

Malleable Materials *(Over 2s)*

Let's get moulding!



You will need:

- Depending on what malleable material you have chosen to make: read the implantation to choose your activity before selecting resources:
- All will need a bowl and spoon
- Water
- Measuring cup

Additionally: add toys of your child's interest to the malleable materials. Allow yourself and your child to explore their imagination. You can make dresses for princesses, or capes for superheroes. Stop animal feet into the materials. Use cookie cutters to explore and make your own versions. Add different colours to decorate. Add different dry materials such as rice for an added texture. Create a dinoland or farm! Add a baking tray or ice cream scoop and create meals. You can count, make shapes and explore lengths, widths and heights with malleable materials, just simply add a little imagination and measuring tape, for example which wiggly worm is longer? You can mould and create anything your child's imagination leads to!

Intent: Free expression- children are able to use manipulation of malleable materials to express their emotions. The manipulation of materials have a calming effect on children and adults. Using our fingers to manipulate strengthens the finger muscles and helps develop fine motor control which is important for writing skills.

Implementation: To explore knowledge and build understanding of doctors and to be able to build confidence in how they feel when visiting the doctors.

How to make 4 different malleable materials:

Each malleable material listed below will feel different so this is an activity that can be repeated a number of times over days/weeks using a different material each time. Some of these materials can be stored in a plastic container or well wrapped in film for a few days

Kinetic sand: Mix together the dish soap and water in a separate container until it's fully mixed and a little bit bubbly. Add the water and dish soap solution to the corn starch and play sand mixture and mix until it's well combined. If the sand seems too dry, slowly add more water until it reaches a consistency you like

Cloud dough: Mix together shaving foam and corn flour, gets very messy but keep going

Another variation is corn flour, water and washing up liquid

OR corn flour and baby oil.

Marshmallow fondant: pack of marshmallows, add 2 tsp. of water and microwave for 30 seconds and stir continue until fully melted. You will need about 8 cups of icing sugar or powdered sugar add slowly and mix until reach a malleable consistency. Oil your hands and surfaces well before playing. This is edible and can even decorate a cake with it!

Play dough: There are so many different recipes for play dough! And it is all about what you have in the cupboard, if your child is likely to taste test play dough make edible version! It all about adding the ingredients into the bowl and experimenting with colours, smells and texture.

I always add the wet ingredients first into the bowl then slowly add the dry.

Basic Recipe: 2 cups of flour, 1 cup of salt and 1 cup of water. Add the salt to warm water so it dissolves then add to flour slowly. If it is too dry add more water, if too wet add more flour.

Add paint or food colouring for colour.

Add conditioner, essences or flavourings for smell.

1 tsp. of cream of tartar makes it softer or oil.

Fully edible: Use fruit or veg puree and add the dry ingredients. An example: apple sauce or apple puree, then add some baby cereal until reaching a malleable texture, can add corn flour or plain flour if still too sticky. Can add coconut or olive oil to make it softer.

Links to EYFS: There are many more links to the EYFS than stated.

EAD: (40-60 months)

Experiments to create different textures.

Understands that different media can be combined to create new effects.

Manipulates materials to achieve a planned effect.

Constructs with a purpose in mind, using a variety of resources.

Uses simple tools and techniques competently and appropriately.

Selects appropriate resources and adapts work where necessary.

Selects tools and techniques needed to shape, assemble and join materials they are using.

Characteristics of Effective Learning

Maintaining focus on their activity for a period of time, showing high levels of energy, fascination, showing satisfaction in meeting their own goals, persisting with activity when challenges occur, Seeking challenge, Showing a 'can do' attitude, Planning, making decisions about how to approach a task, solve a problem and reach a goal, checking how well their activities are going, changing strategy as needed, reviewing how well the approach worked