

Art Integrated Learning (AIL) Activities

Activity 1: Model making

Make a model of digestive system of man making cut-outs of different organs and pasting them on thermocol board.

Activity 2: Collect pictures of few animals whose hair are used as wool, and prepare a scrapbook. Try to find out the type of wool obtained from each of them.

Activity 3: Model making

Make a model to show any of the three modes of heat transfer, using waste materials.

Activity 4: Work in groups and prepare China rose indicator and Haldi powder indicator. Test the acidic and basic nature of some skincare products such as face wash, body lotion, bath/toilet soaps, etc. Find out if these commonly used products adhere to the scientific logic or not.

Activity 5: Divide the class into four groups. Assign each group a particular climatic region such as polar group, desert group, tropical rainforest group or grassland group.

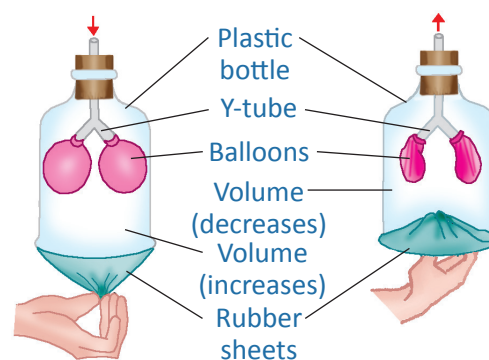
- Let all the students bear a playcard of their group and name of one animal belonging to that group.
- Each student of that group comes and introduces himself/herself as that animal.
- The students of other group describe the modifications in that animal.
- The coordinator marks them for the correct characters of animals described.

Activity 6: Making a thunderstorm in a container

Take a plastic container about the size of a shoebox. Fill it two-thirds with lukewarm water. Allow the water to stand for a while. At one end of the container, place a red-coloured ice cube (made by mixing red food colour in water). At the other end of the container, put 2–3 drops of blue food colouring. The red-coloured cold water sinks while the blue-coloured warm water rises. This happens due to convection. The red colour here represents the cold air and the blue colour represents warm air. During a thunderstorm, warm air is forced to rise up by cold air. Convection plays a major role in the formation of a thunderstorm.

Activity 7: Demonstrating breathing process

Take a wide plastic bottle and remove its bottom. Make a hole in the cork and insert a Y-shaped glass tube in it. Fix two deflated balloons to the two free ends of the glass tube. Now, insert the cork in the mouth of the bottle from inside. Finally, attach a sheet of rubber over the open bottom of the bottle as shown in the figure. Seal the cork with wax.





Gently pull the rubber sheet down. The balloons gradually increase in size. Now, push the rubber sheet into the bottle and see how balloons get deflated. This is how our lungs work while breathing.

Activity 8: Model making

Make a model of human lungs using moulding clay or some waste materials.

Activity 9: Making a model of stethoscope

Take a funnel and fix a rubber tube on the stem of the funnel. Stretch the balloon on the mouth of the funnel and fix it with a rubber band. Now, place the open end of the tube on one of your ears and the mouth of the funnel on your chest near the heart. You can hear lub and dub sounds clearly. These sounds are your heartbeats.

Activity 10: Drawing and colouring the reproductive parts of a flower

Take a large flower of Hibiscus (horseshoe flower) or mustard or Petunia. Identify its different parts. Remove them one-by-one and arrange in different whorls. Draw the diagrams of different parts and colour them beautifully.

Activity 11: Making a sundial

Take a big cardboard sheet and cut a circular piece of 50 cm diameter out of it. Take a wooden rod of about 30 cm and fix it upright at the centre of cardboard disc with the help of a good adhesive. Keep this arrangement in the sun on a sunny day in an open space at 6 am in the morning. Observe the shadow of the wooden rod on the disc, mark its position at the circumference of the disc with the help of a pencil or marker and write the time at this point. Do this every hour till the sunset. Now, you can tell the time, at any instant of a day, just by looking at the position of the shadow of the rod on the cardboard disc.

Activity 12: Making an electromagnet

Take 1 m long insulated copper wire and wrap it around an iron nail of about 4 inches. Scratch the free ends of the wire with a piece of sandpaper. Connect the two free ends of copper wire to a battery through a switch. Allow the current to flow through the copper wire by putting the switch on. Put some iron pins near one end of the iron nail. The pins get attracted to the iron nail because the nail has become an electromagnet. On turning the switch off, the pins fall down showing that the magnetism of the nail disappears when there is no current in the coil.

Activity 13: Poster making

Make a colourful poster on the theme 'Water is precious, save it'.

Activity 14: Make a working model of rainwater harvesting using waste materials.

Activity 15: Organise 'Forest Week' in your school. Have a poster making session and folk dance competition to spread awareness among the students to conserve forests. You can also make paper bags out of old papers to save forest wealth.