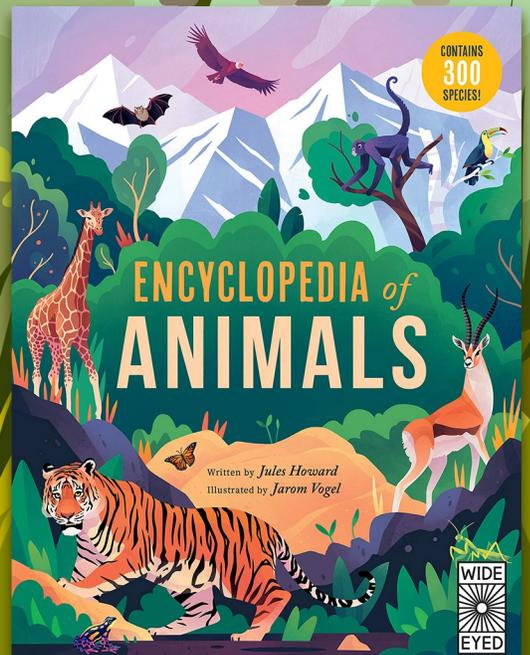




EXPLORING THE ANIMAL KINGDOM

Notebook Companion™ for the
Encyclopedia of Animals





Exploring The Animal Kingdom: Notebook Companion™ for the Encyclopedia of Animals

by Carrie Fernandez and [WriteBonnieRose](#)

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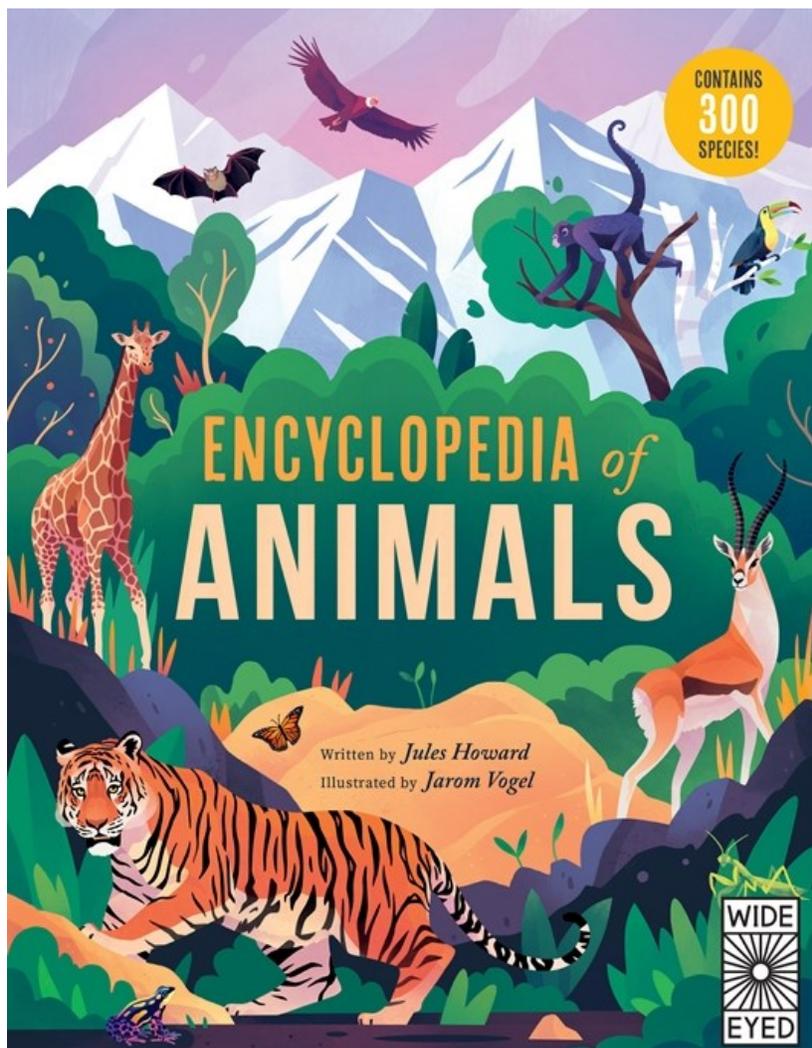
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Acknowledgement



Encyclopedia of Animals

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Plunge into the diversity of the animal kingdom in this *Encyclopedia of Animals*. Packed with over 500 creatures, every one is looked at in detail by a natural history expert. From the tiniest sponge to the largest elephant, all entries are gloriously illustrated in this spectacular celebration of life on Earth. Entries cover habitat, size, and behavior, with zoologist and environmental scientist Jules Howard's expertise brought to life by Jarom Vogel's eye-opening artwork.

The book is subdivided into classes of the animal kingdom, including mammals, reptiles, birds, invertebrates and fish. Start at the beginning or dip in and out – whatever page you land on, you're sure to find your new favorite creature!

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Note to Parents

We are young earth creationists and have found it difficult to use many nature and science books without having to skim over at least one reference to age of earth. As much as possible when creating resources to be used with secular books, we omit asking any questions that require reading passages related to evolution. That was not possible for the occurrences in this unit, given its encyclopedic nature. As you explore the encyclopedia with your family, please use caution as you would with any secular encyclopedia resource.

We have created a list of a number of [FREE resources you can use to share the science behind a young earth worldview](#) with your children. You can view them all here and may wish to explore our other [posts on teaching Creation science](#) as well. You can also find numerous helpful articles at [Answers in Genesis](#).



NOTEBOOKING

A Creative Kid's Favorite Way to Homeschool

Notebooking is a great way to learn that incorporates many different elements, such as open-ended questions, written narration, drawing and sketching, labeling diagrams, drawing maps, and more – all in the student's own words.

Notebooking allows creative students to excel and provides an opportunity to document learned material in a customizable way. Notebooking is a creative kid's favorite way to homeschool!

What is Notebooking?

Notebooking is basically journaling. Your student's notebook will have a **written element and a visual component** and will be a compilation of important things in the form of **written narrations, sketches, and more** that document what has been learned.

Customizable and Creative Individual Notebooks

When you are teaching multiple children of different ages, it's easy to use the notebook approach in your homeschool. All you need are good living books, someone to read them to your children (yourself or an older child), and a Notebook Companion™ or blank notebooking pages.

There are all sorts of **creative ways to customize a student's notebooking journal**. If you are using a three-ringed binder, it's easy to insert extras. Here are some examples of things you can add to your student's notebook: written narration, artwork, maps, timelines, field trip notes and pictures, creative writing assignments, graphic organizers, magazine clippings, paper crafts, brochures, essays and research papers (as they get older), book reports, copywork, vocabulary journal pages, poetry, charts and diagrams, photographs, and more!

Notebooking with Beginners

If your child can draw and orally narrate back to you what they have learned, you can start notebooking with them. You may need to ask your child questions and write down what they say if they don't have the ability to write it for themselves. They will have a blast drawing what they see in their minds, and their notebooking journals will be treasured keepsakes for years to come.

As younger students progress with writing abilities, notebooking will be a familiar form of learning for them, and they will know what to do. You could also use a Notebook Companion™ specifically for younger children. We have Beginner's Notebook Companions™ for grades K-3 that incorporate drawing, narration, coloring, and matching.

There's No Right or Wrong Way to Notebook

Unlike worksheets and tests, notebooking doesn't have an answer key. There's no right or wrong way to do it. Since notebooking encourages creativity and individuality, your children may record totally different facts on their own pages, even after reading the same book.

Notebooking encourages out-of-the-box thinking, and you'll want to steer clear of requiring specific things to be detailed if you are using a blank notebook template or a sheet of blank paper. If you would like to use question prompts and boxes that provide space to draw specific things from the text, consider our Notebook Companions™, which are a great transition from worksheets to notebooking.

How Do I Grade a Notebook Page?

You may be wondering if you need to correct or grade a student's notebook pages. A notebook page is not an essay or a research paper, and you don't want to mark it all up with a red pen. The idea is to encourage students to learn a ton, record facts they have learned, and allow them to ENJOY it! You can save grading papers and critiquing writing skills for when they are doing a composition assignment or a grammar lesson. Notebooking success is simply watching your students enjoy learning!

How to Use This Notebook Companion™

All our Notebook Companions are self-paced. You simply use the Notebook Companion™ alongside the book it accompanies, and students complete the notebooking pages as you read through the book together or independently.

If you are using *The Encyclopedia of Animals* and our Notebook Companion™ alongside a science curriculum, you can explore the animals as you learn about them, and you can skip around as you like.

Exploring the Animal Kingdom

Notebook Companion™ for *The Encyclopedia of Animals*

This Notebook Companion™ was created a bit differently than our typical notebook pages in order to accommodate journaling around 300 different animals (without taking over 300 pages!).

In addition to regular notebook pages with questions and room for answers, there are pages with an index card-style layout. Each of these pages includes 2 cards that can be cut out and used in a card-like fashion or stored like a regular notebooking page in a 3-ringed binder. Alternatively, you can choose to print your pages and get them spiral bound. If you cut the sections into cards, you can choose to color the top section/tab a different color per animal group. Laminating the pages after they are completed will make them durable for referencing them for years to come.

There is one section/card for each animal group.

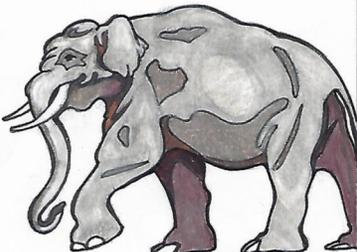
Record fun facts and the names of the animals you will learn about, like a table of contents for each section. You can use this section as a divider if you cut them into cards.

Elephants & Sirenians	
Fun Facts: _____	Examples: _____
Elephants and sirenians are mammals that live a long time. They are large mammals that eat leaves, trees, bark, and seagrasses (dugong). They are both able to move long distances and have a good memory.	Asian Elephant African Bush elephant Dugong
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Exploring the Animal Kingdom

There is one section/card for each animal.

Students will fill in the information, including scientific name, size, places the animal is found, diet, and facts on the left side. They can sketch and color the animal on the right side.

Common Name	
Asian Elephant	
Scientific Name: <u>Elephas maximus</u>	
Size: <u>8-9 ft. tall</u>	
Found In: <u>Isolated grasslands and forests in Asia</u>	
Diet & Fun Facts: <u>leaves, tree bark and some grasses. The Asian elephant is smaller than the African elephant. It communicates using noises. It's found near water. Drinks 20-50 gallons/day</u>	

Mammals

What Is A Mammal?

Read pages 142-143 of the *Encyclopedia of Animals* and answer the questions with what you learned.

About how many species of mammals are there today? _____

What are two of the smallest mammals? _____

What is the largest mammal—and the largest animal—that has ever lived? _____

What apex predators are mentioned on page 142? _____

What are some ways that being warm blooded helps mammals? _____

What covers most mammals? _____

How does this help them stay warm? _____

What kind of teeth do most mammals have? _____

Exploring the Animal Kingdom

Most mammals don't lay eggs but do what instead? _____

What are the names of the two groups of mammals that don't give birth this way, and how do their young grow?

How do mammals with whiskers use them? _____

What does a mother's milk have that is very helpful? _____

Illustrate some of the mammals shown on pages 142-143 or any of your favorite mammals below.



Old World Monkeys

Fun Facts: _____ Examples: _____

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Common Name

Mandrill

Scientific Name: _____

Size: _____

Found In: _____

Diet & Fun Facts: _____

Common Name

King Colobus

Scientific Name: _____

Size: _____

Found In: _____

Diet & Fun Facts: _____

Common Name

Japanese Macaque

Scientific Name: _____

Size: _____

Found In: _____

Diet & Fun Facts: _____

Common Name

Southern Plains Gray Langur

Scientific Name: _____

Size: _____

Found In: _____

Diet & Fun Facts: _____

Mini Monkeys

Fun Facts: _____ Examples: _____

Common Name

Philippine Tarsier

Scientific Name: _____

Size: _____

Found In: _____

Diet & Fun Facts: _____

Common Name

Brown Greater Galago

Scientific Name: _____

Size: _____

Found In: _____

Diet & Fun Facts: _____
