

# How To Create Your Very Own Draw Your Own Encyclopaedia Entry

Written by

Colin M. Drysdale

Creator of the *Draw Your Own Encyclopaedia* series

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*Draw Your Own Encyclopaedia* is a series of non-fiction books for kids where the reader gets to add their own pictures, and in the process become the illustrator of their very encyclopaedia chapter all about a particular topic.

This is your opportunity to make your very own *Draw Your Own Encyclopaedia* entry. On the next two pages, you will find blank templates for a *Draw Your Own Encyclopaedia* entry. These will form what is known as a double-page spread. Across these two pages, there are six boxes (labelled Box 1 - 6) for you to fill in. Decide on a topic you find interesting and find out more about it either from books or from the internet (making sure you only read reliable sources!). You can then use this information to fill in these boxes as follows:

**Box 1:** This is where you will write the main part of your entry. This should start with a question that introduces your reader to a specific topic. This question should make your reader stop and think about the topic you are going to write about. After this, you should write a short paragraph (known as a topic paragraph) that provides an answer to this question and also provides some interesting facts related to it.

**Box 2:** This box is for a *Quick Fact*. This is a single fact related to the main topic (and not mentioned in the paragraph you wrote in Box 1) presented in one or two short sentences.

**Box 3:** In this box, you should provide three short questions based on what you have written in the paragraph in Box 1, leaving space after each one for the reader to write their answer. These questions allow your reader to test the knowledge they have gained from reading your *Draw our Own Encyclopaedia* entry.

**Box 4:** This is where your reader will draw their own picture to illustrate your encyclopaedia entry. What you need to do here is to provide them with what is called a drawing prompt. This is a sentence that highlights something interesting related to your topic and asks them to draw a picture to illustrate it. Try to make whatever you ask them to draw as interesting as possible, but remember, don't draw a picture here yourself, leave it blank for your reader to fill in for themselves

**Boxes 5 and 6:** Boxes 5 and 6 is are two more *Quick Fact* boxes, and you should write two more short facts in them

In case you have a problems working out what you should write in each of these boxes, a example of a *Draw Your Own Encyclopaedia* entry from *Draw Your Own Encyclopaedia Our Solar System* by Colin M. Drysdale is provided at the end of this document.

Once you have completed the six sections for your topic, you will have successfully created your very own *Draw Your Own Encyclopaedia* entry that you can share with others. If you are doing this as part of a class project, you can give it to your teacher so they can add it to the entries created by all your classmates to create a whole encyclopaedia chapter on a specific topic. Once they have done this, you can have fun reading each others entries, answering the questions and drawing pictures to illustrate it.

From the *Draw Your Own Encyclopaedia* series by Colin M. Drysdale

Box 1

Quick Fact:

Box 2

Questions To Answer:

Box 3

Box 4

Quick Fact:

Box 5

Quick Fact:

Box 6

# Where Do Comets Come From?

Unlike asteroids, which are made of rock, comets are mostly made of ice. Most comets in our solar system come from the Oort Cloud, a vast ring containing millions of objects at the very edge of our solar system. Many of these objects are thought to have been formed at the very birth of our solar system. Occasionally, the orbit of one of these objects is disturbed, sending it shooting towards the sun. As it enters the inner solar system, the heat from the sun starts to melt it, creating a long tail of debris and making it much more easily visible.

**Quick Fact:** One of the most famous comets in the solar system is Halley's comet. It was discovered in 1705 by Edmund Halley. It is a short-period comet, meaning that it takes less than 200 Earth years to orbit the sun. Halley's comet was last seen from Earth in 1986, and it is expected to return again in the 2060s.

## Questions To Answer:

1. What are comets made from?
2. Where do most comets come from?
3. When will Halley's comet next be seen from Earth?

Halley's comet visits the inner solar system approximately once every seventy-six years. In the past, it was often seen as a predictor that something either very good or very bad was about to happen. Draw a picture of Halley's comet, with its long tail, as it appeared last time it visited the inner solar system in 1986.

Quick Fact: Much of the water on Earth is thought to have come from icy comets that collided with it when it was very young.

Quick Fact: No matter the direction it is moving in, a comet's tail always points away from the Sun.