The Tail

1. Lay out the A4 paper with a short edge facing you. Pick up the bottom right-hand corner and fold it diagonally across the long edge to make a triangle. Trim off the extra paper. Colour one side of the paper with your blue or grey crayon.

3. Fold the top corner down to meet the two triangles.

4. Make a 6cm cut here. This will become the tail.

5. Fold the paper in half along the central crease.

6. Draw some eyes and a smile on your whale.

7. Make a small hole at the top. Fold the tail back over the body to the edge of the cut you made earlier. Then fold over once again as shown. Unfold the tail and separate the two ends of the tail at the cut.

8. On the 8 x 8cm square of paper, draw a line 1cm from the edge. Cut strips up to the line as shown.

9. Tightly roll the paper into a tube. Gently open up the strips and curl each one around a pencil to make the whale's blow.

10. Slot the blow into the whale's blowhole.

Whales breathe through blowholes — the whale's version of nostrils.

The Body

2. Unfold the triangle to make a square. Fold two opposite corners to the crease to make two long thin triangles.

3. Fold the top corner down to meet the two triangles.

4. Make a 6cm cut here. This will become the tail.

5. Fold the paper in half along the central crease.

6. Draw some eyes and a smile on your whale.

7. Make a small hole at the top. Fold the tail back over the body to the edge of the cut you made earlier. Then fold over once again as shown. Unfold the tail and separate the two ends of the tail at the cut.

8. On the 8 x 8cm square of paper, draw a line 1cm from the edge. Cut strips up to the line as shown.

9. Tightly roll the paper into a tube. Gently open up the strips and curl each one around a pencil to make the whale's blow.

10. Slot the blow into the whale's blowhole.

Whales breathe through blowholes — the whale's version of nostrils.

You will need:

A grown-up to help, a piece of A4 paper or card, a square of paper (8cm each side), a ruler, safety scissors, a blue or grey crayon, a black pen or crayon.

Make a Whale

You will need:

A grown-up to help, a piece of A4 paper or card, a square of paper (8cm each side), a ruler, safety scissors, a blue or grey crayon, a black pen or crayon.

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Colouring Activity

1. Lay out the A4 paper with a short edge facing you. Pick up the bottom right-hand corner and fold it diagonally across the long edge to make a triangle. Trim off the extra paper. Colour one side of the paper with your blue or grey crayon.

2. Unfold the triangle to make a square. Fold two opposite corners to the crease to make two long thin triangles.

3. Fold the top corner down to meet the two triangles.

4. Make a 6cm cut here. This will become the tail.

5. Fold the paper in half along the central crease.

6. Make a small hole at the top. Fold the tail back over the body to the edge of the cut you made earlier. Then fold over once again as shown.

7. Unfold the tail and separate the two ends of the tail at the cut.

8. On the 8 x 8cm square of paper, draw a line 1cm from the edge. Cut strips up to the line as shown.

9. Tightly roll the paper into a tube. Gently open up the strips and curl each one around a pencil to make the whale’s blow.

10. Slot the blow into the whale’s blowhole. But don’t cut past the line you’ve drawn! The whale’s version of nostrils.

Whales breathe through blowholes –

The Body

The Blowhole

Make a Whale

You will need:
A grown-up to help, a piece of A4 paper or card, a square of paper (8cm each side), a ruler, safety scissors, a blue or grey crayon, a black pen or crayon.

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The Snail and the Whale © Julia Donaldson and Axel Scheffler 2003, 2023 - Macmillan Children’s Books
Draw a Whale

1. Start by drawing two lines that connect in a point for the whale's flipper. Make the top line bumpy where it meets the lower line.

2. Next, draw a curved line for the bottom edge of the whale. Make sure both ends of the line are roughly the same height. Add bumps where the whale's chin will be.

3. Then draw a curved line for the top of the whale. Add bumps on the nose and draw a small, humped fin on his back. The fin should be further along the whale's back than the flipper.

4. Draw a shape like a crescent moon to create the tail. Add bumps on the inside curve.

5. Now you have the basic whale shape, add the details. Draw an eye and a wobbly line for his mouth. Then add stripes along his belly, a blowhole and spots on his nose.

Practice Makes Perfect
In your own pictures of the snail and the whale, try different poses to fit them both together on a page.
Start by drawing two lines that connect in a point for the whale's flipper. Make the top line bumpy where it meets the lower line.

1. Next, draw a curved line for the bottom edge of the whale. Make sure both ends of the line are roughly the same height. Add bumps where the whale's chin will be.

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In your own pictures of the snail and the whale, try different poses to fit them both together on a page.

Practice Makes Perfect

Look at the pictures to learn how to draw the whale. Trace the grey lines to practice as you go.
Humpbacks have the longest flippers of any whale. The bumps on their heads have whiskers inside. Every humpback has a unique black and white tail pattern. Humpbacks have throat grooves that expand when they gulp huge mouthfuls of seawater and food. A newborn humpback is 4.5m long. Babies stay close to their mothers and suckle their milk. Humpbacks work together to blow bubbles around schools of fish to trap them. Humpbacks migrate thousands of miles every year. They feed in cold seas and migrate to tropical seas to give birth and find mates. Humpbacks can jump or ‘breach’ out of the water and splash back down. Humpbacks are baleen whales (no teeth). Humpbacks are ocean giants – they grow up to 17m long (about 2 buses end-to-end). Humpbacks have the longest flippers of any whale. Humpbacks are mammals, just like us. Humpbacks sing beautiful and complicated songs. Humpbacks can eat 1.5 TONS of plankton, krill and small fish in one day! Did you know? Adult humpbacks weigh 40 TONS (40,000 kg), more than 6 African elephants! Their blowholes (nostrils) are on top of their heads! They breathe air at the surface. Did you know? Humpbacks can 1.5 KG