



Grades 2-7

Wonderful Winter Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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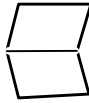
While there, sign up for our email newsletter and receive a **FREE** lapbook!
You'll also receive great discount codes, special offers, and find out
what's new and what's to come!

Join us on Facebook and Twitter!

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Things to Know

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically



Folds-Labeled with a small line to show where the fold is and the words “hamburger fold” or “hotdog fold.”

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 labeled “cover label.”

So where do the mini-booklets go?

A color-coded and labeled KEY is included. This key shows you where all of the mini-booklets go in each folder. Keep this page handy! You'll also see at the top of the mini-booklet pages another graphic that shows once again where to place the booklet in each folder. So there are TWO ways to see where to place the booklet. We made it easy! You won't get lost.

Lapbook Assembly Choices

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

We recommend using Zip Dry Glue.

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 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!

Study Choices

Choice #1- Read the first page of the study guide. Then use the internet and fun children's books to learn more about the topic that is covered in that study guide. For instance-our American Indians lapbook has a study guide page about Geronimo. Dig into Geronimo. There are probably lots of interesting things to learn about him that the study guide does not cover. Spend a day on Geronimo or spend a week! The pace you take for the lapbook is completely up to you. When your child has completed studying that particular topic, it will be time to do the mini-booklet for that topic. The mini-booklet patterns are found right after the study guide page that it goes with. Or, your child might want to do the mini-booklet before he/she delves deeper into the subject. Once again, the order is completely up to you and your child.

Choice #2- Read only the study guide page and do the mini-booklet that goes with it. The mini-booklet patterns are found right after the study guide page that it goes with. You may choose to do one study guide/mini-booklet per day, two per day, two per week, three per week, etc. It doesn't matter. The pace is completely up to you. At one per day, it will take about a month to complete a 3 folder lapbook.

Lapbook Assembly Choices

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. You can keep the waiting folders in your binder that we will be mentioning later.

Choice #2 -Glue all of your folders together before beginning. Some children like to see the entire project as it is being done. Plus, 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!

Tips and tricks to go the extra mile! (optional)

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 and copies of the enrichment pages at the end

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

1. Label your tabs: Study Guide/Mini Booklets, Book Log, NICK Notes(easier) or Outline Form (harder), Biography Reports, What I Learned Pages (Copywork and Notebooking, if using these).
2. You will find a master copy of all of these special pages at the back of the lapbook packet. Make copies of the NICK Notes **or** Outline Form, Biography Report (if included), and What I Learned Pages and put them behind the tabs. Make more copied of the Book Log if your child reads a lot and needs more room to log books. We will explain how your child can use all of these enrichment pages later.
3. Hole punch your study guide and mini-booklets sheets and place behind the Study Guide tab. You will read a page of a study guide. Behind the study guide is the booklet(s) that goes 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!

How to fold and connect the folders for your lapbook.



1. Gather the number of folders required for your particular lapbook



2. Open up each folder and flatten it out.



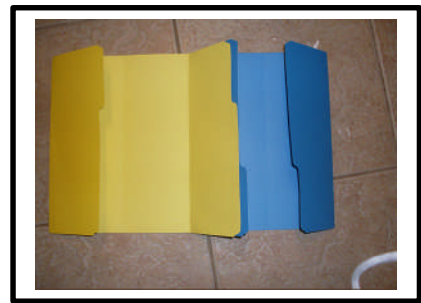
3. Take the right side and fold it all the way over until the tab is just before the middle crease in the folder. Do not overlap this crease with the tab.



4. Fold the left hand side over just to the crease but not overlapping it. Your folder now has two flaps. We like to run a ruler down each fold to make the fold neater and flatter. Do steps 3 and 4 to the remaining folders.



5. Take two of the folders and apply a generous amount of glue to their flaps.



6. Bring the flaps together and press so they stick together.



7. Do steps 5 and 6 to your remaining folders (if any).

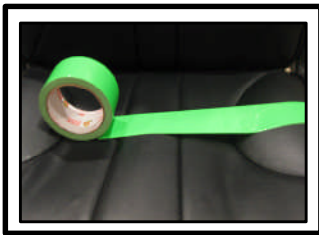


8. We provide the patterns for all the mini-booklets. Just cut out, construct and glue them into your lapbook. Refer to the color-coded placement page or the actual mini-booklet page for placement of each mini-booklet.

Can I store all of my lapbooks in ONE location?

Yes! A Journey Through Learning has come up with a way that you can store all of your lapbooks from your books in ONE convenient location. A 3-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 show to dad, grandparents, friends, etc. When they are not being shown off, just place the binder on your bookshelf! On the next page, we have given you step-by-step directions (with pictures) of how to create a storage binder.

How to make a storage system for your lapbook(s)



Roll out enough duct tape to go across the folders lengthwise.



Put duct tape sticky side up. Place binded edge of lapbook on the duct tape (no more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch!).



Then stick duct tape to the other side again about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. There will need to be enough tape to hole punch.



Stick duct tape into hole puncher but be careful not to punch holes in your folders.



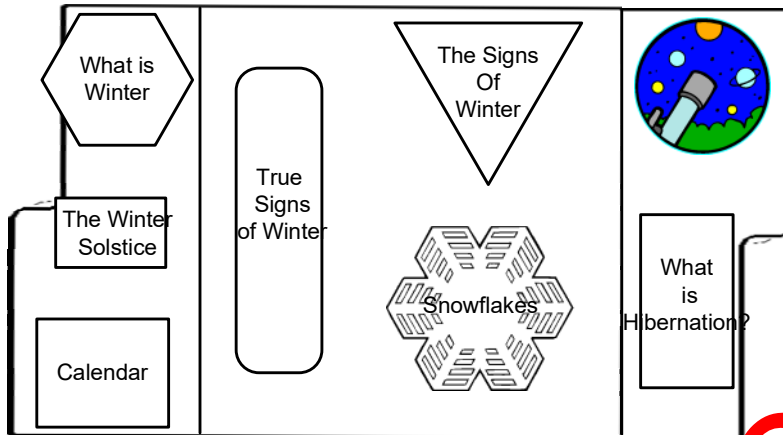
It will look like this.



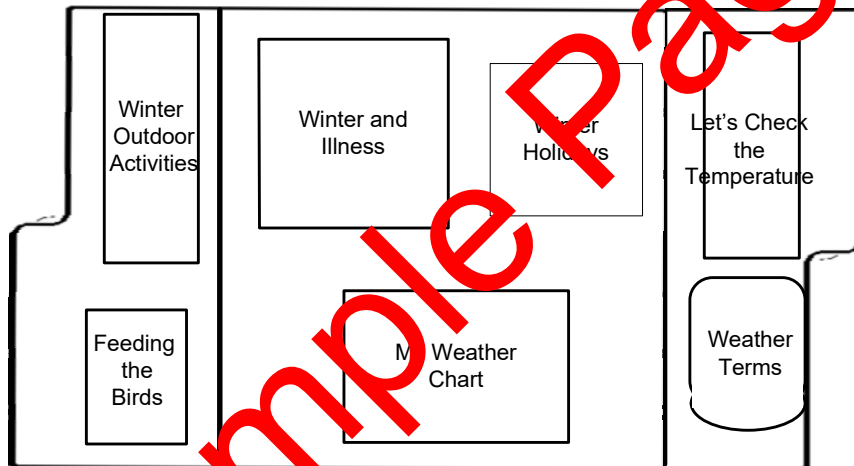
Store folders in 3-ring binder.

Layout of
booklets in
each folder

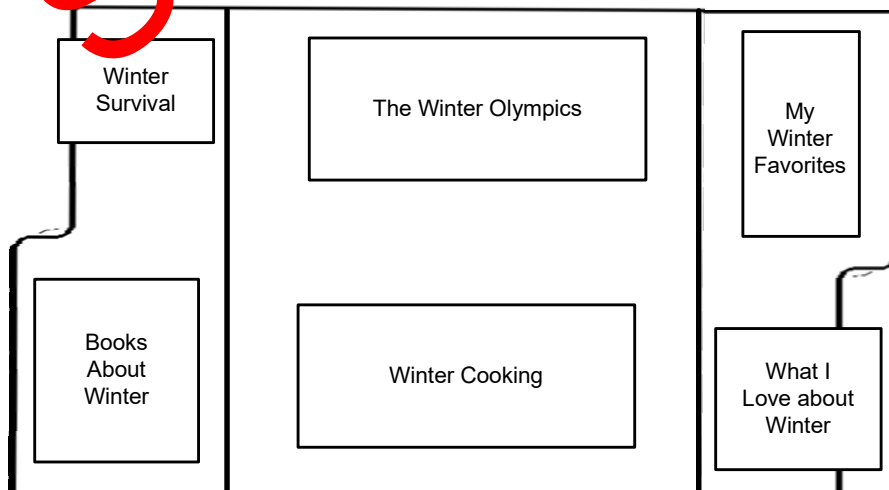
Folder 1



Folder 2



Folder 3



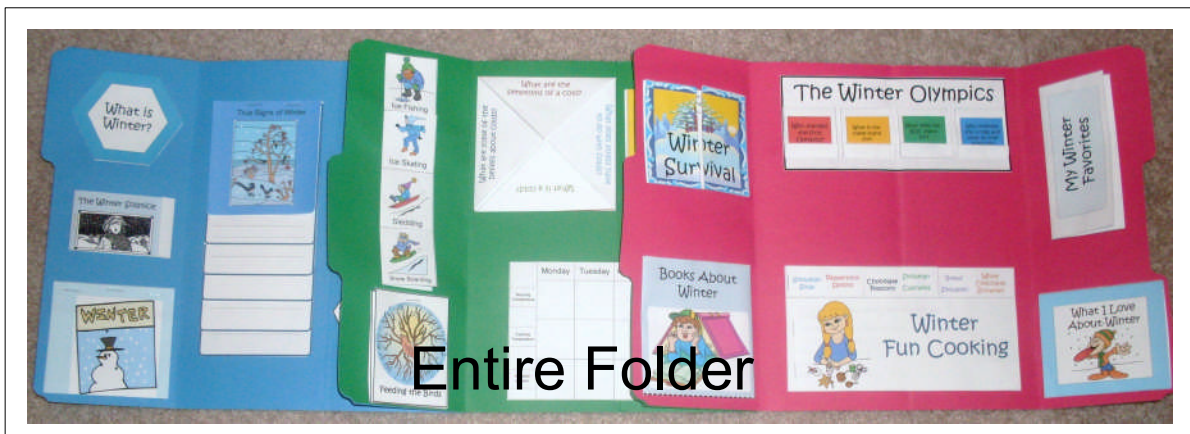
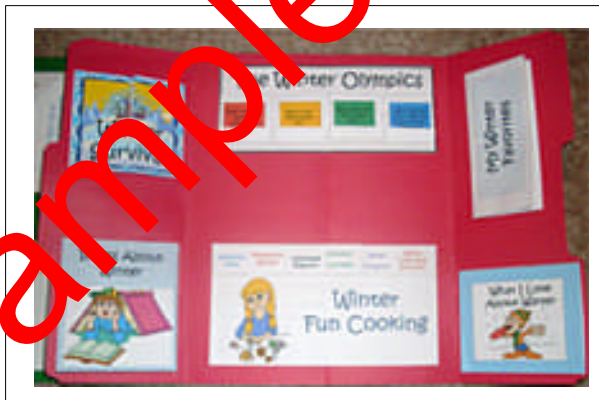
Folder 1



Folder 2



Folder 3



Sample Page

Table of Contents

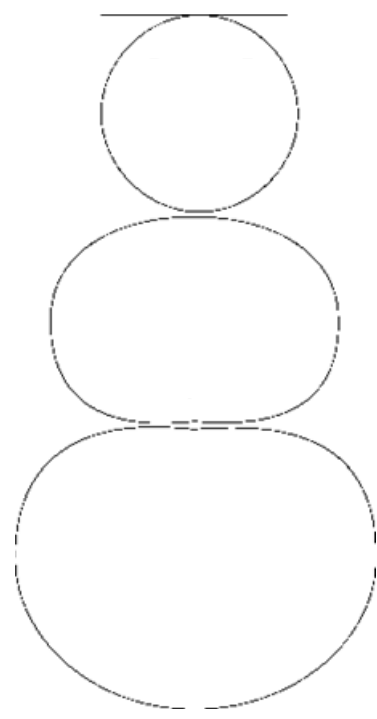
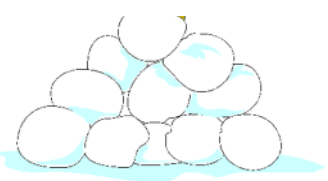
Sample Page

- What is Winter?
- What is the Winter Solstice?
- Dates to Mark on Your Calendar
- True Signs of Winter (Poem)
- How Are Snow Flakes Formed?
- What are Winter Stars?
- What is Hibernation?
- What Can't Do in the Winter?
- What Sports Can't Play in the Winter?
- How Can I Help the Birds?
- Does Winter Cause More Illness?
- Holidays Celebrated During Winter
- How Does Winter Affect the Temperature?
- What Kind of Precipitation Do We See in the Winter?
- What if I Get Caught in a Winter Storm?
- Books I've Read about Winter
- Winter Fun Cooking
- The Winter Olympics
- My Winter Favorites
- What I Love about Winter



Cut on the dotted line and glue onto the front of your lapbook. Complete the winter scene by drawing in and coloring things to go in the picture.

Wonderful Winter



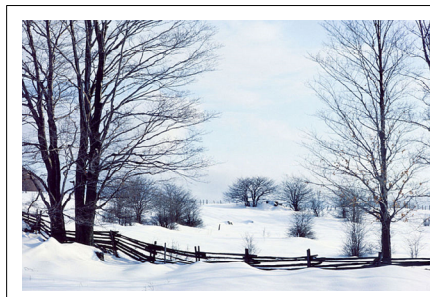
Sample Page

What is Winter?

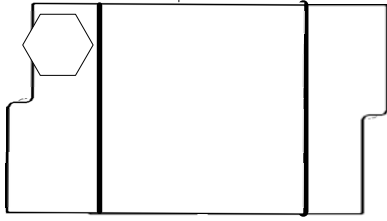
It is so amazing the way God created this beautiful place we call our world. With each changing of the seasons, He proves over and over what an awesome creator He is. No two days, months, years, or even centuries are ever the same. If we take the time to look around us, we too, can enjoy the wonders. One of the greatest gifts God gave us was the wonder that comes with each season. The “coolest” of them all has to be winter.

Winter is one of the four seasons. It is the season with shortest daylight hours and the coldest of temperatures. All children have a love/hate relationship with “old man winter.” With winter comes earlier night fall, forcing the end of fun evening playtime. However, it also opens up a season for snowboarding, ice-skating and making snow angels. The first signs of winter begin on the solstice and ends on the equinox. January, February and March are the months of winter.

The coldest month is typically January. During winter, we experience many beautiful examples of God's wonders. Snow, snowflakes, ice and frozen lakes are remarkable sights. Frosty mornings, scraping ice off cars and children bundled up point the way to the wonderful season we call winter.



Folder 1



Cut out booklet as one piece. Hamburger fold in half. Glue into lapbook. Read **What is Winter?** Inside write about what is winter?

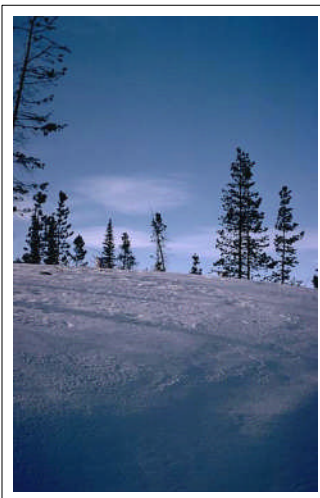


What is the Winter Solstice?

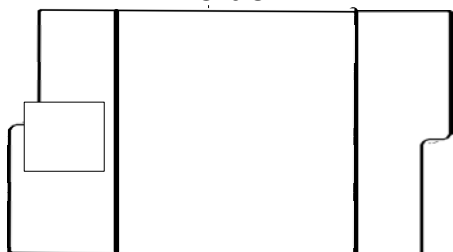
The Winter Solstice marks the shortest day of the year. The word Solstice is Latin. It is made up of the two words sol(sun) and sistere (to stand still). So the words meaning is "when the sun stands still in the winter." It usually occurs around the middle of December. At that point, the days will begin to grow longer again.

The earth tilts slightly on its axis and revolves around the sun. For half of the time the Earth's Northern Hemisphere is directed toward the sun. And for the latter half of the orbit it is tilted away from the sun. When the sun is tilting toward the sun, the sun will shine longer make the days seem longer. This is when those who live in the Northern Hemisphere experience summer.

We experience winter and shorter days when the tilt is away from the sun. Winter Solstice occurs when the sun reaches the southern-most point in relation to the earth. Depending on the shift of the calendar, the event of the winter solstice occurs somewhere between December 20 and December 23 each year in the northern hemisphere.



Folder 1



Cut out the booklet like a matchbook. Cut out the small squares and staple into the matchbook. Fold booklet. Glue into folder. Read **The Winter Solstice**. Fill out the information on each booklet.



When does it begin?

What happens when the Earth's tilt is away from the sun?

What happens when the Earth's tilt is close to the sun?

Dates to Mark on Your Calendar

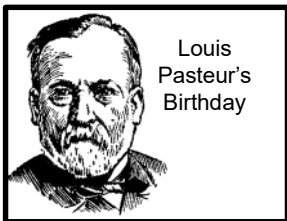
Cut out the squares and glue onto your calendar to mark these winter dates!



December 7 - 15 is a good time to look for shooting stars from the Geminid meteor shower, with December 13 probably being the best night to observe.



On or about December 22 is the winter solstice, the first day of winter and the shortest day of the year.



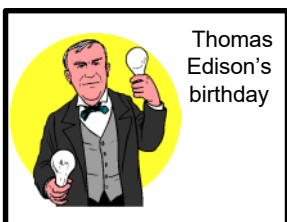
December 27, 1822, is the birth date of Louis Pasteur, the French chemist who discovered that many diseases are caused by germs.



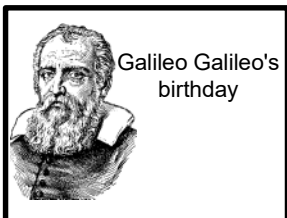
January 7, 1610, is the date that Galileo Galilei discovered the moons of Jupiter.



February 2 is Groundhog Day.



February 11, 1847, is the birth day of Thomas Alva Edison, the American inventor.



February 15, 1564, is the birth date of Galileo, the Italian astronomer who made the telescope famous.