

Colour Changing Easi-Torches Activity Ideas



Set of 6 pastel-coloured torches with four light settings of blue, red, green or white. Clear beam and focus, perfect for fun illuminating.

The Easi-Torches are great for:

- Exploring in the Early Years.
- Science investigations- understanding of light, colour and shadows.
- Investigating colour in Art.
- Sensory experiences and play.
- Developing curiosity.

USB docking station suitable for child use, helping to promote responsibilities and independence.



Here are some activity ideas to get you started. Enjoy exploring with the torches, igniting young minds!

Sensory Exploration



Sensory stimulation is important in enabling children to use all their senses for learning and interacting with their environment. Here are some sensory activities to help enhance learning.

- **Sensory Space-** Create patterns, shapes and shadows with the colour torches in a darkened space, creating a sense of awe and wonder.
- **Sensory Stories-** Use as visual signs to express emotions in stories and support pupils to interact with the world around them. For example, show red for anger, blue for calm.
- **Sensory Light-** Use the colours to enhance circle time activities. Ideal when talking about emotions, focusing on an object, telling a story, playing music, or giving visual instructions e.g. using different colour light to indicate listening and talk times.
- **Cognitive Understanding-** Support pupils with understanding about cause and effect.
- **Movement and Relaxation-** Use the colours while moving to music or during calming exercises.
- **Engagement-** Using the colour torches can help pupils to focus and engage. They can help to create atmosphere and draw pupils in to make a moment special. For instance, when using the story 'Meerkat Mail' by Emily Gravett, use the red light to show how Sunny feels when he is in the dry and hot desert.



Playing with light and colour will captivate imaginations and encourage creativity.

Torch Experiments

- Add torches to your room for exploration. Let children experiment and explore how light behaves.
- Create shadows and enjoy mixing colours together.
- Encourage pupils to project light onto various surfaces and observe the effects.
- Assemble 'explorer' baskets or boxes filled with a variety of different materials and objects (translucent, transparent, and opaque). Include items like clear or coloured plastic, netting, sweet papers and tissue-paper. Children can use the torches to investigate how light interacts with these materials.

Shadow Play

- Create a dark den using a blanket over a table or Tuff Tray. Why not make this a cosy space by adding cushions and blankets.
- Give the space an inviting name like the 'Secret Spy Reading' Den.
- Provide a set of torches and invite children to read their favourite books inside the den and create shadows in the light. This will combine literacy, imagination and the magic of shadows.



Playing with light is a good way to develop focus and concentration- a sense of being lost in something.

Explore light and dark

- Make sensory boxes with cardboard boxes, cutting a small hole on one side, just big enough for a small hand to reach through.
- Place objects inside the boxes (e.g. textured fabrics, small toys or natural materials).
- Ask the children to feel inside the box and describe what they feel and guess the object by touch.
- Then, use the torches to peek inside and see if their guesses were correct.
- Use the different coloured beams to see if the object looks different in any way.

Treasure Hunt

- Hide objects for the children to find with their special colour torches. Can they find all the treasure? Is there a colour on the torch to match the colour of the object found.

Tuff Tray

- Create miniature landscapes, small world lands and imaginative creations in the tuff tray. Explore them using the coloured torches and create varying effects. They could show different times of the day or show what the weather is doing.

Light Dance

- Use the torches and different colour beams to create dances. Explore colours, patterns and shapes.

Make observations

- Play with the torches to make small and larger circles by moving the torches nearer and further away. The children will notice that the closer the light is to where it is shining, the smaller and brighter the circle is. Can the children work out how to make the circle bigger e.g. as the torch moves further away the circle gets larger, and the light becomes lighter as it spreads out. Talk about the observations made.

Science Investigations



Activities on the theme of colour might include finding out how to make a rainbow, how a caterpillar avoids being eaten or exploring whether red and green can make yellow?

Fun Science

- Create own mini-science experiments by shining different coloured lights onto one another and see what is created.
- What happens when you mix two colours together?
- What combinations can you make?
- Investigate mixing beams of coloured light.
- Would shining a different colour light on an object change its colour?

Make a rainbow

- Explore how light changes when seen through coloured water and how light is made up of all the colours of the rainbow.

Kaleidoscopes

- Make mini kaleidoscopes using cardboard tubes, mirrors and coloured beads. Shine a torch into the kaleidoscope to create colourful patterns.



Shadow play can build an understanding of where light comes from. Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object. Create cool and colourful shadows with amazing science experiments.

Changing Shadows

- Use torches to create shadows on a wall or paper. Encourage pupils to make body shapes and trace their shadows with chalk.
- Discuss how shadows change in size and shape depending on the position of the light source.
- Place objects between the torch and the wall to cast different shadows.
- Test how different colours can be created.

Shadow Theatre

- Make a shadow theatre out of a cardboard box and tell a story with puppets.
- Tape a sheet of tracing or greaseproof paper across the front of your stage.
- Use the torches from behind to light up the stage and create shadows.
- The colours from the torches can be used to create varying effects. The children will become the light technicians for their show!

Shadow Puppets

- Create simple shadow puppets using hands, cut-out shapes or make puppets.
- Set up a screen (a white sheet or wall) and shine the torch from behind.
- Use the colour torches to create amazing shadow puppet performances to stories or music.



Explore the natural world and investigate light, colour and dark.

Exploring Reflectors

- Create a dark den/cave and discuss what it is like to see in a very dark place.
- Shine the torches and observe which colour shows up the best.
- Reveal reflectors and other items and discover why they gleam. This could lead on to discussions about Cats eyes and what to wear when out at night.

Day and Night

- Use the colour torches to look at day and night around the world.
- Shine the torch on the globe to represent the sun and rotate the globe to demonstrate day and night in different places around the world.
- Discuss how the Earth's rotation causes day and night and how the world experiences sunlight at different times.

Isaac Newton's Experiment

- Explore how white light isn't the light of a single colour but instead many colours.
- Look at Isaac Newton's experiment and colour wheel and do a similar experiment with the red, green and blue lights.
- Darken the room, turn the torches on and shine them against a wall so that the beams overlap. What colours do you see?

Art Experimenting with Colour



Show children that it is possible to mix light like they do paint. Shine the torches onto a white surface (like a wall or paper) and observe how the light changes when they use different colours. Discuss how colours can be mixed and combined to create new colours. Make a colour chart to show what has been found out.

Experimenting with colour

- Did you know that if you mix red light with green light, you get yellow light! Coloured LED lights behave differently to paint colours. The primary colours of paint are red, blue and yellow. However, the primary colours of light are red, blue and green. Try spotlights of colour and compare light results with mixing paint.
- Create pictures by shining the torches onto a white sheet of paper and trace over the outline of the shapes to create own art pieces.

Early Years

- Use the torches to experience colours. Change the beam colour and get pupils to name the colours. The teacher could create colour sequences for the children to copy. For example, showing and saying - RED, RED, BLUE, GREEN and then getting the children to repeat the sequence.
- Allow for the experimentation of mixing as this will begin their understanding of how to create new colours from the primary colours. Try shining the torches over one another to create new colours and call out the colours made.
- Use the colour investigations to widen children's vocabulary relating to colour.

Art Experimenting with Colour



Age 5-6

- Ensure the names of primary colours are known and begin to introduce the mixing of colours to form new colours.
- Find and show variations of colour – different shades of blue, green, purple and use language such as light and dark.
- Continue to explore and enjoy creating different effects.

Age 6-7

- Begin to describe colours by linking them to objects, for example, raspberry pink or sunshine yellow.
- Show that several tones of a primary colour are possible by mixing the colour with different amounts of white, using the white beam and different white backgrounds. Try looking at the colours on dark backgrounds.
- Mix the colours and match the colours made to items in the natural world.

Art Experimenting with Colour



Age 7-8

- Extend the exploration of colour mixing to applying colour mixing and showing the difference between primary and secondary colours through a colour wheel.

Age 8-9

- Begin to compare colours to a commercial colour chart to extend knowledge of variation of colour.
- Mix and match colours to those in a piece of art and work with one colour against various backgrounds.
- Link to using colour to reflect mood as shown by artist Matisse.

Age 9-11

- Consider colour for purpose, choosing certain colours to express moods and feelings.
- Talk about feelings of characters in books and use the torches to cast a light on their thoughts. Which colours will represent different events and emotions?

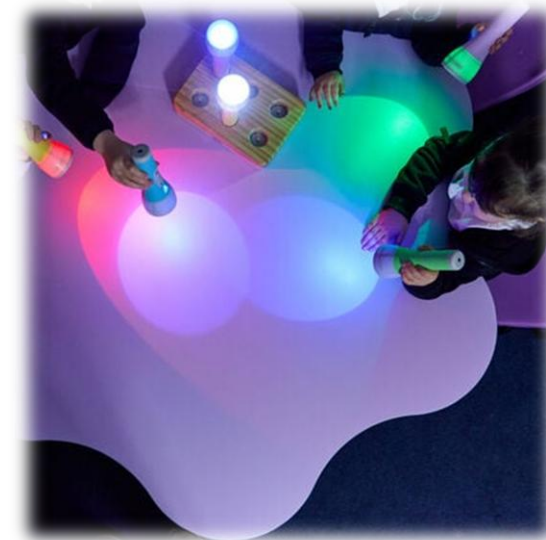
Colour Changing Easi-Torches



Many of us, especially children, are drawn to light. The way it changes colour, creates shadows, emphasises shape and form can be mesmerising. Enjoy investigating light and explore how we see things.

Discover the magical world of colour, light and shadows with the colour torches.

Enjoy using the colour torches in your inside and outside learning spaces.



If you have a brilliant idea that you would like to share with us, please get in touch.