

Autism Lapbook



Designed for 3rd - 8th Grades



L-AUT

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Autism Lapbook
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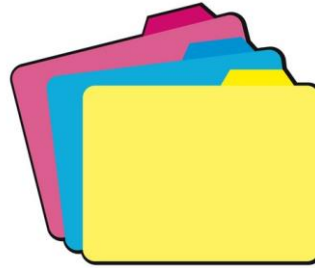
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Special thanks to Amy Moses, M.S.Ed. She is the author of the Study Guide that is included in this product. The Study Guide is being used with her permission and is now owned by Knowledge Box Central.

How do I get started?

First, you will want to gather your supplies.



*** Assembly:

***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Walmart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need between 1 and 4 file folders, depending on which product you have purchased. You may use manila folders if you prefer, but we have found that children respond better with the brightly colored folders. Don't worry about the tabs...they aren't important. Within this product, you will be given easy, step-by-step instructions for how to fold and assemble these folders. *If you prefer, you can purchase the assembled lapbook bases from our website.*

***Glue:** For the folder assembly, we use hot glue. For booklet assembly, we use glue sticks and sometimes hot glue, depending on the specific booklet. We have found that bottle glue stays wet for too long, so it's not a great choice for lapbooking. For gluing the folders together, we suggest using hot glue, but **ONLY** with adult supervision. These things get **SUPER** hot, and can cause **SEVERE** burns within seconds.



***Other Supplies:** Of course, you will need scissors. Many booklets require additional supplies. Some of these include metal brad fasteners, paper clips, ribbon, yarn, staples, hole puncher, etc.



You may want to add decorations of your own, including stickers, buttons, coloring pages, cut-out clipart, etc. Sometimes, we even use scrapbooking supplies. The most important thing is to use your imagination! Make it your own!!



Ok. I've gathered the supplies. Now how do I use this product?

Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

1. **Layout and Pictures:** This section gives instructions and diagrams that will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and where to glue each booklet into the base. Depending on the student's age, he or she may need assistance with this process, especially if you choose to allow the student to use hot glue.

2. **Student Instruction Guide:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed. This section will also tell the student exactly what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study.

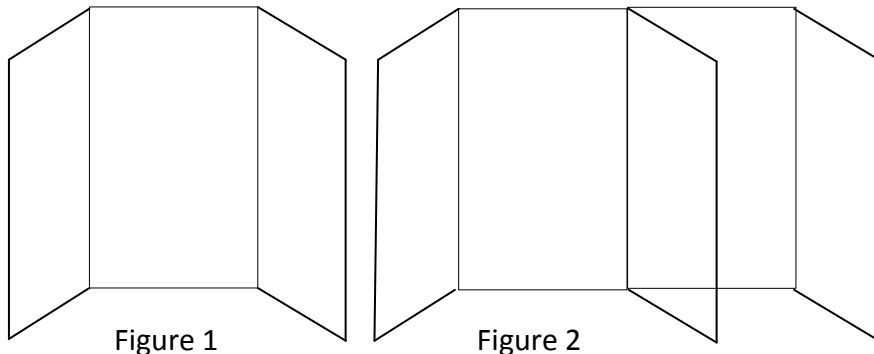
3. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes ALL of the templates for the booklets. These have been printed on colors that will help to improve retention of the information presented, according to scientific research on color psychology.

4. **Teacher's/Study Guide:** This section includes a Study Guide that can be used to teach this subject. It includes all information for completing the booklets in this lapbook.

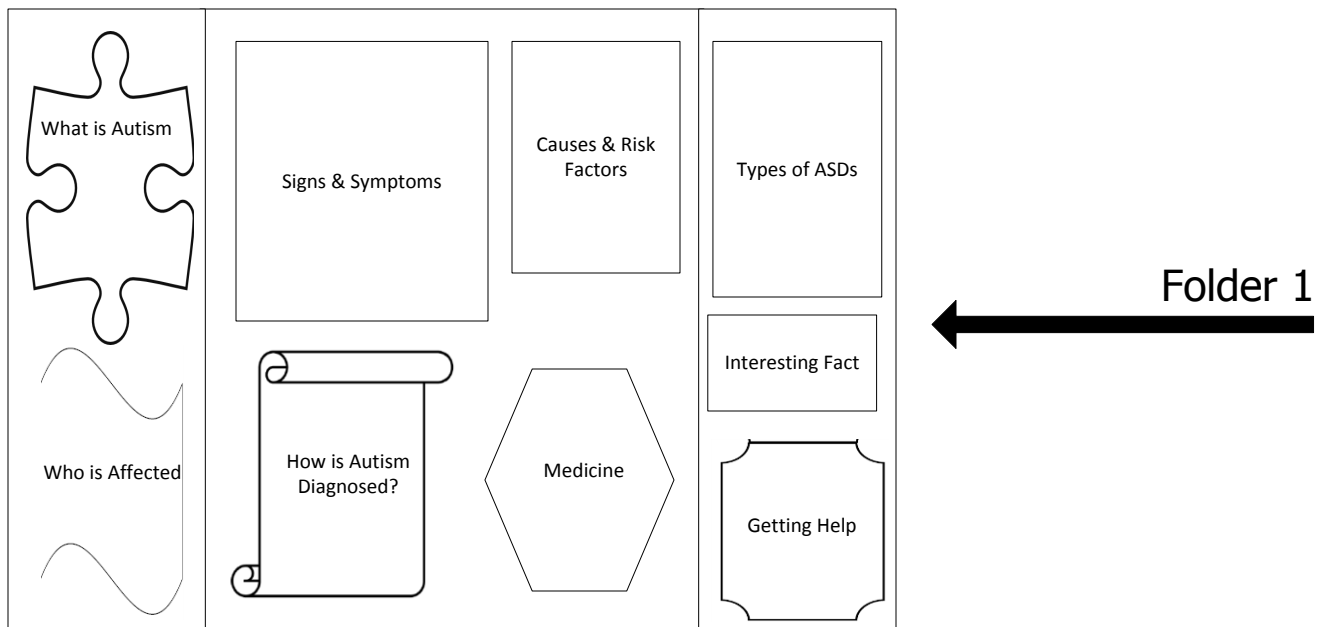
Autism Lapbook

Layout & Pictures

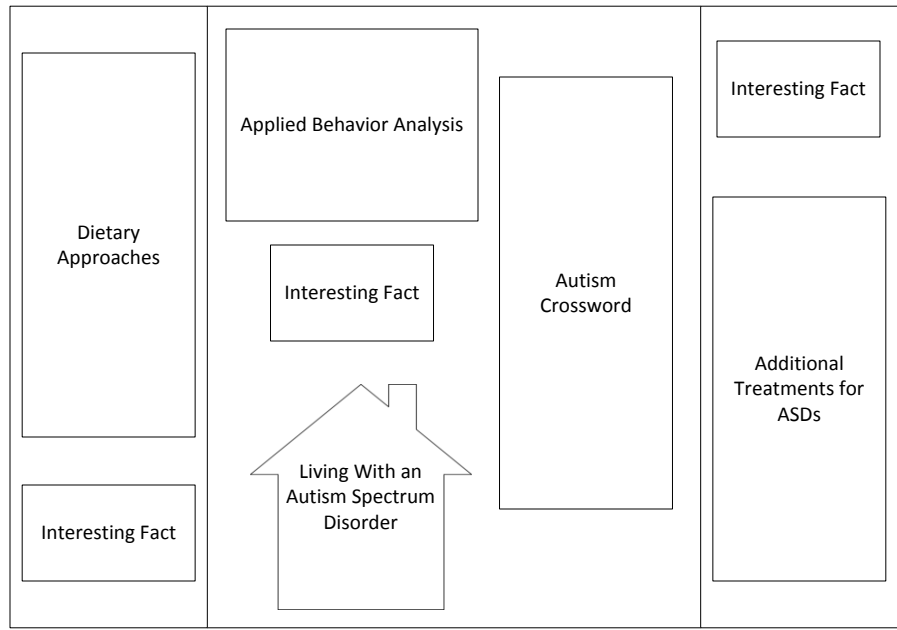
You will need 2 folders of any color. For each folder, you will fold both sides toward the original middle fold and make firm creases on these folds (Figure 1). Then glue the folders together along one flap (Figure 2).



This is the "Layout" for your lapbook. The shapes are not exact on the layout, but you will get the idea of where each booklet should go inside your lapbook.



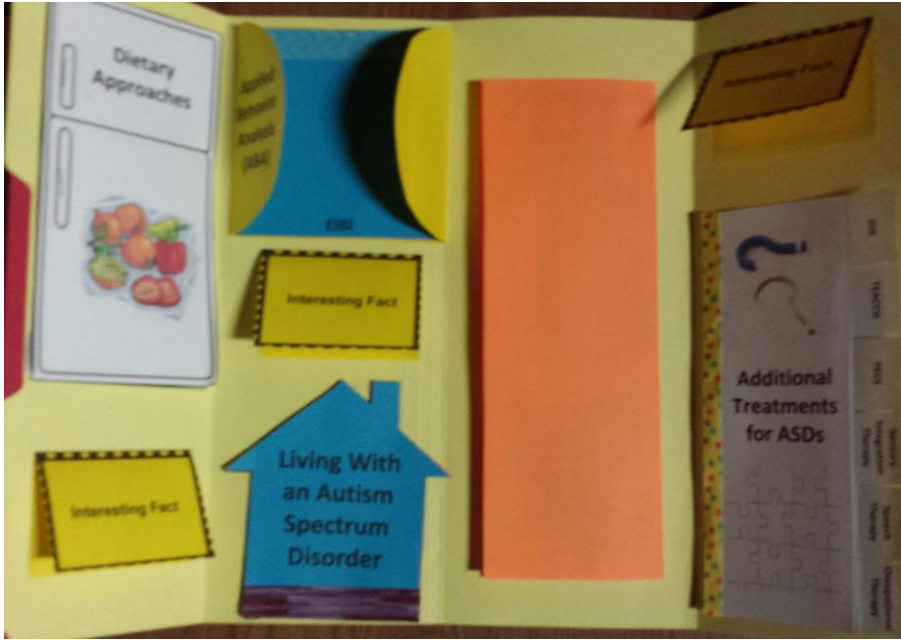
Folder 2



Below is a picture of a completed lapbook!!! This should help in figuring out how to assemble the booklets and then how to put them all together!



← Folder 1



← Folder 2

Autism Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

Booklet 1: What is Autism?

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of each page. Stack so that the title is on the front. At the top, punch a hole, and secure with a metal brad fastener.

Completion Instructions: Inside this booklet, give an overview of autism.

****PLACE in Folder #1 (see layout).**

Booklet 2: Who is Affected?

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Fold along the center line so that the title is on the front.

Completion Instructions: Who is affected by Autism Spectrum Disorders? Explain inside this booklet.

****PLACE in Folder #1 (see layout).**

Booklet 3: Types of ASDs

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of each page. Stack so that the title is on the top and the pages get longer toward the back. Secure along the top with staples.

Completion Instructions: There are three different types of ASDs. Tell about them in this booklet.

****PLACE in Folder #1 (see layout).**



Booklet 4: Getting Help

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Fold along the center line so that the title is on the front.

Completion Instructions: The earlier a child starts getting help, the better. Inside this booklet, tell more about this.

****PLACE in Folder #1 (see layout).**

Booklet 5: Causes & Risk Factors

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet and the extra pages. Fold the booklet along the center line so that the title is on the front. Stack the extra pages inside the booklet. Secure along the left side with staples.

Completion Instructions: Inside this booklet, tell about some of the causes and risk factors that scientists have discovered.

****PLACE in Folder #1 (see layout).**

Booklet 6: Signs and Symptoms

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of each page. Stack the pages so that the title is on the front and the top tabs on the pages get longer toward the back. Secure along the left side with staples.

Completion Instructions: Autism symptoms can be very mild, severe, or somewhere in the middle. Inside this booklet, tell what you have learned about the signs and symptoms of autism.

****PLACE in Folder #1 (see layout).**

Booklet 7: How is Autism Diagnosed?

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of each page. Stack the pages so that the title is on the front. Secure with a metal brad fastener or staple in the left upper corner.

Completion Instructions: Inside this booklet, tell about the ways autism is diagnosed.

****PLACE in Folder #1 (see layout).**

Booklet 8: Medicine

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Fold along the center line so that the title is on the front.

Completion Instructions: There are some medications that can help people with ASDs. Tell about them here.

****PLACE in Folder #1 (see layout).**

Booklet 9: Dietary Approaches

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of each page. Stack so that the title is on the front. Staple along the left side.

Completion Instructions: There are some ASD treatments that call for changes in diet. Tell about them here.

****PLACE in Folder #2 (see layout).**

Booklet 10: Applied Behavior Analysis

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet and the extra pages. Fold along the vertical lines so that the rounded edges almost touch and the title is on the front. Stack the extra pages inside, and secure with a staple at the top.

Completion Instructions: ABA is a popular treatment approach for children with ASD. Tell about the different types in side this booklet.

****PLACE in Folder #2 (see layout).**

Booklet 11: Additional Treatments for asds

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of each page. Stack so that the title is on the top. Secure on the left side with staples.

Completion Instructions: Inside this booklet, tell about other therapies that can be part of a complete treatment program for a child with an ASD.

****PLACE in Folder #2 (see layout).**

Booklet 12: Living With an Autism Spectrum Disorder

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of all pages. Stack so that the title is on top. Secure along the bottom of the stack with a staple.

Completion Instructions: What is it like to live with an ASD? Explain inside this booklet.

****PLACE in Folder #2 (see layout).**

Booklet 13: Autism Crossword Puzzle

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of the crossword puzzle. Fold in half.

Completion Instructions: All of the answers to this crossword puzzle can be found in your Study Guide.

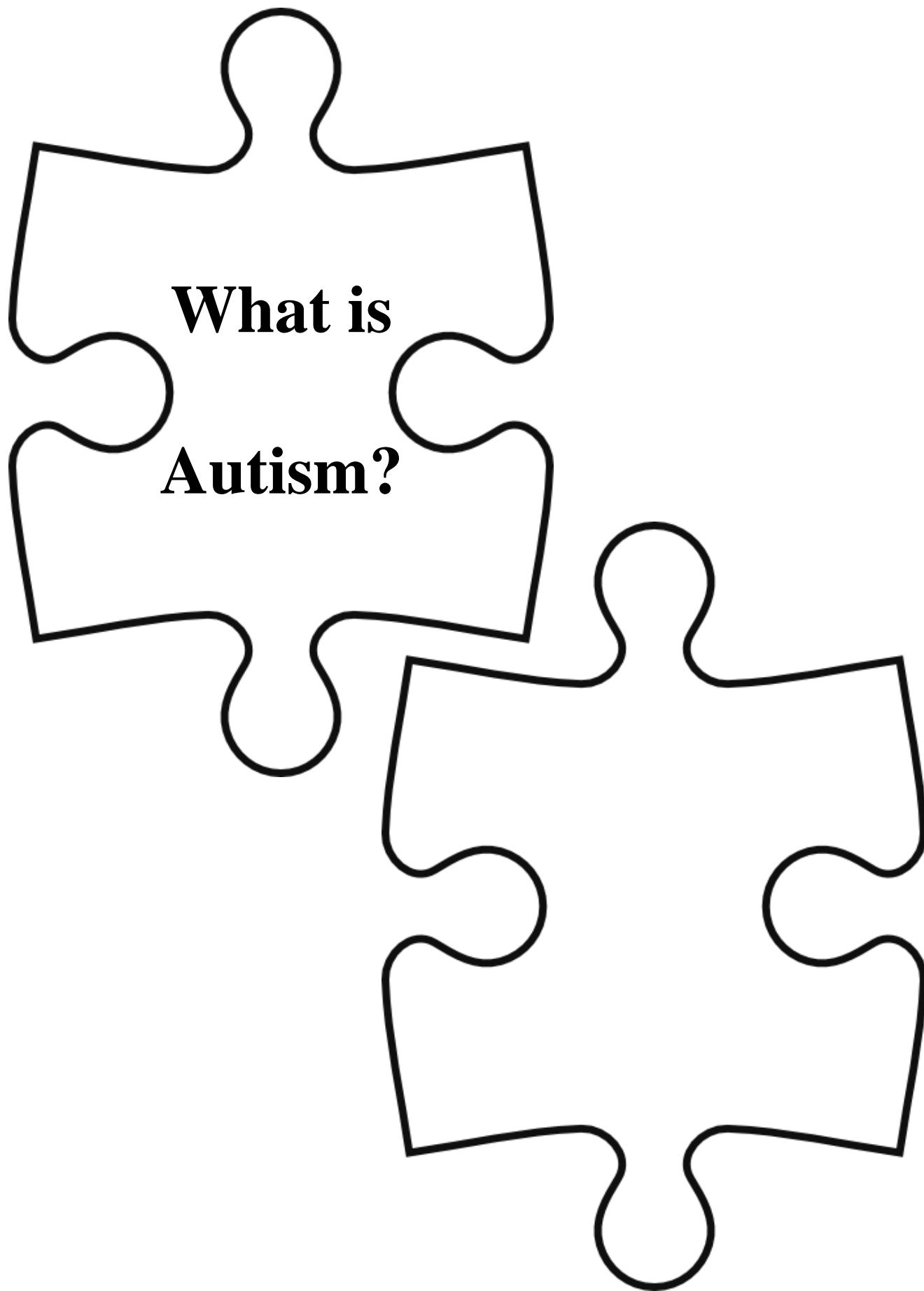
****PLACE in Folder #2 (see layout).**

Booklets #14-17: Interesting Facts

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of each booklet. Fold along the center line of each so that the title is on the front.

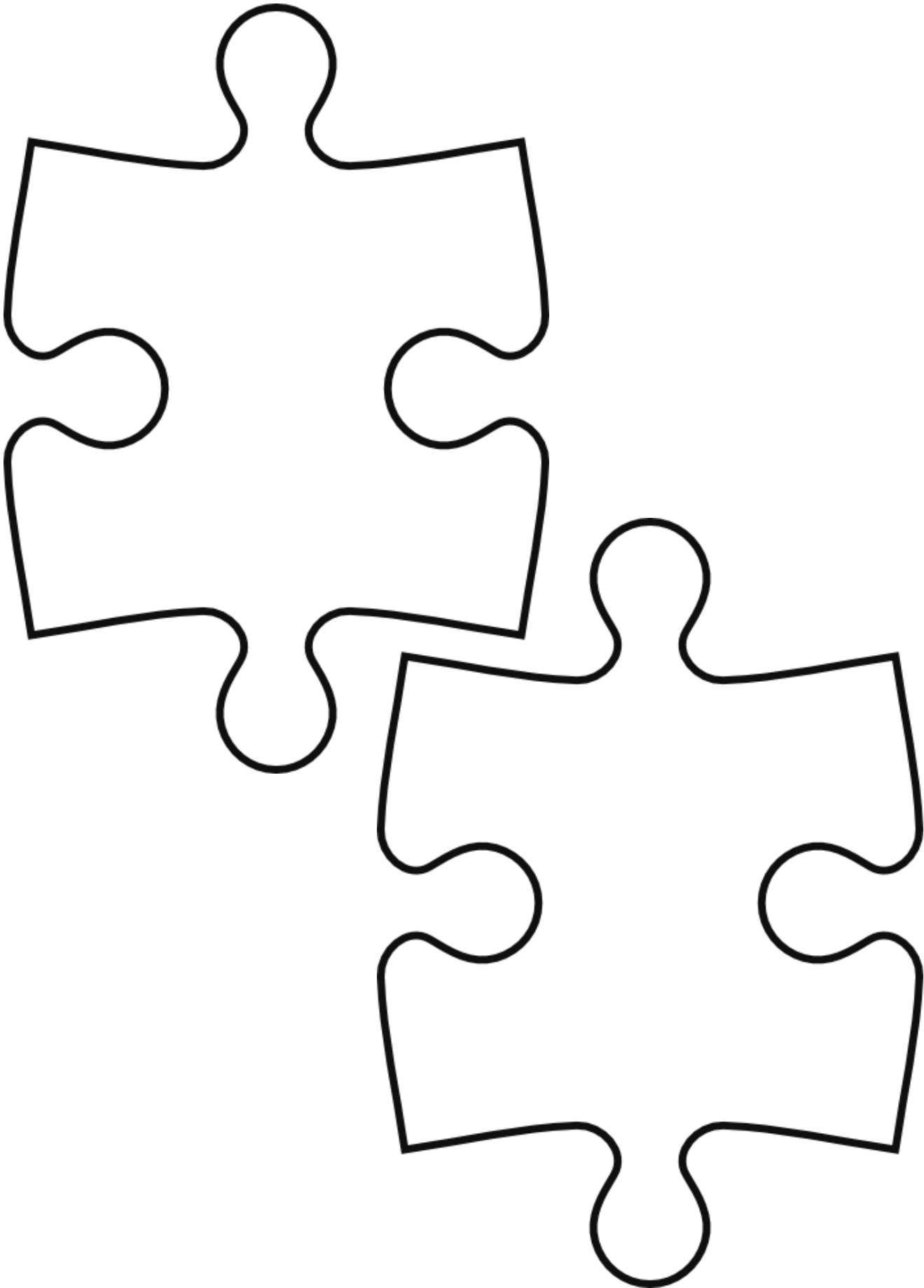
Completion Instructions: During your study of autism, you have learned a LOT! Use these booklets for documenting facts that you have learned but haven't included in any other booklets.

****PLACE in both folders (see layout).**



What is

Autism?



Booklet #1: Print on blue paper.

A decorative rectangular frame with ornate scrollwork at the corners and a curved top and bottom edge. The text is centered within the frame.

**Types
of
ASD's**

Autistic Disorder

Asperger Syndrome

PDD-NOS

What is Autism?

What Does Autism Mean?

People usually call it autism (say: aw-tih-zum), but the official name is “Autism Spectrum Disorders” (ASDs).

Doctors include autism in a group of problems that a child can have, including Asperger syndrome and others. It’s called a “spectrum,” because ASDs affect each person in different ways, and symptoms can range from mild to severe.

Every day, our brains interpret (or, understand) the things we see, smell, hear, taste, touch, and experience. If you have autism, then your brain may have trouble understanding all of these things. This can make it hard to talk, listen, understand, play, and learn.

When you have autism, it can also be difficult to interact with other people. For example, when people smile, you know they feel happy or friendly. When people look mad, you can tell by their face or their voice. If you have an autism spectrum disorder, you may have trouble understanding what emotions look like, and what another person is thinking.



Who is Affected?

ASDs occur in all racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups. They are almost five times more common among boys than girls. The Center for Disease Control estimates that about 1 in 88 children has been identified with an autism spectrum disorder (ASD).



What is Autism?

There are three different types of ASDs:

Autistic Disorder

(also called "classic" autism)

This is what most people think of when they hear the word "autism." People with autistic disorder normally have significant language delays, as well as social and communication challenges. They may also display unusual behaviors and interests, and have an intellectual disability.

Asperger Syndrome

People with Asperger syndrome usually have some milder symptoms of autistic disorder. They may have social challenges, and unusual behaviors and interests, but they typically don't have problems with language or an intellectual disability.

Pervasive Developmental Disorder – Not Otherwise Specified

(PDD-NOS; also called "atypical autism")

People who meet some of the criteria for autistic disorder or Asperger syndrome, but not all, may be diagnosed with PDD-NOS. People with PDD-NOS usually have fewer and milder symptoms than those with autistic disorder. The symptoms might cause only social and communication challenges.

Getting Help for Autism

The earlier a child starts getting help, the better. Figuring out if a child has an ASD can be difficult in the beginning. A parent is usually the first to think that something could be wrong. Maybe the child is old enough to speak but doesn't? Or, a child doesn't seem interested in people, has a hard time playing with others, or acts in unusual ways.

There is no cure for autism, but, doctors, therapists, and special education teachers can help children learn to communicate better. A child might learn sign language, or get a message across by pointing at pictures. The care team can also help improve a child's social skills by teaching them something as simple as taking turns, or playing in a group.

Some children who have mild symptoms will graduate high school, may go to college, and even live on their own. Many will always need some kind of help, but all will have brighter futures when they have the support and understanding of their families, doctors, teachers, therapists, and friends. So, be sure to be a friend!

