

HIAS CREATIVE HOME STUDY RESOURCE

My Five Senses

Creative Home Study Project Week 11

HIAS Teaching and Learning Team
Summer 2020
Final version

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HIAS Creative Home Study resource

Using the Home Learning Materials

The materials

- Each resource contains an overarching weekly theme and all the activities relate to this.
- There will be a new theme each week, but activities can be carried over from one week to the next.
- There is no time limit to the activities, and they may take more than one week.
- All the activities can be adapted for different age groups, even though age recommendations are given.

How to use

- Read the instructions carefully before you start an activity.
- Parents or carers may have to help with resourcing the activities, but children can mostly work independently.
- Each activity has ideas and question prompts to consider.
- The activities are all planned with limited resources in mind.

How can parents, carers and siblings help?

- Select the activities that most interest your child. They have been considered to have a high level of independence with the role of the parent/ carer being an encourager not a teacher
- Read the activities aloud with your child and discuss how they could be adapted.
- Help your child select the appropriate activities and talk through the safety aspects of each task.
- Adapt any of the resources and materials as you feel necessary to support your child's needs.
- needs.

My Five Senses



Key theme:

This theme is based on our five senses: touch, sight, hearing, taste, and smell.

The activities are all about the ways in which we find out about the World using our senses.

These activities can be adapted and used with all year groups or as a family, as appropriate.

The big idea



Create a 'spicy, smelly' picture! (smell)



All Primary year groups

How to do it

This activity is all about using your art skills to create a picture that you can smell using spices.

Getting started:

- First think of a theme for your picture. You might want to base it on something that you like to do e.g. a park view, a sport themed picture, an animal, plants, and flowers etc.
- Then make sure you have enough spices and that these can be used for your picture. Take care when using spices as they can be very strong and must not go near your face. Make sure you have asked permission to use them and get an adult to help with the supervision when you make the picture

You will need:

- Some pictures to copy from – you could get these from books, magazines, or printed from the internet
- A piece of thin cardboard to form the base of your picture (white card would be ideal if you have it)
- A selection of spices and some small pots to decant them into (gradually pour)
- Some glue to stick them onto the picture

Completing the activity:

Once you have decided on your theme and have gathered the spices together you can start to make your picture.

- First, cut your cardboard background into the right size. The size of your picture will depend on how many spices you have available
- Then carefully draw the outline of your picture using a pencil
- Now block out the different parts and decide where you will use the different spices. The spices will form the 'colours' of your picture
- Carefully empty some of the spices into the small pots so they are ready to go onto your picture
- Put the glue onto one part of the picture at a time and stick the spices onto the glue. Be careful not to use too much glue or the spices will mix together and become messy

Now let the picture dry completely. This must be overnight to make sure that the spices do not come off in your hand!

The picture should smell delicious!

What you will learn

Designing and making your 'smelly' picture will help you to:

- Use your imagination
- Improve your art skills

Useful websites: www.redtedart.com <http://buggy+buddy.com> <http://kidscraftroom.com>

The big idea

Make a telephone using paper cups (hearing) All Primary year groups



How to do it

This activity demonstrates how sound can travel. By making your own paper telephone you will be able to talk to your friends and family. As you talk into one cup, the vibration transmits into the other cup and you will find that you can hear and speak to the other person.

You will need:

- Two paperclips
- Two paper cups
- About 3 metres of string
- A pin

How to make it:

- Make a hole in the centre of the base of both cups, using the pin
- Tie one paperclip to one end of the string
- Pull the other end of the string through the hole in one of the paper cups. The paperclip should be inside the paper cup
- Insert the free end of the string into the hole in the bottom of the second paper cup (from the outside of the cup)
- Pull enough string through the hole to enable you to tie the second paperclip to the end of the string
- Pull the cups apart so that in each cup the paperclip rests flat on the floor of the cup and the string is taut (stretched and pulled tight)

Now find someone to help you to make your phone work. One of you needs one cup and the other person walks away from you with the other cup. When one of you speaks into the cup the other person should hear them when they put their cup to their ear!

What you will learn

Making your paper cup telephone will help you to:

- Improve your fine motor skills
- Learn more about how sound travels

Useful websites: www.lifestylehowstuffworks.com

The big idea



Create a summer picture out of recycled materials (sight)

All Primary year groups



How to do it

This activity is about creating a bright picture, based on the summer, that people will enjoy looking at. By using recycled materials, you will help the environment and will use up any discarded objects around your home.

Think about:

- The theme of your picture. It needs to be based on a summer theme so you could include nature or activities that you do during the summer months
- Look around your home for any materials that you could use in your picture. Make sure that you check with an adult before you take anything for your picture
- Find a base for your picture. Light coloured card would be ideal so that it has strength if you want to stick materials onto it

Themes and ideas to use:

- The sun
- Natural objects such as trees, parks, and flowers
- The beach
- Holiday items such as a bucket and spade, fishing rod etc
- Summer clothes

Completing your picture:

- Gather the different materials and consider how they could represent the different objects in your picture
- Draw an outline of the picture in pencil before you begin to place the objects
- Consider how you are going to place the materials on your background to make your picture interesting
- To give your picture a shiny finish, you could use diluted PVA glue to coat it, but always ask an adult to help you with this

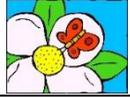
What you will learn

Creating your summer picture will help you to:

- Make good use of recycled materials
- Improve your art and DT skills

Useful websites: www.redtedart.com <http://buggy+buddy.com> <http://kidscraftroom.com>

The big idea



Create a window box or a garden that is butterfly friendly (smell and / or sight)



How to do it

This time of year is ideal to create your own butterfly friendly garden or window box and there are many different ways that you can do it, even if you don't have the materials to use to make a real garden. Butterflies love bright and fragrant flowers and feed on the nectar produced by them. They travel from flower to flower, pollinating the plants and developing the plant species.

There are many ways that you can carry out this activity and these are:

- Creating a small garden on a patch in your own garden
- Making a real window box for a windowsill
- Creating a cardboard window box
- Making a garden collage

Getting started:

- Consider what type of activity you are going to make and whether you have the materials to complete it
- Start this activity by researching some of the flowers that will make your garden butterfly friendly
- Collect the materials that you will need (ask an adult to help with this)

Creating a small patch in your garden:

You will need to ask permission before you use any part of your own garden to make your own butterfly garden. Once you have found a small patch then you might need help to mark it out and buy some seeds or plants to go into it.

Think about:

- Designing your garden before you start. Look on the internet or in magazines for interesting plant designs. If your garden is against a wall, then you need to make sure the taller plants are nearer the back, so the small plants do not get 'lost'
- Marking the patch out using string and small canes before you start
- Making sure the soil is of a good enough quality - you may need to buy some planting compost from a garden centre
- Buying some seeds or plants to plant in your patch. Seeds will need to be planted in small pots first so that they germinate before you plant them out. This means that they will start to develop from a seed into a fully grown plant
- Planting your plants carefully, making sure that you look after them by watering and dead heading. This means taking off the heads of flowers when they have died, encouraging new growth

You could make this activity extra special by photographing your final 'display' so that you can see what has grown well. This will help you if you want to plant some similar flowers next year or to change your design

Making a window box:

This is like planting a small patch in your garden but making sure that the plants are small enough to fit into the chosen box and that you have a windowsill for them to go on. The window box needs to sit on an outside windowsill so that the butterflies can enjoy them.

Creating a cardboard window box:

You will need:

- A long cardboard box (a shoe box is ideal)
- Some coloured or white card
- Some felt tip pens or paints
- Some strips of card or string
- Sticky tape

1. Research the types of flowers you would like in your window box
2. Draw the outline of the flowers on card and colour them in in bright colours
3. Cut out the flowers, making sure they have stalks that can be attached
4. Attach the flowers to the string or strips of card using sticky tape
5. Tightly suspend the strips of card or string across the top of the box so that the flowers stand up in the box

Once you have made your window box you can put it somewhere where everyone can enjoy it!

Making a garden collage:

If you cannot make a window box or plant flowers or seeds in your garden, then you could make a garden collage of the plants that butterflies would enjoy.

Think about:

- Researching the plants that butterflies enjoy
- Finding a piece of card or paper for your background
- Drawing an outline of the flowers on paper and colouring them in in bright colours
- Cutting the pictures out carefully
- Sticking them in an interesting design onto your background

What you will learn

Making your garden will help you to:

- Learn about the types of plants butterflies need and enjoy
- Improve your gardening skills
- Improve your DT and drawing skills

Useful websites: www.rhs.org.uk www.kidsgardening.org www.woodlandtrust.org.uk www.nhm.ac.uk

The big idea



Make a 'guessing' game (touch) All Primary year groups



How to do it

This is your chance to get your friends and family to use their sense of touch to play a game that you can make for them.

You will need:

- A cardboard box with a lid
- Some scissors
- Some objects that will be identifiable by touch (nothing sharp!)

Making and playing the game:

- First cut a hole large enough on the lid of the box so that someone can put their hand in (you may need some help to do this)
- Place the objects into the box, making sure that people won't be able to see the objects
- Make a chart to record your findings. You could make two columns with the names at the top and people score a point when they guess the right object
- The players now put their hands in the box to see if they can guess the object. If they get 'stuck', you could give them clues but they might lose points for this!

What you will learn

Making and playing your game will help you to:

- Be imaginative
- Play cooperatively with others

The big idea



**Find a safe open space and sketch the view (sight)
Make a frame to put it in
Years 3,4,5 and 6**



How to do it

This activity will help you to improve your drawing and observational skills. This means that you will be more aware of your surroundings and appreciate them.

Getting started:

- First check that there is someone that can go out with you to find the 'view' for you to sketch. You may want to go away from your home to a park or green space, or you could complete the activity just outside your home or in your garden
- Find some materials to help you make your sketch. You may need pencils, a pad of paper or you could use some paper with a book or clipboard to lean on. You may also need something to sit on

Completing the activity:

Before you go outside, research how artists use 'perspective' when they draw landscapes. This is how 3D objects are represented giving the right impression of their height, width, depth, and position in relation to each other and makes the picture look more realistic.

When you are ready:

- Go outside and find your 'spot' to sketch. Find somewhere to sit, but make sure that this is dry and safe
- Look at the view before you do anything. Pick out the key features that you want to have in your picture and decide how they will fit into your overall picture
- Draw the outline of the key objects in your picture such as the trees, houses etc using the whole of your paper
- Now carefully colour in the objects, trying to make sure that the colours that you use are as near to the colours of the actual objects

Making a frame for your picture:

To make your picture extra special you could make a frame to put it in. A clever way to make your frame is to use an old CD case but there are many different materials that you could use.

To use the CD method, make sure that the picture is small so that it fits into the case.

You will need:

- An old CD case
- Some coloured card

- A pencil
- A small cup or plate to draw around and use as a template
- Some scissors
- Stickers or coloured pencils / pens to decorate the frame with
- Your picture

1. Find an old CD case
2. Get a piece of coloured card and draw an outline around the CD box
3. Draw a smaller circle or square and use as a template
4. Put the circle or square template into the middle of the cardboard and draw around it
5. Pierce a small hole in the centre of the circle (get an adult to help with this) and then cut out the circle
6. Decorate you frame using different coloured card or stickers
7. Slide the cardboard into the CD box and slide your picture into the slot where the CD would normally go
8. Your frame will now stand up with your picture in it!

What you will learn

Drawing your picture and making the frame will help you to:

- Improve your drawing and DT skills
- Improve your observational skills

Useful websites: Type 'Making a photo frame for children' into Google and there are many different ideas that you could use

The big idea



Learning to write something in braille (touch)

Years 3,4,5 and 6



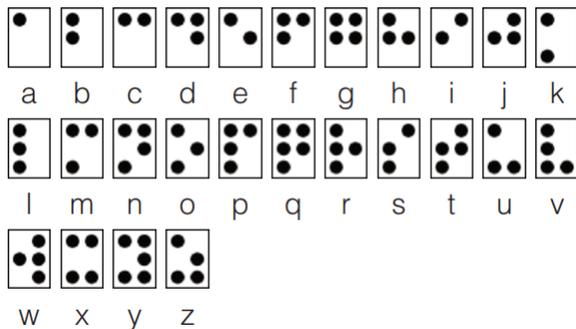
How to do it

Braille is a way of writing and reading, using touch, that is used by people who are visually impaired. It is traditionally written with embossed paper. Embossed paper is paper that is slightly raised so touch can be used to interpret the different letters of the alphabet.

Braille uses raised dots to represent the different letters of the alphabet and symbols to represent punctuation, mathematical and scientific characters, musical symbols, computer notation and foreign languages.

Braille is not a language; it is a code by which all languages may be written and read. The symbols are formed within units of space known as braille cells. A full braille cell consists of six raised dots arranged in two parallel vertical columns of three dots (like the number 6 on a dice). The dot positions are identified by numbers one through to six. Sixty-three combinations are possible using one or more of these six dots.

Braille was invented in the early 19th Century by Louis Braille and has been updated over the years. You can find braille on the internet using the www.royalblind.org website.



Completing the activity:

- First decide what you are going to write in braille
- Then find the braille alphabet and look at how the letters are represented
- Write the letters from the traditional alphabet and then copy the braille equivalent underneath, using dots to represent the raised letters
- When you have finished, see if someone can read your words and make sense of them

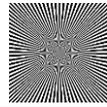
What you will learn

Researching and writing in braille will help you to:

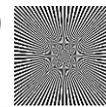
- Understand more about braille
- Learn some of the braille letters
- Improve your handwriting

Useful websites: www.royalblind.org

The big idea



Create an optical illusion (sight) Years 5 and 6



How to do it

An optical illusion is when something tricks the eyes by appearing to be other than it is. The brain uses short cuts to process the millions of things that we see every day. An optical illusion 'tricks' the brain into thinking it is seeing something it isn't!

This activity is all about creating and drawing your own optical illusion.

This optical illusion involves twisting a picture on a pencil and makes your brain see one picture first and then the next picture before it finishes processing the first. This way, you see two images at the same time. There are many other ideas on the internet or in books for you to look at.

You will need:

- White cardboard
- Pencils or colouring pens
- A plastic straw or a pencil
- Glue or tape
- Scissors

How to create it:

1. Cut two squares from a sheet of white cardboard
2. Draw a simple picture on one side of the card. Part of the picture needs to be on the back of the card
3. Glue or tape a pencil or straw inside the two bits of card
4. Twirl the pencil or straw between your hands to make the image turn around

You have now made your optical illusion so try it out on your friends and family!

What you will learn

Making and drawing your optical illusion will help you to:

- Improve your drawing and DT skills
- Learn more about optical illusions

Useful websites: www.science-sparks.com www.optics4kids.org

The big idea

Invent something tasty! (taste)

Years 2,3,4,5 and 6



How to do it

This activity is all about inventing or making something tasty to eat. Taste is an important sense because it tells us all about the food we are eating. If we cannot taste our food, then we may not get the proper nutritional value from our food. This means that our food won't give us the energy and vitamins that we need to stay healthy.

This activity is your chance to invent make something tasty. This can be a sweet or savoury dish or one foodstuff that you particularly like to eat.

Different ideas:

- Decide on the type of food that you would like to make. You might want to adapt a meal or a type of food that you already like to eat
- Use books, magazines, or the internet to get some extra ideas
- Check that you have the ingredients or that someone can take you shopping to buy them
- Write down a shopping list of the ingredients that you need
- When you complete the activity, make sure that someone can help you with the cooking and preparing, particularly if it involves using heat or cutting the ingredients
- Once you have created your food you could get someone in your home to taste it and give their opinion on what was great about it and how it could be improved in the future
- You could photograph your food and make a recipe card to remind you of how you made it
- Remember to evaluate what was good about it and what might need to be altered in the future, both with the ingredients and the process

What you will learn

Creating and making your tasty food will help you to:

- Use your creativity to make a tasty food
- Improve your cooking skills

Useful websites: Think about the food you are interested in and use the internet to find some recipes.

HIAS Teaching and Learning Team

The HIAS Teaching and Learning Team give practical and supportive advice through coaching and mentoring teachers to improve outcomes for all pupils. They use a 'plan, do, review' approach to teaching and learning which broadly includes observation of teaching, personal target setting with areas given to improve, planning, demonstration of lessons and team teaching. The team focus their work on impact within the classroom.

They also work with Senior and Middle Leaders to develop the coaching model in their schools.

For further details referring to Primary Teaching and Learning support, please contact **Sarah Sedgwick**, Teaching and Learning Adviser: sarah.sedgwick@hants.gov.uk

For further details on the full range of services available please contact us using the following details:

Tel: 01962 874820 or email: hias.enquiries@hants.gov.uk.