

# Understanding Epilepsy Lapbook



Designed for 2<sup>nd</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> Grades



L-EPIL

Designed by  
Cyndi Kinney &  
Amy Moses

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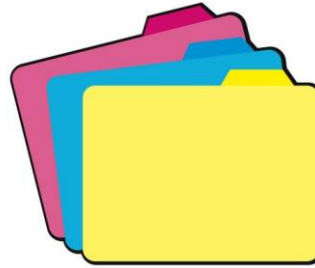
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Special thanks to Amy Moses, M.S.Ed. She is the author of the Study Guide that is included in this product. The Study Guide is being used with her permission and is now owned by Knowledge Box Central.

# 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.

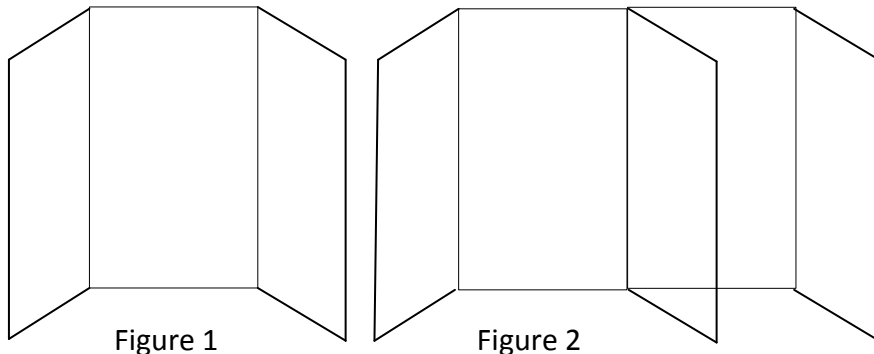
3. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes ALL of the templates for the booklets. These have been printed on colors that will help to improve retention of the information presented, according to scientific research on color psychology.

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.

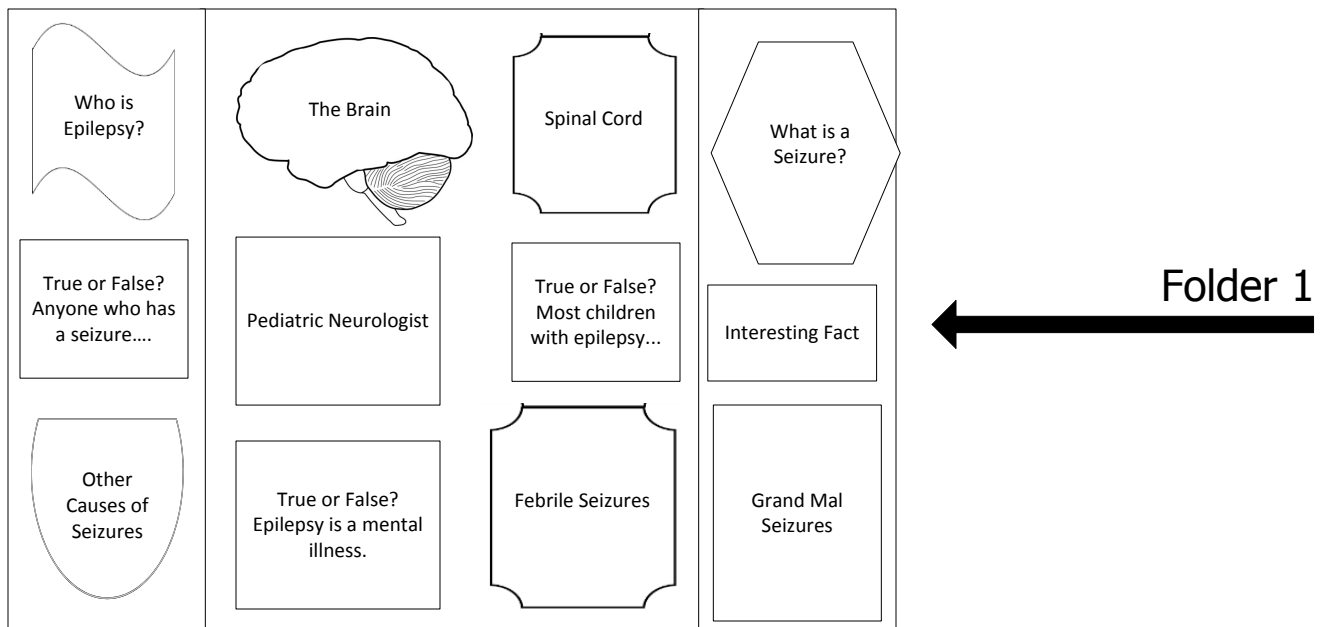
# Understanding Epilepsy Lapbook

## 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.

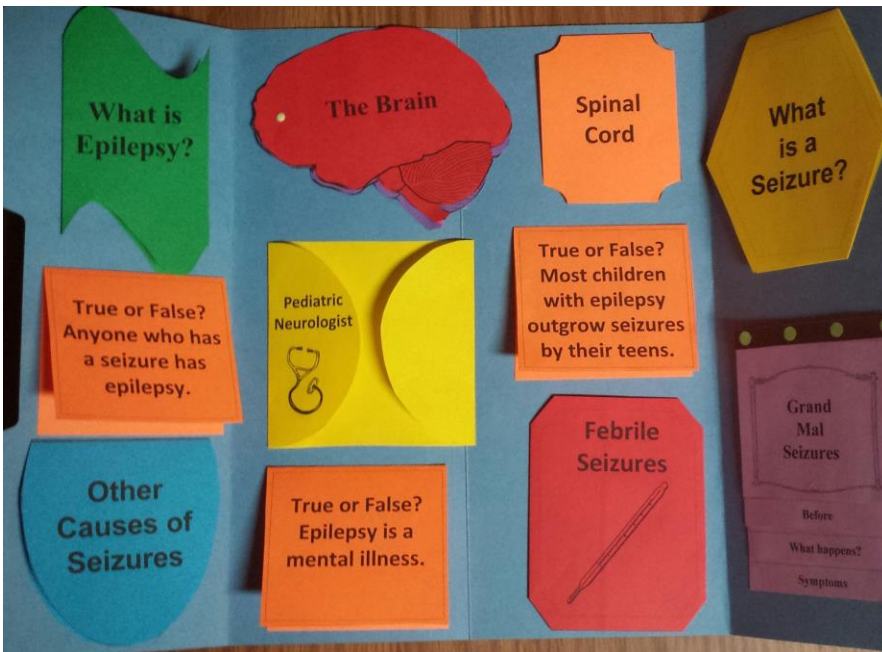
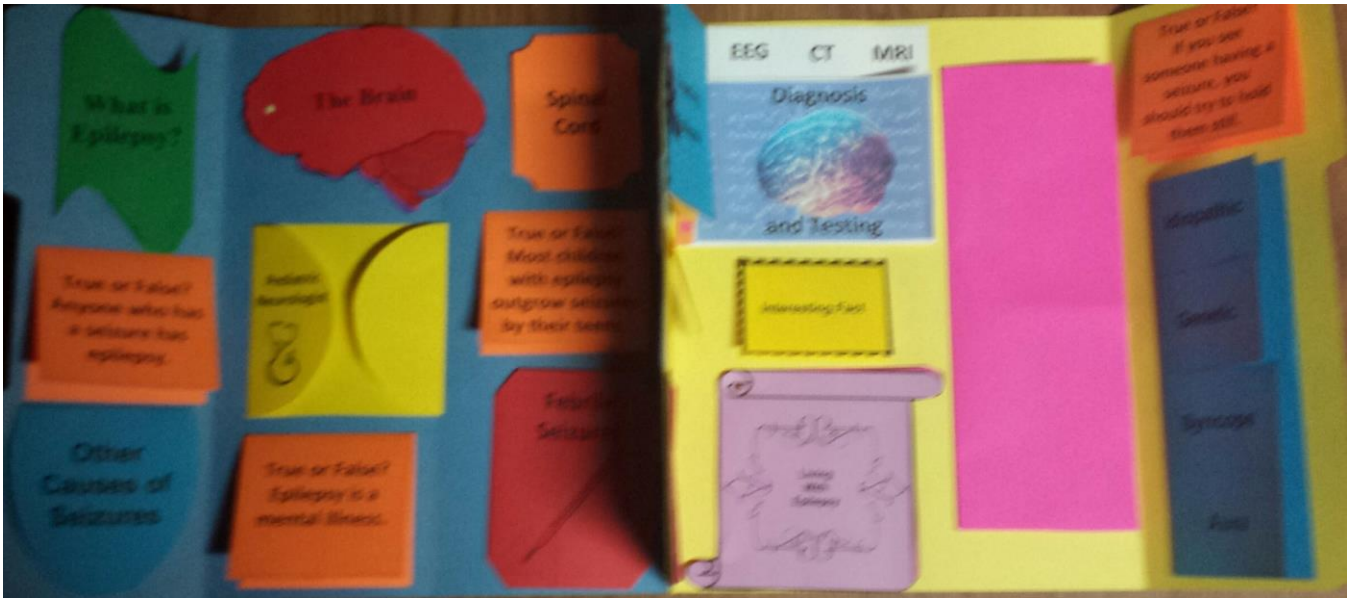


Folder 2

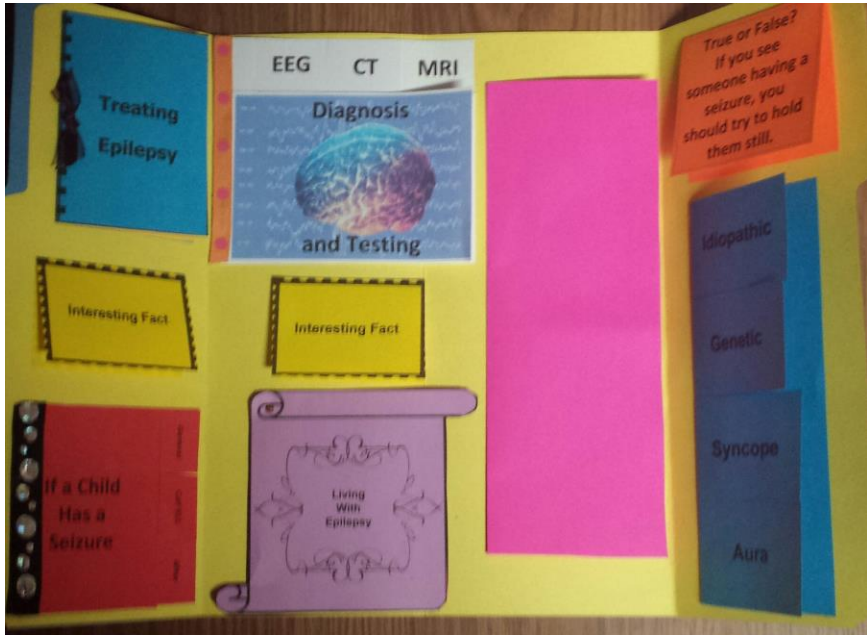


Treating Epilepsy	Diagnosis and Testing	Epilepsy Crossword	True or False? If you see someone having a seizure..."
Interesting Fact	Interesting Fact		Idiopathic, Genetic, Syncope, and Aura
If a Child Has a Seizure	Living With Epilepsy		

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



# Understanding Epilepsy Lapbook

## Student Instruction Guide

### **Booklet 1: What is Epilepsy?**

**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:** Inside this booklet, give an overview of epilepsy.

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

### **Booklet 2: The Brain**

**Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of each page. Stack so that the title is on top. Secure in one corner by punching a hole and using a metal brad fastener.

**Completion Instructions:** There are 5 major parts of the brain, but they all work together like a team. Tell about each one here.

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

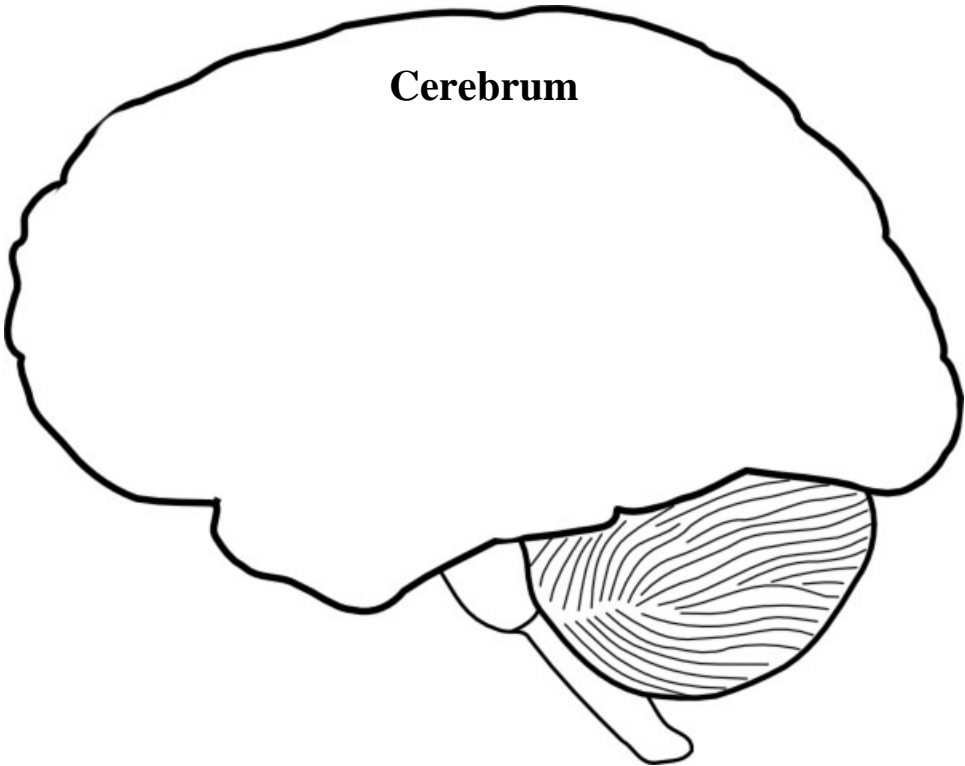
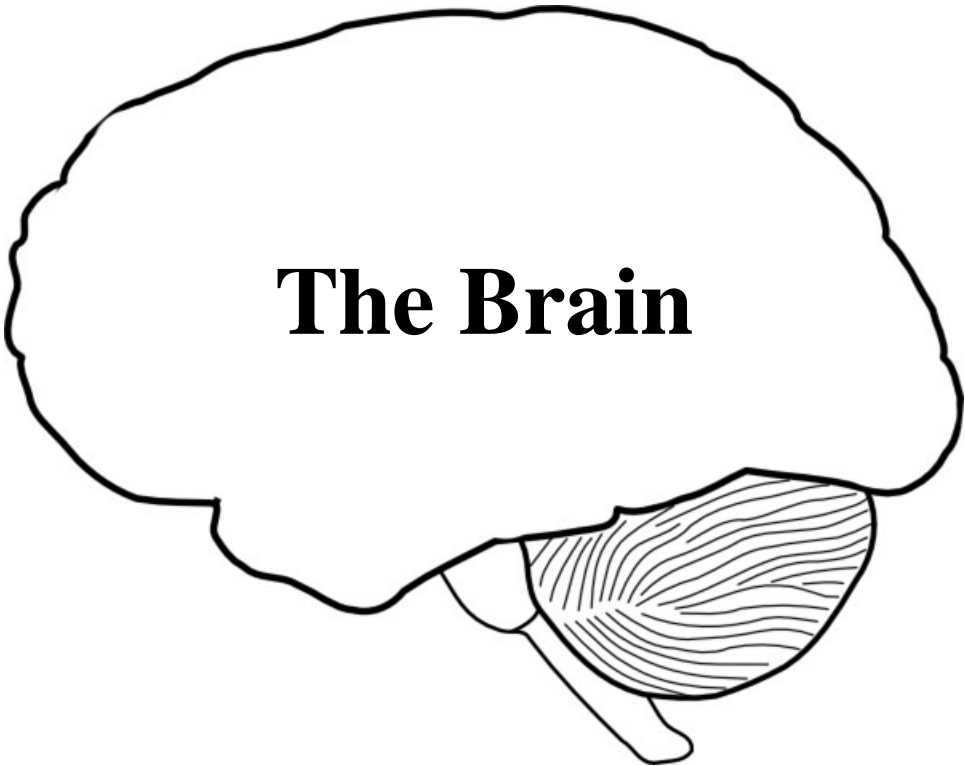
### **Booklet 3: Spinal Cord**

**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.

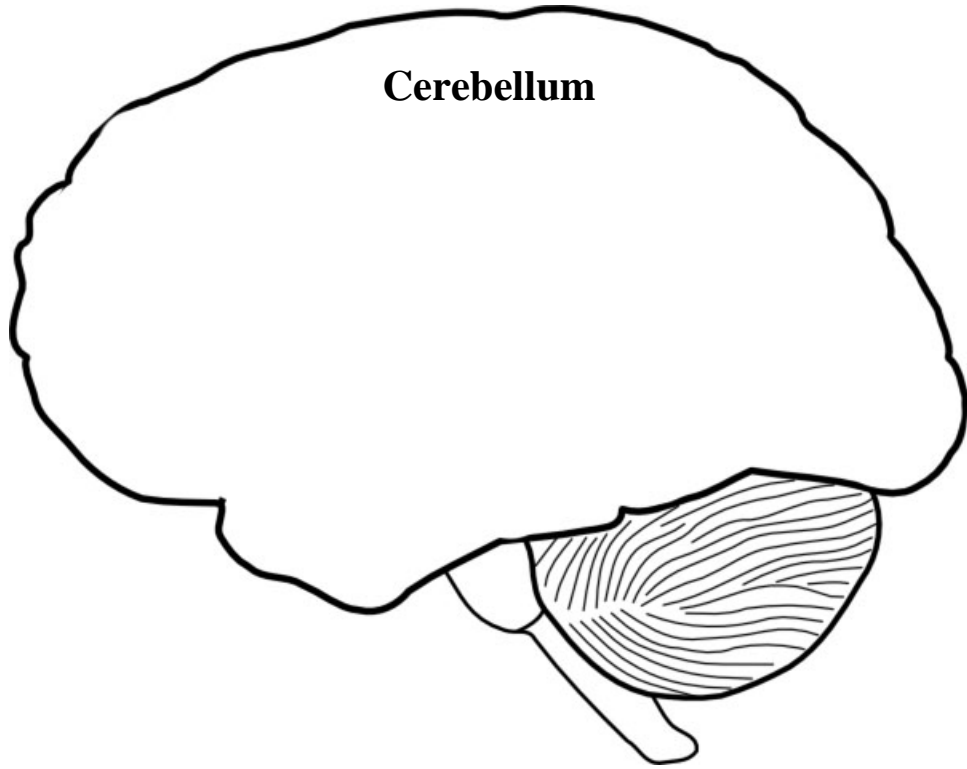
**Completion Instructions:** Inside this booklet, explain what the spinal cord is.

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

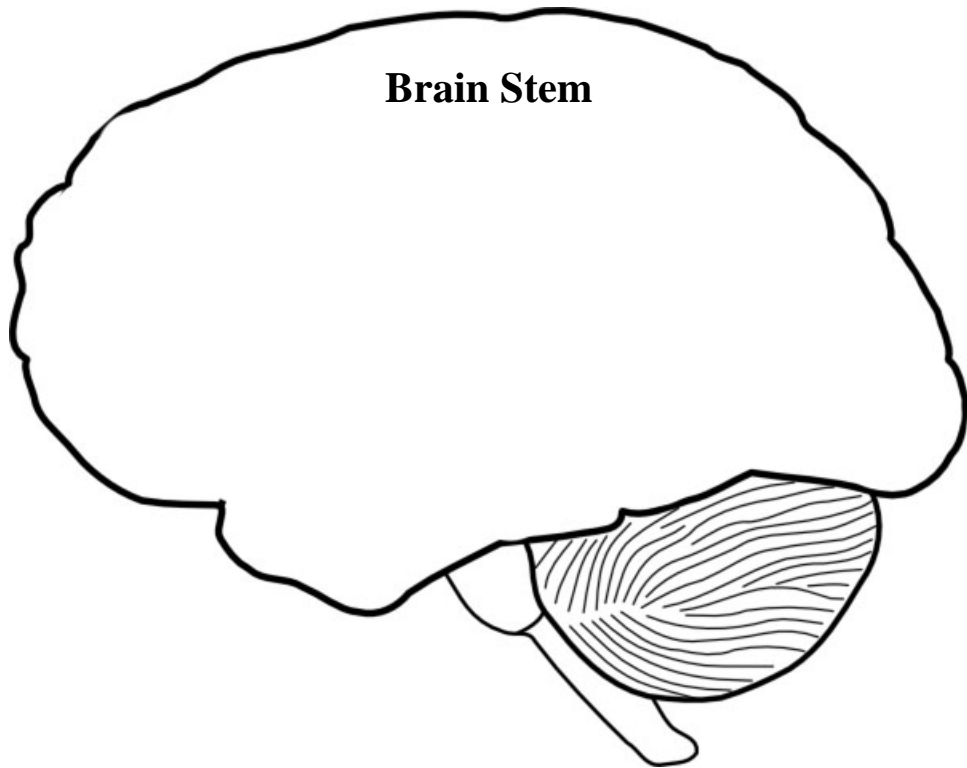




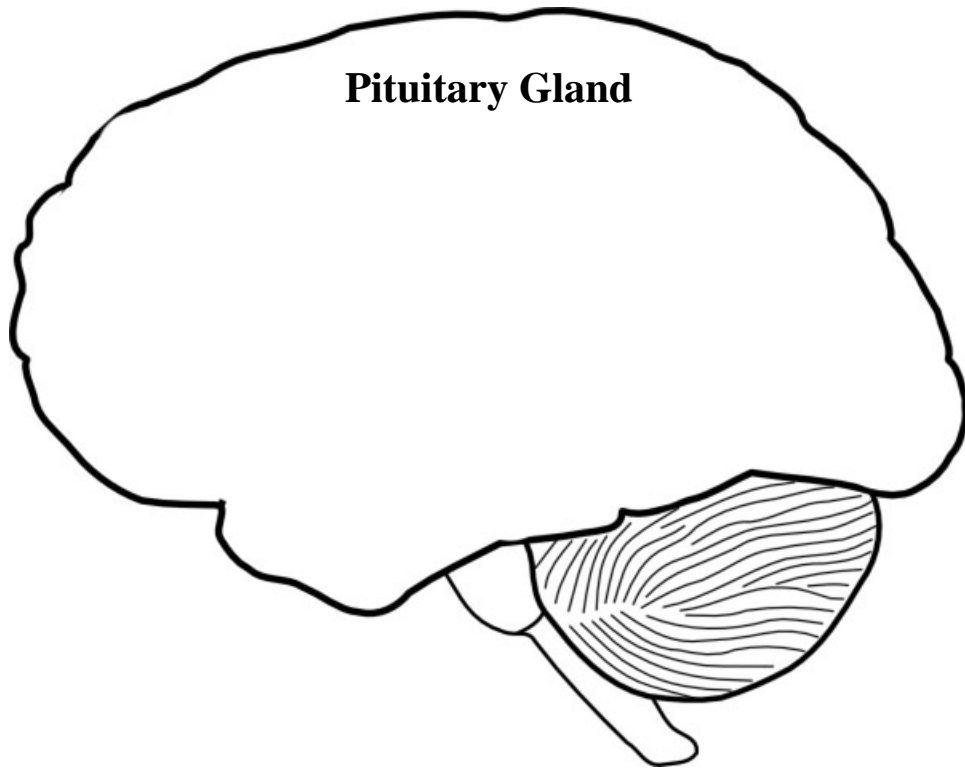
**Cerebellum**



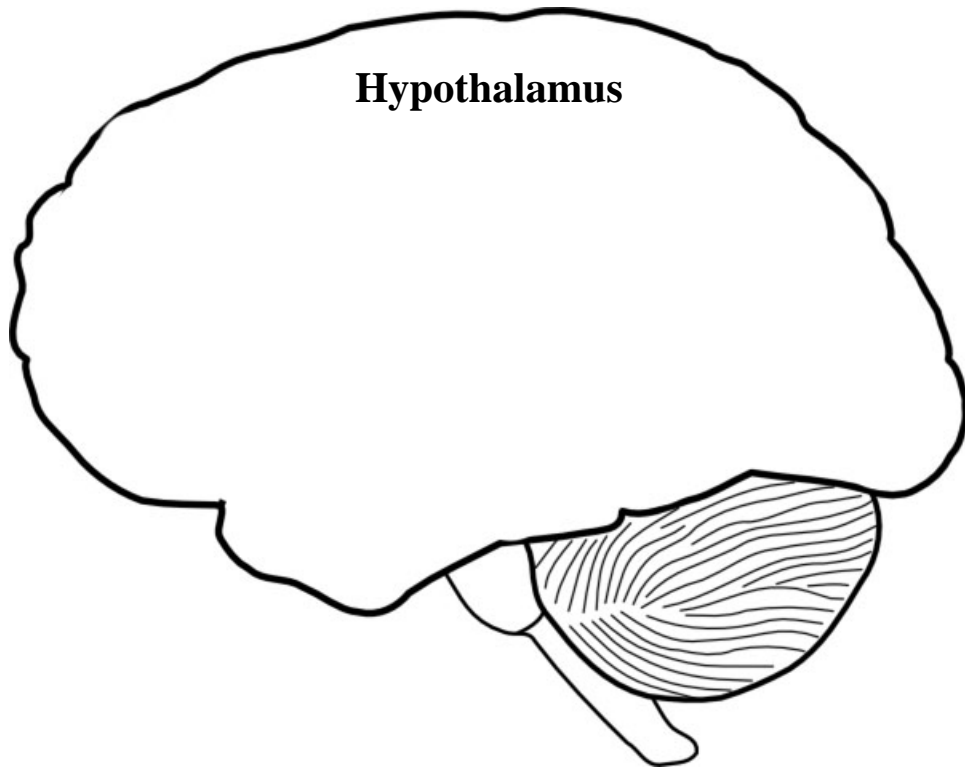
**Brain Stem**

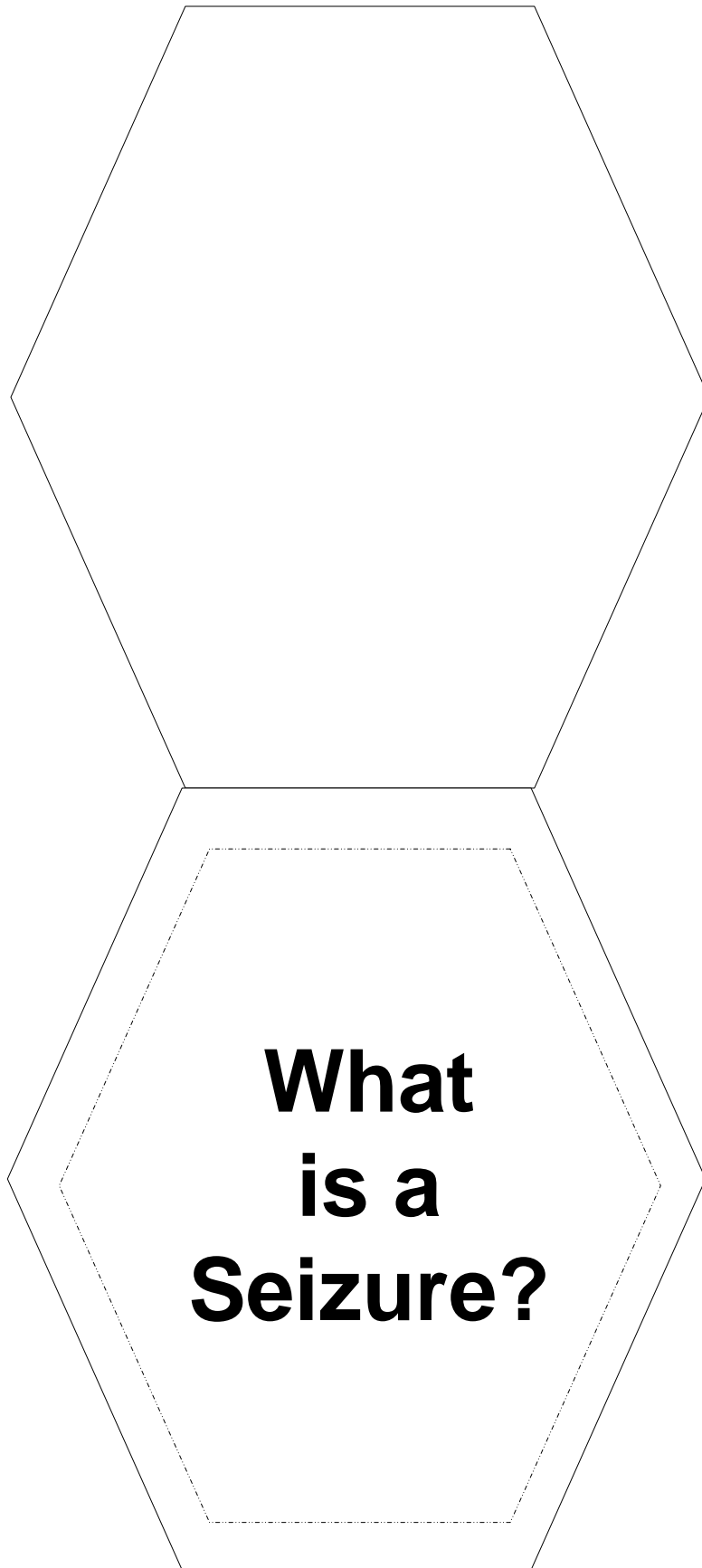


**Pituitary Gland**



**Hypothalamus**





# Epilepsy and the Central Nervous System

## Epilepsy

Epilepsy (say: ep-uh-lep-see) is a disease (or, illness) of the central nervous system. This system is made up of your brain and your spinal cord. Before you learn more about Epilepsy, it's important to understand what the central nervous system is all about.

## The Central Nervous System

The brain is like the boss of your body. It tells your body what to do...even when you're asleep! There are 5 major parts to the brain, but they all work together like a team.

### The Central Nervous System (Part 1): The Brain

#### 1) The Cerebrum (say: suh-REE-brum)

The biggest part of the brain is the cerebrum which makes up 85% of the brain's weight. This is the "thinking" part of the brain, and it controls your voluntary muscles. These are the muscles that move when you want them to. It tells your body to dance, run, and just move! You use your cerebrum when you're thinking hard, like when solving math problems, or playing a strategy game. Your short-term and long-term memory also lives in the cerebrum.

There are 2 halves to the cerebrum, with one on either side of the head. Scientists think that the right side helps you to think about things like music, colors, and shapes. The left side is said to help you think about math, logic, and speech.



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#### 2) The Cerebellum (say: sair-uh-BELL-um)

The cerebellum is found at the back of the brain, underneath the cerebrum. It's much smaller than the cerebrum, but it's a very important part of the brain.

This part helps you with balance, movement, and coordination (how your muscles work together). Without the cerebellum, you wouldn't be able to stand up straight, keep your balance, or move around!



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# Epilepsy and the Central Nervous System

## 3) The Brain Stem

The brain stem is small, but important. It sits under the cerebrum, and in front of the cerebellum. This part of your brain connects the rest of the brain to the spinal cord, which runs down your back and neck. You need your brain stem to breathe in air, digest your food, and to keep your blood circulating throughout your body.

The brain stem controls your involuntary muscles, which work automatically, without you even thinking about it. There are involuntary muscles in the heart and stomach, and it's the brain stem's job to tell your heart to pump more blood when you're exercising or digesting your food. Plus, this part of the brain sorts through all of the millions of messages that the brain and the rest of the body sends back and forth. It's like the brain's secretary.



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## 4) The Pituitary Gland (say: puh-TOO-uh-ter-ee)

The pituitary gland is very small, and is only about the size of green pea. This gland produces and releases hormones into your body. Hormones are special chemicals that help your body do certain things, like grow. When your body goes through puberty, it's because the pituitary gland has produced and released hormones. Puberty is the time when boys' and girls' bodies go through major changes as they slowly become men and women. The pituitary gland also plays a role in keeping your metabolism (say: muh-TA-buh-lih-zum) going. Metabolism is everything that goes on in your body to keep it alive, growing, and supplied with energy.

The pituitary gland is small, but mighty!



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## 5) The Hypothalamus (say: hy-po-THAL-uh-mus)

Have you ever seen a thermostat? It's the little box on the wall that controls the heat in your house. The hypothalamus is like your brain's inner thermostat. When your body gets too hot, this part of the brain tells your body to sweat. If you're too cold, it tells your body to shiver. Sweating and shivering are attempts to get your body's temperature back to where it needs to be.



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