

Scarlet's Adventure Mad-Libs!

How to do a Mad-Lib:

1. Have one person call out the types of words needed to fill in the blanks (i.e. noun, adjective, etc.). It doesn't matter what order to call them out in, as long as they can keep track of what goes where! And if you can't remember what an adjective is, don't worry! We have included a key for words below.
2. The other player(s) will come up with their own words to fill in the blanks. The more creative the words are, the more crazy the mad-lib will turn out!
3. At the end, read the mad-lib that you have created from beginning to end and enjoy a good laugh!

Alternately, you could watch the Scarlet Adventure videos and try to fill out the mad-lib "correctly" based on what you remember from the video. There will be information and phrases that are not found in the video, though.

Key for words:

Adjective (adj) - A word that describes something. Examples of adjectives include: yellow, pretty, friendly, gentle, buttery, etc.

Adverb (adv) - A word that describes a verb, they usually end in "ly". Examples of adverbs include: quickly, morosely, quietly, etc.

Exclamation (ex!)- A word that you would say in admiration or surprise. Examples of exclamations include: Wow, eureka, jeepers, etc.

Noun (n) - A person, place, or thing. Examples of nouns include: librarian, shark, spatula, restaurant, etc.

Number (num) - One to a bazillion, or higher.

Plural noun (pn) - More than one of a noun. Examples of plural nouns include: librarians, sharks, spatulas, restaurants, etc.

Verb (v) (ving) (v-er) (ptv) - A verb is an action, meaning, something that someone or something does. Examples of verbs include: run, fly, eat, etc. Sometimes verbs end in "ing" (running, flying, eating, etc.) or "er" (runner, flyer, eater, etc.) or will be past tense (ran, flew, ate, etc.) These will be specified.

Scarlet's Adventure: Otterly Amazing

Scarlet and her ___ Michelle enjoy ___ the different ___ in the Loveland
(n) (ving) (pn)
Living Planet Aquarium. They like to explore, discover, and learn about earth's diverse
ecosystems. Scarlet ___ in front of the ___ exhibits and stands on her ___ to see the
(v) (adj) (n)
animals. Michelle likes to ___ the people who work to take care of the ___. Today,
(v) (pn)
Michelle talked to Cade. He cares for the binturongs and the Asian small-clawed otters.

Binturongs are ___ animals. They are most closely related to ___ and ___. They
(adj) (pn) (pn)
have ___ bodies covered in ___ fur and have ___ ears. They have ___ tails which allow
(adj) (adj) (adj) (adj)
them to hang by their ___ to search for food in the ___. Binturongs ___ like fruits but
(body part) (n) (adv)
they will sometimes eat ___ and meat. In order to make sure the binturongs can act like
(n)
___, their keepers will give them enrichment. One of the ___ ways that that the keepers
(pn) (adj)
do this is by ___ food around, often in ___ places so that the binturongs can ___ from
(ving) (adj) (v)
their ___ to get it. In their natural habitat, the binturongs wouldn't be given food in a ___,
(body part) (n)
so it is good for them to get the chance to ___ for their food like they would in the ___.
(v) (n)

It is ___ that there are animals like binturongs that we don't get to ___ every day.
(adj) (v)
Had you ever heard of them before? Did you know that we still haven't ___ all of the
(ptv)
animals on the planet? According to the ___ Geographic, ___ think that we still haven't
(adj) (pn)
found ___% of the earth's species. They think that's possible that there are ___ species
(num) (num)
all over the ___! Maybe someday you can ___ something ___. You could name it
(n) (v) (adj)
something like: the ___ ___ ___-___!
(ving) (adj) (n) (v-er)

It's important to learn about new animals so that you can care about them!

What can YOU do to learn about new animals?

Scarlet's Adventure: Otterly Amazing

Scarlet and her friend Michelle enjoy visiting the different exhibits in the Loveland Living Planet Aquarium. They like to explore, discover, and learn about earth's diverse ecosystems. Scarlet walks in front of the different exhibits and stands on her perch to see the animals. Michelle likes to meet the people who work to take care of the animals. Today, Michelle talked to Cade. He cares for the binturongs and the Asian small-clawed otters.

Binturongs are unique animals. They are most closely related to genetids and civids. They have long bodies covered in brown fur and have fuzzy ears. They have prehensile tails which allow them to hang by their tails to search for food in the trees. Binturongs especially like fruits but they will sometimes eat vegetables and meat. In order to make sure the binturongs can act like binturongs, their keepers will give them enrichment. One of the common ways that the keepers do this is by scattering food around, often in higher places so that the binturongs can hang from their tails to get it. In their natural habitat, the binturongs wouldn't be given food in a bowl, so it is good for them to get the chance to look for their food like they would in the wild.

At the aquarium, the binturongs share their home with the Asian small-clawed otters. Unlike other otter species, these otters do not have webbed fingers. This means that they are able to use their fingers more independently. When they get enrichment, they are often given things that they can explore with their fingers. These otters also like to build dens, so they get enrichment that will allow them to do that.

It is cool that there are animals like binturongs that we don't get to see every day. Had you ever heard of them before? Did you know that we still haven't found all of the animals on the planet? According to the National Geographic, Scientists think that we still haven't found 86% of the earth's species. They think that's possible that there are 8.7 million species all over the world! Maybe someday you can discover something new. You could name it something like: the skipping yellow cat-smeller!

It's important to learn about new animals so that you can care about them!

What can YOU do to learn about new animals?