



Teen Summer Reading Week #6: Magical Creatures

Dragon Egg Terrarium

MATERIALS AND PREPARATION

Dragon Eggs

You will need:

- Plastic eggs
- Tin foil
- Molding clay
- Paper plates



To make the dragon egg, crumple tin foil over the plastic egg (the foil adds texture). After, decorate the egg by stretching the clay over the tin foil. For a two-toned effect, mix the two clay colors together. Use a spoon to add scales.

Dragon Egg Terrariums

You will need:

- Wide-mouth glass jars
- Substrate materials such as pebbles, marbles, or glass beads
- “Nest” supplies such as tissue paper, shredded paper or twigs

To make the terrariums, layer substrate materials and nest supplies, then place the dragon eggs on top.

Dragon Eye Origami Instructions

Source: <https://www.origamiway.com/origami-blinking-eye.shtml>



Step 1: Start with a square sheet of [origami paper](#) with color side down. If you don't have origami paper, follow instructions on [how to make origami paper](#) with regular rectangular paper.



Step 2: Fold the paper in half by folding the left corner to the right, then unfold.



Step 3: Fold the paper in half again by folding the bottom corner to the top, then unfold again.



Step 4: Fold the top and bottom corners to the center.



Step 5: Fold the top and bottom edges to the center.



Step 6: Unfold everything.



Step 7: Fold the top and bottom corners in at the first crease.



Step 8: Fold in the top and bottom edges at the next crease.



Step 9: Draw the inner part of the eyeball.

Go to Next page to continue learning how to make an origami blinking eye.



Step 10: Fold in the top and bottom edges to the center.



Step 11: Turn the paper over.



Step 12: Fold the left and right corners to the center. Flip over and color the outer part of the eye.

Step 13: Fold in the top left corner creasing from the top middle to the left middle, then unfold.



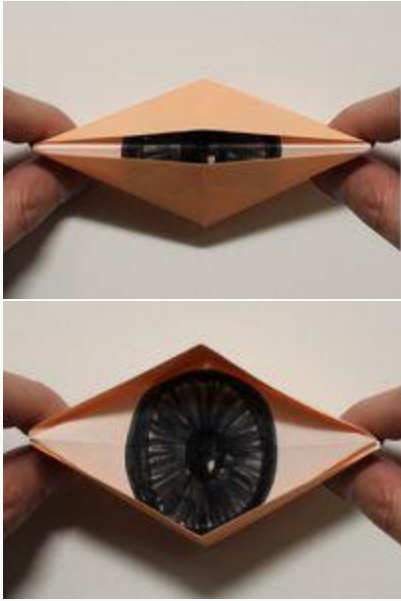
Step 14: Now fold the top right corner in like step 13, then unfold.



Step 15: Fold in both bottom left and right corners like the top corners, then unfold.



Step 16: With your finger and thumb, hold the top and bottom corners together. Do this for both sides.



Step 15: Turn the figure over and hold both sides. Pull apart to blink the eye and push in to open the eye.

Science | Monstrous Makeup

Did you know you can use many things from around your house to make monster makeup? You don't need to have all of the ingredients, and you can even come up with your own concoctions!

You can make yourself into a ghoulish monster with these homemade makeup recipes. This can be messy, so you may want to wear an old t-shirt.

What you need:

- red poster paint
- ketchup
- flour
- corn syrup
- food coloring, various colors
- cotton balls
- unflavored gelatin
- craft sticks
- rubber or latex gloves
- cold cream
- waterproof tape
- Water

What you do:

1. To make fake blood, there are three options.

Each has its own pros and cons.

Red poster paint: will dry, won't run, looks fairly realistic and should wash off with soap and water

Ketchup: will not dry, will run, looks very realistic and should wash off with soap and water

Flour, corn syrup and red food coloring: Mix one teaspoon of flour with one teaspoon of corn syrup and add two or three drops of red food coloring. Will not dry, won't run and should wash off with soap and water.

2. For fur, tear a cotton ball into strips about 3–4" long. Dip a craft stick into corn syrup and dab it onto your skin where you want the fur to be. Carefully place the strip of cotton over the corn syrup. Start at the top of your face and work your way downward and outward. Pat the cotton down. Avoid getting the corn syrup on your fingers as it will mat the hair. You can also lightly paint the "fur" with brown and black poster paint before or after you put it on.
3. Scars are a must for your average monster. Be careful, because these scars can stick to hair. A very light coat of cold cream rubbed on before the scar is made may help with removal. Put a teaspoon of unflavored gelatin in a small bowl and mix in a teaspoon of very hot tap water. Add 3 or 4 drops of food coloring to the gelatin. Stir the gelatin and food coloring. When it is cool to the touch, scoop some up and put it on your cheek with your finger or a craft stick. If you want your scar to be larger, add another layer on top after the first one has dried. Red and blue together make a convincing scab; green or yellow look a little more gangrenous. Layer the colors for best effect. Remove by peeling it off.
4. For a ghoulish handshake, lightly cold cream your hands and put on a pair of slightly large, flesh colored rubber or latex gloves. Have a helper pour some water into the space remaining in the glove. Seal the gloves to your wrists using waterproof tape. Keep in mind that some people are allergic to latex gloves.
5. For a temporary hair color, dip cotton balls or sponges into food coloring. Brush onto hair. This works best with fair hair, and can last several days.

◆ **Scars and Sores**

Combine pink or green tissue with a little corn syrup. Apply to skin.
Add red food coloring to make it bloody.

◆ **Hairy!**

Use a bit of hair and attach with double-stick tape.

◆ **Blood**

Mix corn syrup and red food coloring.
Add a bit of water and blue or green coloring.

◆ **Gore**

Make blood as described above; use with peanut butter on skin.

◆ **Wrinkles**

Add powder to area, draw dark lines, and blend into surrounding area.
Add more powder to look dry and old.

◆ **Gray hair**

Sprinkle baby powder throughout hair.





Tips for Writing a Ghost Story

Setting:

The setting of your tale can be traditionally spooky, creepy, or mysterious—an abandoned house or cemetery or subway at night. It can also be an ordinary place at first glance—a classroom, a church, a bowling alley, but with the suggestion that something is not quite right. This can add to the sense of creepiness, suggesting that ghosts can appear anywhere.

Characters:

Create many likable characters so that your ghost has some context. Focusing too much on the ghost as the main character may not interest your readers. You want readers to be intrigued by the ghost but not overexposed to it. Show your characters through what they do, what they say, how they feel, what they look like, and how other characters react to them.

Mystery:

The problem in the story must have a mysterious element to it. The problem could be that the characters are trying to figure out what the ghost wants, or they are figuring out how to get rid of the ghost. Readers will want to travel with the characters on the journey to solve the mystery. The mystery can also be something missing, a murder, or an unsolved problem from the past.

Emotion:

In a ghost story you want your readers to have the emotion of fear. The characters in your story should be experiencing it so your reader can too. Show, don't tell about, the emotions of your characters mainly from their actions.

Plot:

Your ghost story needs an engaging plot. It needs a beginning, middle, and an end that will make your reader not want to put your story down.

Adapted from:

www.ehow.com/how_2123971_write-ghoststory.html#ixzz138118KMg

and

ezinearticles.com/?How-to-Write-a-Great-Ghost-Story&id=112208



Consejos para escribir una historia de fantasmas

Escenario:

El escenario de tu cuento puede ser tradicionalmente misterioso, espeluznante o escalofriante— una casa abandonada, un cementerio o un subterráneo de noche. También puede ser un lugar común a primera vista—un salón de clases, una iglesia, una pista de bolos (bowling) pero con la sugerencia de que no está del todo bien. Esto puede añadir un sentido de misterio, sugiriendo que los fantasmas pueden aparecer en cualquier lugar.

Personajes:

Crea muchos personajes agradables de tal forma que tu fantasma tenga algo de contexto. Concentrarse demasiado en el fantasma como el personaje principal puede no interesarle a tus lectores. Tú quieres que tus lectores estén intrigados por el fantasma pero no sobre exponer los a éste. Muestra tus personajes a través de lo que hacen, de lo que dicen, de cómo sienten, de cómo se ven y cómo los otros personajes reaccionan con él.

Misterio:

El problema en la historia debe tener un elemento de misterio. El problema puede ser que los personajes están tratando de averiguar qué es lo que quiere el fantasma o de cómo deshacerse del fantasma. Los lectores querrán viajar a través de los personajes para resolver el misterio. Este misterio puede ser algo que falta, un asesinato o un problema sin resolver del pasado.

Emoción:

En una historia de fantasmas tú quieres que tus lectores tengan la emoción del miedo. Los personajes en tu historia deben estar experimentándolo de tal forma que tu lector lo haga también. No digas acerca de las emociones de tus personajes sino demuéstroslos principalmente por sus acciones.

Argumento:

Tu historia de fantasmas necesita un argumento atractivo. Necesita un inicio, una mitad y un final que haga que tu lector no quiera dejar de leer la historia.

Adaptado de:

www.ehow.com/how2123971write-ghost-story.html#ixzz1381l8KMg And
www.ezinearticles.com/?How-to-Write-a-Great-Ghost-Story&id=112208



How to Write a Ghost Story

Graphic Organizer

Atmosphere:

Characters:

Mystery:

Emotion:

Plot:



Cómo escribir una historia de fantasmas

— Organizador Gráfico —

Atmósfera:

Personajes:

Misterio:

Emoción:

Argumento:

Write | Write Your Own Ghost Story

Maybe your town has an old tale about ghosts that you want to put down in writing or maybe you've heard about ghost sightings. Ghost stories are fun to write but they have distinctive features. Use the attached guide to establish some common features of ghost stories. You can use the graphic organizer to brainstorm ideas. Be creative!

Art | Monstrous Construction

What you need:

- assorted junk
- masking or duct tape

Everyone has unwanted junk around their house. Find some of that junk and use it to build your own monster. Some examples: a large swatch of fake fur, sticks, plastic tubing, newspaper, bubble wrap, aluminum foil—anything! Use your imagination to create your own monster and give it a name!

Wellness | Sea Creature Art

Did you know that the definition of meditation is to engage in contemplation or reflection?

When you are creating art, you are reflecting and contemplating your creation. You are meditating!

What you need:

- Paint/Charcoal/Markers/Colored Pencils
- Paper
- Pencil
- Paintbrushes

Mythological sea creatures have fascinated people for centuries. They are depicted in many stories and art around the world. The goal of this activity is to create a sea creature-themed piece of artwork. When your library re-opens ask your librarian if you can have your art put on display. Attached: sheet with sea creature examples to get your imagination going!



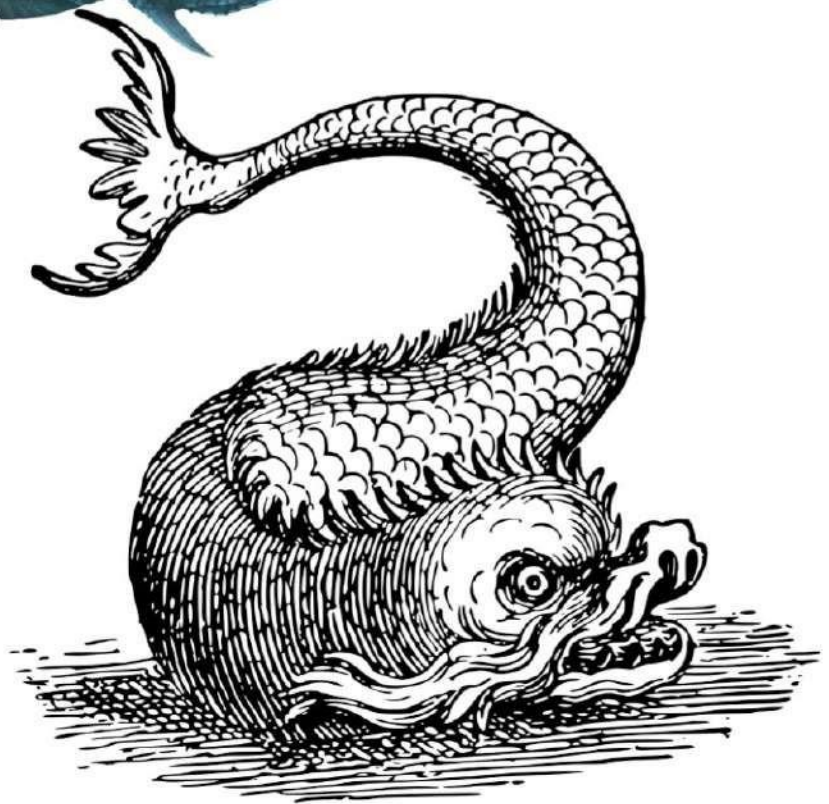
Capricorn



Mermaids



Sea Serpents



Mermen



Sea Monsters

