A55

PUPPIES

⏰ 15–20 minutes

🎯 To develop the ability to use colour to symbolise emotional states
To develop the ability to depict opposing emotional states

- ❖ An A3 sheet of white paper with a line drawn down the middle (per child)

- ❖ A selection of paintbrushes in different thicknesses

- ❖ Black, white, yellow, blue and red paint

- ❖ A mixing palette/tray and water

Talk to your child about any pets that you or friends and family have. Talk about pets' feelings, and ask if they can tell what their pets are feeling. Ask them what different moods they have noticed in pets, and how they can tell what a pet is feeling.

Now talk about a puppy and its feelings; discuss how we can tell by looking at the puppy whether it is happy or sad. Relate this to any cartoon or book your child has seen with a puppy in.

Say: *Do you remember how we used certain colours before to show how the clowns and the gardeners were happy or sad? So which colours we could use in a painting to help show that a puppy was happy and which to show that the puppy felt sad?*

Model how to plan a painting of a sad puppy and a happy puppy. Talk about what the puppies might look like. Remind your child that the limbs, bodies, tails and ears of the puppies will be in different positions, depending on how the puppy feels e.g. a sad puppy will have ears down, tail down; it will be trying to make itself look as small as possible. A happy puppy will have its ears up, its tail wagging and will look ready to play. Focus also on the choice of appropriate warm/cold colours to create the contrasting moods. Change your mind about what you are going to paint from time to time to help model the process of deciding on detail for the painting.

Discuss possible additional details that further show the mood of each puppy – for example, happily being taken for a walk by its owner, versus pulling back on its lead because it doesn't want to go.

Ask your child to paint a picture of the two puppies, one on each side of the divided paper, encouraging them to use warmer, brighter colours for the picture of the happy puppy and colder colours for the sad one.

Help them with the composition of their pictures as necessary, and keep them focused on the contrasting content of each half.

⚙️ Your child can use appropriate warm and cold colours, and details in their painting, to symbolise contrasting emotions and moods.
Your child can paint pictures that depict opposite emotions.

KEY TO LEARNING @HOME