

# Giant Panda Bears

## Lapbook



L-PANDA

Designed by  
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Giant Panda Bears Lapbook  
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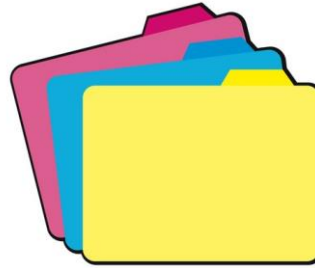
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Special thanks to Albert Aguilar, a homeschool student, is the author of the Study Guide that is included in this product. The Study Guide is being used with his permission and is now owned by Knowledge Box Central.

# 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.

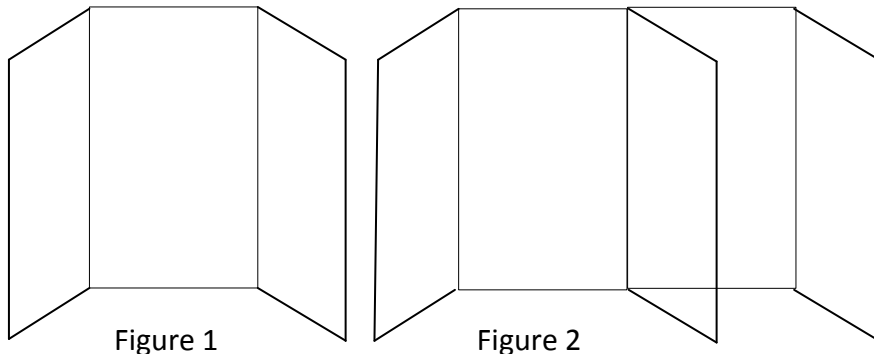
3. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes ALL of the templates for the booklets. These have been printed on colors that will help to improve retention of the information presented, according to scientific research on color psychology.

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.

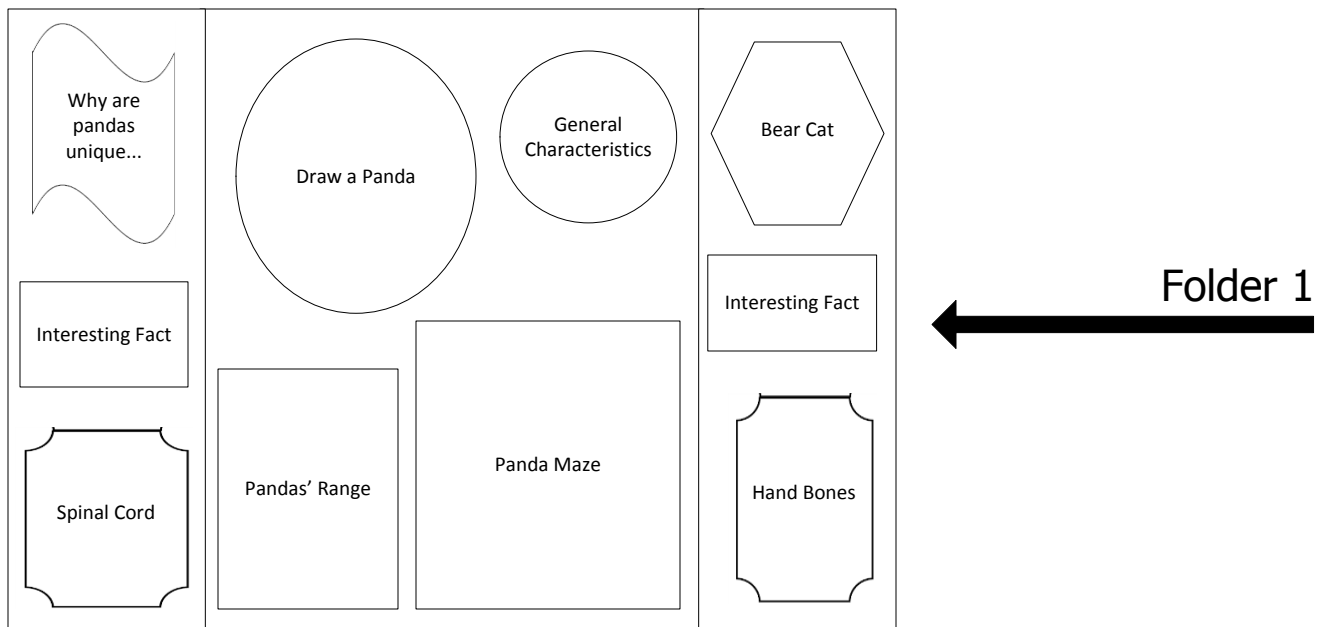
# Giant Panda Bears Lapbook

## Layout & Pictures

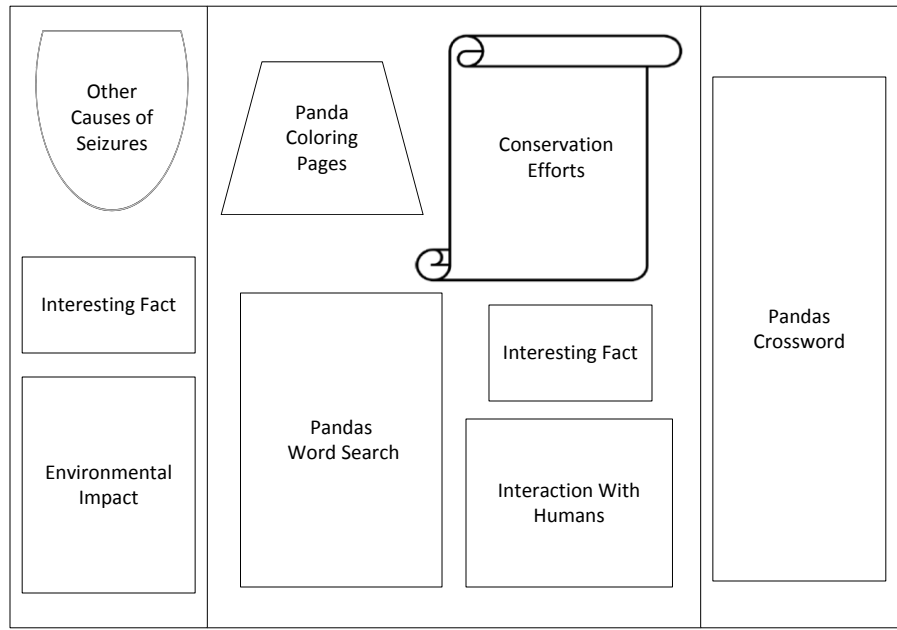
You will need 2 folders of any color. For each folder, you will fold both sides toward the original middle fold and make firm creases on these folds (Figure 1). Then glue the folders together along one flap (Figure 2).



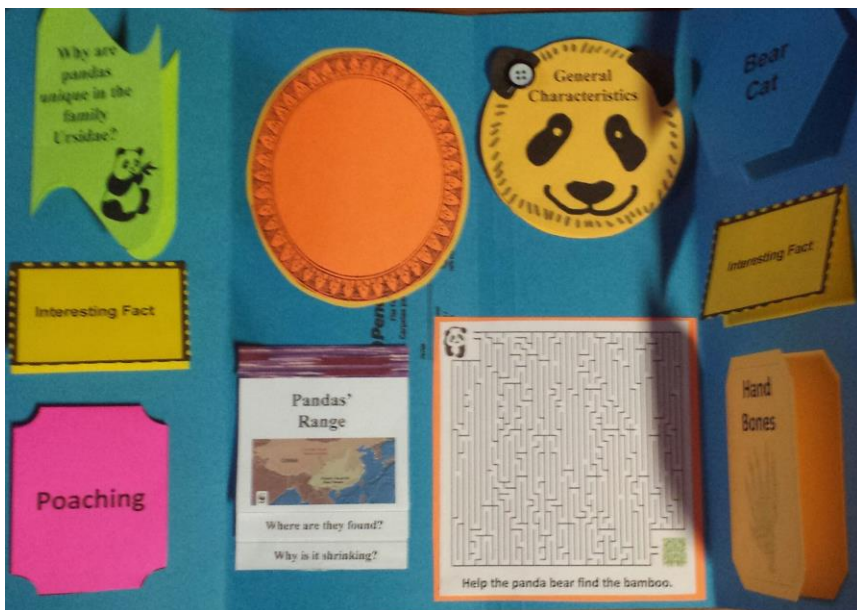
This is the "Layout" for your lapbook. The shapes are not exact on the layout, but you will get the idea of where each booklet should go inside your lapbook.



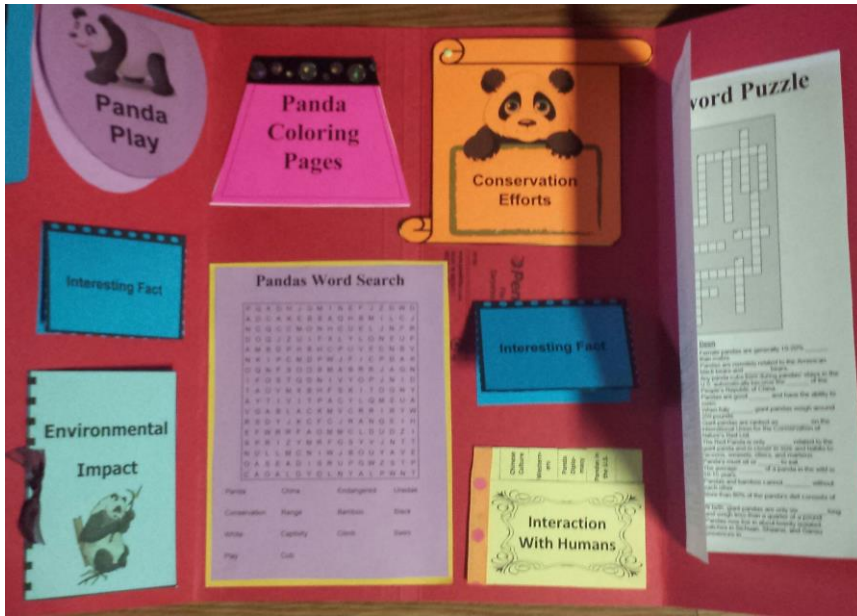
Folder 2



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





# Giant Panda Bears Lapbook

## Student Instruction Guide

### **Booklet 1: Why are pandas unique in the family Ursidae?**

**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:** Pandas are unique in the family Ursidae. Tell why this is.

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

### **Booklet 2: Pandas' Range**

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

**Completion Instructions:** Inside this booklet, tell about the range of pandas (where they are found) and why this area is shrinking.

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

### **Booklet 3: Poaching**

**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:** Poaching is the hunting, killing, or capturing of wild animals. Inside this booklet, tell what you have learned about the poaching of pandas.

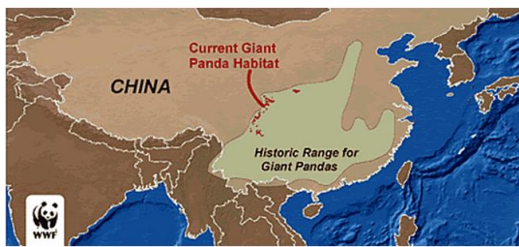
**\*\*PLACE in Folder #1 (see layout).**



**Why are  
pandas  
unique in the  
family  
Ursidae?**



# Pandas' Range



**Where are they found?**

**Why is it shrinking?**

# Giant Pandas Lapbook

## Study Guide

By Albert Aguilar

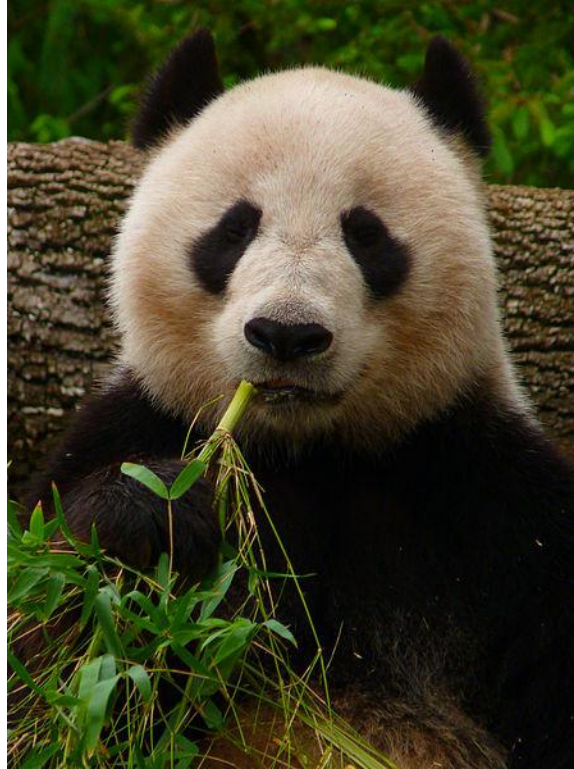


Photo from [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Giant\\_Panda\\_eating\\_Bamboo.JPG](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Giant_Panda_eating_Bamboo.JPG)

Giant Pandas are a fascinating species, and in this guide you are going to learn many things that you never knew about them. Did you know that although when fully grown, giant pandas weigh up to 250 lbs., at birth they are only 6 inches long and weigh a little less than a quarter of a pound, which is about 1/900 of their mother's weight! Pandas are remotely related to American black bears and grizzly bears. All three belong to the family Ursidae, to which all bears belong. There is another mammal in China and Tibet that is known as the Red Panda, but it is only distantly related to the giant panda and is closer in size and habits to raccoons, weasels, otters and martens. Pandas are unique in the family Ursidae because, although they will sometimes eat meat or fish, more than 90% of their diet consists of bamboo. This has led to concerns over the panda's continued welfare, which we will discuss later. Giant pandas are ranked as "Endangered" on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) Red List, a list of endangered and/or extinct species.

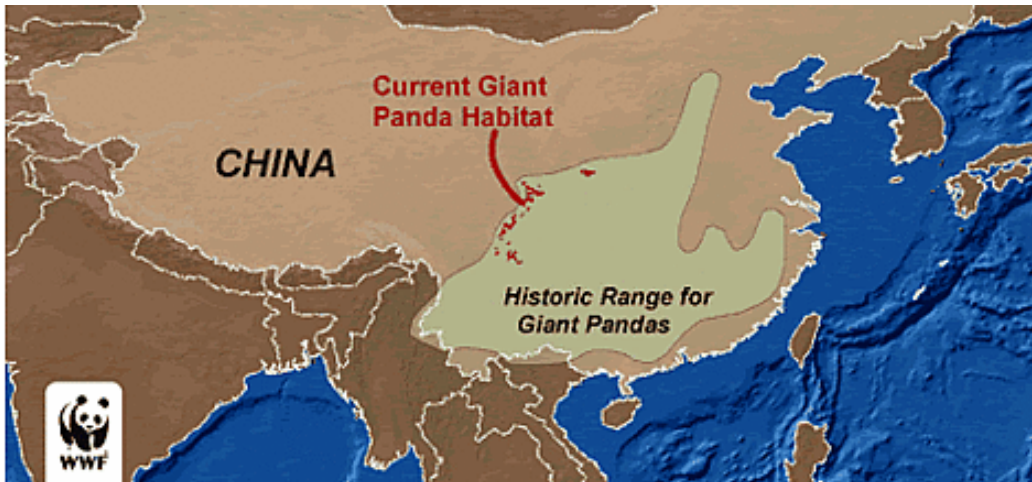


Photo from [http://wwf.panda.org/what\\_we\\_do/endangered\\_species/giant\\_panda/panda/where\\_panda\\_lives\\_habitat/](http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/endangered_species/giant_panda/panda/where_panda_lives_habitat/)

As you can see in this map, the current range of the giant panda is very, very small. Pandas once roamed all through eastern and southern China, even into northern Vietnam and Burma (also known as Myanmar). Pandas now live in about twenty isolated patches in Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu provinces in China. Why has the range of the panda shrunk? Unfortunately, the growing population of China has been a major factor. Remember how pandas depend heavily on bamboo as a food source? Well, as the Chinese have developed in the areas where pandas range, they have had to cut down some of the forests to make way for houses and farmland. That restricts the pandas to a smaller and smaller area each time. To make things worse, bamboo, like all other plants, goes through its growing cycles of green shoots, tree, and dried-out canes. To ensure a continual supply of food, pandas must have at least two or three different species of bamboo available in their home range, so that as one species is dying, another is just starting to grow to where the panda can eat it. Land clearing and development projects have pushed the panda to higher and higher elevations, both in search of food and in an attempt to avoid human contact. There are at least sixty different species of bamboo in the wild in China. However, the higher pandas go the less variety there will be, so a panda may only find three or four species in his home range. Poaching is a very minor problem compared to habitat loss. The punishments for poaching a panda are so harsh that very few people dare to poach them, and the ones that are caught are usually caught by accident in traps that were illegally set for other animals.

## General Characteristics

Pandas have only two colors on them: black and white. No one really knows why they have these colors in such large, unbroken patches, but some scientists have speculated that perhaps it helps them blend with the large chunks of rock and patches of snow in their mountain homes. Male pandas generally weigh around 250 lbs, but can weigh up to 350 lbs, and measure close to 60 inches long, with an extra length of 4-6 inches for their tail. Females are generally 10-20% smaller than males, about 200 lbs and 50 inches long. Some females have been as small as 170 lbs but this is not common. The average lifespan of a panda is generally 10-15 years in the wild, although one panda lived to 34 in captivity. Their fur is very thick and long, to protect them against the cold. It frequently gets to 10° Fahrenheit or less in the Qinling mountains. The eyes,