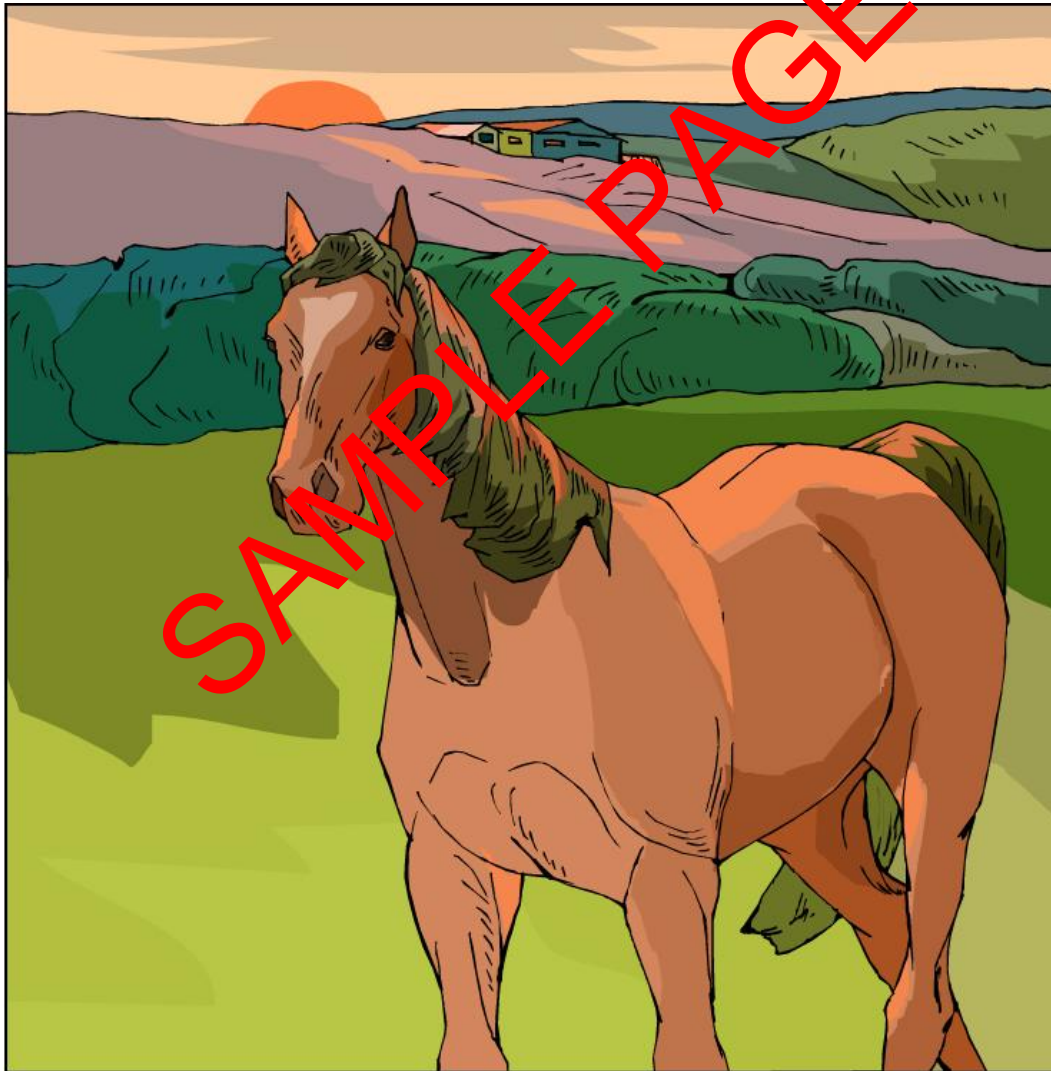




Grades 2-7

# Horses

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



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

**Authors-Paula Winget and Nancy Fileccia  
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**While you are there, sign up for our email newsletter and receive a FREE lapbook!  
You'll also receive great discount codes, special offers, find out what's new and what's to come!**

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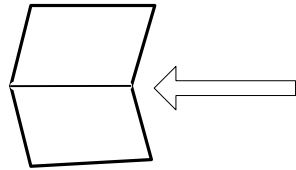
**Clipart is from [www.clipart.com](http://www.clipart.com) with permission and**

**Special thanks to Susan Marlow for her writing of the study guides. Be sure and check out her amazing children's books at**

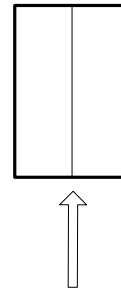
**<http://www.circlecadventures.com/howdy.html>**

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 2-folder lapbook takes 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!

## Lapbook Assembly Choices

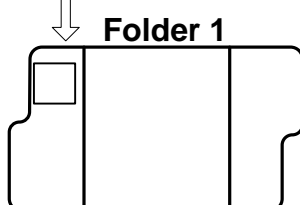
(see photos on how to fold and glue your folders together)

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

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

Choice #2 -Glue both 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!

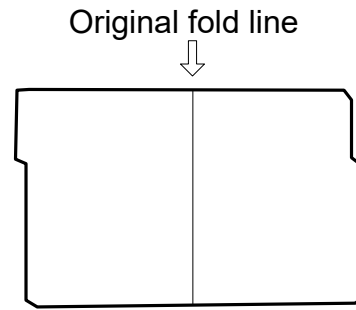
## How do I know where to place each template in the folder?



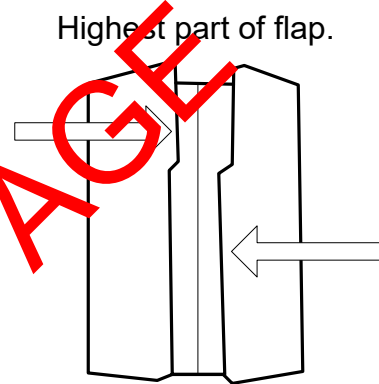
This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

# 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.

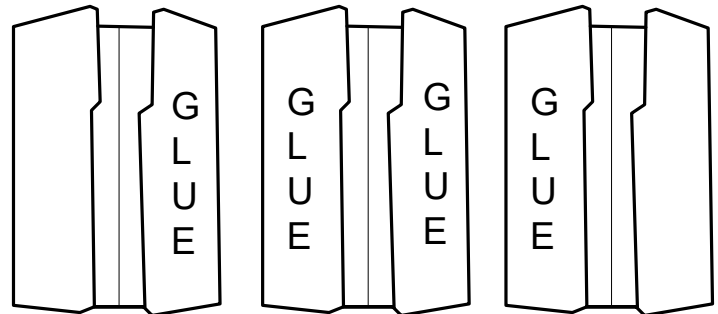
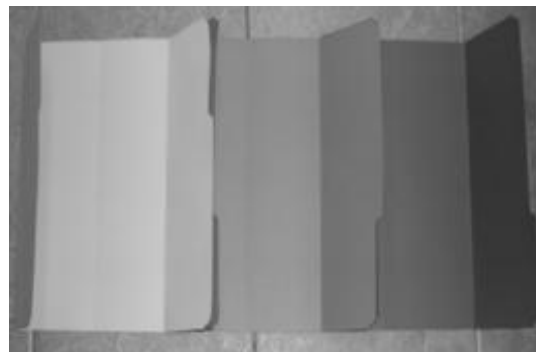
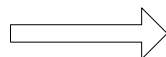


Photo of a completed lapbook base



## 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, crayons, and ribbon (if needed)

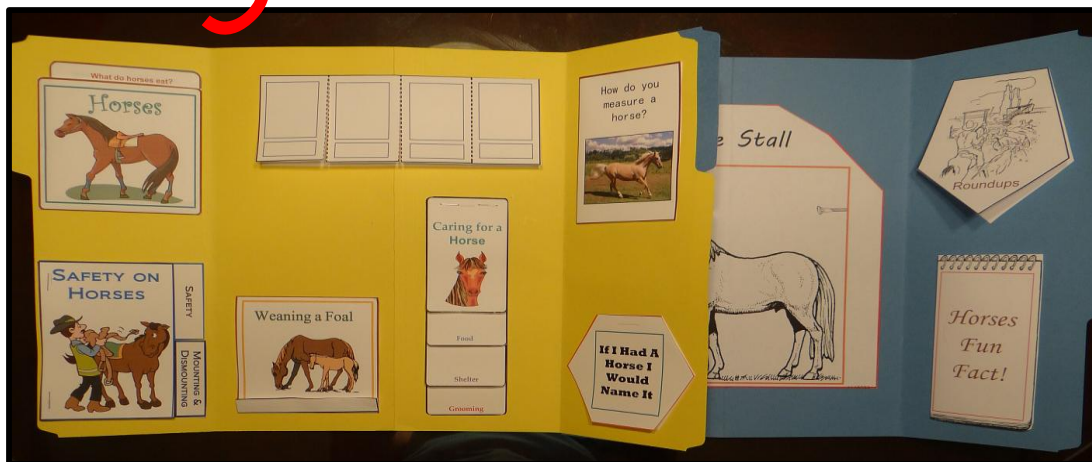
1. Label your tabs: Study Guide, Book Log, NICK Biography Reports, Outlines (Copywork and Notebooking, if using these).
2. Make copies of NICK notes and outline forms and put them behind the tabs. Your child can use either the NICK notes form (easier) or the outline form (a bit harder) after any of the 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 need a page of a study guide. Behind the study guide are 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!

# Horses Lapbook

Folder 1

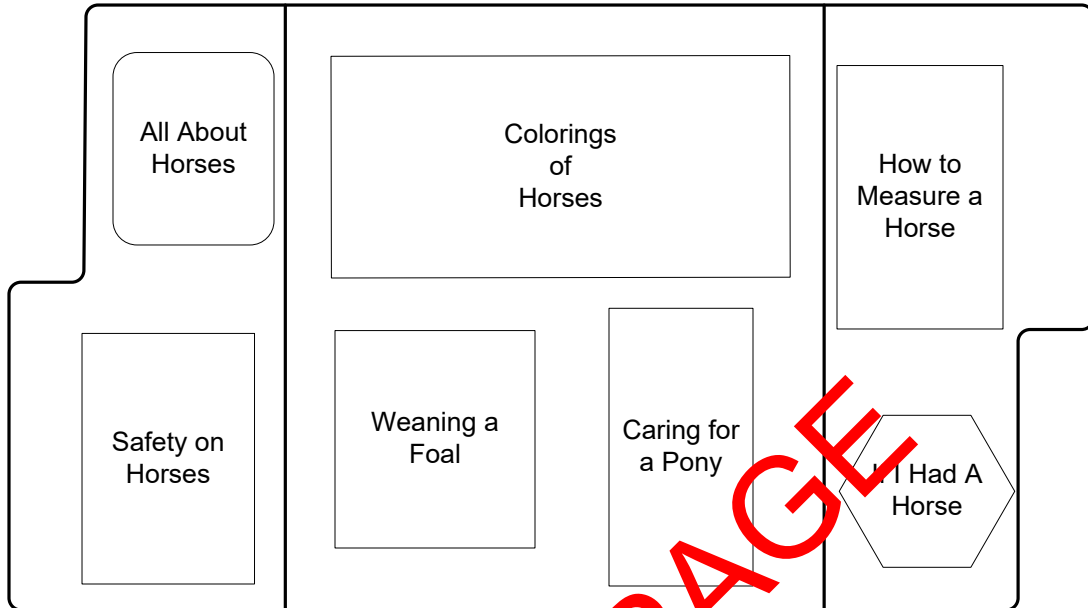


Folder 2

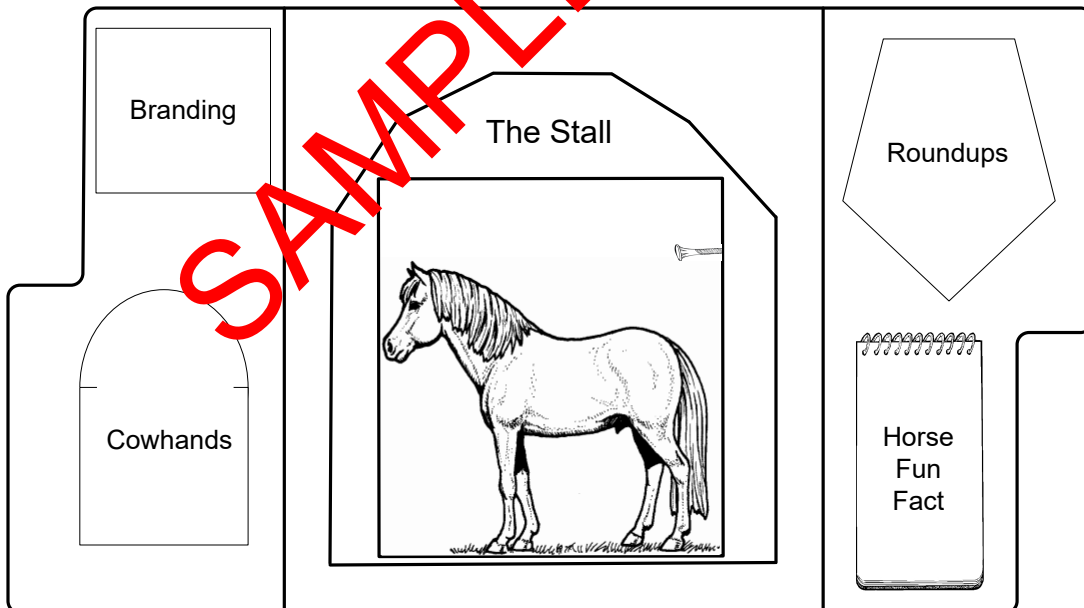


Entire Lapbook

## Folder 1



## Folder 2



# **Table of Contents**

**All About Horses!**

**Safety on Horses**

**Horse Coloring**

**Weaning a Foal**

**Caring for a Horse**

**Measuring a Horse: Hands**

**The Stall**

**Accessories For A Horse**

**Branding**

**Cowhands**

**Roundups**

**Horse Fun Fact**

**SAMPLE PAGE**



# Horses

## Lapbook



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Glue this page to front of closed lapbook

## All About Horses!

Horses are beautiful! They are sleek and graceful, yet powerful and strong. Most horses grow up on farms or ranches, where people take care of them. Other horses grow up without the help of people. These are called wild horses.

Male horses are called stallions and females are called mares. Baby horses are foals.

Horses come in different colors: white, black, brown, golden, gray, and with or without spots. They can be big or small. Because they have powerful legs, horses can run very fast. At the end of each leg there is a big toe called a hoof. Sometimes, when horses are running or working, their hooves can get hurt. To make sure this doesn't happen, horses wear shoes. These horse shoes are nailed to the bottom of the hoof.

Horses eat grass as they walk around all day. This is called grazing. A horse's teeth are sharp—perfect for cutting off thick grass. When horses live on a farm or a ranch, they also eat hay (dried grass), oats, and other grains. Horses love treats like apples, carrots and sugar. Horses also drink a lot of water.

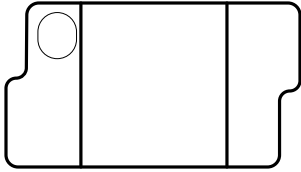
In the wild, horses live in bands (or herds). A band is like a family of horses, with one stallion and many mares and foals. On a farm, horses live in fenced fields and go into a stable or barn at night for safety.

If you have a horse, you have to give it plenty of food and water every day. You also have to groom your horse and clean out its hooves. Grooming means to brush your horse and its mane, so your horse stays clean and comfortable. Grooming makes a horse look handsome and radiant.

Horses are great helpers! Before tractors, farmers used horses to plow their fields. Cowboys used horses to round up the cattle. Before cars, people rode horseback and sometimes used horses to pull their wagons. Can you imagine going to church or to the market in a wagon or buggy pulled by a horse?

Today, we don't need horses to pull wagons or help with the planting, but horses are great friends. People love to ride them. Have you ever ridden a horse? Even if you haven't ridden one, you have probably seen one. They are elegant and beautiful. Wouldn't you agree?

### Folder 1



### Read All About Horses.

Cut out the booklet as one piece. Fold the back bottom section up in back, and then fold the flaps back and glue to make a pocket. Glue pocket into lapbook. Cut out the cards on the next page.

**Directions:** Fill out the information on each card. Store the cards in the pocket.



What colors are horses?

What do horses eat?

What is a band of horses?

How do horses help us?

SAMPLE PAGE