



Any Age

# Spiders Express (Quick) Lapbook

Mini Lapbook, Study Guides, Activities and Coloring Sheets



A Journey Through Learning  
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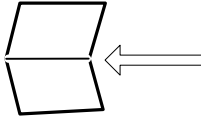
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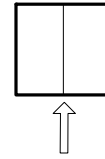
**SAMPLE PAGE**

## Things to Know

### Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



### Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically

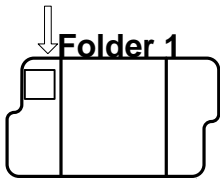


**Dotted Lines**-These are the cutting lines.

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

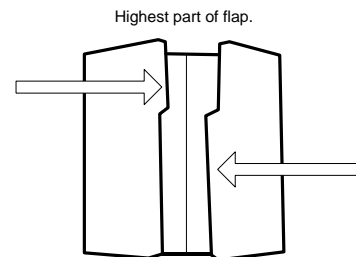
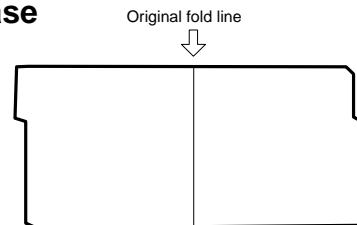


This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

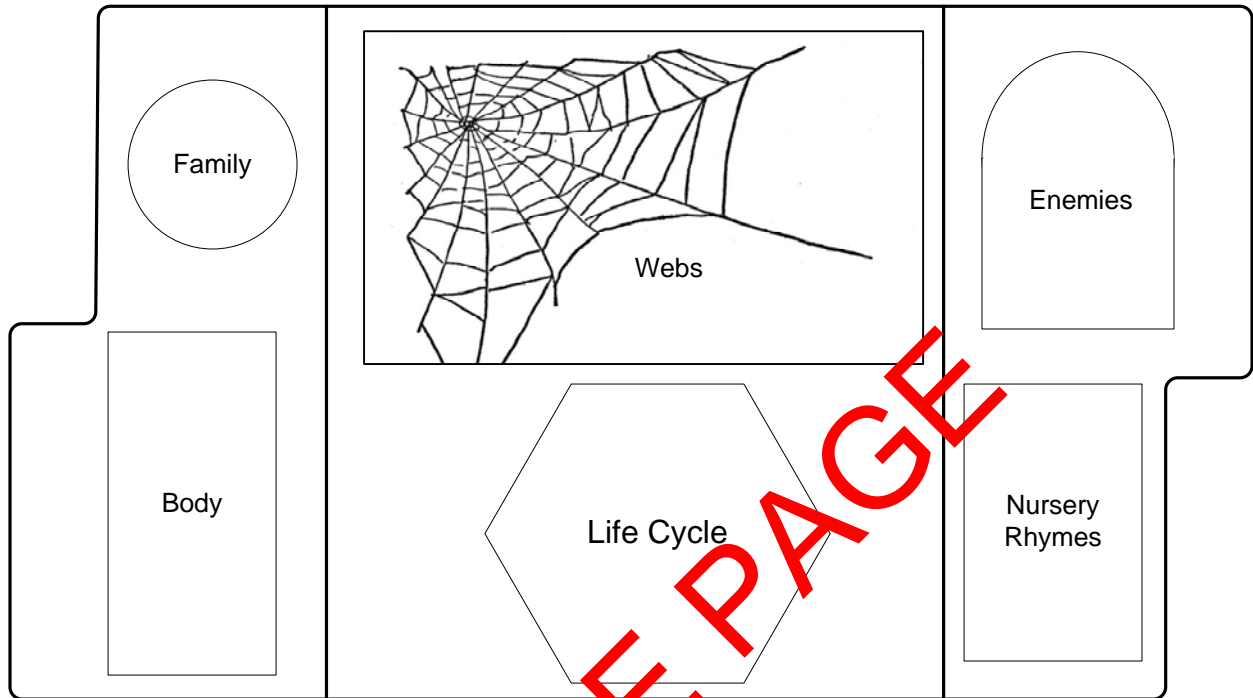
### Folding a Lapbook Base

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.*



# Book Placement Guide



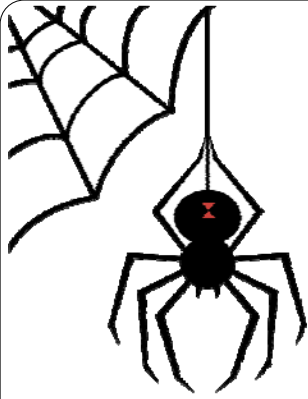
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**Complete the Scene**

Cut on dotted line. Glue to the front of your folder. Draw a huge spider!

Spiders Lapbook

SAMPLE PAGE



## Spiders

Spiders belong to a group of animals called arachnids. Spiders have eight legs. They also have a hard shell that protects their soft bodies. Some people think spiders and insects are in the same family, but they are not. It is easy to tell spiders apart from insects. A spider has eight legs, no wings, and its body is divided into two parts. Insects, on the other hand, have six legs, wings (most of the time), and three parts to their bodies.

There are about 30,000 different kinds of spiders. They come in all shapes and sizes. Some spiders are so tiny you can hardly see them; some are big, like tarantulas! Most spiders are brown, black, or gray, but some have bright colors. Spiders can be found almost everywhere in the world, as long as there are insects for them to eat.

There is something special about spiders. They make silk. They use this fine silk to spin webs. A web helps the spider catch bugs for food. There are many kinds of web designs: tangle webs, sheet webs, funnel webs, triangle webs, and the most famous and beautiful of them all: the orb web.

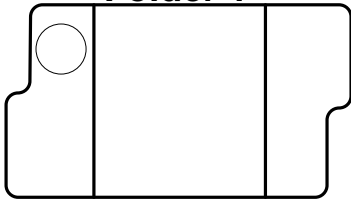
A male spider is smaller than the female. After they mate, the female spider lays eggs. She lays lots and lots of eggs! The eggs are tiny, and she protects them by weaving silk around them. This is called an egg sac. After several weeks, the eggs hatch and the tiny spiders crawl out. The babies are called spiderlings, and they can live on their own right away. They spin a long thread of silk, and a breeze lifts them and carries them to a new home, where they start a new life. This way of travel is known as ballooning.

As a spiderling grows, its hard outer shell becomes too small for its body. The shell cracks open, and the spider steps out of it. This is called molting. The spider then grows a new shell.

Spiders have enemies. Some large insects like to hunt spiders. So do toads, frogs, snakes, and lizards. Most spiders live about a year. However, the tarantula can live to be twenty-five years old!

Spiders can be scary-looking. Some are even poisonous and can make you sick if they bite you. But most spiders are harmless, and they do an important job: they catch harmful insects that eat up a farmer's crops. They are also interesting to study. Next time you see a web, look closely and try to find the spider that built it.

**Folder 1**



Cut out each piece. Stack on top of each other and fasten with a brad or staple. Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** Inside of the booklet, write what you have learned.



## Parts of the Body

**Abdomen** - the belly is also called the opisthosoma. It contains the guts, heart, reproductive organs, and silk glands.

**Cephalothorax** - the fused head and thorax, also called the prosoma. It contains the brain, jaws, eyes, stomach, and leg attachments.

**Eyes** - tiny eyes also called ocelli. Most species of spiders have 8 eyes, but other species have 12, 6, 4, 2 or no eyes.

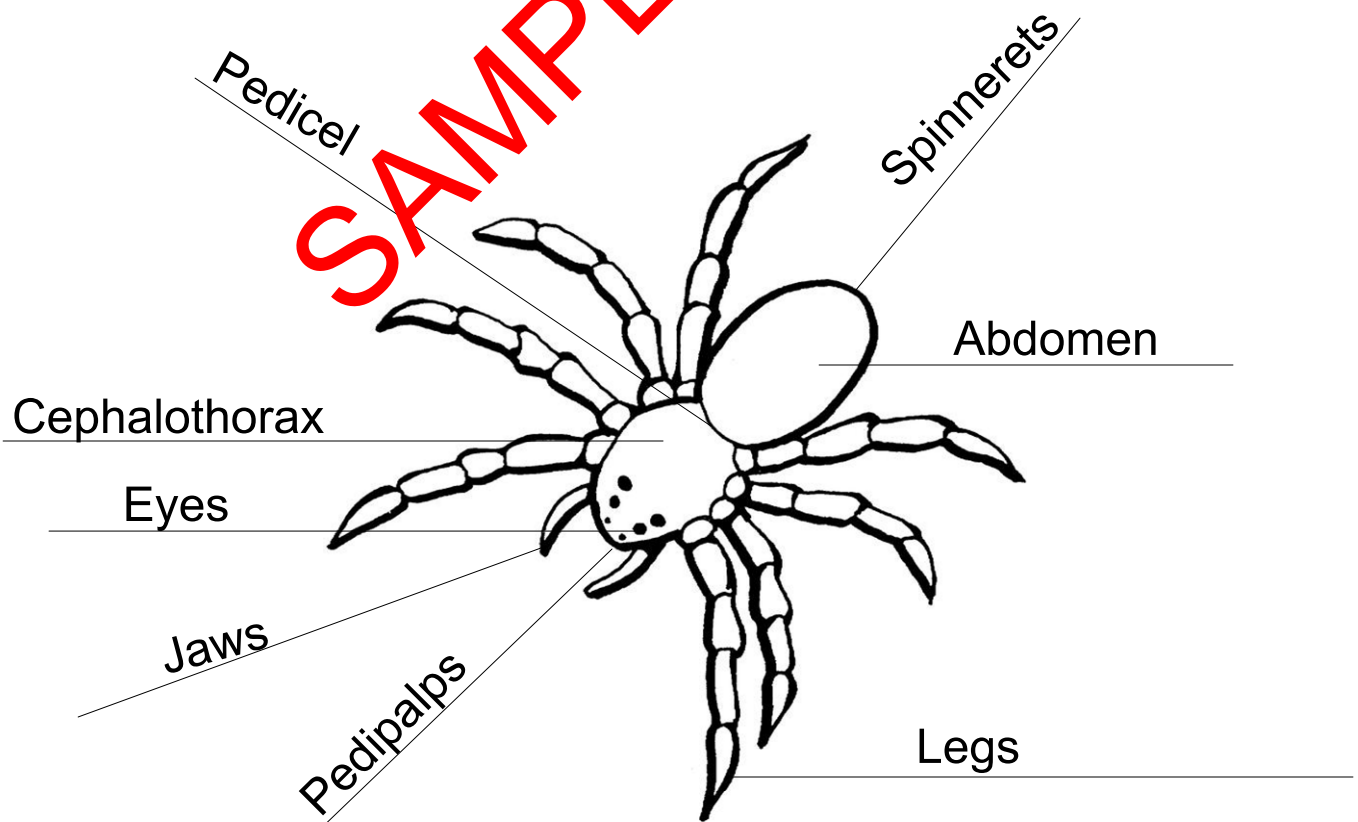
**Jaws** - also called chelicera. They are located below the eyes. The jaws are tipped with fangs that can inject poison.

**Leg** - spiders have 8 legs. Each leg is made of seven segments and has 2 or 3 tiny claws at the tip.

**Pedicel** – waist. It connects the cephalothorax and the abdomen.

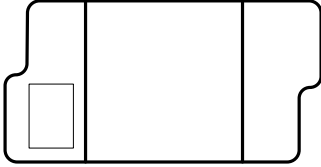
**Pedipalps** - also called palps. This is used to taste food.

**Spinnerets** – located at the tip of the abdomen. This is where the spider's silk is released.





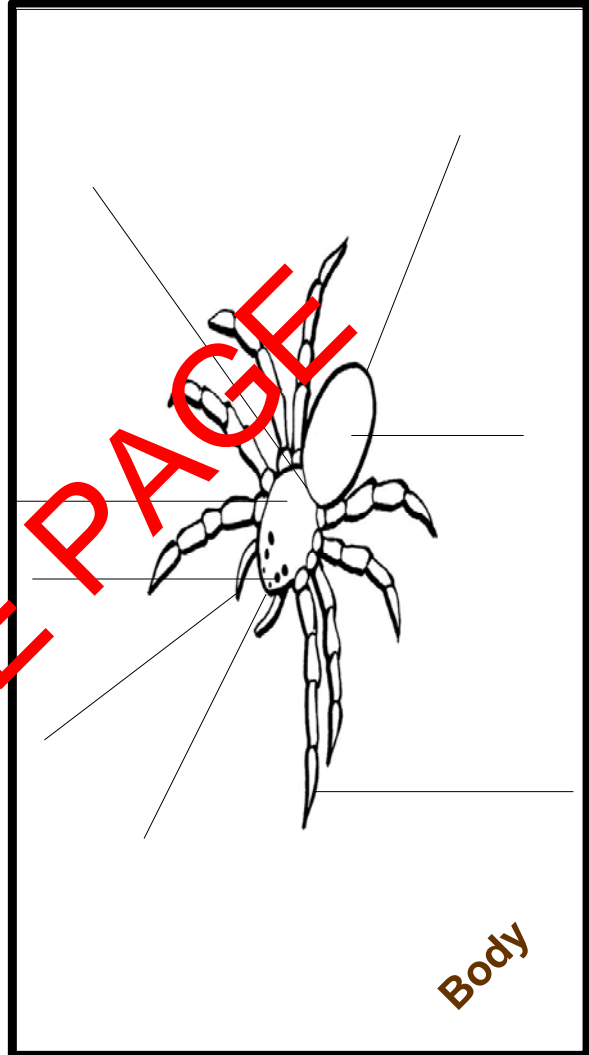
## Folder 1



Cut out the two pieces. Stack on top of each other with the cover sheet on top. Cut the corner out on the dotted line. Staple together. Glue into lapbook.

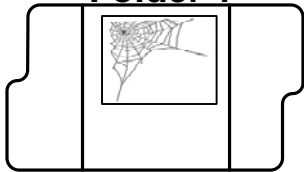
**Directions:** Label the parts of the spider.

Label  
the  
Parts  
of the  
Spider



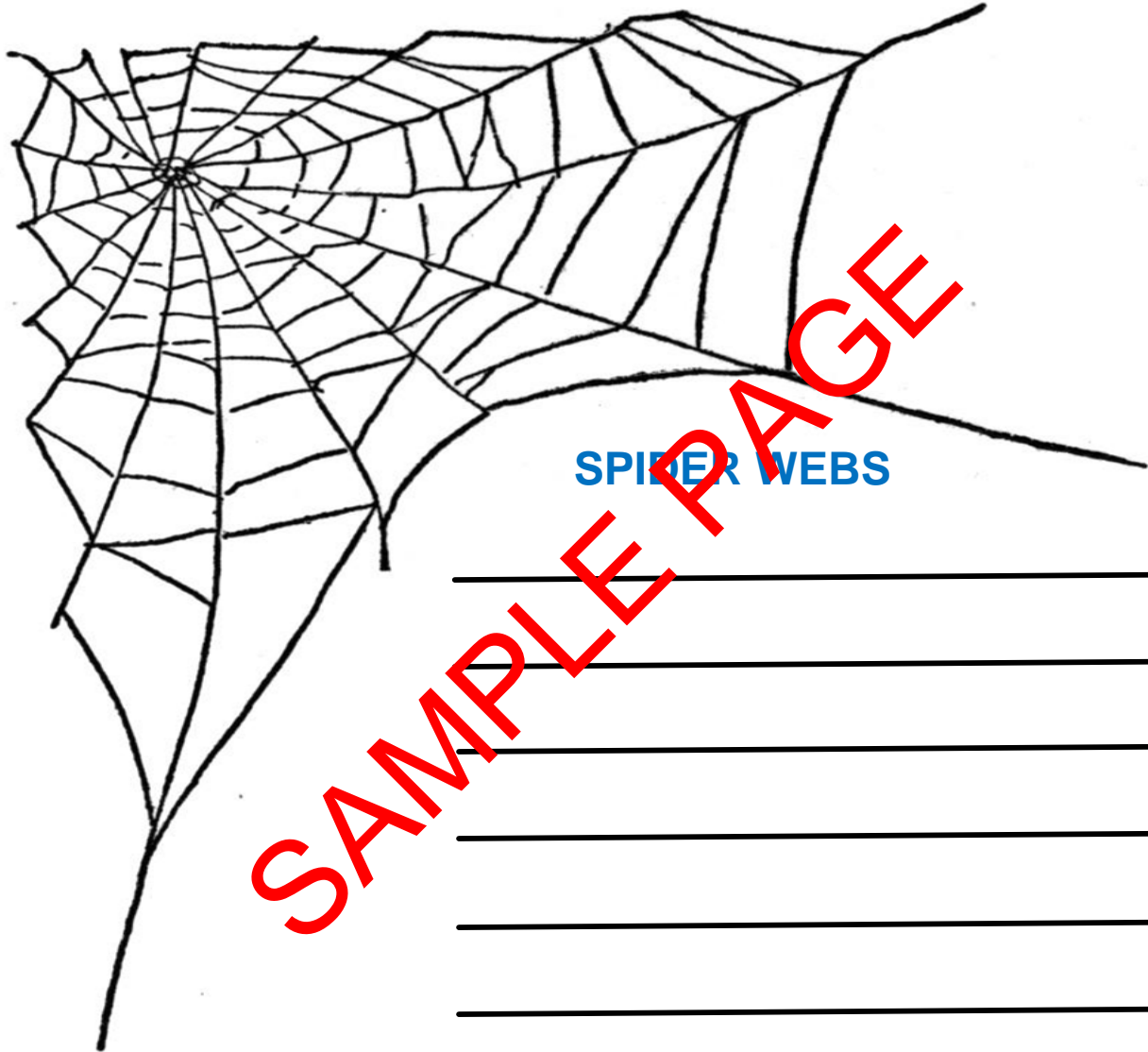
SAMPLE PAGE

**Folder 1**



Cut out the booklet. Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** On the lines, write something you have learned about spider webs,



**SPIDER WEBS**

**SAMPLE PAGE**

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