



Grades 2-7

Oceans of the World



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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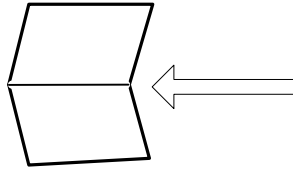
**While you are there, sign up for our email newsletter and
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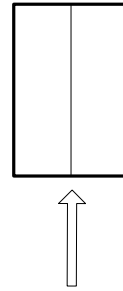
Clipart is from www.clipart.com

Things to Know

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

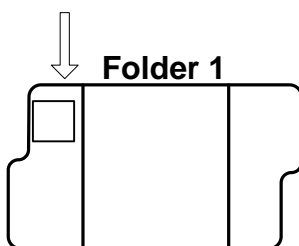
(see photos on how to fold and glue your folders together)

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?

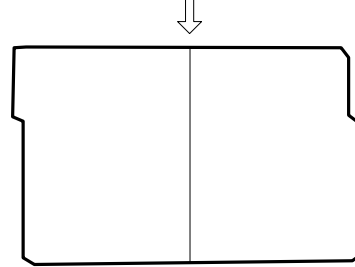


This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

Folding a Lapbook Base

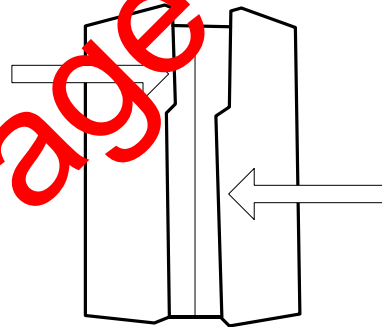
Gather the number of folders required for the project. Fold them flat as seen here.

Original fold line



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.*

Highest part of flap.



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.

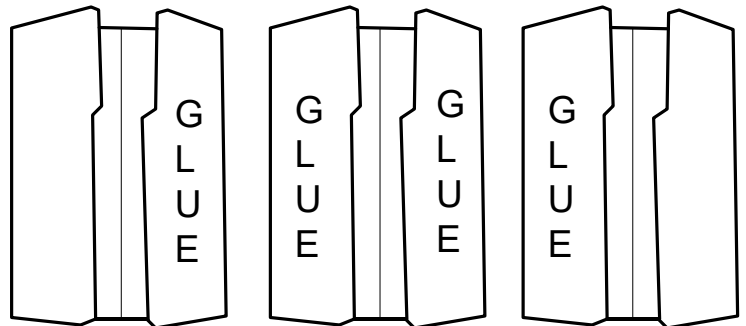
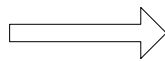
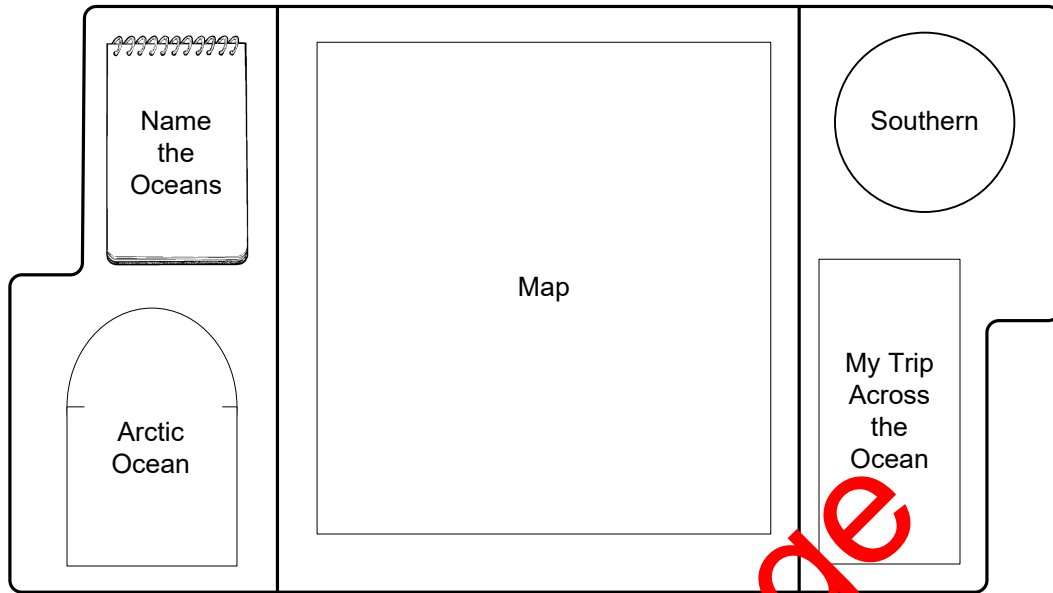


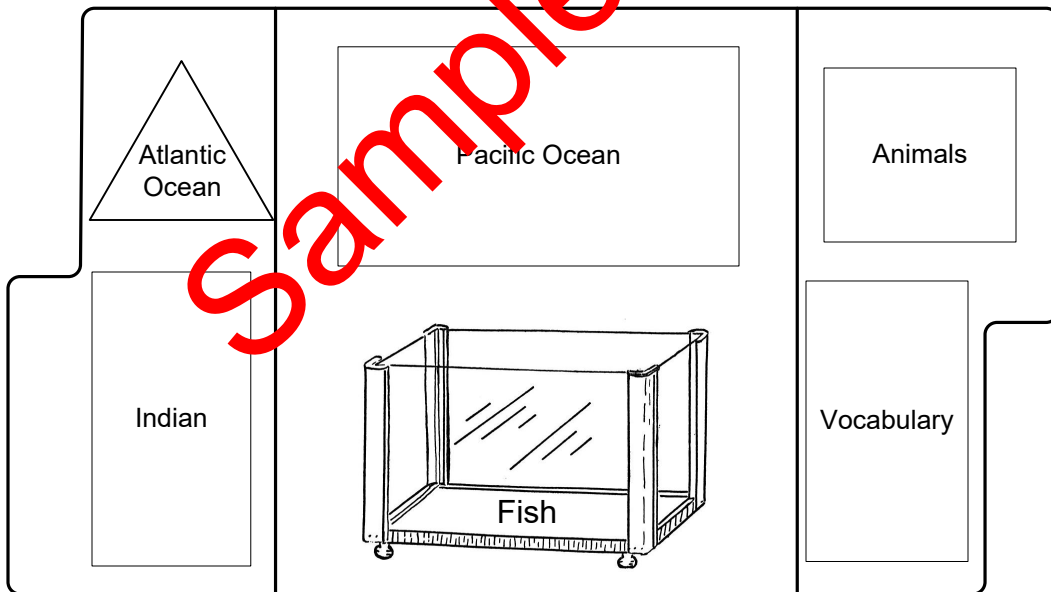
Photo of a completed lapbook base



Folder 1



Folder 2



Oceans of the World

Lapbook



Name _____

Glue this page to front of closed lapbook

Arctic and Southern

The arctic ocean is in the area around the north pole, between the northern borders of Russia, Europe, and North America. This forms the smallest of the world's oceans, while the Southern Ocean is the next biggest. The Southern Ocean is the most recent of the world's oceans to be designated, and many people don't recognize it as a separate body of water. The Southern Ocean is easily defined, as any portion of the world's ocean which falls below the latitude of 60 degrees south. This is also the area covered by the Antarctic Treaty, a promise between the nations of the world to use the continent for peaceful and scientific purposes only.

Both oceans are frozen for much of the year, in their respective winters. In the northern hemisphere, the arctic ocean is almost completely covered with ice from around October to June, and partially covered for the whole year. In the southern hemisphere, the winter season falls during the other 6 months of the year, when the Southern Ocean becomes **ice-locked**.

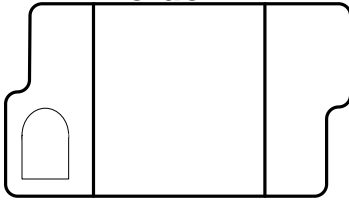
The Arctic Ocean experiences constant darkness in the winter, as the sun sinks south. The weather is cold, down to 50 degrees below zero. During the short summer, the sun stays in the sky all day and night, melting much of the sea ice and causing hazardous ice bergs to float southward into the Atlantic Ocean. Summer temperatures averages around 50 degrees.

The area at the northernmost-part of the planet is covered with ice all year long. This giant sheet of ice is permanent and slowly rotates around the north pole. Around that, the ice breaks apart into chunks during the short summer, but never completely melts. It freezes back together into the ice pack every winter, and is another form of permanent ice. The outer area of the Arctic Ocean is where the annual, or yearly, ice freezes in the winter and thaws completely in the summer.

The southern is the only one of the oceans to be defined completely by geographical coordinates. The ocean is a circle surrounding the entire continent of Antarctica. The area is designated as being at 60 south latitude. This is also the approximate location of the Antarctic convergence, the area where the cold water from the Southern Sea meets the warmer water from the north. This forms a distinct boundary between the rest of the oceans and the Southern Ocean. Around the continent of Antarctica, between the Antarctic Convergence and the continent, flows the largest current in the world. This current flows in a circle around Antarctica toward the east. This current is important in helping to circulate water through all the oceans.

Unlike the continent of Antarctica, the Southern Sea has wet weather. During the long dark winters, when the sun disappears for much or all of the day, the thick ice pack forms. This part of the ocean also experiences heavy winter snowfall. In the summer (from about November to March) the weather is still cold, but warmer and milder than the temperatures on land. Low clouds and heavy rain are common during the summer months.

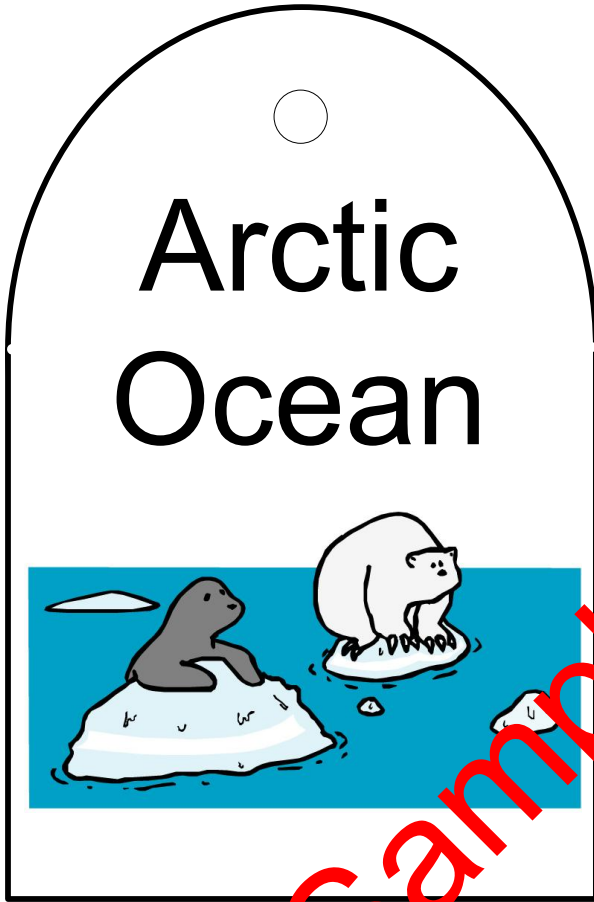
Folder 1



Read Arctic and Southern.

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

Directions: On the booklet, fill out the information.

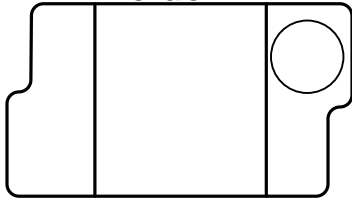


Location:

Sample Page

Climate:

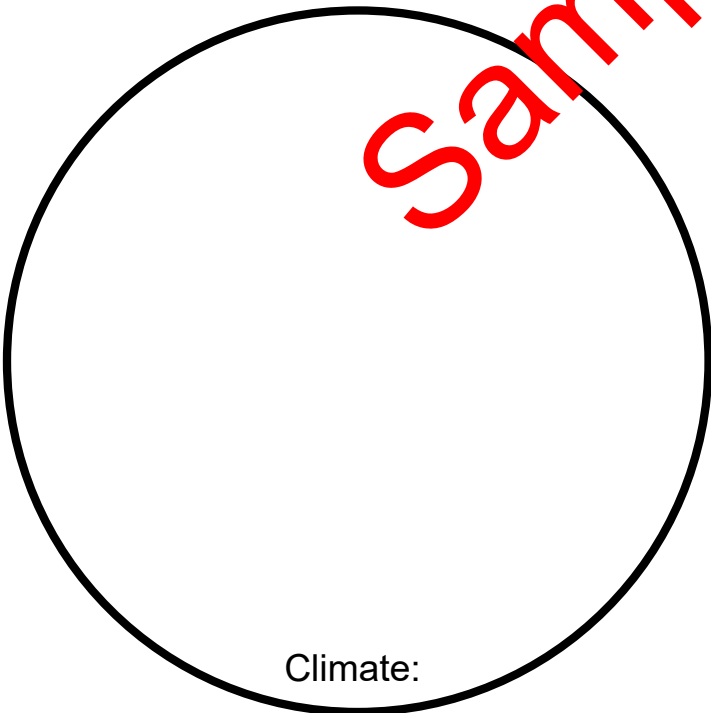
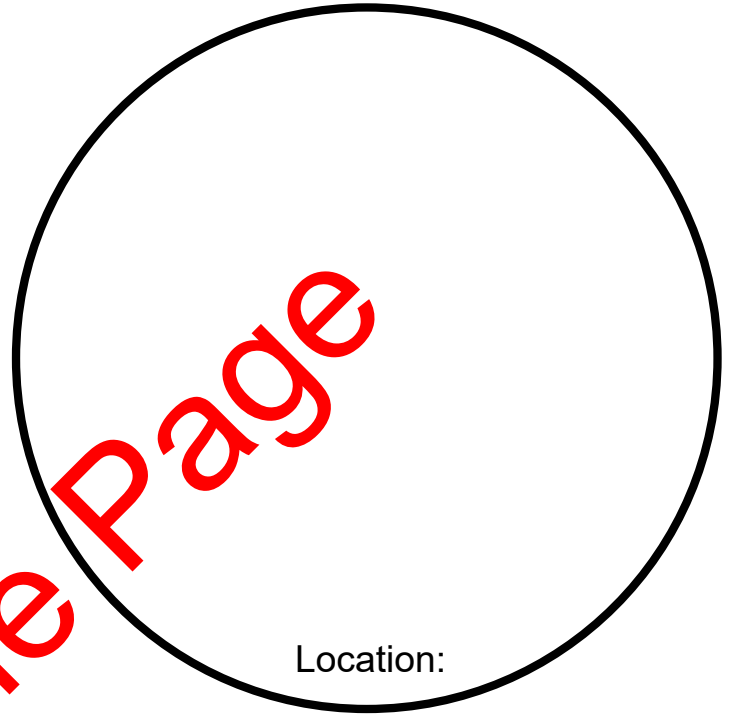
Folder 1



Read Arctic and Southern.

Cut out the circles. Stack with title page on top. Staple at the top and glue into lap book. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: On the booklet, fill out the information.



Sample Page

Atlantic

The Atlantic Ocean is the body of water laying between Europe and Africa on the east, and the Americas on the West. The north and south ends of this tall, s-shaped ocean merge into the frozen Arctic and Southern oceans. The Atlantic is the second-largest ocean in the world, and covers about one-fifth of the earth's surface.

The Atlantic Ocean is varied in terms of climate, as it stretches from the frozen north and south, to the tropical equator. The Atlantic Ocean also includes the Mediterranean Sea, the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and the large Hudson Bay. The large open ocean is further divided into north and south by the equator. A large underwater mountain range runs north and south down the middle of the ocean, called the **Mid-Atlantic Ridge**. The areas on each side of the ridge form ocean basins.

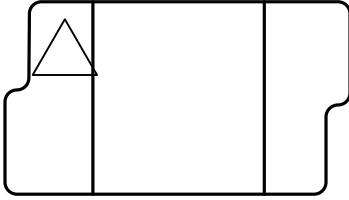
The northern Atlantic is the saltiest ocean in the world, due to a complicated combination of currents, evaporation, melting glaciers, and other factors. The **Equatorial Currents** bring warm water north from the equator. Warm water from the Gulf of Mexico also flows north on the Gulf Stream. Where this invisible stream of warm water meets the cold northern waters of the Labrador Current is known as the "cold wall". In general, the waters around the equator are always warm, while the northern waters are always cold. The areas in between the two extremes have different temperatures depending on the season, how close they are to a current, the weather, and other things.

Hudson Bay is a huge inland ocean, covering a large part of Canada with water. It is relatively shallow for its size, which can cause big climate changes with the seasons. In the winter, the bay is covered with ice which stops the moderating effects of the ocean, so the surrounding areas can get very cold. During the summer, the cool water of the bay mixes with warm summer air flowing off the land and creates very foggy weather. In the fall, as the air cools quicker than the water, the situation reverses, and the weather turns rainy and snowy. The weather on the bay is generally humid, wet and cold in the winter, and humid and cool in the summer.

The Mediterranean Sea is a large area of the Atlantic ocean bordered on the south by Africa, and on the north by Europe. Asia is found to the East, and the main body of the Atlantic Ocean lies to the West. The climate around the Mediterranean is hot and dry in the summer and cooler and wet in the winter. The temperature is moderated by the water, and it is very rarely cold. The summers are very dry, and vacationers enjoy long months of blue skies. This climate is so typical of the Mediterranean area that it is called a Mediterranean climate even when it is found in other areas, such as the southwestern United States and the southern edge of Australia.

The Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico are both large bodies of water near the equator. They are known around the world for their warm, sparkling waters. The ocean here is characteristically clear, and you can see thirty and forty feet to the sea floor in some places. The Caribbean Sea is dotted with small and large islands, and this warm tropical area is one of the most famous vacation destinations on earth. The weather here is always warm, slightly humid, and the fresh ocean breeze is always blowing. This area is also known for its destructive tropical storms and hurricanes.

Folder 2



Read Atlantic.

Cut out the circle. Fold on red lines to form a triangle with title inside. Glue into the lapbook.

Directions: On each fold, write the answer.

