## Colours

Age: 6-8
Level: Beginner
Length: 45-60 minutes
Language outcome: vocabulary for colours; preferences, e.g. My favourite colour is green; an awareness of corresponding questions, e.g. What colour is it?

## Materials and preparation:

- the 'Colours' video (played via onestopenglish or downloaded in advance of the lesson)
- the 'Colours' PowerPoint
- one copy of Worksheets 1-3 per student
- one set of the 'Colours' image cards, printed out and cut up (there are 11 colours in the set; if your class is bigger than 11, print out enough sets so each student has one image card)
- objects that are blue, green, red, yellow, purple, pink, brown, black, white, grey and orange (optional)
- colouring pencils/crayons


## Procedure

## Before students enter the class

Display slide 1 of the PowerPoint presentation (the different coloured paint pots) on your class screen so learners can see it as they walk in the room.

## Step 1: PowerPoint slides 1-12

- Take a moment to explain to your students what you'll be doing. Point to slide 1 and explain that students will be learning about colours and how to say their favourite colour in English.
- Tell the class what your favourite colour is and show the relevant colour slide (from slides 3-13). You could even adapt the slide if you'd like to personalise it with things you like which are your favourite colour. Tell the class, for example,'My favourite colour is green. Turtles are green. I love turtles.'


## Step 2: PowerPoint slides 2-13

- Show the picture of Puzzleberry, Tom and Jess (slide 2). Ask students, 'What colour is Puzzleberry?' Listen to the answers but don't give the answer in English yet.
- Tell students you're going to show them some colours (slides 3-13) and they have to tell you which slide is the same colour as Puzzleberry. Go through each slide saying the colours aloud in English and asking students questions to find out the colour of Puzzleberry, e.g.:

Teacher: 'What colour is this / are these?'
Students: 'Red!'
Teacher: 'Is Puzzleberry red?'
Students:'No!'

- Purple is the last of the 11 colour sides (slide 13), so when you reach that slide you've shown students all the colours they'll focus on in the lesson.
- Now go back to slide 2 and repeat the process above but with Tom's top (yellow - slide 6) and Jess's shoes (red - slide 9). You could write the colours on slide 2 as they guess them.

Step 3: Slides 3-14, Colours video, Worksheet 1

- If you're following all of the songs as a story, ask students some questions about the characters and what has happened so far. You could show slide 14 as a prompt, which has an image from each of the first four videos.
- If you haven't been following the magic cat story, ask students to tell you who they think the characters on slide 14 are. Explain that Jess and Tom lost the colours in their town and Puzzleberry the magic cat is helping them get the colours back.
- Play the Colours video, and then ask students to tell you what happened.
- Hand out Worksheet 1 and point students towards exercise 1 . Say you're going to play the video again and they need to match the colour / group of colours with the objects as they're coloured in during the video. You could play the video and pause it around 0.54 , showing the coloured-in ball as the example. Check answers as a class when finished.
- When the video has finished, ask students to tell you the colours they saw in the video, and write the colours on the board for reference. If your students are able to write, you could ask them to come up to the board and write the colours themselves.
- If you feel that your learners need extra reinforcement, you could go back to the original colour sides (slides 3-13), getting students to shout out the correct colour for each slide. You could go through this slowly, repeating slides, or you could go through this fast, going back and forth to get quick answers.


## Key

1. ball
2. umbrella
3. chair
4. tree
5. bird

Step 4: PowerPoint slides 3-13 (optional)

- Tell students you're going to play a game called 'Find an object.' You are going to say and point to one of the colours on the board and the students have to find an object of that colour (or containing the colour). They should get up and stand next to the object, pointing at it.
- If you wanted to turn the activity into a competitive game you could give students a time limit which gets shorter with each turn and anyone who hasn't found an object has to sit down. The last student standing is the winner.
- If your classroom doesn't have many objects of a certain colour, you could bring in some extra objects before the class to help. For example, coloured pencils, fruit, etc.


## Step 5: Slide 15, Worksheet 2

- Explain to the students that before the video Tom, Jess and Puzzleberry were having fun putting the colours back, but they got it wrong! Give the students Worksheet 2 and some coloured pencils/crayons in the 11 colours they've learned so far this lesson. Explain that you will say a number and a colour and they have to colour all the numbers in the picture that colour, e.g.'Colour number 1 in purple.'
- Here's a list of suggested numbers and colours:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1=\text { purple } \\
& 2=\text { pink } \\
& 3=\text { black } \\
& 4=\text { green } \\
& 5=\text { orange } \\
& 6=\text { grey } \\
& 7=\text { yellow } \\
& 8=\text { blue } \\
& 9=\text { white } \\
& 10=\text { red } \\
& 11=\text { brown }
\end{aligned}
$$

- Students can colour in Jess and Tom whatever colour they like, or leave them uncoloured. When the students have finished, check the colours as a class. For example, 'What colour is the sky?' ('Purple!')
- Then point to slide 15, which shows the objects with the correct colours, and ask, 'Is the sky really purple?' ('No!') 'What colour is the sky?' ('The sky is blue!'), and so on.

Key
1 = purple (sea, sky, part of the ball)
$2=$ pink (sand, sun, part of the ball)
3 = black (Puzzleberry, part of the umbrella)
4 = green (clouds, chair pillow)
5 = orange (the tree leaves, part of the ball)
$6=$ grey (the tree trunk, part of the umbrella)
7 = yellow (part of the ball)
$8=$ blue (part of the umbrella, bird)
$9=$ white (chair wheels)
$10=$ red (chair frame)
11 = brown (chair back)

## Step 6: Worksheet 3, Colours video

- Students colour in the second black and white picture on Worksheet 3 . This time, they should try to use the correct colours, seeing what they can remember from the video and PowerPoint slides. Monitor and get the children to tell you individually what colours they have coloured in, for example:

Teacher: 'What colour is the sky?'
Student:'The sky is blue.'

- If students are worried that they can't remember the colours, and don't want to get it 'wrong', you could play the video again or show slide 15.


## Step 7: Colours video, Colours image cards

- Give each student one of the Colour image cards. Tell students that you're going to play the video again and they have to stand up and put their coloured piece of paper in the air for everyone to see, but only when the colour is mentioned in the song. Depending on the size of your class, you might have more than one student showing their colour at a time.
- You could then repeat with students holding the same colour, or if they found it easy you could swap the colours around so they each have a different colour or even more than one colour to hold.
- Play the video one more time for students to sing along to.


## Homework / Extra activity: My magic cat passport

If you're following the whole series of song videos, ask students to complete the 'Colours' section of their passport, either in class or for homework. Students could write their favourite colour using a pen or pencil that's in the actual colour of their choice.

## Colours

## Transcript and lyrics

## Introduction

Jess: 'How do you do that?'

Puzzleberry: 'It’s easy!'

## Song lyrics

All you need to do is think of a colour and it will appear All you need to do is think of a colour and it will appear

Blue, green, red and yellow
Purple, pink and brown
Black, white, grey and orange
All the colours can be found

All you need to do is think of a colour and it will appear All you need to do is think of a colour and it will appear

Blue, green, red and yellow
Purple, pink and brown
Black, white, grey and orange
All the colours can be found

All you need to do is think of a colour and it will appear All you need to do is think of a colour and it will appear

The magic cat

Colours

1 Match the group of colours on the left to the images you see in the video on the right.

1 Blue
Green
Red
Yellow


2 Purple
Pink
Brown

3 Black
Whicte
Grey
Orange


4 Brown
Green


5 Pink


2 Oops! Tom, Jess and Puzzleberry have put the wrong colours back! Listen to your teacher. Colour in



Colours



Colours



Colours



Colours



Colours



## Colours



