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.

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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
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.

- 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

mammals  arthropods  fish  reptiles  vertebrates  invertebrates  sponges  birds  mollusks
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?

1. Tell someone a fact about the goliath frog.
2. Tell someone a fact about the pronghorn.
3. Tell someone a fact about the cheetah.
4. Tell someone a fact about any mammal.
5. 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.

Nearly 50% of all cheetahs in Africa live on unprotected land. Cheetahs can accelerate from 0 to 60 in three seconds. Cheetahs don’t roar like other large cats, but rather make high-pitched chirps.

Tell someone a fact about any mammal.
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 Sonoran pronghorn. It 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.

Tell someone a fact about the blue whale.

Tell someone a fact about the cockatoo.

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 blue whale.

Tell someone a fact about an African animal.

Tell someone a fact about the cockatoo.

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

Tell someone a fact about the cheetah.

Tell someone a fact about a mammal.

Tell someone a fact about a non-African animal.

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.
Fill in this worksheet with examples.

```
Energy Transfer  | Food Chains
----------------|-------------
The Sun           |             
Producers        | Producers   
First Order Consumer | First Order Consumer
Second Order Consumer | Second Order Consumer
Third 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.

Wakes to eat

Wakes to

Sleeps all winter

(glue here)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>brown bat</th>
<th>ladybug</th>
<th>gopher</th>
<th>turtle</th>
<th>squirrel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chipmunk</td>
<td>snake</td>
<td>frog</td>
<td>bear</td>
<td>skunk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hibernation

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?
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 line so that there are two strips you can open to the fold. On the inside (opposite “glue here”), write about the changes in breathing and body temperature an animal in hibernation experiences. What bodily changes occur during hibernation?
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
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)
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?
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
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.
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.
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.
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.
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?
Lizard Food

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.

What do lizards eat?

(glue here)
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
Lizard facts

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.
Lapbook pieces

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)
Lapbook pieces

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.
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.

(glue here)
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
Bald Eagle Stats

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 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.

- Speed
- Wingspan
- Weight
- Size
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.
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.
Fish
Eggs of other birds
Small birds
Small reptiles
Rabbits
Crabs
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.
Germany

Kazakhstan

Mexico

United States

Austria
Bible Verses

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 aposmatic coloration.
6. Katydids 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.
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.
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:
Ant Communication

Talk to Me

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 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Touch</th>
<th>Taste</th>
<th>Smell</th>
<th>Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Zoology
Levels 5-8
Lesson 87
Ant Life Cycle

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

(glue here)

Fire

(glue here)
(glue here)

Army

Carpenter

(glue here)
Slave-maker

(glue here)

Harvester

(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.
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.”

- Jellyfish
- Rays
- Seaweed
- Whales
- Octopus
- Small crustaceans
- Viper fish
- Squid
- Brittle star
- Clam
- Crab
- Sea cucumber
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.

<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>
Use the information about ocean zones to answer the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ocean Zone</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunlit Zone</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twilight Zone</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midnight Zone</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abyss</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadal Zone</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
Shark Sizes

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

Types of sharks
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.
Shark Anatomy

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

1. Denticles
2. Dorsal Fin
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?
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?
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?
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.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How Sharks Help</th>
<th>How Sharks are Hurt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="shark1.png" alt="Happy Shark" /></td>
<td><img src="shark2.png" alt="Fierce Shark" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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? ________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
Vocabulary

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: ________________

Words from the box:
- crustaceans
- nocturnal
- flexible
- prey
- predator
- invertebrate
- herbivore
Octopus

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

Octopus: 

Habitat: 

Diet: 

Offspring: 
Octopus

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: 
Squid

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: 

A snail illustration is also present at the bottom of the page.
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.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
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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</table>
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
Loggerhead______________________________
______________________________________
______________________________________

Green sea turtle__________________________
______________________________________
______________________________________

Leatherback______________________________
______________________________________
______________________________________
Compare and contrast feedlots and pastures.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Pastures</th>
<th>Feedlots</th>
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</table>
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: 

Teeth

Udders: 

Horns
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.
Pouches

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

Why the Pouch?
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 Tails

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.
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.”
Tasmanian Devil

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.
numbat

bandicoot
Zoology
Levels 5-8

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

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.
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.
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.
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.

(glue here)
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.
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.
Cut as one piece and fold the outside squares to cover the middle. Label the piece and add artwork if you’d like.
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: __________________
- Info: __________________

**Resource 4:**
- Info: __________________
- Info: __________________
- Info: __________________
- Info: __________________
Resource 5: ____________________________
Info: ____________________
Info: ____________________
Info: ____________________
Info: ____________________

Resource 6: ____________________________
Info: ____________________
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Resource 7: ____________________________
Info: ____________________
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Info: ____________________

Resource 8: ____________________________
Info: ____________________
Info: ____________________
Info: ____________________
Info: ____________________

Resource 9: ____________________________
Info: ____________________
Info: ____________________
Info: ____________________
Info: ____________________
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