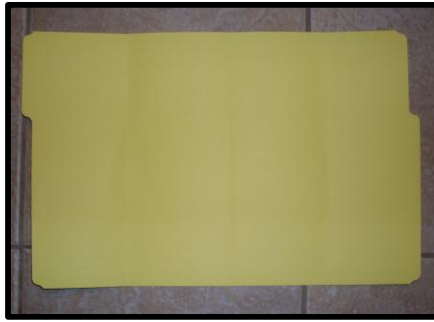
Choice #1 -Do not glue your folders together until you have completely finished both folders. It is easier to work with one folder instead of two glued together.

Choice #2 -Glue all of your folders together before beginning. Some children like to see the entire project as it is being done. Plus, 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 to fold and connect the folders for your lapbook.



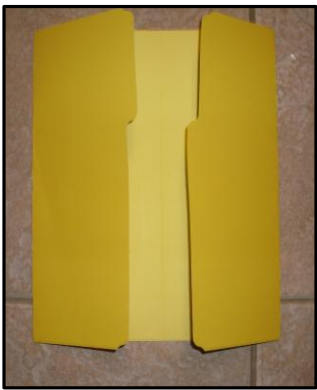
1. Gather the number of folders required for your particular lapbook



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.



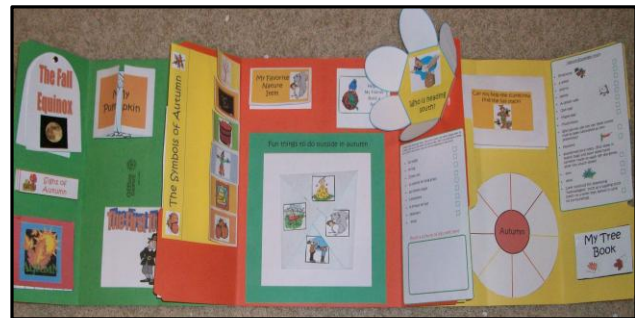
5. Take two of the folders and apply a generous amount of glue to their flaps.



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





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



8. We provide the patterns for all the mini-booklets. 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.

Folder 1

What is a desert?	Cactus	Snakes	Temperature 
	Animals that call the desert home		Snake bitten

Folder 2

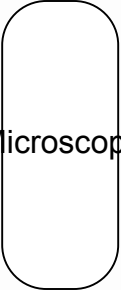

Tracks	Desert Weather 	If I Lived In The Desert	Deserts of the world
	Microscope	What I have learned	 The Five Continents That Have Deserts



Table of Contents

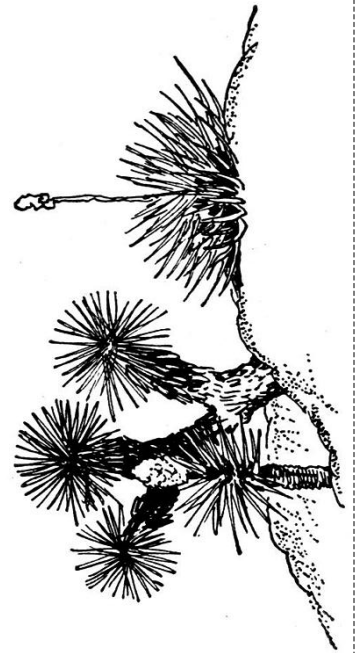
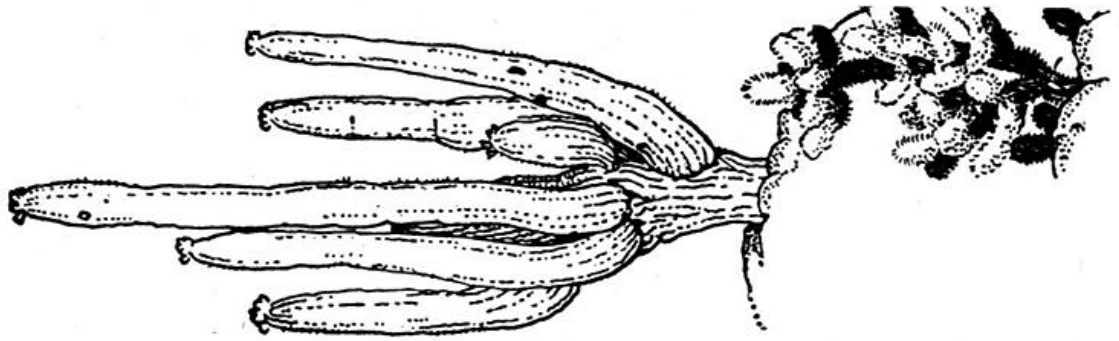
What is the Desert
What Supplies Do You Need?
Plants Found in the Desert
The Cactus
Temperatures of the Desert
Mammals that Call the Desert Home
Insects that Call the Desert Home
Birds that Call the Desert Home
Nocturnal Animals
Snakes!
Venomous Snakes
Snake Bite Rescue
Animal Tracks
Does it Rain in the Desert?
Let's Look Under A Microscope
If I Lived in the Desert
The Five Continents
The Sahara Desert
The Gobi Desert
The Arabian Desert
The Sonoran Desert
What I Learned



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



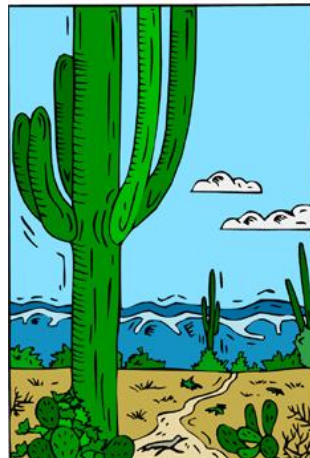
What Would it be Like to Live in the Desert?

Have you ever wondered what it would be like to live in the desert? The desert can be an exciting, beautiful 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 plant and animal life.

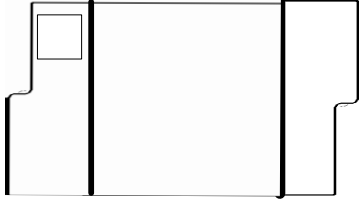
One of the main differences in the desert compared to other parts of the world is that the desert receives very little rain throughout the year. The animals and plants that live there must learn to adapt to this type of terrain. Many can live a long time without water! The desert is often extremely hot during the day. Temperatures can soar above 115 degrees but can become chillier 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 there is no evaporation in the atmosphere to block sunlight during the day, and the night allows the heat to easily escape.

Because of 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 in plants to stay cool and out of the hot sun.

The rainfall in the desert is usually less than 20 inches in 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.



Folder 1



Cut out and hotdog fold in middle. Cut out cover label. Glue label on top of folded booklet. Glue booklet into lapbook. Have you child read the study guide **“What is a desert.”** Then let circle the boxes that are correct and put and “X” on those that are wrong.

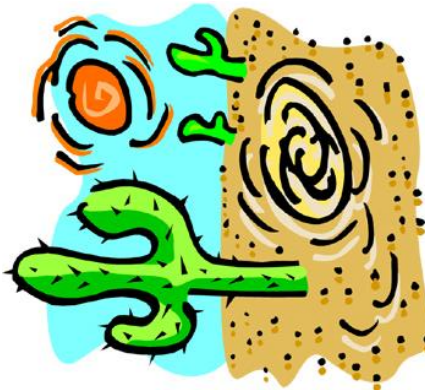
Hotdog fold

SAMPLE PAGE

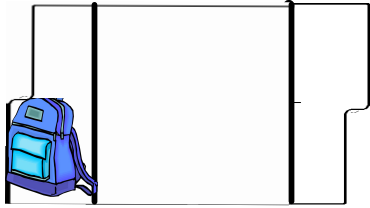
While it is beautiful, it can be a dangerous place.	Only bugs can live in the heat of a desert.
All deserts are very cold.	It is home to the panda bear.
It can reach temperatures of 115°	In the desert, you will find animals that can go a long time without water.
It is home to the panda.	Some animals live in plants.

Cover label

What is
a
desert?

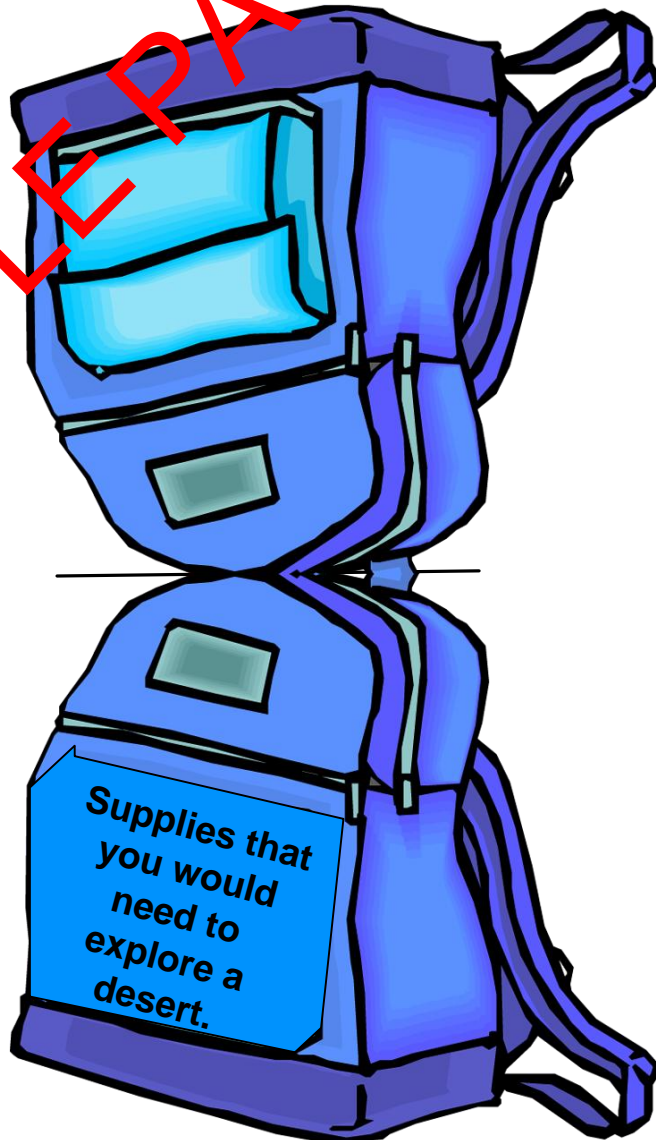
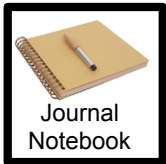


Folder 1



Hamburger fold in half along line. Cut out around the shape of the backpack. Now you have a backpack-shaped booklet. Glue into lapbook. Cut out the items that you would take on a hike in the desert. Glue them into the backpack.

Before you head out on your desert excursion, make sure that you pack all of the items that you may need. Remember that the desert can be an exciting and adventurous place, but it is also home to many deadly animals.



Plants that Call the Desert Home

It is truly amazing that any life at all can survive in a desert. Most plant and animal life depends on water to live. However, the plants of the desert have had to adapt to their living conditions. It is common for rain not to fall for over a year in some deserts. Therefore, God came up with some unique survival tricks.

Desert plants have taproots. Taproots are extremely long. These extra long roots help plants to reach water sources from greater distances. Still other plants have a type of "reserve" where they store up water in their stems and leaves. Some even have an underground storeroom. Here they can store water in their tubers.

Tubers allow water to be held above the roots. Even though the plant may look dead at the surface, it is actually just sleeping. The tuber keeps the seeds and roots alive. As soon as it rains, the plant will spring back to life.

A Cactus is an Interesting Plant!

Cacti are native to the Americas. Cacti have learned to adapt to extremely dry and hot land conditions. They are able to conserve large amounts of water. They do not have leaves like most trees but instead are known for their sharp spines.

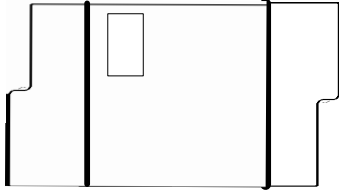
Cacti come in a wide range of shapes and sizes. Many cactus species are night blooming, as they are pollinated by nocturnal insects or small animals.

Many of the cacti in the desert are used by animals as homes. The saguaro cactus has long arms that branch out from it. Woodpeckers and gilded flicker birds use their beaks to peck holes in it for their nest. When the birds leave the nest, other animals move into them.

The desert people use the barrel cactus for many things. It can be stewed to make a cabbage-like food. They get water to drink and make "cactus candy" from the pulp. The sharp spines are used to make fishhooks.

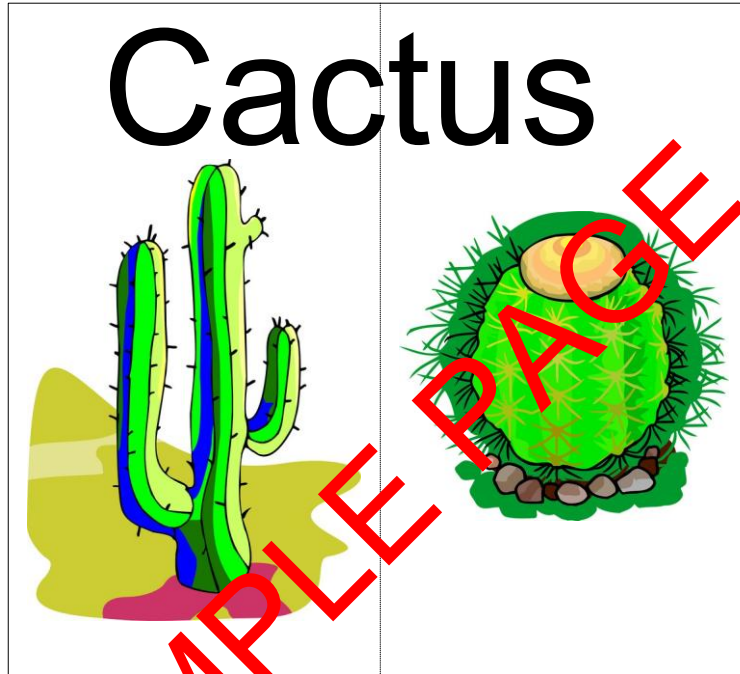
The barrel cactus has a round-shaped body. It can grow to up eleven feet tall. It has dangerously sharp spines all over it. The barrel cactus is a flowering plant. It has rings of yellow-green or red blossoms at its top.

Folder 1



Cut out big booklet and fold sides inward. Cut out and glue cover label on top of closed booklet. Cut label down the middle so that booklet will open. Glue booklet into lapbook. Inside, write about what you have learned about the cactus and/or draw pictures.

Cover
label



Fold in

Fold in

Saguaro	What have you learned about the cactus plant?	Barrel