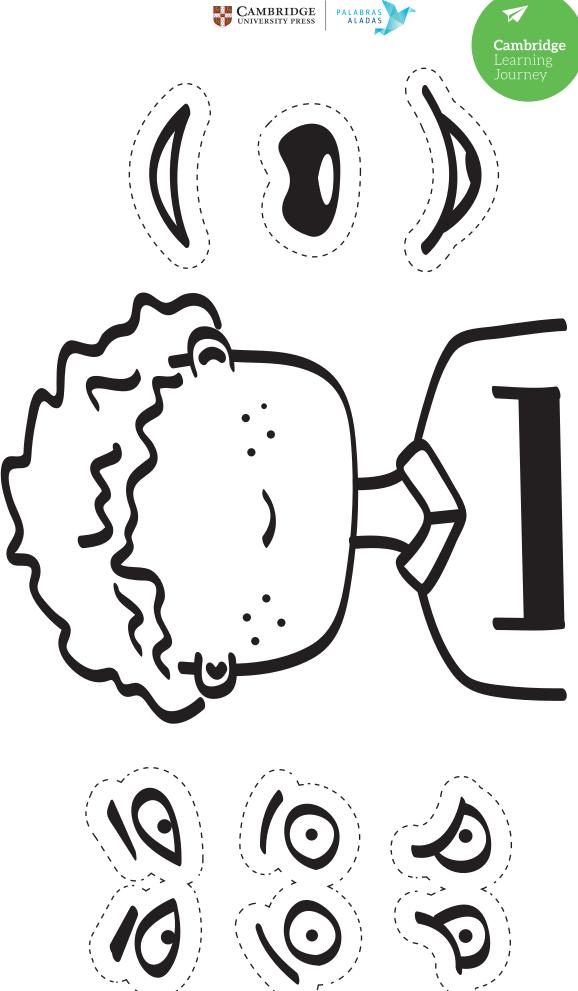
Alan is sad How does his face look? Choose, cut and stick.

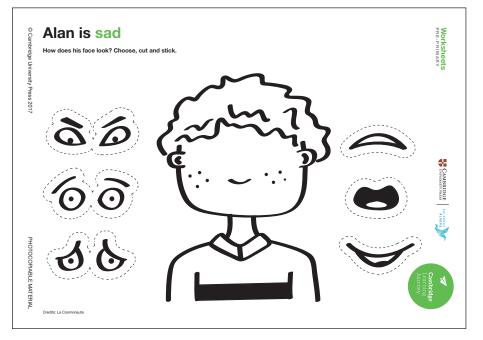


Credits: La Cosmonauta









TEACHING NOTE

The aim of this activity is for pupils to relate the word sadness to the corresponding facial expression. First of all, make sure that pupils understand the meaning of the word sadness (most of them probably will). You can guide them with a series of questions: Alan is sad. Is he laughing? Singing? Crying? Does he feel like playing? Let them answer yes or no. After this, help them to decide which face looks sad. Say Alan is sad, and choose an emotion to model with your own facial expression (such as anger, happiness, surprise, fear). Repeat with different emotions until the pupils have eliminated the incorrect emotions and identified the expression which corresponds with sadness, then give the instructions for the activity: Look for the sad eyes and mouth and cut them out. Give the pupils time to cut out the facial features and glue them on. You can either correct the activity individually, or hold up the worksheets one by one for the class to confirm that they are correct.

Finally, you can extend the activity by asking: *How* can we help Alan feel better? Ask each pupil to make a suggestion, repeating the previous suggestions each time. At the end of the activity, the class will have a list of possible ways to console someone who feels sad.

Emotional competences:

Identifying and naming feelings.