

## Continuous Present Animal Picture Zoo

**Level:** all **Time:** 30 minutes **Grouping:** class.

**Materials:** Whiteboard, students' notebooks.

**Resources:** Animal pictures, computer.

**Vocabulary:** Animal names.

**Learning objectives:** Continuous present. Comparatives. Making simple sentences.

*This is a great free-form picture activity to get students talking about everything and anything, as well as practising basic grammar without them knowing it. I used 20 photos from the Dublin zoo (giraffe, gorilla, lion, ...), but you can use anything: animals, landmarks, inventions, transport.*



### Activity

1. Show the first picture (giraffe).
2. Ask a student, What is this animal? (giraffe), What is the giraffe doing? (The giraffe is eating), What is the giraffe eating? (The giraffe is eating bark), ....
3. All students should write each sentence in their workbook.
4. To practise the comparative, you can also ask, Is the giraffe pretty?, Is the giraffe prettier than the gorilla?, Is the giraffe the prettiest animal in the zoo? (or gorilla: scary, scarier, scariest; hippo: ugly, uglier, ugliest, ...).
5. At the end of the picture zoo (I recommend 20 or so), ask the students to write sentences about any animals they like and have them read their sentences aloud.

Example, An ugly giraffe ate pizza at a football match.

### Assessment

Continuous in class and sentences in notebooks.

### Bibliography

White, J., "Life Long Learning," *Caracolas*. Retrieved from <http://johnkwhite.ie/caracolas/?p=424>

### Notes:

The grammar practice is the present continuous, *i.e., is eating* (you can easily change to past continuous, *i.e., was eating*).

## Colour Wheel

**Level:** 6-12 years

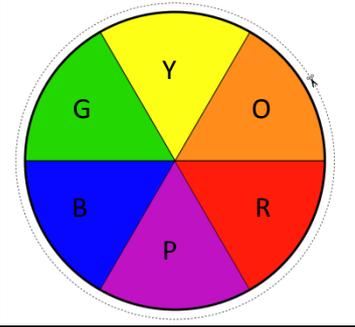
**Time:** 30 minutes

**Grouping:** Individuals and/or pairs.

**Materials:** A4 paper, pen, scissors, ruler, coloured markers, A4 cardboard, glue.

**Vocabulary:** The colours (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple) diameter, arc section

**Learning objectives:** To arrange six rainbow colours in order. To understand that the rainbow colours to white.



### Activity

1. Trace a circle on a piece of paper and cut it out. You can use a pre-drawn template.
2. Divide the circle into six equal sections (already done if using the template). See the notes if not using the template.
3. Colour each arc section as shown.
4. Cut a cardboard back the same size as the wheel and glue together (you can trim if needed).
5. Make a hole in the centre with a pen. Make sure the hole is slightly bigger than the pen.
6. Spin the colour wheel with the pen in the hole.

### Assessment

What happens as the wheel spins faster?

What is meant by complimentary colours?

How many degrees are there in each arc circle if a circle has 360 degrees?

How many colours are there?

### Notes:

To construct your own 6-section circle, use a 10 cm diameter circle. Mark a diameter at 3 and 8 cm and at the top and bottom of the circle. Connect the lines. It can be a bit testy to mark the 6 wedges exactly, so a template is simpler.