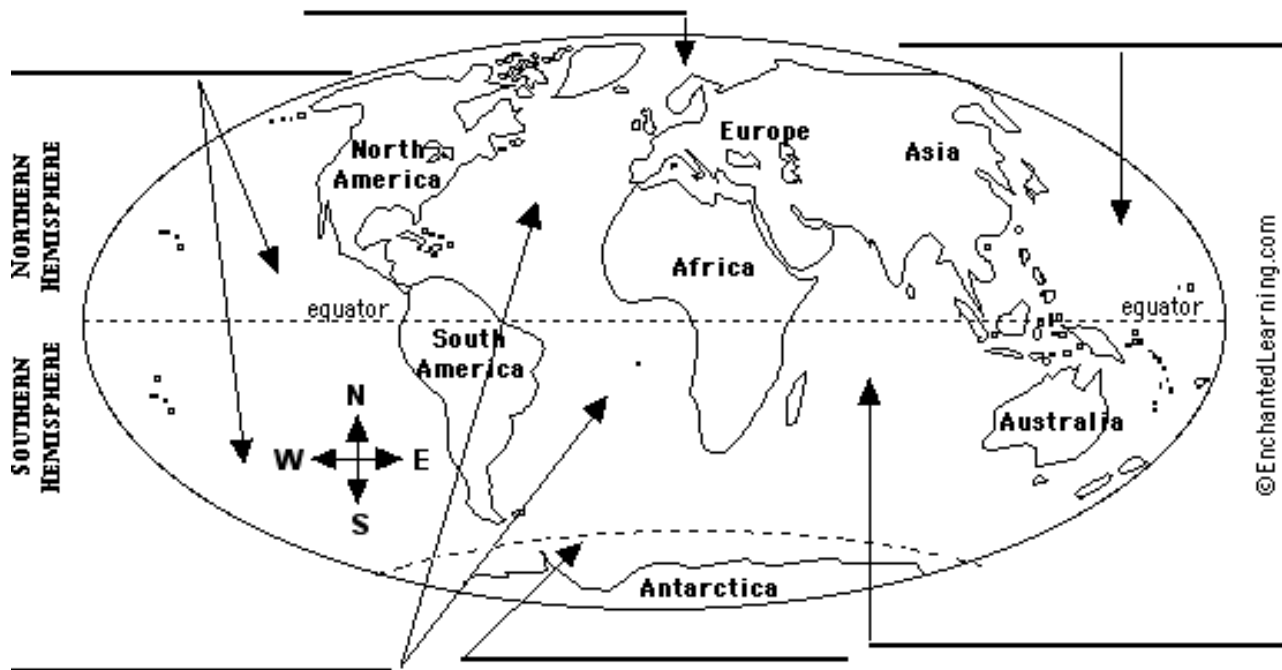


Label the oceans on the map below, cut around your labeled chart and paste it in your Lapbook.

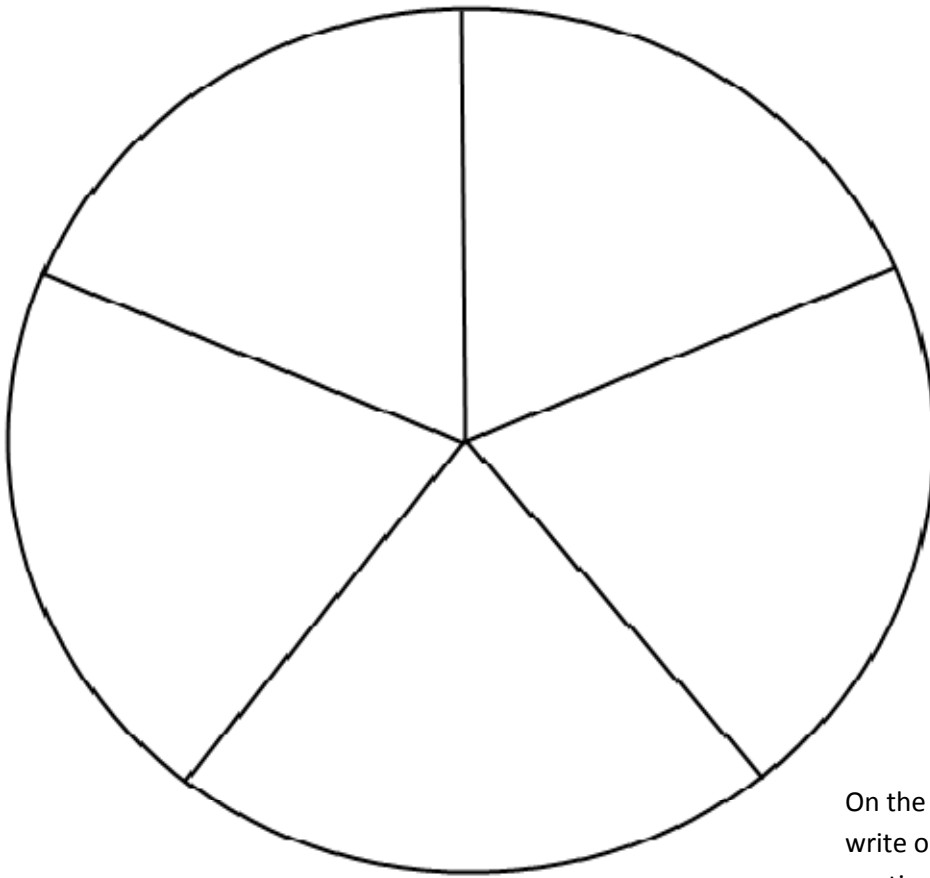


Simple fold Mini Book

Cut out the following mini book. Fold the mini book in half. On the inside describe how currents affect climate. Attach the mini book to your lap book.

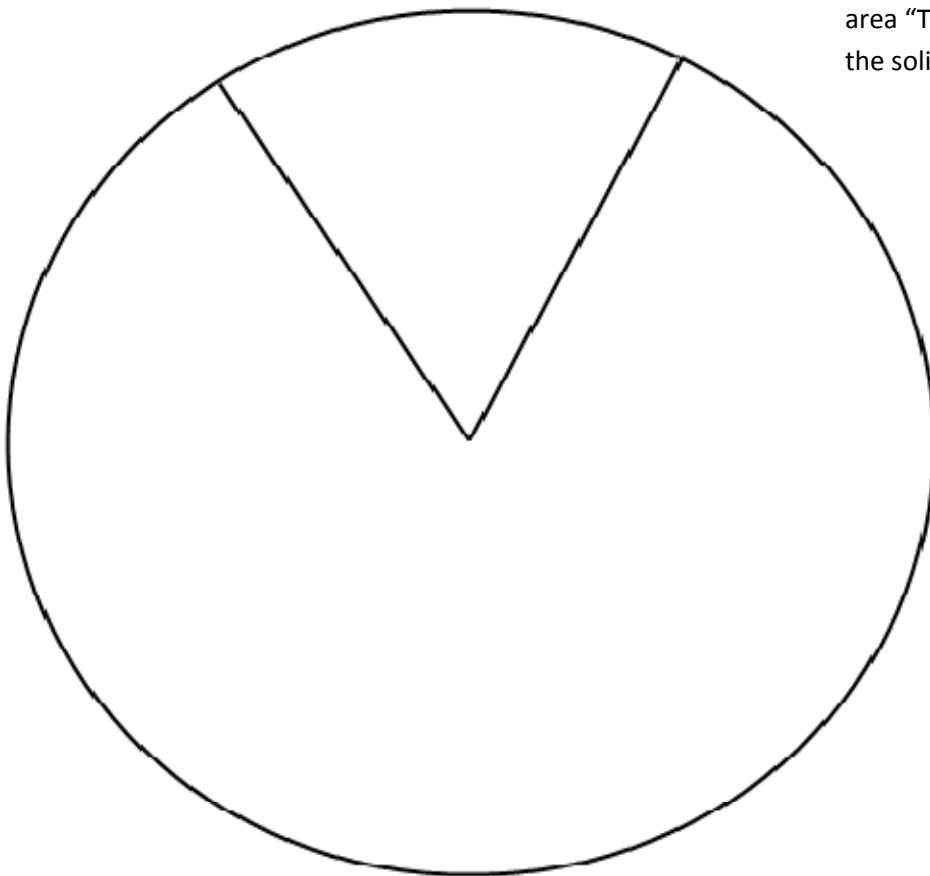
	<p>Currents and Climate</p>
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OCEAN WHEEL



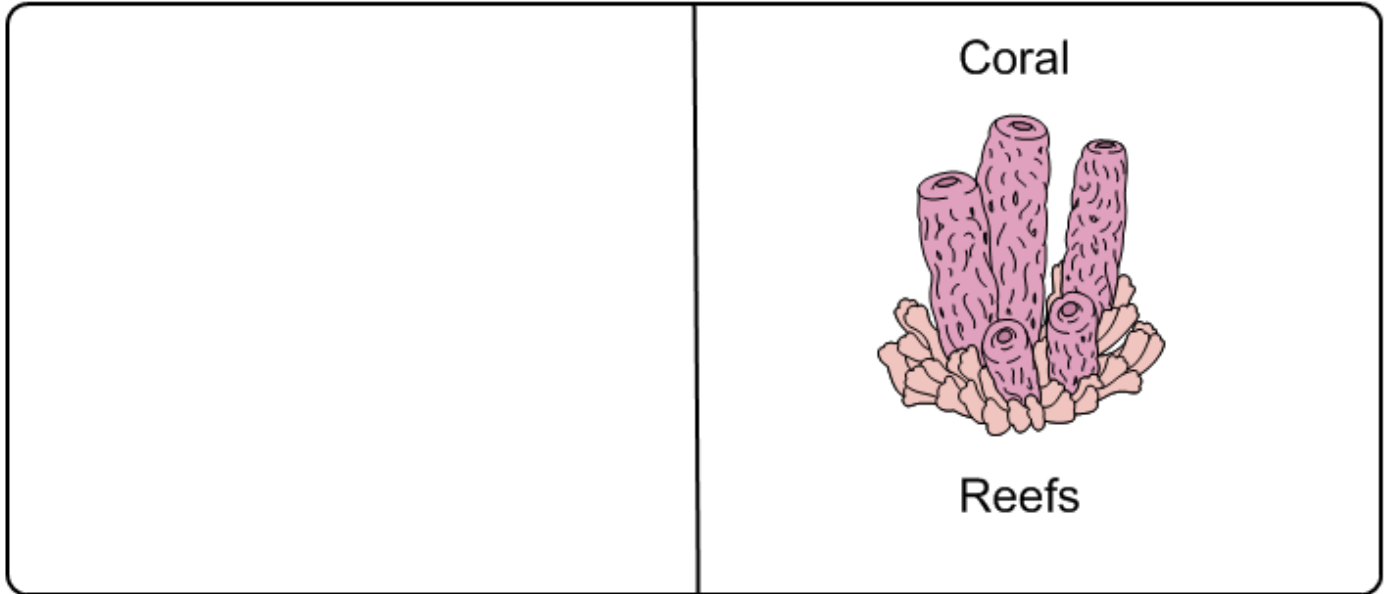
On the Top circle in each of the sections write one of 5 Oceans and the bordering continental areas.

On the Bottom circle, Label it in the Larger area "The Worlds Oceans". Cut out along the solid line that forms the wedge.



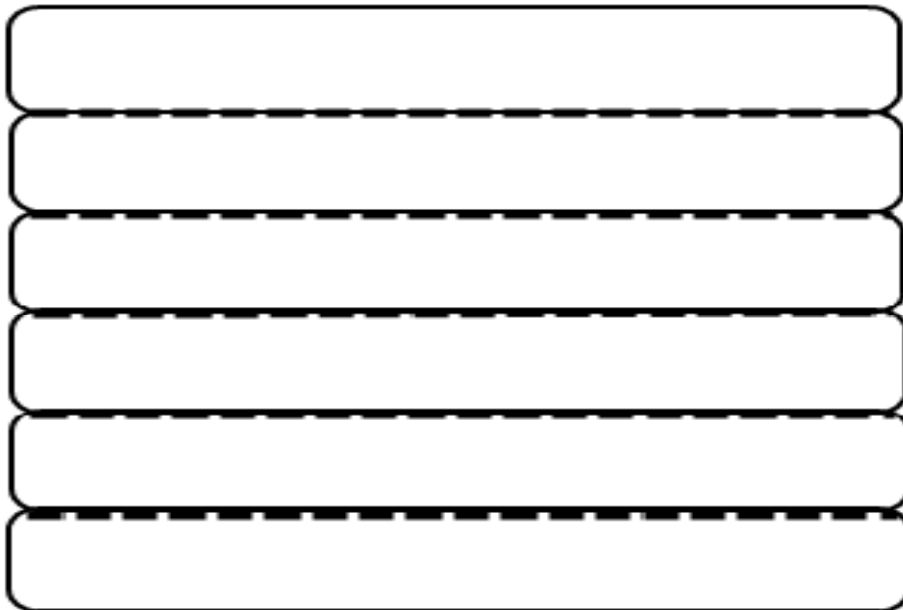
Simple fold Mini Book

Cut out the following mini book. Fold the mini book in half. On the inside describe what makes up a coral reef. Attach the mini book to your lap book.



Accordion Book

Cut out the following accordion book. Alternately fold the accordion book on the dotted line. On each of the middle four accordion tabs, name one of the ways that coral reefs are being destroyed. Label the TOP with 4 dangers to coral reefs. The bottom tab is for glue. Attach the mini book to your lap book.



This is the back of your shutterfold book

Shutterfold

Cut out the following shutterfold book. Fold the flaps on the solid lines. You should have a minibook that looks like shutters on a window. On the inside draw a picture of the oceans water cycle and then paste only the back middle of the shutterfold book (where this writing is) to your lap book.

Label the 5 sections to the right with the 5 parts of the names in the Oceans water cycle

- Accumulation
- Evaporation
- Condensation
- Precipitation
- Runoff

Cut around outside of rectangle.
Fold in half on the sold line
Cut along the dotted lines only

Under each flap write the definition for the word on the flap that covers that area. (It might help to draw lines on the inside first)
Paste this rectangle into your lapbook.

The form consists of a vertical rectangle divided into five equal horizontal sections by dotted lines. The sections are currently blank, intended for the student to write the names of the five parts of the water cycle: Accumulation, Evaporation, Condensation, Precipitation, and Runoff.

On this side of the ovals, fill in the information for 4 of your favorite ocean animals. The information is listed on each oval: Animal Type, Breathing type (gills or other type), and something interesting about how it lives (the climate, whether it lives in pods, or the area it lives in)

Then cut out all 5 ovals, on the opposite side write what the animal is that corresponds to the information. After you are finished, Put a brad through the Left blank area of each oval in a stack and attach the oval flip book to you lapbook.

MY FAVORITE OCEAN FRIENDS

Animal Type:
Breathes Through:
Lives:

Animal Type:
Breathes Through:
Lives:

Animal Type:
Breathes Through:
Lives:

Animal Type:
Breathes Through:
Lives:

Starfish—Starfish have tube feet on their arms which enable them to move. Starfish have five arms and they are able to generate a new arm if one is broken off. Starfish hunt and eat oysters and clams.

Sea anemone— Sea anemones are predatory animals which live in the ocean. Anemones look like a plants in the ocean but are not. They have a foot which they use to attach themselves to a rock or other structure. They have a mouth in the middle with tentacle like arms surrounding it.

Sea urchin—Urchins are spiny sea creatures found in the ocean in many colors such as black, green, olive, brown, purple, and red. They move using hundreds of tiny “tube feet”. Their sharp spines serve to protect them predators. If a human steps on an urchin, it will leave a painful wound but will not seriously harm him. They eat mostly algae as well as mussels, sponges, and brittle stars. Sea urchins one of the favorite animals of sea otters.

Barnacles—Barnacles are crustaceans that attach themselves to rocks, ship bottoms, pilings, and other hard bottoms and sometimes even whales. They basically live in shallow and tidewater. Barnacles can look shell-like and the never leave their home. They wait for food to wash by them.

Crabs—Crabs are found in oceans throughout the world. They have 10 legs and walk sideways. Two of their legs have pinchers on them The pinchers are used for fighting and feeding. Crabs are crustaceans. They are covered with a thick exoskeleton which protects and supports the crabs body.

Kelp—Kelp, an ocean plant growing in shallow water, is large seaweed. It gives protection for sea creatures and also offers food to some. It grows very fast and can even grow underwater kelp forests. Kelp also contains many vitamins that can be good for people.

Directions for Tide Pool Flip Book.

1. Cut each Tide Pool fact out. Cut each picture out. Cut all Flip book pieces out.
2. Match each picture to the proper flip book piece and glue it on the front beside its name.
3. Glue the proper fact about each animal on the back of the matching flip book piece.
4. Place a brad through each flip book piece (front to back) and connect it to your lapbook.

Mussels—Mussels are a type of clam that can live in both saltwater or fresh water depending on the type. They are bivalve which mean they have a two-part shell. They live in the area of the ocean that gets uncovered at low tide and then covered up at high tide. Mussels bury themselves in the sand.

Whelk—Refers to an array of large sea snails that reside in large shells. The shells are usually light grey or tan and coil in a clockwise motion. The shape of the shell and coloring is different according to the type. Whelks mainly eat clams.

Snails—There are many different types of sea snails. They come in many sizes are called gastropods. Smaller type sea snails can live in tide pools. Most snails have one shell that is coiled or spiraled. It contains many vitamins that can be good for people.

Who Lives in a Tide Pool ?

starfish

sea anemone

urchin

barnacles

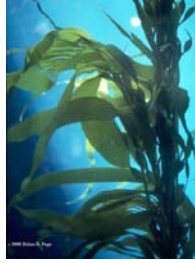
crab

kelp

mussels

whelk

snail



Ocean Light Zones



Cut out and fold the flaps of the mini book on the black lines. Make sure that your Title page is on Top. Write the following on the last square of the printed on side. Write this upside down as you are looking at it flat:

There are 3 light zones in the Ocean

Then on the inside of the mini book label and explain each ocean light Zone.

Euphotic Zone, Disphotic Zone, and Aphotic Zone.

Glue your mini book to your lapbook

The Ocean
Light Zones

Glue this square down to your
Lapbook

Sea Creatures from the Past Flap Book

Cut out the flap book below. Fold it in half. Cut along the dotted lines, making 4 flaps.

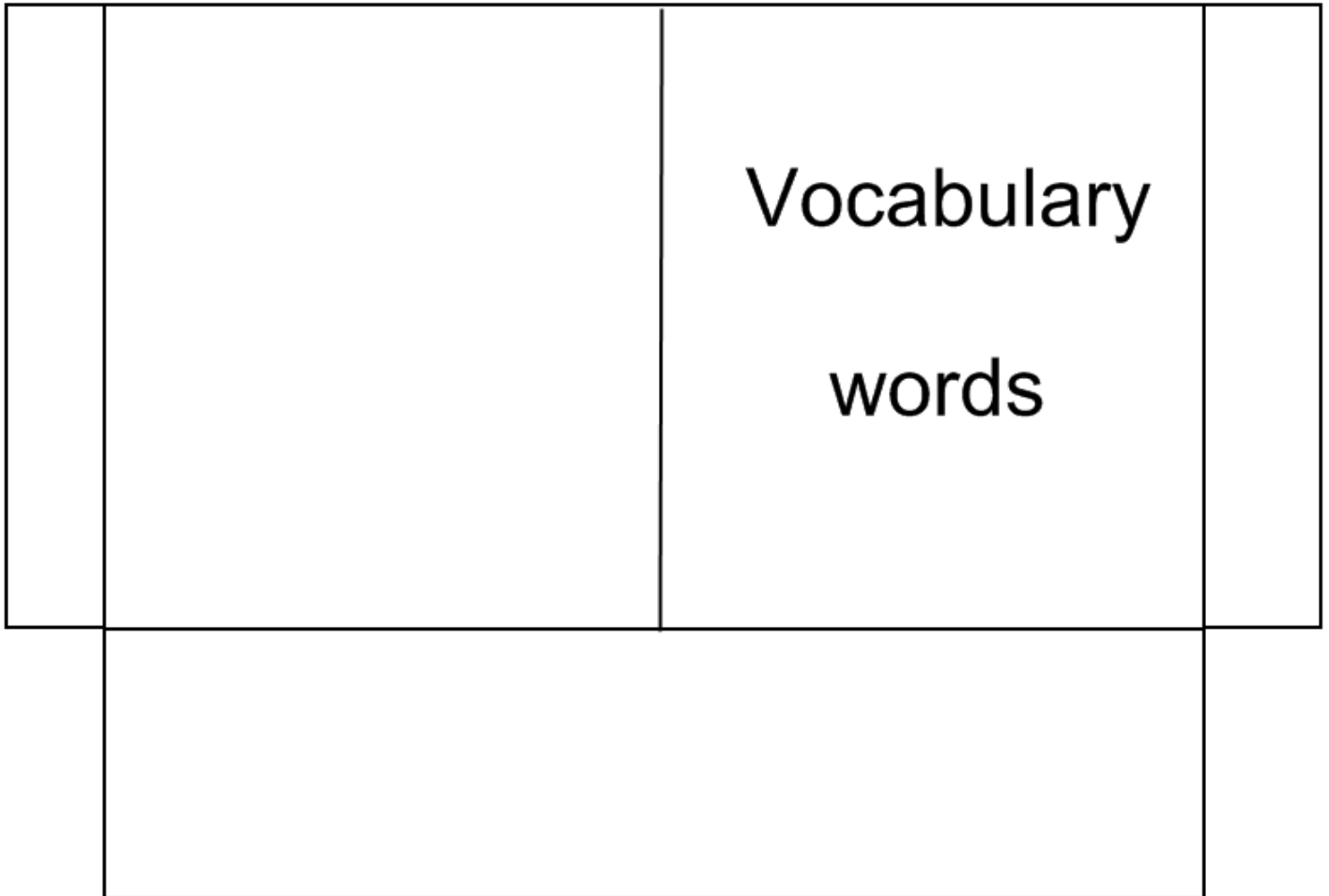
On each write the name of a sea creature that lived in the past in the oceans. Underneath each of the flaps, write about that sea creature.

Glue this section to your lap book	Sea Creatures from the Past!

Activity 1

Vocabulary Pocket book

Cut out the following Vocabulary words pocket book. Fold the bottom tab up and the two side tabs in. Glue or tape the tabs to form a pocket. Fold the book in half and attach to your lap book. Then cut out the cards on the page after the vocabulary pocket. Write a vocabulary word on each card with the definition. Make as many copies of the card pages as you need. Now you can keep you cards in your pocket.



List of Potential Vocabulary Words

Here is a list of some of the vocabulary words you could use from DK Eyewitness Oceans by Dr Miranda MacQuitty. You can use whatever vocabulary words you see fit.

abyssal plain	barrier reef
basin	bathyscaphe
bathysphere	bioluminescence
bivalve	black smoker
bony fish	buoyancy
cartilaginous fish	cephalopod
continental crust	continental drift
continental shelf	continental slope
copepod	crinoid
crustacean	current
dark zone	diatom
dinoflagellate	echinoderm
El Nino	food chain
food web	fringing reef
guyot	invertebrate
krill	marine biology
mid ocean ridge	mollusk
oceanography	phytoplankton
plankton	plate tectonics
polyp	ROV
salinity	SCUBA
seamount	SONAR
sunlit zone	symbiosis
tide	trench
tsunami	twilight zone
typhoon	upwelling
zooplankton	

MY OCEAN LAPBOOK

This Lapbook was created by MèLinda Prado, inspired by www.enchantedlearning.com , where you can find free downloads and lap book ideas for many subjects. A lapbook contains many mini lessons put together into one book, allowing for a nicer presentation. This encourages a multi-sensory lesson for each subtopic of your unit. Many students benefit from being able to use different techniques while learning. A lapbook also provides a way to consolidate all your lessons into one complete folder, which will promote the student to keep their work and review it time after time.

You can use anything to create your lapbook folder. I have provided you with a file folder and construction paper to create your own unique style. It is recommended that you create them to fit into binder that is used to keep all/or each subject set of lapbooks in. You can also attach a lapbook to the top of a shoebox that contains a diorama encouraging art within the subject. Below is a simple fish for the cover of your ocean lapbook if you so desire.

