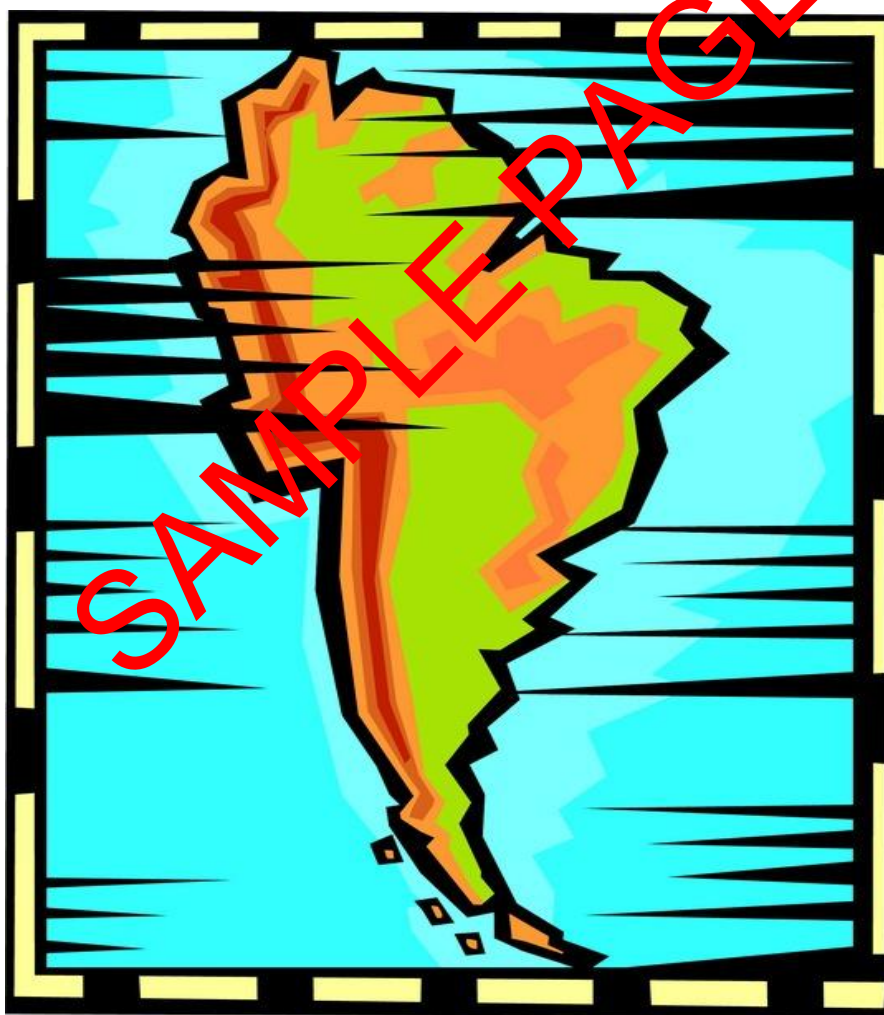




Grades 2-7

South America

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

**Authors-Paula Winget and Nancy Fileccia
Copyright © 2013 A Journey Through Learning**

**Pages may be copied for other members of household only. For group use,
please see our website to purchase a classroom cop license.**

**Please check our website at:
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com**

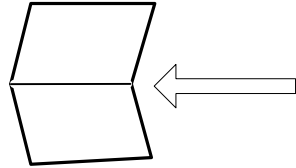
**While you are there, sign up for our email newsletter and
receive a FREE lapbook!
You'll also receive great discount codes, special offers, find out
what's new and what's to come!**

Join us on Facebook!

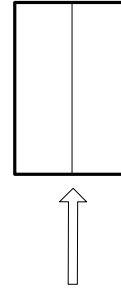
Clipart is from www.clipart.com with permission and

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

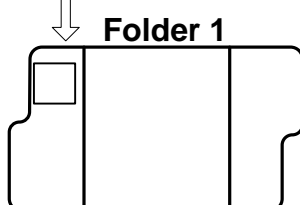
(see photos on how to fold and glue your folders together)

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!

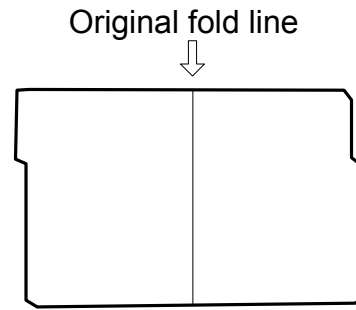
How do I know where to place each template in the folder?



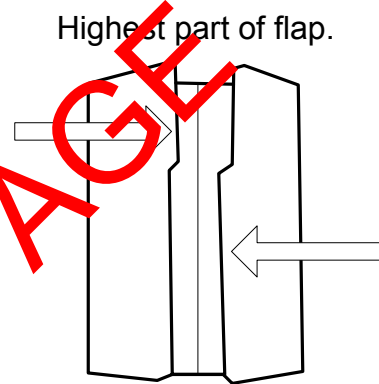
This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

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.

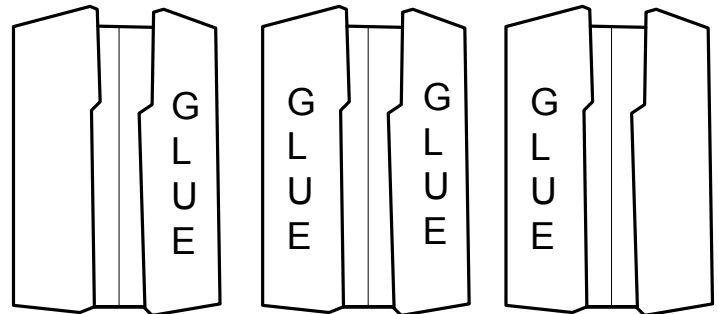
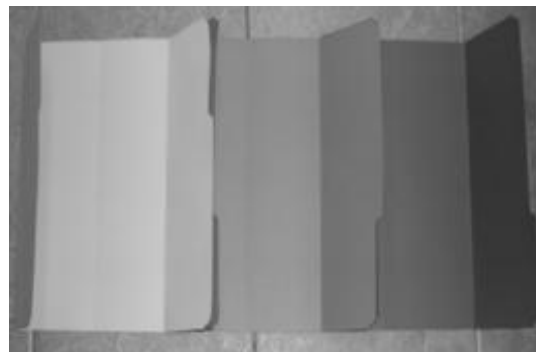
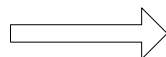


Photo of a completed lapbook base



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

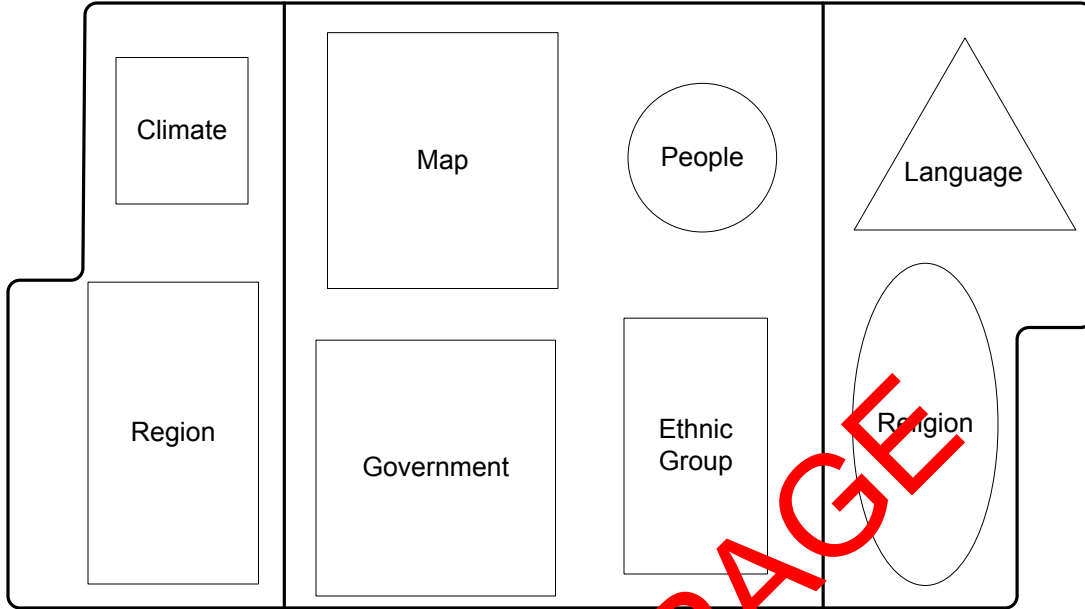
Duct tape

Your study guide and mini-booklets pages

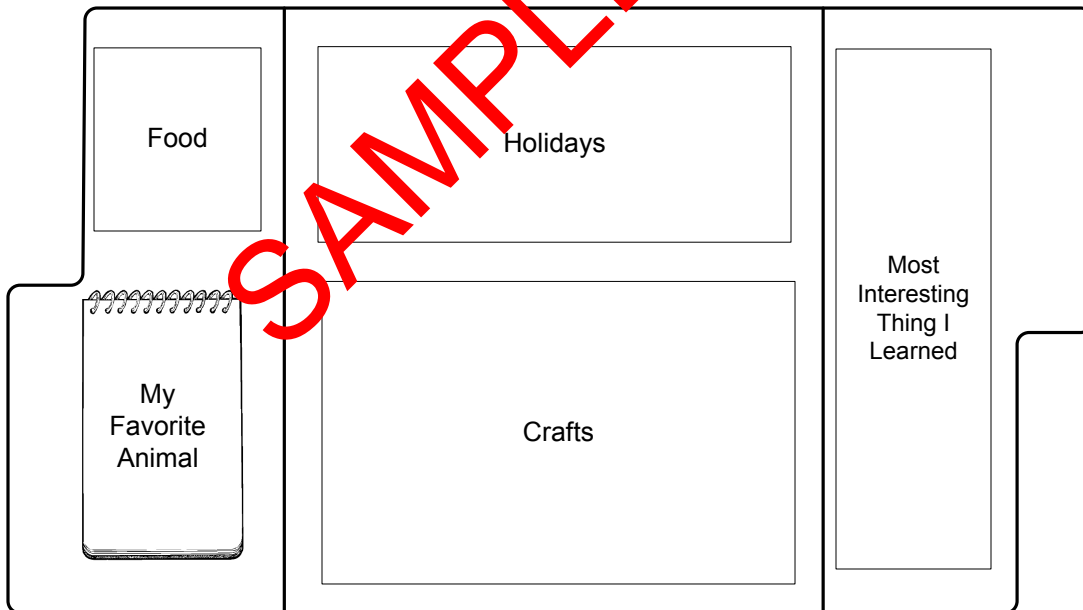
Office supplies-glue, scissors, brads, stapler, pencils, crayons, and ribbon (if needed)

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!

Folder 1

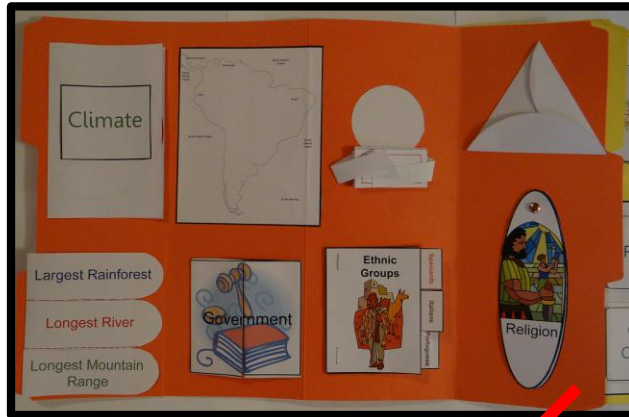


Folder 2

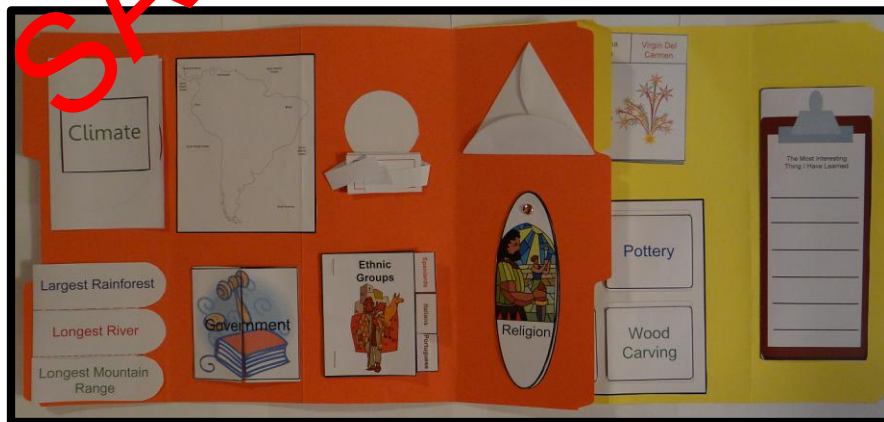


South America Lapbook

Folder 1



Folder 2



Entire Lapbook

Table of Contents

Geography and Climate

Different Regions

Government

People

Major Ethic Groups

Language

Religion

Animals

Holidays and Traditions

Foods

Crafts

SAMPLE PAGE

Complete the Scene

Complete the scene. Cut off this piece and glue picture onto front of closed lapbook. Choose a country in South America. Write the name of the country on the line. Draw the flag.

South America

Country

SAMPLE PAGE

Geography and Climate

South America is a continent located mostly in the southern hemisphere, south of North America. The two continents are connected by a small strip of land called Central America and are bordered by the Pacific and Atlantic oceans on each side. South America is a tear-drop shaped continent, with the large rounded end at the north, near the equator, and the long end pointing south.

The northern area of South America is all tropical, and the equator intersects it near the northern edge. Most of this region is tropical rainforest. The Amazon river system is the longest in the world, and it is surrounded by the Amazon rainforest. This area is one of the largest rainforests. It is full of plant and animal species found nowhere else in the world. Columbia and the other northern countries in South America are also mostly rainforest areas. The weather is always hot and wet here, with temperatures normally from 70 to 90 degrees and up to 350 inches of rain a year. There are also some areas of drier land in the tropical north. Grassland and desert in southern Brazil experience wet and dry seasons with similar temperatures in winter and summer.

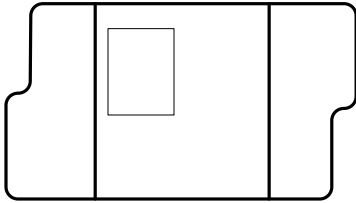
The longest mountain range in the world is located in South America, and it is also one of the tallest. The Andes Mountains run on the west side of the continent, all the way from Columbia in the north, to the frozen southern tip. These mountains are warmer in the north near the equator, and in central South America they have a moderate temperature. The southern Andes and the highest elevations along the whole range are considered alpine areas. Alpine areas are cool in the summer and cold in the winter, with mostly small plants, grasses, and mosses.

On the east side of the mountains are found large areas of dry deserts and scrubland. Because the rain from the ocean storms falls on the Andes, very little moisture is found on the far side of the mountains. The Patagonian Desert in Argentina and Chile is the largest desert in the Americas. It includes both arid (very dry) and semi-arid (less dry) scrubland and grassland. The driest place in the world is in Chile, on the western side of the Andes. This is in the Atacama Desert, which is mostly made up of rock, sand, and salt lakes. This area receives less than one tenth of an inch of rain a year!

The southern tip of South America extends southward towards Antarctica in a long point. This area is very cold at the southern end, and the people who live here have developed ways to survive the extreme year-round cold. The southern tip of South America is only 600 miles from Antarctica!

Every seven years or so, the currents in the southern Pacific Ocean change. This is called El Niño and La Niña, and causes drought and heat in some areas, and heavy rainfall in other areas. This effects South America and areas of North America.

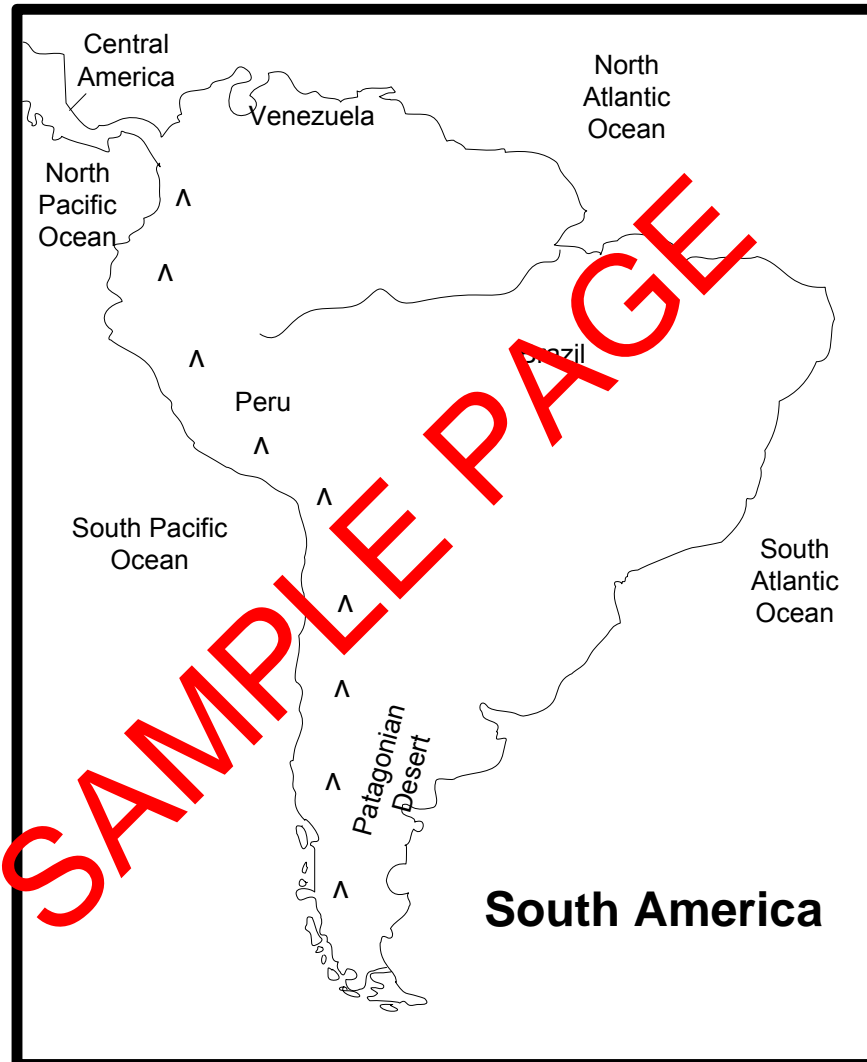
Folder 1

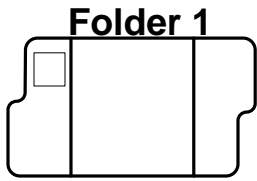


Read Geography and Climate.

Cut out the booklet. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Color Central America red. Color the Pacific Ocean dark blue. Color the Atlantic Ocean light blue. Draw the Amazon River in brown. Shade the Andes Mountains orange. Shade the Patagonian Desert yellow.





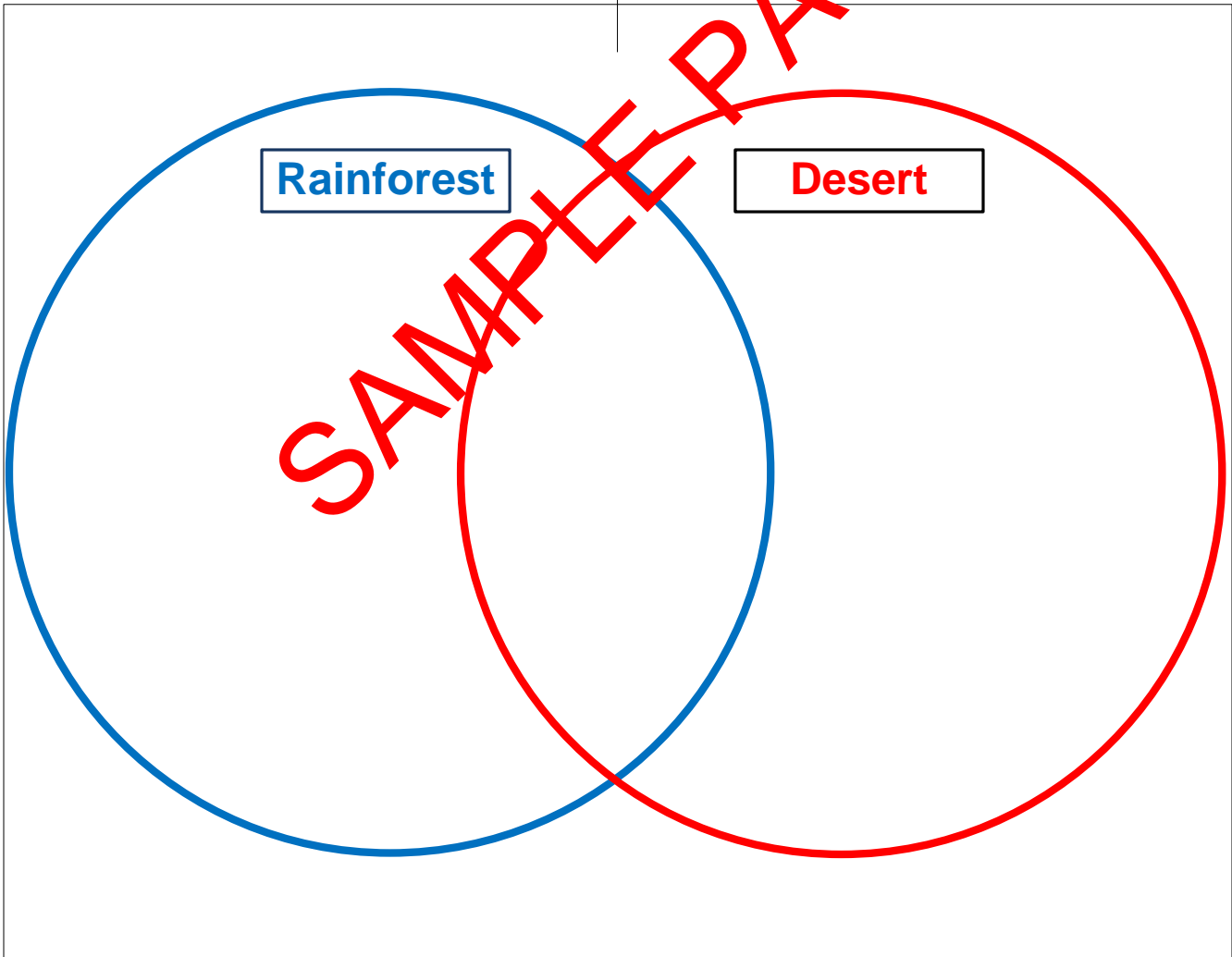
Folder 1

Read Geography and Climate.

Cut out the booklet as one piece. Hotdog fold in half. Cut out the cover label and glue onto the front of closed booklet. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: On the Venn-Diagram, compare the climate of a rainforest with that of a desert.

Cover label



Regions

South America is only the fourth-largest continent in the world, but it has many record-setting features. The Amazon is the largest rainforest on earth, and contains over half of the world's rainforest. More animals and plants live in rainforests than in any other biome (habitat). The Amazon forest covers much of Brazil, but it also covers parts of other countries. Most of Colombia and Venezuela are covered with rainforest, although only some of it is the Amazon.

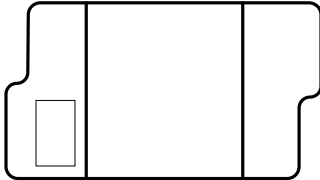
The rainforest in South America is losing ground because people “slash and burn” the forest to build towns and farms. It is a complicated problem, because the rainforest is part of the entire world's ecosystem, producing a huge amount of the oxygen we need. However, in the relatively poor countries where the rainforests are located, they are not really considered a natural resource because they don't help the people make any money. Local people need the land, while the world needs the forest.

The Amazon River basin is the largest and longest in the world, and the Amazon River system with its tributaries dumps more water into the ocean than any other river system. This isn't surprising, considering it rains 200 days out of the year in the rainforest! The Amazon is home to a wide variety of unique animals and tribes of native people.

Running along the western side of the continent, the Andes is the longest mountain range in the world, and one of the tallest with many peaks over 20,000 feet. The oxygen levels are very low in high altitudes, and some people live as high as 17,000 feet above sea level. The people groups who have lived in these high mountains have developed interesting adaptations in their cells which allow them to cope with the thin air. Mine workers in the mountains near the Atacama desert have lived temporarily up to 19,000 feet!

Argentina covers a large area of southern and central South America. Most of Argentina is dry scrubland and desert. Many huge cattle ranches sprawl across Argentina, and being a cowboy is just as normal here as in the western United States. In South America, a cowboy is called a “*guacho*”. Like in the United States, the habits and lifestyles of the cowboys used to be considered poor manners, and people with more 'class' looked down on them. Now, in both South and North America, the way of the cowboy is considered a part of national history and a source of pride. Many people now want to be cowboys and *guachos*!

Folder 1



Read Regions.

Cut out the booklet as one piece. Cut the flaps on the dotted lines. Fold so that the questions can be seen from the top of the book. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Under each flap, write the answer.

The main content area of the folder is a large rectangle divided into two sections. The left section is a solid white area. The right section is divided into three horizontal flaps, each with a rounded right edge. The top flap contains the text "Largest Rainforest" in blue. The middle flap contains the text "Longest River Basin" in red. The bottom flap contains the text "Longest Mountain Range" in green. Two horizontal dotted lines separate the flaps. A large, diagonal red watermark reading "SAMPLE PAGE" is overlaid across the entire right section.