

EP Zoology Printables: Levels 5-8



This book belongs to:

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EP Zoology Printables: Levels 5-8

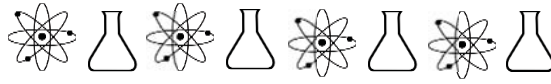
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Mammal Classification

Cut out each hexagon and sort the mammals by category.

Monotremes

lay eggs

Marsupials

have pouches

Carnivores

eat meat

Pinnipeds

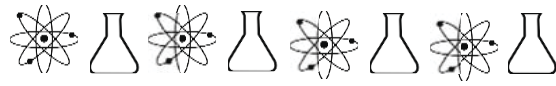
have flippers

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

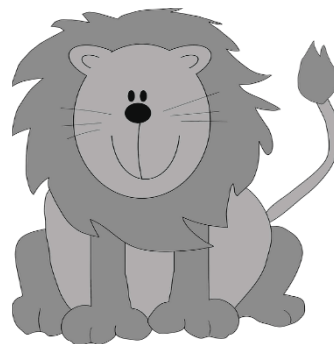
Have large incisors
for gnawing

Insectivores

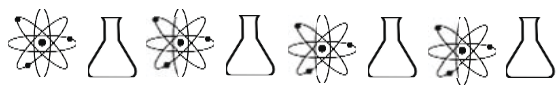
Small, eat insects
and other small
animals



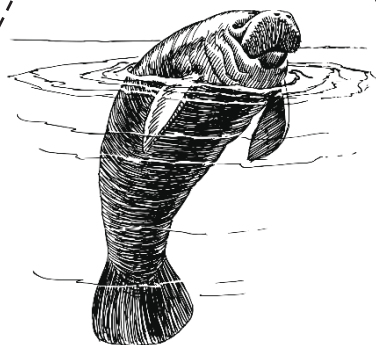
platypus



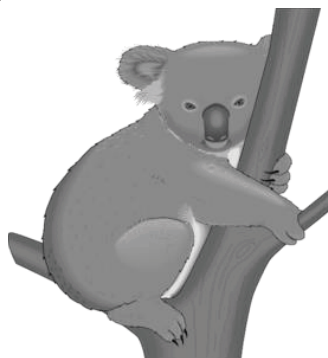
lion



Mammal Classification



manatee



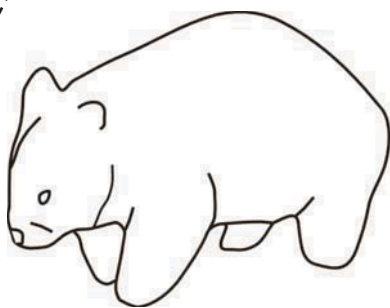
koala



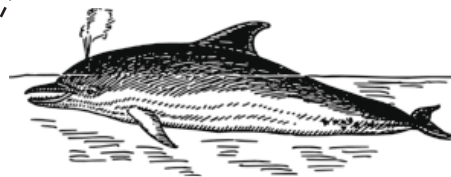
walrus



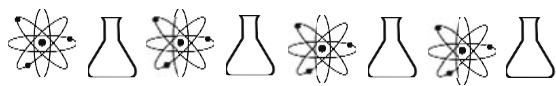
squirrel



wombat



dolphin



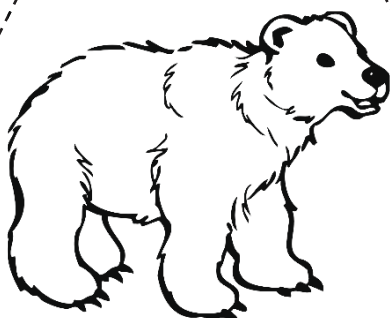
Mammal Classification



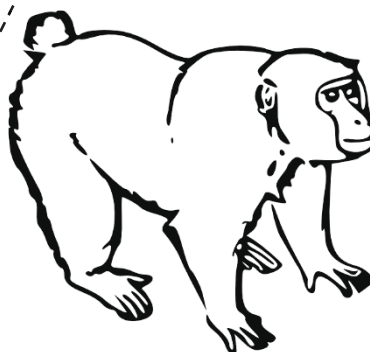
lemur



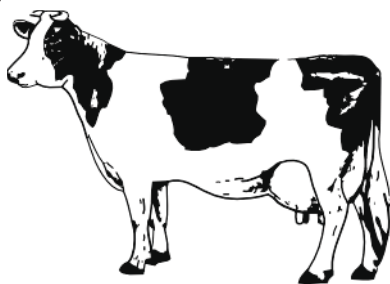
kangaroo



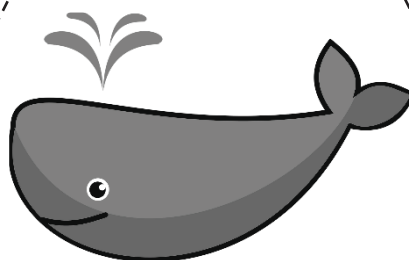
bear



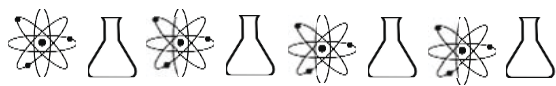
ape



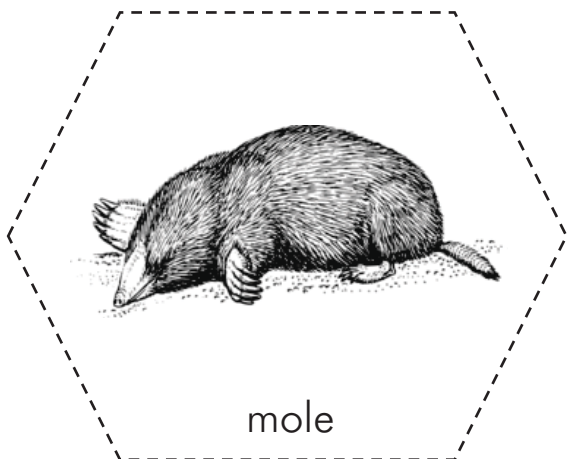
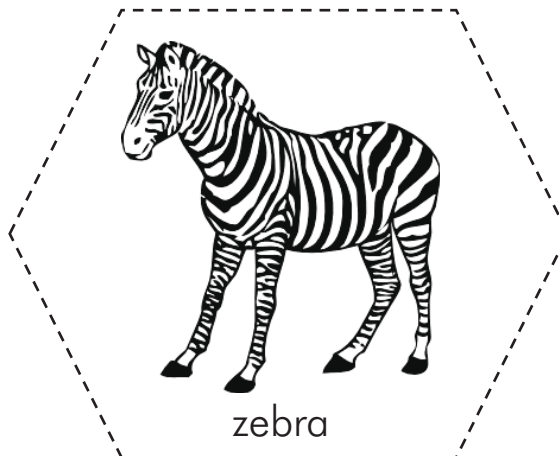
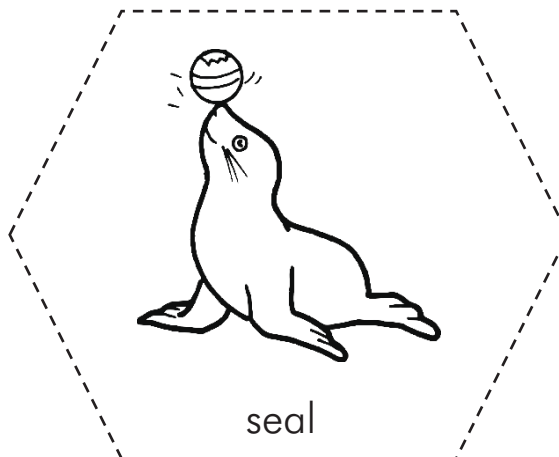
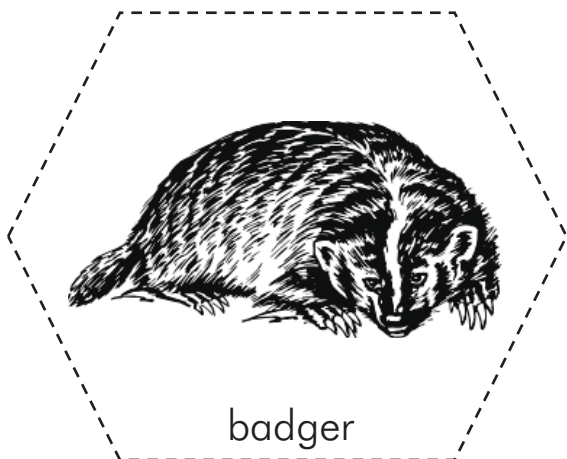
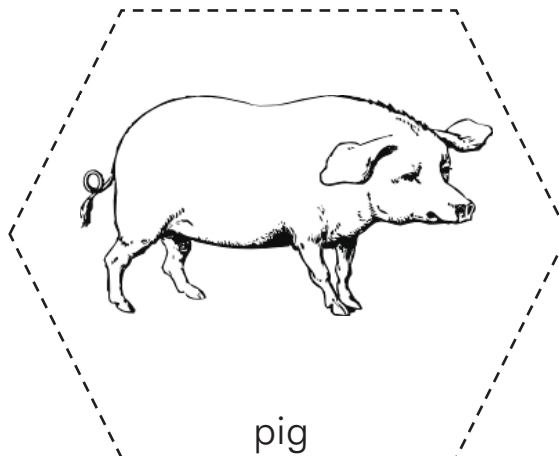
cow

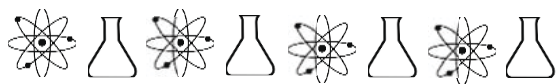


whale



Mammal Classification





Mammal Classification



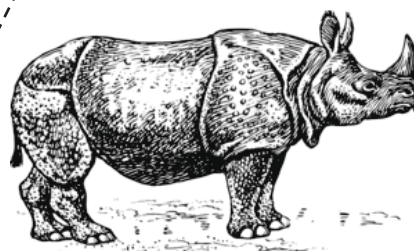
prairie dog



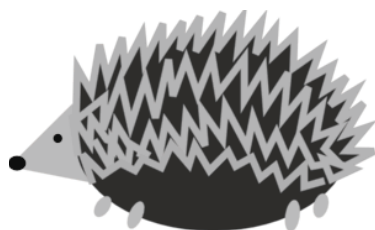
camel



beaver



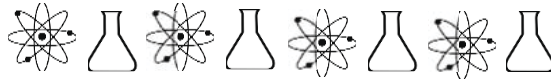
rhino



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

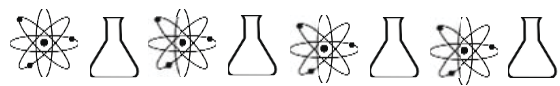
spiny-skinned,
suction-tubed "feet"

Poriferans

sponges

Cnidarians

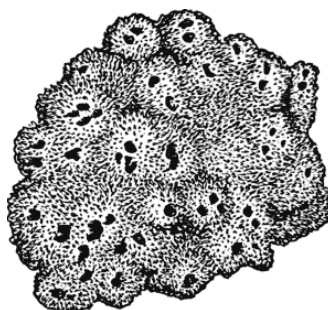
hollow-bodied,
tentacles, stinging
cells



Invertebrate Classification



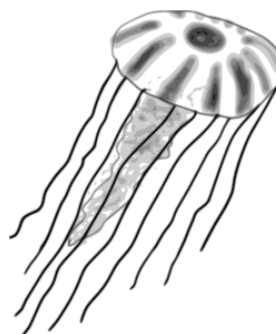
earthworm



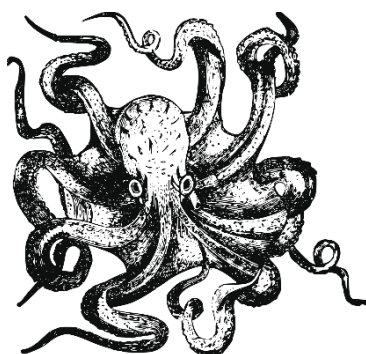
spongia



scorpion



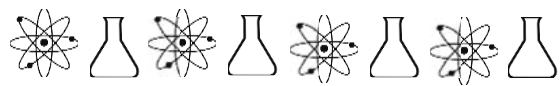
jellyfish



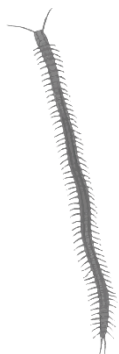
octopus



starfish



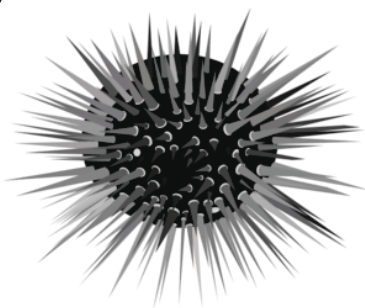
Invertebrate Classification



centipede



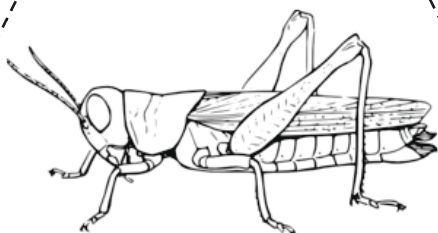
sea anemone



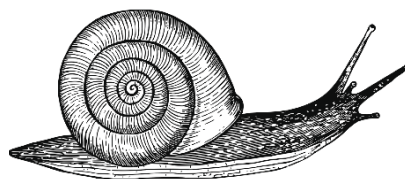
sea urchin



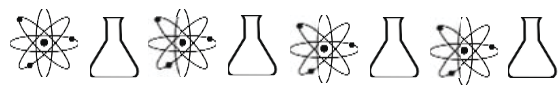
lobster



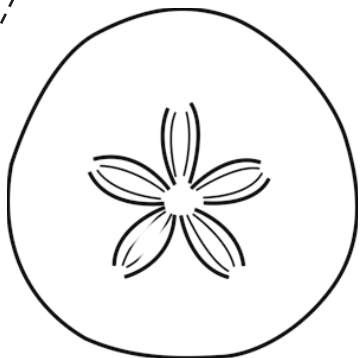
grasshopper



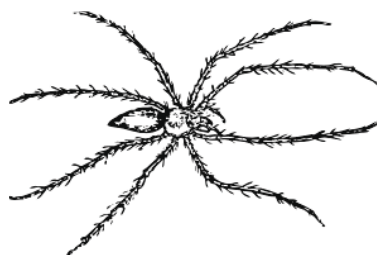
snail



Invertebrate Classification



sand dollar



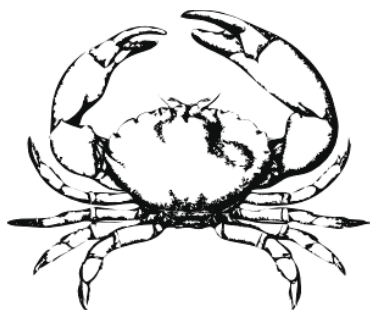
spider



coral



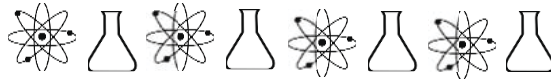
conch



crab



ladybug



What Did You Learn?

Fill in the blank with the word that best fits.

mammals   arthropods   fish   reptiles   vertebrates
invertebrates   sponges   birds   mollusks

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

---

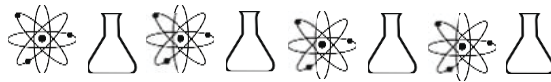
soft-bodied or shelled

---

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: $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{smallmatrix}$ 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?

START



- 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 the **goliath frog**.

Tell someone a fact about the **pronghorn**.

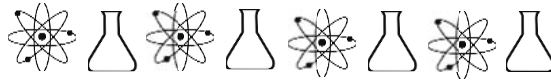


- The **black-faced impala** is a rare subspecies of impala, making it desirable to trophy hunters.
- Impalas are known for their leaps which can span 30 feet.
- Herds range in size from 3 to 15 and are found in Africa.

Tell someone a fact about the **cheetah**.

Tell someone three threats to endangered animals.

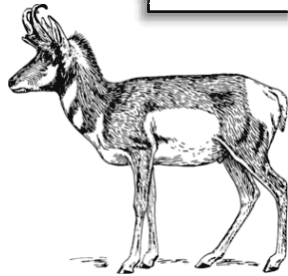
Tell someone a fact about any mammal.



Tell someone a fact about an African animal.

Tell someone a fact about the **impala**.

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



Tell someone a fact about a non-mammal.

- 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.

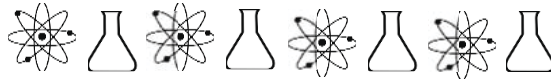
Tell someone three threats to endangered animals.

Tell someone a fact about the **blue whale**.

Tell someone a fact about the **cockatoo**.

Move forward three spaces and read that square.

Catch a poacher in the act and save an elephant. Roll again!

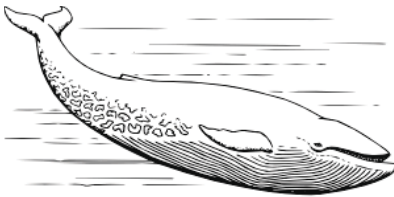


3

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.



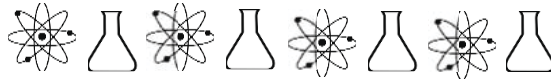
- The **white cockatoo** is one of several endangered cockatoo species.
- Its beauty makes it desirable for the pet trade
- Found in the Philippines, Indonesia, and Australia.

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.



4

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!

- 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.

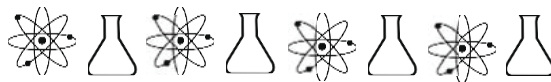
Tell someone a
fact about the
cheetah.

Tell someone a
fact about a non-
African animal.

Tell someone a
fact about a
mammal.

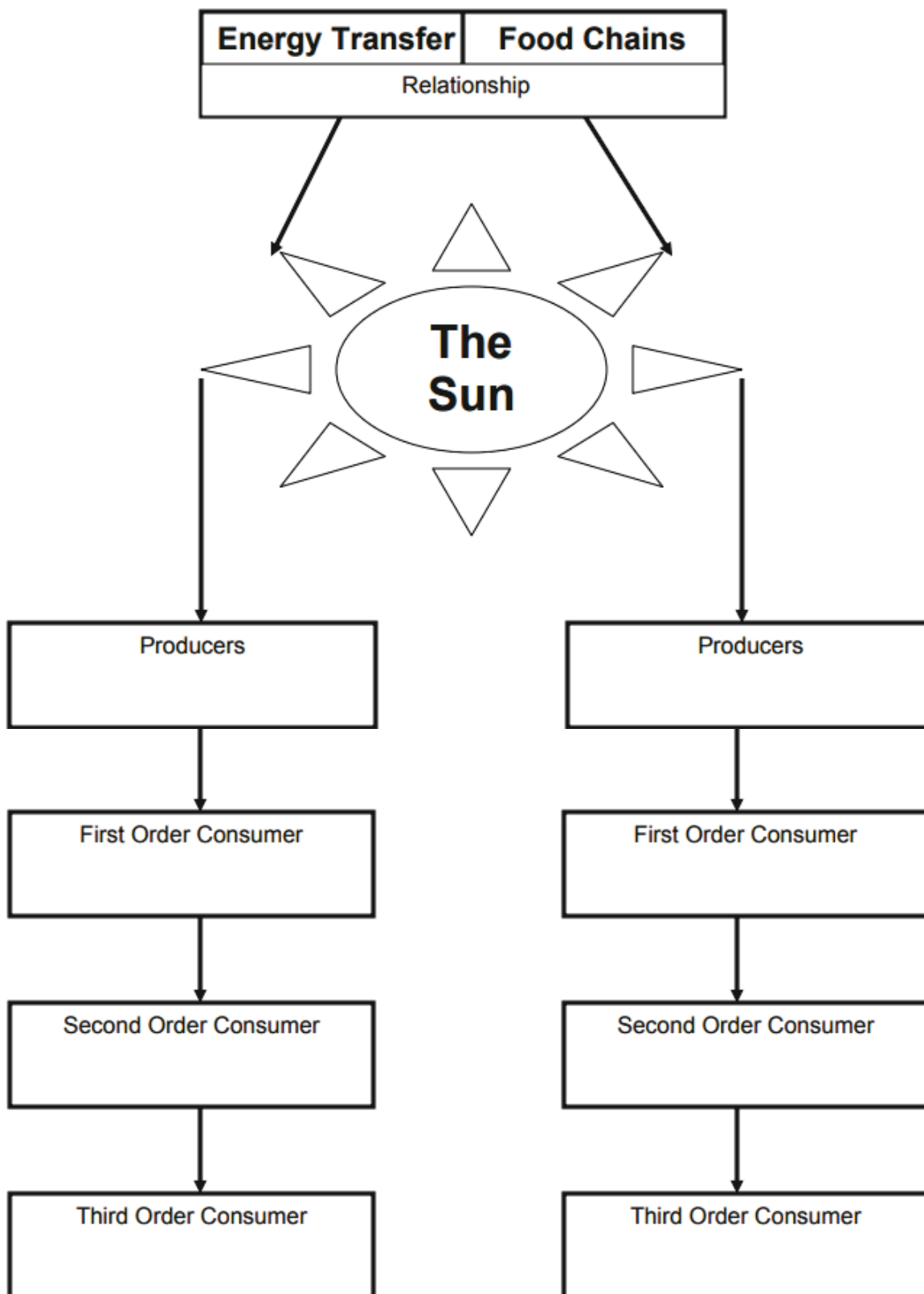
Make it to the
finish space on
your next turn or
become **EXTINCT**.

Tell someone a
fact about the
pronghorn.



Food Chain

Fill in this worksheet with examples.





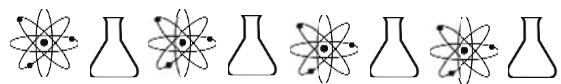
Hibernation



Migration



Adaptation



Wake or Sleep

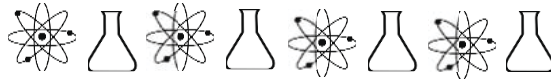
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line to the center fold. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), glue each animal under the appropriate flap based on whether it wakes to eat or sleeps all winter.

(glue here)

Wakes to
eat

Sleeps all
winter

brown bat	ladybug	gopher	turtle	squirrel
chipmunk	snake	frog	bear	skunk

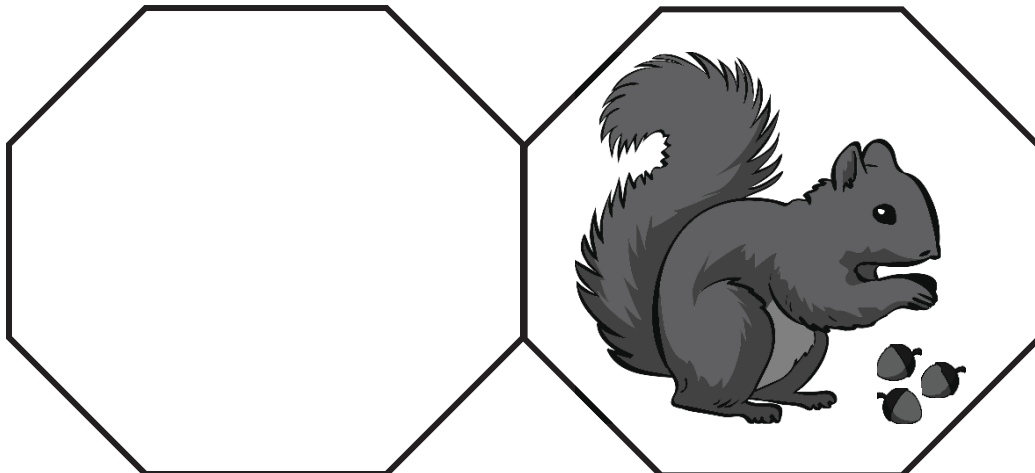


Hibernation

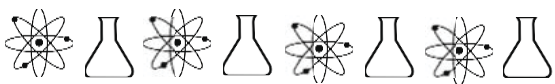
Cut out each piece as one and fold them in half. Answer the question about hibernation inside that piece. In the squirrel piece, write how animals prepare for winter by continuously eating.

(glue here)

What is
hibernation?

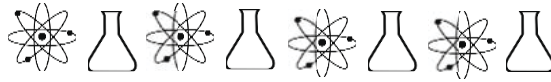


Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at A), and fold the right side in (on the line at B). Cut on the dotted line so that there are two strips you can open to the fold. On the inside (opposite "glue here"), write about the changes in breathing and body temperature an animal in hibernation experiences.



Hibernation

Breathing	A → (glue here) ← B	What bodily changes occur during hibernation? 
Body Temperature		



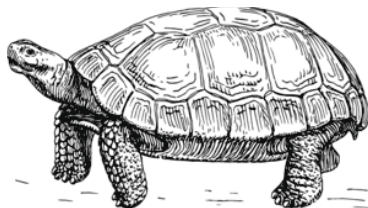
Turtles and Snakes

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.

(glue here)

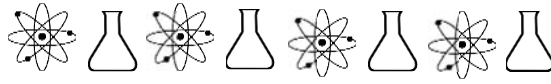
Where do they sleep?

Turtles



Snakes



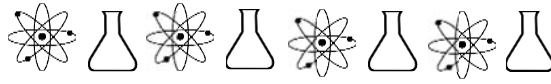


Migration

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

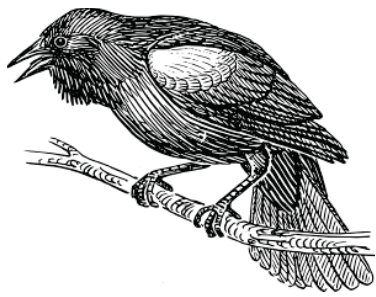
(glue here)	What is migration? 

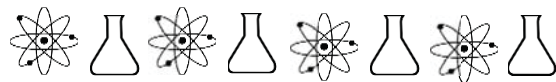
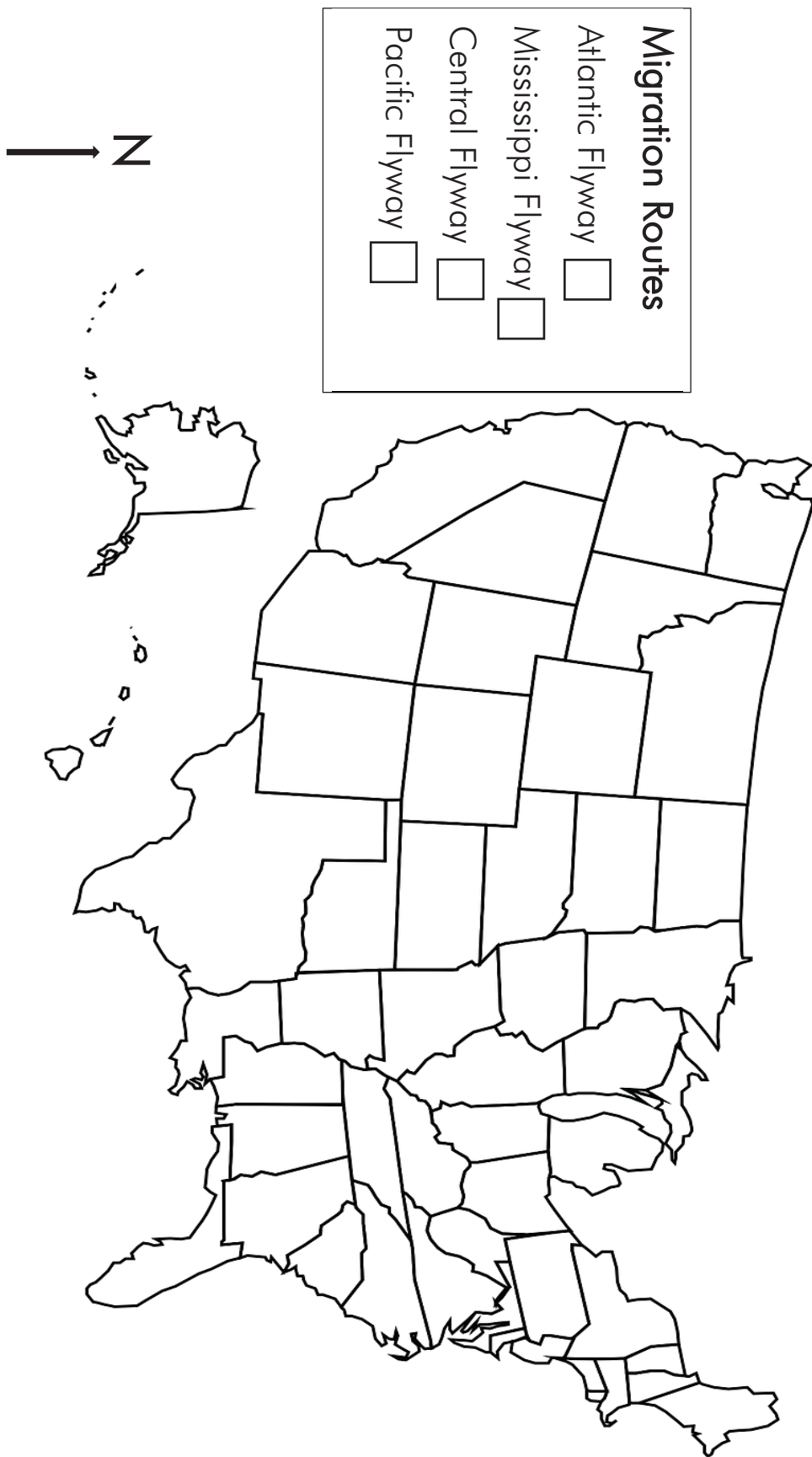
(glue here)	Why do some birds fly south for the winter? 

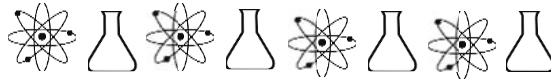


Migration

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.

(glue here)	Which birds fly south for the winter? 



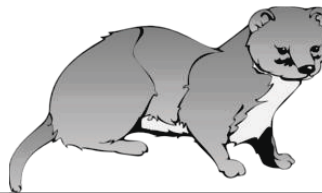


Adaptation

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

(glue here)

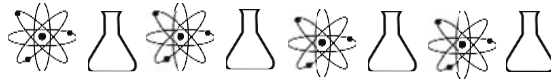
How do
weasels adapt
for winter?



(glue here)

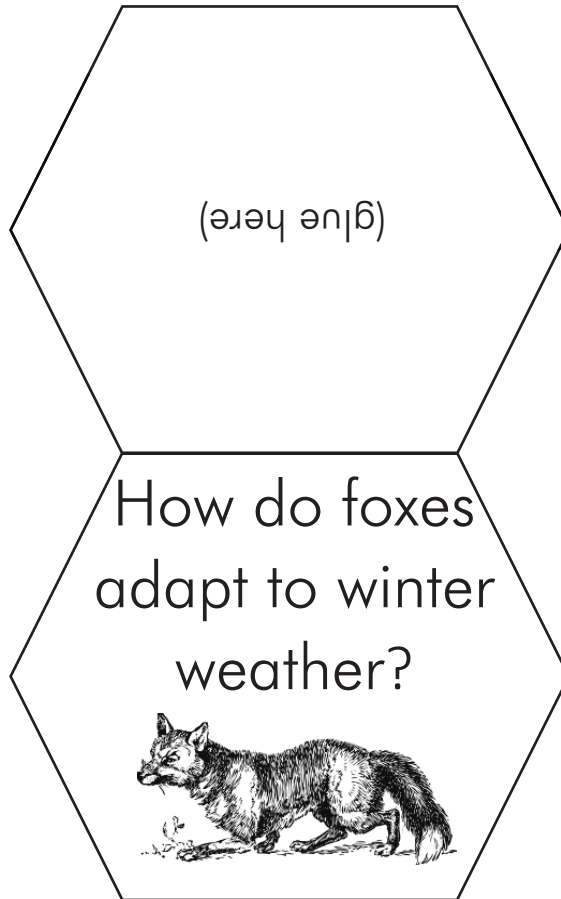
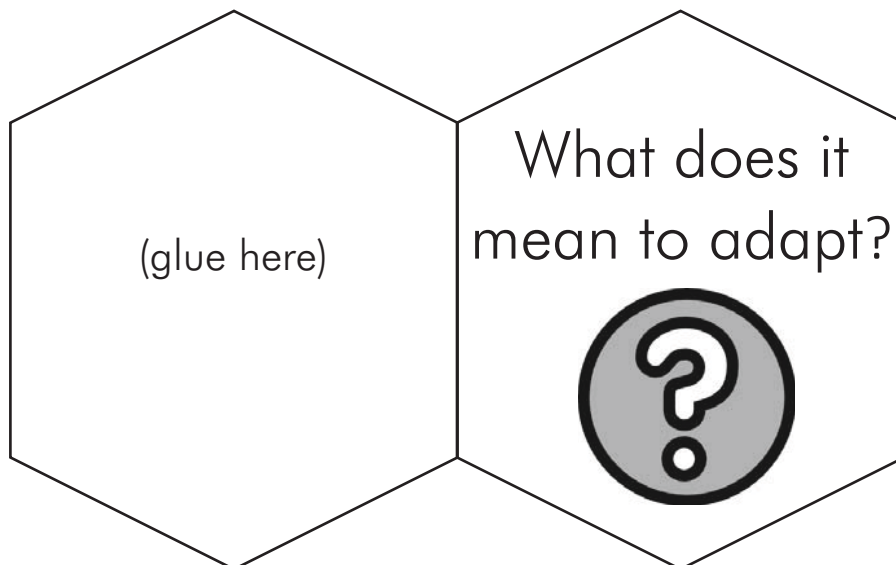
How do beavers
prepare for
winter?





Adaptation

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





All About Lizards

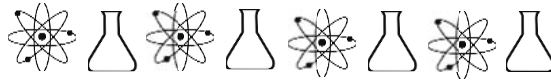




Classification

Kingdom	A (glue here) B	Classification of Lizards 
Phylum		
Class		
Order		

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.



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.

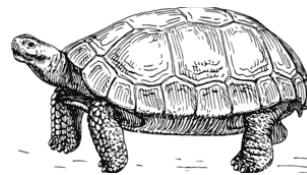
(glue here)

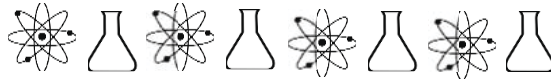
Characteristics
of reptiles



(glue here)

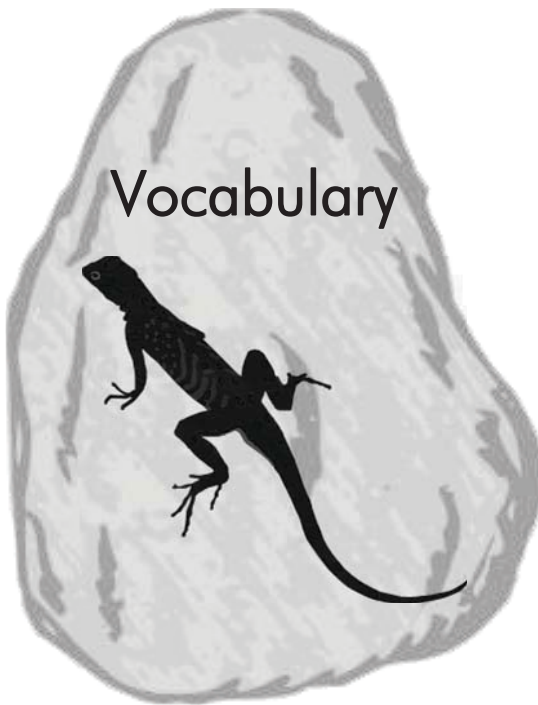
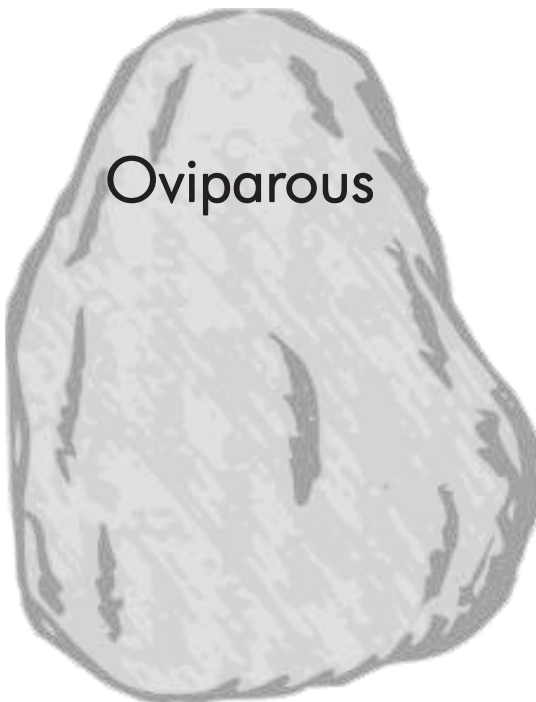
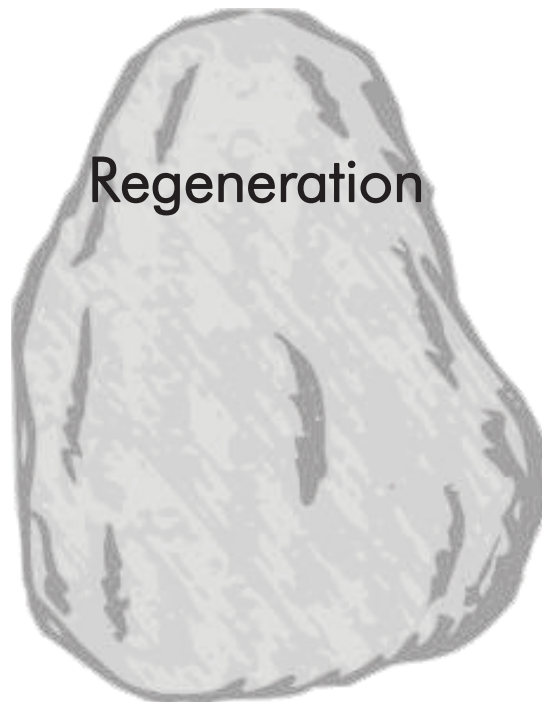
Other reptiles

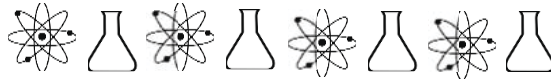




Vocabulary

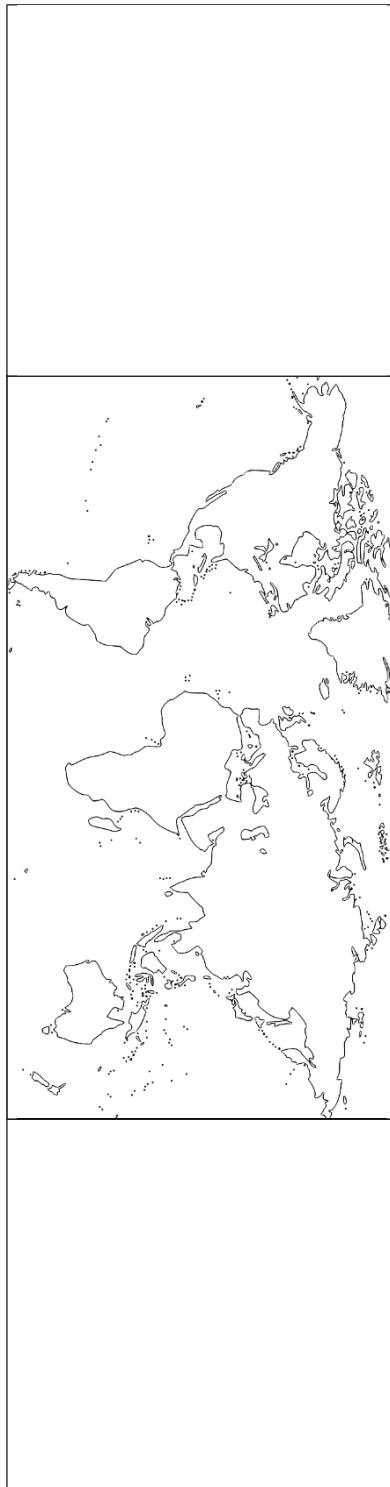
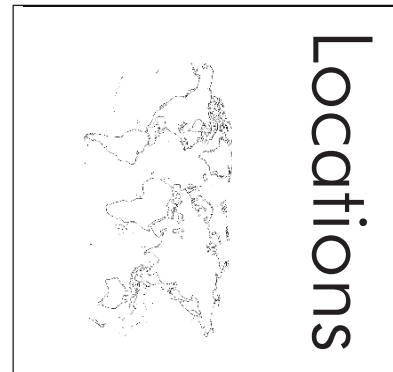
Cut out the rocks and write the definitions to the vocabulary words they contain.
Use the lizard as the cover piece and staple on the side.

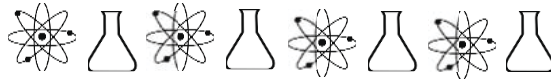




Location

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.



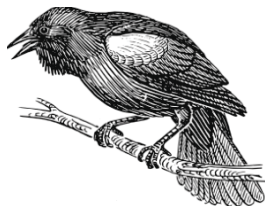


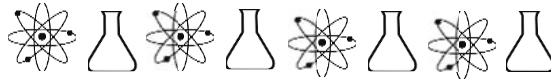
Predators

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.

(glue here)

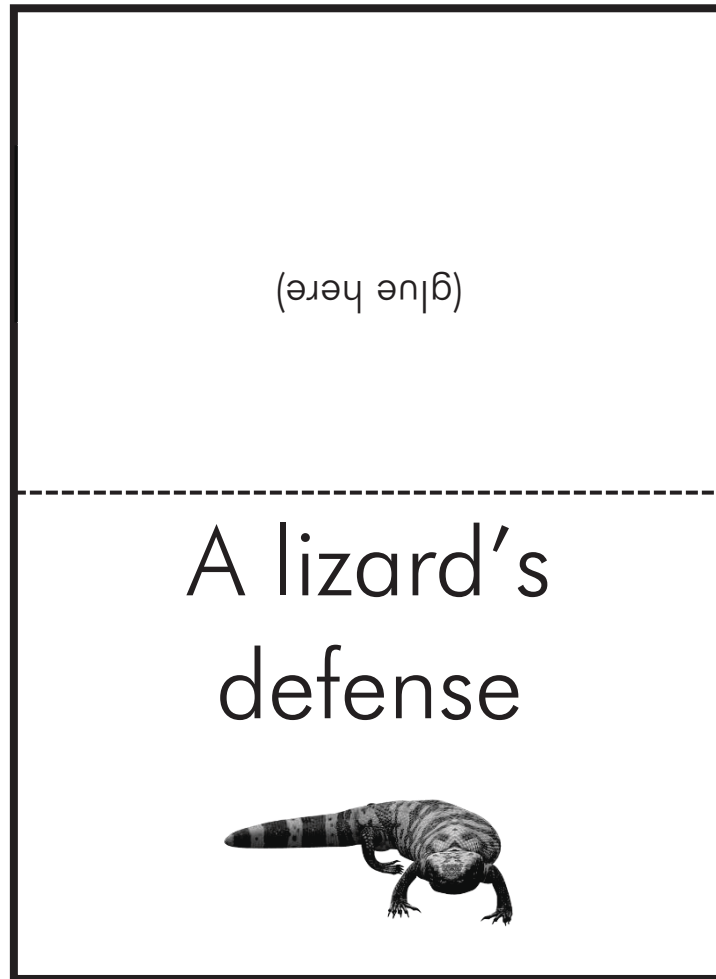
Predators of lizards





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.

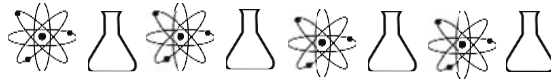


camouflage

sharp spines

slippery scales

strong, swinging tails



Lizard senses

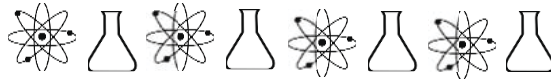
Cut each piece out in full (don't cut off the tab label). Write information on each piece. Stack the pieces in this order top to bottom: Lizard senses, sight, smell, hearing.

Lizard senses



How do lizards see?

sight

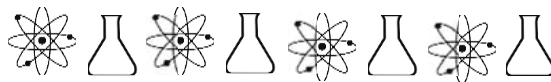


How do lizards smell?

smell

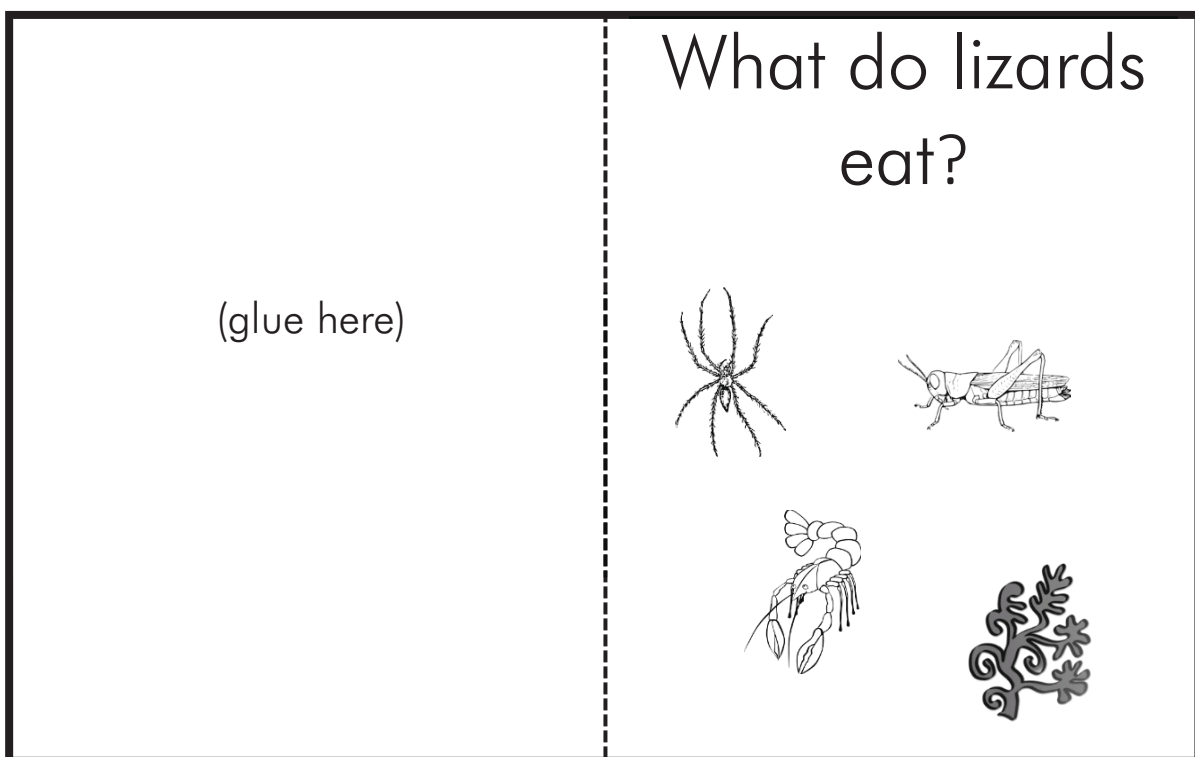
How do lizards hear?

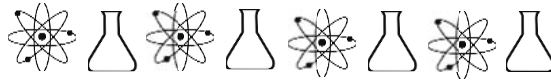
hearing



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.





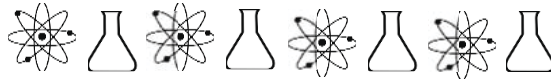
Types of Lizards

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.

(glue here)

Types of Lizards



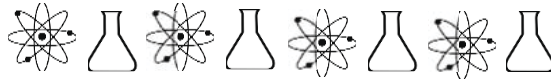


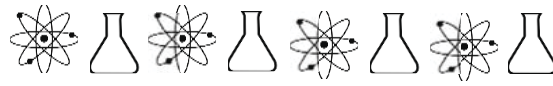
Chameleon



Iguana

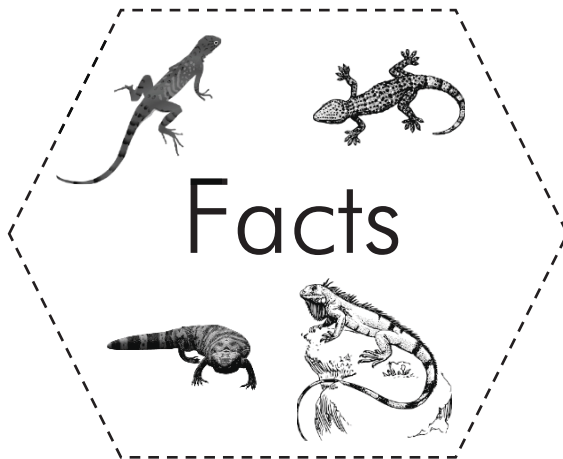
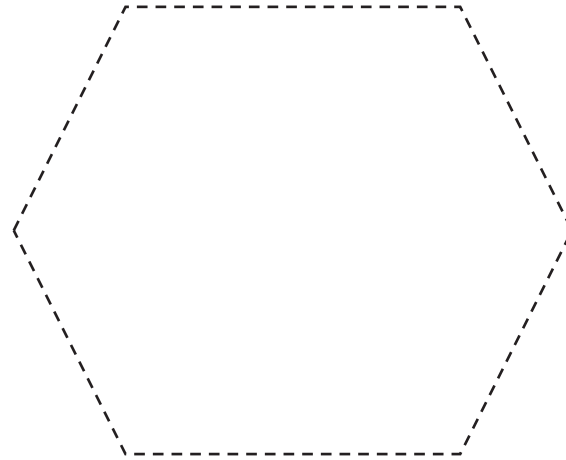
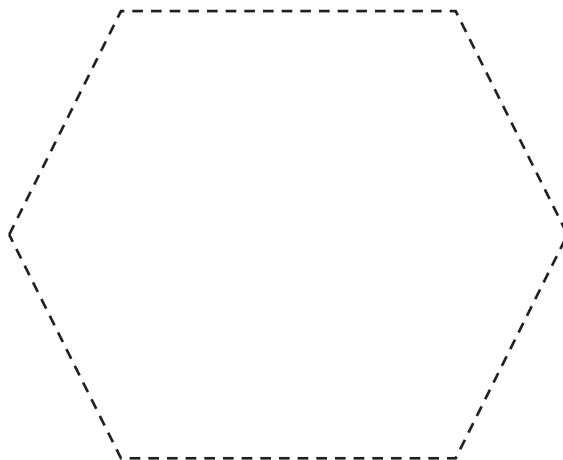
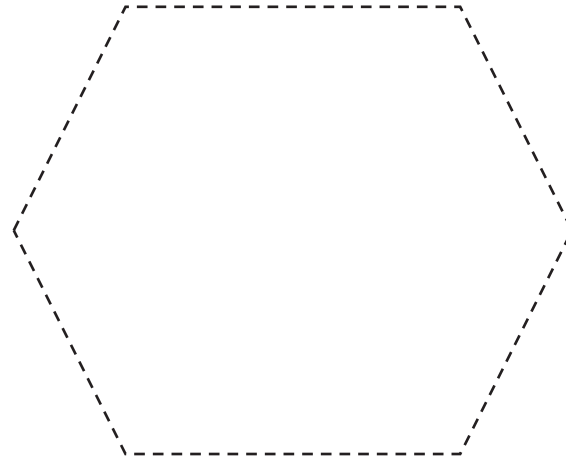
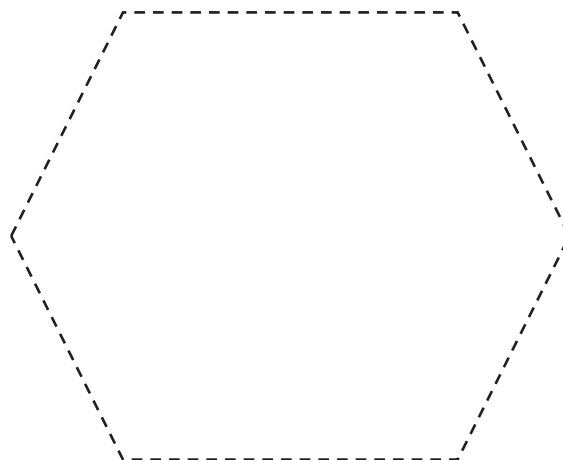






Lizard facts

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.

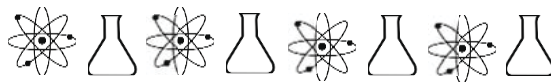




Lapbook pieces

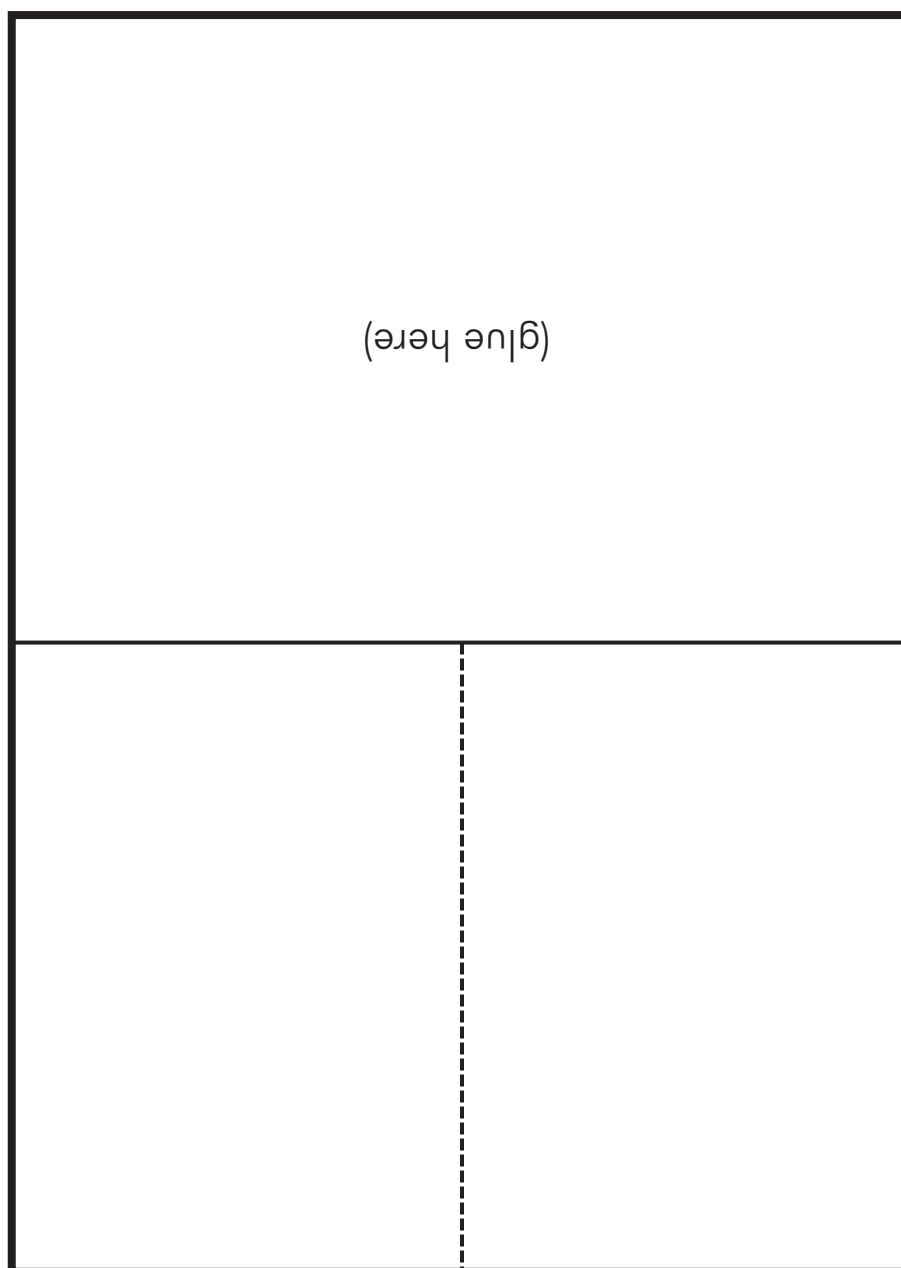
Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at **A**), and fold the right side in (on the line at **B**). Cut on the dotted lines so you have four strips you can label and open to the fold. On the inside (opposite “glue here”), write your information. On the right panel, create a title and add artwork if you’d like.

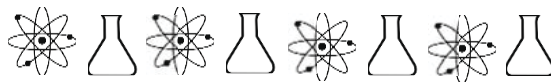
A large rectangular template for a lapbook. It features a solid vertical line on the left and a solid vertical line on the right. Between these two lines, there are three horizontal dotted lines, dividing the space into four equal-width strips. The text "(glue here)" is centered in the middle of the template. On the left edge, there is a label "A" with an arrow pointing to the left, indicating a fold line. On the right edge, there is a label "B" with an arrow pointing to the right, indicating a fold line.



Lapbook pieces

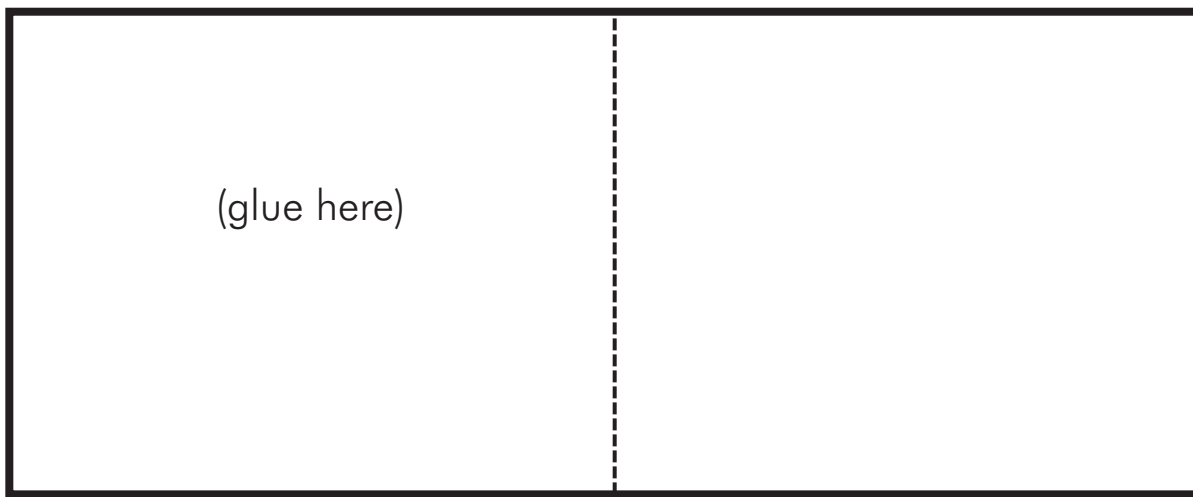
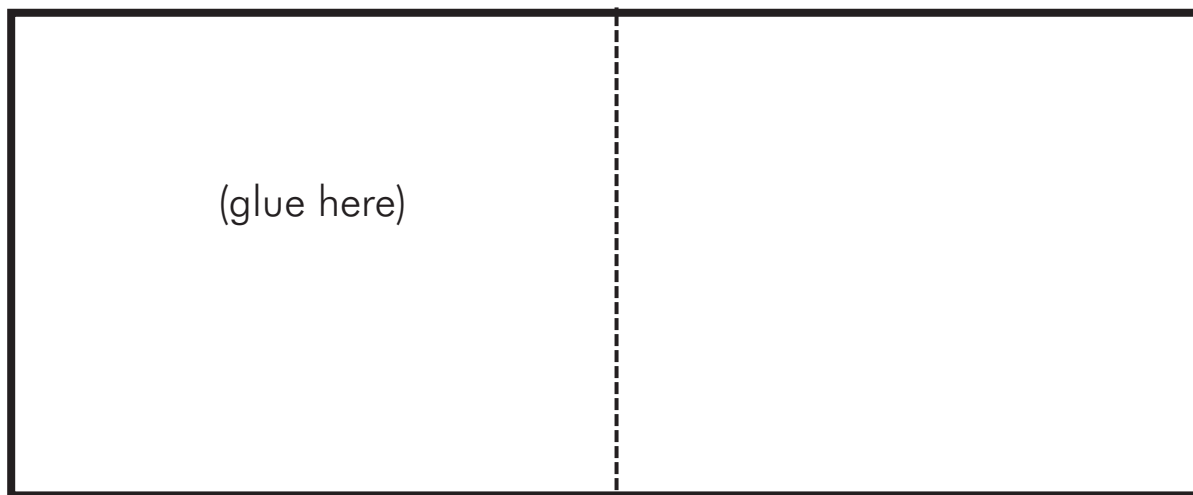
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line to the center fold. Label the two flaps. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write your information.

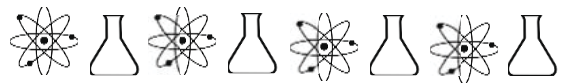




Lapbook pieces

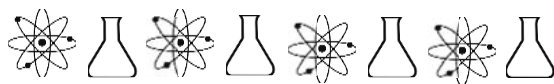
Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Label the right side and add artwork if you'd like. Inside (opposite the "glue here" side), write your information.





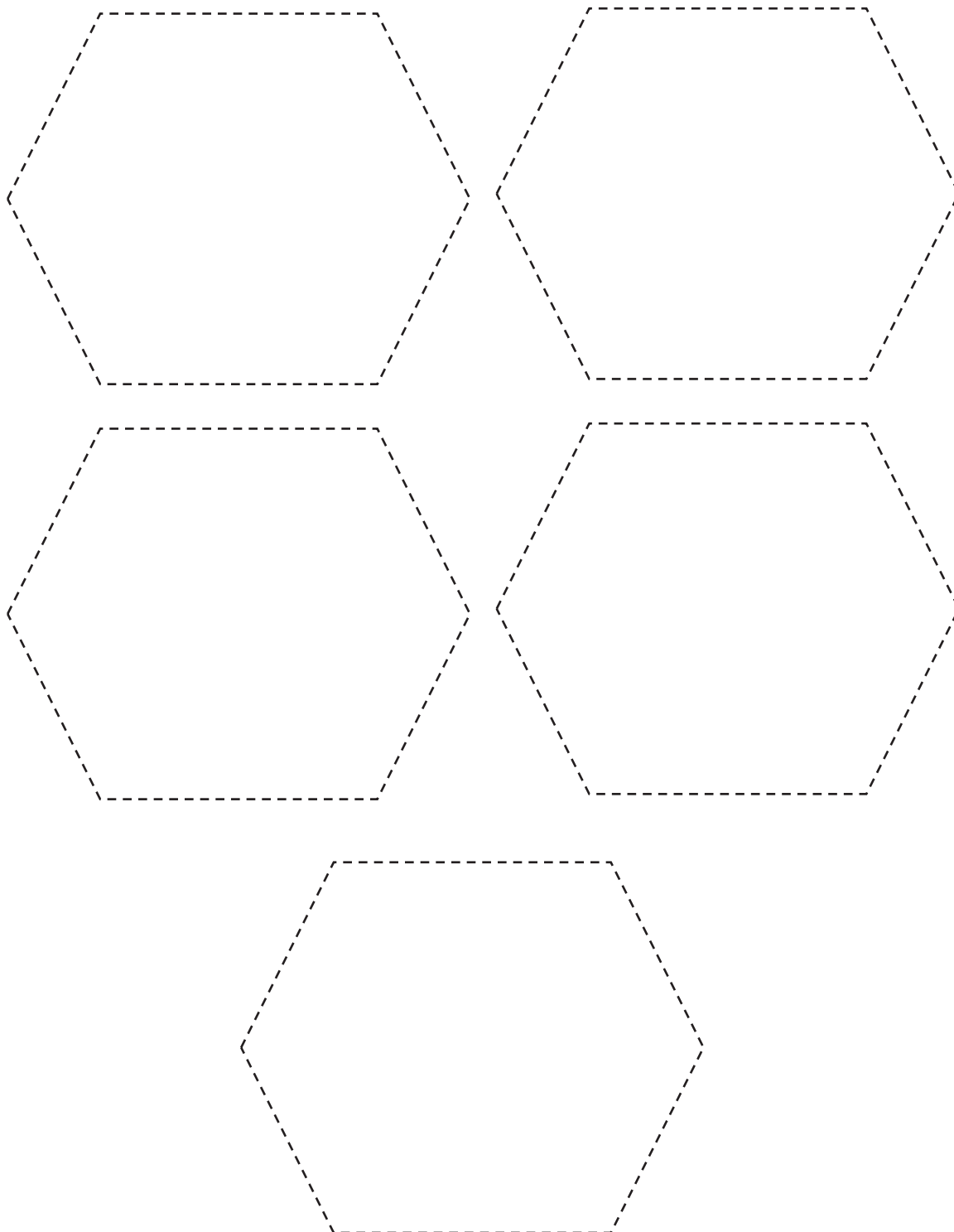
(glue here)

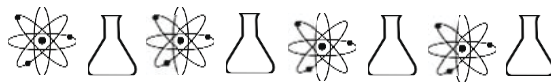
(glue here)



Lapbook pieces

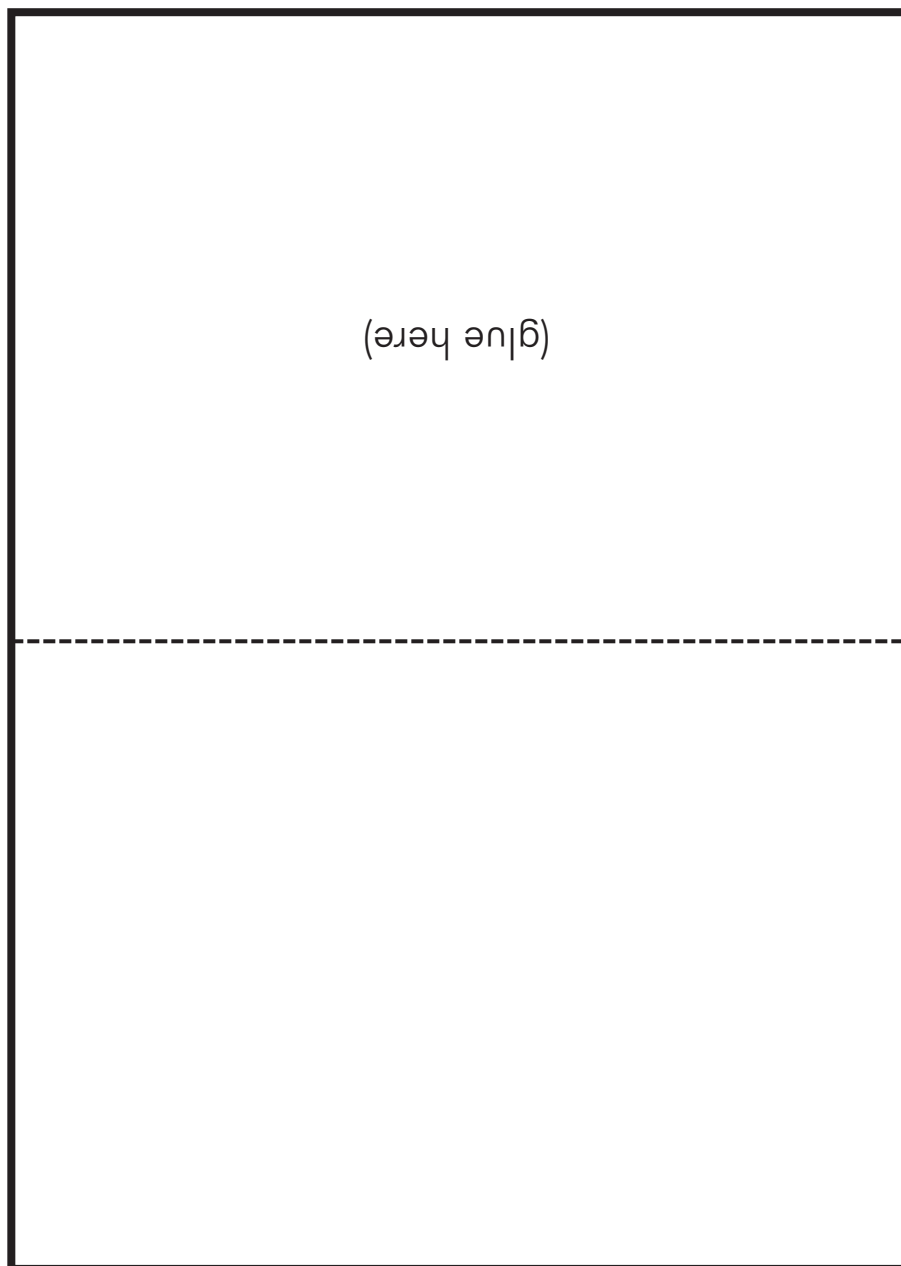
Cut out the hexagons. Add a title and/or artwork to one piece and information to the other pieces. Stack them and staple on the side to make a book.

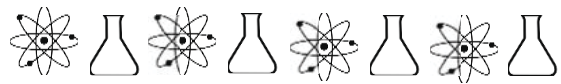




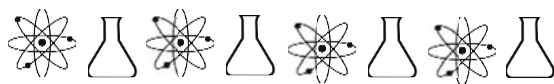
Lapbook pieces

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.



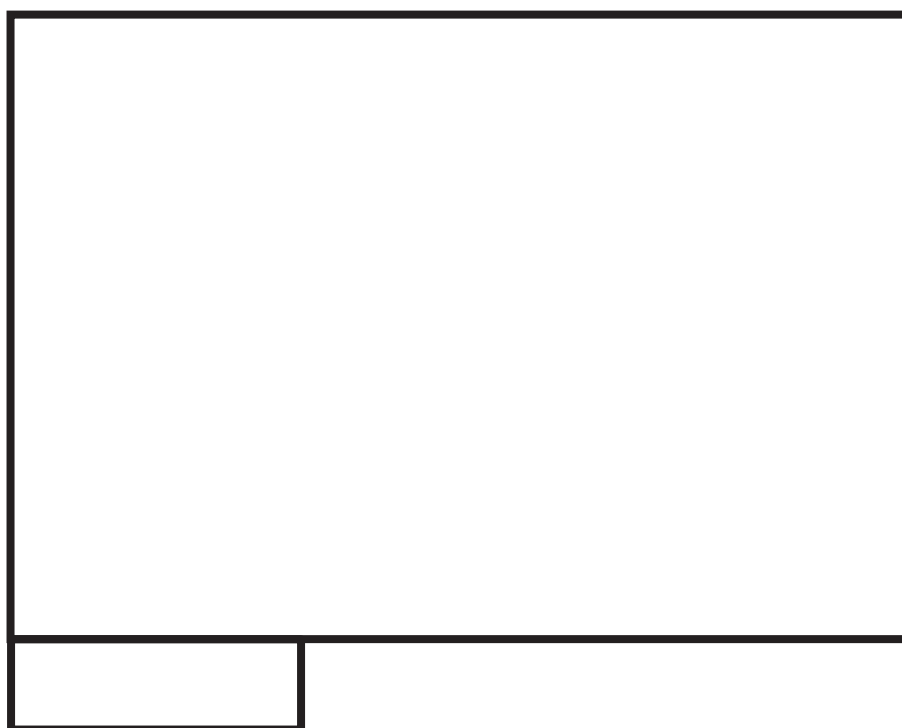


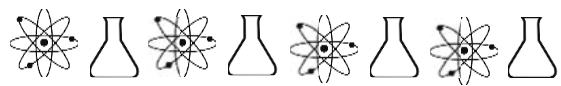
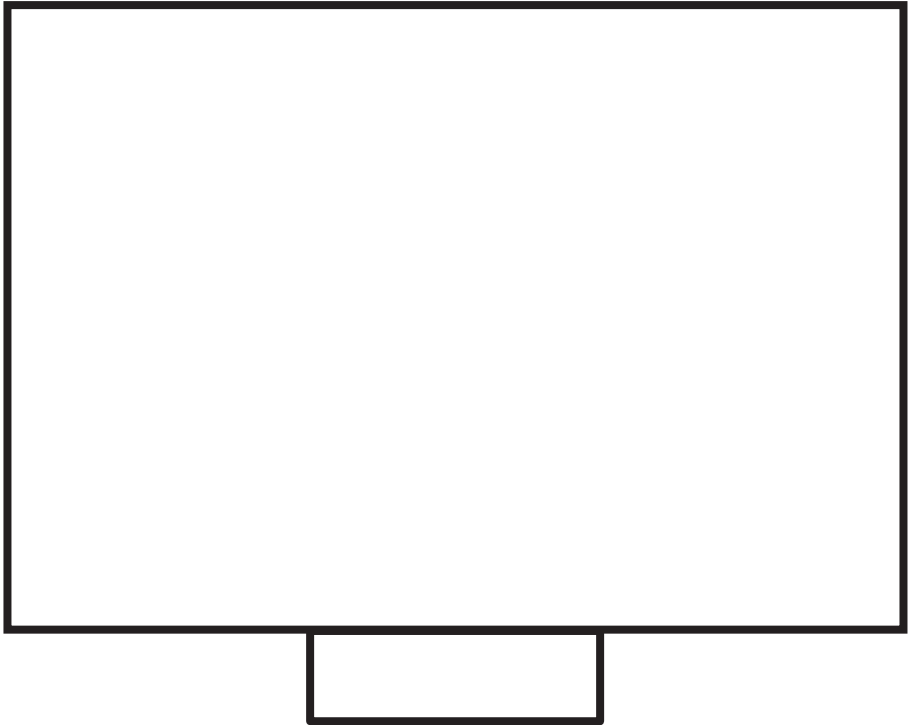
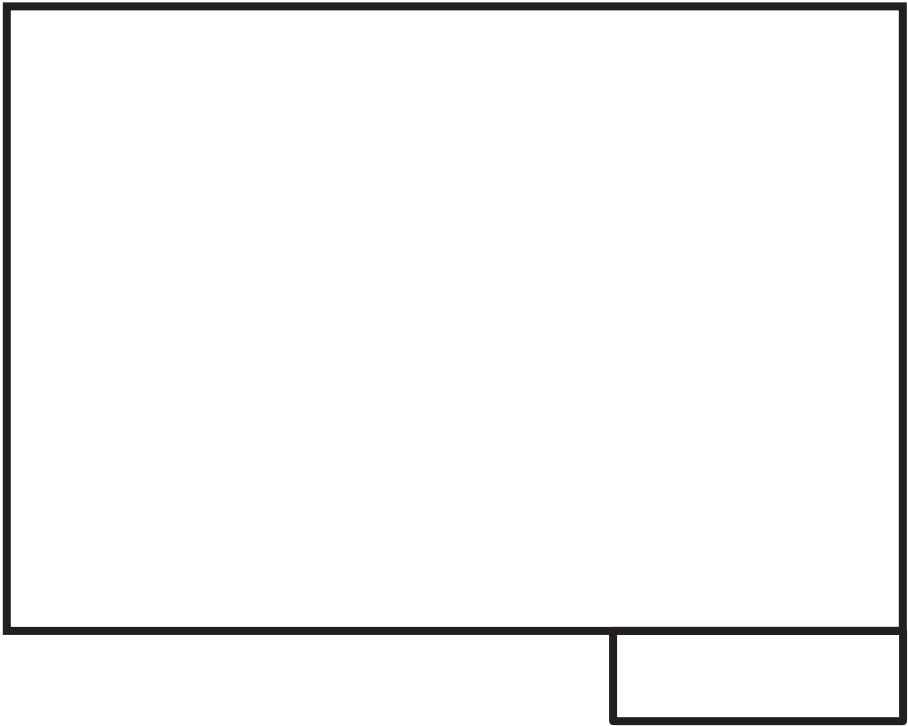
(glue here)

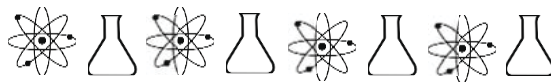


Lapbook pieces

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.



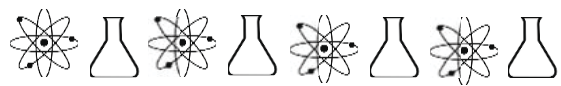
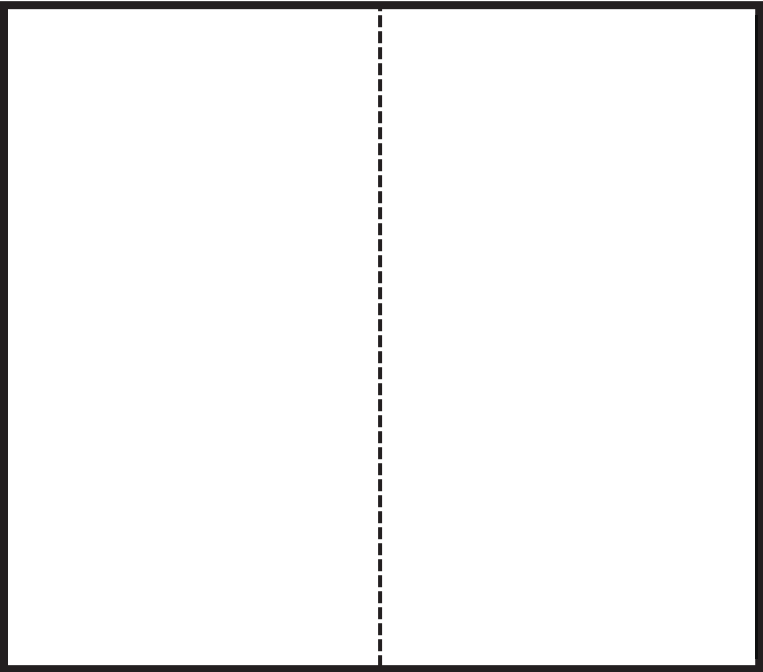
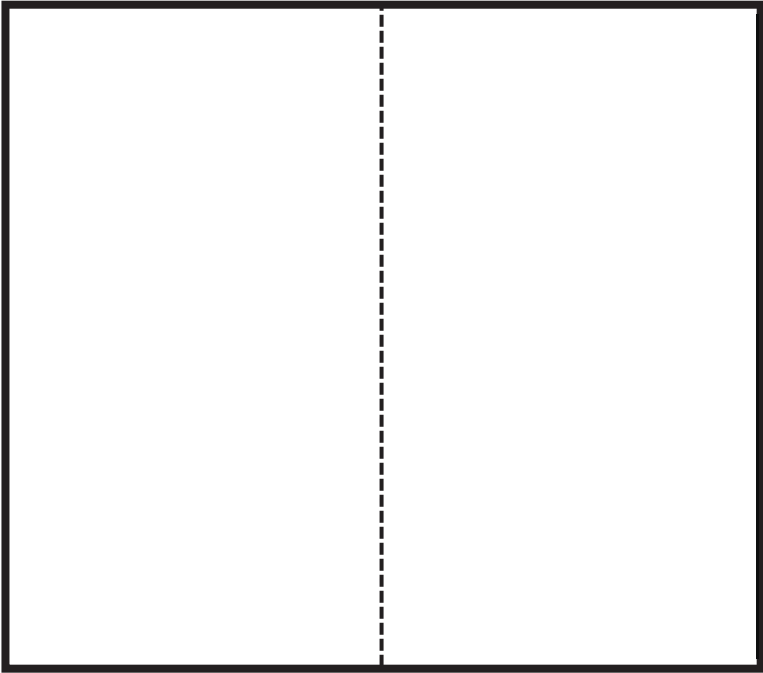


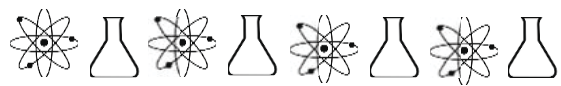
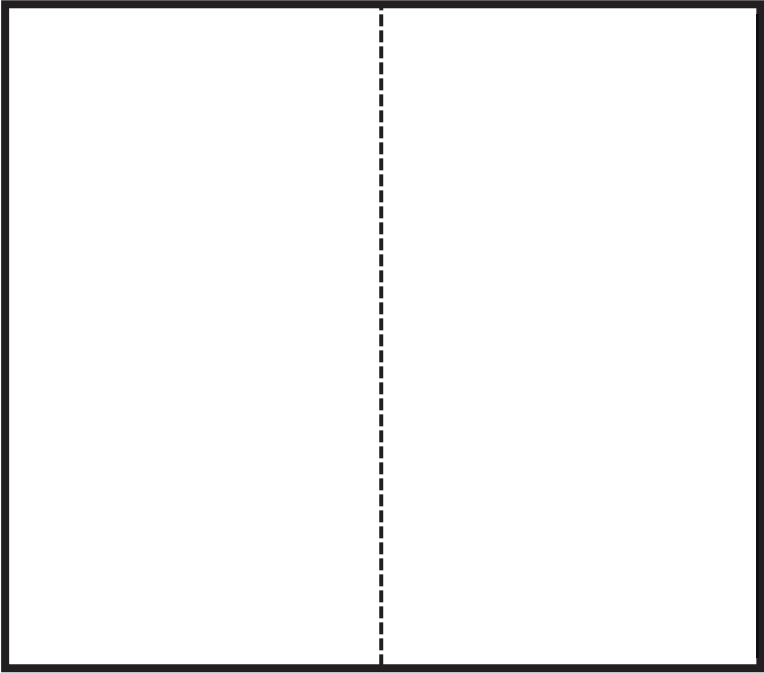


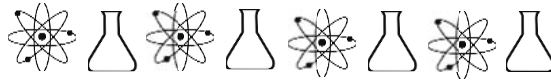
Lapbook Pieces

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.

(glue here)

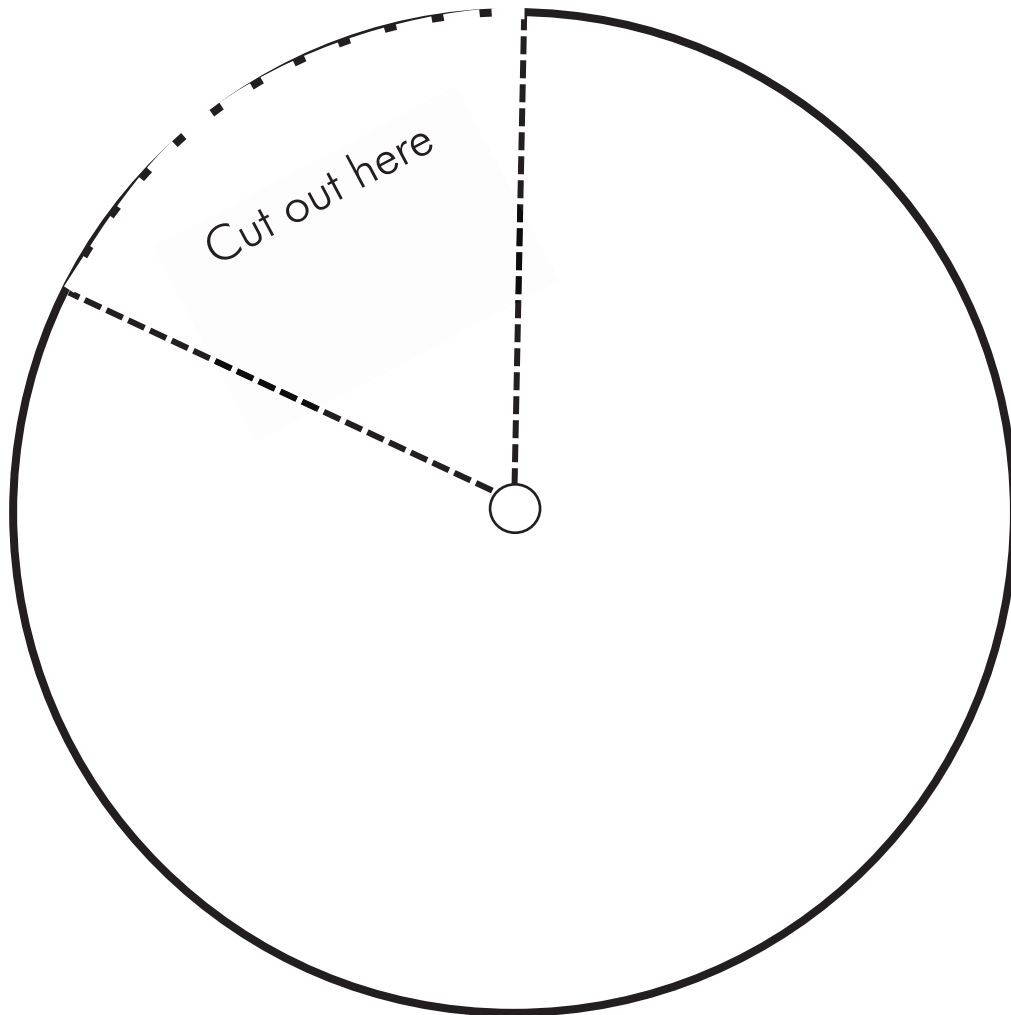


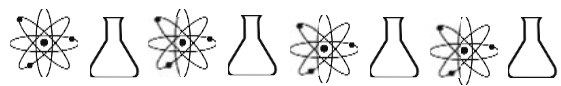
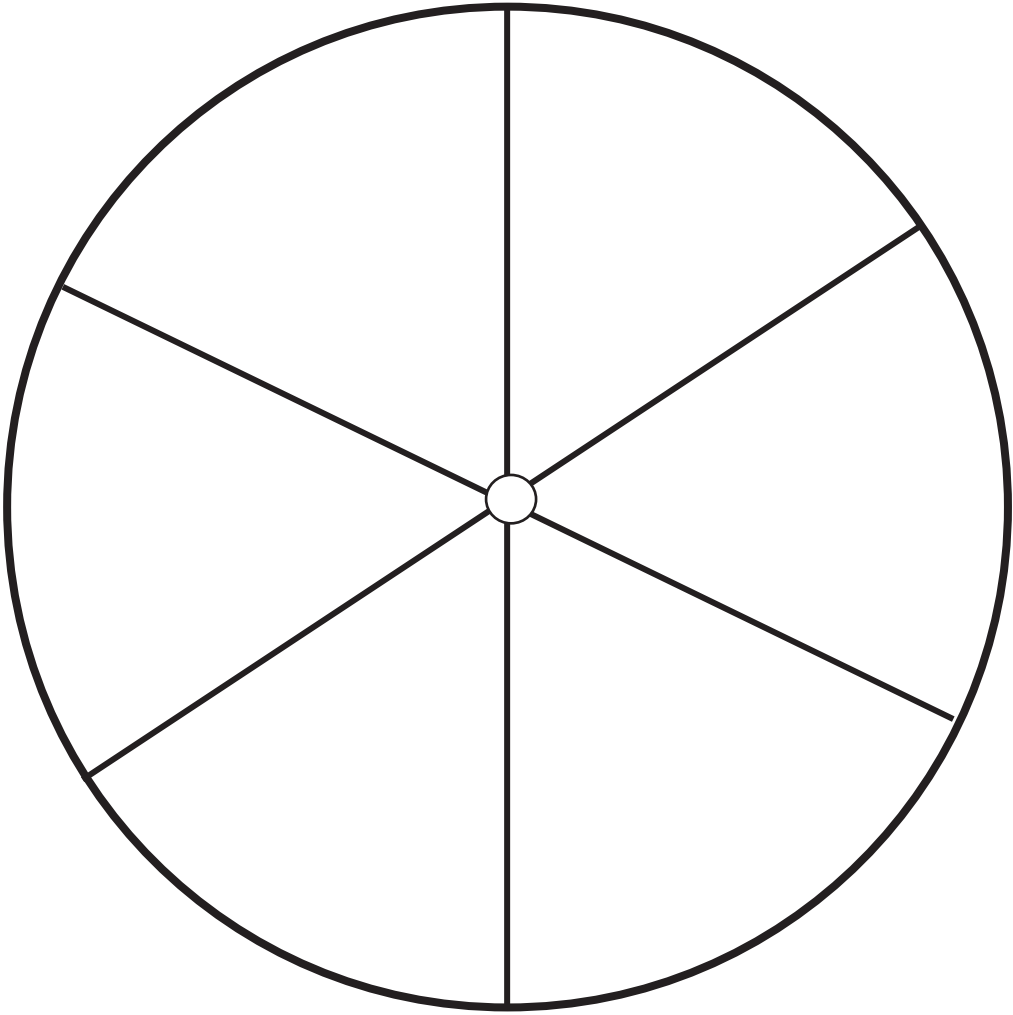




Lapbook pieces

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.





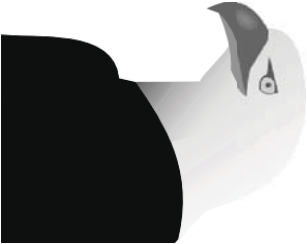
All About Eagles

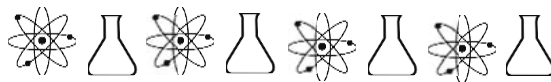


Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at **A**), and fold the right side in (on the line at **B**). Cut on the dotted lines so that the four categories are strips you can open to the fold. On the inside (opposite “glue here”), write the information for that category.



Eagle stats

Size	A (glue here) B	Bald Eagle Stats 
Weight		
Wingspan		
Speed		

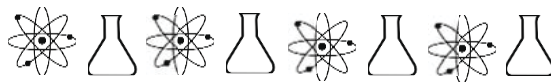


Where Do They Live?

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

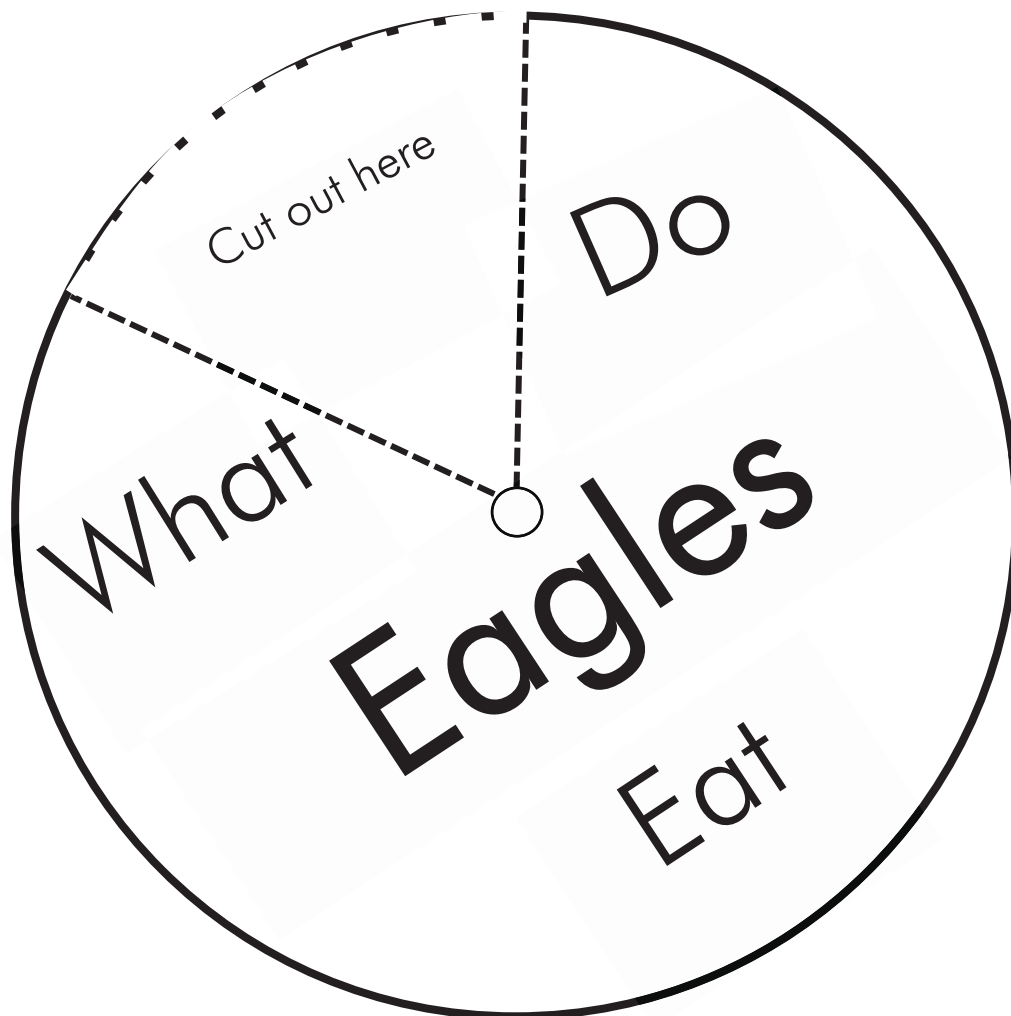
(glue here)	Habitat 

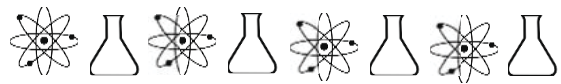
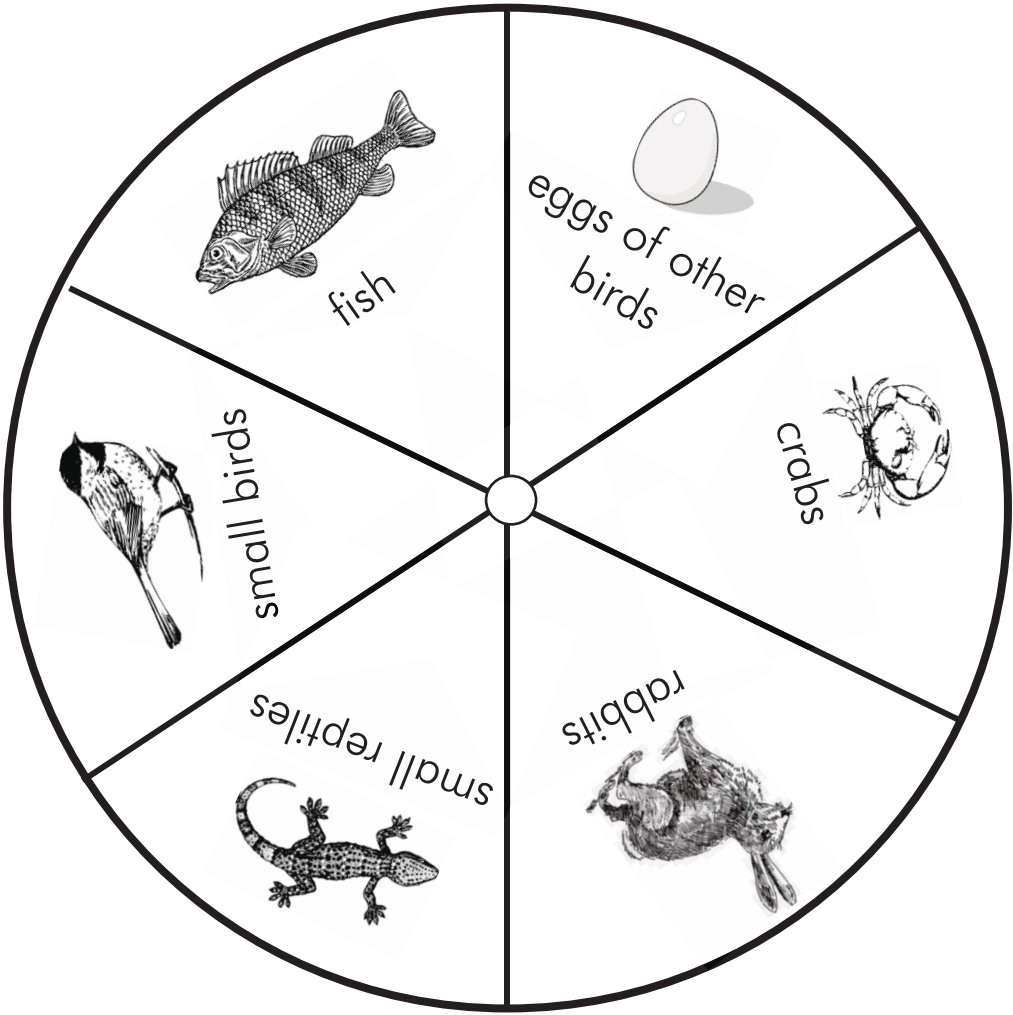
(glue here)	Nests 

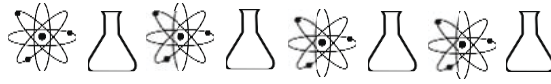


Eagle Diet

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.







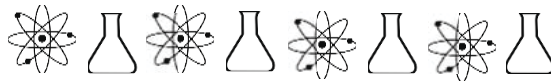
Eagles in the Nations

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.

(glue here)

National Bird





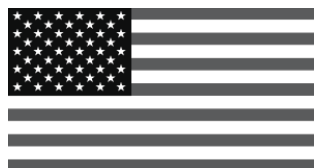
Germany



Kazakhstan



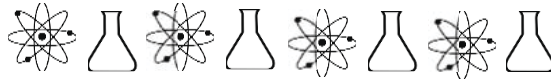
Mexico



United States

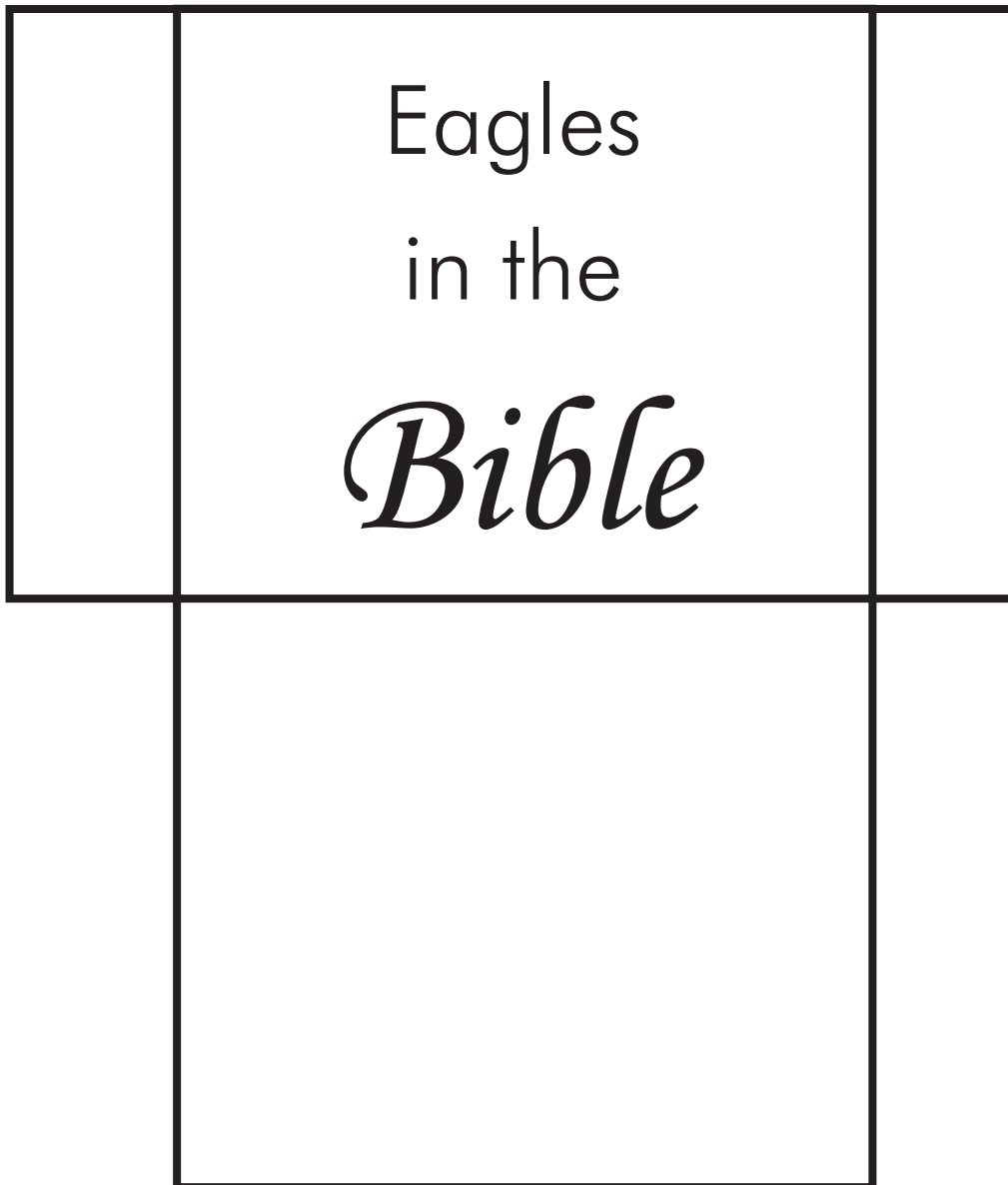


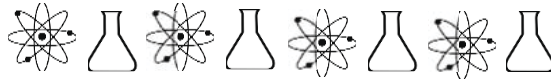
Austria



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.





Psalms 103:5

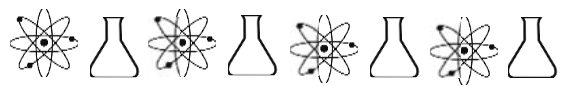
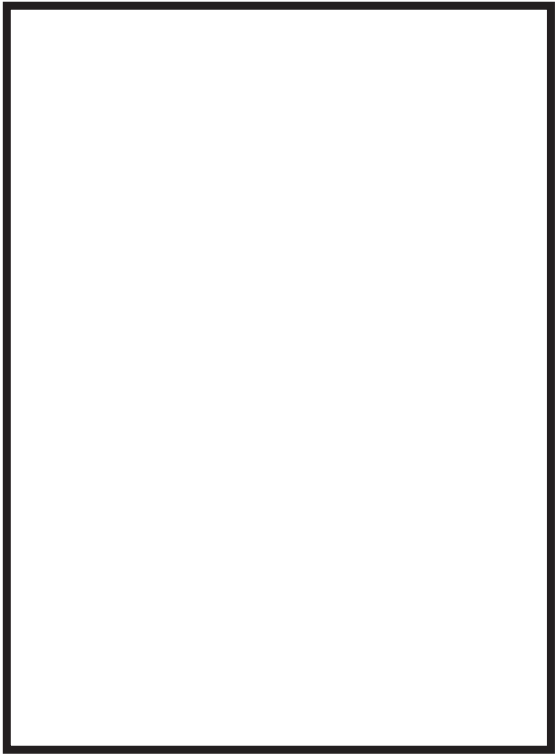
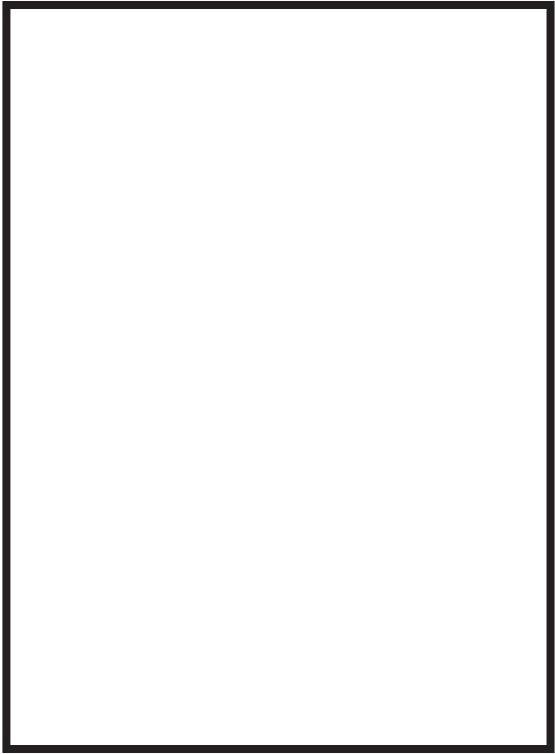
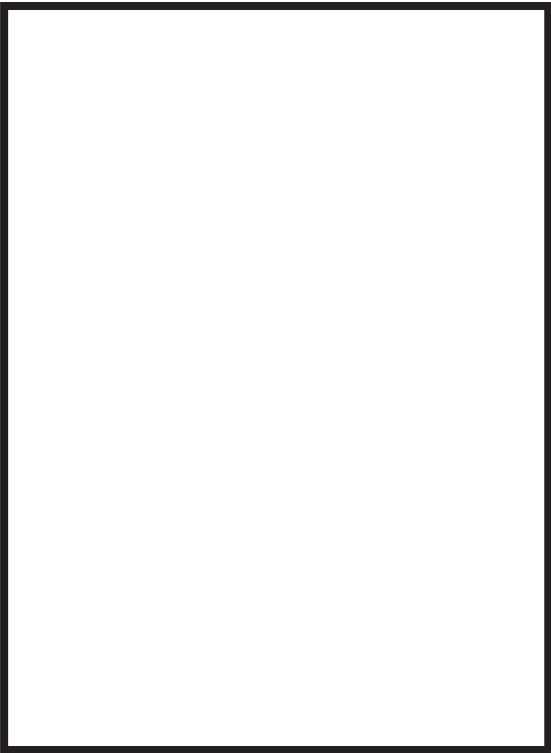
"He fills my life with good things. My youth is renewed like the eagle's."

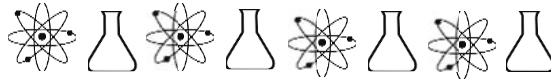
Exodus 19:4

"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

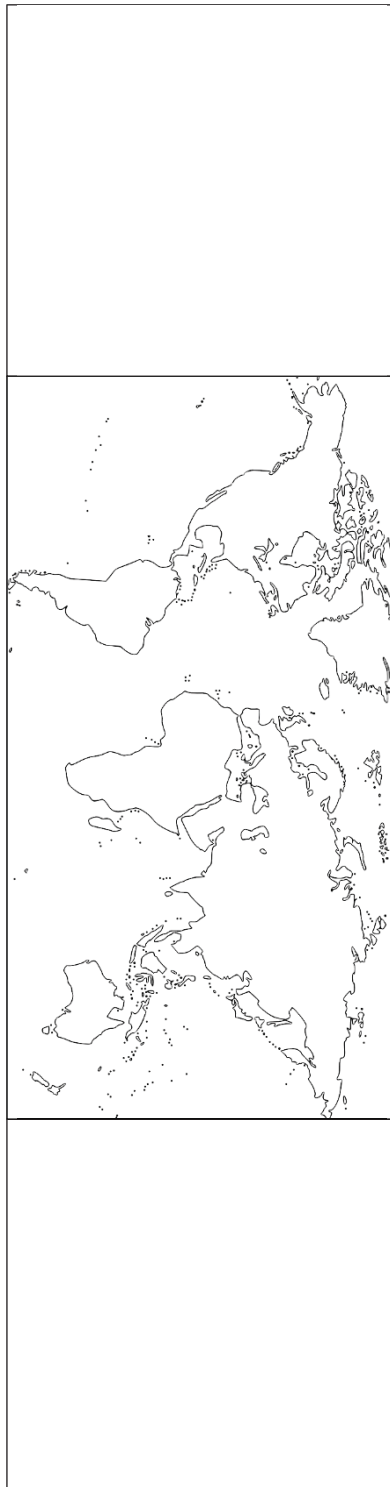
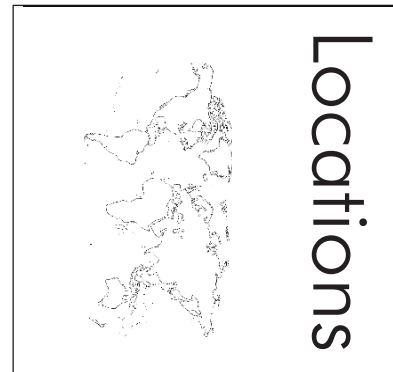
"But those who trust in the Lord will find new strength. They will soar high on wings like eagles. They will run and not grow weary. They will walk and not faint."

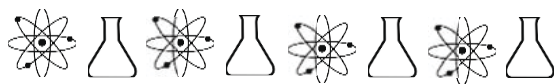




Location

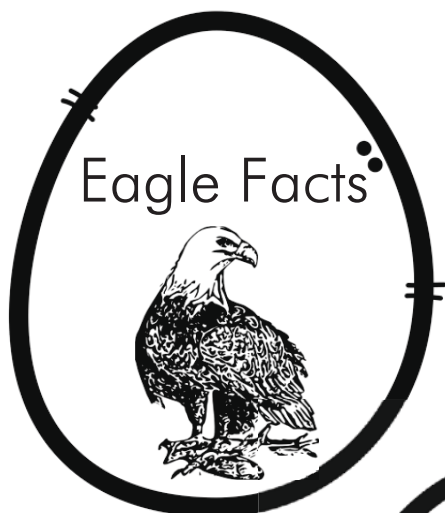
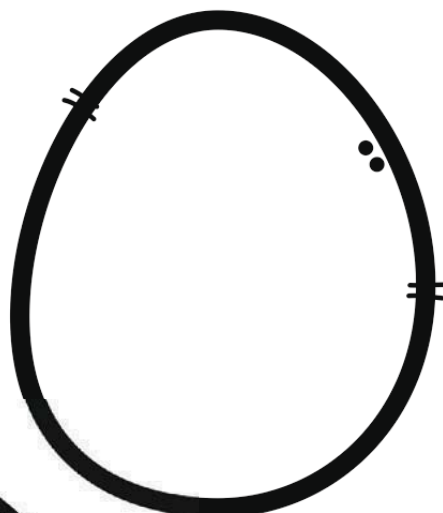
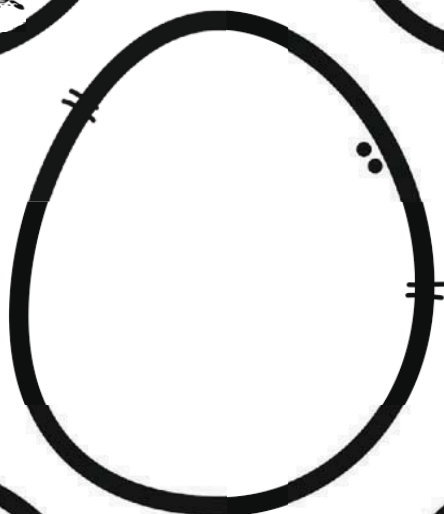
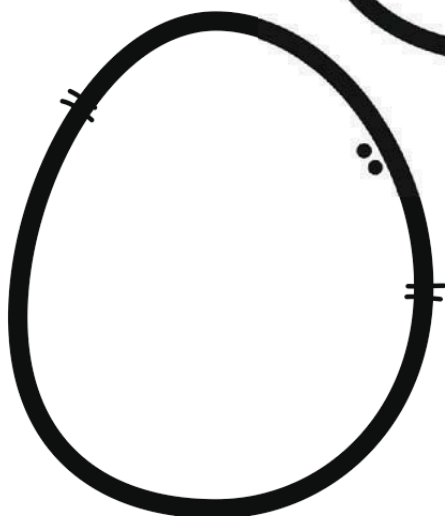
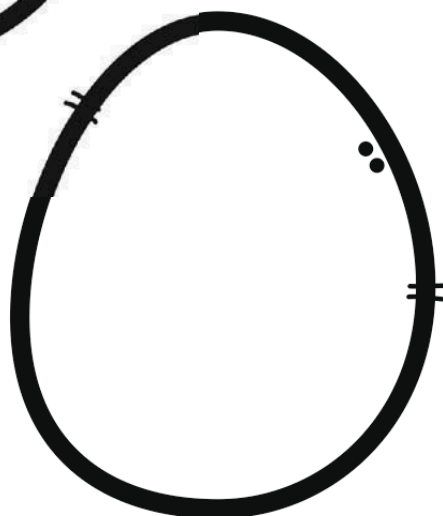
Color in the locations on the world map where eagles are found. You can make a key and color different colors for different times of the year if you want to do further research. Cut the big rectangle as one piece and fold the outside squares to cover the world map. Glue the label pieces on top of the folded piece.

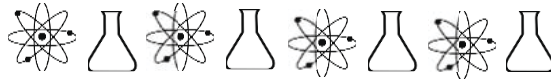




Other Facts

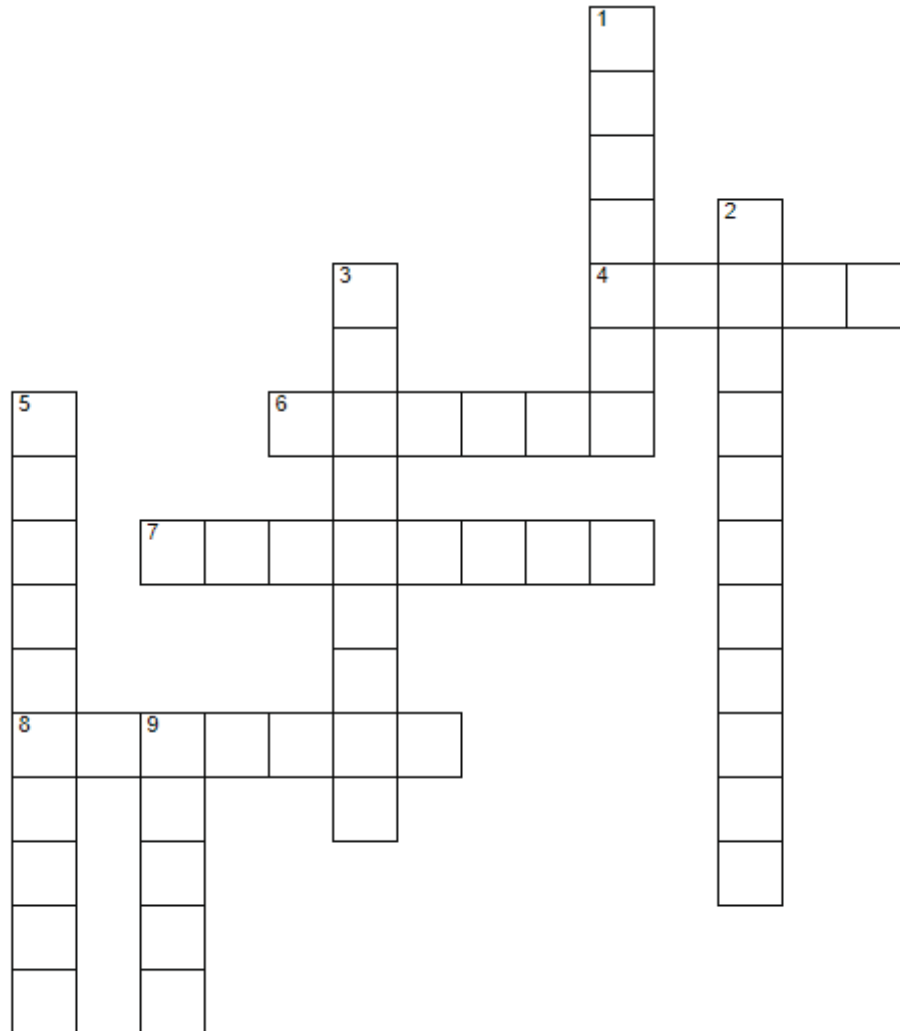
Cut out the eggs and write other interesting facts you've learned about bald eagles.





Animal Mimicry

Fill in the crossword puzzle using the reading linked online.

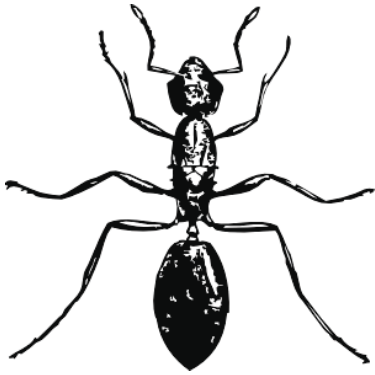


Across:

4. A striped _____ uses aposematic coloration.
6. Katydid's mimic these
7. Appearance and _____ are both important in crypsis.
8. Fritz Müller studied these

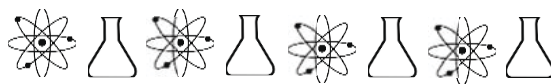
Down:

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



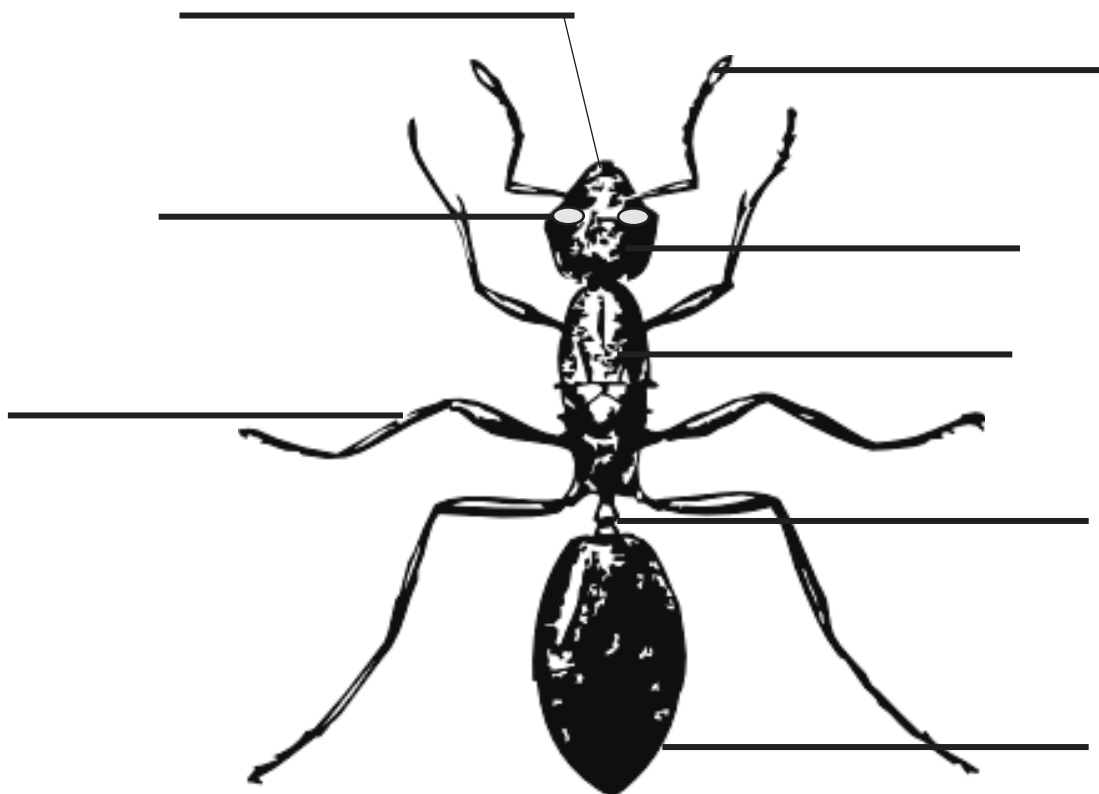
All About Ants

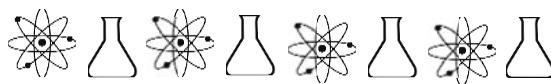




Ant Anatomy

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

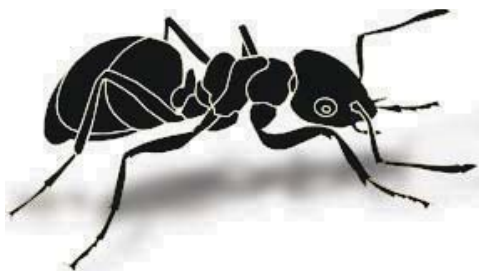




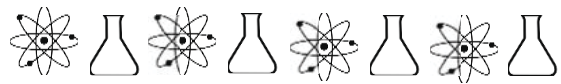
Types of Ants

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

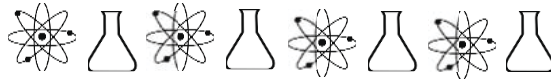


Queen ant



Worker ant

Male ant



Experiment Worksheet

Fill out this worksheet as you work through the experiment.

Question: _____

Hypothesis: _____

_____

Materials: _____

_____

Procedure: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Observations/data: _____

_____

_____

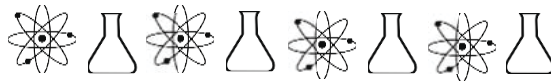
_____

_____

Conclusion: _____

_____

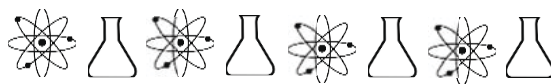
_____



Life Span

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.

(glue here)	
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.

A large, stylized outline of a clipboard. It features a clip at the top center. The main body of the clipboard is a large rectangle with a double-line border, intended for students to write their answers.

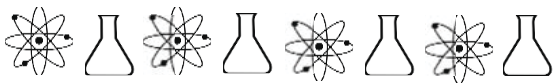
Queen tender:

Guard:

Forager:

Tunnel digger:

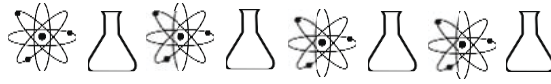
Nurse ant:



Ant Communication

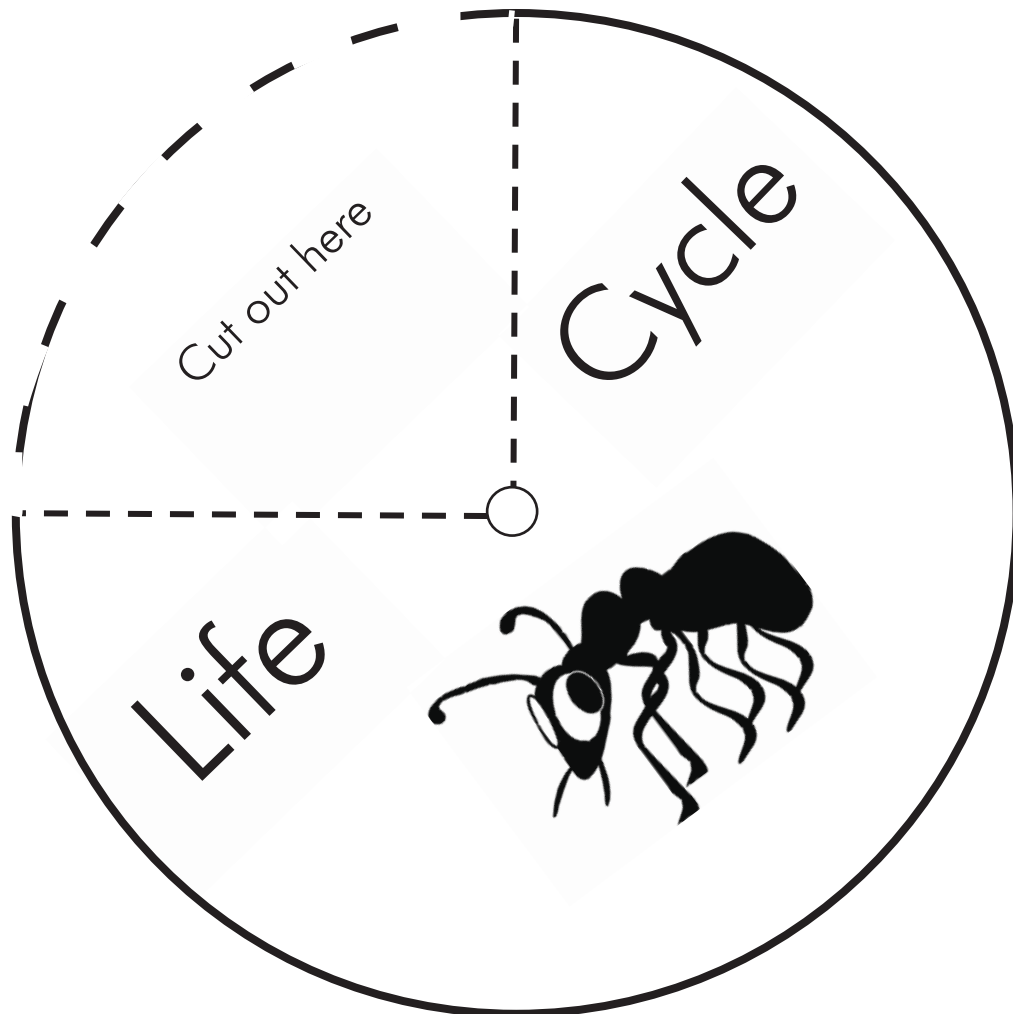
Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at **A**), and fold the right side in (on the line at **B**). Cut on the dotted lines so that there are four strips you can open to the fold. On the inside (opposite "glue here"), write facts about how ants use each listed sense to communicate

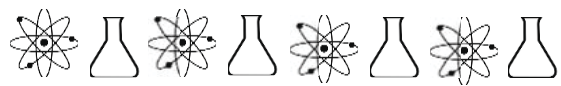
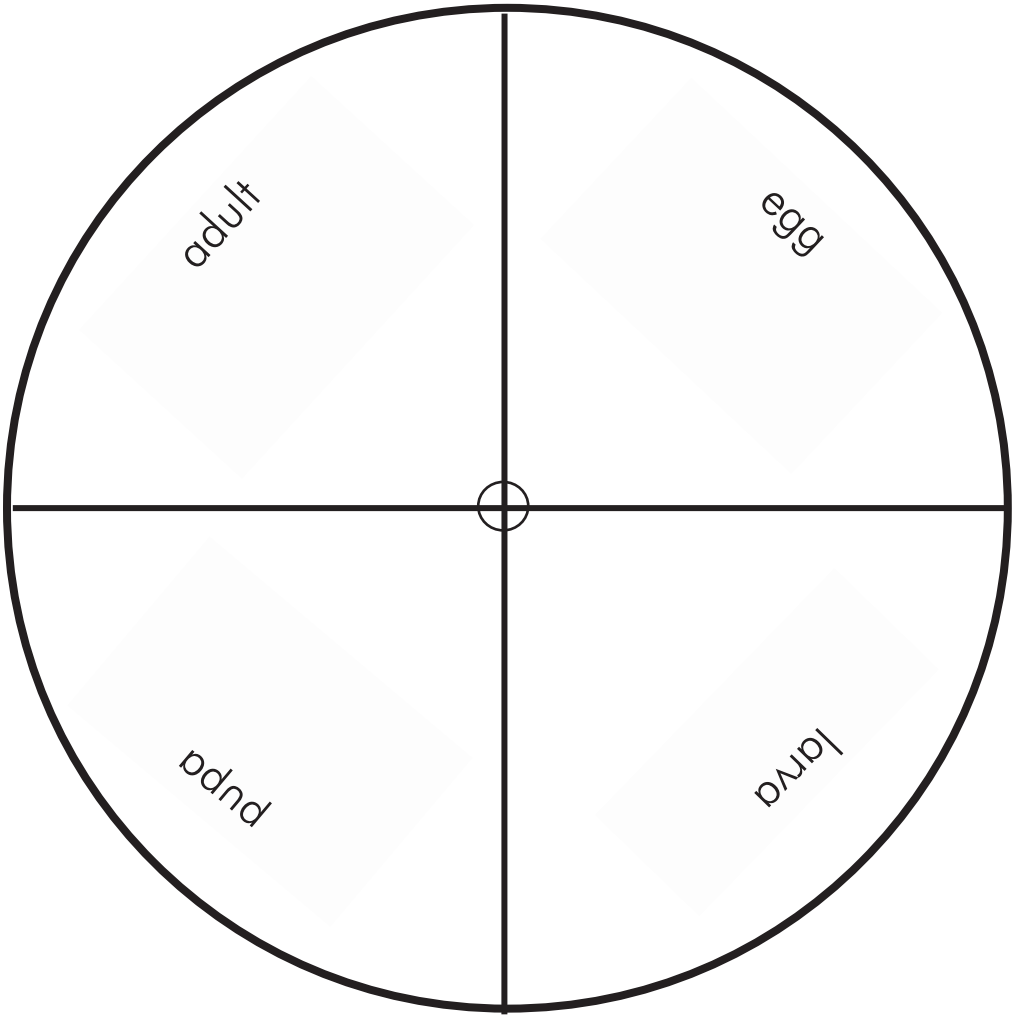
Touch	↑ A (glue here) ↓ B	Talk to Me 
Taste		
Smell		
Sound		

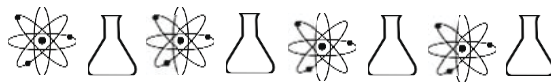


Ant Life Cycle

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.





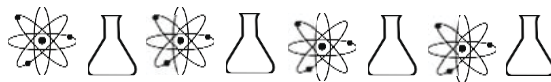


Types of Ants

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

(glue here)	Leafcutter 

(glue here)	Fire 



(glue here)

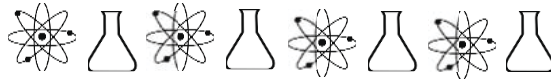
Army



(glue here)

Carpenter





(glue here)

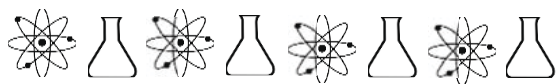
Slave-maker



(glue here)

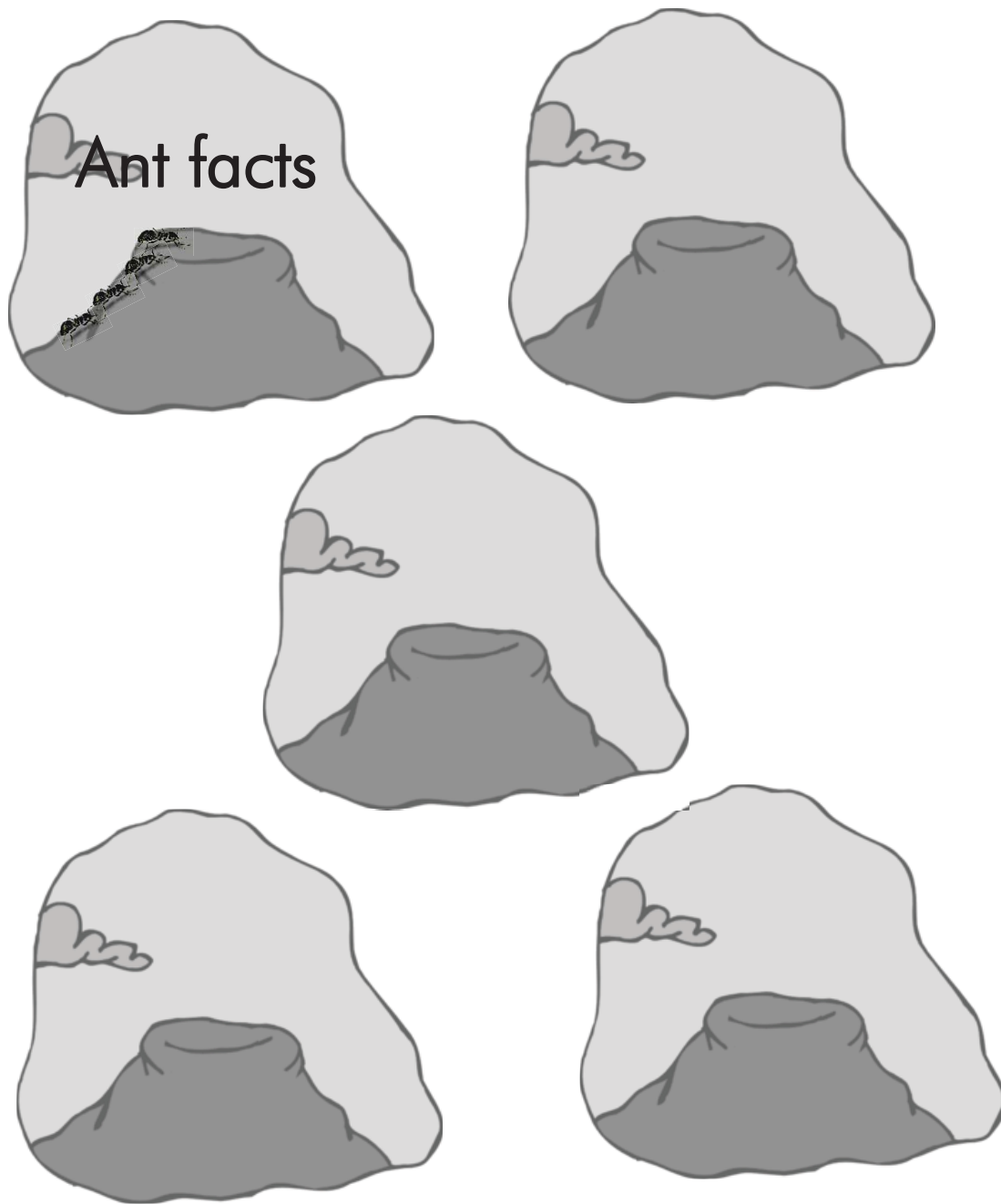
Harvester

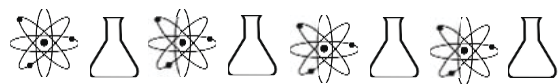




Ant Facts

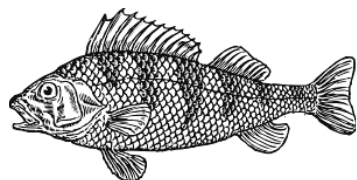
Use the ant hills to record any ant facts you didn't get to use elsewhere in your lapbook. Stack and staple them and add them to your project.





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.

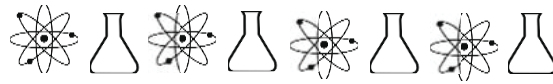


Ocean Zone Bingo

Sunlight
Zone

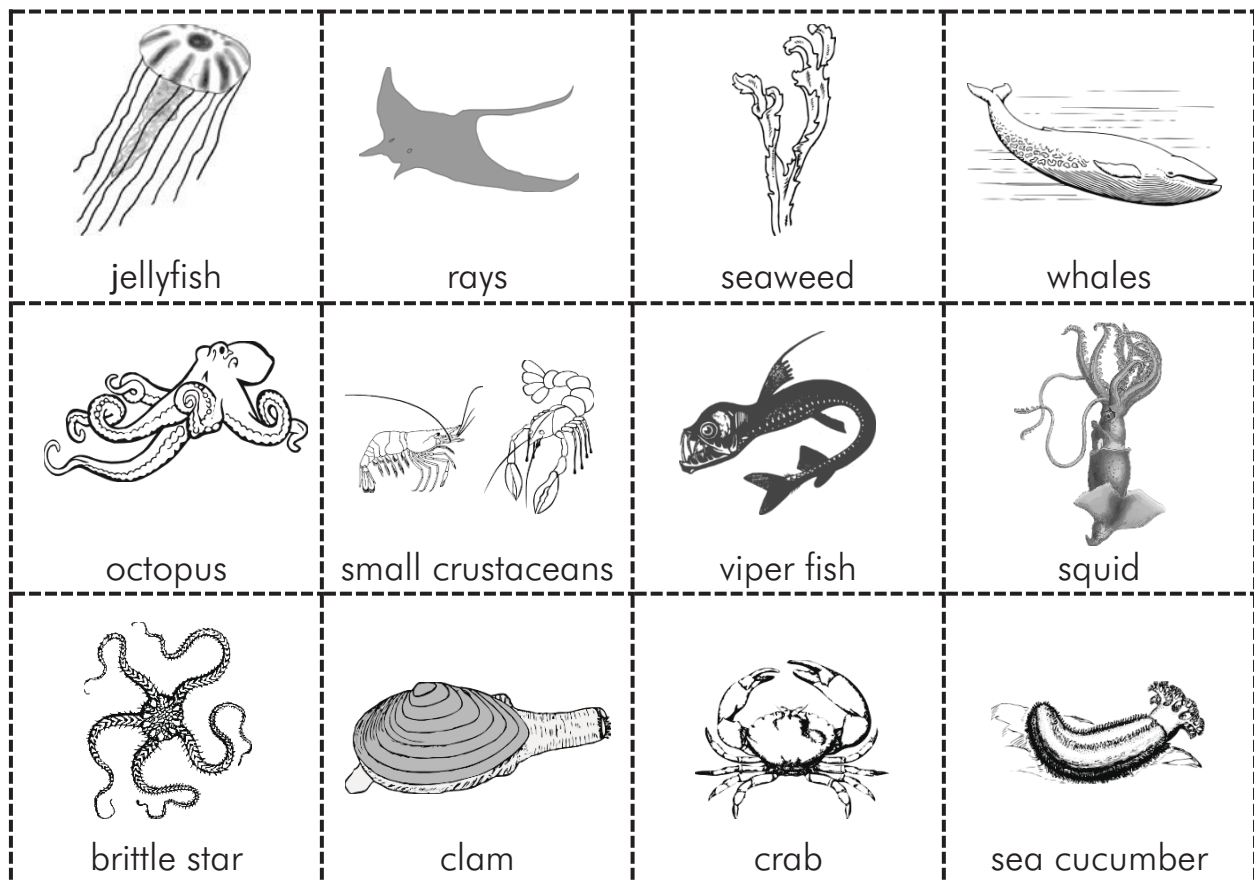
Twilight
Zone

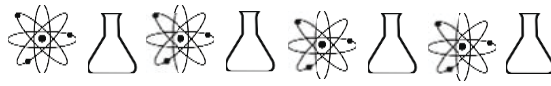
Midnight
Zone



Ocean Zone Bingo

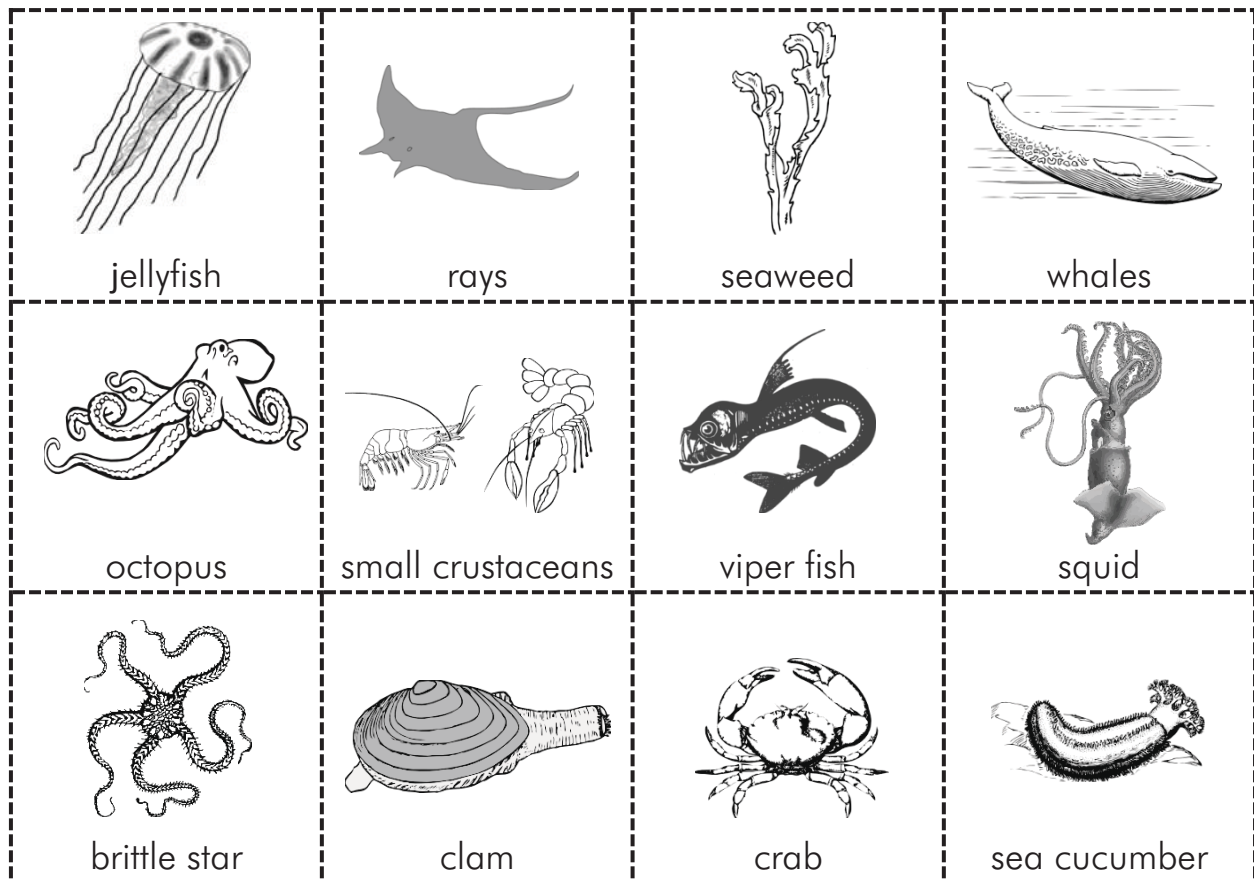
Cut the pieces one row at a time so you don't lose track of where they belong. The top row is the sunlight zone – shuffle them and place them on the top row of your bingo board in random order. The second row is the twilight zone. The third is the midnight zone. There is an extra animal for each zone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

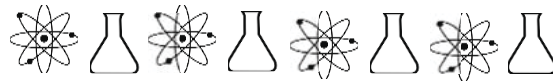




Ocean Zone Bingo

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.

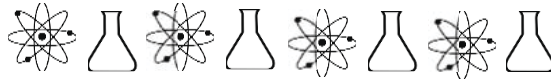




Ocean Zones

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.	Sunlit Zone 0-656 feet
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.	Twilight Zone 656-3,280 feet
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.	Midnight Zone 3,280-13,123 feet
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.	Abyss 13,123-19,685 feet
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.	Hadal Zone 19,685-36,197 feet



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

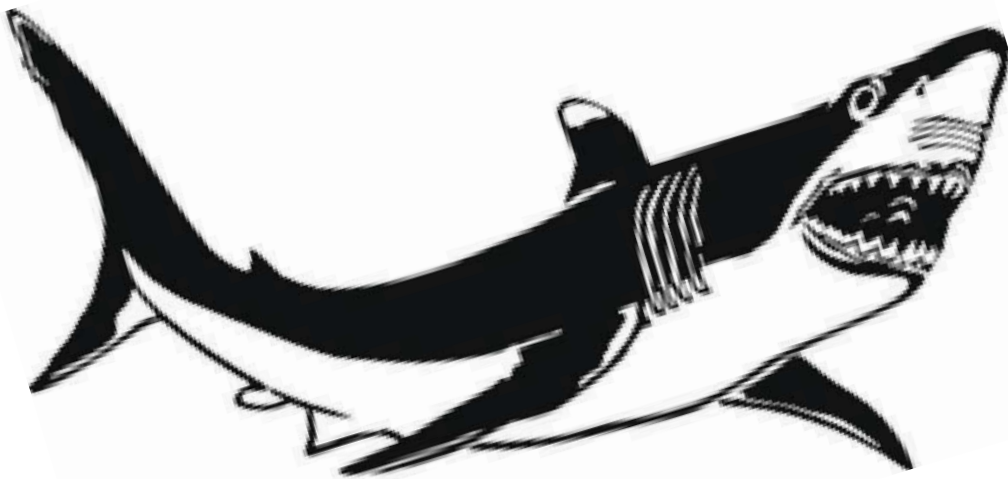
Which ocean zone includes plants?

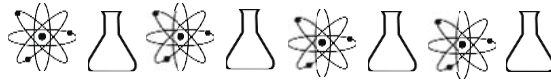
- ☐ Sunlit zone   ☐ Twilight Zone   ☐ Midnight Zone   ☐ Abyss   ☐ Hadal Zone

In which ocean zone might you find an anglerfish?

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

All About Sharks





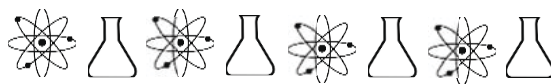
What is a Shark?

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 to sharks come? What is the most common size? What are sharks’ skeletons made of? From where to sharks get their oxygen?

(glue here)

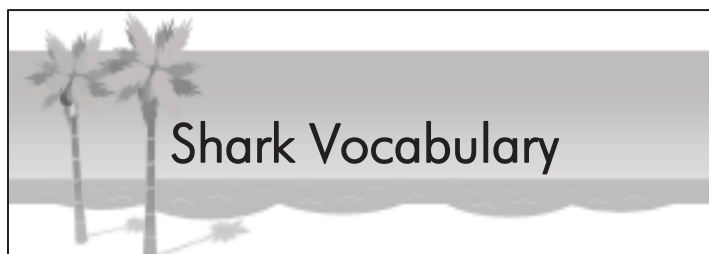
What is a Shark?

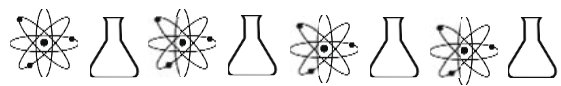




Vocabulary

Cut out the beach cards. Define these words as they relate to sharks: cartilage, denticles, gills, predator.

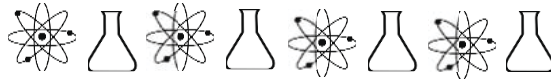




Shark Sizes

Choose six sharks to research and fill in the graph with their sizes. Cut out the chart and add to your lapbook.

60 feet						
55 feet						
50 feet						
45 feet						
40 feet						
35 feet						
30 feet						
25 feet						
20 feet						
15 feet						
10 feet						
5 feet						
Size ↑ Type →						

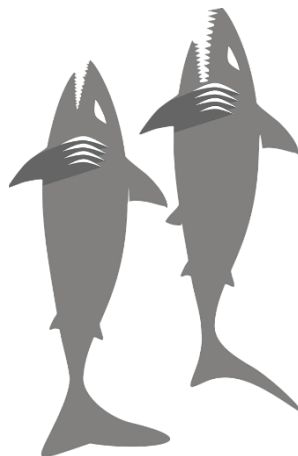


Types of Sharks

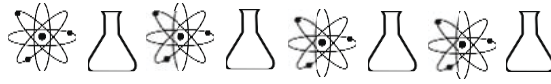
Cut out each piece and stack them in size order (cover on top, longest piece on bottom). Write information about each type of shark.

Carpet

Hammerhead

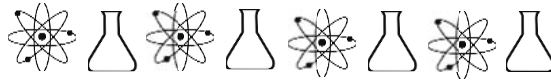


Types of
sharks



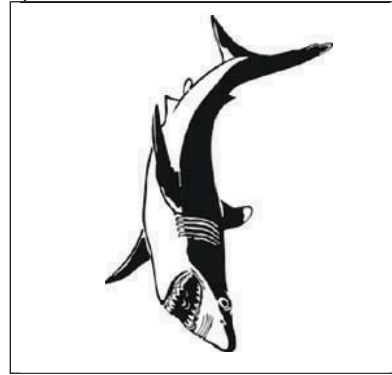
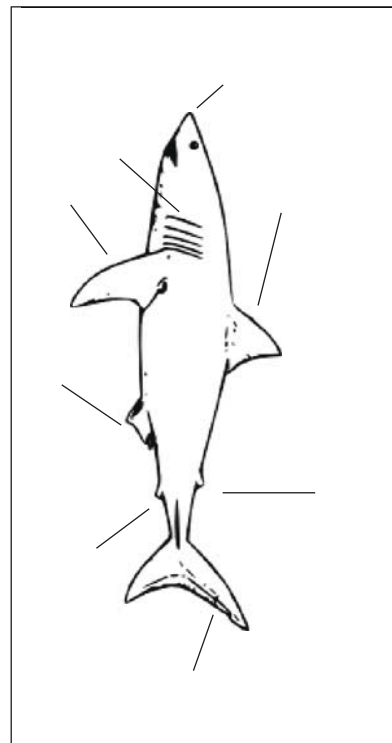
Mackerel

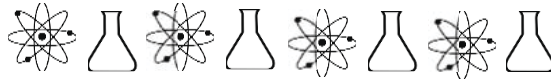
Requiem



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.

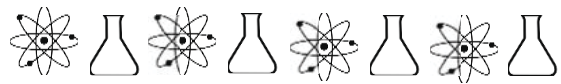
Parts of a Shark

Denticles

1

Dorsal Fin

2



Pectoral Fin



3

Caudal Fin

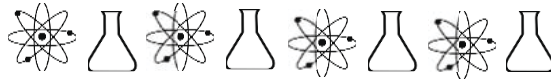


4

Eyes

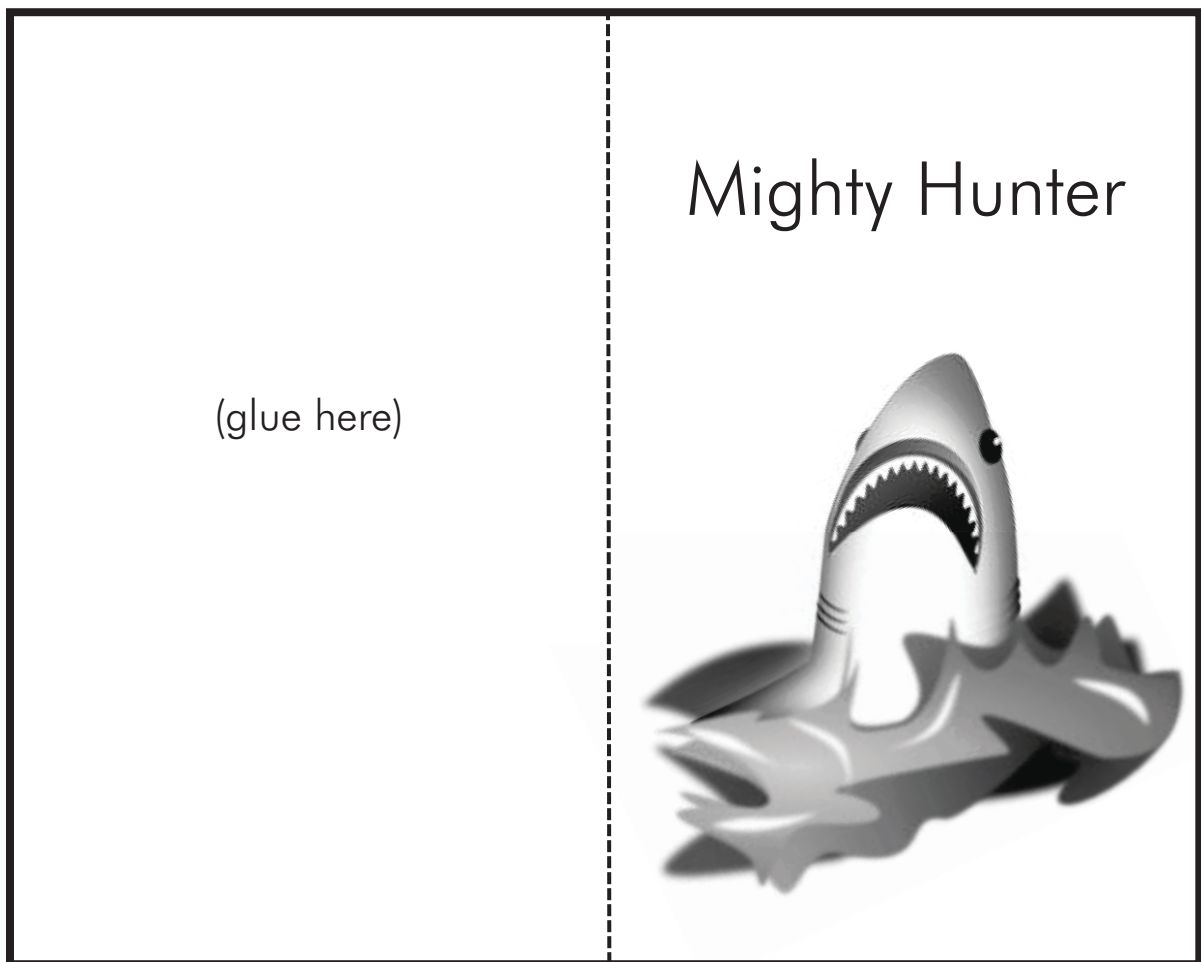


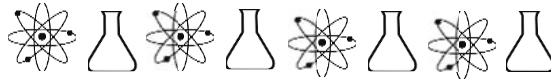
5



Shark Hunting

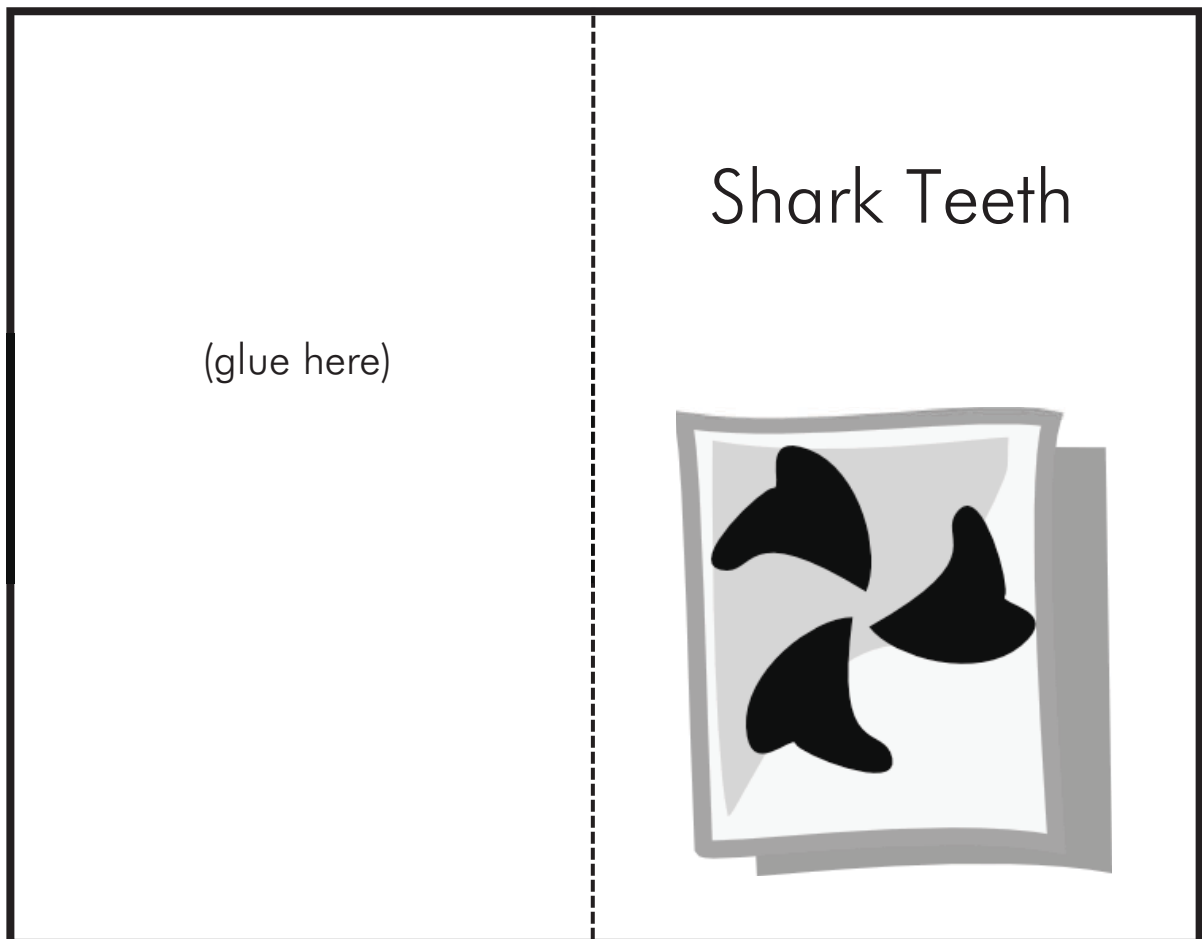
Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write information about how sharks use their senses to hunt. Here are some questions you can consider: How far away can a shark hear? How far away can a shark smell? What is a lateral line and what does it help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

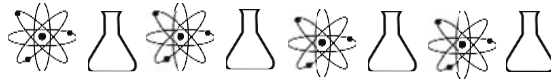




Shark Teeth

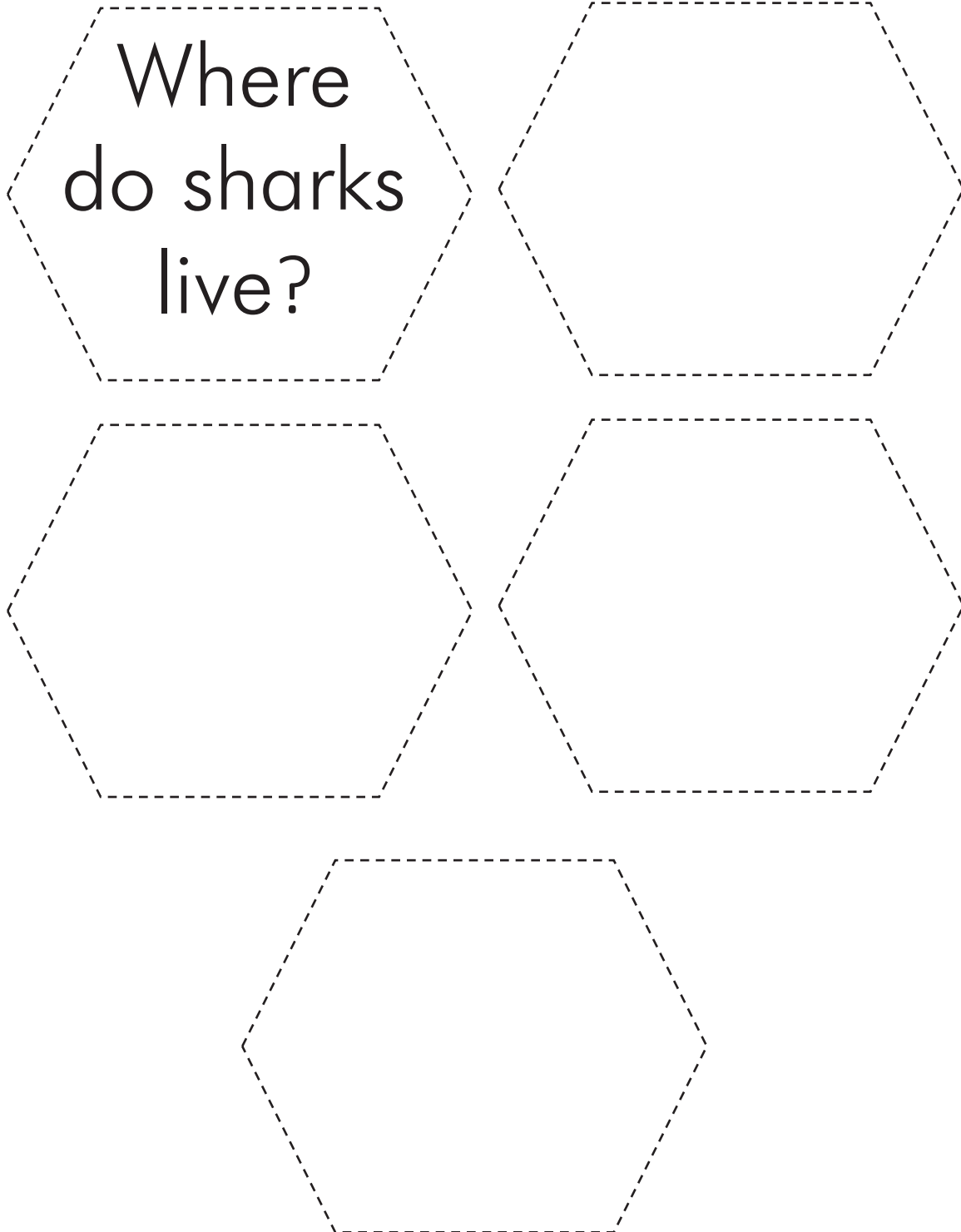
Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write information about shark teeth. Here are some questions you can answer: how many teeth can a shark have? How many rows of teeth do most sharks have? What happens when a shark loses a tooth?

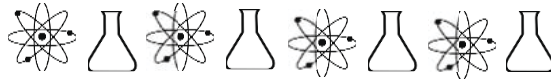




Where Do Sharks Live?

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.





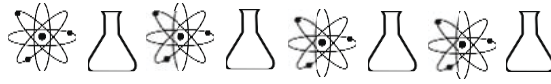
Shark Diet

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?

(glue here)

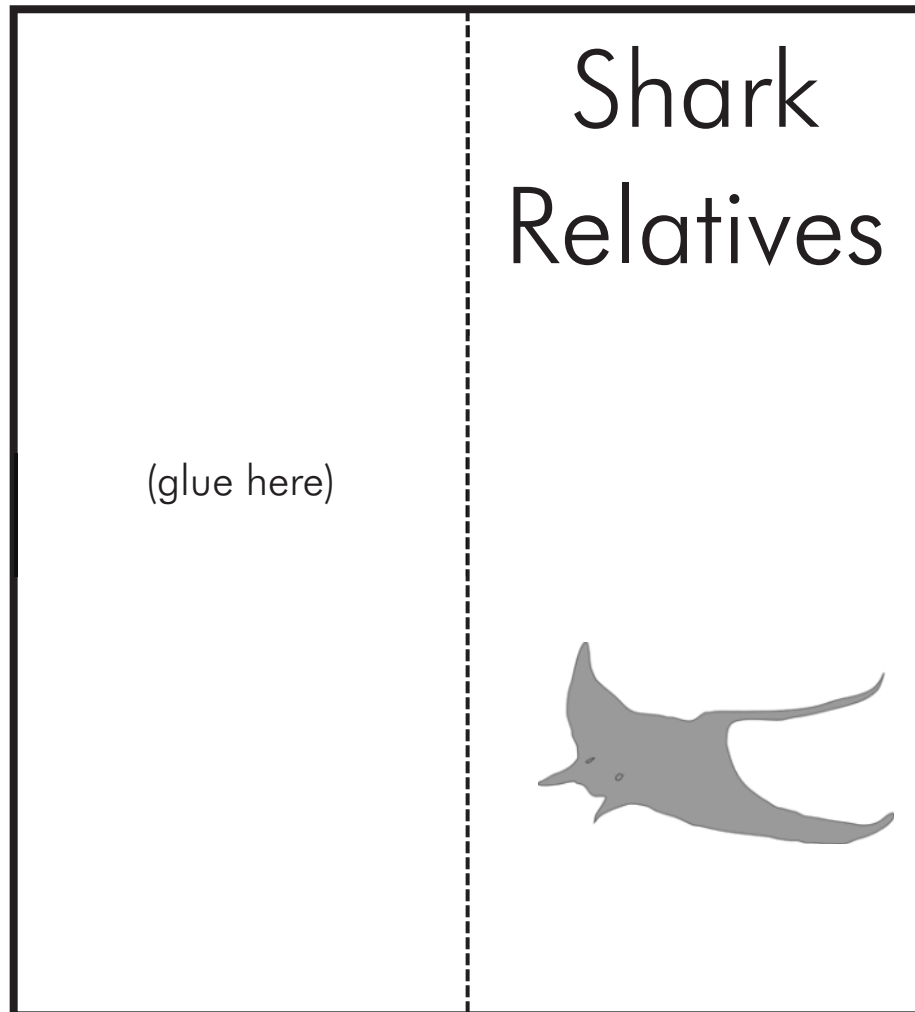
Shark Diet

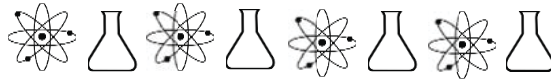




Shark Relatives

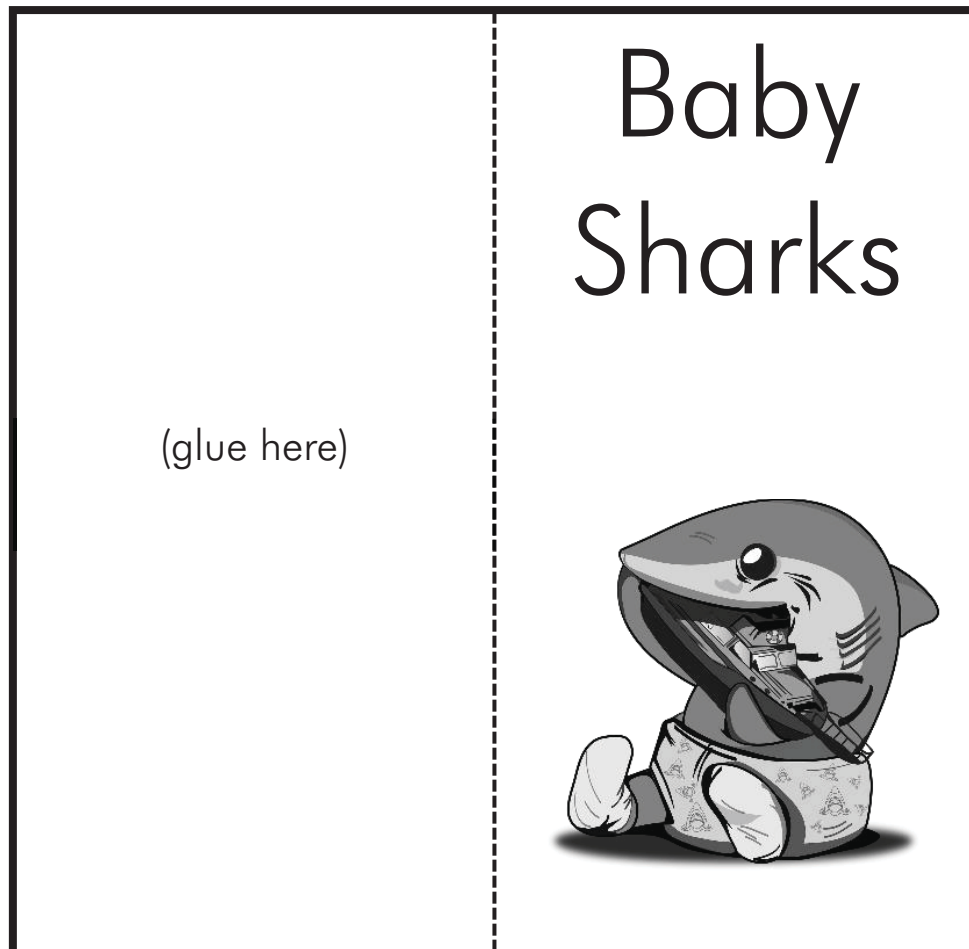
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write about shark relatives – what animals are similar to sharks and why?

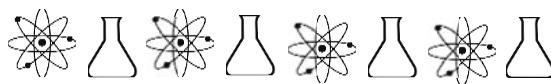




Baby Shark Do Do Doo...

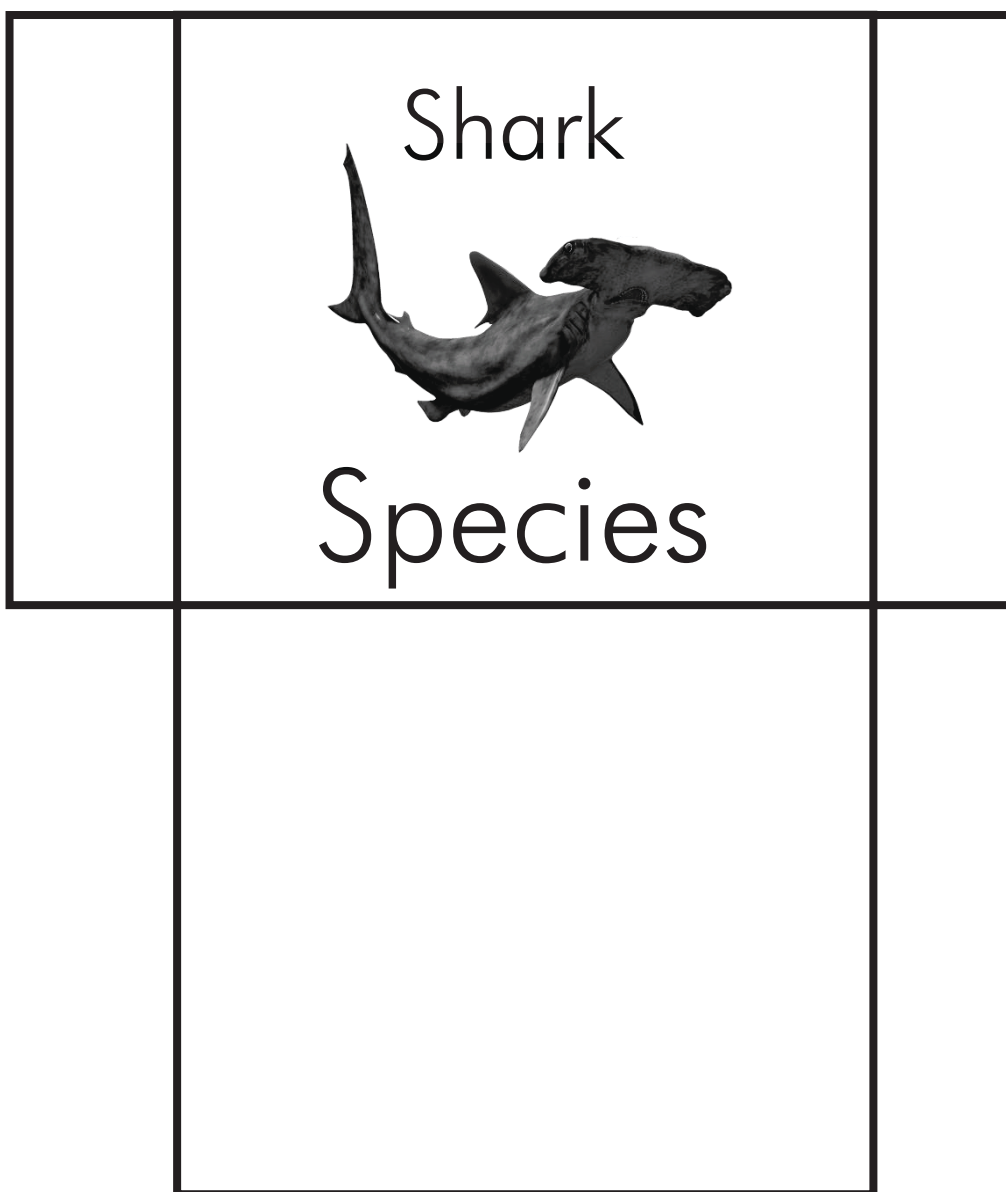
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write or paste information about baby sharks. Here are some questions to consider. Where are most shark’s eggs hatched? How many baby sharks (pups) can be hatched at once? What can a pup do when it’s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

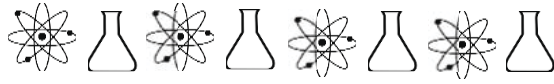




Shark Species

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.



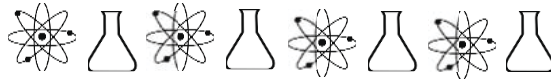


great white

hammerhead

tiger

nurse

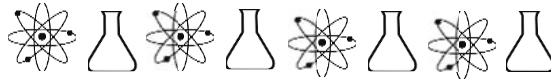


whale

lemon

angel

bull



Helping and Hurting

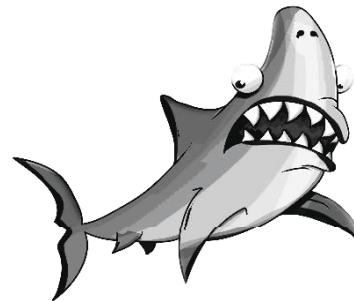
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line to the center fold. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write information about each topic.

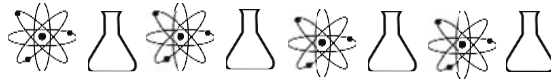
(glue here)

How Sharks
Help



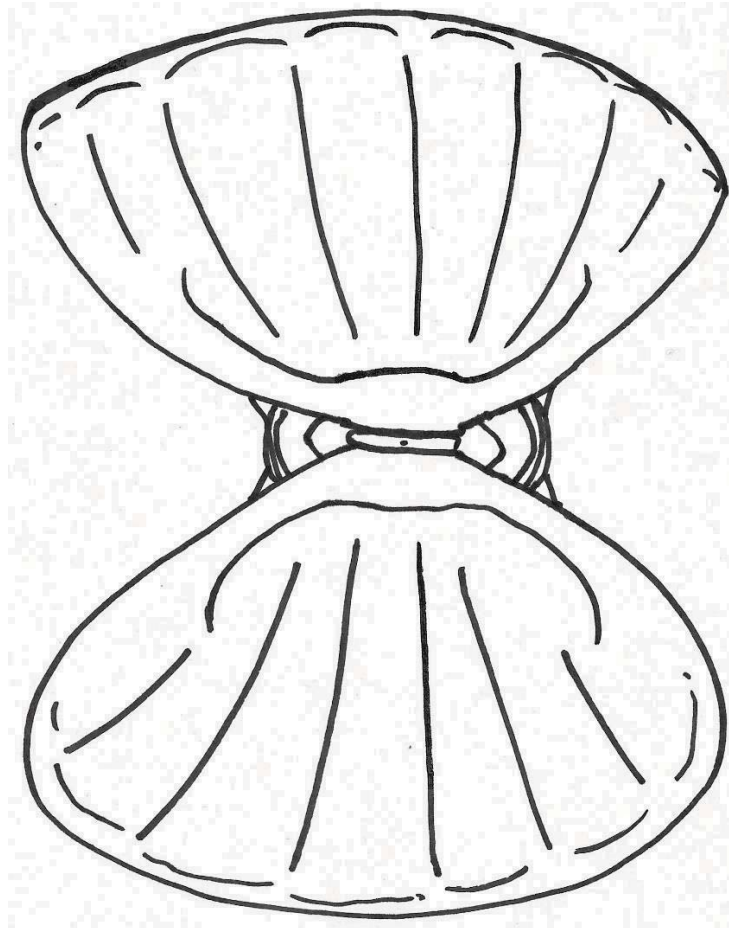
How Sharks
are Hurt

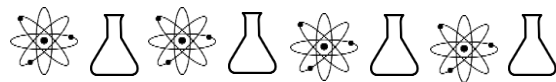




Clam Anatomy

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?





Mollusks

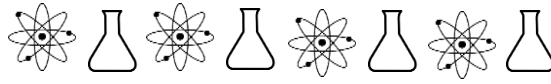
Use this page to take notes on the information you read about mollusks. Be sure to use complete sentences.

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.

crustaceans   nocturnal   flexible   prey
predator   invertebrate   herbivore   camouflage

Able to be bent easily

Active at night

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

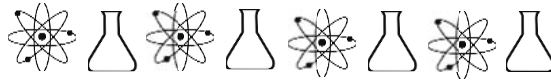
An animal that eats other animals

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.

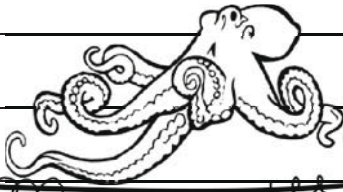
Octopus: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____



Habitat: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Diet: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Offspring: _____

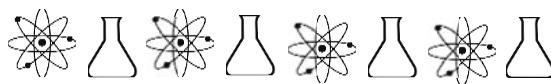
_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

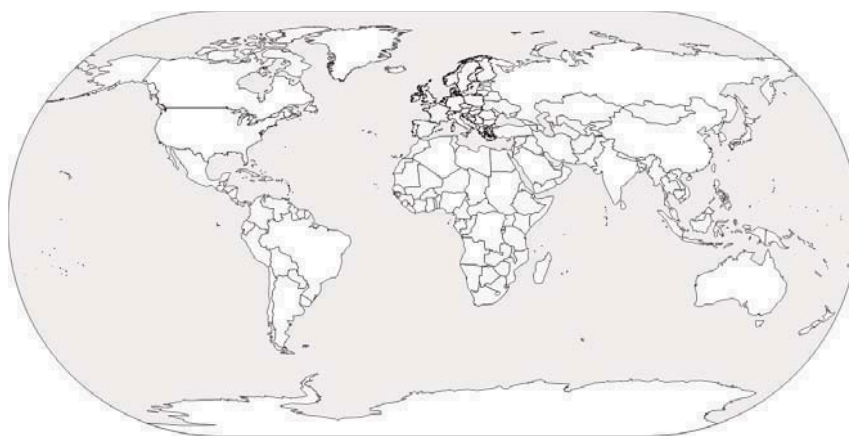


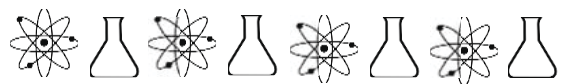
Octopus

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

A hand-drawn notepad with a thick black border. Inside the border, there are decorative squiggly lines and dots in the corners. The word "Predators:" is written in a cursive font, followed by five horizontal lines for taking notes.

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

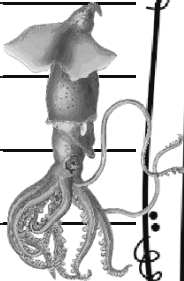




Squid

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

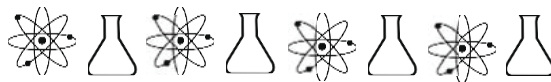
Squid:



Habitat:

Diet:

Offspring:

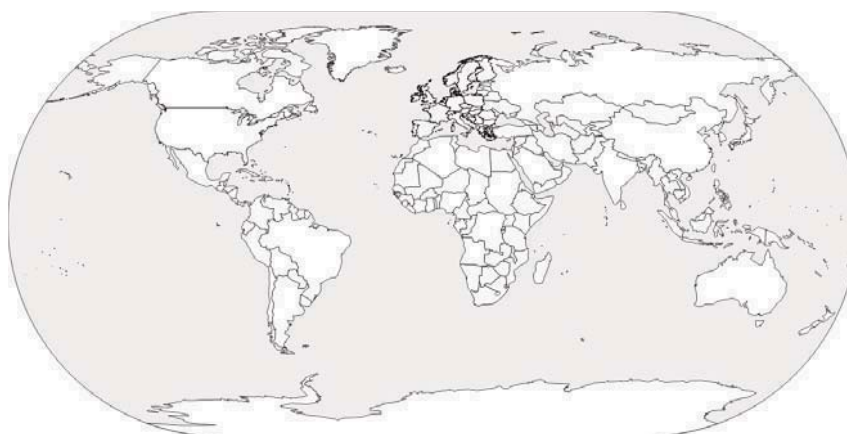


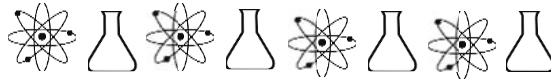
Squid

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: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

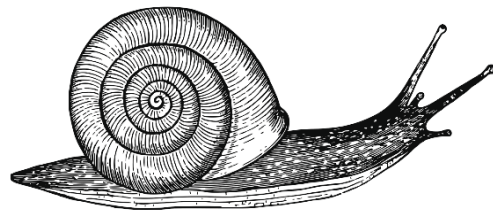
Diet: _____

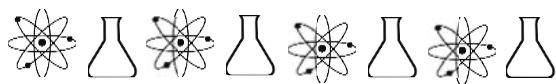
_____

_____

_____

_____



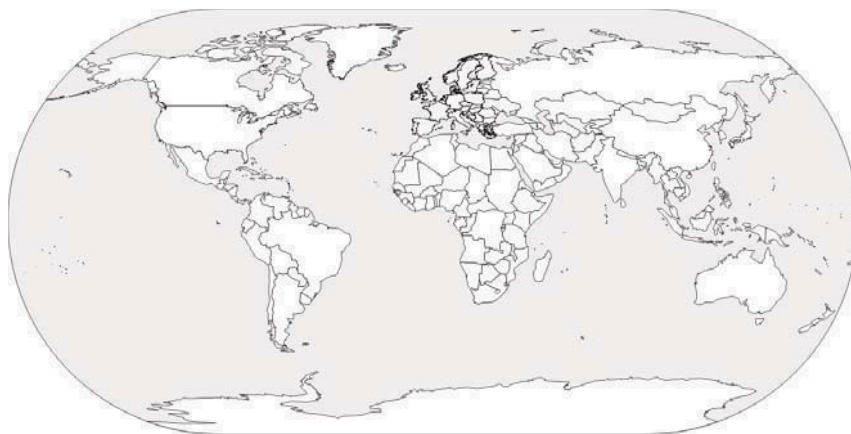


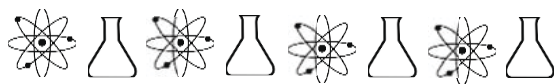
Snail and Slug

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

Predators: _____   _____   _____   _____   _____

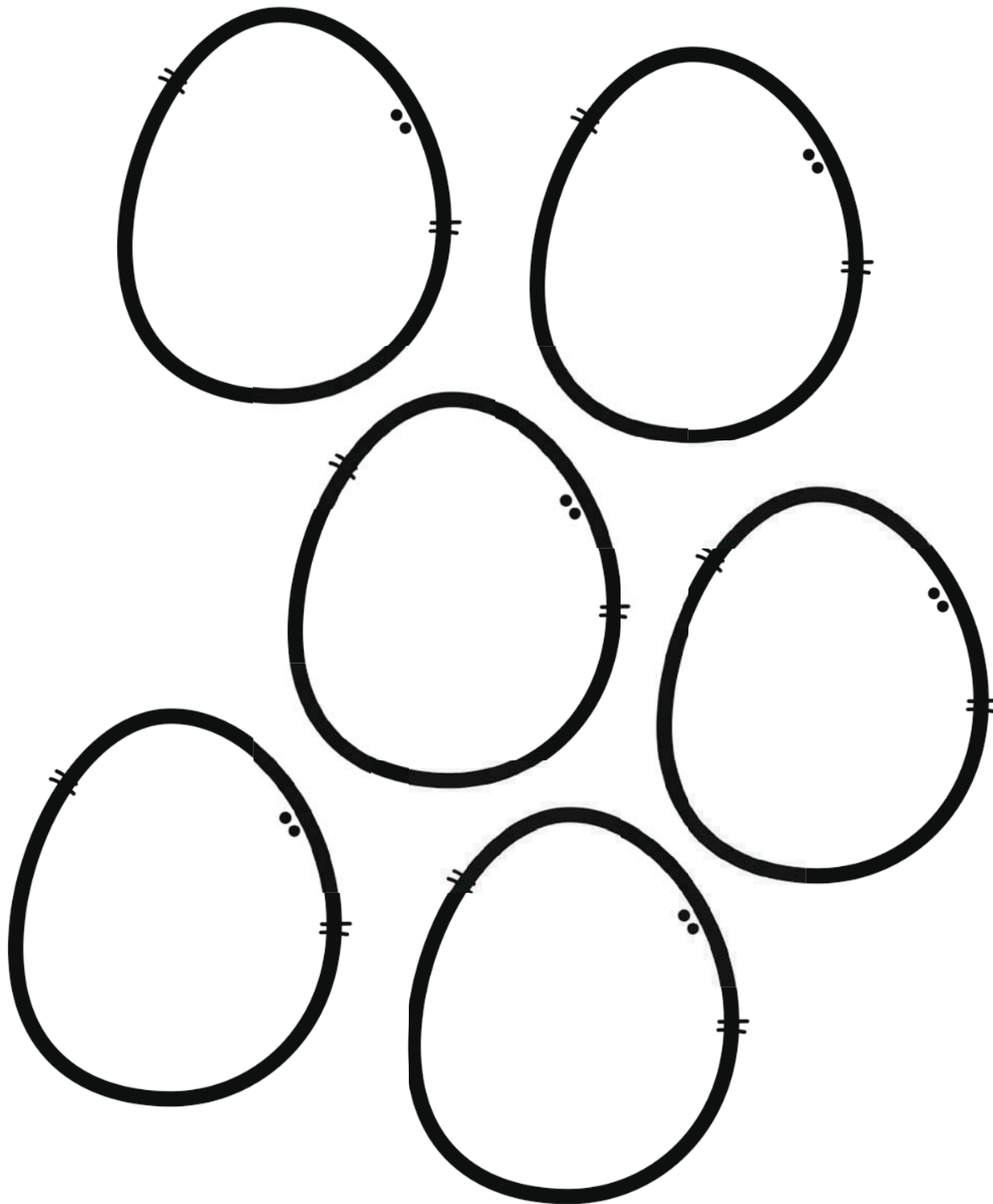
Color or mark on the map where they are found in the world.

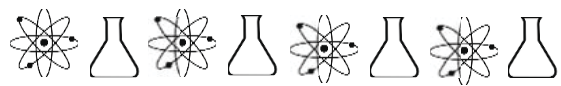
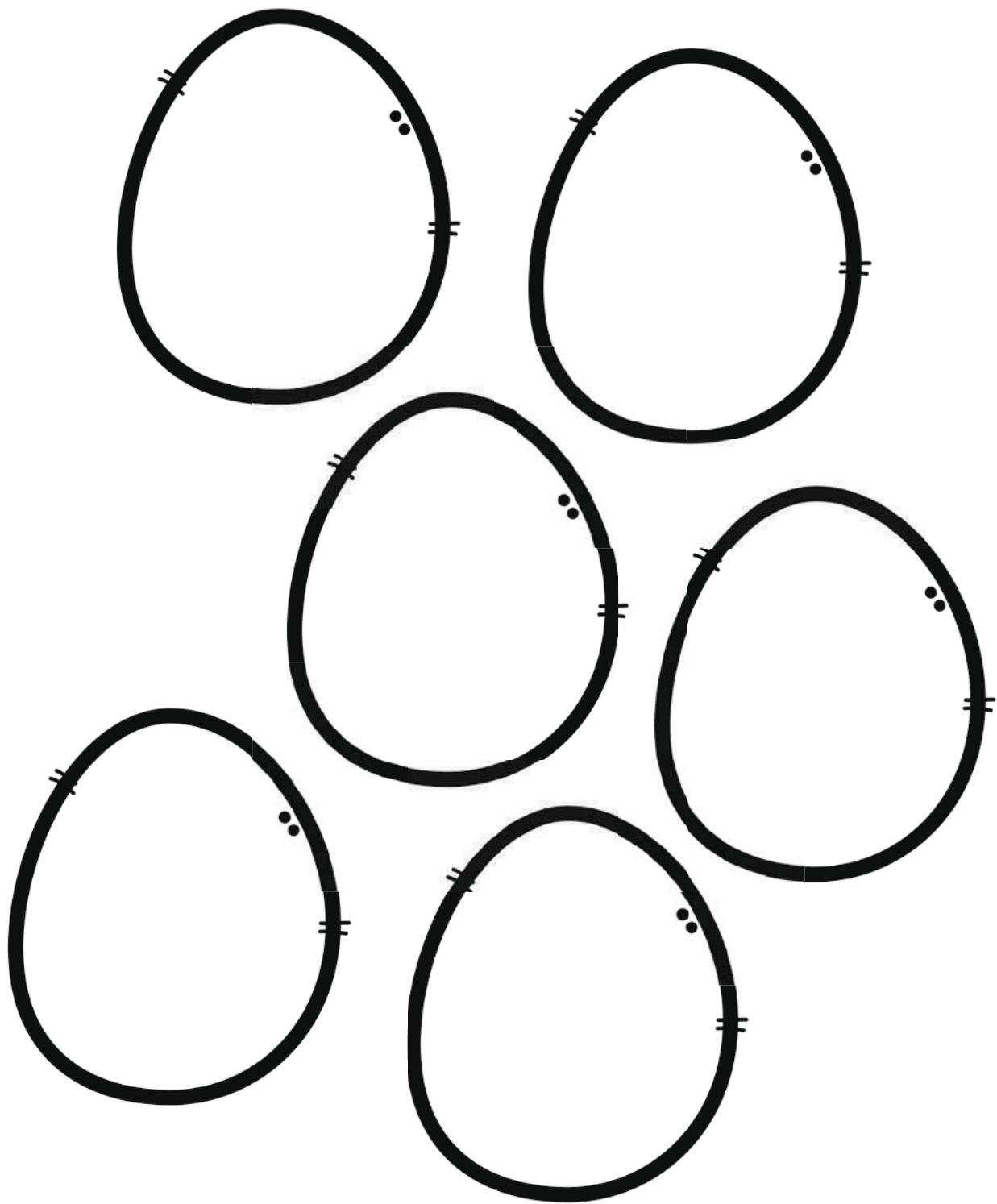


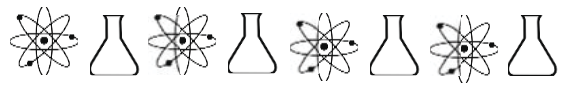


Vocabulary

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

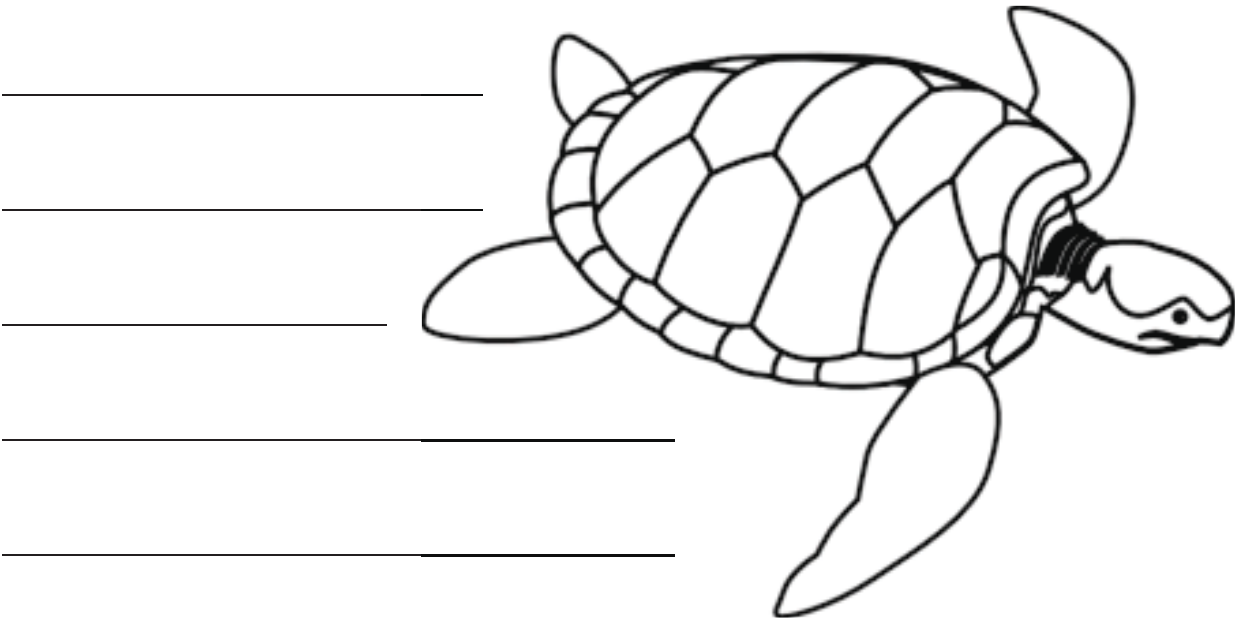


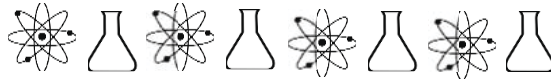




Sea Turtle Facts

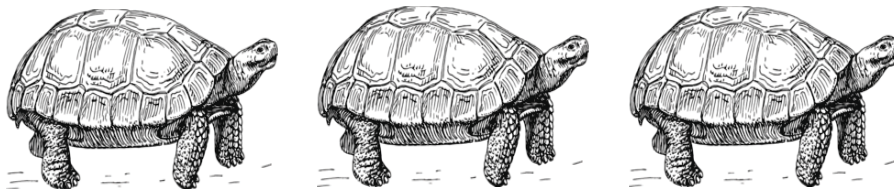
Write down some sea turtle facts you found interesting.





Protection

What are some ways turtles are protected from predators?



Types of Reptiles

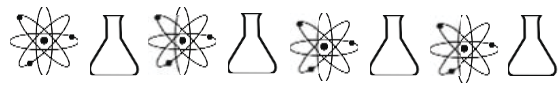
What are the four types of reptiles?

1.

2.

3.

4.

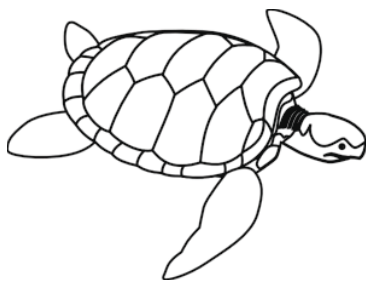
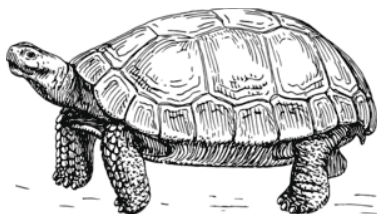


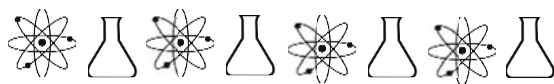
Sea Turtles vs. Other Turtles

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

Sea Turtles

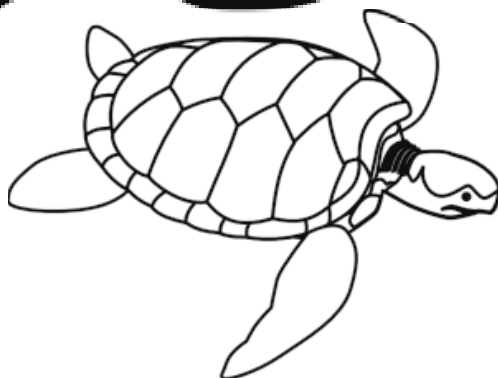
Other Turtles

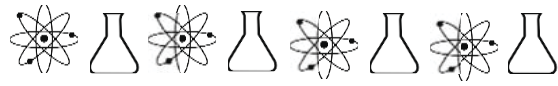




Endangered Species

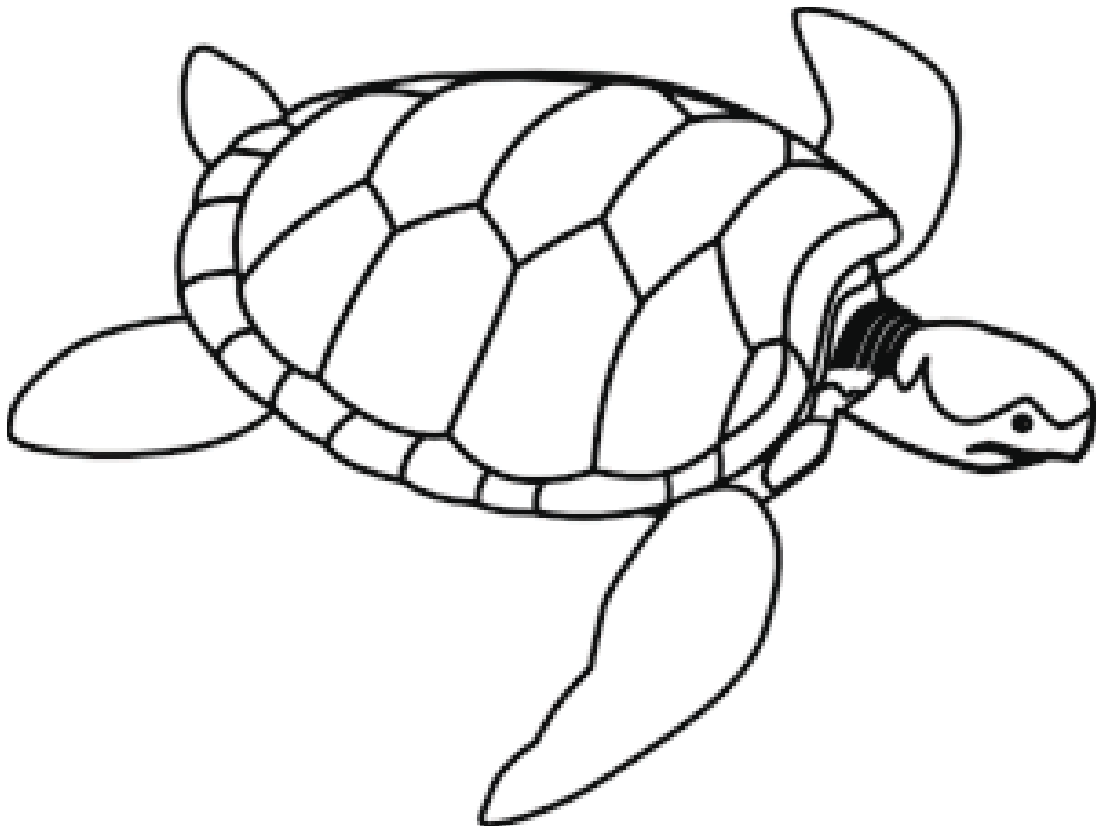
What does it mean that sea turtles are endangered species?

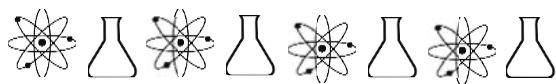




Sea Turtle Anatomy

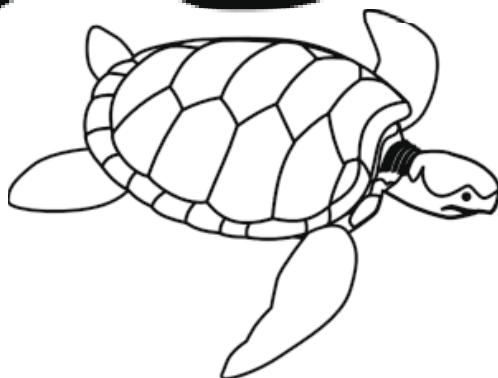
Label the parts of the sea turtle.

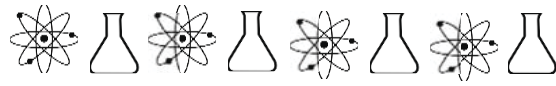




Sea Turtle Reproduction

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 _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

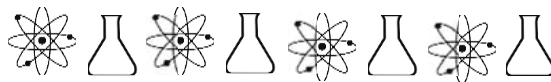
Flatback _____

_____

_____

_____

_____



Loggerhead_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Green sea turtle_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Leatherback_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Compare and Contrast

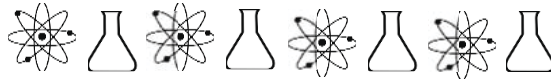
Compare and contrast feedlots and pastures.

Pastures

[illegible]

Feedlots

[illegible]



Cow Classification

Fill in the levels of cow classification.

Kingdom: _____

Phylum: _____

Class: _____

Order: _____

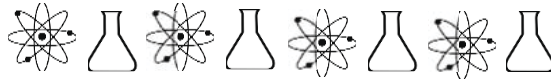
Suborder: _____

Family: _____

Genus: _____

Species: _____





Cow Anatomy

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

Appearance: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Udders: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Teeth _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

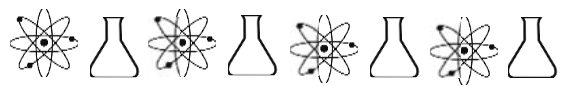
Horns _____

_____

_____

_____

_____



Feet _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Digestive System _____

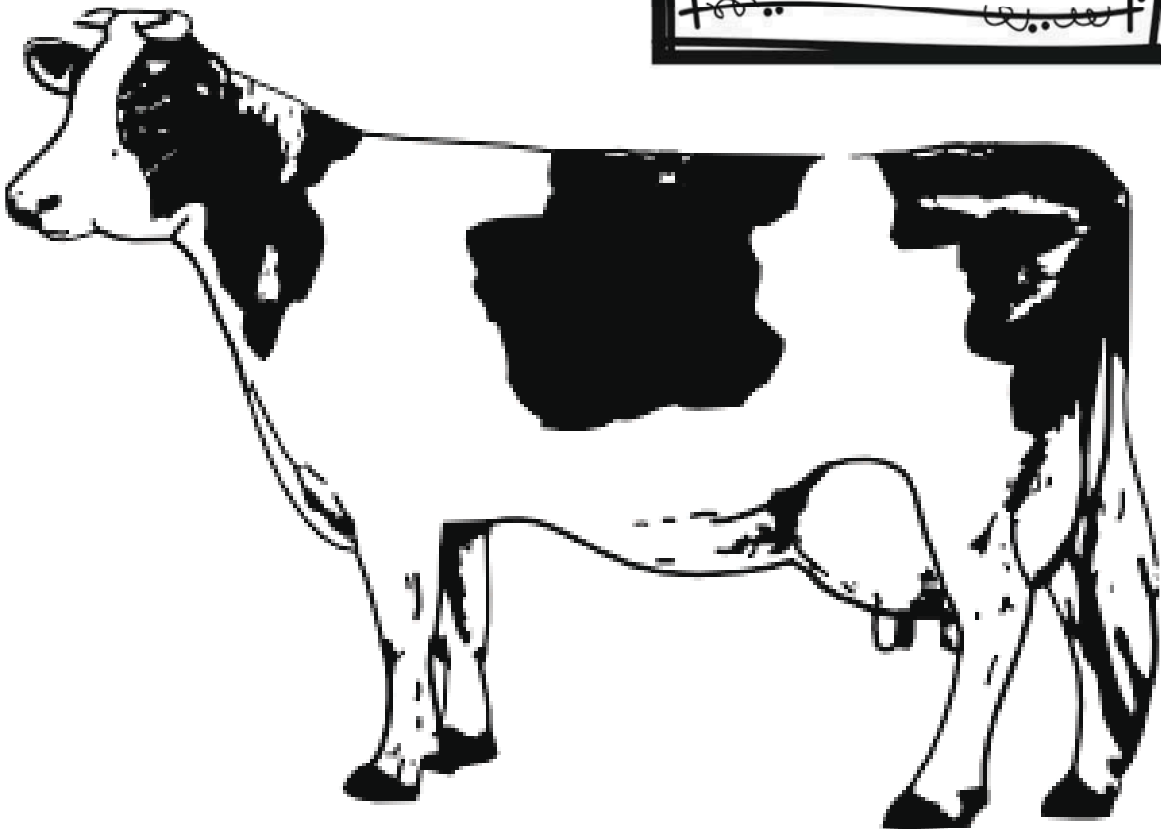
_____

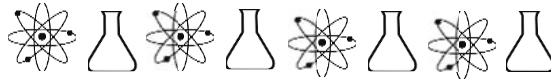
_____

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Cattle History

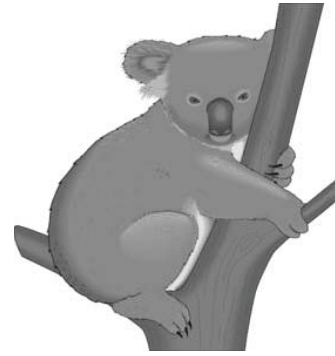
Fill in the answers as you read about cattle history.

Cattle originated here:

Cattle were brought
to America in 1493
by:

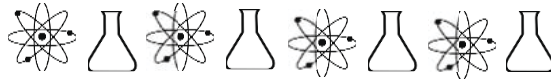
More cattle were brought
in 1600 by:

The first cattle in the
United States were
brought from



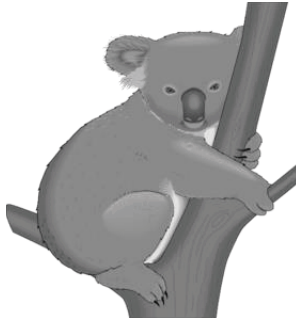
All About Marsupials

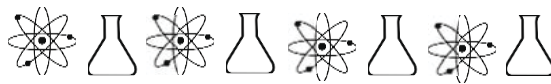




Herbivore or Carnivore

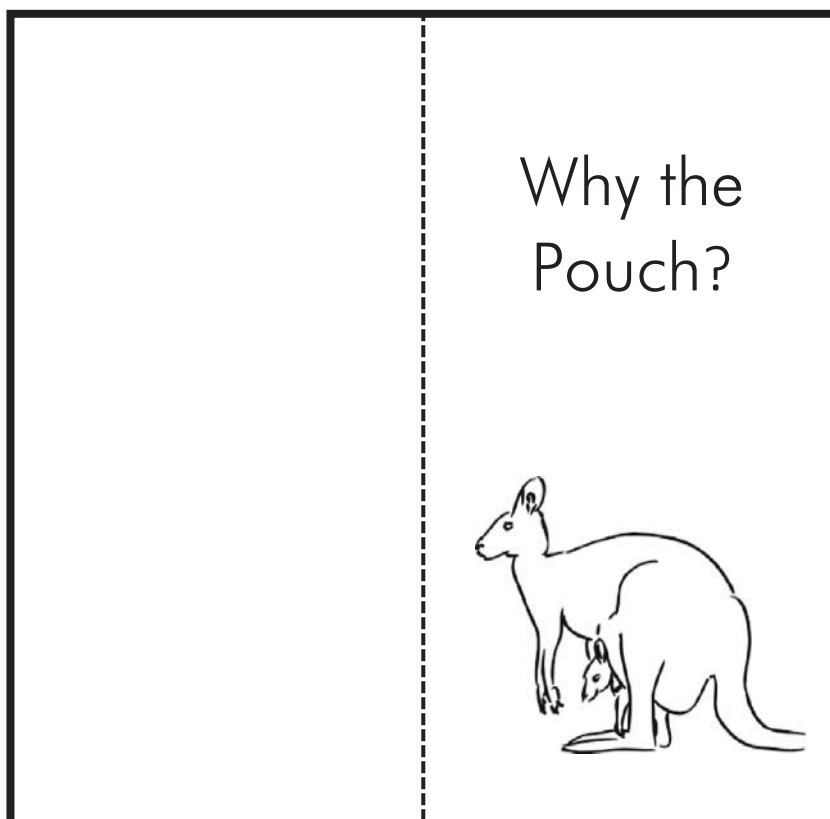
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line to the center fold. Inside (opposite the "glue here" side), sort the marsupials into the proper categories.

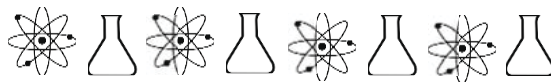
(glue here)	
Carnivore	Herbivore
	



Pouches

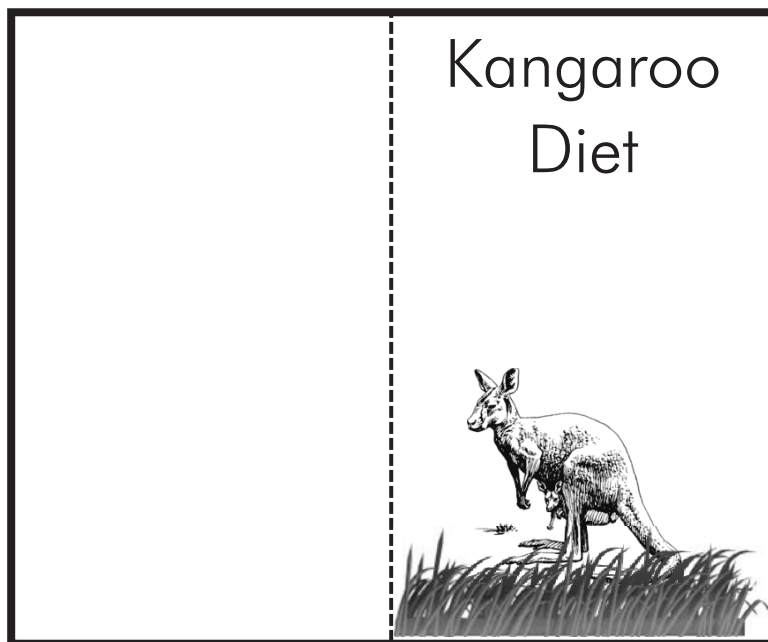
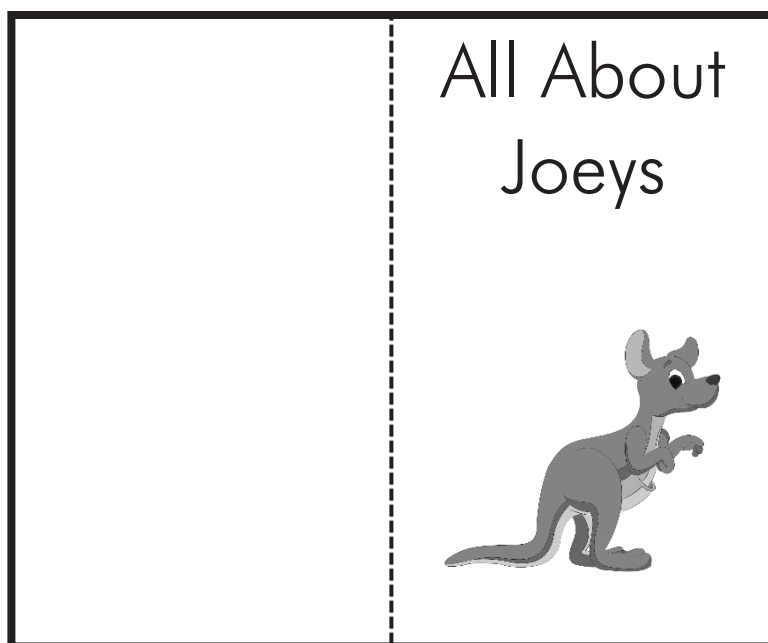
Cut the piece out in full and fold on the dotted line. Write what you learned about marsupial pouches inside.

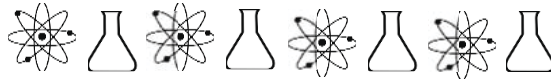




Kangaroos

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.

(glue here)

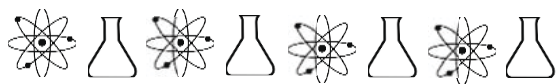
Kangaroo
Tails



(glue here)

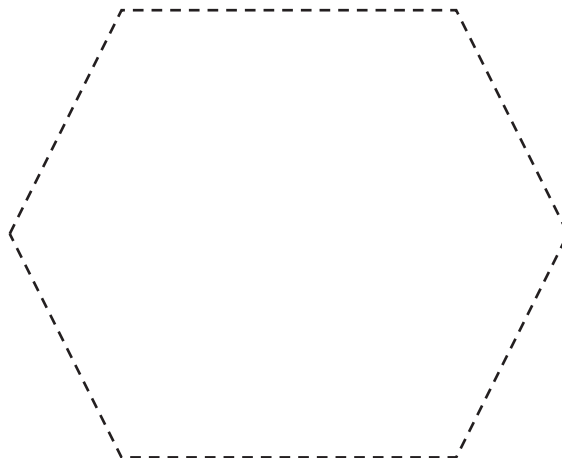
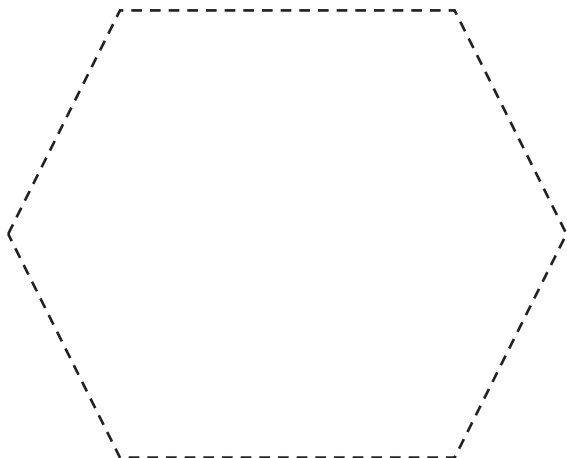
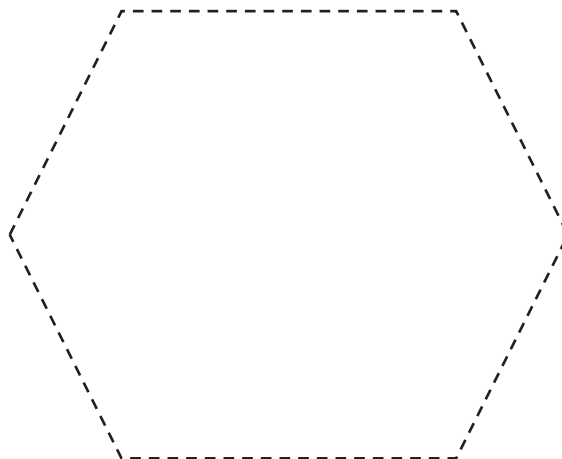
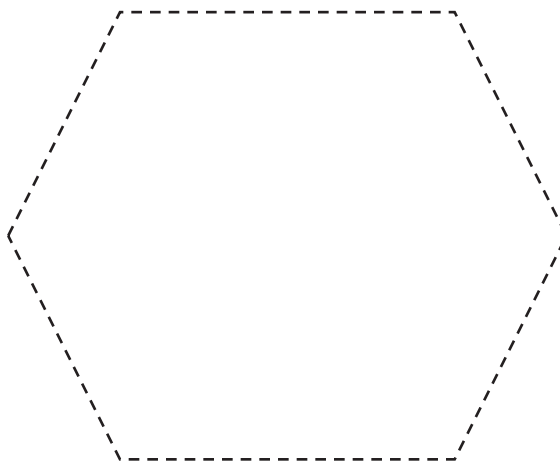
Kangaroo
Behavior

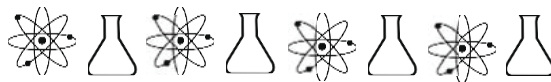




Kangaroo Facts

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

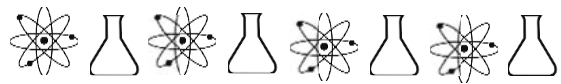
Cut out each piece and stack them in size order (cover on top, longest piece on bottom). Write information about each category as it pertains to koalas.

Habitat

Diet

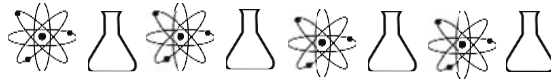


Koalas



Predators

Facts



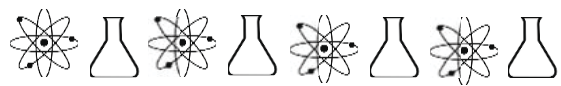
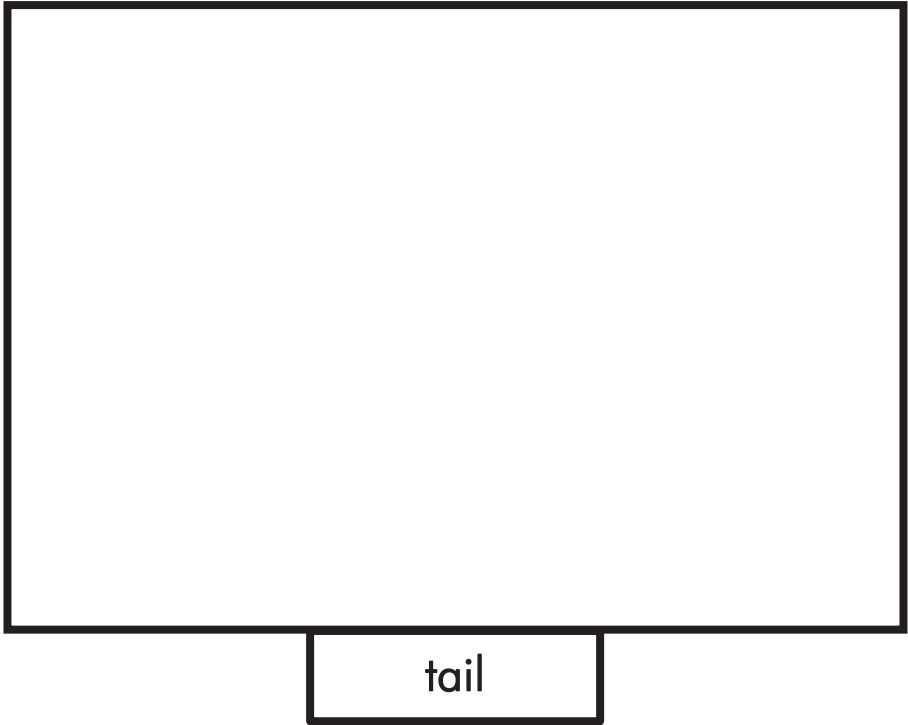
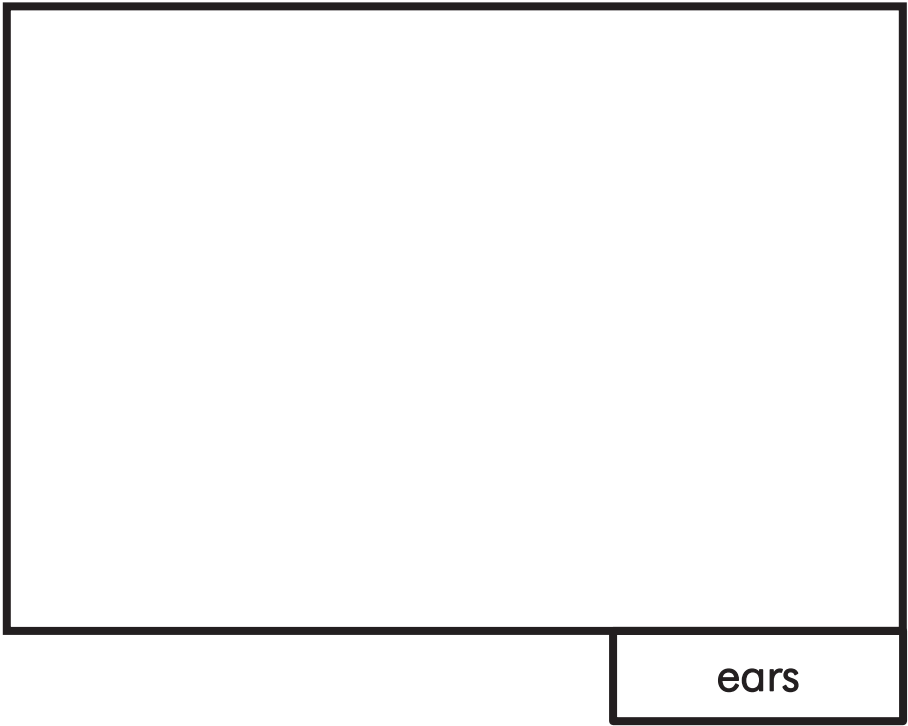
Opossum Anatomy

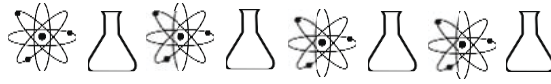
Cut each piece out in full (don't cut off the tab label). Write information on each piece. Stack the pieces in this order top to bottom: Opossum Anatomy, paws, tail, ears.

Opossum Anatomy



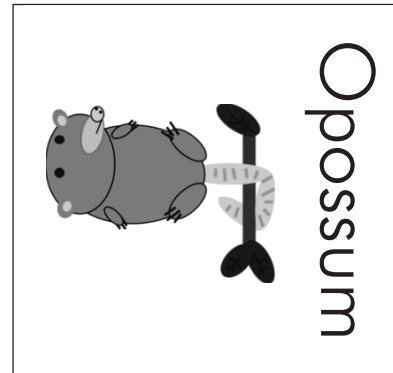
paws

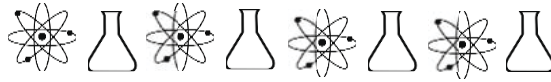




Opossum Facts

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.”





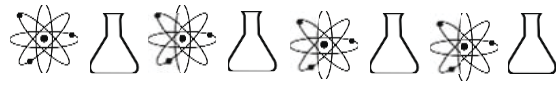
Tasmanian Devil

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.

(glue here)

Tasmanian Devils





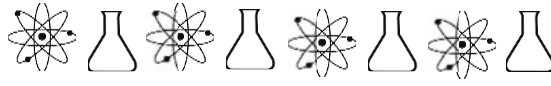
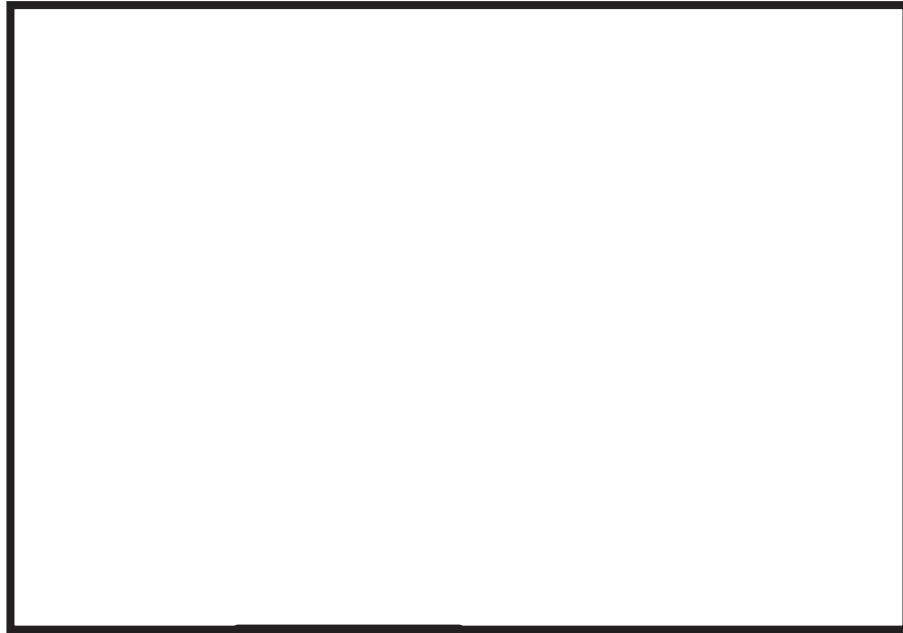
Other Marsupials

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.

Other Marsupials



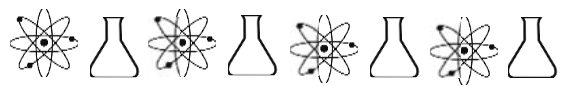
wombat



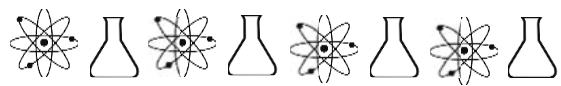
numbat



bandicoot

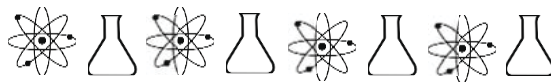


wallaby



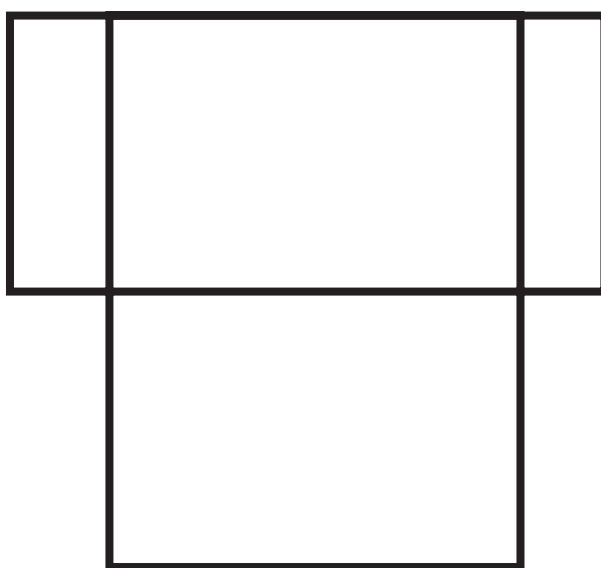
Lapbook Pieces

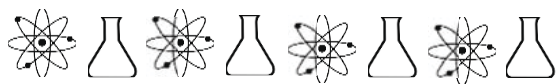
Use the cards for vocabulary, sorting, matching, or other information.



Lapbook Pieces

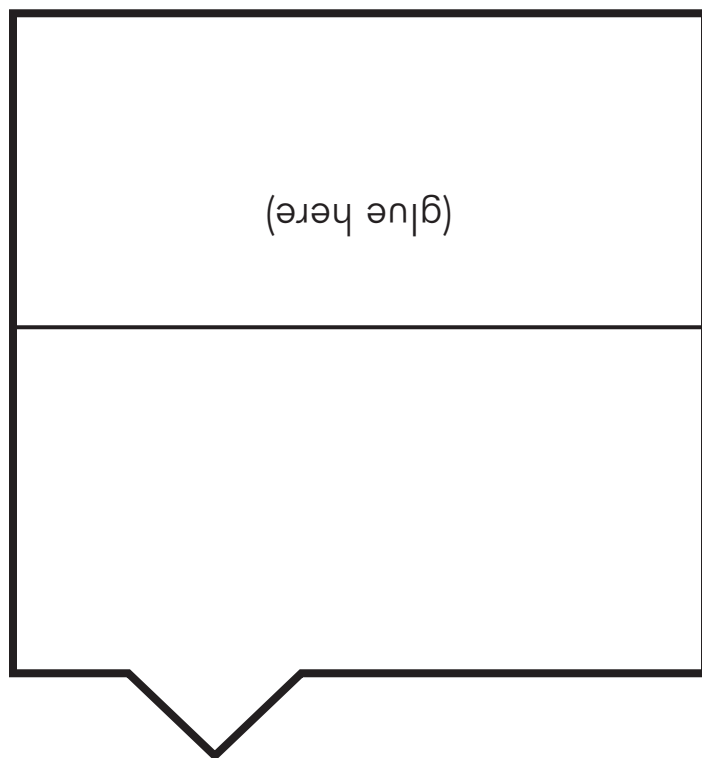
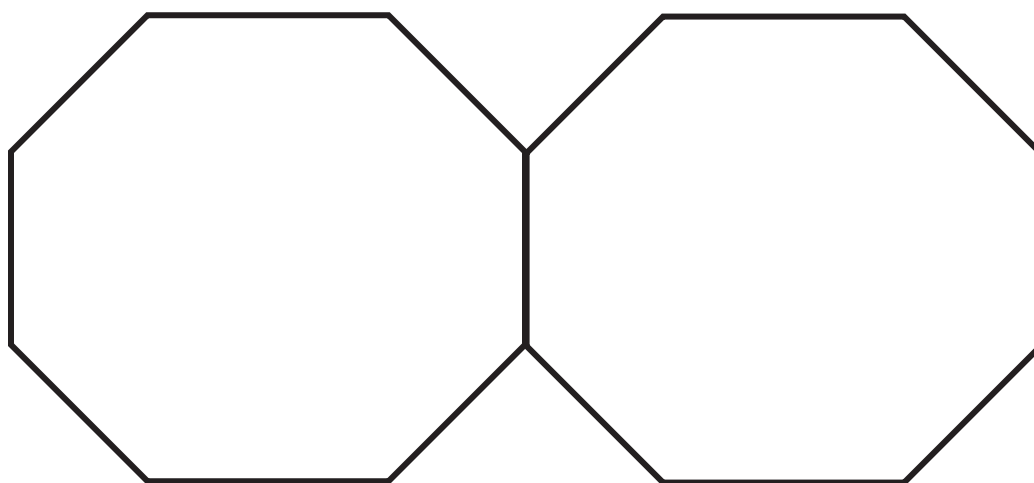
Cut out as one piece. Fold up bottom. Then fold back side tabs and secure to the back flap. You have made a pocket to hold the cards from the previous page.

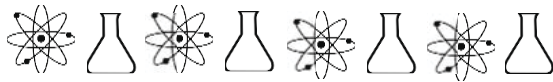




Lapbook Pieces

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

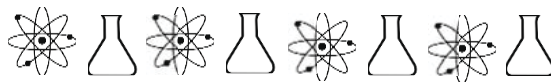




Lapbook pieces

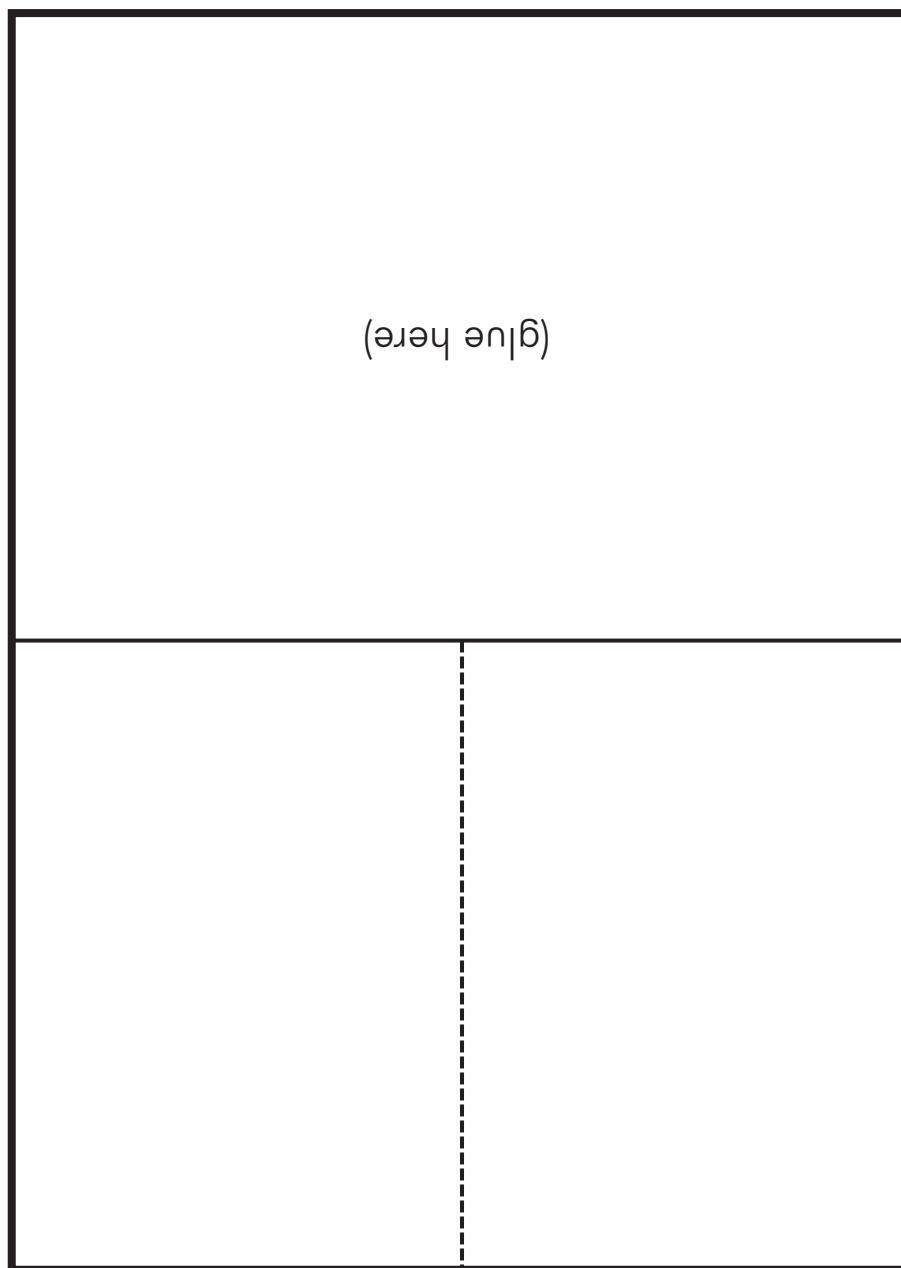
Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at **A**), and fold the right side in (on the line at **B**). Cut on the dotted lines so you have four strips you can label and open to the fold. On the inside (opposite “glue here”), write your information. On the right panel, create a title and add artwork if you’d like.

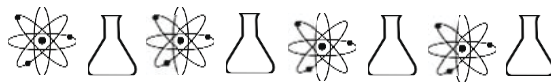
A large rectangular template for a lapbook. It features a solid vertical line on the left edge and two solid vertical lines on the right edge, dividing the rectangle into three main sections. The leftmost section is further divided by three horizontal dotted lines into four equal-width strips. The text "(glue here)" is centered in the middle of the template, between the left and right fold lines. On the left edge, near the top, is a label "A" with an arrow pointing to the left. On the right edge, near the bottom, is a label "B" with an arrow pointing to the right.



Lapbook pieces

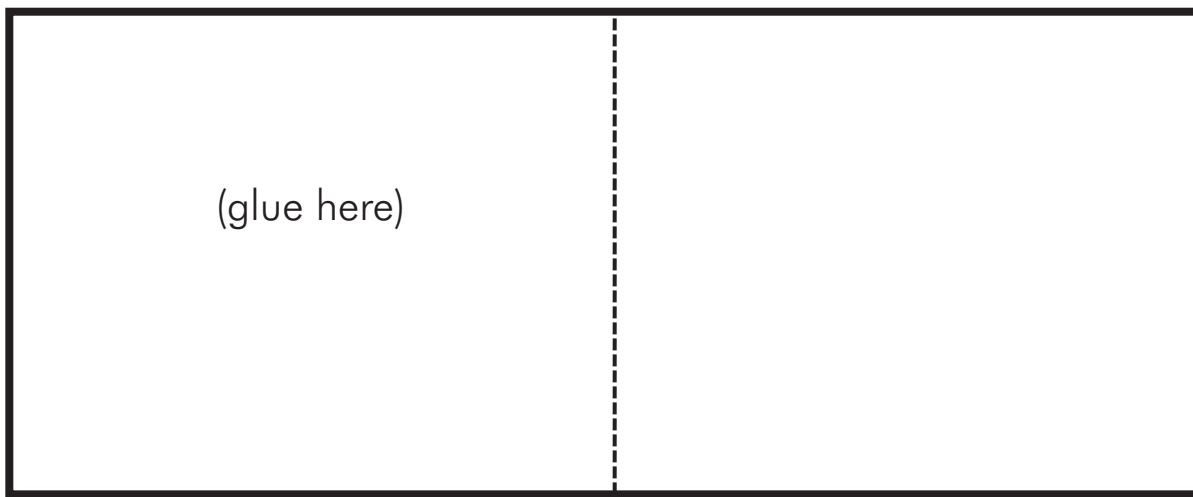
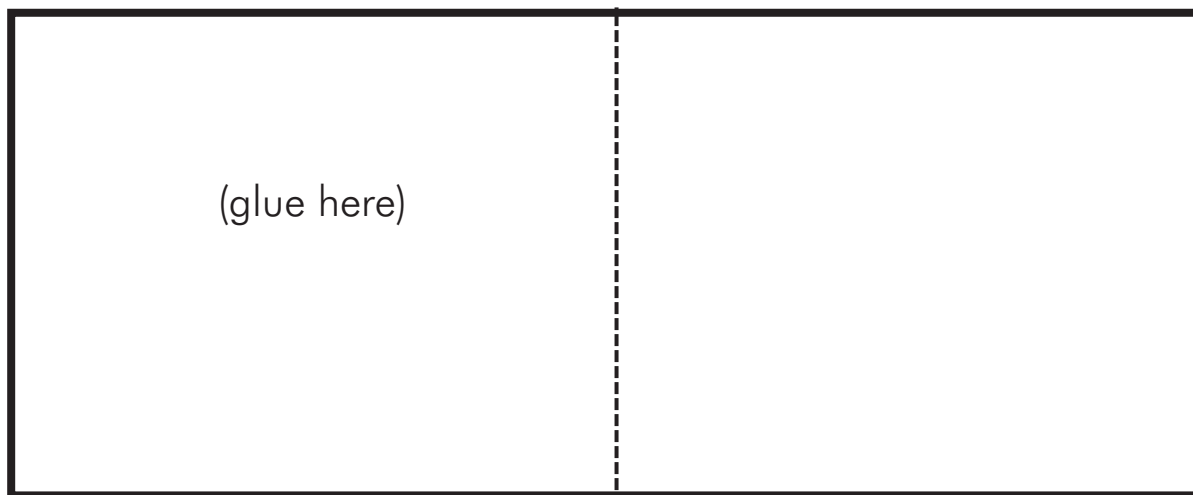
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line to the center fold. Label the two flaps. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write your information.

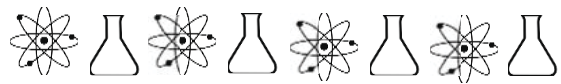




Lapbook pieces

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.





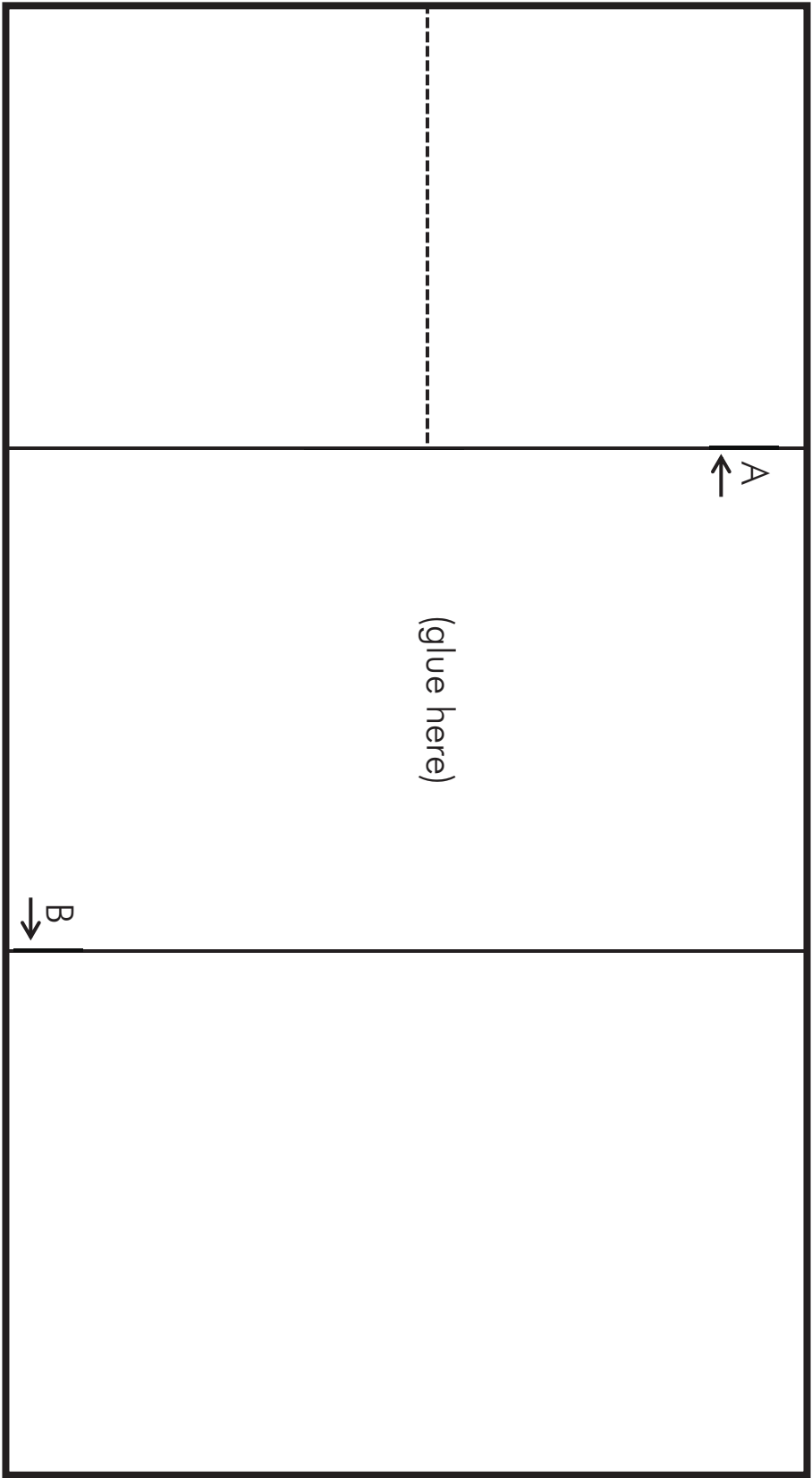
(glue here)

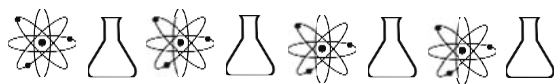
(glue here)



Lapbook Pieces

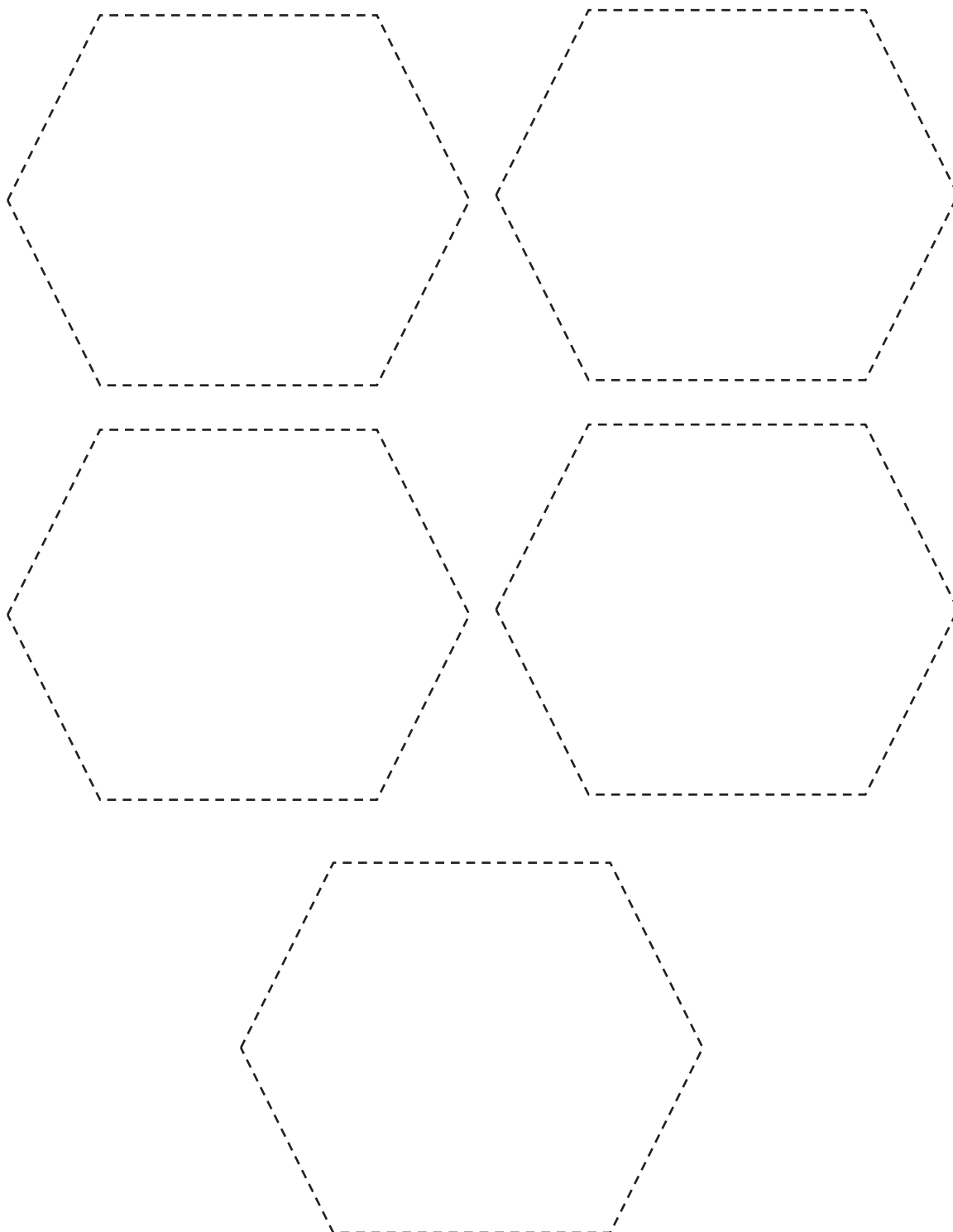
Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at **A**), and fold the right side in (on the line at **B**). Cut on the dotted line so that there are two strips you can open to the fold. This piece is good for comparing and contrasting or talking about two characteristics of an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

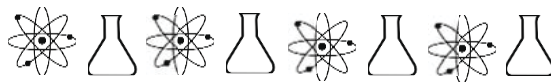




Lapbook Pieces

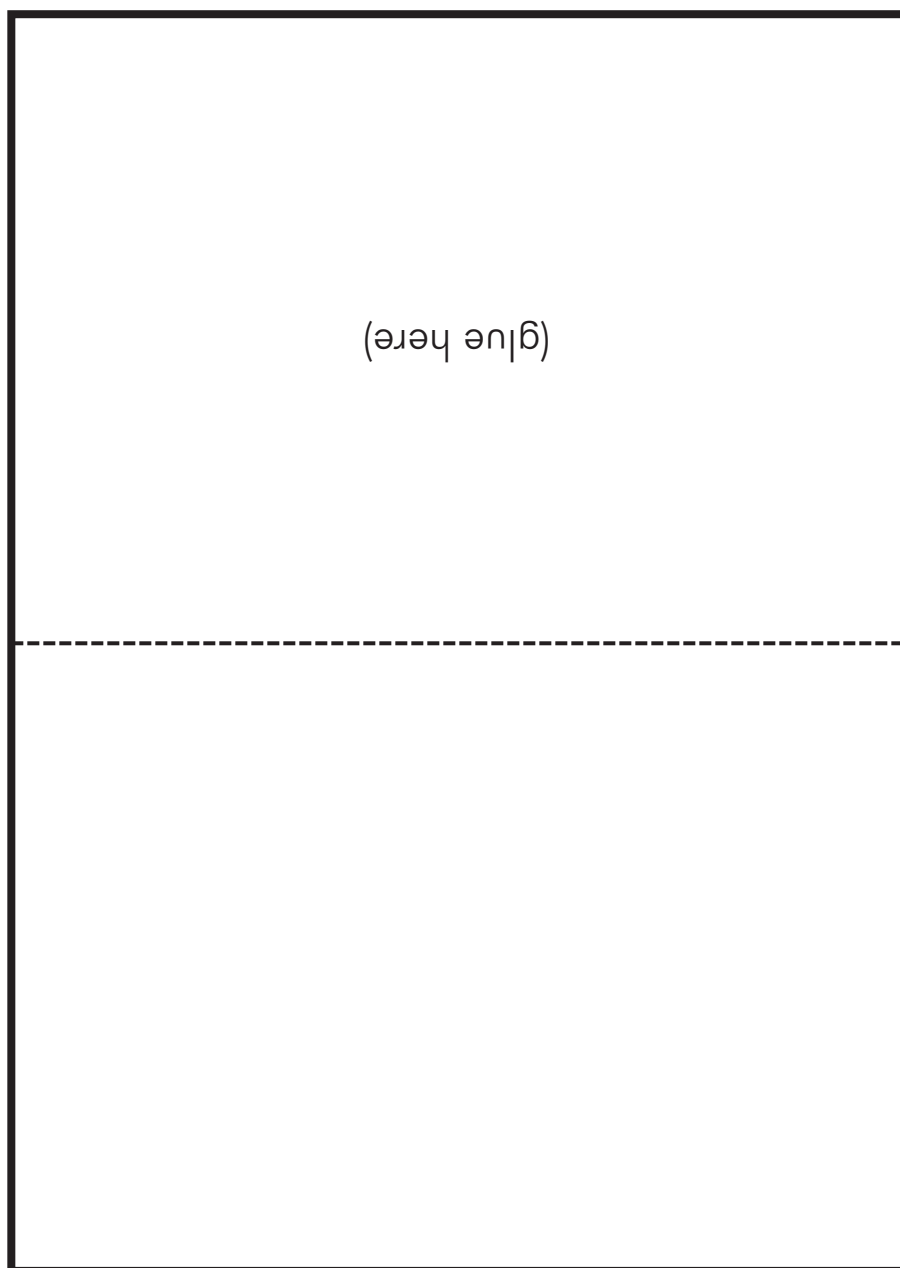
Cut out the hexagons. Add a title and/or artwork to one piece and information to the other pieces. Stack them and staple on the side to make a book.

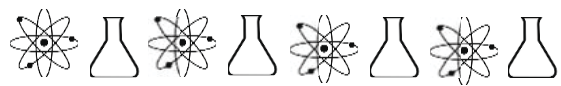




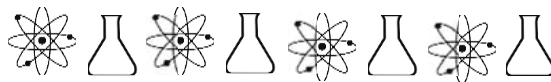
Lapbook pieces

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.



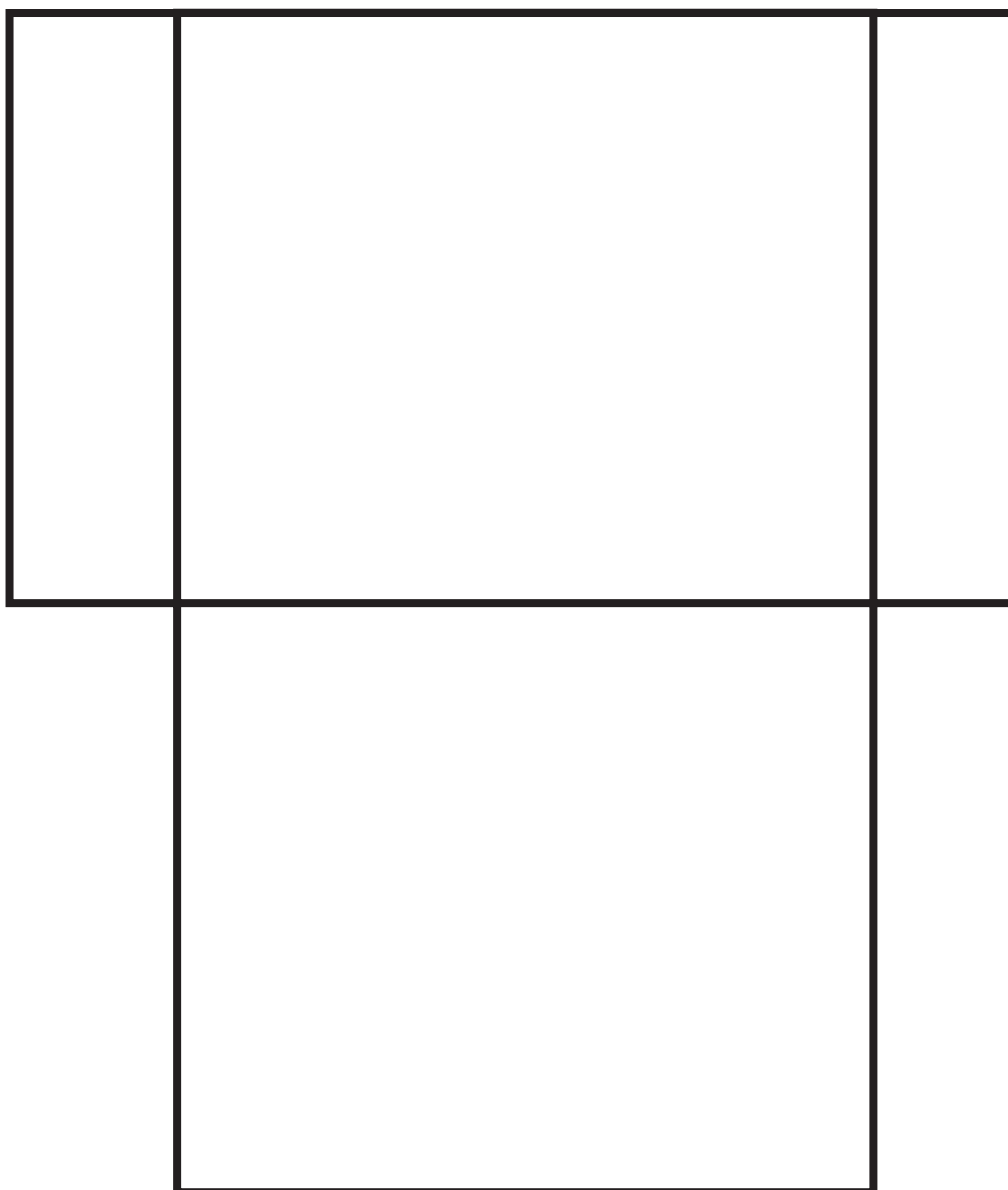


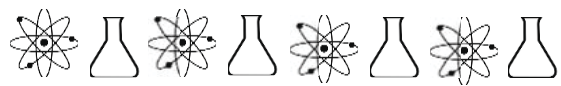
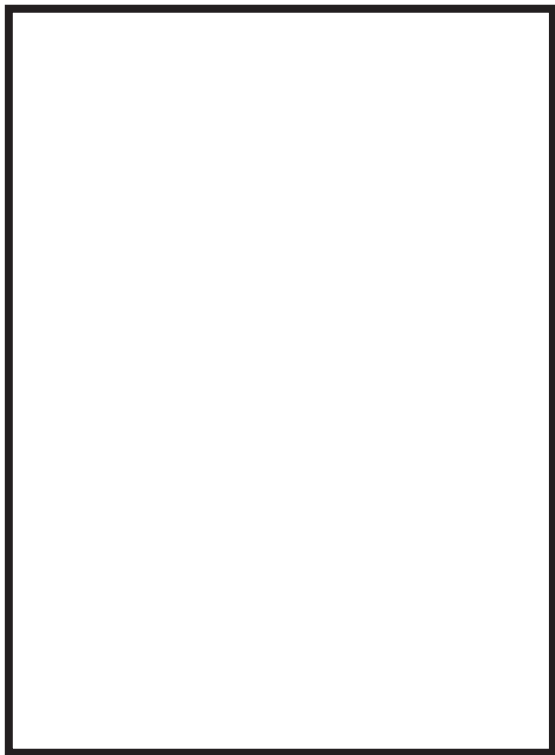
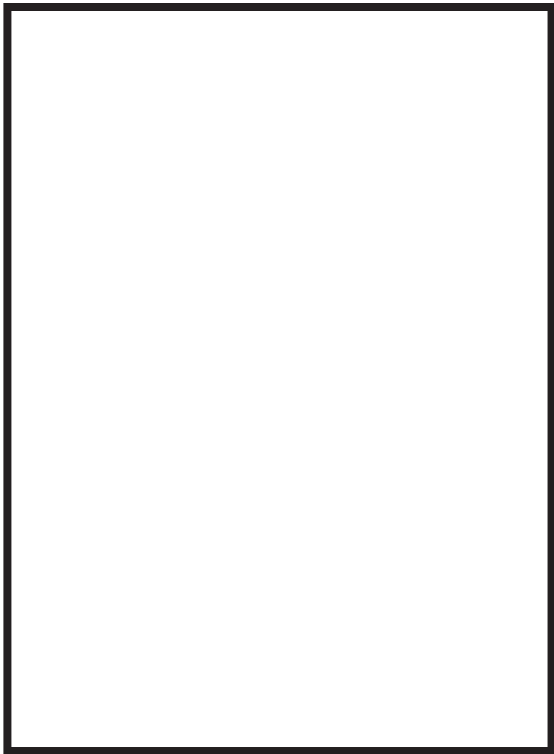
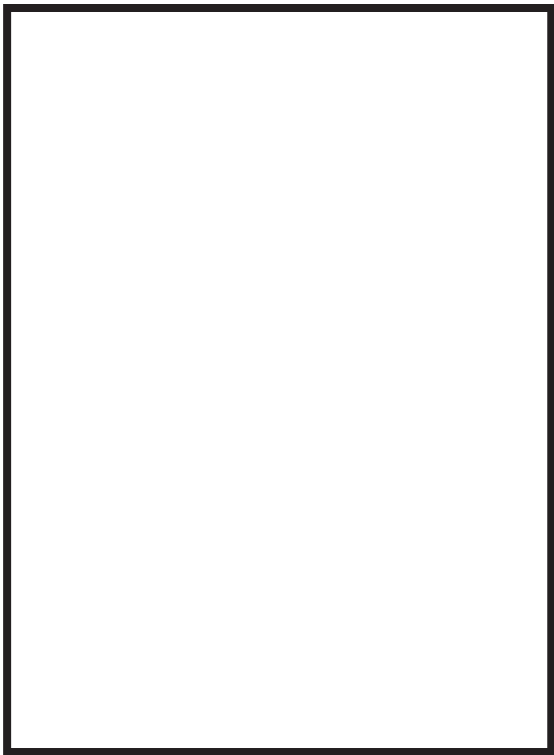
(glue here)

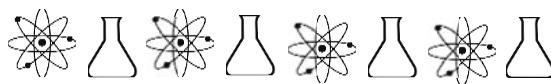


Lapbook Pieces

Cut 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.

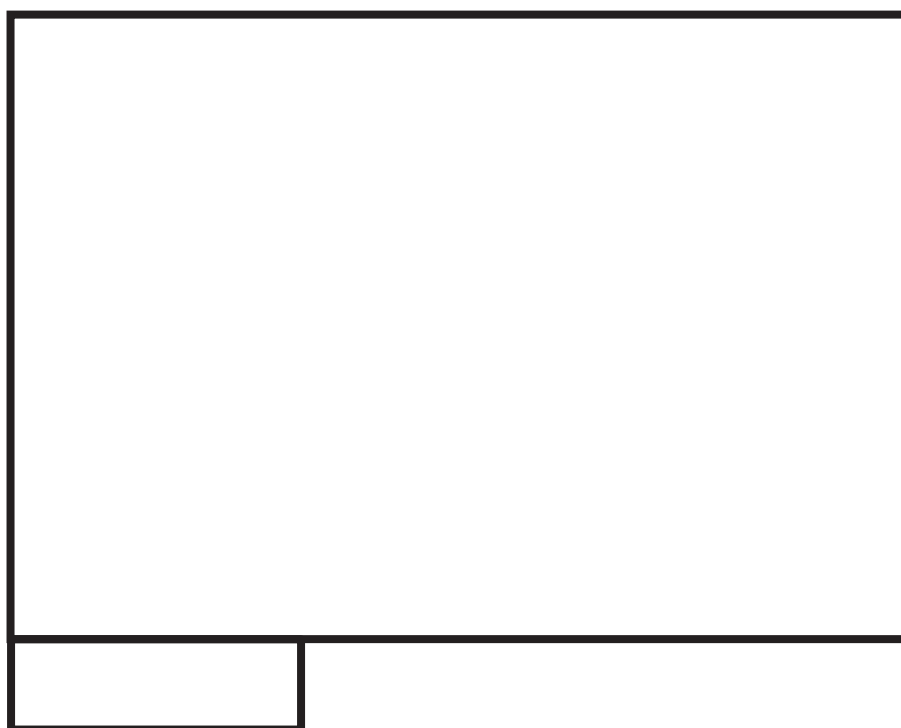


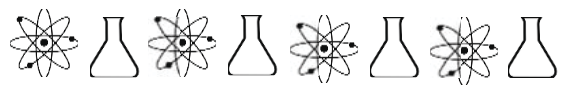
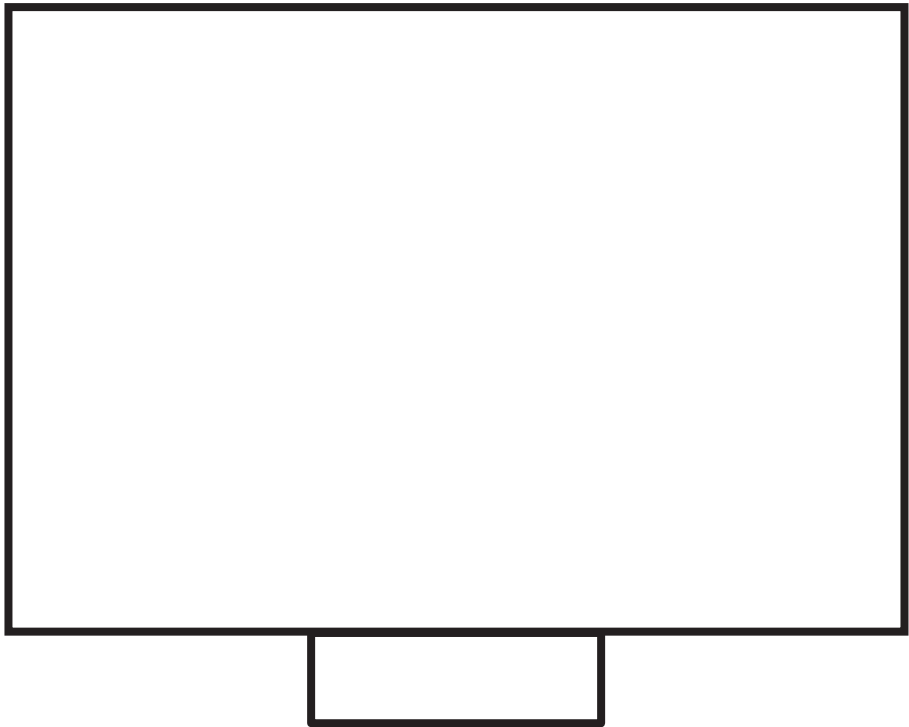
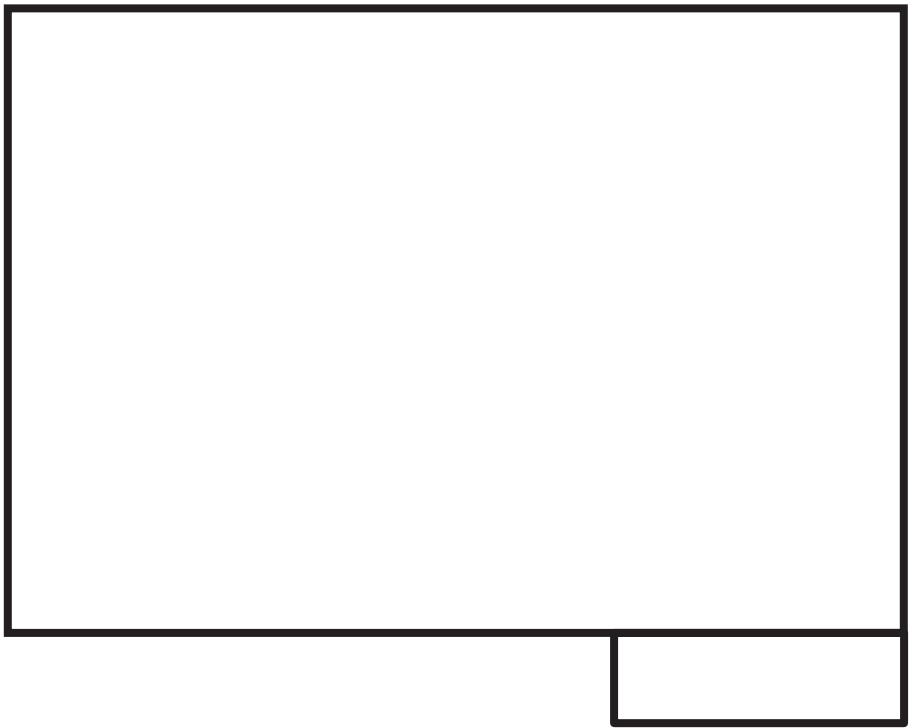


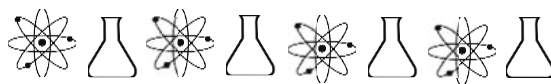


Lapbook pieces

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.

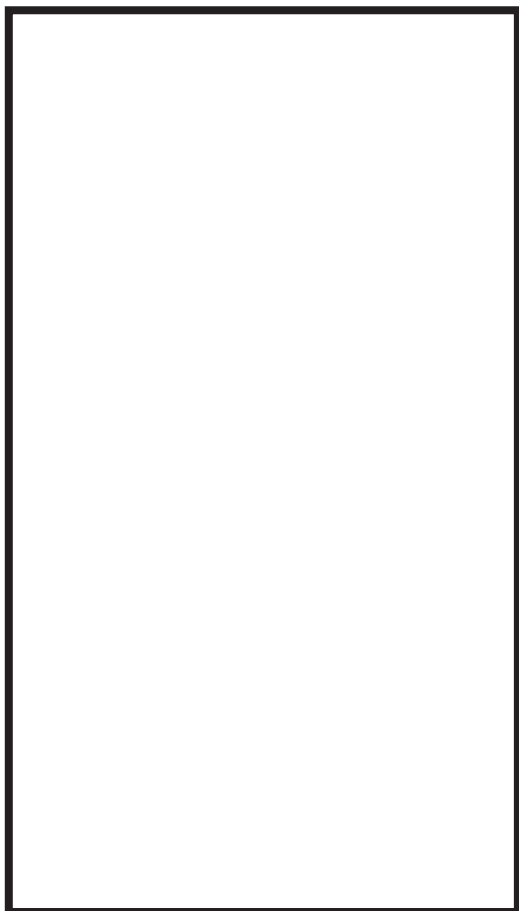
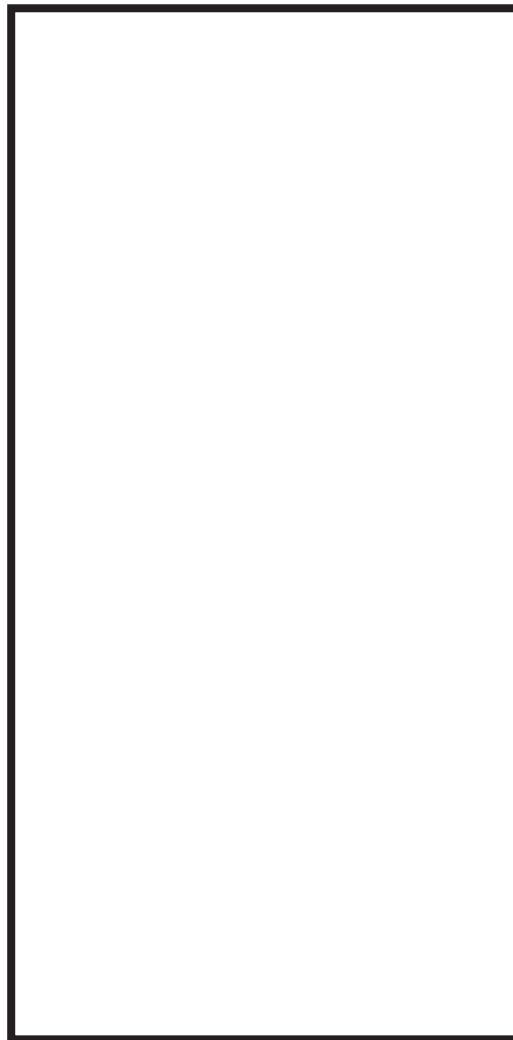


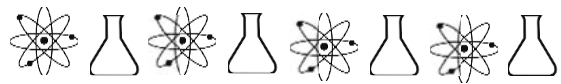
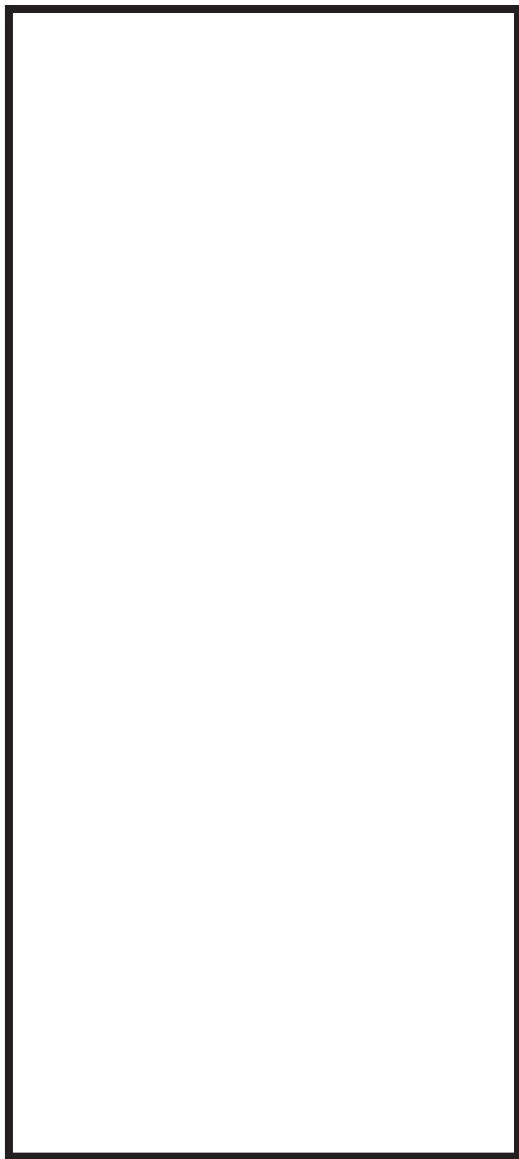
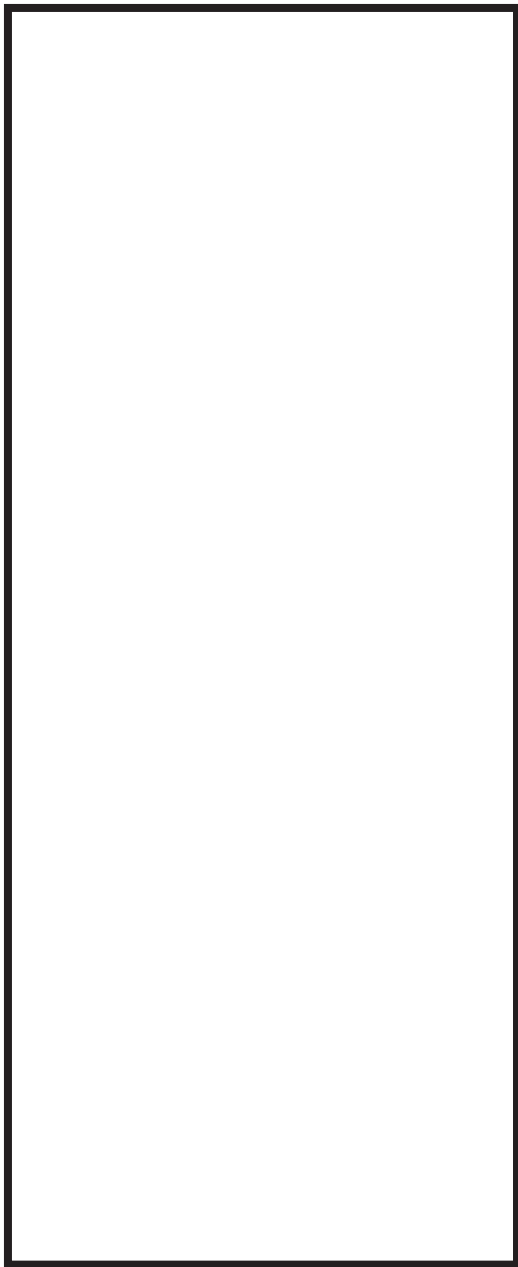


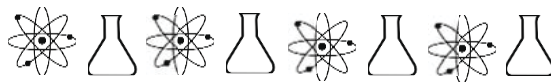


Lapbook Pieces

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.

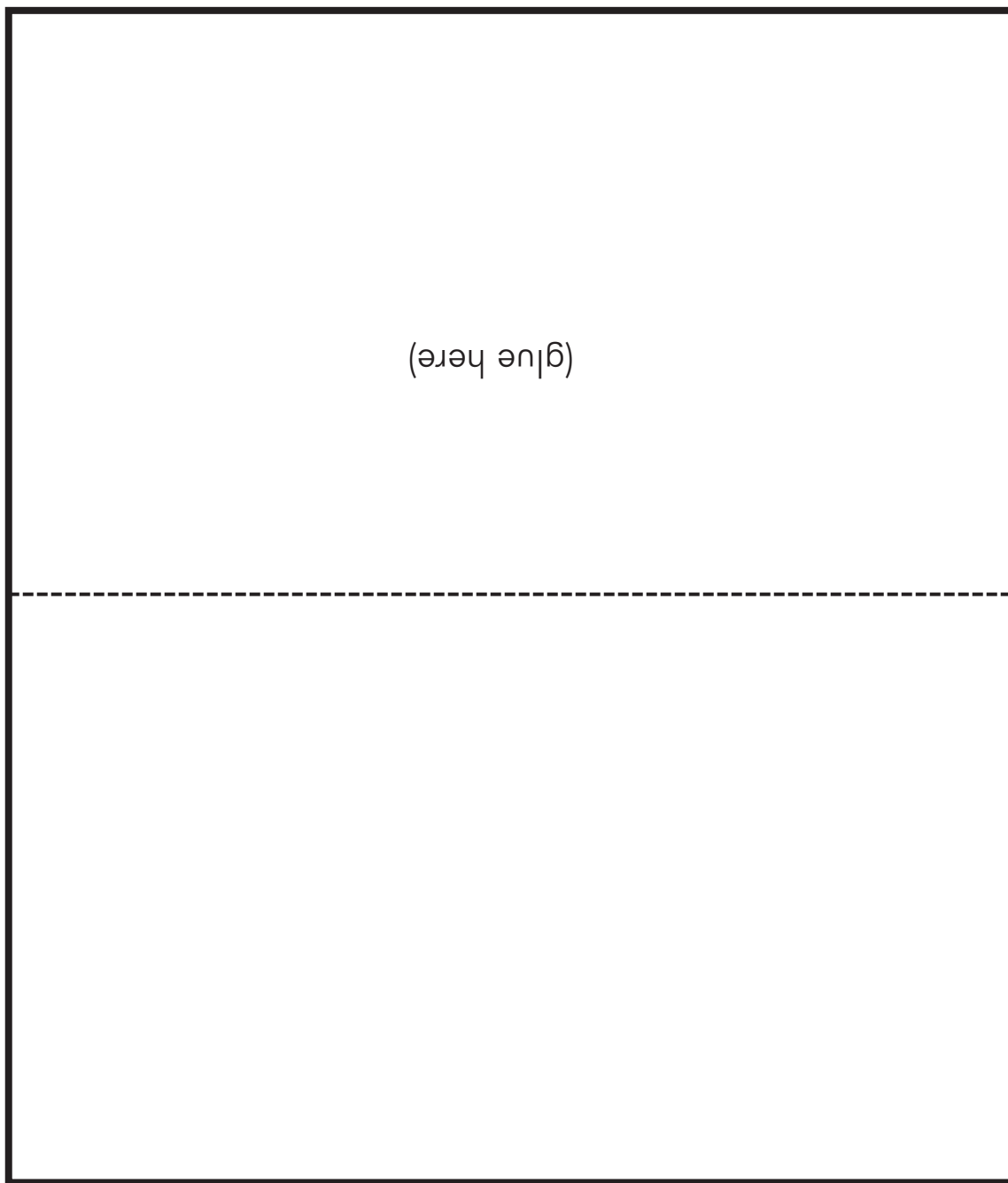


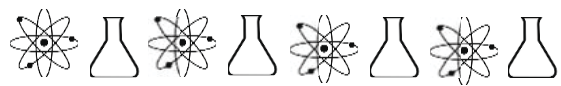
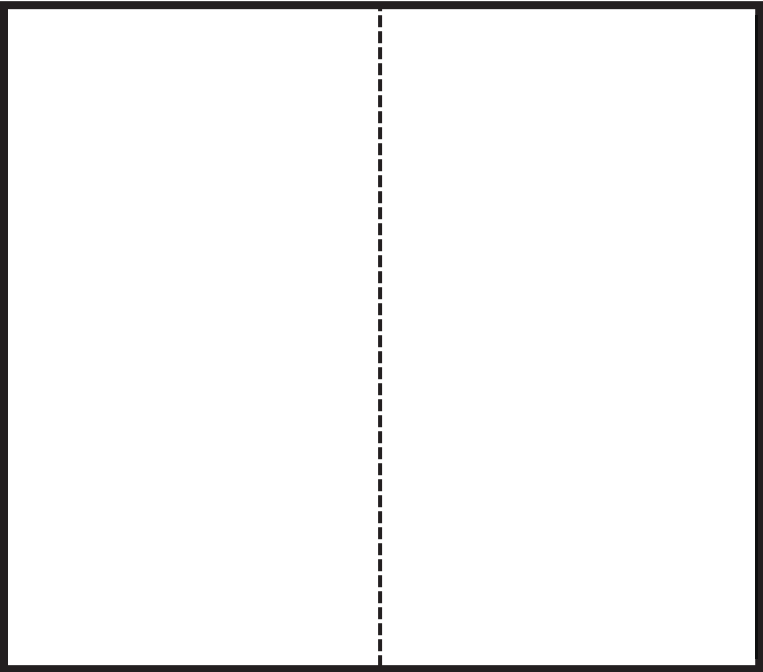
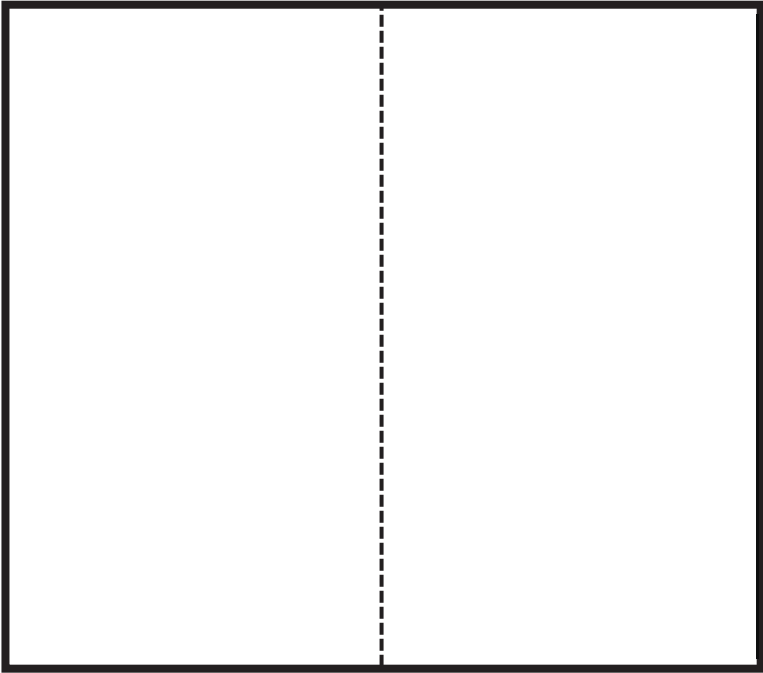


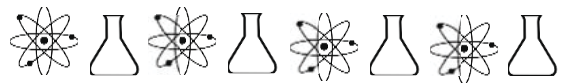
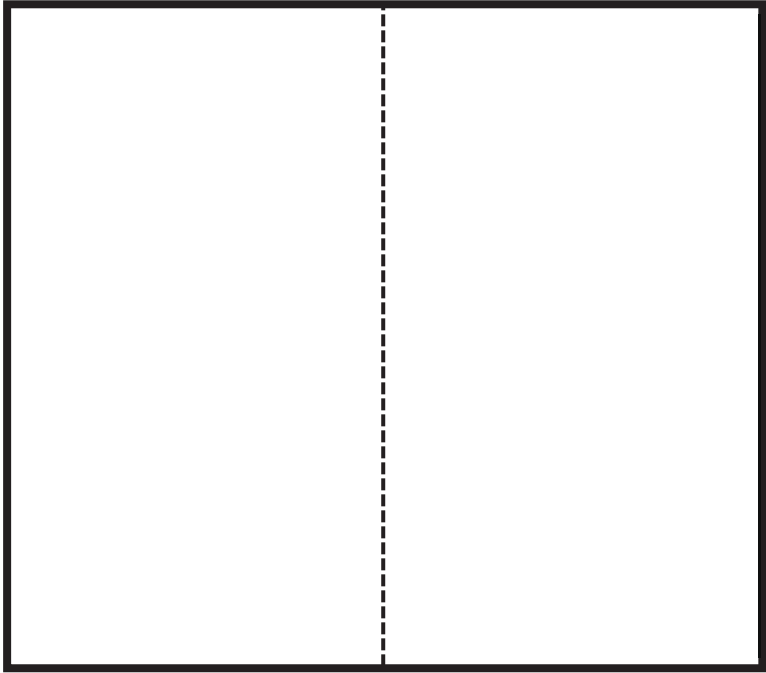


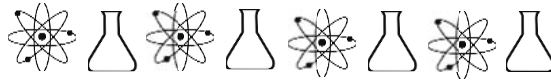
Lapbook Pieces

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.



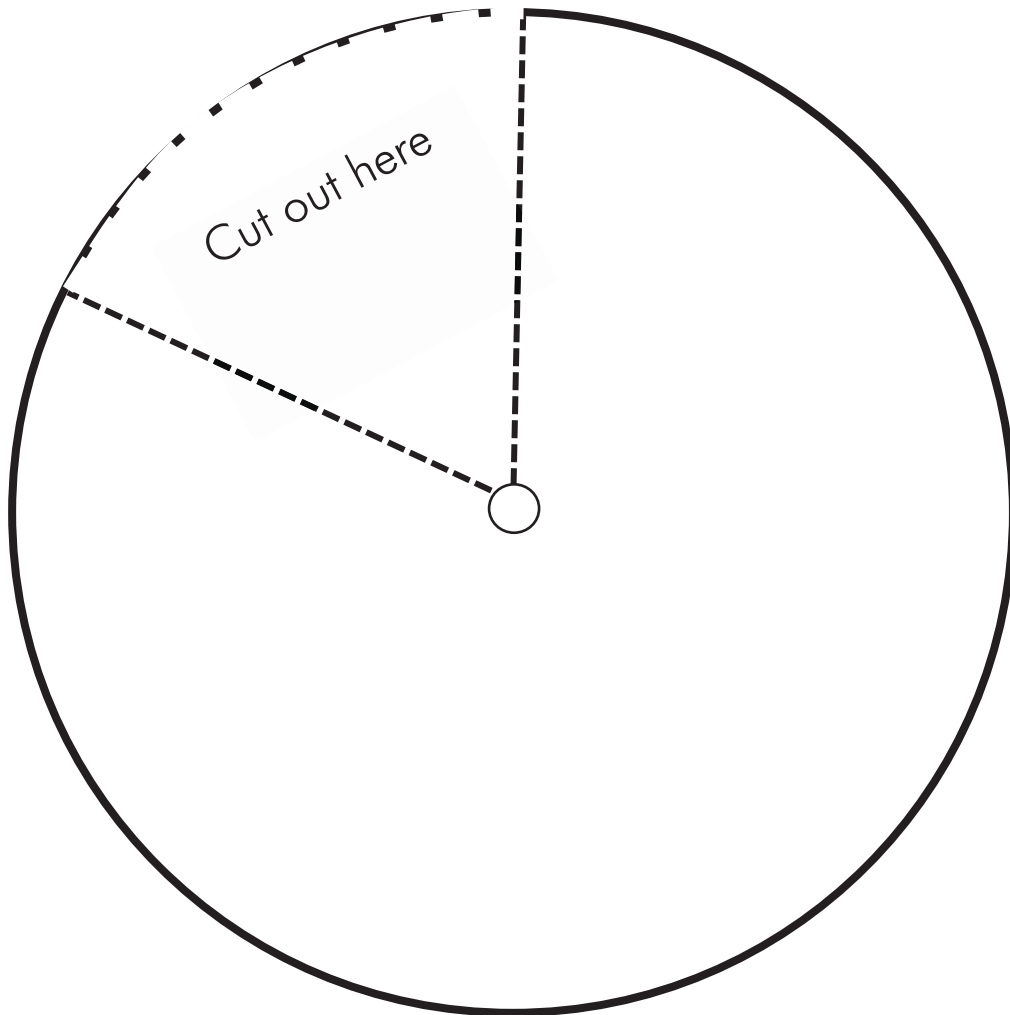


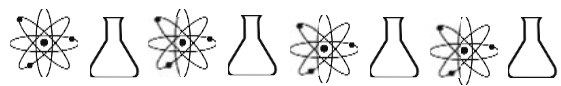
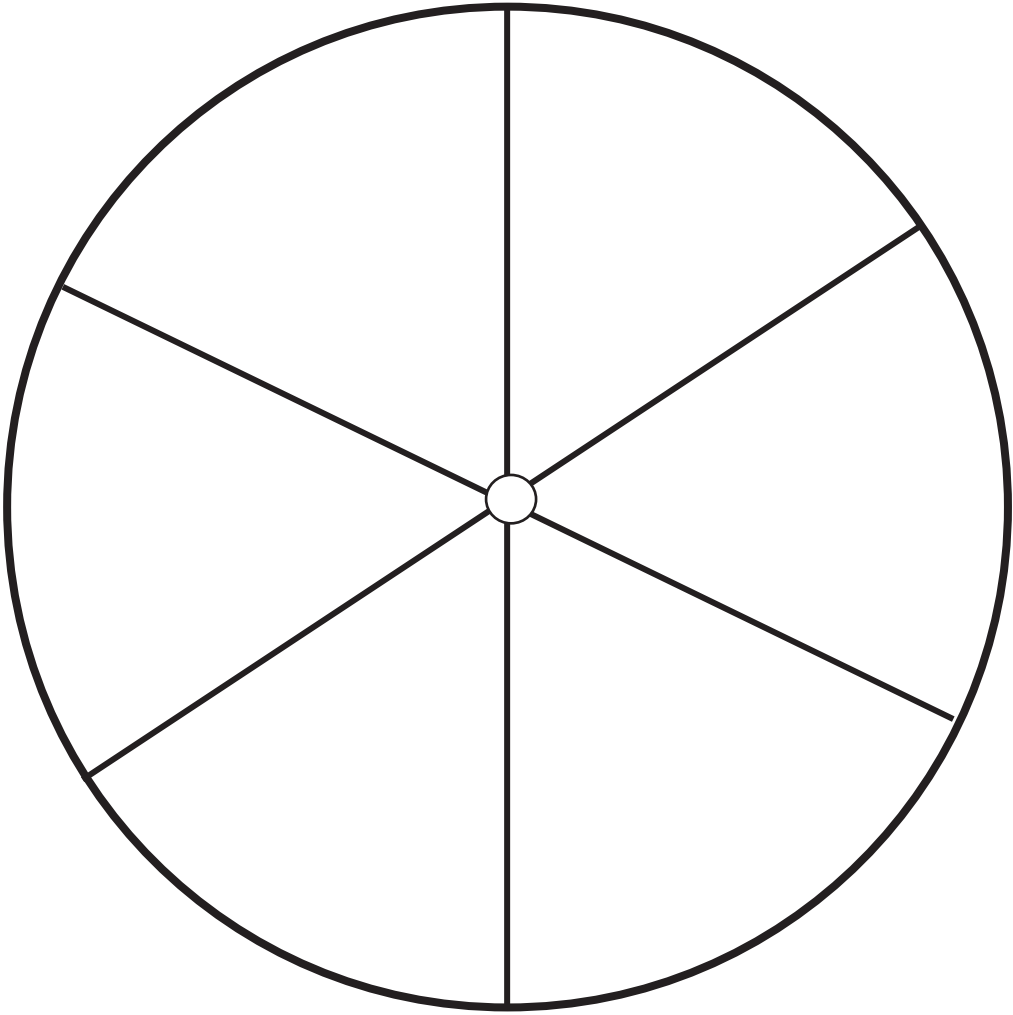


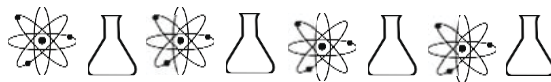


Lapbook pieces

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.

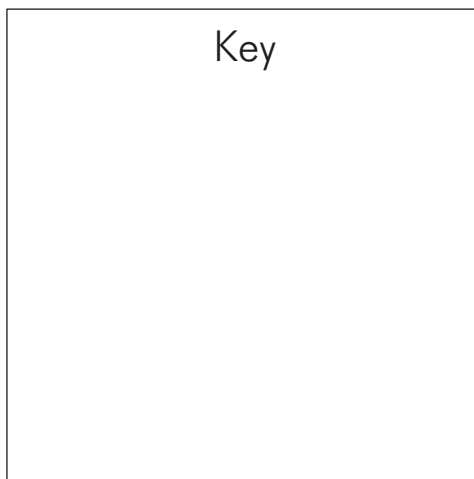


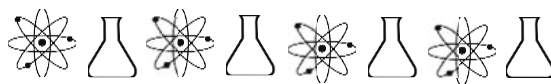




Lapbook Pieces

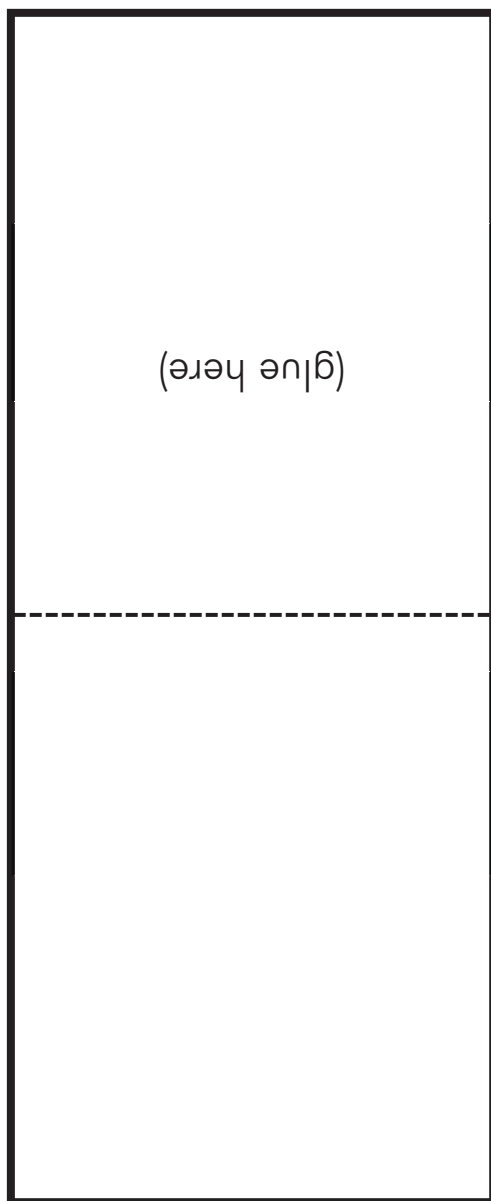
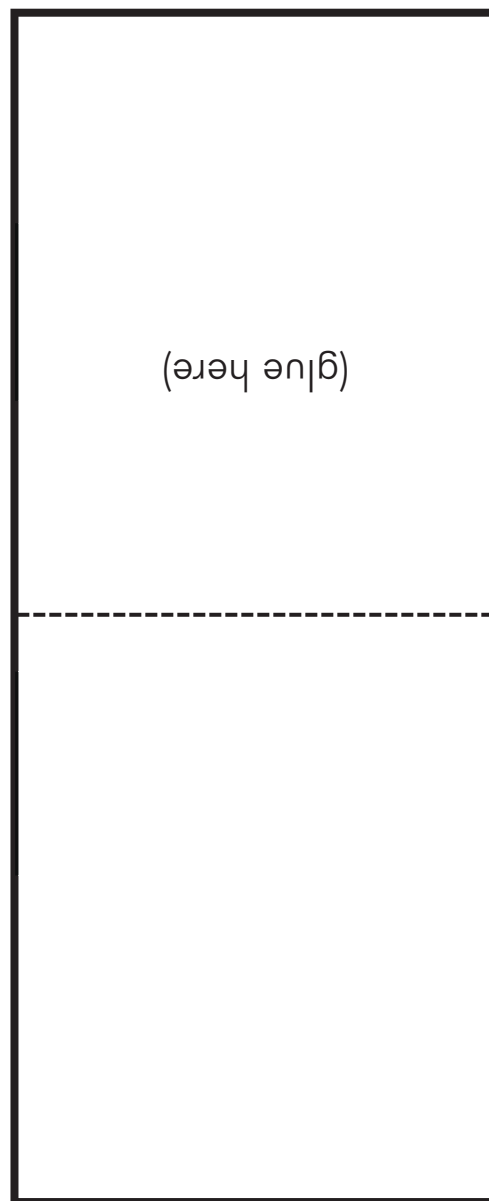
Cut out the map and the key. Color in the map to show where in the world you can find your animal. Be sure to mark the key.

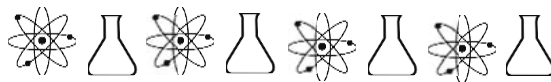




Lapbook Pieces

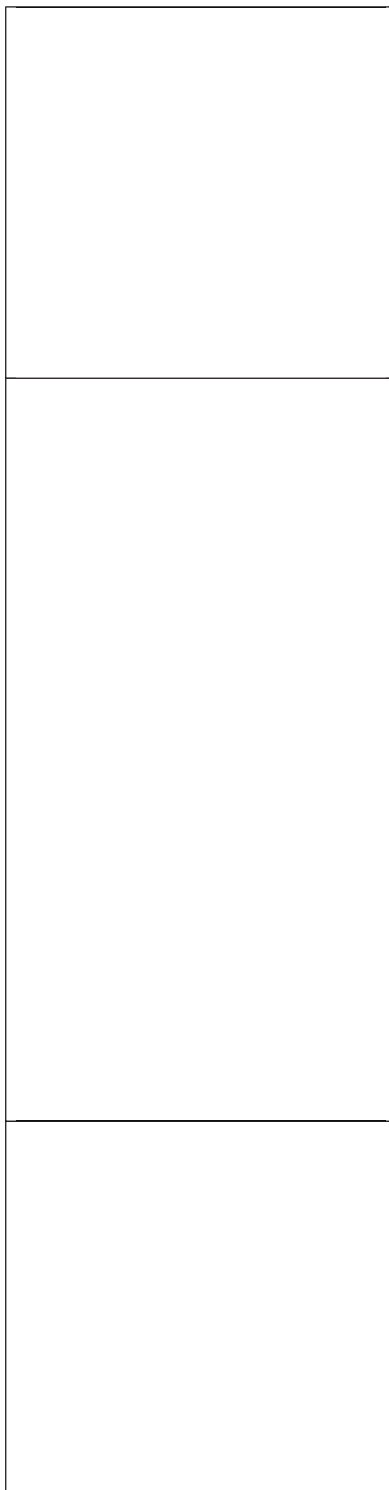
Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write your information. Be sure to add a title and artwork if you desire.

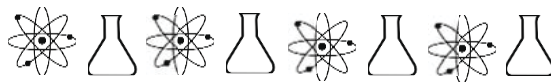




Lapbook Pieces

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: _____

_____

_____

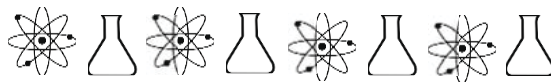
_____

_____

Conclusion: _____

_____

_____



Research Notes

Use these pages to make notes on your topic.

Topic: _____

Resource 1: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Resource 2: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Resource 3: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Resource 4: _____

Info: _____

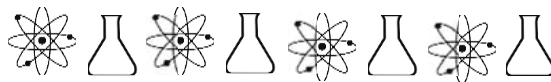
Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____



Resource 5: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Resource 6: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Resource 7: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Resource 8: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Info: _____

Resource 9: _____

Info: _____

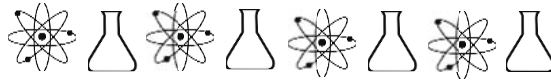
Info: _____

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

