



Grades 2-7

The Wright Brothers

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

**Authors-Paula Winget and Nancy Fileccia
Copyright © 2016 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 copy license.**

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

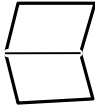
**While you are there, sign up for our email newsletter and
receive a FREE lapbook!
You'll also receive great discount codes, special offers, find out
what's new and what's to come!**

Join us on Facebook!

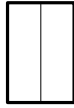
Clipart is from www.clipart.com

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



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 shape-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 both folders. It is easier to work with one folder instead of two or three glued together.

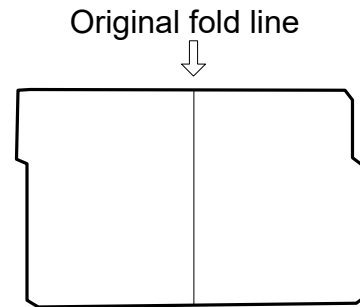
Choice #2 -Glue your folders together before beginning. Some children like to see the entire project as they work on it. It helps with keeping up with which folder you are supposed to be working in. The choices are completely up to you and your child!

How Long Does it Take to Complete the Lapbook?

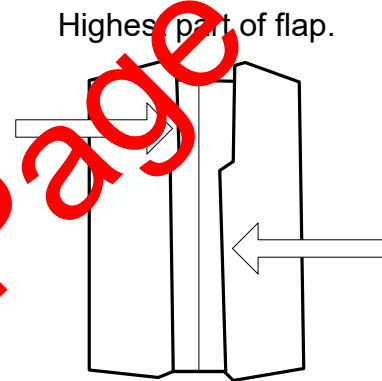
Doing a study guide page and mini-booklet a day, a 2-folder lapbook takes about two weeks to complete. However, you can expand the study portion and make it last as long as you like!

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.

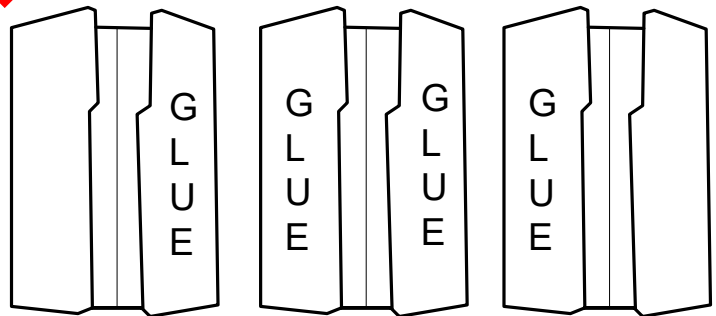
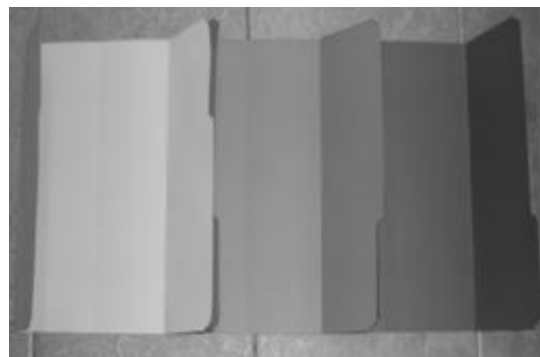
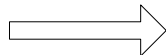


Photo of a completed lapbook base



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

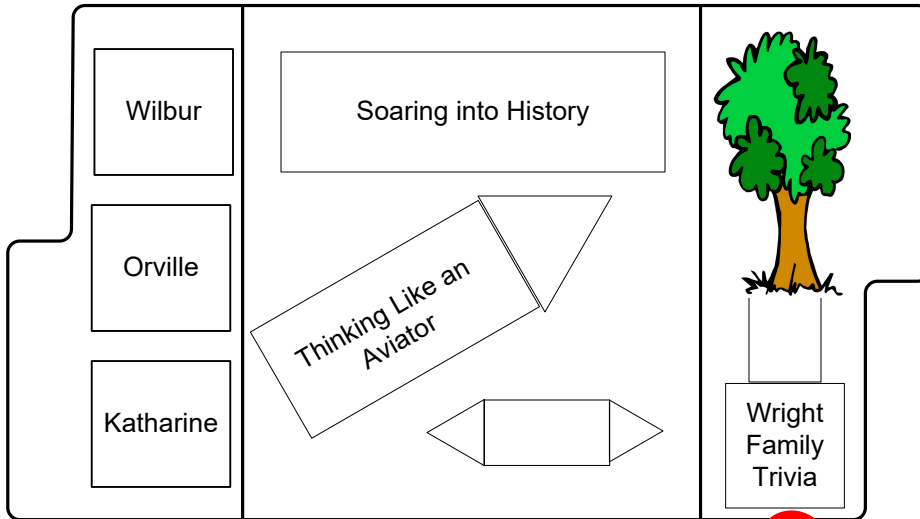
Your study guide and mini-booklets pages

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 read 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!

Placement Guide for Booklets

Folder 1



Folder 2

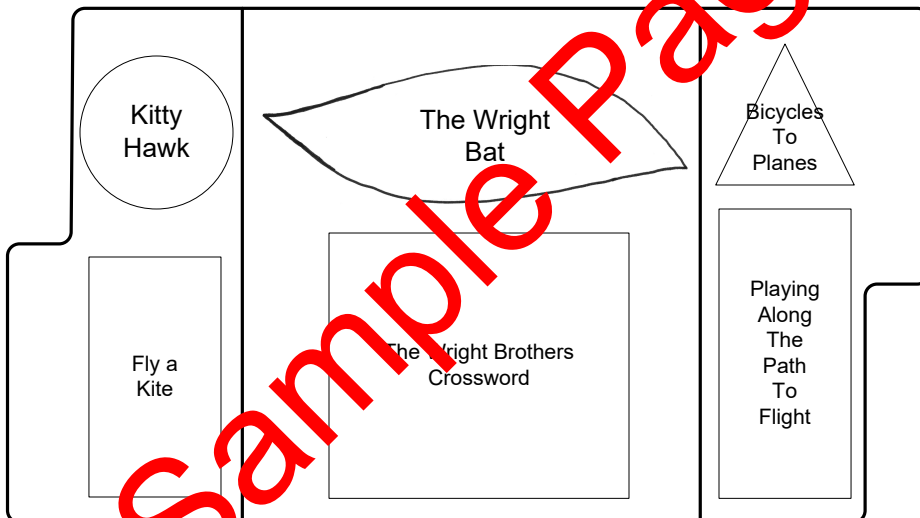


Photo of Assembled Lapbook



Table of Contents

Soaring into History

Thinking Like An Aviator

Wilbur Wright

Orville Wright

Katherine Wright

The Wright Family

Places to Know

Why Kitty Hawk?

The Wright Bat

Fly A Kite

From Bicycles to Airplanes

Sample Page

The Wright Brothers

Learning Lapbook™

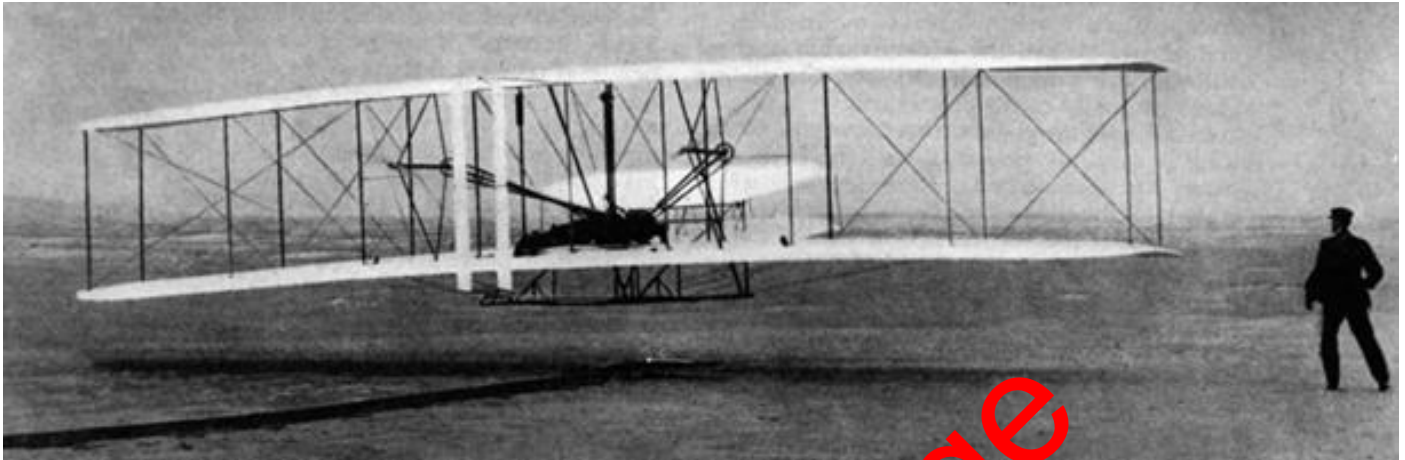


A Journey Through Learning

www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

Name _____

Soaring Into History



Orville Wright pilots the Flyer 1 on its first flight—mankind’s first flight—as Wilbur runs alongside.

Throughout history, mankind has looked to the sky and dreamed of flying. If birds, bats, and bugs could take to the sky, why couldn’t we? Many ancient civilizations had tales of people who tried to fly. Some of them were surely fiction, but some of them may have been based on real people who tried to find some way to get off the ground!

Have you read the Greek myth of Daedalus and his son Icarus who strapped on wings made from wax and eagles’ feathers and flew to avoid being captured by King Minos? Or maybe you’ve read tales from the Middle East about flying carpets. Long before the Wright brothers took flight, people were imagining different ways to break away from gravity and soar through the clouds!

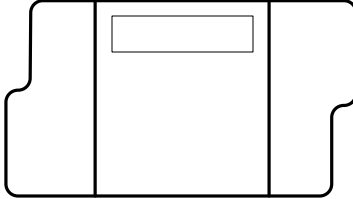
On December 17, 1903, the Wright brothers soared into the history books when their airplane—the Flyer 1—took to the air near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. This flight was historic because it was the first time that a heavier-than-air aircraft made a powered, sustained flight. The Flyer 1 was also completely controlled by the pilot, Orville Wright.

Wilbur and Orville Wright were true pioneers in the field of aviation. Aviation is the field that works with designing, producing, and using heavier-than-air aircraft. Unlike many people in aviation today, the Wright brothers worked in every part of the aviation field.

The Wright brothers had spent years researching flight, and had tried and failed many times before achieving their goal. But they didn’t give up! Because of their determination, their dreams of flight became reality.

People all over the world have dreamed of flying for thousands of years. Isn’t it exciting that we get to live in a time where it’s not only possible, but it’s common? The next time you look up in the sky and see an airplane flying, or maybe even go to the airport to get on one and fly, think about Wilbur and Orville Wright and their amazing work in the field of aviation!

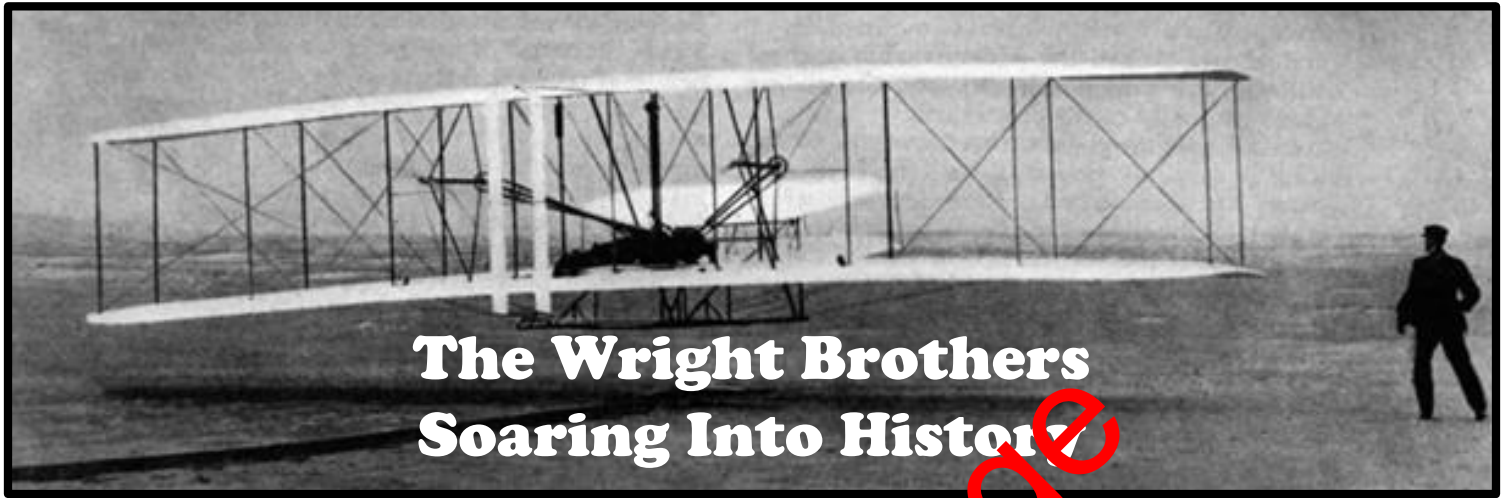
Folder 1



Read Soaring Into History

Cut out the question booklet at the bottom. Do not cut the center line. Fold on the center line. Cut out the photo of the Wright Flyer. Glue it on the outside of the booklet. Glue the booklet into the lapbook.

Directions: Answer the questions.



What is aviation?

When did the Wright brothers make their historic flight?

When did the Wright brothers first fly?

Which of the Wright brothers piloted the first successful flight?

What did the Wright brothers call their aircraft?

Name an ancient story about people flying.

Thinking Like an Aviator

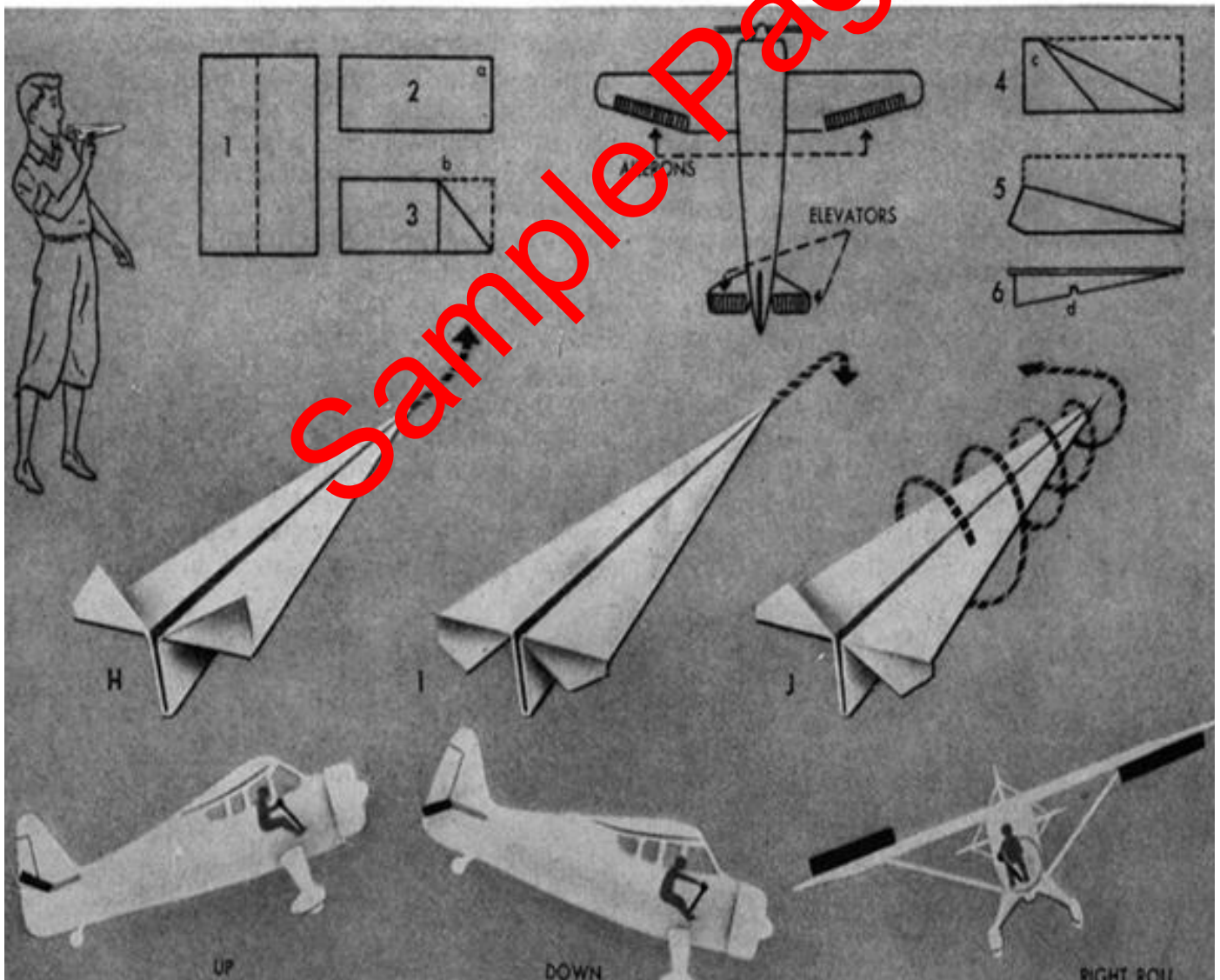
Wilbur and Orville Wright didn't just invent the airplane overnight! They spent years observing, studying, and experimenting with lift, propulsion, controls, and much more. They learned from each experiment that they completed. They were true scientists.

Controlling their aircraft was very important to the Wright brothers. Study the diagrams below. Then, try making the paper airplanes shown! This can help you understand airplane controls.

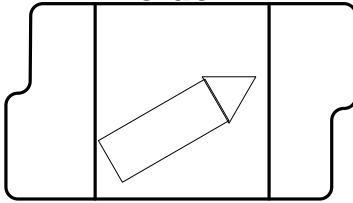
A SIMPLE EXPERIMENT IN FLIGHT

First, make a paper plane. Take a rectangular sheet of paper (1) and fold it on the dotted line to make (2). With the fold toward you, turn back corner (a) of one side and fold as indicated in (3). Then turn back corner (b) and fold as shown in (4). Corner (c) should be folded back in the same way as in (5). Now make a U-shaped notch in the fin (d) and fold the U to one side to hold the two sections of the fin together (6). Fold upward the back ends of the wings (H) and the model will sail upward as does an

airplane when its elevators are up. When the ends of the wings are folded down (I), the plane will sail downward. When the left wing end is up and the right wing end is down (J), the paper plane will make a left roll; by reversing the positions of the tail flaps, it will make a roll to the right. Under diagrams (H) and (I) are sketches showing position of elevator and stick when a plane goes up or comes down. The position of the ailerons in the sketch below (J) enables the pilot to make a right roll.



Folder 1



Read Thinking Like an Aviator

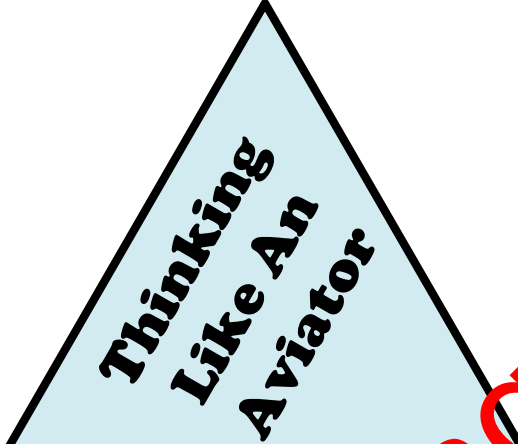
Cut out the outer lines only of the plane below. Fold flaps in as if it were a paper airplane. Glue the plane into the lapbook.

Directions: Build a paper airplane like the one in Thinking Like and Aviator, but leave the rear flaps straight. Test it and record the results on the chart. Have an adult help you find at least two more paper airplane designs to try. Test and record their results.

Tips

To measure flight height, give the height of the highest point at which you observe your plane flying. You can approximate with “window high,” “shoulder high,” “head high,” etc. . .

To race your planes, race two at a time. Record the plane number of the loser on the “Won Race Against” line beside the winner.



Sample Page

Name of Plane	Flight Length	Flight Height	Won Race Against	
				1.