

No. 52083

Wild Animal Fold-Up Masks



Create sensational three dimensional animal masks! **Wild Animal Fold-Up Masks** are fun to decorate and easy to fold. Use the masks to extend art into other areas of the curriculum!

There are six different animal designs: monkey, lion, hippo, elephant, koala and frog. Let children choose the mask they want to make. Decorate with crayons, markers, pencil crayons, watercolor paint, colored chalk, tissue paper, fabric remnants and craft paper. Tip: decorate the masks flat before folding them up.

To form the masks, first fold along the perforated lines, then fold in all the pleats and tape each pleat closed.

Chenille stems are perfect to hold the masks in place over the face. You will need two chenille stems per mask. Thread one end of one stem through the hole on the side of the mask. Bend over and twist to hold the stem in place. Repeat with the second stem through the other hole. Some of the larger masks have two holes. Thread through one hole and back down through the second hole. Form the stems into arms to go over the ears like eye glasses. Alternatively, tie the ends of the stems together and place around the head.

Research the animals in science class:

Koalas live in Australia. Like the kangaroo, it is a marsupial: babies are born at a very early stage of development and then travel to the mother's pouch where they complete their development. The name "koala" comes from the Aboriginal word meaning "no water" because koalas get almost all of their hydration from eating Eucalyptus leaves.

The **Lion** is a predatory carnivore. A large male lion can weigh up to 500 lbs (225 kg) and has a mane. The lioness is smaller and faster than the male and does the hunting for the pride. The male protects the family group or pride. Lions are very affectionate and when at rest will touch and lick one another. When content, lions purr. Lions are the second largest cat, after the tiger.

The **Monkey** is part of the scientific grouping called simian primates. Monkeys can be found in the wild in Africa, Asia and South America. The "Old World" monkeys are more similar to apes like chimpanzees than the monkeys living in South America. Many monkeys live in trees and have flexible, grasping tails.

Elephants are the largest land mammal and are called pachyderms (thick skin). A baby can weigh 265 lbs (120 kg). The largest adult ever weighed was over 26,000 lbs (12,000 kg). Elephants can live up to 70 years. They have great hearing and communicate sub-sonically over long distances with rumblings so low they cannot be heard by the human ear.

Hippopotamus comes from two Greek words, "hippo" meaning horse and "potamos" meaning river. They have eyes and nostrils on the top of their head so they can spend the majority of their time almost completely submerged in water. They have thick skin, but it is easily sun burnt. They can live up to 50 years and grow to 11 ft (3.5 m) long and weigh over 7000 lbs (3200 kg).

Frogs are amphibians. Adult frogs have long, powerful hind legs, short bodies, webbed digits and large, bulging eyes. They do not have tails (which is what the name "amphibian" means). They usually live near water and where they lay their eggs. After hatching, tadpoles live in the water and use gills to breathe. There are over 5,000 different species of frogs.

Discuss each of the six animals. Talk about habitat, color, behavior, food, etc.

Add a dramatic element to your language lessons. Students can write a description of their animal. Write a poem, short story, song or play featuring animal characters. Put on a play and wear the masks while performing the play.

Create an animal choir! Research the sounds each animal makes and integrate the sounds into songs.

