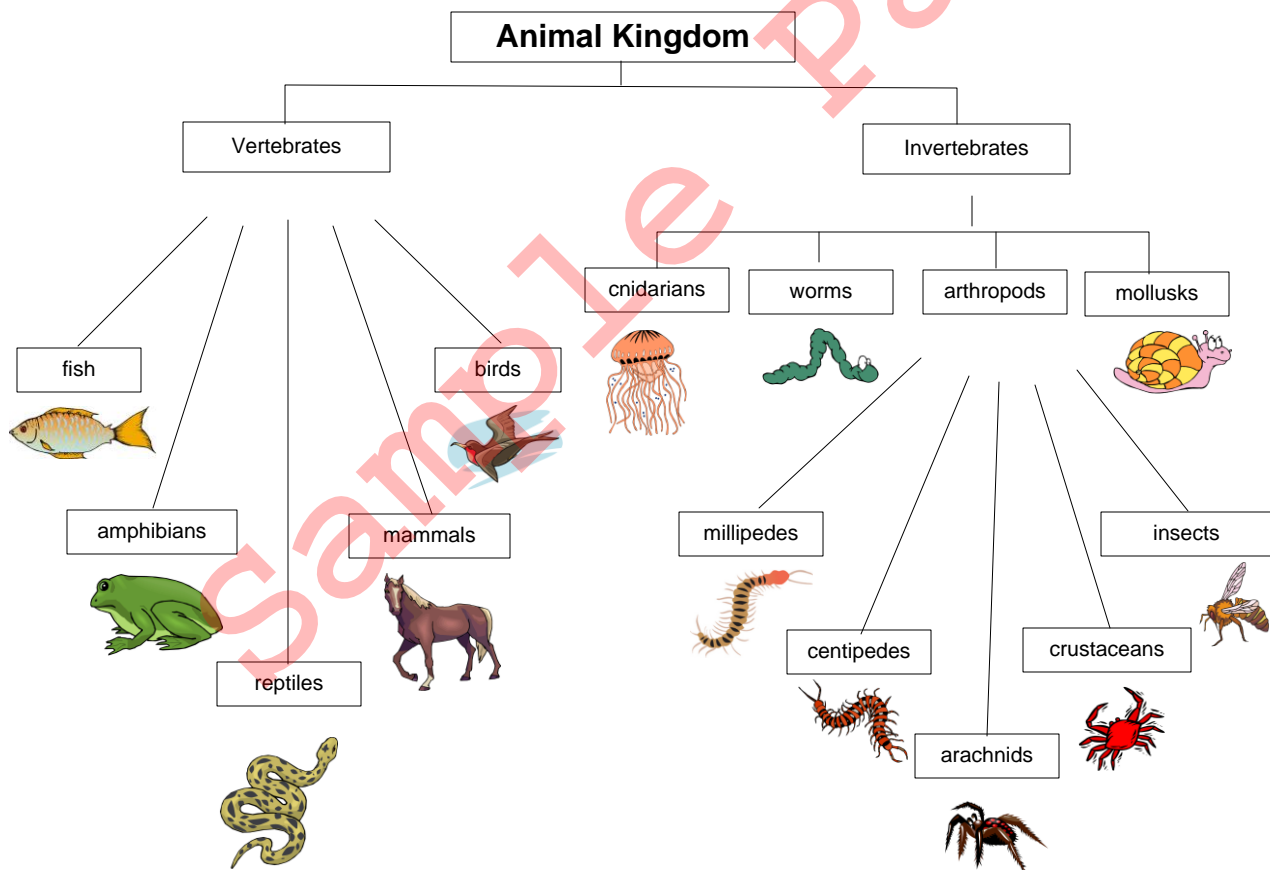




Grades 1-4

Vertebrates and Invertebrates Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.net

Authors-Paula Winget and Nancy Fileccia
Copyright © 2012 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/co-op license.

Please check our website at:
www.ajourneythroughlearning.net

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!

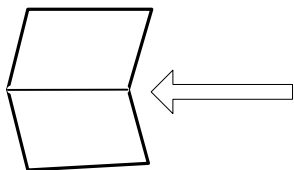
Join us on Facebook!

Clipart is from www.clipart.com with permission and Art Explosion 800,000 by Nova Development

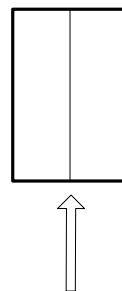
Sample Page

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 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

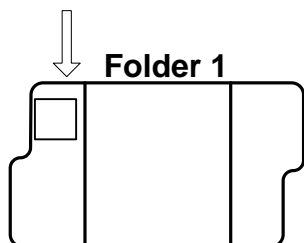
(see photos on how to fold and glue your folders together)

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!

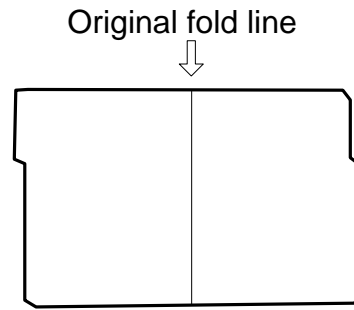
How do I know where to place each template in the folder?



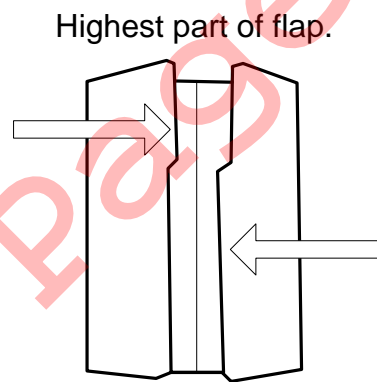
This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

Folding a Lapbook Base

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



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.

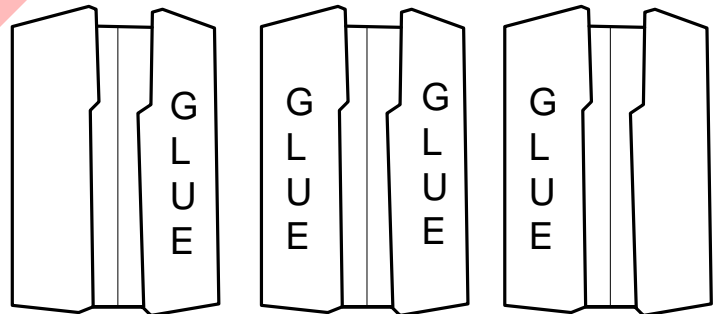
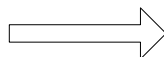


Photo of a completed lapbook base



Supplies and Storage

- *Lapbook Pages
- *3 Colored File Folders
- *Scissors
- *Glue
- *Stapler
- *Brads (not needed for every lapbook. If brads are not available, a stapler will do.)
- *Hole Puncher (again, not needed for every lapbook.)

To make the storage system (optional)

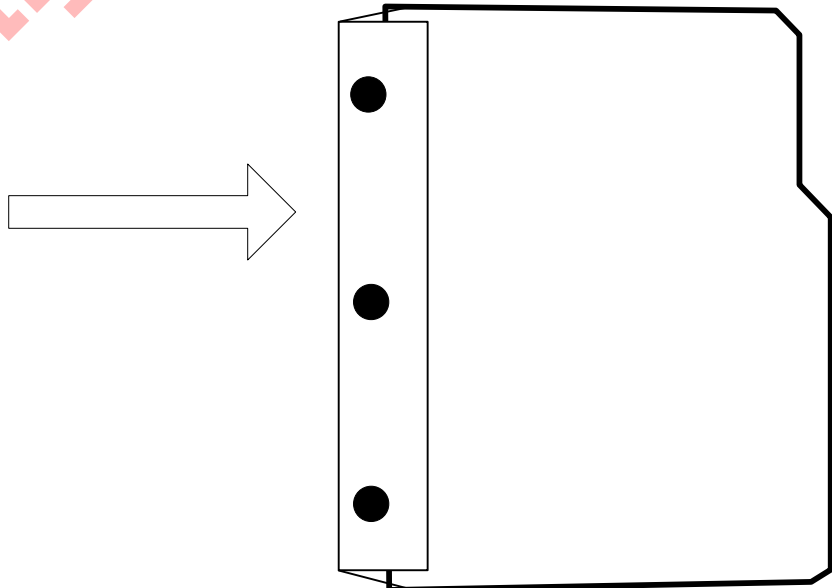
See details below about the use of a storage system.

- *Duct tape (any color)
- *One 3-ring binder
- *Hole Puncher

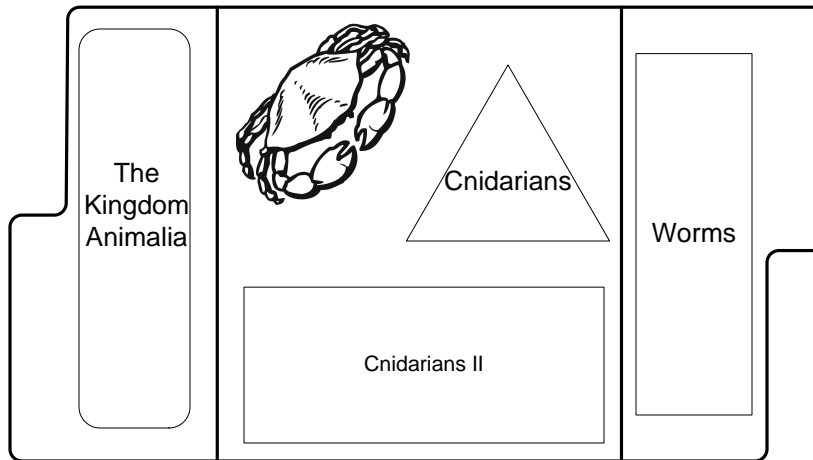
My child has made several lapbooks. Can I store all of the lapbooks together in one place?

Yes! A three-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 share with dad, grandparents, friends, etc. When you are through sharing your lapbooks, just place the three-ring binder back on your bookshelf! Below are step-by-step directions of how to prepare each lapbook to be placed in a three-ring binder.

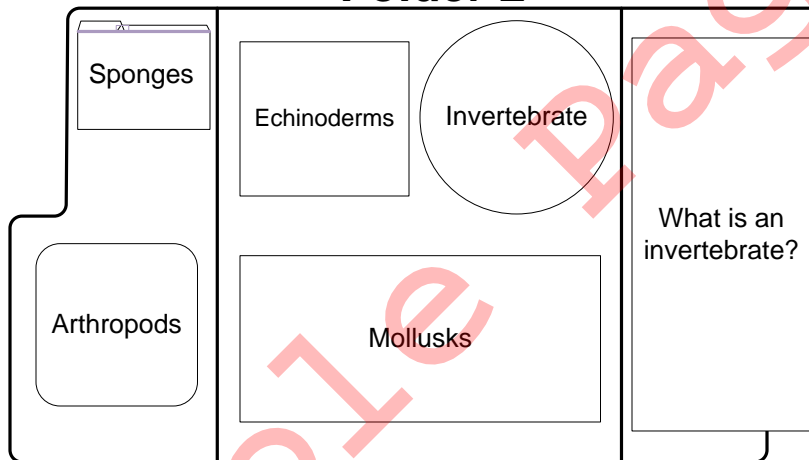
Close the lapbook. Measure a piece of duct tape that is as long as the lapbook. Place the edge of the duct tape on the top edge of the lapbook. Then fold the duct tape over so that it can be placed on the bottom edge. Make sure to leave enough duct tape sticking out from the edges to punch three holes. Be careful when punching the holes that you do not punch the holes in the folder. If you do, that's okay. Then place in three-ring binder. Depending on the size of your three-ring binder, you can store many lapbooks in it.



Folder 1



Folder 2



Folder 3

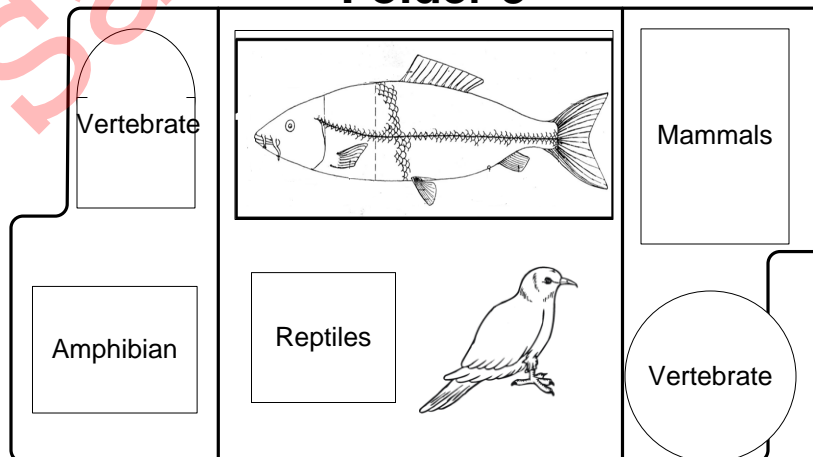


Table of Contents

The Kingdom Animalia

Invertebrates

Cnidarians-Stinging Cell

Cnidarians II

Worms

Sponges

Arthropods

Echinoderms

Mollusks

Vertebrates

Fish

Amphibians

Reptiles

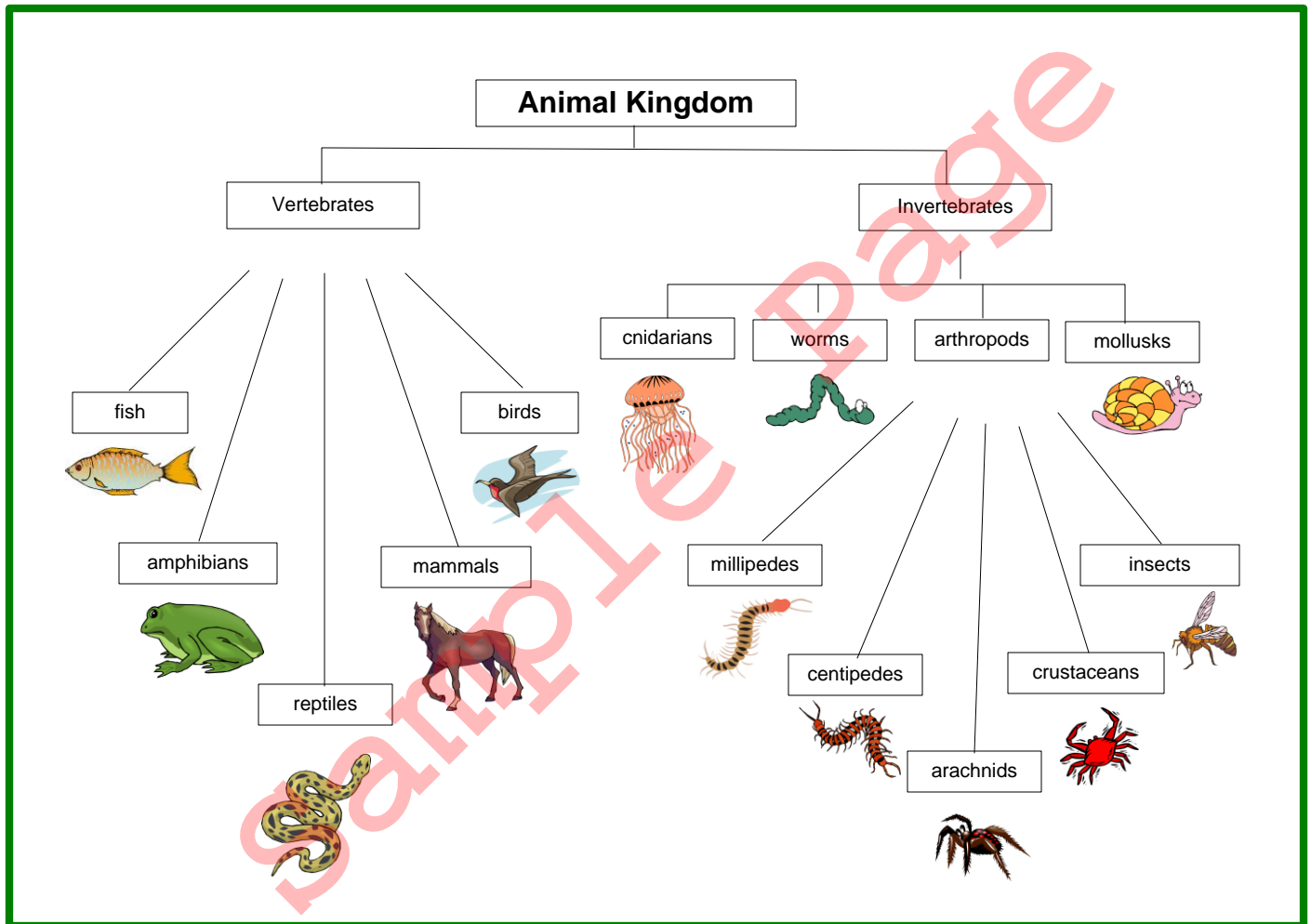
Birds

Mammals



Vertebrates and Invertebrates

Lapbook



Name _____

Glue this page to front of closed lapbook

The Kingdom Animalia

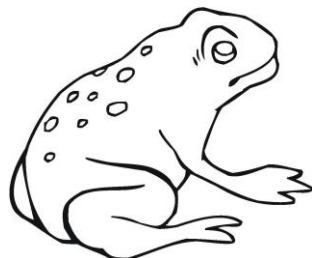
Scientists these days agree that living organisms belong to one of these five groups or kingdoms: Animalia, Plantae, Fungi, Protista or Monera.

All living animals form the Animal Kingdom. Members of this kingdom include all sorts of animals, from the tiniest of insects to the large elephant or the blue whale.

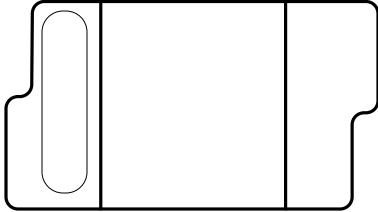
A member of the Animal Kingdom eats other living things to be able to survive. Animals are made of many cells that work together to form organs and organ systems. These systems keep the animal alive, help them to grow, to develop, and to produce offspring (babies). All animals, at some point in their life, are able to move on their own. Animals are able to interact, or relate, to their environment because they have a nervous system.

Scientists have divided the Animal Kingdom into two large groups: invertebrates and vertebrates. Invertebrates form the largest group. Invertebrates are animals who do not have a backbone. This group include sponges, jelly fish, and worms, to name a few. Vertebrates are animals with backbones. Examples of vertebrates are lions, bats, and cats.

Scientists estimate that there are around 10 million different species of animals. That is more species than all the other kingdoms combined!



Folder 1



Read The Kingdom Animalia.

Cut out the booklet. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Inside each of the boxes, write the name of one of the 5 kingdoms. Or you may draw a picture to represent the kingdom.

Kingdoms

An empty rectangular box with rounded corners, intended for writing the name of a kingdom or drawing a picture.An empty rectangular box with rounded corners, intended for writing the name of a kingdom or drawing a picture.An empty rectangular box with rounded corners, intended for writing the name of a kingdom or drawing a picture.An empty rectangular box with rounded corners, intended for writing the name of a kingdom or drawing a picture.An empty rectangular box with rounded corners, intended for writing the name of a kingdom or drawing a picture.

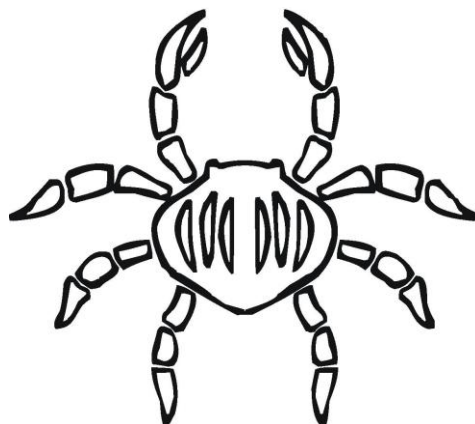
Sample Page

Invertebrates

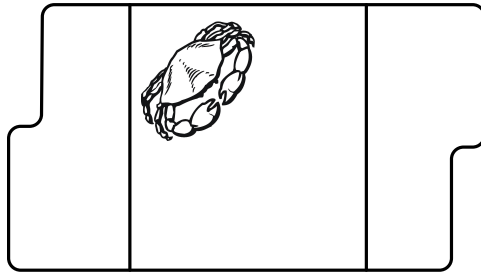
The animal kingdom is divided into two general groups: vertebrates, which are made up of animals that have a backbone and invertebrates, which are made up of animals that do not have a backbone.

Among animals, invertebrates form the largest group. Invertebrates include a great variety of animals. Some invertebrates, such as worms, sea anemones and jellyfish, do not have a skeleton at all. That means they do not have hard bones. These animals are known as soft bodied animals. Insects and crustaceans, on the other hand, are hard-bodied. These usually wear their skeleton on the outside of their body. When a skeleton is on the outside it is called an exoskeleton. This exoskeleton is hard but light; and, like an armor, protects the body of the animal.

Invertebrates are generally many-celled animals, meaning they have more than one cell. They are considered simple animals because they do not have many different parts to their body. Because their brains are not greatly developed, they do not present very complex behaviors. But, they are still fascinating to study!



Folder 1



Read Invertebrates.

Cut out the two booklets. Place the smaller booklet on top of the larger one. Staple together. Glue into lapbook.

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

