Sunny Summer

Grades K-8



Designed by Kim Smith Knowledge Box Central

LSSUM



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Special thanks to Melissa Boucher. 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.



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How do I get started?

First, you will want to gather your supplies. Depending on which format you purchased from us, you will need different supplies. So, take what applies, and skip over the rest.

*** Printing:

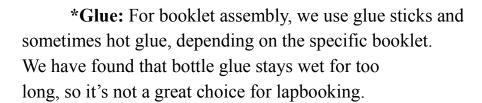
- *Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.
- *Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper, unless noted otherwise
- *White cardstock, where noted.





*** Assembly:

*Folders: We use colored file folders, which can be found at Wal-Mart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need 3 file folders. 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. If you prefer, you can purchase the assembled lapbook bases from our website.



*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. 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?

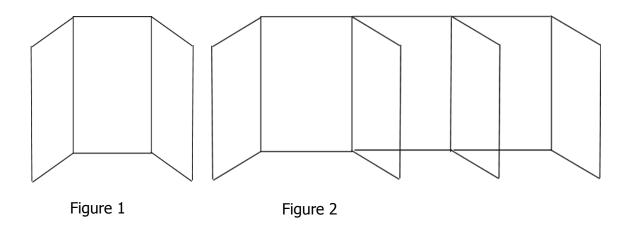
Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

- 1. **Student Instruction Guide:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. These instructions will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and how to cut out and assemble each booklet. Here, they will find a layout of where each booklet should be placed in the lapbook and pictures of a completed lapbook. They will also tell the student exactly what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed.
- 2. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes all of the template pages and components for the booklets within this lapbook.
- 3. **Study Guide:** This section includes most of the information that you need to teach this subject. You may choose to teach directly from the Study Guide, or you may choose to allow your student to read the study guide himself, depending on the age of the child and their ability to understand the concepts. Either way, you will find all of the information here.

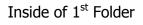
SUNNY SUMMER

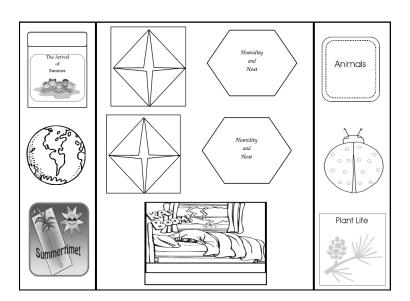
Base Assembly & Layout Guide

You will need 3 folders of any color. Take each one and fold both sides toward the original middle fold and make firm creases on these folds (Figure 1). Then glue (and staple if needed) the backs of the small flaps together (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.

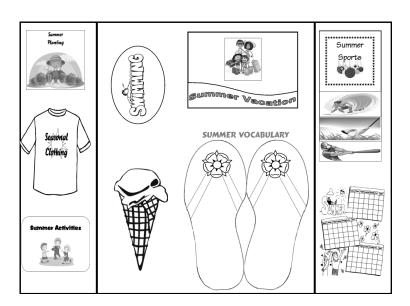




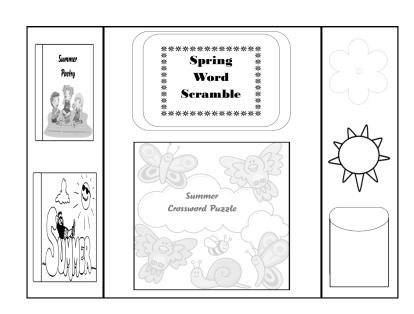
SUNNY SUMMER

Base Assembly & Layout Guide

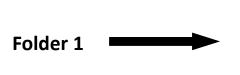
Inside of 2nd Folder:



Inside of 3rd Folder:



Below are pictures of a completed lapbook! This should help in figuring out how to assemble booklets and how to put it all together. Please keep in mind that you can make your lapbook your own by doing booklets in any order and decorating your lapbook as you choose.







Folder 2

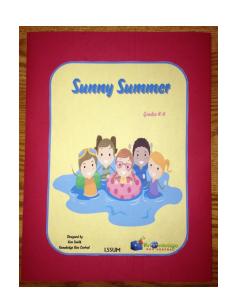


Folder 3



Assembled

Cover



Sunny Summer

Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

Booklet #1

*Booklet Title: — The Arrival of Summer

- *Student Instructions: Answer the following booklet question, by writing your answers on the blank booklet page. Use the extra booklet page if you need more room.
- 1. Name three things that you look forward to doing this summer.
- **Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Fold the bottom upward on black line. Fold tab at the top downward. This tab should overlap the bottom page to form a matchbook booklet.

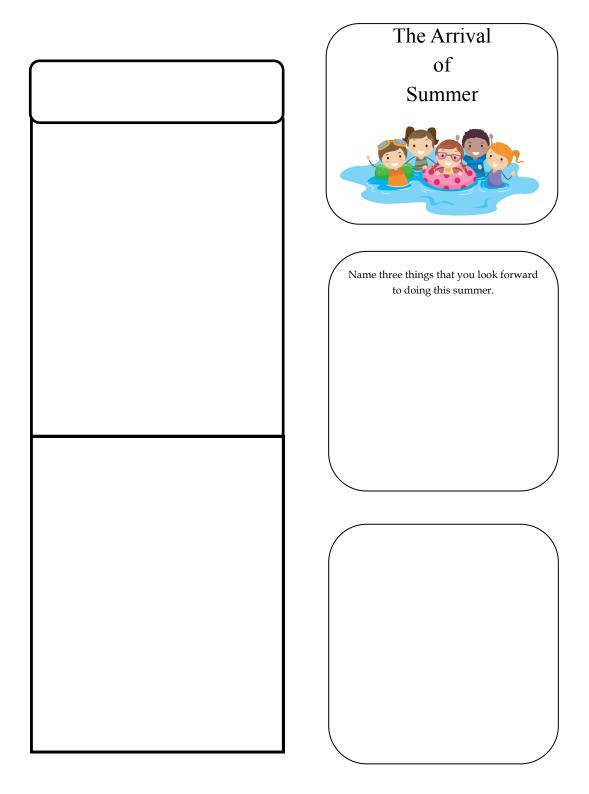
Cut out along the black line edges of the booklet pages. Attach the page with the picture to the front of the booklet using glue. Attach the remaining pages to the inside of the booklet at the top using a staple. Attach to lapbook using glue.

Booklet #2

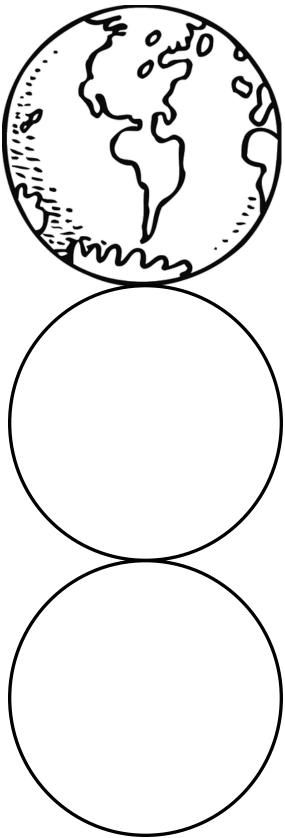
*Booklet Title: —Summer Solstice

- *Student Instructions: Color the Earth on the front of the booklet. Shade the picture to illustrate what a summer solstice looks like. Then answer the following questions on the blank pages of the booklet:
- 1. What happens during the summer solstice?
- 2. What is the approximate date of the summer solstice each year in the northern hemisphere?
- **Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet, being careful not to separate circles. Fold booklet accordion style, making sure the picture is on the front. Attach back page to lapbook using glue.

The Arrival of Summer



Summer Solstice



Booklet 2

Environmental Changes-Day/Night Temperature Changes



Sunny Summer Lapbook Study Guide

The Arrival of Summer

As spring turns into summer, the weather becomes warmer and the daytime lasts longer. Summer is the favorite season of may people. The warm weather and sunny days are perfect for getting out of the house and doing lots of outdoor activities. After a long, cold winter, and the unstable weather of spring, summer is very much welcomed season. The summer months seem to offer us a chance to relax more, play more, and enjoy the warm sunshine more.

Summer Solstice

A solstice is an astronomical event that occurs twice each year. Winter solstice is the shortest day of the year, and occurs on December 21st or 22nd. Summer solstice is the longest day of the year. It is summer in the United States when the northern half of the Earth is closest to the sun. The summer solstice comes each year on June 20th or 21st in the northern part of the world. This is the first day of summer, and the longest day of the year. Around the world, different cultures celebrate this day with a solstice party.

Changes to the Environment

Day and Night Temperatures

As summer arrives, the outside temperature increases from mostly moderate to hot. When extremely hot temperatures last for several days, it is called a heat wave. The sun is strongest and highest in the sky during the summer. The sun rises early in the summer and sets late. This gives plenty of time for outdoor activities.

The hottest hours of any summer day are between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. when the sun's rays are the strongest. The evening and nighttime hours are normally balmy and comfortable, as well as the early morning hours. The hottest period of summer usually starts about a month after the first day of summer.

Evaporation, Drought and Water Bans

The hot rays of the sun will cause water to evaporate, or disappear, into the air. Evaporate means to turn into vapor. This is why gardens and birdbaths dry up so quickly on hot and sunny days. A drought occurs when there is no rain fall for a long time during the hot summer. The ground dries up and cracks. Plants die, and wild animals and insects may also die, from the lack of water. Cities and towns may put water bans into effect. A water ban means to legally prohibit the over-use of water. Homeowners and businesses are only allowed to water grass and outdoor plants and flowers at certain times of the day, or certain days of the week, during a ban.

Humidity and Heat

The moisture in the air is called humidity. Often, summer days are hot and humid. The air feels sticky and damp. There is no breeze. On hot and humid days, outdoor activities should be limited. It is best to limit time outside to the early morning or evening. People should stay in the shade and drink plenty of water to hydrate and stay cool. Fans and air conditioners may be used to keep indoor and car temperatures comfortable for people and pets.

When people get very hot, they sweat. Sweat is moisture that comes out of the body through the pores of the skin. By sweating, we stop our body temperature from rising to a dangerous level. When we are hot, our faces get red. This occurs because the blood vessels under our skin get bigger, bringing more blood to the surface of the skin. Our sweat glands open so that liquid may escape. As this liquid evaporates, it cools the body. We feel hottest on a humid day because the moisture on our skin cannot evaporate in the moist air.

If your body is not able to cool itself down properly, you may begin to feel dizzy, tired, and very hot. You may also develop a queasy stomach, headache, or cramps. These are signs that you may have heat stroke, or even heat exhaustion. Heat exhaustion is a condition caused by too many fluids and electrolytes lost due to a lot of sweating. Dehydration causes heat exhaustion due to not drinking enough water to replace the fluid that the body loses during heavy sweating.

continued