### Week 1

Tuning in:

Preparing to find out:

## What do we know about our community?

What is happening?

What do you know about?

My community display table or display board: Photos, objects, letter boxes, street lights, pavement, street name signs, stop/give way signs etc., What do they see/hear? What makes up their community? Define community for the students

Then: Mind map everything that the children can think about the organisations in their community:

- Church
- Sport
- Shopping
- Library
- Garage
- Fast food
- Park?
- Hospital
- SCHOOL
- More??



What do you want the students to know deeply about their community at the end of this inquiry?

One of the outcomes you do want them to know deeply about at the end of this inquiry is just what school is and what it means in their lives...

							cher:	Year:
CURRICULUM YEARLY OVERVIEW - Pre Primary (Foundation)								
GERRAL CAPABILITIES & CROSS CURRICULUM PRIORITIES  Literacy Numeracy CT Connectence Crist and Crester Trainists Ethoid Behaviour Personal and Social Connectence Intercultural Understanding General cossibilities are connected within and accoss the havener areas to								
GENERAL CAPABILITIES	LIT *	NUM	ICT Competence	Critical and Creative Trinking CCT	Ethical Benaviour ETH	Personal and Social Competence P&S	Intercultural Understanding	deneral capabilities are represented within and across the learning areas to different degrees. Potential connections (as outlined below) are only suggestions.
CROSS-CURRICULUM PRIORITIES	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories & cultures	Asia & Australia's engagement with Asia ASIA	Sustainability SUS	Cross curriculum pric	orities are embedded in all learning areas. Tr	ney will have a strong but varying presence de	spending on their relevance to the learning area.	Potential connections (as outlined below) are only suggestions.
ENGLISH - AUSTRALIAN CURRICULUM								
LANGUAGE	Understand that English is one of many languages spoken in ATSI languages may be spoken by family, classmates and community	Explore how language is used differently at home and school depending on the relationships between people	Understand that language can be used to explore ways of expressing needs, likes and dislikes	Understand that texts can take many forms, can be very short (for example an exit sign) or quite long (for example an information LIT book or a film) and that stories and informative texts have different purposes	Understand that some language in written texts is unlike everyday spoken language	Understand that punctuation is a feature of written text of tiferent from letters; recognise how capital letters are used for names, and that capital letters and full stops signal the beginning and end of sentences	Understand concepts about print and screen, including how books, film and simple digital texts work, and know some features of print, for example directionality	Recognise that sentences are key units for expressing ideas  Recognise that texts are made up of words and groups of words that make meaning
	Explore the different contribution of words and images to meaning in stories and informative texts	Understand the use of vocabulary in familiar contexts related to everyday experiences, personal interests and topics being taught at school	Know that spoken sounds and words can be written down using letters of the alphabet and how to write some high-frequency sight words and known words	Know how to use onset and rime to spell words	Recognise rhymes, syllables and sounds (phonemes) in spoken words	Recognise the letters of the alphabet and know there are lower and upper case letters		
LITERATURE	Recognise that texts are created by authors who tell stories and share experiences that may be similar or different to students' own experiences	Respond to texts, identifying favourite stories, authors and illustrators	Share feelings and thoughts about the events and characters in texts	Identify some features of texts including events and characters and retell events from a text ATSIA	Recognise some different types of literary texts and identify some characteristic features of literary texts, for example beginnings and endings of traditional texts and rhyme in poetry.	Replicate the rhythms and sound patterns in stories, rhymes, songs and poems from a range of cultures	Retell familiar literary texts through performance, use of liCT illustrations and images	
LITERACY	Identify some familiar texts and the contexts in which they are used	Listen to and respond orally to texts and to the communication of others in informal and structured classroom situations	Use interaction skills including listering white others speak, using appropriate voice levels, articulation and body language, lCT gestures and eye contact	Deliver short oral presentations to peers SUS	Identify some differences between imaginative and informative texts	Read predictable texts, practicing phrasing and fluency, and monitor meaning using concepts about print and emerging contextual, semantic, grammatical and phonic knowledge	to understand and discuss texts ATSI	Create short texts to explore, record and report ideas and revents using familiar words and phrases and beginning writing sub- knowledge SUS SUS spelling, capital letters and full stops
	Produce some lower case and upper case letters using learned letter formations	Construct texts using software including word processing programs						
MATHEMATICS - AUSTRALIAN CURRICULUM								
PROFICIENCY STRANDS	Understanding Involves connecting names, numerals and quantities.	Fluency Includes readily counting numbers in sequences, continuing patterns, and comparing the lengths of objects	Problem Includes using materials to model auth familiar counting sequences to solve un reasonableness	nentic problems, sorting objects, using infamiliar problems, and discussing the	Reasoning Includes explaining comparisons of qu creating patterns, and explaining proce indirect comparison of length.		ribe how the content is explored and develop	is the three strands. They reinforce the significance of working mathematically sed. Educators should aim to embed each proficiency strand in every content therever possible.
NUMBER & ALGEBRA	Establish understanding of the language and processes of counting by naming numbers in sequences, initially to and from 20, moving from any starting point ASIA	Connect number names, numerals and quantities, including zero, initially up to 10 and then beyond	Subitise small collections of objects NUM	Represent practical situations to model addition and sharing ATSI	Compare, order and make correspondences between collections, initially to 20, and explain reasoning	Sort and classify familiar objects and explain the basis for these classifications.	Copy, continue and create patterns with objects and drawings	
MEASUREMENT & GEOMETRY	Use direct and indirect comparisons to decide which is longer, heavier or holds more, and explain reasoning in everyday language	Compare and order the duration of events using the everyday language of time	Connect days of the week to familiar events and actions	Sort, describe and name familiar two-dimensional shapes and three-dimensional objects in the environment	Describe position and LIT movement CCT	STATISTICS & PROBABILITY	Answer yes/no questions to LIT collect information P&S	
SCIENCE - AUSTRALIAN CURRICULUM								
OVERARCHING IDEAS	Patterns, order and organization	Form and function	Stability and change	Scale and Measurement	Matter and energy	Systems		
SCIENCE UNDERSTANDING	Living things have basic needs, CCT including food and water LIT PAS	Objects are made of materials LIT NUM CCT	Daily and seasonal changes in our environment, including the weather, affect everyday life SIS	The way objects move depends on a variety of factors, including their size and shape	SCIENCE AS A HUMAN ENDEAVOUR	Science involves exploring and observing the world using the senses P&S CCT		
SCIENCE INQUIRY SKILLS	Respond to questions about familiar objects and events P&S	Explore and make observations by using the senses LIT	Engage in discussions about observations and use methods such as drawing to represent ideas	Share observations and ideas LIT P&S				
		HISTORY - AUSTRALIAN CURRICU						
KEY INQUIRY QUESTIONS				How can we show that the present is different from or similar to the past?		How do we describe the sequence of time?		
HISTORICAL	Who the people in their family are, where they were born and raised and how they are related to each other	The different structures of families and family groups P&S today and what they have in common ASIA	How they, their family and friends commemorate past events that are important to them ASIA	How the stories of families and the past can be communicated, for example through photographs, artefacts, books, oral histories, digital media and museums	KEY CONCEPTS		Continuity & Change	Cause and Effect
KNOWLEDGE & UNDERSTANDING					Perspectives	:	Empathy	Significance
HISTORICAL SKILLS PP – Yr 2	Sequence familiar objects and PAS events NUM	Distinguish between the past, LIT present and future NUM	Pose questions about the past using sources provided CCT	Explore a range of sources LIT about the past CCT	Identify and compare features of objects from the past and present	Explore a point of view CCT	Develop a narrative about the CCT past	Use a range of communication forms (oral, graphic, written, role play) and digital technologies
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Check curriculum imperatives for the appropriate year: {Kindy/Pre-primary}

Highlight the curriculum focus and the assessment process in the curriculum documents: What will be your focus in each area?

- Maths
- Science
- History
- Geography
- PE
- English
   Language

Literacy Literature

- Art/ Design:
- ICT

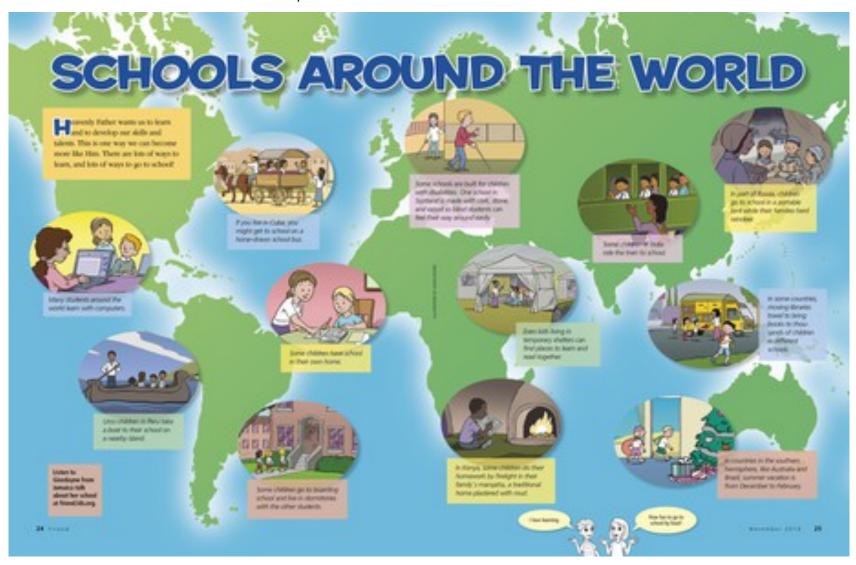
Set up scrapbook or workbook focussed upon 'My community' or 'My school' to collect all the work the students do.



Class discussion:

What do we know about our school? What do we know about schools everywhere?

What is a school?



Let's walk around it. Where will we start?
Let's look at our school carefully.
Lets look at where everything is.
What about our classroom?
Lets draw the school...

Find out their thoughts.

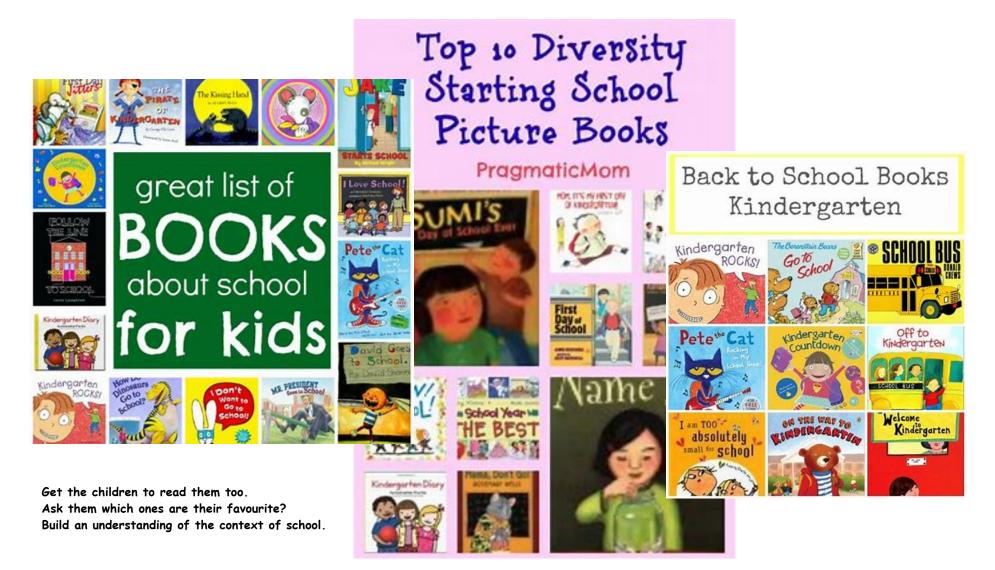
Look at the student's drawings. What are they noticing? What are they curious about?



Create some interest or curiosity about school.... work hard at this.. Ask some interesting questions...



Read some texts about school: Lots and lots of them.



List some statements to be challenged. e.g .

Our school is..

Our school has

Our school does

Our school will

Our school could....

More.. more.. more

Have fun with this!

Write up lots of big questions that the students just can't answer immediately..... create a little bit of tension Use BLANK Level 1,2 and maybe 3 questions

Small group discussions about statements yesterday:

Then:

What is the purpose of

Community?

- Towns?
- Churches?
- Shops?
- Library
- Garage?
- Doctor
- Hospital
- · Fast food
- Park?

Now the Inquiry question could be:

# What is the purpose of Schools?

## Why do we have school?

OF

The students could choose one of the other parts of community to explore

Leith Hogan April 2018

**KWL** 

What do the students want to know about school? What do they want to know about school?

Exploring sheet:

Task sheet with images of the school. [matching activity]

Find these.....

Students tick them off when they find the match....

Talk about positional language:

In on under beside, behind, next to, inside, outside etc.,

Key ideas about school....sticky notes...

#### Finding out:

#### What do the students want to know??

Get the students to start to try to answer some of their own questions by looking at some photographs of the school surroundings. Have a gallery of school images for them to look at.

Sort them.

Categorize: look for familiar/ unfamiliar.

Where are the images?

- In the playground?
- In the classroom?
- In the library?
- · On the oval?
- In the canteen?

Get students to identify two places that they want to see in the school .... build their curiosity

Make a master list of places to visit. Think about creating a simple map with the students that they will follow to visit these places.

Then: Students each choose one of those parts of the school to draw: They will need to do two drawings.

A great big scene and then a small detailed black pen drawing......keep these small of something within the scene.

Perhaps the students could create their small focus drawing inside a milk bottle lid? Maybe use an iphone microscope with the students to help them look carefully Teach students to pay attention to particular detail... so the pattern on bricks or the grass stalks or lavender flowers or the shiny surface of the climbing frame





Collect them and have a little, little school display then photograph these for the student's final presentation / portfolio

Venn diagram of the classroom and the playground Similarities and differences. What happens where? What is the same? What is different?

How many students go to this school? How many teachers? Same process as above What do you want to know??

Get the students to start to try to answer some of their own questions by looking at some photographs of the school students or staff or get them to observe at assembly or sport. Have a gallery of school staff and classrooms for them to look at.

Sort them.

Categorize, look for familiar/ unfamiliar.

Get students to identify two teachers and perhaps two students that they want to talk to or visit in the school ....build, build build their curiosity

Make a list of these people:

Invite guest speakers into the classroom. Students create portraits of them.

Visit other classrooms

Set up a moving timetable for one afternoon.

Upskill the students with questions to ask ... What do they want to know?

Keep the questions to BLANK 1,2 and 3  $\,$ 

If a student asks a why question then that is a big celebration!

Painting portraits or making paper bag puppets:

Create a gallery of the people at the school.

The people in my school

Put a frame around them as if they were hanging in the foyer of the school...



perhaps get the students to create a display

Viewing task: Video or series of images about a day in the life of a student at school

Encourage students to focus upon the sequence ready to create a recount either speaking, writing, painting or....:

Steps in the recount:

Intro, main ideas and conclusion.

Getting ready for school... what do they need in their bag? What clothes do they need? What do they do first ....then then then?

Then get the students to create a simple script and work with others to play the narrative in a drama... maybe in the home corner?

Video these !!

Labelling summarising:

Key ideas that represent the places in the school

What are they? Label them.

The activity might be:

On he oval we...

At the canteen we

In he library we...

At sport we..

At story time we....

Viewing images of students through a timeline from Kindergarten to year 6 and beyond Make sure that images are multicultural and represent cultural differences

Categorizing which student fits where  $\dots$ 

How do they decide? Age? Sex? Culture?

Sequencing and sorting



Walking through the playground counting... measuring, collecting data



Hm buildings?

Trees

Playgrounds

Paths

People?

Collating a graph or data table of what they have noticed. How many trees? How many buildings? People?

#### Sorting out:

Geography:

Mapping the school or the playground.

Where are the trees? Where are the classrooms/ buildings/ canteen/ assembly area / sports shed?

Where are the paths?

What is here?

Where is the shed?

What is behind here?

Where are the bike paths? etc.,

Constructing/ designing/ shape:

Making a model of the school with cardboard /boxes/ etc., or in the sand tray or.....

Making sure that they are following their own planning map

Design/ make /appraise.

PE: Following another student's map of the playground for a walk.

Giving feedback about what worked and what didn't when they tried to follow the map?

Graphing data related to inquiry question:

What was it they wanted to know?

Do they know about their school?

Do they know why they come to school?

Can they tell you?

Going further: The wider community:





Excursion planning outside the school to the local community? Walking the block.
What can you see?
What are the students looking at?
To see what?
Take the ipads.
Get the students to take photos...Classifying images

#### Exhibition:

Speaking and listening training students for Oral presentation to share what they know about school:

- Speaking clearly
- · Looking at the audience
- Knowing what you are going to say.....rehearsing

Consider presentation options:

Parents?

Grandparents?

Setting up individual displays:

Here's my school box/ bag..

Here is what I know about school:

