



Look at the masks from Uganda in the activities - Culture

Children learn about the world through imaginary play, and mask making can transport them to another world, which they can explore and learn from. Having looked at the ceremonial masks which Ugandan children would learn about, children can learn about textures, colours developing their language skills and ensuring creative and critical thinking. The following sets of activities are an extension of the mask activities, focusing on the image of the "tiger". Starting with William Blake's famous poem, the children at Key Stage 1 can learn to play with words, learning about rhythm and rhyme.

William Blake Tyger Tyger.

Tyger Tyger burning bright
In the forests of the night,
What immortal hand or eye
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?

In what distant deeps or skies
Burnt the fire of thine eyes?
On what wings dare he aspire?
What the hand dare seize the fire?

And what shoulder, and what art,
Could twist the sinews of thy heart?
And when thy heart began to beat,
What dread hand? And what dread feet?

What the hammer? What the chain?
In what furnace was thy brain?
What the anvil? What dread grasp
Dare its deadly terrors clasp?

When the stars threw down their spears
And water'd heaven with their tears,
Did he smile his work to see?
Did he who made the Lamb make thee?

Tyger Tyger burning bright
In the forests of the night,
What immortal hand or eye
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?

Children can then make their own masks

Tiger's Mask

Resources:-

Large Paper Plate .Orange ad Black Paint. Black Pipe Cleaners
Glue, Thin Elastic

Instructions

- Paint the back of the paper plate, orange, when the plate is completely dry paint on some black stripes.
- When the paint is dry, cut out the eye-holes
- Twist together three pipe cleaners
- Twist together 3 pipe cleaners in the middle. Glue these to the centre of the mask.
- Cut out a black nose from foam or card and glue this on top of the middle of the pipe cleaners.
- Cut out 2 ears from orange foam or card.
- Glue these to the top of the face.
- Make a small hole in either side of the face.
- Tie a piece of elastic through to hold your mask on.
- Now add the details! Cut 4 stripes for the forehead and 3 for each of the cheeks out of dark brown felt or fleece, and stick into place.



- Use red felt for a mouth, and a red pompom for the nose.
- Add 6 small brown spots from the brown felt around the nose, next apply whiskers. For whiskers you could use thin brown pipe cleaners, bristles cut from an industrial broom.
- Finally, add ears. Cut two shapes from cardboard and yellow felt or fleece and glue together as before. If you have some brown fun fur you could use that instead. Stick carefully onto the back of your mask, making sure that the joint is neat by using masking tape.

A second activity is to complete the tiger worksheet below, which can be used as a point of discuss within small groups, children can learn about the concepts of sharing and turn taking as they wait for the paints to be shared.

CIRCLE TIME

To extend this activity, "The Tiger Who Came To Tea" by Judith Kerr is an interesting way in which literacy and language can be developed. As an example of differentiation and to support the book a series of vocabulary cards can be made which will support



reading and understanding of vocabulary. The symbols and texts should be linked to the relevant page within the story.

- Large cards with symbols and text, e.g. girl tea door open tiger strips
- Large cards with symbols only
- Large cards with text only
- Smaller cards with words and phrase, which will help with sentence work.
- Print the large cards to use when telling the story, the symbols will help the children remember and understand the words.
- Print two copies for matching pair's game.

The children have found out about the Tiger but they may not be aware that there are no Tigers in Africa. Perhaps the children would like to do a small project to find out where Tigers live.

