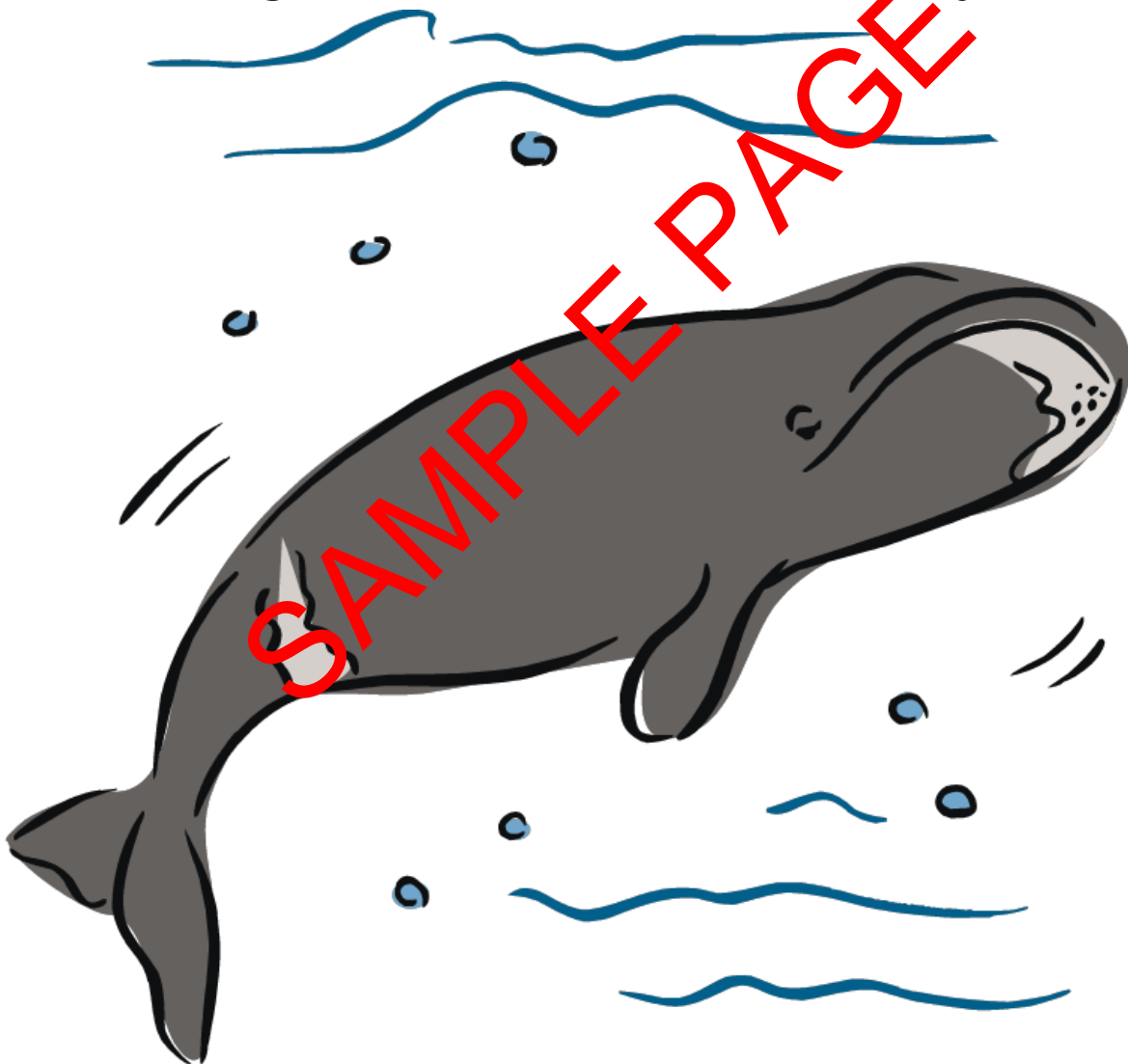




Grades 2-7

Ocean Animals

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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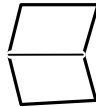
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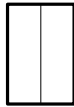
ISBN-978-1-936146-81-9 printed Format

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.

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.



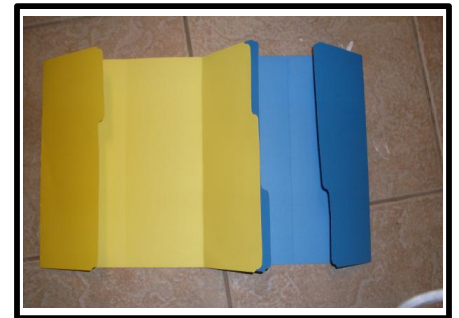
3. Take the right side and fold it all the way over until the tab is just before the middle crease in the folder. Do not overlap this crease with the tab.



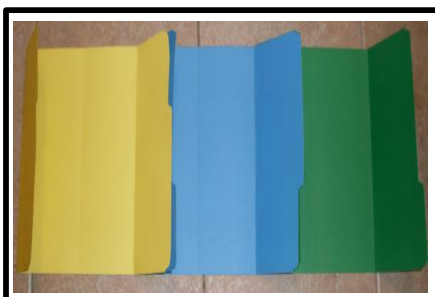
4. Fold the left hand-side over just to the crease but not overlapping it. Your folder now has two flaps. We like to run a ruler down each fold to make the fold neater and flatter. Do steps 3 and 4 to the remaining folders.



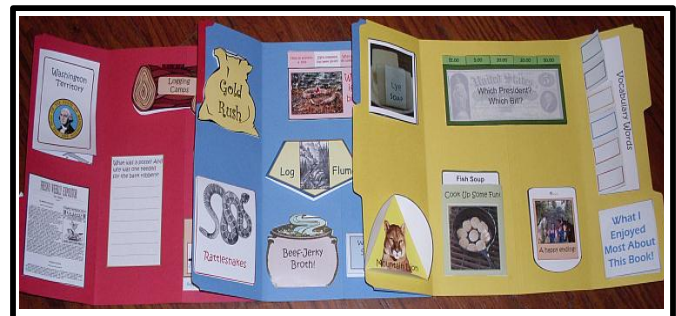
5. Take two of the folders and apply a generous amount of glue to their flaps. We recommend using Zip Dry Paper Glue.



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.

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

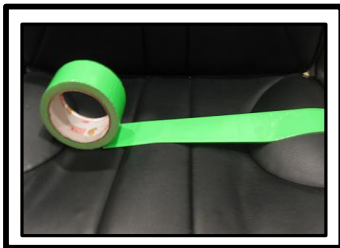
Office supplies-glue, scissors, brads, stapler, pencils, crayons, and ribbon (if needed)

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 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!

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! Below, 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch!).



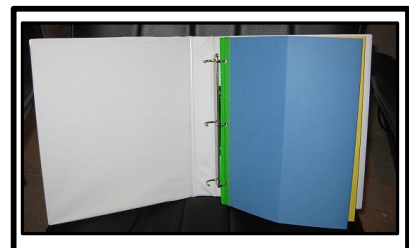
Then stick duct tape to the other side again about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. There will need to be enough tape to hole punch.



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

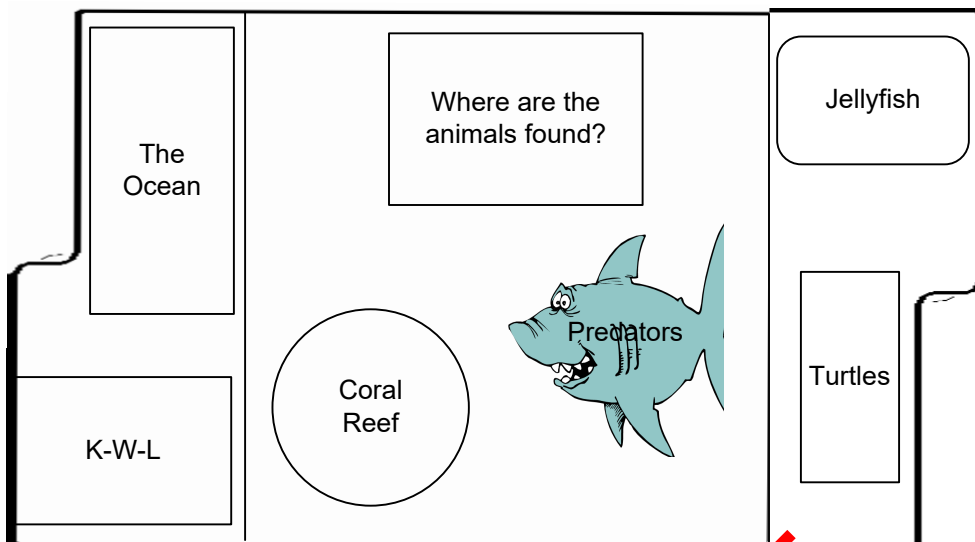


It will look like this.

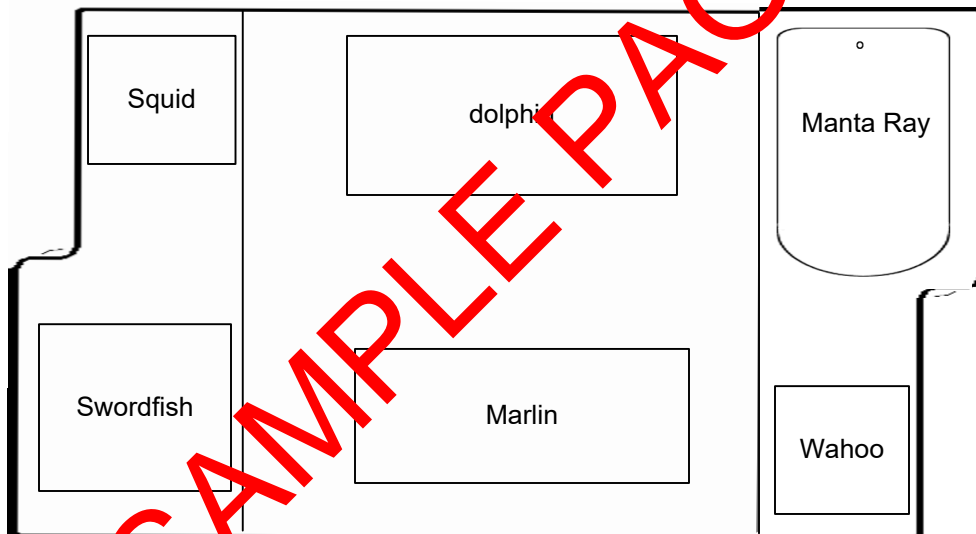


Store folders in 3-ring binder.

Folder 1



Folder 2



Folder 3

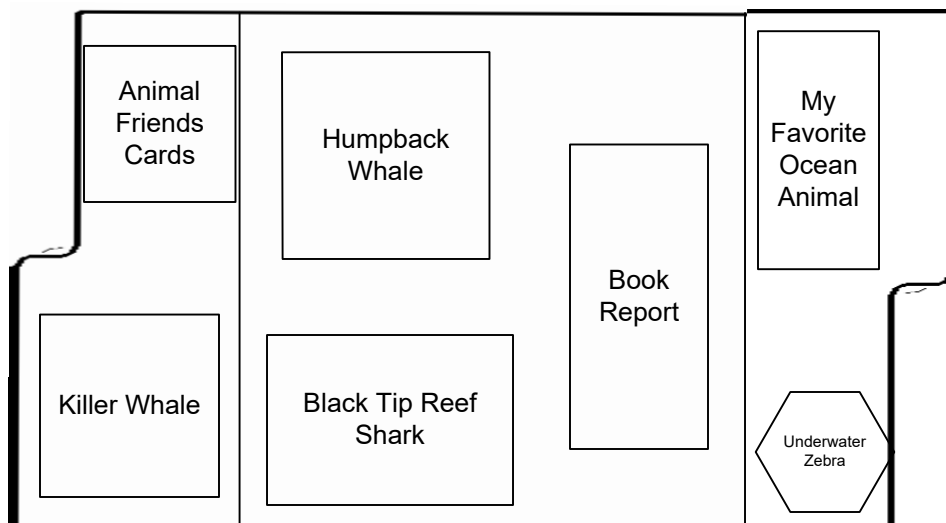




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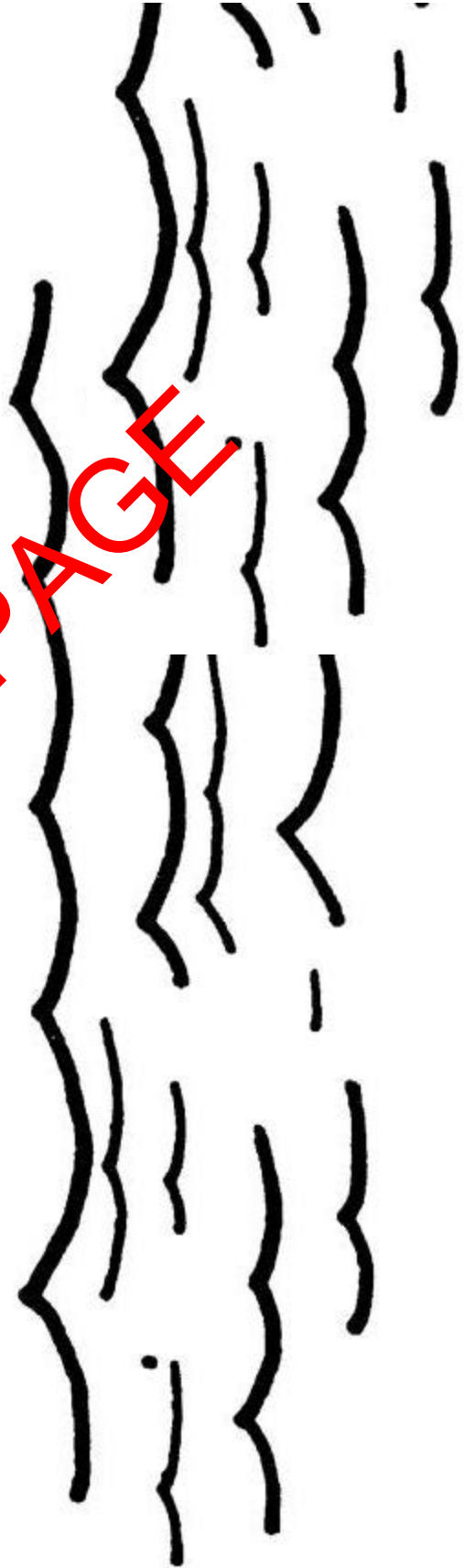
A Book That I have Read about Ocean Animals!



Cut out the scene around the black dotted lines. Glue onto top of closed lapbook. Cut out pictures of ocean animals and glue into the ocean. You may choose to draw them in instead. Be creative and have fun!

Ocean Animals

SAMPLE PAGE



Welcome to the Ocean

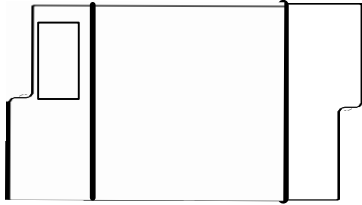
What is the first thing you think of when you think of the ocean? For me, it is the beach! I love the feel of the hot sand on my feet. I love building sandcastles and chasing the tide in and out. However, I often wonder what lives in the ocean? What lives beyond what I can see?

Oceans cover thousands of miles. They also can be thousands of feet deep. In fact, some oceans are so deep, that they have never even been fully explored! When you stand on the shore and look out, the ocean can seem like a terribly empty space. But, if you were to take a trip to the world below, you would find a lively, exciting world.

Thousands of animals call the ocean home. Everything from microscopic creatures to the largest whale all live together in the deep, blue, world called the ocean. Most of the animals that call the ocean home live in the top 650 feet of the water. This is where the ocean is the warmest. The top layer of the water is warmed by the sun's heat. If you have ever walked around in the ocean, you know that at the very shallow parts you can see your feet. The deeper you get, the darker the water gets. This is because the sun's rays cannot reach that deep.



Folder 1

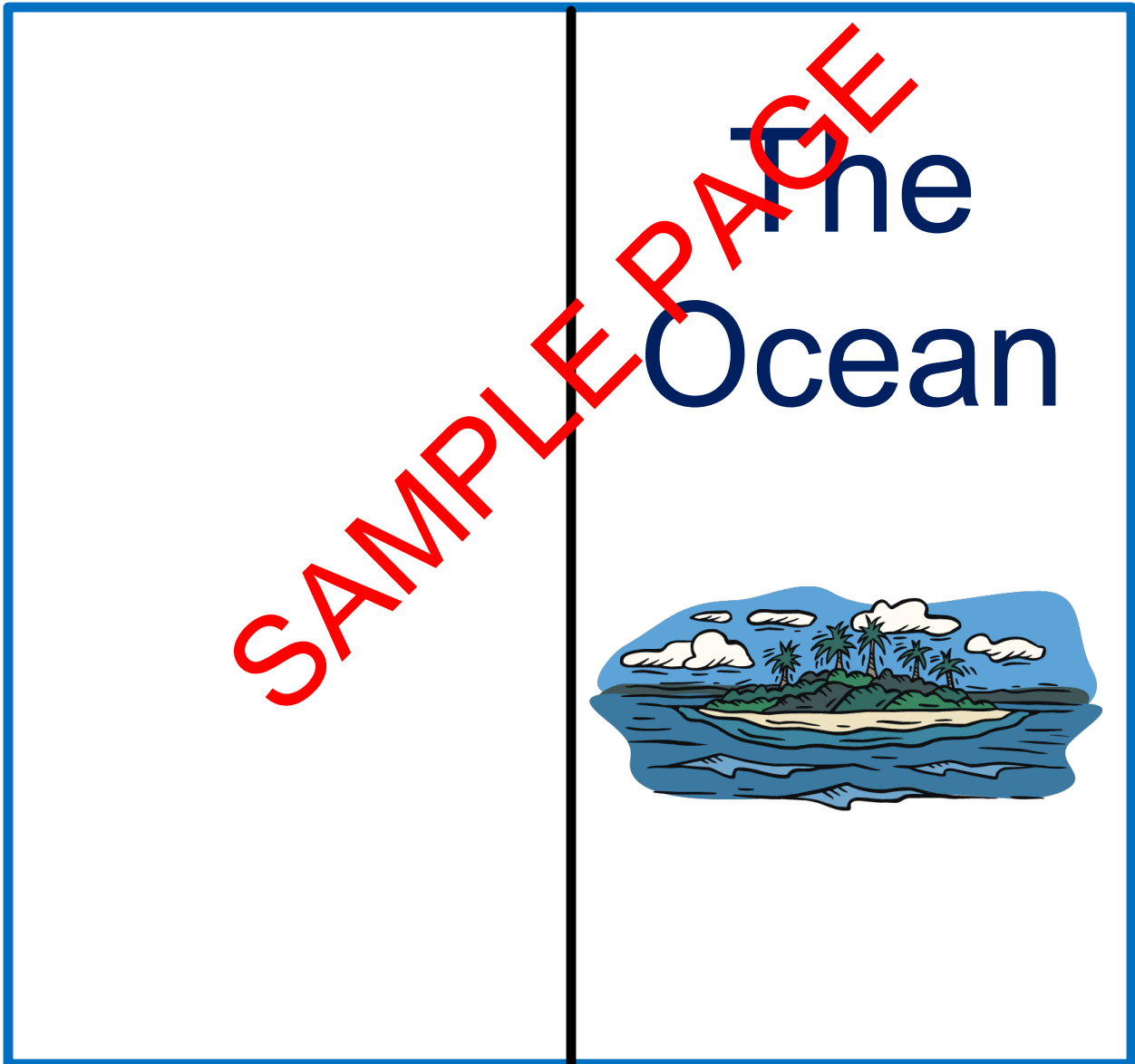


Read **Welcome to the Ocean.**

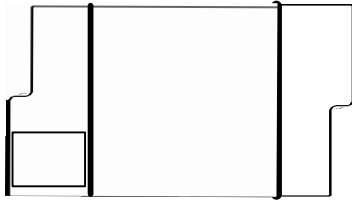
Cut out the booklet. Hotdog fold in half. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Write what you learn about the ocean.

Hotdog fold



Folder 1



What I KNOW
What I WANT to learn
What I LEARNED

Cut out each card. Stack on top of each other with the cover sheet on top. Staple at the top. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Fill out the information on each card.



What I already **know** about the animals that live in the ocean.

SAMPLE PAGE

What I **want** to learn about the animals that live in the ocean.

What I have **learned** about the animals that live in the ocean.

Animals That Live Right By the Ocean

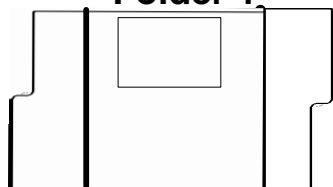
Many animals that you see in, near or along the ocean may not actually live in the ocean. They may live in thousands of miles of shoreline and beaches that surround the ocean. Along these shorelines and beaches are rocky cliffs, mudflats, and sand islands. Animals may spend some of their time in the ocean, like when they are searching for food, but may actually live in one of these areas.

Rocky shorelines make excellent homes for small ocean animals. Tide pools, which are created when water is trapped between rocks and cannot return to the ocean, make great miniature worlds for crabs, snails, barnacles, seaweed, and starfish.

Birds, like the puffins, seabirds, and razorbills, hunt out of the ocean, but their home is usually in a cliff that borders the ocean. The high cliffs are usually very windy and are continuously sprayed with the ocean's salty seawater. High in these cliffs the birds are safe from predators like foxes and wild cats.

Cockles, sea urchins, and the weaver fish love to burrow down into the warm sandy beaches of the ocean. Lugworms, snails, and oysters dig deep into the cool mud that forms at the bottom of rocky cliffs. This area is known as a mudflat. Nesting turtles, Horseshoe crabs, and Dungeness crabs use the sandy islands to lay their eggs.

Folder 1



Read **Animals That Live Right by the Ocean**.

Cut out the pieces. DO NOT CUT OFF TABS. Stack together with title page on top and staple down the left side. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Fill out the information for each page.

Animals Right by the Ocean



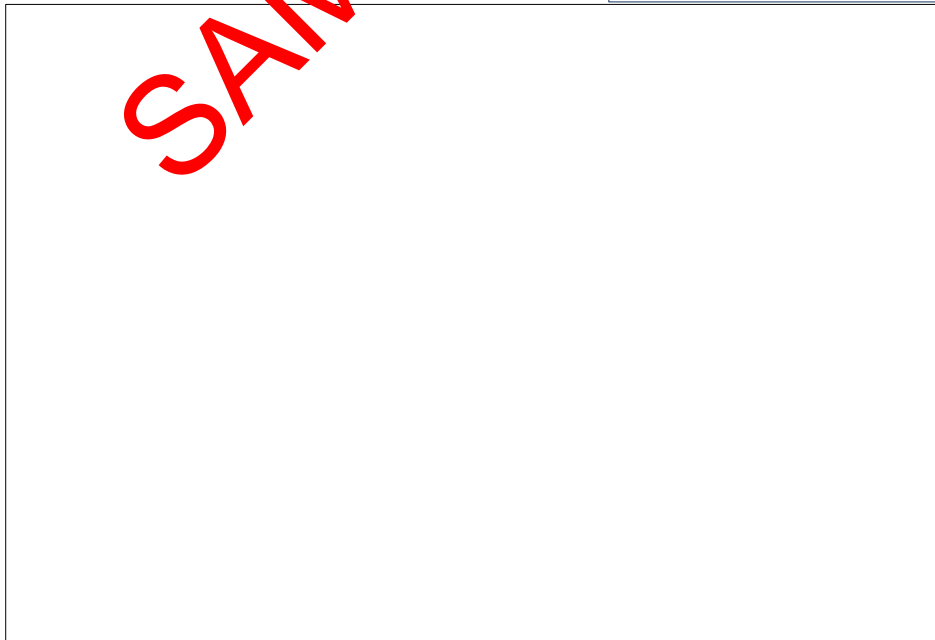
Rocky Cliff

SAMPLE PAGE

Mudflats



Sand
Islands



SAMPLE PAGE