



Any Age

# Stars and Constellations

## Express Lapbook

Mini Lapbook, Study Guides, Weblinks, Activities, and Crafts



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[www.ajourneythroughlearning.com](http://www.ajourneythroughlearning.com)

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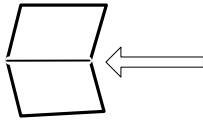
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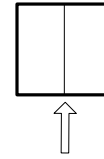
**SAMPLE PAGE**

## Things to Know

### Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



### Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically

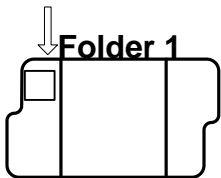


**Dotted Lines**-These are the cutting lines.

**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?

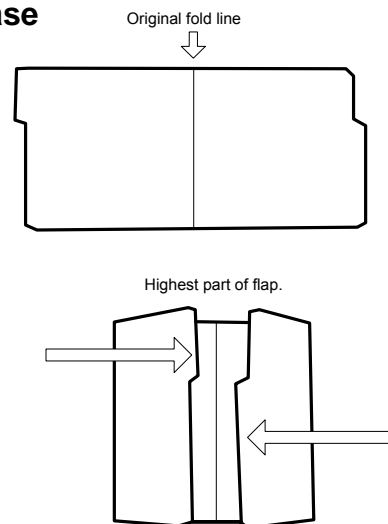


This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

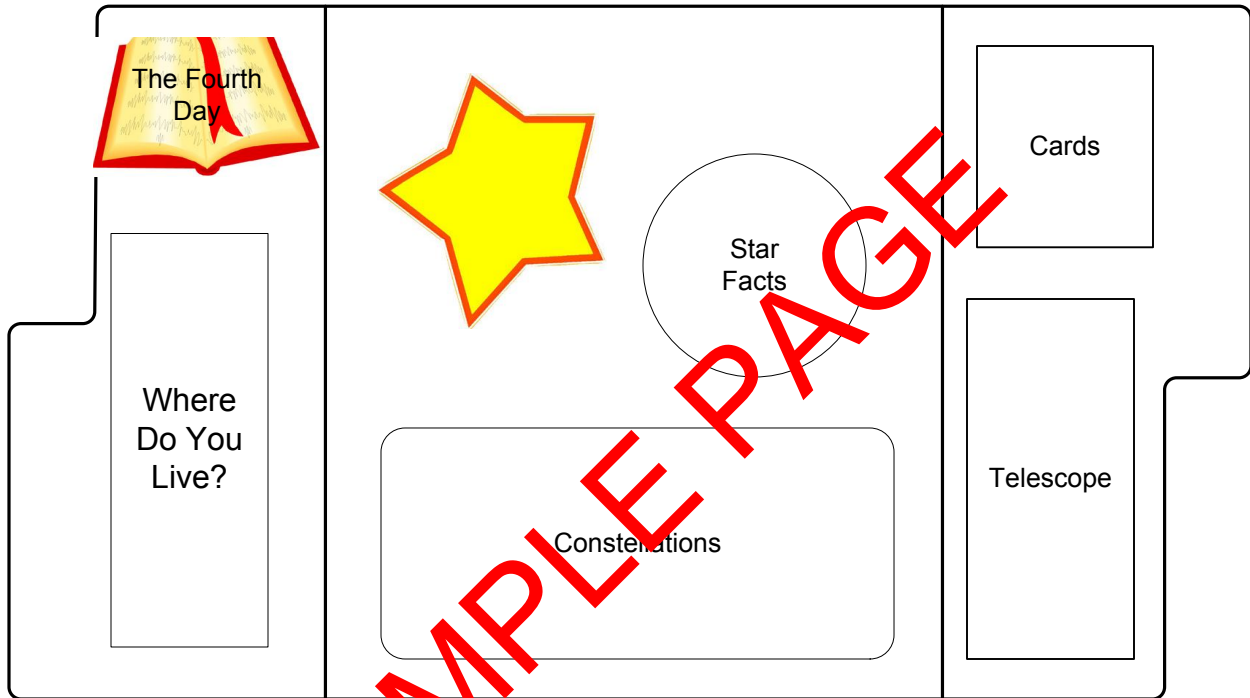
### Folding a Labbook Base

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.*



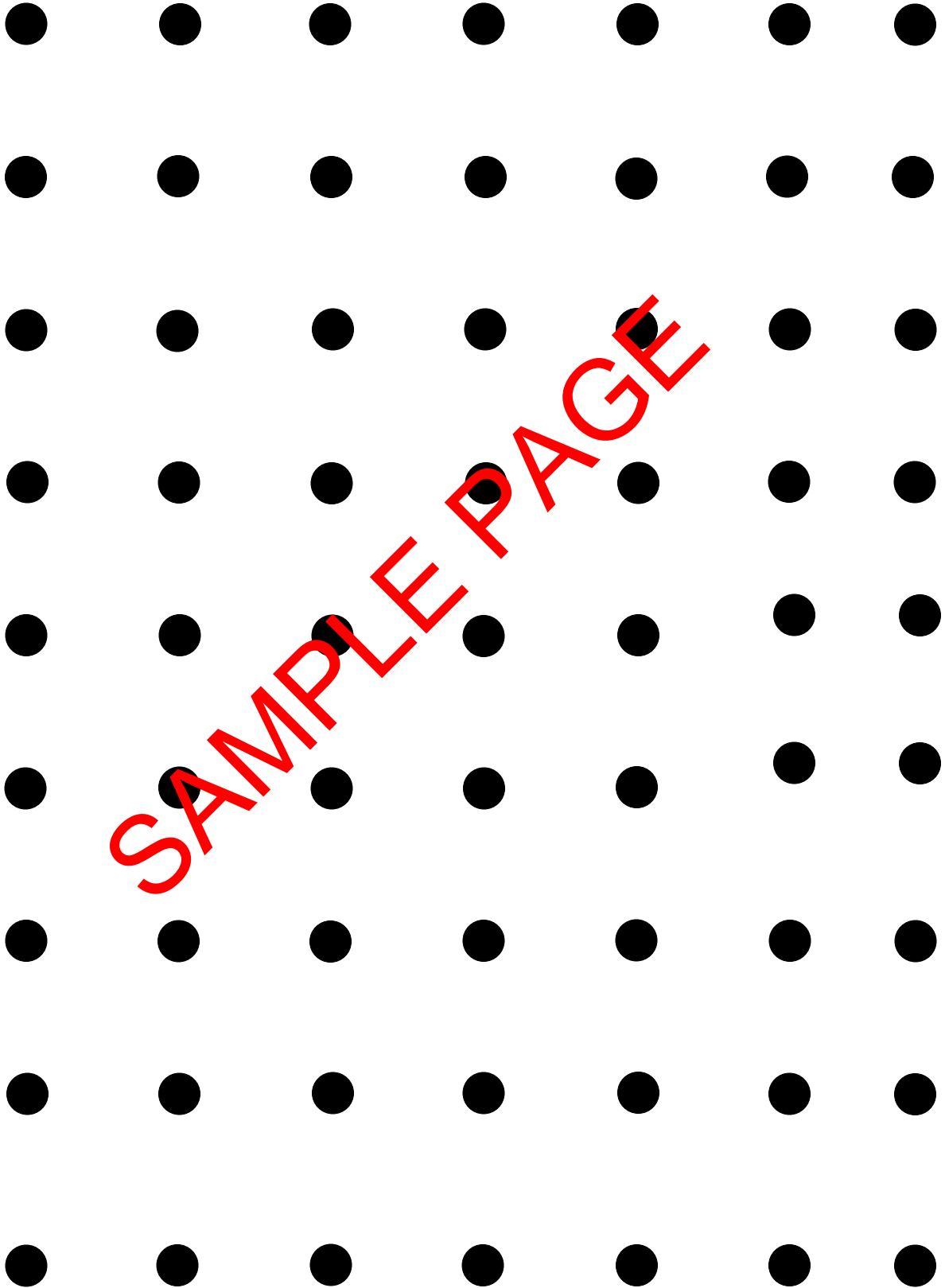
# Booklet Placement Guide



Cut out the page around the dotted lines. Glue to the back of your closed lapbook.  
Connect the dots to design constellations.

# Constellations

SAMPLE PAGE



## The Fourth Day

### Genesis 1:14-19

14 Then God said, “Let there be lights in the firmament of the heavens to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs and seasons, and for days and years;

15 and let them be for lights in the firmament of the heavens to give light on the earth”; and it was so.

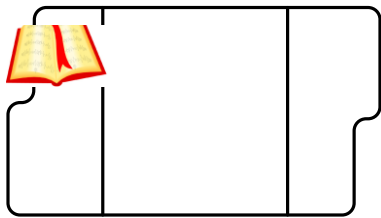
16 Then God made two great lights: the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night. He made the stars also.

17 God set them in the firmament of the heavens to give light on the earth,

18 and to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness. And God saw that it was good.

19 So the evening and the morning were the fourth day.

SAMPLE PAGE



Hamburger fold on the middle line. Cut around the shape of the Bible. Do not cut the fold. Now you have a Bible-shaped booklet. Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** Write what God created on the fourth day.



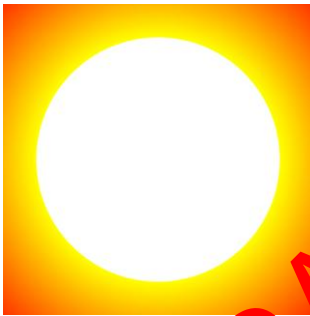
# Where Do You Live!

Did you know that you live on a planet that revolves around the sun?



The Earth

And that the sun is just one of billions of stars in the Milky Way galaxy.



The Sun



The Milky Way

And the Milky Way galaxy is just one of billions of galaxies in the universe!

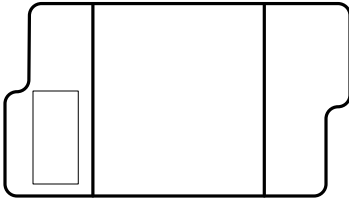


Galaxy



Universe





Cut out as one piece. Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** Write the name of your planet, universe, and galaxy in the boxes.

## Where Do You Live?

Planet

Universe

Galaxy

SAMPLE PAGE

# Stars

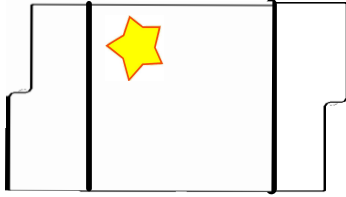
If you gaze up at the night sky, you are able to see about 2000 stars at a time! Most of these, you can see without the need of a telescope. You may even be able to see more if you are in an area without a lot of city lights and on a night with little moonlight.

Stars are made from gas and debris. A large cluster of stars is called a galaxy. Our sun and earth are a part of the Milky Way Galaxy. The reason that we can see stars more clearly at night than in the daytime is that the stars show up clearer against the darkness of the night sky. During the day, the sunlight makes the sky so bright that it outshines the light of the stars. If you live in the city, you may never see stars up in the sky. The many lights of street lamps and buildings make it difficult to see because the dirt in the air and the glare of the lights blocks out the stars. The only time that we can see stars during the day is during a total eclipse. An eclipse occurs when sunlight is temporarily blotted out.

When we stare up at the stars in the sky, it seems that they are twinkling. What is actually happening is that air is passing through the light. When the starlight points at you, you can see it. Then the light bends and you can no longer see it. This bending or refracting of the light is what makes it look like stars are twinkling. Space is full of stars in all different stages of development. All stars begin as concentrated masses of gaseous material. The younger a star is the brighter it shines. When a star begins to die out, it turns into a red star. This is known as the final stage of a star. In this stage, it may explode or simply fade away into the mysterious black hole of space.



Stars



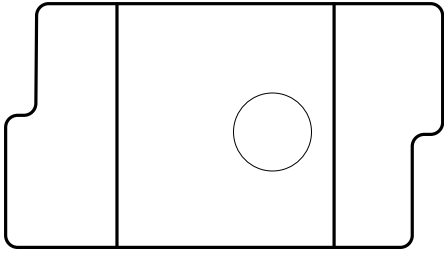
Read **The Stars**.

Fold in half along middle line. Cut around star shape but do not cut fold at the top. Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** Inside, write how many stars we can see when we look up at the sky.

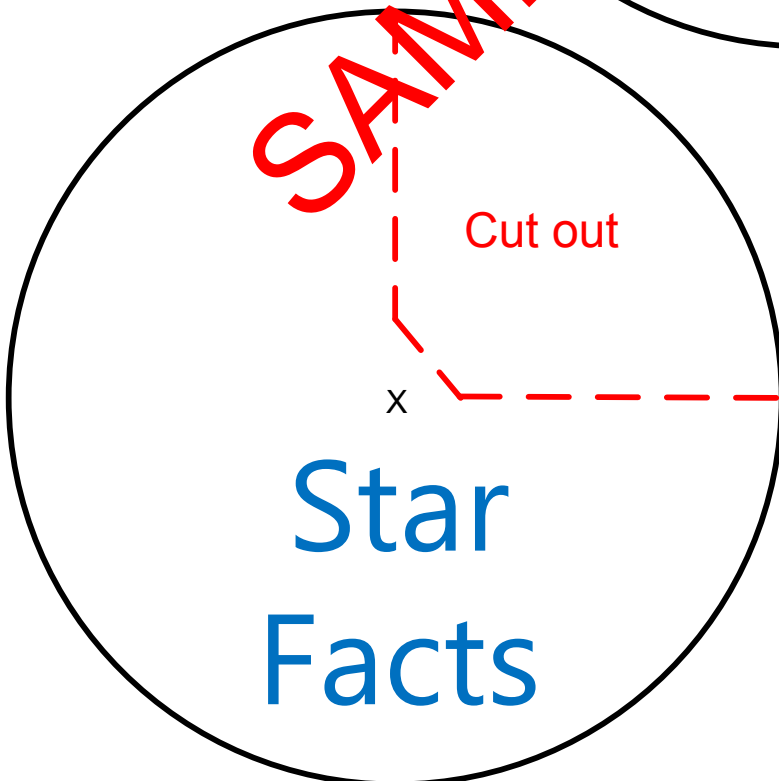
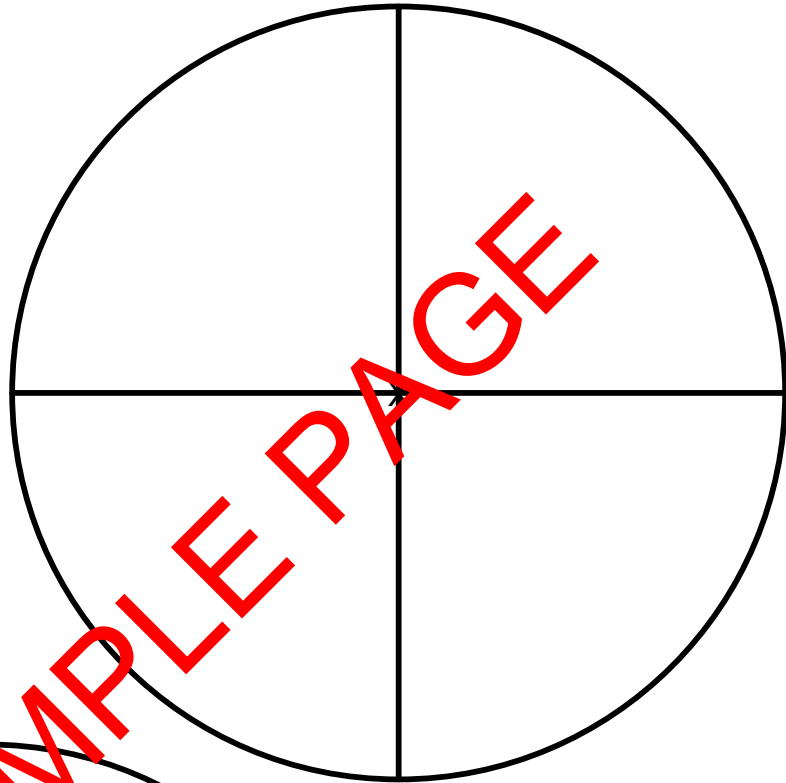
SAMPLE PAGE

How  
Many  
Stars?



Cut out both circles. Cut out red wedge on title circle. Stack title circle on top of circle with wedges. Connect with a brass fastener in the middle so that "wheel" will turn. Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** Write four facts about stars in the wedges.



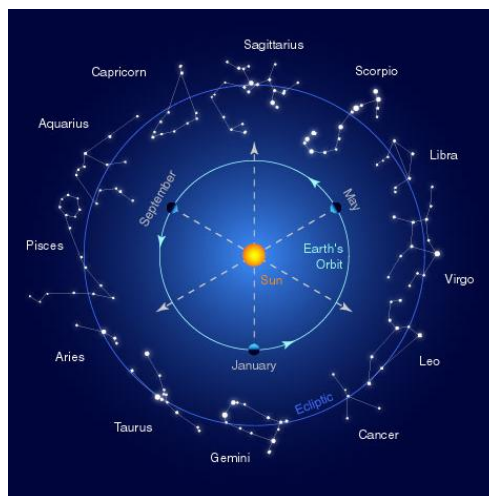
# Constellations

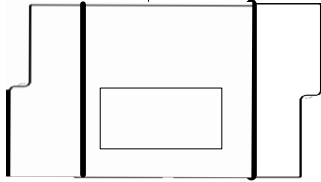
When you look at the night sky, you see thousands of stars. These stars are placed into groups known as constellations.

A constellation is a group of stars we can see in the night sky. The word constellation means “the part of the sky in which one group of stars is seen.” Scientists who study the skies are called Astronomers. They have divided the sky into 88 areas, or constellations. Each star is in one and only one constellation.

We often use Latin names for constellations. Latin was the language of the ancient Romans. It was during this era that the Romans were busy studying the night sky. To remember all the different stars, they created shapes and patterns out of the stars. Using these picture-shapes made it easier to find one group of stars among the thousands of stars in the sky. The groups of stars were named for gods, animals, and even characters from stories.

SAMPLE PAGE





Read **Constellation**.

Cut out large square. Glue into lapbook. Cut out four small booklets. Hamburger fold in half and fold the excess part up over the top like a matchbook. Glue onto square.

**Directions:** Answer the questions under the flaps.

# Constellations

SAMPLE PAGE

What is a constellation?

What does the word mean?

What do you call the people who study the skies?

How do we remember where all the stars are located?