Home Learning TV - Segment submission 

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| **Segment lesson planning details** |  | | | |
| Number and title for segment: | Flight | | | |
| Year levels *(e.g. Yrs1 – 3)*: | Yr 2-6 | | | |
| NZC learning areas: | Social Sciences, Technology | | | |
| Purpose of lesson:  (What learners will learn) | Students will :   * *Understand key aspects of New Zealand’s aviation history* * *Create a paper plane* | | | |
| Success Criteria –  (how they will know when they have learnt it). | Students will be able to  - identify key people and events in NZ aviation history  - retell a NZ Māori history involving flight  - make a paper plane | | | |
| **Segment content/context details *(as appropriate)*** | | | | |
| Māori specific content i.e. the learning draws on Mātauranga Māori: | NZ histories  Important Māori woman in NZ’s aviation history  im | Pacific specific content i.e. the learning is focused on Pacific knowledge: | |  |
| **Segment production details** | | | | |
| Equipment requirements: | *A4 Paper (or any paper)* | | | |
| Copyright requirements:  Please be specific: Source(*Seven Sizzling Sausages* by Sam Smith –url link to the source), intended use (to demonstrate alliteration), and length (timings for video clips) |  | | | |
| **Segment links and attachments *(list all links to recordings or attachments, the source and confirm that copyright permissions are granted)*** | | | | |
| Links to recordings /resources |  | | | |
| Attachments | PowerPoint | | | |
| **Segment plan content** | | | | |
|  | Teaching and learning activities linked to purpose | | High level script (key points/questions) | |
| **Activate**: Activating prior learning, knowledge of contexts and relationships  1:30 minutes | *Making connections*  *Reminder of previous learning and how the skills might help in the new learning area.*  *Inclusion*  *Introduce new learning area and key skills for this session*  *PowerPoint* | | Bula Vinaka, Fakaalofa lahi atu, Fakatalofa atu, Kia orana, Mālō e lelei, Mālō nī,Talofa lava, Kia ora koutou katoa, a big Pacific welcome to you all.  Hello there again, it’s great to see you.  Haven’t we had fun learning about Aoteroa during the recent lessons? We looked at our stars and the shape of our land and then birds that are so important to us all. We also looked at waka and vaka. SO we have thought about travel and how our ancestors used the stars to guide them, then how people travelled to NZ in waka/vaka canoes and vessels. Today we are going to investigate flight.  Yes, most birds fly – like some of the native birds we learnt about recently, but not in the same way that aeroplanes fly!  Planes are another way to travel and NZ has a strong aviation history.  Aviation means to do with flying.  Have you ever been in a plane? If you have you might have been able to look out the window and see the shape of parts of NZ, just like we learnt about earlier in the week!  The way we travel and get from one place to another has certainly changed over time. We are going to find out about some of NZ’s history around flying. We will “meet” some famous New Zealanders and find out what they did to make history.  Then we might have a go at making our own plane!  Are you ready? | |
| **Learn**: Introducing learning  Reinforce routines, provide multiple exposure to concepts, and strategies. Scaffolding learning  8 minutes | *Powerpoint slide 2*  *Observation and visualisation*  *Powerpoint slide 3*  *Powerpoint slide 4*  *Powerpoint slide 5*  <https://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=12247532>  *Watch from 0:12 secs – 2:05 mins*  *Powerpoint slide 6* | | *I te timatanga….*  *Let’s start from the beginning…*  Before the year 1900, aeroplanes as we know them had not been invented and people could not fly. Many people believe that the first people to successfully fly off the ground in a plane, were the American brothers [Wilbur and Orville Wright](http://www.wright-house.com/wright-brothers/Wrights.html), who flew on 17 December 1903.  However, there are many witnesses who said that they believe the first successful “flight” happened in NZ, in the South Island, when a farmer named Richard Pearse flew the plane he had designed down a stretch of road next to his farm - Main Waitohi Road.  These people think that Richard Pearse’s first successful attempt was on 31 March 1903 or even in 1902! That’s nearly 120 years ago.  That would have made him the first person in the world to fly a plane off the ground!  The story goes that he flew along for about 45m…that’s nearly half-way down a rugby field, and then he crashed on top of his gorse hedge!  Imagine that!  This memorial shows what his early plane looked like – kind of like a bicycle or tricycle with wings!  Would you want to try and fly in this?  He must have been a brave inventor.  Richard Pearse played an important part in NZ’s history, because his plane was designed very cleverly, with wing flaps, a nose wheel that you could steer, and a monoplane wing shape – as you can see in this picture. I’ll point to all the parts (presenter shows/ points to each part).  Does it look like the planes we know today? [pause]  It’s pretty different, isn’t it?  It’s only big enough for one person to sit in, for a start.  Wow – what an important event in NZ history!  Another significant person in NZ’s aviation History is Jean Batten. Have you heard of her before?  She is famous for being the first person to fly solo – on her own – from England to NZ in 1936.  That’s a lot of progress in less than 40 years; from no planes and no plane having ever lifted off the ground…to someone flying in a plane half-way around the world!  It’s a pretty impressive part of NZ history.  Jean Batten was born in Rotorua, before moving to Auckland with her family at four years old. Her mother supported her interest in flying at a time when it was something most people considered too dangerous for women.  Jean got her professional pilot licence in England in 1932 and then two years later, in 1934, she successfully completed her first long-distance solo flight to Australia.  Perseverance was a key skill for anyone involved in the early days of flying!  How many tries do you think it took Richard Pearse to get off the ground in his little plane? [pause]  A lot of tries, and many failures, were part of both these people’s journeys to success.  After this successful flight to Australia, Jean Batten was made an honorary chief-tainess of Arawa in Rotorua, her birth town, by chief Mita Taupopoki.  Jean’s greatest flight was from England to New Zealand, completed on October 16, 1936.  It took her 11 days and 45 minutes!  This was an important day in NZ history.  After that, she travelled around NZ and gave 150 speeches!  Would you have wanted to hear her speak about her adventure? [pause]  Me too!  On one of her flights an oil leak threatened the engine and the rubber in her shoes and goggles melted from the heat!  This photo was taken not long after that happened, in Calcutta, India!  Jean Batten was a very determined woman!  In more recent NZ History, twenty years ago Angela Swann-Cronin was the first Māori woman to become a pilot in the New Zealand Air Force. This was her then.  She is now a pilot for Air NZ.  Let’s hear what she has to say now:  Did you hear about all the places Angela got to fly to with the NZ Air Force? {pause}  Antarctica, Afghanistan, and the Pacific Islands – it sounds like a really interesting job.  What else did you notice about Angela’s journey? [pause]  That’s right, just like Richard Pearse and Jean Batten, Angela had to keep trying to get into the Air Force as a pilot!  She said she was very determined, and it took her three tries to succeed. We are learning about the qualities of these people in our history, aren’t we?!  They seem to have a lot in common.  ­­­­­­­­­­  NZ’s past is made up of many histories, like this one that was published in a newspaper in 1909, which tell of Māori ancestors who could fly like birds. In this telling, about Maru and Rehua, these god-like men could fly and had mighty battles fought in mid-air!  One of the histories telling how Whangarei harbour was named, is about two sisters, Reitū and Reipae, who flew from Waikato in the form of two birds. Reipae stayed at the Kaipara. Reitū flew on and stayed with Manaia in the harbour that bears her name –  “Whanga” means harbour, and “Rei” is from Reitū.  Do you know any histories from your culture about flying? [pause]  Perhaps you can ask someone at home to tell you any that they know. | |
| **Respond**: Providing opportunities to use and practice  4 minutes | Making sure inclusive – materials available.  Audience engagement  Presenter can prepare a couple of examples, by following these videos:  <https://kidspot.co.nz/activities/10-of-the-best-paper-plane-designs/>  Powerpoint slide 7  Success criteria  Watch video #1 from the link above, or here:  <https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=21&v=wxf3I-xIDOA&feature=emb_logo>  0:58 secs  Refer to learning intentions | | Now we have learnt about some very important events and people and histories involving aviation, flight, and planes in NZ’s past.  Today we are going to have a go at making our own paper plane.  You will only need paper for this!  If you have A4 paper that works well, but any paper you have at home, like newspaper, or think cardboard could also work – you will need to try it out and see you are successful, like our aviators did!  Is there anyone at home who get help you get your paper ready and help you with the folding if you need it? Whānau can you please help us?  Thank you  I am going to make my paper plane here with you.  I also have some different designs I have tried to make with different folding. {Presenter shows examples pre-made}  This is the one we are going to make together today - it is a well-known, paper plane design.  Maybe someone at home has made one like this before?  Or maybe even you have made one before?  If you have, today is your chance to fine-tune your design by making sharp folds and pressing firmly, so your plane holds its shape and will fly well.  There are lots of different shapes and designs you can find or discover for paper planes.  You might be able to experiment later, or ask someone at home what other ones they know about.  Let’s watch this video and see if you can follow along with the instructions. Remember you can watch this lesson on demand again later if you need to. Ready?  How did you get on with those instructions?  I’m going to start again now, so you can follow along with me again in case you didn’t quite get yours finished.  Step 1:  Fold your paper in half, long-ways.  Step 2:  Open it up and fold each corner to the centreline.  Step 3:  Then fold each side in to the centre again. {Presenter models slowly while explaining the steps}  Step 4:  Flip it over and fold it in half. I am pressing down firmly on my folds to sharpen them.  Step 5:  Fold the top edge down to meet the bottom edge – this makes the wings of your plane.  Step 6:  Flip it over and do the same on the other side for the second wing.  Pop up the wings and your plane is ready to fly.  Think carefully about where you fly your plane – paper can be sharp if it flies into someone!  How does yours look?  Remember that when we design and make something for the first time, it doesn’t always do what we thought, so we might have to **modify** our design.  Remember how our aviators, inventors and pilots had to keep trying and persevere or be determined to get to where they ended up!  You are just like them!  Ka rawe! | |
| **Share**: Learner and parent reflection on learning and engagement and what they can do next  1:30 minutes | *Debrief prompts student’s reflection on learning outcomes and progress*  *Includes opportunity to share learning or learn together with whanau, HLTV or others*   * *Reiterates the task if done outside of the lesson* * *Introduces ‘independent learning’ through a provocation*   *Guide whānau* | | Today we learnt about some really interesting things that happened in the past and the people that made them happen or were part of these histories.  We learnt about trying many times before you are finally successful and that it takes someone to be the first person to do something before anyone else – like when Richard Pearse flew off the ground in his little tricycle plane, or when Jean Batten flew solo from England to NZ, or when Angela Swann-Cronin was the first Māori woman to be a pilot in the NZ Airforce.  We learnt that Māori histories tell about ancestors who could fly like birds.  And we made our very own plane out of paper.  Aren’t we clever?  I really hope you have enjoyed looking at aviation in NZ History and I wonder if you will be someone who is the first person to do something amazing before anybody else!  Until then, keep working on your paper plane designs and share them with friends and family.  Ka kite ano aku hoa | |