



Foundations

Earth

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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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!

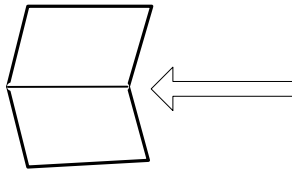
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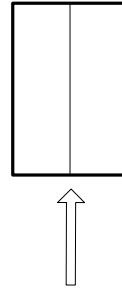
SAMPLE PAGE

Things to Know

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically



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 referred to as "cover label."

How Long Does it Take to Complete the Lapbook?

Doing a study guide page and mini-booklet a day, a 3-folder lapbook takes about one month to complete. However, you can expand the study portion and make it last as long as you like! That's the beauty of homeschooling! Do it YOUR way!

Lapbook Assembly Choices

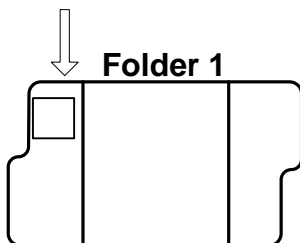
(see photos on how to fold and glue your folders together)

We recommend using Zip Dry Glue or Elmer's Extreme.

Choice #1 -Do not glue your folders together until you have completely finished all three folders. It is easier to work with one folder instead of two or three glued together.

Choice #2 -Glue all of 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!

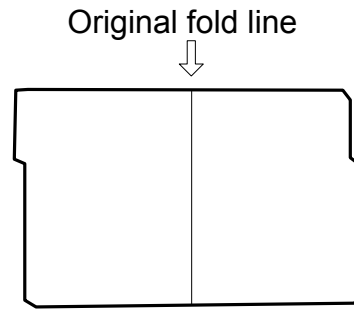
How do I know where to place each template in the folder?



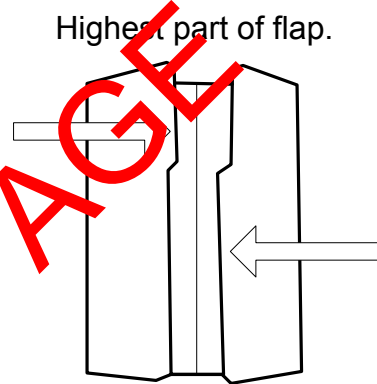
This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

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.

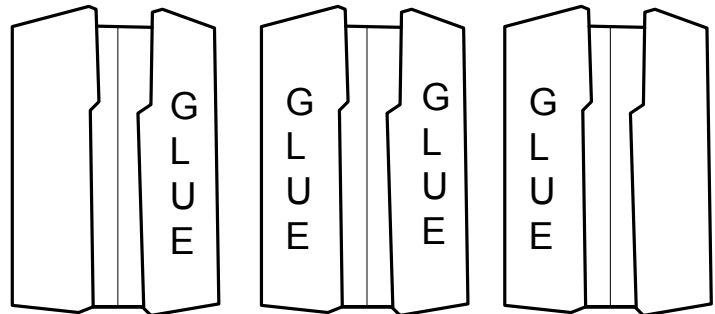
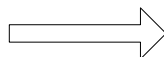


Photo of a completed lapbook base



Supplies and Storage

- *Lapbook Pages
- *3 Colored File Folders
- *Scissors
- *Glue
- *Stapler
- *Brads (not needed for every lapbook. If brads are not available, a stapler will do.)
- *Hole Puncher (again, not needed for every lapbook.)

To make the storage system (optional)

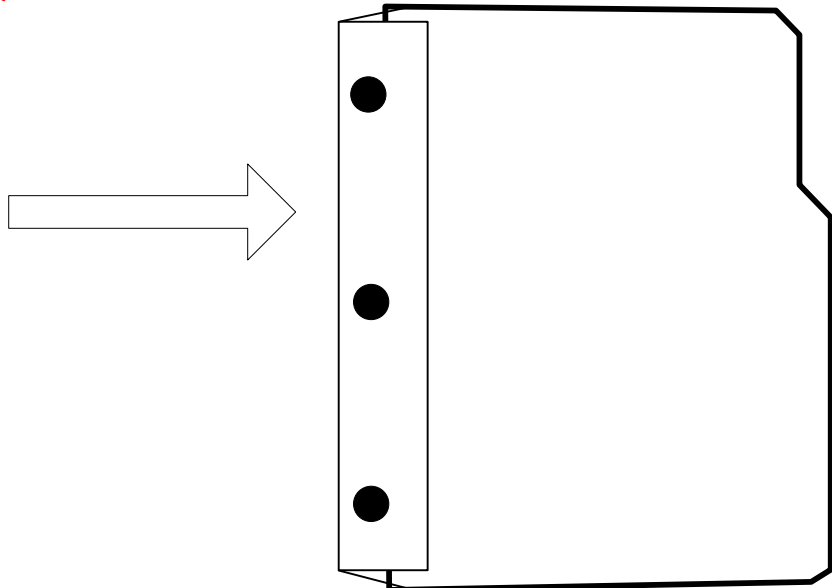
See details below about the use of a storage system.

- *Duct tape (any color)
- *One 3-ring binder
- *Hole Puncher

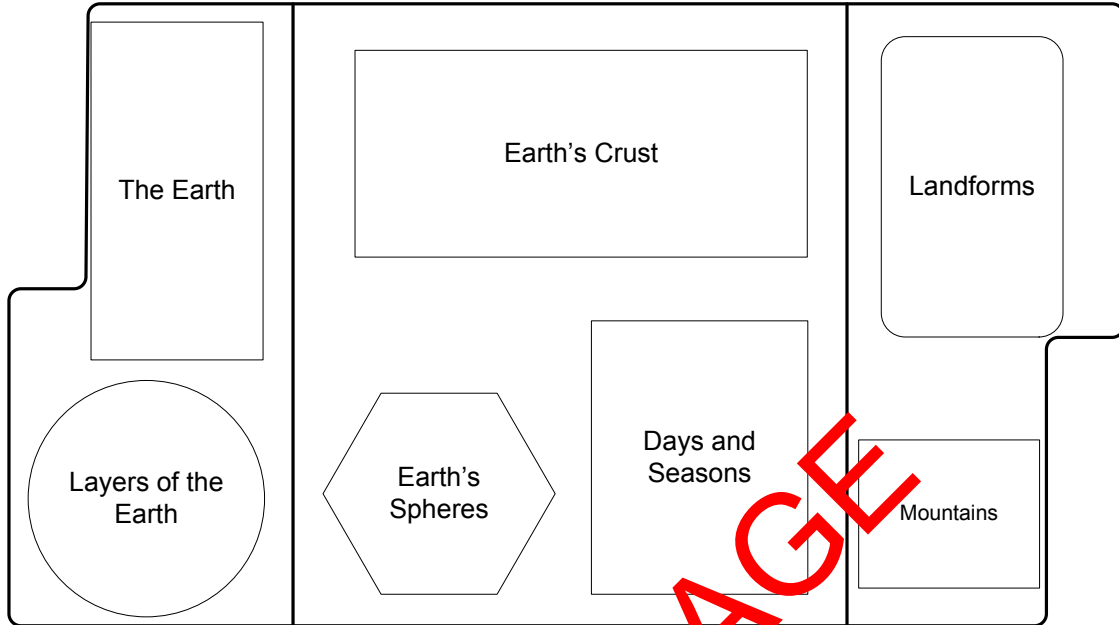
My child has made several lapbooks. Can I store all of the lapbooks together in one place?

Yes! A three-ring binder serves as a great place to keep your lapbooks. This method of storage not only keeps your lapbooks from getting lost but also keeps them neat and readily available to share with dad, grandparents, friends, etc. When you are through sharing your lapbooks, just place the three-ring binder back on your bookshelf! Below are step-by-step directions of how to prepare each lapbook to be placed in a three-ring binder.

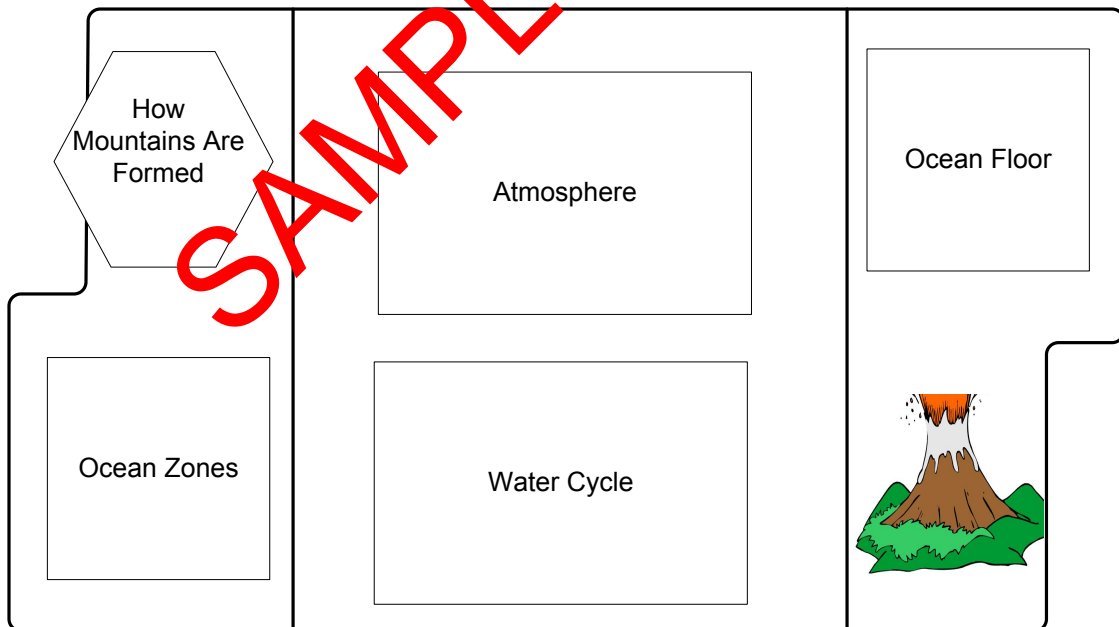
Close the lapbook. Measure a piece of duct tape that is as long as the lapbook. Place the edge of the duct tape on the top edge of the lapbook. Then fold the duct tape over so that it can be placed on the bottom edge. Make sure to leave enough duct tape sticking out from the edges to punch three holes. Be careful when punching the holes that you do not punch the holes in the folder. If you do, that's okay. Then place in three-ring binder. Depending on the size of your three-ring binder, you can store many lapbooks in it.



Folder 1

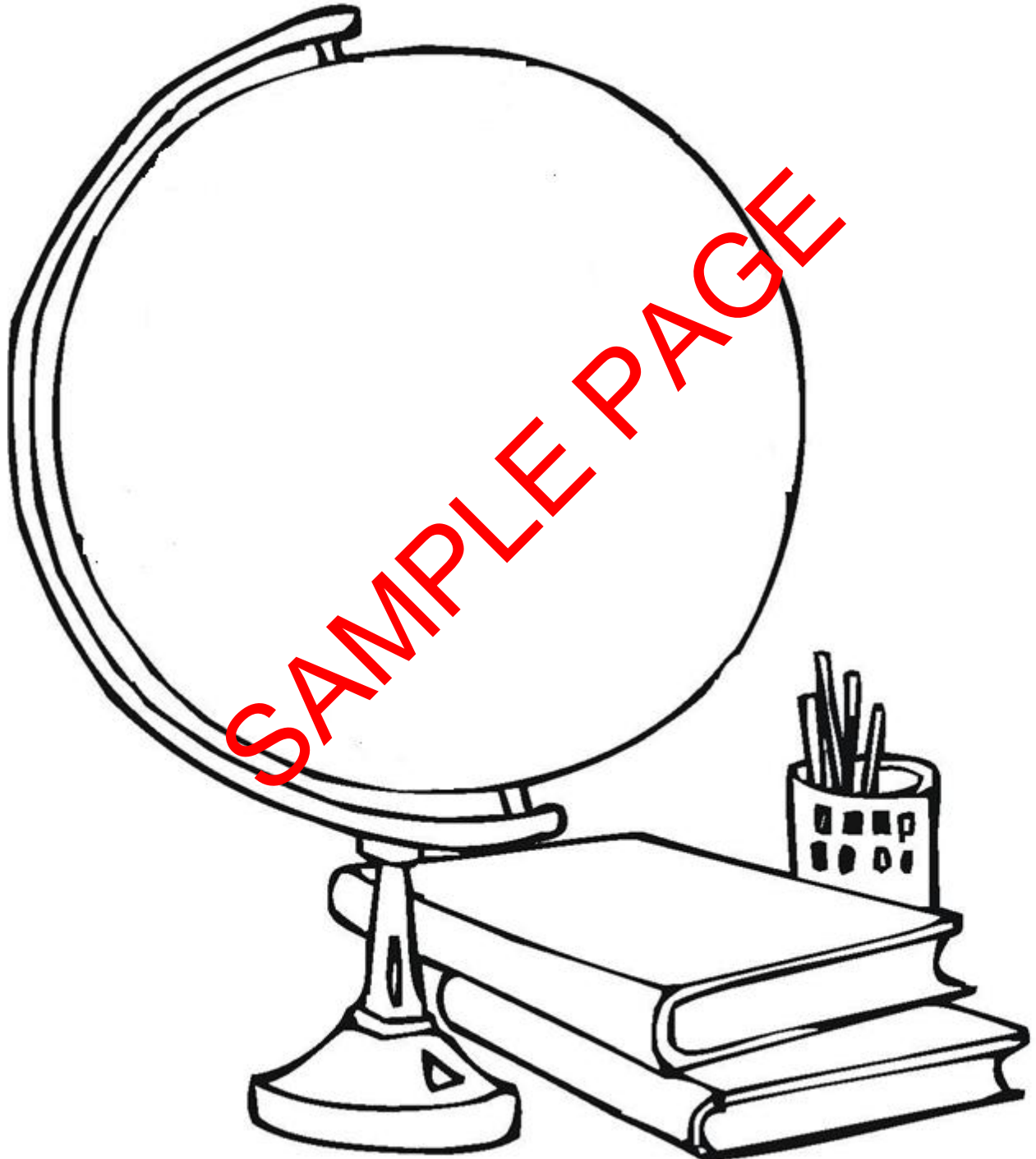


Folder 2



Cut out the page on the dotted lines. Glue to the front of your closed lapbook. Draw the continents on Earth. Can you label it too?

Earth Lapbook



The Earth

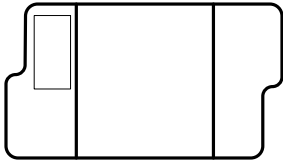
The place where we all live is called Earth. Earth is one of eight major planets that circle around the sun. In the old days most people had no idea what Earth was like. Most people never traveled more than a few miles from the place where they were born. Nowadays, modern technology has made it possible to learn more about Earth than ever before.

Earth is the third planet from the sun. The sun is one of millions and millions of stars that form our galaxy - the Milky Way. Earth is at the perfect distance from the sun for life to exist. If we were closer to the sun, it would be too hot for life to exist. If we lived farther away, it would be too cold.

Modern scientists have created ingenious devices called satellites. Satellites are sent into space. They send back pictures and other information. Scientists then study the information to learn more about Earth. The use of satellites made possible taking the first pictures of Earth. Seen from space, Earth looks beautiful! It looks blue because a large part of Earth is made of water.

The surface of the earth is also full of beautiful landscapes: mountains, valleys, and canyons are only some of them. Geographers study the different landscapes. Scientists that study the Earth and all its different parts are called geologists. Geologists study how the Earth was formed and how it has changed over time.

Folder 1



Read The Earth.

Cut out the booklet. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Write what you have learned.

What planet do you live on?

Where is the Earth located?

What is a geologist?

SAMPLE PAGE

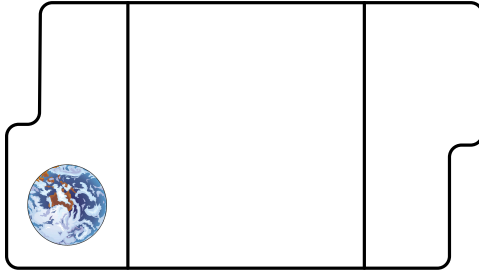
What is the Earth Made of?

It could be said that Earth is like a big ball of rock and water with air around it. About three quarters of the Earth is covered with water in the form of oceans, lakes, rivers, and ponds. The rest is land. Around it all we find air. The air, the plants and animals, the soil, the rocks, the water, all things that are present on Earth relate and interact with each other at all times. For this reason, Earth is always changing.

Only a small part of the Earth can be seen. A lot of what makes up the Earth is under the surface and cannot be seen. If we were to take a gigantic knife and slice the Earth, like we slice an orange, we would find that the Earth is not solid but made of different layers. The part of land we can see is called the crust. The crust is between 3 miles and 43 miles thick. Under the crust we find the mantle. The mantle is very thick, almost 2,000 miles thick. The upper and lower part of the mantle are solid. In the middle, you will find a layer of melted rock. This melted rock is called magma. The crust and the solid upper part of the mantle "float" in this liquid rock. The movement of this liquid rock causes the continents to drift, volcanoes to erupt, and mountains to form.

The innermost part of the Earth is called the core. Scientists cannot get to the core. They have been able to find out that the core is probably made of iron and nickel. And they can tell that it is very, very hot in there!

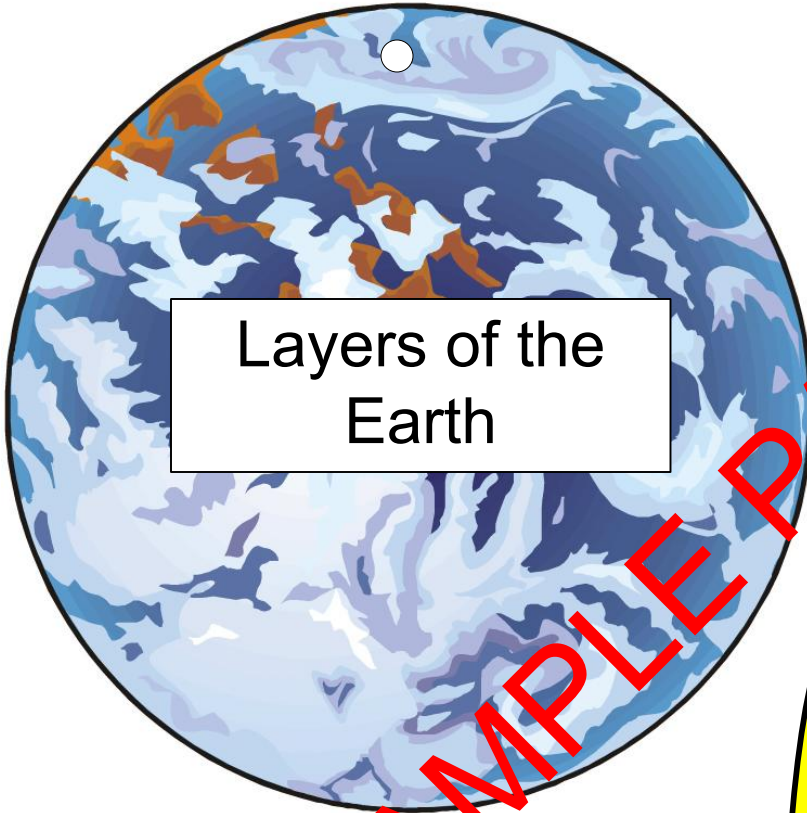
Folder 1



Read What is the Earth Made of?

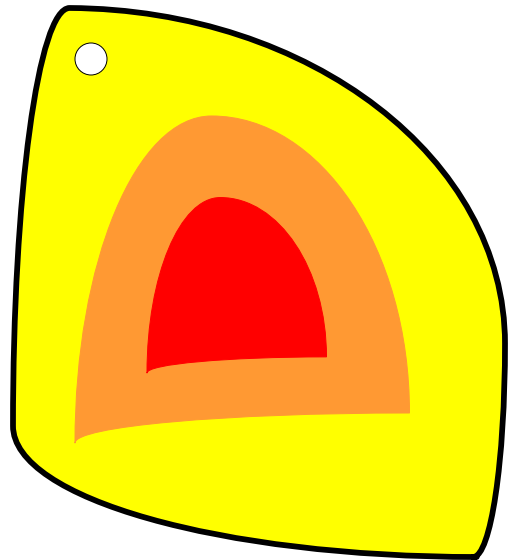
Cut out each booklet. Place the smaller booklet behind the larger. Fasten with a brad or staple. Place glue on the back of the smaller booklet only. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Inside of the booklet, label each of the different layers of the Earth.



Layers of the
Earth

SAMPLE PAGE



The Earth's Crust

The Earth's crust and the upper layer of the mantle form the lithosphere. The lithosphere is made mostly of rocks. Rocks are a solid material made of minerals. Minerals are composed of simple chemical substances called elements.

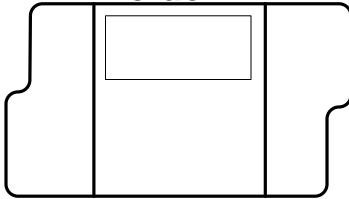
There are three different types of rocks. Over time, one type of rock is transformed into another kind.

~Igneous rocks: This type of rock is formed from the molten rock, or magma, found in the mantle. Have you ever seen somebody making candy? Sugar is heated up to make candy. When the sugar is heated to a certain temperature it becomes solid. At first, when the candy is hot it is soft but, when it cools completely, it hardens. That is what happens with igneous rocks - as the molten magma cools down, it hardens to form rocks.

~Sedimentary rocks: Sediments are really small fragments or parts of an animal, rocks or plants that are blown by the wind, or carried by the rivers. Sediments are covered by more sediment. Eventually the sediments are pressed together and become solid rock.

~Metamorphic rocks: Metamorphic rocks are rocks that were previously of one type and now have changed. The process by which they change is called metamorphism. Metamorphism takes place deep inside mountains. Rocks change because they are exposed to heat or pressure. Eventually, metamorphic rocks will come to the surface.

Folder 1



Read The Earth's Crust

Cut out the booklet as one piece. Hamburger fold in half so that the words are on top. Cut on the dotted lines to form three flaps. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Under each flap, tell about each type of rock.

GLUE

fold

Igneous Rocks

Sedimentary Rocks

Metamorphic Rocks

CUT

CUT

SAMPLE PAGE

Earth's Sphere

Earth can be thought of as having four layers or spheres. These different spheres and their interactions shape the way we live. These spheres form a system in which a change in one layer, causes changes in the remaining layers.

Scientists have divided Earth into four spheres: lithosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere and atmosphere. The lithosphere (from litho, meaning stone in Greek) is formed by the rocky surface that covers our planet. The lithosphere is inorganic, meaning that is not living. It is formed by minerals.

The hydrosphere (from hydro- meaning water in Greek) is made up of all the water on Earth. It includes the water of the oceans, lakes, rivers and ponds. It also includes the water underground and the water vapor in the atmosphere.

The biosphere (from bio- meaning life) is made up of all the living organisms found on Earth - plants, animals and people. The biosphere extends itself from under the ground where organic matter accumulates to high up in the air where birds fly.

Finally, the atmosphere (from atmos- meaning air) is the air that envelopes Earth. The atmosphere is most dense, or thick, close to the surface of the Earth, with the thinnest air being at the outer layer. All these different spheres have a close relationship with one another and can be frequently found in the same location.