EP Zoology
Printables:
Levels 5-8

This book belongs to:
This book was made for your convenience. It is available for printing from the Easy Peasy All-in-One Homeschool website. It contains all of the printables from Easy Peasy’s zoology course. The instructions for each page are found in the online course.

Easy Peasy All-in-One Homeschool is a free online homeschool curriculum providing high quality education for children around the globe. It provides complete courses for preschool through high school graduation. For EP’s curriculum visit allinonehomeschool.com.

EP Zoology Printables: Levels 5-8

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Cut out each hexagon and sort the mammals by category.

Montremes
lay eggs

Marsupials
have pouches

Carnivores
eat meat

Pinipeds
have flippers

Ungulates
have hooves

Primates
have forward-facing eyes, opposable thumbs, and big brains
Mammal Classification

Cetaceans
aquatic, have blowholes

Sirenians
large, herbivorous, water-dwelling

Rodents
Have large incisors for gnawing

Insectivores
Small, eat insects and other small animals

platypus

lion
Mammal Classification

- Manatee
- Koala
- Walrus
- Squirrel
- Wombat
- Dolphin
Zoology
Levels 5-8

Mammal Classification

lemur
kangaroo
bear
ape
cow
whale
Mammal Classification

- mole
- zebra
- capybara
- seal
- badger
- pig
Mammal Classification

- prairie dog
- camel
- beaver
- rhino
- hedgehog
- monkey
Invertebrate Classification

Cut out each hexagon and sort the invertebrates by category.

Arthropods
jointed legs and an exoskeleton

Mollusks
soft-bodied, sometimes have shells

Worms
long cylindrical tube-like body, no limbs, and no eyes

Echinoderms
spiny-skinned, suction-tubed “feet”

Poriferans
sponges

Cnidarians
hollow-bodied, tentacles, stinging cells
Invertebrate Classification

- earthworm
- spongia
- scorpion
- jellyfish
- octopus
- starfish
Invertebrate Classification

- Centipede
- Sea anemone
- Sea urchin
- Lobster
- Grasshopper
- Snail
Invertebrate Classification

- Sand dollar
- Spider
- Coral
- Conch
- Crab
- Ladybug
What Did You Learn?

Fill in the blank with the word that best fits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mammals</th>
<th>arthropods</th>
<th>fish</th>
<th>reptiles</th>
<th>vertebrates</th>
<th>invertebrates</th>
<th>sponges</th>
<th>birds</th>
<th>mollusks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

have a backbone

have hair; give birth to live young

air-breathing; covered with scales

largest group of animals

don’t have a backbone

have feathers; lay eggs

soft-bodied or shelled

pores throughout their bodies

live in the water all their lives
Endangered Species

Cut the pages on the dotted lines and place them in this pattern: 1 2 3 4. Using a single six-sided die and whatever markers you can gather (coins, different rocks, pawns from other games, etc.), take turns rolling and moving the number on the die. Follow the directions on the square you land on. Requested facts can be found throughout the board. Can you all get to the end before you go extinct?

Tell someone a fact about the goliath frog.

Tell someone a fact about the pronghorn.

Tell someone a fact about the cheetah.

Tell someone three threats to endangered animals.

- The black-faced impala is a rare subspecies of impala, making it desirable to trophy hunters.
- Impalas are known for their leaps which can span 30 feet.
- Herds range in size from 3 to 15 and are found in Africa.
Tell someone a fact about an African animal.

Tell someone a fact about the impala.

Tell someone a fact about a non-mammal.

Tell someone a fact about the blue whale.

Tell someone a fact about the cockatoo.

- The Sonoran pronghorn is one of the most endangered animals in the United States.
- The pronghorn is the fastest land animal in North America.
- Drought is its biggest threat.

Your species moves from the threatened list to the endangered list. Lose a turn!

Tell someone three threats to endangered animals.

Move forward three spaces and read that square.

Catch a poacher in the act and save an elephant. Roll again!
Tell someone a fact about the goliath frog.

Tell someone a fact about a non-mammal.

Tell someone a fact about the impala.

- The blue whale is the largest animal known to have existed.
- Whaling (hunting whales for their usable products) is its biggest threat.
- Seen regularly off the coast of California.

- The white cockatoo is one of several endangered cockatoo species.
- Its beauty makes it desirable for the pet trade.
- Found in the Philippines, Indonesia, and Australia.

FINISH
Recite three things you’ve learned and your species will survive!

Tell any fact that hasn’t been told so far to avoid extinction!

Tell someone three threats to endangered animals.
Tell someone a fact about the cockatoo.

Tell someone a fact about the blue whale.

Tell someone a fact about an African animal.

Discover a new population of an endangered species: roll again!

Tell someone a fact about a non-African animal.

Tell someone a fact about the cheetah.

Tell someone a fact about a mammal.

Make it to the finish space on your next turn or become EXTINCT.

Tell someone a fact about the pronghorn.

- The *goliath frog* is the largest living frog on earth.
- It is found in a few remote places such as Equatorial Guinea.
- Its biggest threat is its desirability as an exotic pet.
Zoology
Levels 5-8

Food Chain

Fill in this worksheet with examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy Transfer</th>
<th>Food Chains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relationship</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Sun

Producers
  First Order Consumer
  Second Order Consumer
  Third Order Consumer

Producers
  First Order Consumer
  Second Order Consumer
  Third Order Consumer
Hibernation

Migration

Adaptation
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line to the center fold. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), glue each animal under the appropriate flap based on whether it wakes to eat or sleeps all winter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wakes to eat</th>
<th>Sleeps all winter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brown bat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ladybug</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gopher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turtle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>squirrel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chipmunk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frog</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skunk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cut out each piece as one and fold them in half. Answer the question about hibernation inside that piece. In the squirrel piece, write how animals prepare for winter by continuously eating.

What is hibernation?
What bodily changes occur during hibernation?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body Temperature</th>
<th>Breathing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Turtles and Snakes

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line. Write the answer inside on the backside of the flaps. On the inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write WHY turtles and snakes sleep for the winter where they do. Use complete sentences.

Where do they sleep?

Turtles

Snakes

(glue here)
Migration

Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), answer the questions in complete sentences.

What is migration?

Why do some birds fly south for the winter?
Migration

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. On the inside (opposite the “glue here” side), answer the question. On the next page, draw the migration routes for the birds listed. Be sure to color in the key with the colors you use for each bird’s route.

Which birds fly south for the winter?

(glue here)
Migration Routes

Atlantic Flyway
Mississippi Flyway
Central Flyway
Pacific Flyway

Zoology
Levels 5-8

Day 39
Adaptation

Cut out the hexagons and fold on the middle line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), answer the questions in complete sentences.

How do weasels adapt for winter?

How do beavers prepare for winter?

(glue here)
Adaptation

Cut out the hexagons and fold on the middle line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), answer the questions in complete sentences.

How do foxes adapt to winter weather?

What does it mean to adapt?
All
About
Lizards
Classification of Lizards

Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at A), and fold the right side in (on the line at B). Cut on the dotted lines so that Kingdom, Phylum, Class, and Order are strips you can open to the fold. On the inside (opposite “glue here”), fill in the information.

Kingdom

Phylum

Class

Order

(glue here)
Reptiles

Cut out the hexagons and fold on the middle line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write the characteristics of reptiles and some examples of other reptiles.
Vocabulary

Cut out the rocks and write the definitions to the vocabulary words they contain.
Use the lizard as the cover piece and staple on the side.

Vocabulary

Cold-blooded

Oviparous

Regeneration
Color in the locations on the world map where lizards are found. You can make a key and color different colors for different types of lizards if you want to do further research. Cut the big rectangle as one piece and fold the outside squares to cover the world map. Glue the label pieces on top of the folded piece.
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write some of the predators of lizards. You can also draw pictures if you’d like.
Defense

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write or cut and paste the different types of defense mechanisms a lizard has.

A lizard’s defense

- camouflage
- sharp spines
- slippery scales
- strong, swinging tails
Lizard senses

Cut each piece out in full (don’t cut off the tab label). Write information on each piece. Stack the pieces in this order top to bottom: Lizard senses, sight, smell, hearing.

Lizard senses

How do lizards see?

sight
How do lizards smell?

How do lizards hear?
Cut out the rectangle and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write what lizards eat. You can draw pictures if you’d like.
Types of Lizards

Cut each piece out in full and fold each piece on the dotted line. Write facts about each type of lizard inside the piece, then glue the three small pieces side by side inside of the large piece.

Types of Lizards
Chameleon

Iguana
Gila monster
Cut out the hexagons and stack them with the “facts” piece on top. Fill in the blank pieces with any facts you’ve learned about lizards that you didn’t get to include elsewhere in the book. Staple and add to your lapbook.
Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at A), and fold the right side in (on the line at B). Cut on the dotted lines so you have four strips you can label and open to the fold. On the inside (opposite “glue here”), write your information. On the right panel, create a title and add artwork if you'd like.
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line to the center fold. Label the two flaps. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write your information.
Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Label the right side and add artwork if you’d like. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write your information.

(glue here)

(glue here)
Zoology
Levels 5-8

(glue here)

Days
56+
Mammals

Cut out the hexagons. Add a title and/or artwork to one piece and information to the other pieces. Stack them and staple on the side to make a book.
Lapbook pieces

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Give the piece a title and/or artwork. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write your information.

(glue here)
Lapbook pieces

Cut each piece out in full (don’t cut off the tab label). The piece without the tab is the cover – add a title and/or artwork. Be sure to label each tab and stack them in order: cover, left tab, center tab, right tab.
Lapbook Pieces

Cut each piece out in full and fold each piece on the dotted line. Write a title on the big book. Give each small book a topic and put facts inside. Glue the three small pieces side by side inside of the large piece.
Lapbook pieces

Cut around the outside of the first circle, as well as along the dotted lines to cut out the “cut out here” section. Put a title and/or artwork on this circle. Cut around the outside of the second circle. Fill each wedge of the circle with a fact (you can add more artwork if you have too many wedges). Stack the first circle on the second circle and secure with a brad.
All About Eagles
Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at A) and fold the right side in (on the line at B). Cut on the dotted lines so that the four categories are strips you can open to the fold. On the inside (opposite “glue here”), write the information for that category.

Bald Eagle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wingspan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(glue here)
Where Do They Live?

Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write about bald eagle habitats and nests.

Habitat

(glue here)

Nests

(glue here)
Eagle Diet

Cut around the outside of the first circle, as well as along the dotted lines to cut out the “cut out here” section. Cut around the outside of the second circle. Stack the first circle on the second circle and secure with a brad.
Eagles in the Nations

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write or paste the various countries around the world that use the eagle as the national bird.

National Bird
Cut out as one piece. Fold up bottom. Then fold back side tabs and secure to the back flap. You have made a pocket to hold the verse cards in your lapbook. Cut out the verse cards. Use the blank cards to copy down more verses if you’d like – there are lots of mentions of eagles in the Bible! Store them in the pocket.
Psalm 103:5

“He fills my life with good things. My youth is renewed like the eagle’s.”

Exodus 19:4

“You have seen what I did to the Egyptians. You know how I carried you on eagles’ wings and brought you to myself.”

Isaiah 40:31

“But those who trust in the Lord will find new strength. They will soar high on wings like eagles. They will run and not grow weary. They will walk and not faint.”
Color in the locations on the world map where eagles are found. You can make a key and color different colors for different times of the year if you want to do further research. Cut the big rectangle as one piece and fold the outside squares to cover the world map. Glue the label pieces on top of the folded piece.
Other Facts

Cut out the eggs and write other interesting facts you’ve learned about bald eagles.
Animal Mimicry

Fill in the crossword puzzle using the reading linked online.

Across:
4. A striped _____ uses aposmotic coloration.
6. Katydid mimic these
7. Appearance and _____ are both important in crypsis.
8. Fritz Müller studied these

Down:
1. When an animal blends with its environment.
2. Bates collected edible and inedible _____.
3. Many _____ use the "lying-in-wait" technique.
5. Warning through colors is also known as _____ coloration.
9. The person or thing being mimicked
All About Ants
Ant Anatomy

Label the ant with the following: mandibles, antennae, jointed leg, thorax, abdomen, petiole, head, compound eye.
Types of Ants

Cut out each piece and stack them in size order (cover on top, longest piece on bottom). Fill in each piece with facts about the type of ant represented.

Types of ants

Queen ant
Worker ant

Male ant
Fill out this worksheet as you work through the experiment.

Question: __________________________________________

Hypothesis: __________________________________________

Materials: __________________________________________

Procedure: __________________________________________

Observations/data: ________________________________

Conclusion: ________________________________________
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line to the center fold. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write the answers.

How long does a worker ant live?

How long does a queen ant live?
Worker Ants

Cut out the clipboard as one piece. Fill in information about the different types of worker ants.

Queen tender:

Guard:

Forager:

Tunnel digger:

Nurse ant:
### Talk to me

#### Ant Communication

- **Sound**
- **Smell**
- **Taste**
- **Touch**

1. Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at A) and fold the right side in (on the line at B).
2. Cut on the dotted lines so that there are four strips you can open to the fold. On the inside (opposite “glue here”), write facts about how ants use each listed sense to communicate.
Cut around the outside of the first circle, as well as along the dotted lines to cut out the “cut out here” section. Cut around the outside of the second circle. Stack the first circle on the second circle and secure with a brad. Draw each part of the ant life cycle.
Types of Ants

Research these different types of ants and write interesting facts about them in each minibook.

Leafcutter

Fire

(glue here)
Ant Facts

Use the ant hills to record any ant facts you didn’t get to use elsewhere in your lapbook. Stack and staple them and add them to your project.
Ocean Zone Bingo

This page is your bingo board. Instructions for adding the pieces are on the next page. Use coins, small toys, paper clips – any kind of small marker that you can find. Mark off each space as it’s called. You can get bingo by getting three in a row in any direction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunlight Zone</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twilight Zone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midnight Zone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ocean Zone Bingo

Cut the pieces one row at a time so you don’t lose track of where they belong. The top row is the sunlight zone – shuffle them and place them on the top row of your bingo board in random order. The second row is the twilight zone. The third is the midnight zone. There is an extra animal for each zone for variation purposes. The next page is for the “caller.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jellyfish</th>
<th>rays</th>
<th>seaweed</th>
<th>whales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>octopus</td>
<td>small crustaceans</td>
<td>viper fish</td>
<td>squid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brittle star</td>
<td>clam</td>
<td>crab</td>
<td>sea cucumber</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Ocean Zone Bingo**

This page is for the “caller.” Cut out and mix up all of the pieces. Draw them one at a time from a stack or a bag and have players mark them off their boards as they’re called.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jellyfish</td>
<td>rays</td>
<td>seaweed</td>
<td>whales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>octopus</td>
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<td>viper fish</td>
<td>squid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brittle star</td>
<td>clam</td>
<td>crab</td>
<td>sea cucumber</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the information about ocean zones to answer the questions.

This zone gets the most sunlight, so plants, such as seaweed, abound. Some common animals of the sunlit zone would be seals, sea turtles, sea lions, manta rays, whales, jellyfish, and sharks.

A small amount of light reaches the twilight zone, so no plants grow. Octopuses and squid and small crustaceans can be found in this zone.

The midnight zone doesn’t get any sunlight at all. Some of the animals in this zone don’t even have eyes. Anglerfish, snipe eel, and tripod fish can be found in this zone.

The abyss includes sea creatures that don’t have a backbone such as sea spiders. Blind shrimp and hagfish can also be found in the abyss.

The hadal zone mostly includes frigid parts of the ocean in deep canyons and trenches. Despite the depths and the cold, some life can be found in the hadal zone, including sea cucumbers.
Ocean Zones

Use the information about ocean zones to answer the questions.

Which ocean zone only gets dim light?

- Sunlit zone
- Twilight Zone
- Midnight Zone
- Abyss
- Hadal Zone

What zone would you be in if you were at 14,000 feet?

- Sunlit zone
- Twilight Zone
- Midnight Zone
- Abyss
- Hadal Zone

Which ocean zone is the deepest?

- Sunlit zone
- Twilight Zone
- Midnight Zone
- Abyss
- Hadal Zone

Which ocean zone gets the most sun light?

- Sunlit zone
- Twilight Zone
- Midnight Zone
- Abyss
- Hadal Zone

Which ocean zone includes plants?

- Sunlit zone
- Twilight Zone
- Midnight Zone
- Abyss
- Hadal Zone

In which ocean zone might you find an anglerfish?

- Sunlit zone
- Twilight Zone
- Midnight Zone
- Abyss
- Hadal Zone
All About Sharks
What is a Shark?

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write information about sharks. Be sure to answer these questions: How many known species of sharks are there? In what sizes do sharks come? What is the most common size? What are sharks’ skeletons made of? From where do sharks get their oxygen?
Cut out the beach cards. Define these words as they relate to sharks: cartilage, denticles, gills, predator.
Choose six sharks to research and fill in the graph with their sizes. Cut out the chart and add to your lapbook.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60 feet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 feet</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 feet</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 feet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 feet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 feet</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 feet</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>25 feet</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>20 feet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 feet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 feet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 feet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Size ▲
Type →
Types of Sharks

Cut out each piece and stack them in size order (cover on top, longest piece on bottom). Write information about each type of shark.

Carpet

Hammerhead
Mackerel

Requiem
Shark Anatomy

Label the shark. Cut out the labeled shark and glue into the middle rectangle of the piece on the left. Cut as one piece and fold the outside squares to cover the shark. Glue the label pieces on top of the folded piece.
Cut each piece out in full (don’t cut off the tab label). Write information on each dotted piece, then cut and glue to a tabbed piece. Stack the pieces so the tabs are in order from left to right with the cover page on top.

Parts of a Shark

Denticles

Dorsal Fin
Zoology
Levels 5-8

Pectoral Fin

Caudal Fin

Eyes
Shark Hunting

Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write information about how sharks use their senses to hunt. Here are some questions you can consider: How far away can a shark hear? How far away can a shark smell? What is a lateral line and what does it help a shark detect? What extra sense do sharks have? How do all of these senses help in hunting?
Shark Teeth

Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write information about shark teeth. Here are some questions you can answer: how many teeth can a shark have? How many rows of teeth do most sharks have? What happens when a shark loses a tooth?
Where Do Sharks Live?

Cut out the hexagons and stack them with the title page on top. Fill in each hexagon with information about where sharks live. Include species names and specifics. Staple and add to your lapbook.
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write about what different sharks eat. Consider these questions: What do fast-swimming sharks eat? What do slow-swimming sharks eat? What do filter feeders eat?
Shark Relatives

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write about shark relatives – what animals are similar to sharks and why?

(glue here)
Baby Shark Do Do Doo…

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write or paste information about baby sharks. Here are some questions to consider. Where are most shark’s eggs hatched? How many baby sharks (pups) can be hatched at once? What can a pup do when it’s newly born? What are some dangers for pups?
Shark Species

Cut out as one piece. Fold up bottom. Then fold back side tabs and secure to the back flap. You have made a pocket to hold the species cards in your lapbook. Cut out the species cards and write information onto the word card. Store the word cards in the pocket.
whale

lemon

angel

bull
Helping and Hurting

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line to the center fold. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write information about each topic.

How Sharks Help

How Sharks are Hurt
Clam Anatomy

Make a clam. Cut out the whole shape as one piece and fold in half. Cut out a circle from middle, starting at the dot in the middle. You need to fit your pointer finger through it. That is going to be the clam’s foot. What do they use their foot for?
Use this page to take notes on the information you read about mollusks. Be sure to use complete sentences.

What are mollusks?

What are gastropods?

What are cephalopods?

What are bivalves?
Fill in the word from the box that best matches the definition given.

Able to be bent easily

Active at night

Concealing oneself by appearing to be part of one’s surroundings

An animal that eats other animals

Only eats plants

Lobsters, crabs, shrimps, and other segmented arthropods

Animal without a backbone

An animal that is eaten by other animals
Octopus

Use this page to take notes on the information you read. Be sure to use complete sentences.

Octopus: __________

Habitat: __________

Diet: __________

Offspring: __________
Use this page to take notes on the information you read. Be sure to use complete sentences.

Predators: 

__________________
__________________
__________________
__________________

Color or mark on the map where they are found in the world.
Use this page to take notes on the information you read. Be sure to use complete sentences.

Squid: ______________

Habitat: ______________

Diet: ______________

Offspring: ______________
Use this page to take notes on the information you read. Be sure to use complete sentences.

Predators: ___________

_________________________

_________________________

_________________________

Color or mark on the map where they are found in the world.
Snail and Slug

Use this page to take notes on the information you read. Be sure to use complete sentences.

Snail/Slug: 

Habitat: 

Diet: 

---

Day 124
Snail and Slug

Use this page to take notes on the information you read. Be sure to use complete sentences.

Predators: 

Color or mark on the map where they are found in the world.
Vocabulary

Use these pages of turtle eggs to record any vocabulary words and definitions that are new to you.
Sea Turtle Facts

Write down some sea turtle facts you found interesting.

____________________________________________________________________

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Protection

What are some ways turtles are protected from predators?

________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________

Types of Reptiles

What are the four types of reptiles?

1. ____________________________________________________________________________
2. ____________________________________________________________________________
3. ____________________________________________________________________________
4. ____________________________________________________________________________
# Sea Turtles vs. Other Turtles

What are the similarities and differences between sea turtles and other turtles?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sea Turtles</th>
<th>Other Turtles</th>
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[Image of a sea turtle and a land turtle]
Endangered Species

What does it mean that sea turtles are endangered species?
Sea Turtle Anatomy

Label the parts of the sea turtle.
Sea Turtle Reproduction

What did you learn about sea turtle reproduction?
Sea Turtle Species

Write some facts about each species of sea turtle.

Kemp’s Ridley

Olive Ridley

Hawksbill

Flatback
Compare and contrast feedlots and pastures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pastures</th>
<th>Feedlots</th>
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Cow Classification

Fill in the levels of cow classification.

Kingdom: ________________________________

Phylum: ________________________________

Class: ________________________________

Order: ________________________________

Suborder: ________________________________

Family: ________________________________

Genus: ________________________________

Species: ________________________________
Cow Anatomy

Write some facts about each part of a cow’s anatomy.

Appearance: 

Udders: 

Teeth 

Horns 

Day 143
Cattle History

Fill in the answers as you read about cattle history.

Cattle originated here:

Cattle were brought to America in 1493 by:

More cattle were brought in 1600 by:

The first cattle in the United States were brought from
All About Marsupials
Herbivore or Carnivore

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line to the center fold. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), sort the marsupials into the proper categories.

Carnivore  Herbivore
Cut the piece out in full and fold on the dotted line. Write what you learned about marsupial pouches inside.

Why the Pouch?
Kangaroos

Cut each piece out in full and fold on the dotted line. Write what you learned about kangaroo diets and information about joeys.
Kangaroos

Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write about kangaroo tails and how far they can jump, then about kangaroo behavior.
Kangaroo Facts

Cut out the hexagons and stack them with the title page on top. Fill in any other facts about kangaroos you’d like to include in your lapbook.
Koalas

Cut out each piece and stack them in size order (cover on top, longest piece on bottom). Write information about each category as it pertains to koalas.

Habitat

Diet

Koalas
Cut each piece out in full (don’t cut off the tab label). Write information on each piece. Stack the pieces in this order top to bottom: Opossum Anatomy, paws, tail, ears.
Opossum Facts

Cut the big rectangle as one piece and fold the outside squares in over top of the rectangle. Glue the label pieces on top of the folded piece. Write interesting facts about opossums inside. Include in your facts what it means to “play possum.”
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write facts about Tasmanian devils. Be sure to include what happens when they get mad.
Cut each piece out in full (don’t cut off the tab label). Write information on each piece. Stack the pieces in this order top to bottom: Other Marsupials, wombat, numbat, bandicoot, wallaby.
wallaby
Lapbook Pieces

Use the cards for vocabulary, sorting, matching, or other information.
Cut out as one piece. Fold up bottom. Then fold back side tabs and secure to the back flap. You have made a pocket to hold the cards from the previous page.
Lapbook Pieces

Cut out each piece as one and fold them in half. Write information inside. Put titles on each piece.

(glue here)
Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at A), and fold the right side in (on the line at B). Cut on the dotted lines so you have four strips you can label and open to the fold.

On the inside (opposite "glue here"), write your information. On the right panel, create a title and add artwork if you'd like.
Lapbook pieces

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line to the center fold. Label the two flaps. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write your information.
Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Label the right side and add artwork if you’d like. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write your information.
(glue here)

(glue here)
Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at A), and fold the right side in (on the line at A). Cut on the dotted line so that there are two strips you can open to the fold. This piece is good for comparing and contrasting or talking about two characteristics of an animal. Use the right panel to title the piece and include artwork if you want to.

(glue here)
Cut out the hexagons. Add a title and/or artwork to one piece and information to the other pieces. Stack them and staple on the side to make a book.
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Give the piece a title and/or artwork. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write your information.

(glue here)
Cut out as one piece. Fold up bottom. Then fold back side tabs and secure to the back flap. Label the pocket. You have made a pocket to hold the verse cards in your lapbook. Cut out the cards. Fill in information and store them in the pocket.
Cut each piece out in full (don’t cut off the tab label). The piece without the tab is the cover – add a title and/or artwork. Be sure to label each tab and stack them in order: cover, left tab, center tab, right tab.
Lapbook Pieces

Cut out each piece and stack them in size order (shortest piece on top, longest piece on bottom). Label the bottom of each piece and fill in information.
Cut each piece out in full and fold each piece on the dotted line. Write a title on the big book. Give each small book a topic and put facts inside. Glue the three small pieces side by side inside of the large piece.
Cut around the outside of the first circle, as well as along the dotted lines to cut out the “cut out here” section. Put a title and/or artwork on this circle. Cut around the outside of the second circle. Fill each wedge of the circle with a fact (you can add more artwork if you have too many wedges). Stack the first circle on the second circle and secure with a brad.
Cut out the map and the key. Color in the map to show where in the world you can find your animal. Be sure to mark the key.
Lapbook Pieces

Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write your information. Be sure to add a title and artwork if you desire.
Lapbook Pieces

Cut as one piece and fold the outside squares to cover the middle. Label the piece and add artwork if you’d like.
Experiment Worksheet

Fill out this worksheet as you work through the experiment.

Question: __________________________________________

Hypothesis: _________________________________________

Materials: ___________________________________________

Procedure: ___________________________________________

Observations/data: ___________________________________

Conclusion: _________________________________________
Use these pages to make notes on your topic.

**Topic:**

**Resource 1:**

- Info: 
- Info: 
- Info: 
- Info: 

**Resource 2:**

- Info: 
- Info: 
- Info: 
- Info: 

**Resource 3:**

- Info: 
- Info: 
- Info: 
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**Resource 4:**

- Info: 
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Science Report Checklist

Use this checklist to help you as you finish up your science project. Aim for a checkmark in each box.

**Research**
- [ ] Facts
- [ ] Sources
- [ ] Bibliography

**Project**
- [ ] 3D
- [ ] Neat
- [ ] Teaches all about your topic; shows off all you learned
- [ ] Self-explanatory: someone could look at it and understand what it’s all about without you explaining it to them
- [ ] Bibliography displayed with project

**Experiment**
- [ ] Demonstrates your topic
- [ ] Neatly written up with all parts of the experiment worksheet
- [ ] Able to be done over and over with the same results

**Demonstration**
- [ ] Clearly state what your project is about
- [ ] Tell about what they will learn from your project
- [ ] Explain how the experiment relates to your topic
- [ ] Demonstrate the experiment
- [ ] State your conclusion
- [ ] Ask if anyone has questions