



Grades 1-4

Mammals (Vertebrate)

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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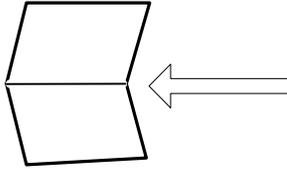
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Things to Know

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!

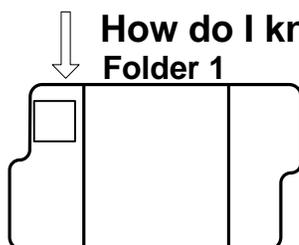
Lapbook Assembly Choices

(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!



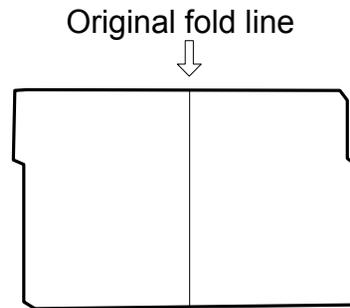
How do I know where to place each template in the folder?

Folder 1

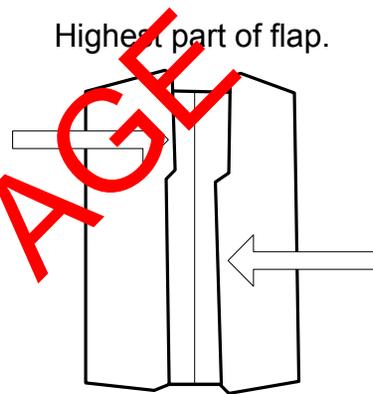
This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

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.

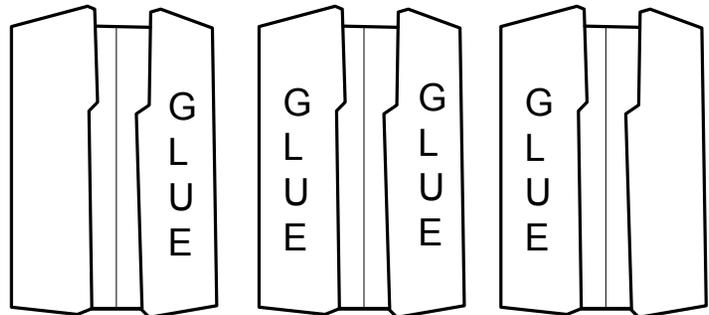
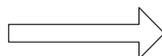


Photo of a completed lapbook base



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)

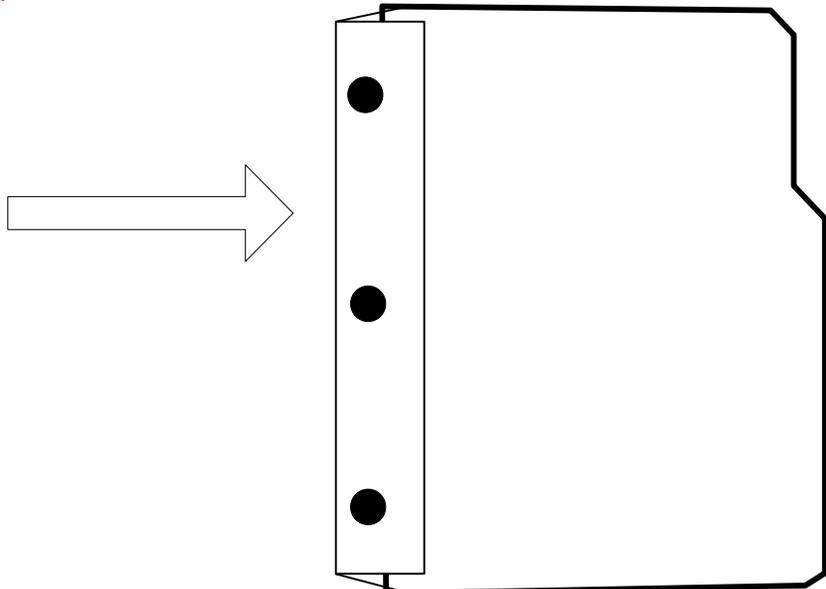
See details below about the use of a storage system.

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

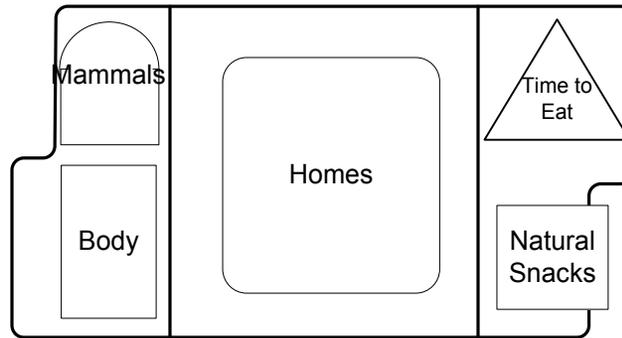
My child has made several lapbooks. Can I store all of the lapbooks together in one place?

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.

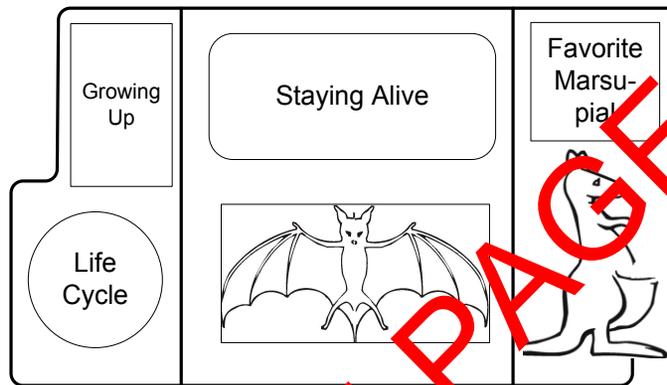
Close the lapbook. Measure a piece of duct tape that is as long as the lapbook. Place the edge of the duct tape on the top edge of the lapbook. Then fold the duct tape over so that it can be placed on the bottom edge. Make sure to leave enough duct tape sticking out from the edges to punch three holes. 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.



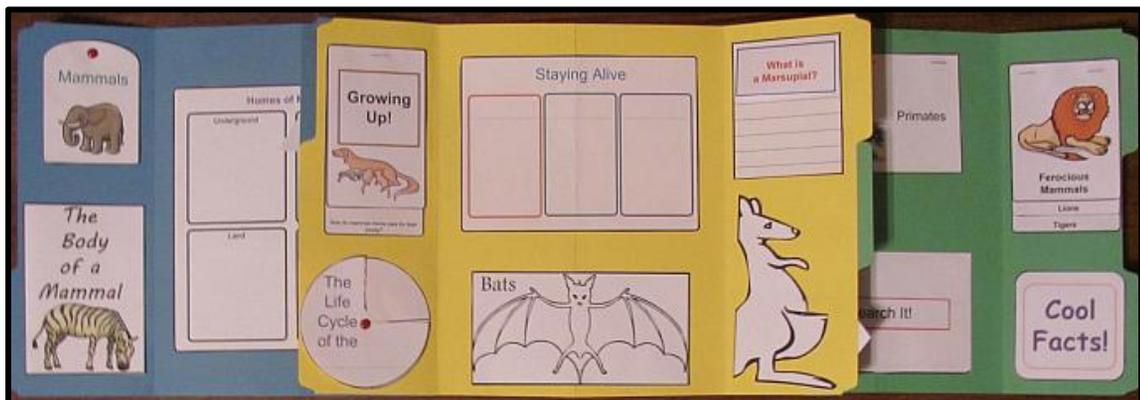
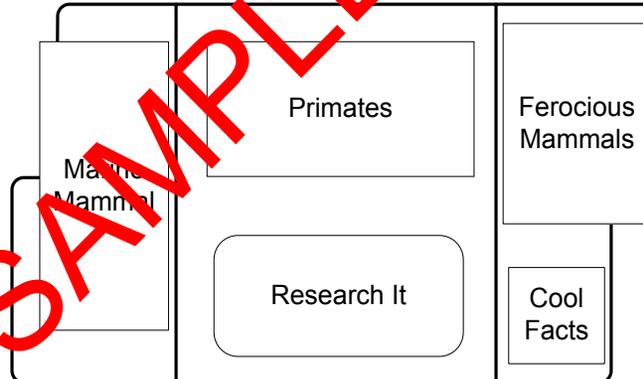
Folder 1



Folder 2



Folder 3



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

Mammals Lapbook

Grades 1-4

SAMPLE PAGE

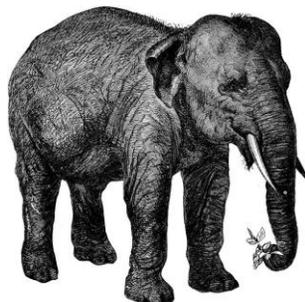
Hairy Animals: Mammals

Earth is brimming with animals. Animals can be divided in groups according to the traits they share. Mammals are one of the main groups or classes of animals. Mammals are vertebrates. That means they have a backbone.

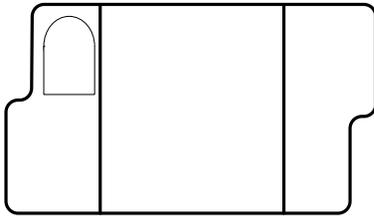
Mammals come in all shape and sizes but, regardless of the species, all mammals share certain characteristics or traits. All mammals are warm blooded. A warm blooded animal is able to regulate or control the temperature of its body from the inside. Their bodies are built in such a way that, whether the outside temperature is hot or cold, their body temperature stays the same. This trait allows mammals to be present in all sorts of climates and places.

Mammals are hairy animals. All mammals have hair or fur. The hair of a mammal can be very short or very long. Sometimes, the hair is so fine that you have to look very carefully to even see it! Some mammals only have hair in part of their body. Others, only have hair at some point in their life.

Mammals drink milk. All mammals are fed from the milk that is produced or made by their mothers. With very few exceptions, mammals give birth to live young. The babies are born and the mother feeds them milk. Because they depend on their mother's milk, baby mammals stay close to their mothers for an extended period of time. Dogs, whales, bears, and elephants are different from each other but they are all mammals.



Folder 1



Read Hairy Animals: Mammals.

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

Directions: List on the pieces the traits we find in mammals.

x

Mammals

A cartoon illustration of a brown elephant with white tusks and a trunk, standing and facing left.

Traits of mammals

Traits of mammals

Traits of mammals

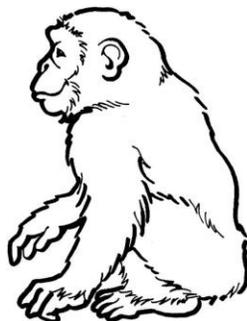
Mammals Make their Homes Everywhere

Mammals have adapted to life in all different climates and places. Mammals live in water and land, in cold and hot regions, above ground and underground. Anywhere you visit, most likely you will find a mammal there!

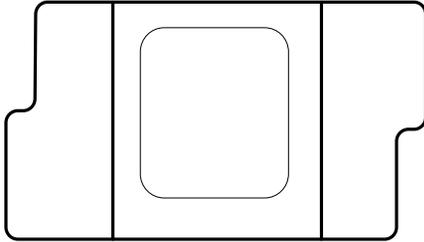
Many mammals, like the prairie dog and rabbits, have underground homes where they live, have their babies and hide in case of trouble. Others, like the mole, rarely live underground. There are mammals that, during the day, make their homes in caves or hollow trees; but at night, these creatures soar in the sky looking for their next meal. There are still some mammals that cannot fly but live high up in trees. Monkeys are some of these tree dwellers.

Most mammals are land dwellers. A few, like whales and dolphins, make their home in the ocean. There are mammals, like the jaguar, that make their homes in the depth of the rain forest where it rains every single day. Others, like camels, live in hot and dry places called deserts where it hardly ever rains. Polar bears make their home in the polar regions where the ground is covered with snow most of the year.

Mammals, like mountain goats, live on the slopes of high mountains. While others, like giraffes and zebras, graze in the vast African plains. Most mammals live wild in their natural habitats, but some have been domesticated and make their homes in our homes.



Folder 1



Read **Mammals Make their Homes Everywhere**.
Cut out the booklet. Glue into the lapbook.

Directions: In each box, draw or tell about the different homes of mammals.

Homes of Mammals

Underground

Cave or Tree

Land

Ocean

SAMPLE PAGE

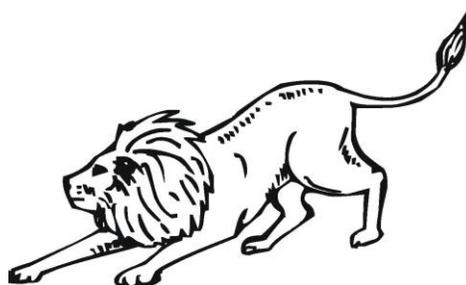
A Mammal's Body

Even though mammals are very different from one another, there are some traits common to the bodies of most mammals. On the outside, the body of a mammal is covered with a layer of hair or fur. This helps the animal to stay warm. The hair is coated with a waterproof substance called sebum. This substance keeps the animal dry. Hair can be of different colors and patterns which might help the animal to hide or camouflage itself.

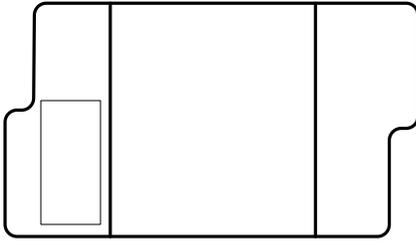
A mammal also has limbs. A limb can take the form of an arm, a leg, a wing or a flipper. Mammals use their limbs to hold things and to move around either by walking, running, hopping, swimming or even flying or gliding.

On the inside, the body of a mammal has a backbone. A backbone is a line of bones that runs along the animal's back. Mammals have teeth. Their teeth are set on their jaws and helps them to tear, chew and grind their food in a very efficient way.

The body of a mammal is more complex than the body of other vertebrates. They have more complicated organs and systems. The skeleton of a mammal, besides giving support to the animal, also helps protect the internal organs like the brain, the heart and the lungs. The brain of a mammal is more developed than the brain of other animals. Because of this, mammals have more learning ability and can adapt better to changes in their environment.



Folder 1



Read A Mammal's Body.

Cut out the booklet as one piece. Hotdog fold in half.
Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Inside of the booklet, tell about the body of a mammal.

	<p><i>The Body of a Mammal</i></p>  <p>SAMPLE PAGE</p>
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