



Learning Lapbook

Andi's Lonely Little Foal



Sample page

A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

How to fold and connect the folders for your lapbook.



1. Gather the number of folders required for your particular lapbook



2. Open up each folder and flatten it out.



3. Take the right side and fold it all the way over until the tab is just before the middle crease in the folder. Do not overlap this crease with the tab.



4. Fold the left hand side over just to the crease but not overlapping it. Your folder now has two flaps. We like to run a ruler down each fold to make the fold neater and flatter. Do steps 3 and 4 to the remaining folders.



5. Take two of the folders and apply a generous amount of glue to their flaps.



6. Bring the flaps together and press so they stick together.

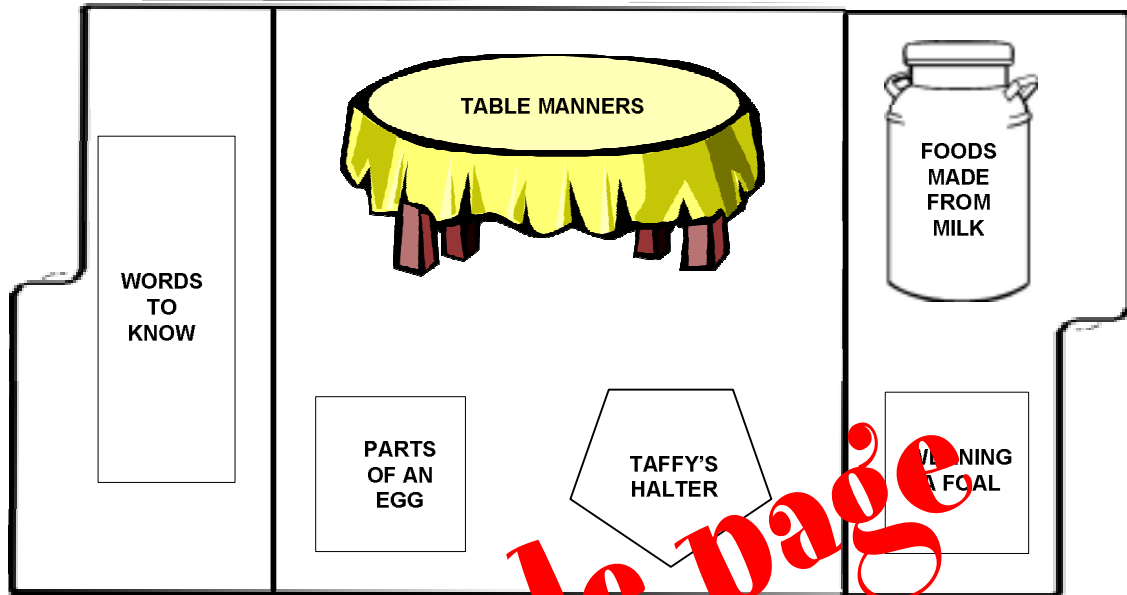


7. Do steps 5 and 6 to your remaining folders (if any).

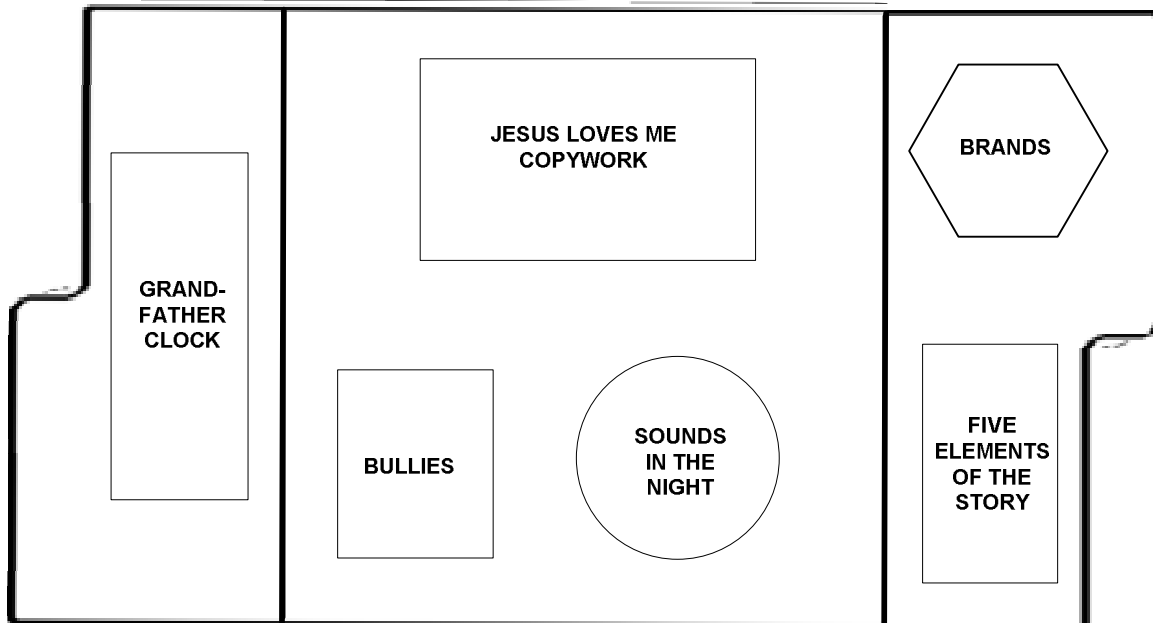


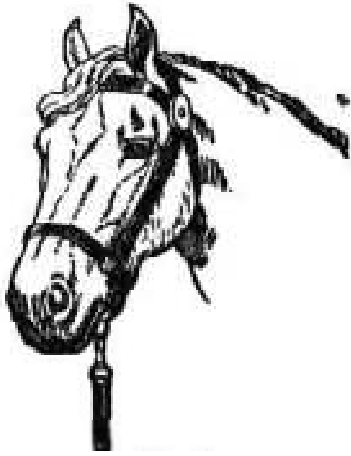
8. We provide the patterns for all the mini-booklets. Just cut out, construct and glue them into your lapbook. Refer to the color-coded placement page or the actual mini-booklet page for placement of each mini-booklet.

Folder 1



Folder 2





Contents

Words to Know

Table Manners

The Parts of an Egg

Taffy's Halter

Milk: From Cow to Table

Weaning a Foal

Grandfather Clocks

"Jesus Love Me" Copywork

Bullies

Sounds in the Night

Brands

The Five Elements of the Story

The Parts of an Egg



Note: Ask your parents for an **egg** and a **magnifying glass**. This will make the lesson extra interesting! Ask them to help you with this lesson too.

Did you know that a baby chick grows inside of an egg? If a hen sits on a fertilized egg, in 21 days a baby chick will hatch out of the egg (be born). Well, the eggs in your refrigerator do not grow chicks. Instead, we eat the food in the egg that is meant for a chick. There are four special parts of an egg.

Have you ever watched your mom or dad crack open the hard part of the egg so the inside could fall into the pan? The hard part of the egg is called the **shell**. It is made of calcium, just like our bones. The shell protects the inside of the egg.

1. Feel the egg **shell**. It feels smooth, doesn't it? Now, take the magnifying glass and look closely at the egg. You might be able to see lots of tiny holes. There are thousands of these "pores" on the shell. The pores let air into the egg so the growing chick can breathe.

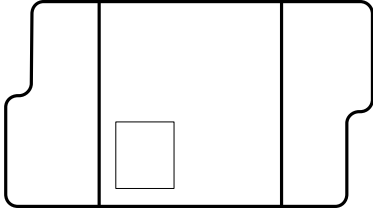
2. Now, crack the egg and let the insides fall into a bowl. Set the bowl aside. Just under the shell, and sticking to it, is the **membrane**. It is thin like plastic wrap. Try to peel a little of the membrane away from the shell. It's hard to do! What does the membrane do? It is a filter that keeps bad germs from getting into the egg.

3. Set aside the egg shell and look in the bowl. You will see the inside of the egg. There is a clear part and a yellow part. Touch the clear part and feel how slippery it is. This part of the egg is called the **egg white**. The chick needs the egg white to grow properly. (Wash your hands after touching the egg.)

4. The round, yellow part of the egg is called the **yolk**. The yolk is the chick's food and is full of fat (energy) and vitamins. Look through the magnifying glass and find a tiny white spot on the yolk. This is the exact spot where a chick would begin growing! Imagine a chick growing from something so small!

It is Andi's job to collect the eggs each morning. But in chapter 2, Melinda collects the eggs so Andi can help with Taffy. Collecting eggs and not letting them break is an important job on a farm or ranch.

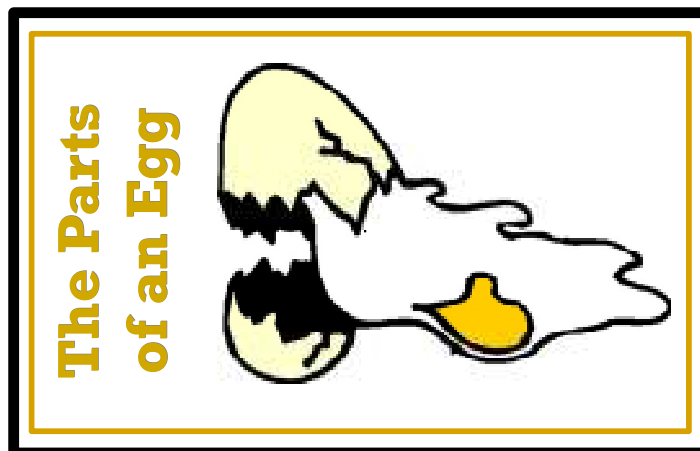
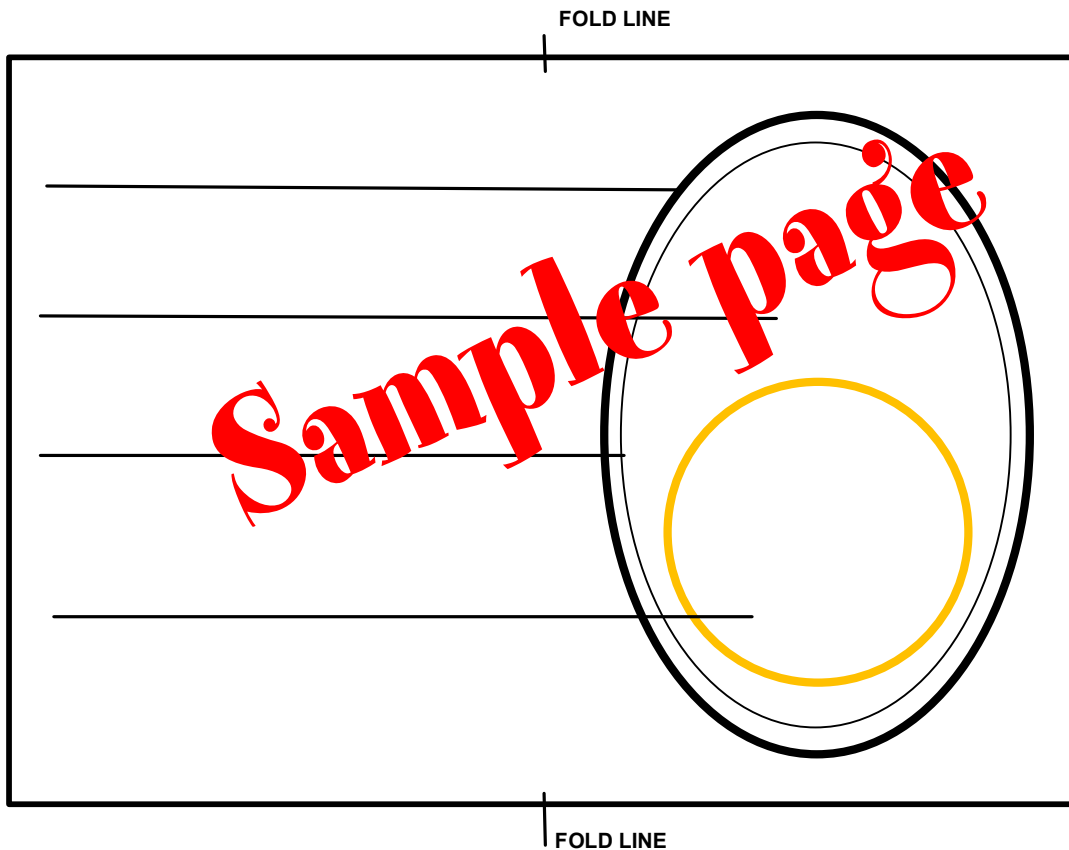
Folder 1



Chapter 2

Read Chapter 2 and the “Parts of an Egg” study guide. Cut out the booklet and cover label. Fold the booklet in half and glue the cover label onto the front of the booklet. Glue into lapbook. Melinda gathered the eggs so Andi could help with Taffy.

Directions: Label the parts of an egg. Now, color the yolk yellow.



COVER LABEL

Weaning a Foal

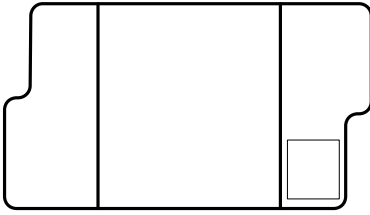
When it is time to take a foal away from his mother, it is called “weaning.” In the wild, the mother (the mare) usually weans her baby herself when she is ready to give birth to a new foal. But on the Circle C ranch (and most other places in 1874), weaning was done by taking the foal away once and for all. Cowboys and ranchers did not spend a lot of time wondering if this was good for the mare or the foal. It was just the way it was. It is still done that way today by many horse people.

Neither the foal nor the mare enjoys this part of life. The baby whinnies a lot. He runs and gets sweaty, trying to find his mother. Then he might catch a chill and get sick. Sometimes he tries to break through a fence and can injure himself. He doesn't eat. He is restless and very unhappy, and probably scared. Horses are herd animals and do not like to be by themselves. It is easy to see why Snowflake jumped over the fence to be with her baby. Neither horse understood why they could not be together.

The one good thing about all of this is that once the foal is weaned (and does not want to nurse any longer), the mare and her foal can be together again. So it has a happy ending.

There are other ways to wean a foal that are easier on the mother and baby. Today, some horsemen use “gentle” weaning. They put the mare and the foal in separate pens but right next to each other. They can see each other, but the foal is not able to nurse because the railing is in the way. It is still an unhappy time, but not as scary for the baby as being taken away from his mother so abruptly.

Folder 1



Read Chapter 5, and the “Weaning a Foal” study guide. Cut out as one piece. Fold in half. Fold the tab that says “Snowflake & Taffy” up and over the front to keep the booklet closed. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Inside the booklet, write (or draw) 3 things Andi fed to Taffy while trying to keep her happy during weaning. (See pages 43 & 44 if you need a hint.)

Snowflake & Taffy

Sample page

Weaning a Foal

Brands



On Andi's ranch, the Circle C, their family "brand" is on all their cattle and horses. Why is this important? The brand shows everyone who the cattle and horses belong to. It is like a license plate on a car. If a horse or cow is stolen, the sheriff can find it by looking for the brand mark. The brand for the Circle C ranch is a circle with a "C" inside. The C stands for their last name: Carter.

Each ranch has its own special brand mark. No one else is allowed to copy it. The brand is made out of iron and placed on the end of a long, iron rod. The brand is then heated in an open fire out on the range, until the branding iron turns red-hot. It is then pressed onto the animal's rump. It smells bad, but it does not really hurt the animal. Their hides are very tough! Branding is usually done in the spring, when the new calves are born. The rancher brands again in the fall, for any summer or fall calves he might have missed.

Once the animal is branded, the brand is there for good. Each rancher can make up his own brand design, as long as it is not being used by another rancher. The brands are recorded in an official book as belonging to a certain rancher.

Here are some brand marks for other ranches:



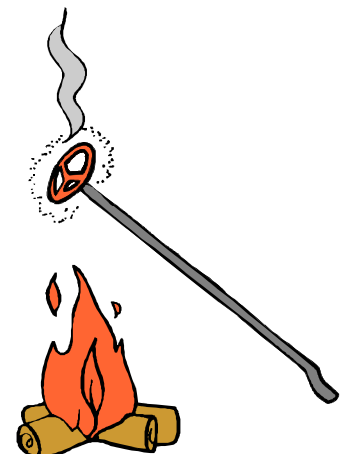
Rocking R



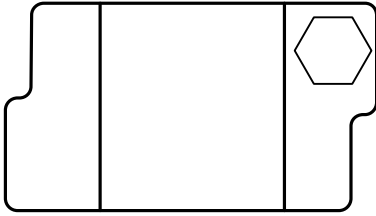
Bar S



Diamond B



Folder 2



Chapter 10

Read Chapter 10, and the “Brands” study guide.

Cut out this piece and hamburger fold in the middle. Glue into lapbook. Chad showed Andi a hot iron that branded their calves.

Directions: Pretend you have calves to brand. Inside the booklet, design a special brand for your own ranch. Remember to keep it simple. You may look at the study guide for ideas.

