

3.27 Make a robot

AGE

All

TIME

20–30 minutes

AIMS

Language: to understand instructions, to practise vocabulary for the parts of the body

Other: to practise eye–hand co-ordination, to develop creativity

DESCRIPTION

The children stick materials on to a large picture of a robot.

MATERIALS

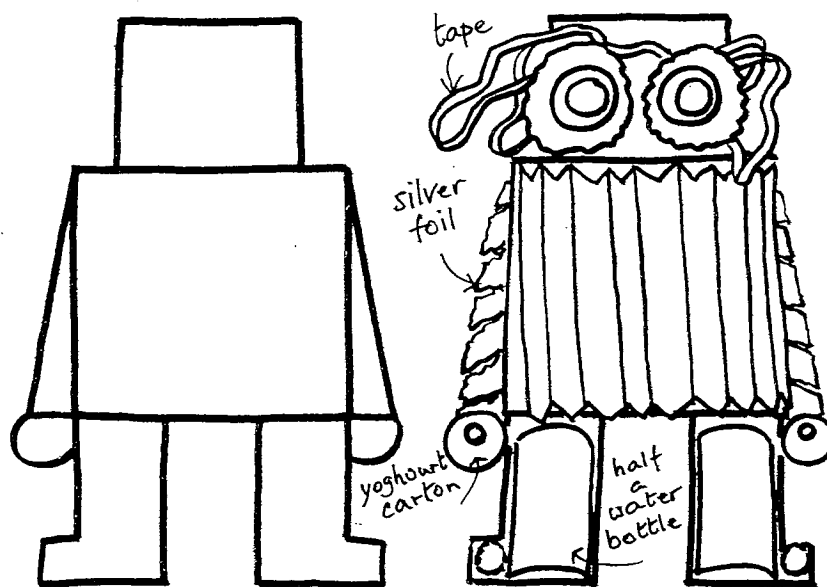
Silver paper, sweet or chocolate papers, bottle tops, any silver food packaging, washed tops from yoghurt cartons, very large sheets of paper (one for every 8 children) with a robot sketched on (see illustration), glue.

PREPARATION

Collect the silvery materials. Draw the robot figures on the sheets of paper.

IN CLASS

- 1 Tell the children they are going to make a robot.
- 2 Spread the sheets of paper on the floor. Divide the children into groups of about eight and tell them to kneel round the pictures.
- 3 Give each child a stick of glue and give each group a little pile of silvery materials.
- 4 Tell the children they can stick the materials anywhere they like on the robot. As they work, comment in English to reinforce 'body' vocabulary: *What a nice leg! Where's his arm? Point to his arm.*
- 5 When they have finished, you can hang the pictures up in the classroom.

**FOLLOW-UP**

Sing the robot song (see 3.7) and play the robot game (see 3.18).

3.28 Cook a gingerbread man

AGE

All

TIME

20–30 minutes plus cooking time

AIMS

Language: Parts of the body, following instructions

Other: Eye–hand co-ordination, dexterity

MATERIALS

See recipe.

PREPARATION

Make a finished gingerbread man and some dough to bring to class.

Gingerbread man recipe*Ingredients*

200g margarine or butter
 100g icing sugar
 400g self-raising flour
 (or plain flour plus raising agent)
 1 teaspoon ground ginger
 1/2 teaspoon salt
 4 drops vanilla essence (optional)
 Currants

Equipment

a bowl
 baking tray
 aluminium foil
 oven

Method:

- 1 Put all the ingredients in a bowl and mix to form a dough.
- 2 Roll a piece of dough into a ball between the palms of your hands and flatten it on to the aluminium foil. (This is the head.) Press on currants or make holes for his eyes, nose, and mouth.
- 3 Roll five more pieces into sausage shapes to form the body, arms, and legs.
- 4 Flatten these on to the foil, joining the pieces together by pressing them.
- 5 Place the foil on the baking tray and bake in a pre-heated oven (Temperature: 180° C) for about 10–20 minutes. The gingerbread men are done when they start going brown.

IN CLASS

- 1 Show the children your gingerbread man. Give a little bit to each child to taste.
- 2 Show them how to make one.
- 3 Let the children make more gingerbread men with the rest of the dough. Go round helping them and praising them in English, reinforcing 'body' vocabulary. Remember to mark each child's initials on her/his gingerbread man.

COMMENTS

- 1 Gingerbread men are a traditional favourite with children. This is an adaptation of the usual recipe to make it simpler and a better consistency for the children to handle.
- 2 If any of the ingredients are unavailable in the country where you teach, make up any dough mixture that you are familiar with and let the children mould men from it. You can still call it a 'gingerbread man'.
- 3 If there are cooking facilities in your school, you can bake the gingerbread men whilst you are telling the story in 3.20. If this is not possible, you can stack the gingerbread men in a plastic box and cook them at home. The biscuits keep for up to five days when kept in an airtight container, which means you could make them on a Friday, take them home to bake, and use them on Monday.

4.16 Plasticine shapes

AGE	All
TIME	10 minutes
AIMS	Language: the names of shapes, following instructions Other: to encourage the children to use their hands to model.
DESCRIPTION	The children make shapes out of modelling clay according to the teacher's instructions.
MATERIALS	Plasticine or other modelling materials such as clay or dough.
PREPARATION	Get enough plasticine or dough so that all the children can use it at the same time.
IN CLASS	1 Give each child a piece of plasticine. 2 Tell them to make a circle (demonstrate first if necessary). Go round observing and helping them. 3 When they have finished, do the same for other shapes like square, rectangle, triangle, etc.
VARIATIONS	You could make a simple biscuit mix (see 'Cook a gingerbread man', 3.28). The children mould the biscuit mix into shapes. You can either cook them in school if you have the facilities, or at home. Alternatively, you can make salt dough using this recipe. The children can help to make it.
COMMENTS	If you do not wish to use the dough immediately, you can keep it for a few days if you wrap it up in plastic or cling film or put it in an airtight container and store it in a cool place. The size of the cup is not important as long as the same cup is used for each measurement. You can cook the finished models in an oven heated to 180°C (how long for depends on the size of the model!). The children can then paint the models.

Salt dough recipe

3 cups flour

1 cup salt

1 teaspoon glycerine (not essential but it makes the dough a lot easier to work with) or 1 tablespoon cooking oil

Powder paint or food colouring (optional)

1 cup of water

A sieve

A bowl

- 1 Sieve the flour and salt into a bowl and add the glycerine.
- 2 Pour in the water, stirring continuously.
- 3 Continue stirring until the mixture is fairly stiff.
- 4 Knead the mixture together. If it is too dry, add more water and if it is too wet, add more flour.

Art and craft activities

5.17 Weather mobile

AGE	4, 5, 6
TIME	20 minutes
AIMS	Language: to revise weather vocabulary, to follow instructions Other: manual dexterity and eye-hand co-ordination
DESCRIPTION	The children colour and make a weather mobile.
MATERIALS	One copy of Worksheet 5.17 per child (see page 168), a coat-hanger (or a piece of stick or a straw) per child, sewing cotton, sticky tape, coloured pencils or crayons.
PREPARATION	Make photocopies of Worksheet 5.17. If your pupils are very young you may want to perforate round the pictures with a sewing machine to make it easy for them to tear out.
IN CLASS	1 Hand out photocopies, revise the weather words, and tell the children to colour the pictures. 2 When they have finished colouring, they cut or tear round the pictures. 3 They stick some sewing cotton to each picture with sticky tape as in Figure 1. 4 They tie the sewing cotton to the hangers or sticks or straws at different intervals along them as in Figure 2.

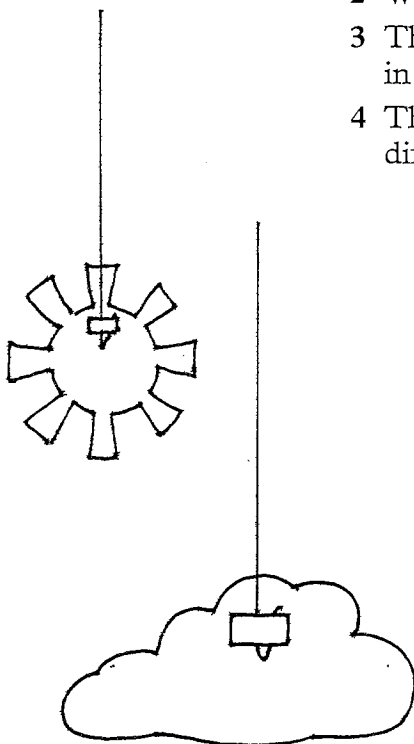


Figure 1

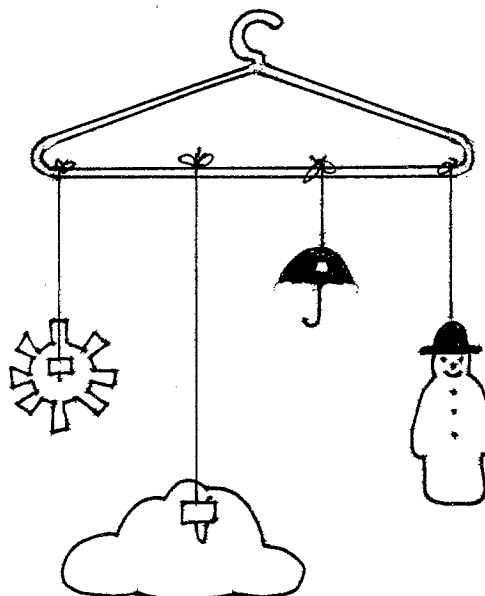
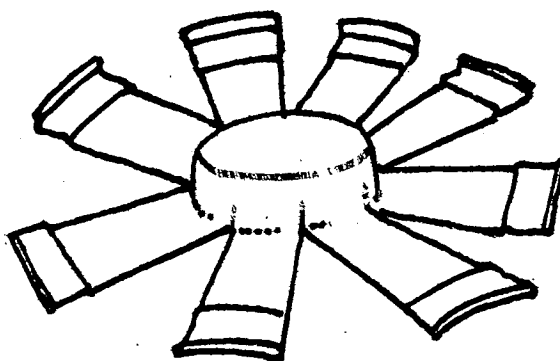
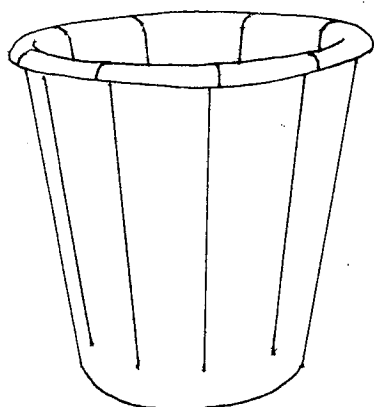


Figure 2

5.19 Spiders

AGE	5, 6
TIME	10–15 minutes
AIMS	Language: to follow instructions, to revise vocabulary Other: eye–hand co-ordination, learning to use scissors
DESCRIPTION	The children learn to make a spider from a paper cup.
MATERIALS	A paper cup for each child, scissors, black powder paint mixed with a little glue, elastic.
PREPARATION	Make a spider to show the children the finished product.
IN CLASS	1 Give each child a paper cup. 2 Get them to colour it black. 3 While you are waiting for the cups to dry you could do the rhyme 'Incy wincy spider' (see 5.7). 4 Show the children how to cut the cup as in the illustration.



- 5 The children paint the eyes on the spider.
- 6 Make a hole in the bottom of each child's cup and show them how to thread the elastic through and tie a knot at one end, so that they can make their spiders go up and down.

VARIATION 1

Children of 3 or 4 could make a spider using hand prints. They put their hands in black paint and press their palms on to a sheet of paper with their four fingers outstretched. They then turn the paper round and do the same again (see illustration).

VARIATION

Another way of painting spiders is to put a daub of black paint in the middle of a sheet of paper and fold it over. This will make a big shapeless blob. The children then add four legs each side of the blob.

6.12 Pirate hat

AGE

All

TIME

15–20 minutes

AIMS

Language: following instructions**Other:** eye–hand co-ordination

DESCRIPTION

The children make a pirate hat.

MATERIALS

One sheet of newspaper for each child, black poster paint, one skull and two crossbones cut out of white paper for each child, sellotape, a paintbrush for each child, glue.

PREPARATION

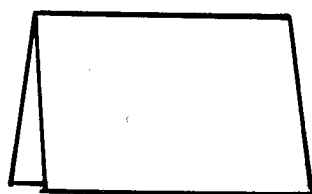
- 1 Cut one skull and two bones out of white paper for each child, as in the illustration.



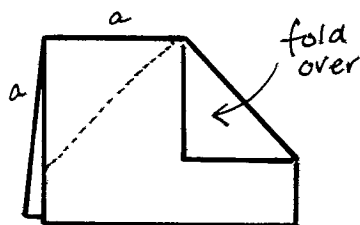
- 2 Make a hat in advance to show the children.

IN CLASS

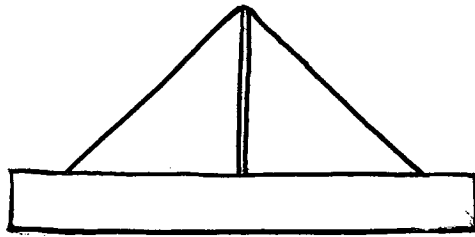
- 1 Demonstrate how to make the hat, getting the children to copy each step. The hat is made as follows:
 - a Fold the newspaper in half.



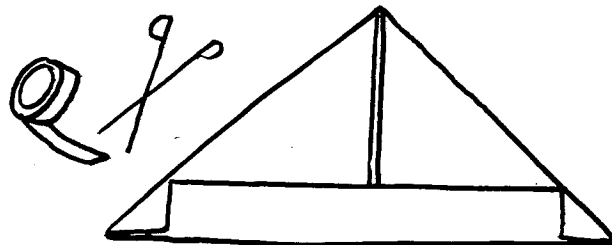
- b Turn down the two corners on the folded part.



c Fold up the two bottom flaps.



d Fold the corners of the flaps round and seal with sellotape.



2 Tell the children to paint the outside of the hat with black paint.

3 Stick a skull and crossbones on each hat as in the illustration.

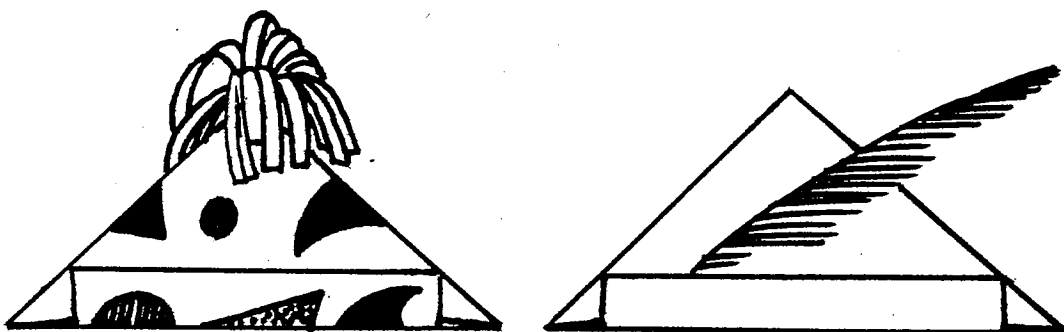


VARIATION 1

If you want to make Robin Hood hats, paint them bright green instead of black and stick a feather on the side of the hat.

VARIATION 2

If you want to make a clown hat, colour it all different colours and stick a paper pom-pom near the top.



VARIATION 3

Older children could help make the skulls and crossbones, but this will add some time to the lesson.

COMMENTS

Little children love wearing hats. These hats could be used for Carnival and other festivals or for drama activities and pretend play.