

# Balancing act

Players try balancing different objects to see which shapes are easiest to balance.



### Scoring

- > How long can you hold a balance for?



### What you need

- > Various balancing objects, such as balancing poles (made from rolled up newspaper and sticky tape), feathers (easier), shoes, plastic chairs, baseball caps and broom handles (harder)

### What to do

- > Players balance various objects to see which shapes are easiest to balance.
- > Players use different body parts to balance the objects, such as the palm or back of their hand, or their knee, foot, elbow or chin.

### Change it

- > Emphasise the need to look out for others (i.e. leave lots of space for balancing activities).
- > Players try walking or lying down and getting back up again while trying to balance their object.
- > Players 'jump' the balancing object from one body part to another (e.g. one hand to another).
- > Players work in pairs to pass balanced objects to each other using the 'jump' method.
- > Allow students to explore balance position and equipment used.

### Safety

- > Check there is enough space between players/groups and that players are away from walls or obstacles.
- > When balancing objects on the head, the chin or the forehead are the safest places. Objects balanced on the nose can slip and fall into the eye.
- > Players should not run around while balancing objects.

### Ask the players

- > What objects balance the best, or the worst?
- > How could you 'act' to make your balancing act look dangerous and exciting (e.g. pretending that an object is very heavy or very precious and cannot be dropped or broken)?
- > What strategies did you use when you found it challenging (e.g. positive self-talk)?
- > What can affect your focus in this activity?

### LEARNING INTENTION

*Balancing act* is an introduction to balancing objects, which encourages spatial awareness. It combines well with plate-spinning activities.