



Grades 1-4

Fish

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide

2 Folders



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

Authors-Paula Winget and Nancy Fileccia
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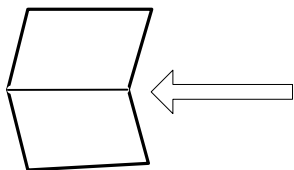
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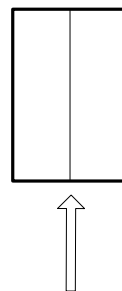
SAMPLE PAGE

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

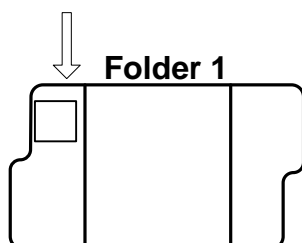
(see photos on how to fold and glue your folders together)

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!

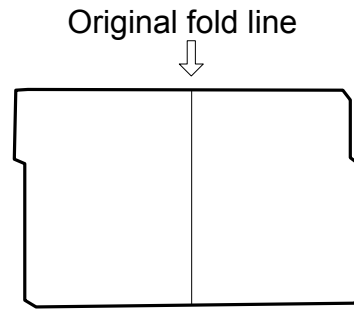
How do I know where to place each template in the folder?



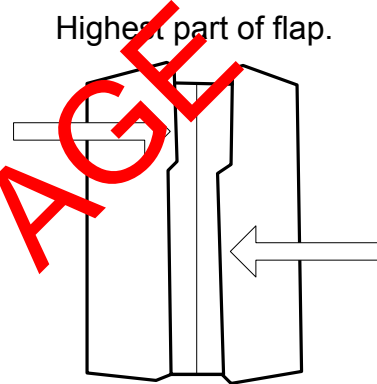
This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

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.

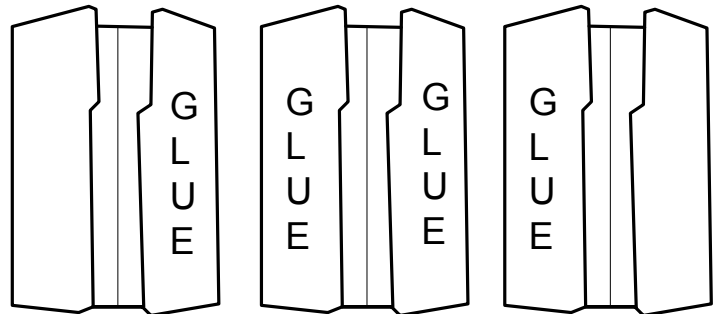
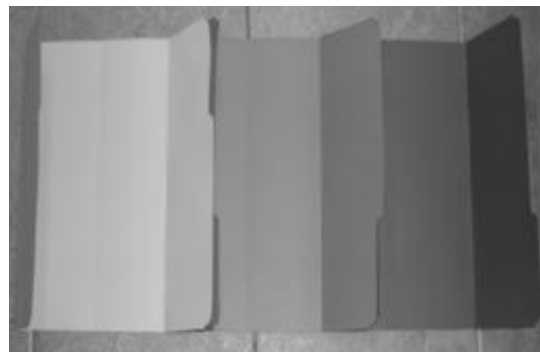
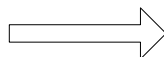


Photo of a completed lapbook base



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.

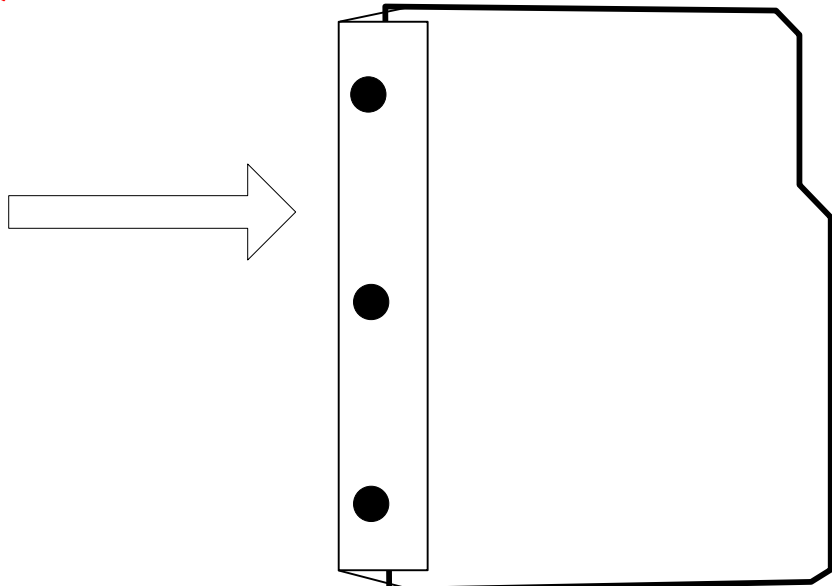
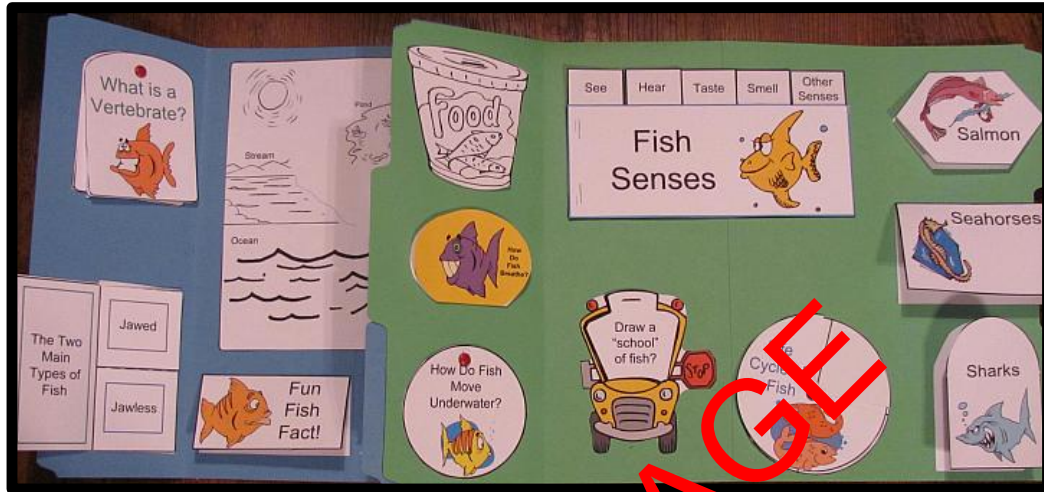


Table of Contents

What is a Vertebrate?
Where do Fish Live?
Types of Fish
The Outside of a Fish
What do Fish Eat?
How do Fish Breathe
Underwater?
How do Fish Move Underwater?
Fish Senses
Life Cycle of a Fish
Some Interesting Fish: Salmon
Some Interesting Fish: Seahorses
Some Interesting Fish: Sharks

Photos of assembled lapbook

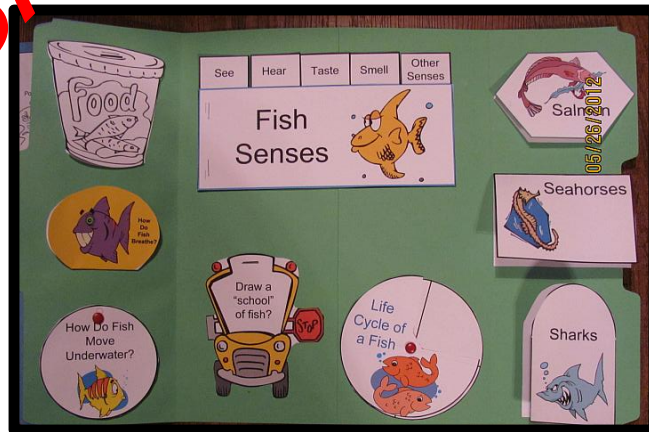
Entire Lapbook



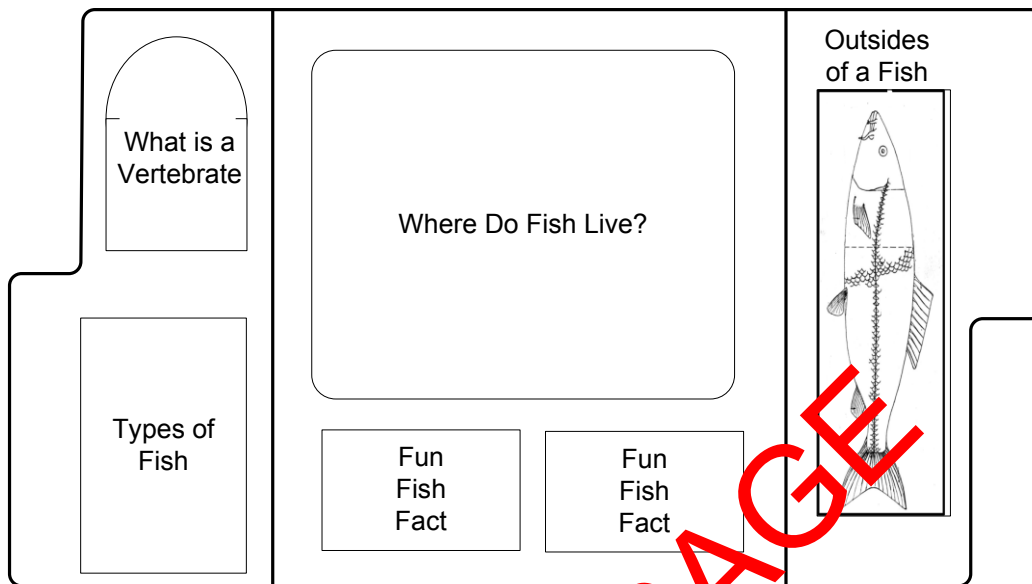
Folder 1



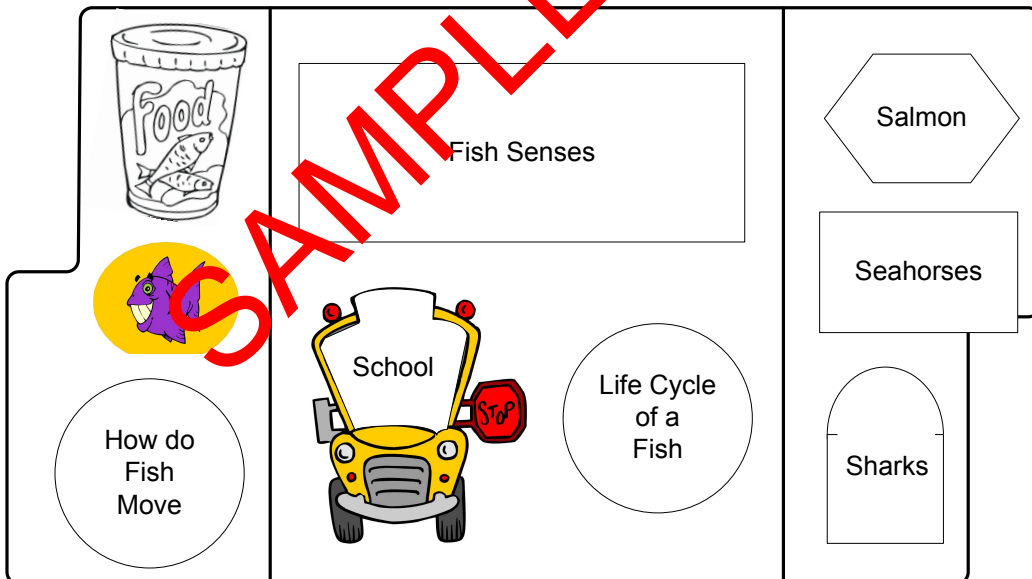
Folder 2



Folder 1



Folder 2



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

Fish (Vertebrates)

SAMPLE PAGE

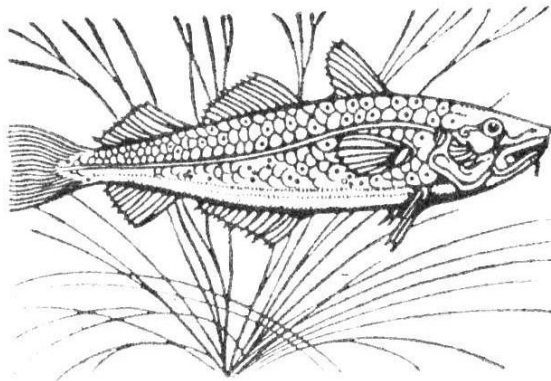


What is a Vertebrate?

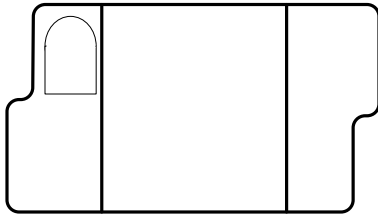
As you probably know, more than 70% of the Earth surface is covered by water. In every kind of water habitat we find fish. Fish belong to the a group of animals called vertebrates. There are five groups of vertebrates: fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and birds. Of these five groups, fish are the more numerous. All vertebrates have a backbone. A backbone is formed by small bones that run down the middle of the animal's back. All vertebrates have an internal skeleton.

As you can expect in a such a large group, fish come in all kinds of shapes, color and sizes. Whatever the type of fish, there are certain characteristics or traits that make a fish. They include:

- ~ All fish are vertebrates.
- ~ All fish live in water.
- ~ All fish breath the oxygen from the water through gills.
- ~ All fish are cold-blooded. That means that their blood stays at the same temperature as their surroundings.
- ~ Fish have fins. Fins make it possible for them to move.
- ~ Most fish are covered with scales.



Folder 1



Read What is a Vertebrate.

Cut out each piece on this page. Stack with title on top. Fasten together at the top with a brad (or staple). Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Write your answers on each piece or dictate the answers and have someone write them for you.

x

What is a Vertebrate?

A cartoon illustration of a smiling orange fish with large eyes and a wide mouth.

Name the 5 groups of vertebrates.

What are the characteristics a vertebrate must have.

What is a backbone?

SAMPLE PAGE

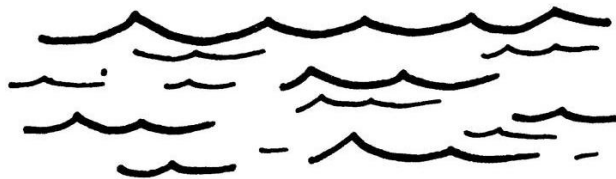
Where do Fish Live?

All fish live in water but not all waters are the same. The water in the sea and the ocean is salt water. Salt water makes the greatest portion of the world's water. The rest of the water is fresh water. The water of rivers, lakes and ponds is fresh, not salty. Even though there is less fresh water than salt water, 41% of the fish species live in fresh water. Some fish can live in both salt and fresh water.

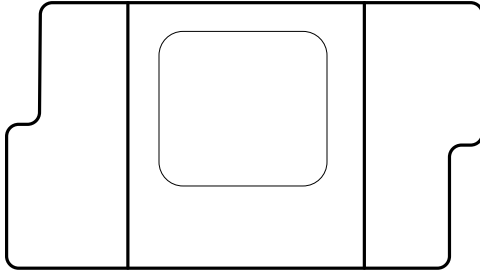
The ocean water is very deep. Fish live in all available space in the ocean. Some live near the surface; however, others live close to the coast or in the open sea. Some fish live at great depths and others live in the very bottom of the ocean.

Some fish can only be found in certain places of the world like the Arctic or the Amazon. Others can live all over the world. Some fish, like salmon and eels, migrate or travel at some point in their lives.

Fish are highly adapted to their habitat or place where they live. Most freshwater fish cannot live in salt water and most salt water fish cannot live in fresh water. Fish that live in cold temperature waters cannot adapt to warm temperature waters. Fish that are warm water fish rarely can adapt to cold temperatures waters.



Folder 1



Read Where do Fish Live?

Cut out the booklet. Glue into the lapbook.

Directions: In each of the different types of water, draw or list a fish that would call it home.

