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## Lego simple machines lesson plans pdf

This download requires the Simple Machines (9689) set. The Maker activity pack provides 12 activities and supporting materials for teachers, including detailed briefs, design process support, and integrated self-assessment rubrics for students. As they complete these 12 activities, elementary school students will define problems, plan their designs, and become confident innovators. Early Simple Machines SetLessons Simple Machines SetLessons Simple & Powered Machines Set Including movies in your lessons can help enhance learning and increase student interest while providing direct instruction on the topic. Although there are pros and cons to including movies in lesson plans, you can ensure that the movies you choose have the learning impact you desire. If you are unable to show an entire film because of time constraints or school guidelines, you may want to select specific scenes or clips to share with your students. To increase understanding of particularly complex dialogue, use the closed caption feature when showing the film. A variety of effective ways will allow you to include movies in your classroom lessons that will reinforce learning objectives. [CaiImage / Chris Ryan / Getty Images](#) If you plan to show movies regularly in class, consider creating a generic worksheet that you can use for all the movies you show over the course of the year. Include a list of issues and questions that are relevant to all movies, including: What is the setting of the movie? What is the basic plot? Who is (are) the protagonist(s)? Who is the antagonist? Give a brief summary of the movie. What are your impressions of the movie? How does the movie relate to what we are studying in class? What are some film techniques that the director uses to enhance the message? Movie score or soundtrack Lighting Sound Camera point of view PhotoAlto / Frederic Cirou / Getty Images If there is a particular movie that fits well in your lesson plan, create a worksheet specific to that film. Watch the movie yourself in advance to determine the sequence of events you want your students to observe as they watch. Include general information, such as the title of the film and the director, as well as specific questions that the students should answer as they watch the movie. To ensure that students are noting the most important aspects of the movie, pause the film occasionally to allow them time to fill in their answers. Include space on the worksheet for open-ended questions about major plot points in the film. [David Schaffer / Getty Images](#) It is important that students learn how to take notes effectively. Before instructing your students to take notes during a film, teach them proper note-taking skills. The underlying benefit of taking notes during the movie is that students will pay attention to details as they decide what is important enough to include in their notes. By writing down their thoughts as they view the film, they are more likely to have responses that they can share later during class discussions. [Klaus Vedfelt / Getty Images](#) A cause-and-effect worksheet asks students to analyze specific plot points in the movie. You might start them off with an example, providing them with the cause, and then explain how that impacted the story, also called the effect. A basic cause-and-effect worksheet might start with an event and then include a blank space where the students can fill in the effect of that event A cause-and-effect worksheet on the film "The Grapes of Wrath" might start with a description of the drought in Oklahoma: "Event: A terrible drought has hit Oklahoma. Because of this event, (x and y happened)." [Hero Images / Getty Images](#) With this lesson plan idea, you stop the movie at key points so that students can respond as a class to questions posted on the board. As an alternative, you may choose not to prepare questions in advance but rather to allow the discussion to unfold organically. By stopping the movie to discuss it, you can take advantage of teachable moments that arise in the film. You can also point out historical inaccuracies in the movie. To assess whether this method is effective for your class, keep track of the students who participate in each discussion. [Mayur Kakade / Getty Images](#) Another way to see how much your students are learning from a film is to have them write a movie review. Before the movie begins, go over the elements of a great movie review. Remind students that a movie review should include a description of the movie without spoiling the ending. Share a selection of well-written movie reviews with the class. To ensure that students include pertinent information, provide them with a list of the specific elements you expect to see. You might also show them the grading rubric that you plan to use as another way of indicating what their final review should include. [Tara Moore / Getty Images](#) One way to have students better understand a scene in a piece of literature is to show different film adaptations of the same work. For example, there are multiple film adaptations of the novel "Frankenstein." Ask students about the director's interpretation of the text or whether the content of the book is accurately represented in the movie. If you are showing different versions of a scene, such as a scene from one of Shakespeare's plays, you can deepen student understanding by having them note the different interpretations and offer explanations for those differences. A lesson plan is a detailed step-by-step guide that outlines the teacher's objectives for what the students will accomplish during the course of the lesson and how they will learn it. Creating a lesson plan involves setting goals, developing activities, and determining the materials that you will use. All good lesson plans contain specific components or steps, and all essentially derive from the seven-step method developed by Madeline Hunter, a UCLA professor and education author. The Hunter Method, as it came to be called, includes these elements: objective/purpose, anticipatory set, input modeling/modeled practice, check for understanding, guided practice, independent practice, and closure. Regardless of the grade level you teach, Hunter's model has been adopted and used in various forms for decades by teachers across the nation and at every grade level. Follow the steps in this method, and you'll have a classic lesson plan that will be effective at any grade level. It doesn't have to be a rigid formula; consider it a general guideline that will help any teacher cover the necessary parts of a successful lesson. Students learn best when they know what they are expected learn and why, says the U.S. Department of Education. The agency uses an eight-step version of Hunter's lesson plan, and its detailed explanations are well worth reading. The agency notes: "The purpose or objective of the lesson includes why students need to learn the objective, what they will be able to do once they have met the criterion, (and) how they will demonstrate learning....The formula for the behavioral objective is: The learner will do what + with what + how well." For example, a high school history lesson might focus on first-century Rome, so the teacher would explain to students that they are expected to learn the salient facts about the empire's government, its population, daily life, and culture. The anticipatory set involves the teacher working to get students excited about the upcoming lesson. For that reason, some lesson plan formats actually put this step first. Creating an anticipatory set "means doing something that creates a sense of anticipation and expectancy in the students," says Leslie Owen Wilson, Ed.D. in "The Second Principle." This can include an activity, a game, a focused discussion, viewing a film or video clip, a field trip, or reflective exercise. For example, for a second-grade lesson on animals, the class might take a field trip to a local zoo or watch a nature video. By contrast, in a high school class getting ready to study William Shakespeare's play, "Romeo and Juliet," students might write a short, reflective essay on a love they lost, such as a former boyfriend or girlfriend. This step—sometimes called direct instruction—takes place when the educator actually teaches the lesson. In a high school algebra class, for example, you might write an appropriate math problem on the board, and then show how to solve the problem in a relaxed, leisurely pace. If it's a first-grade lesson on important sight words to know, you might write the words on the board and explain what each word means. This step should be very visual, as the DOE explains: "It is important for the students to 'see' what they are learning. It helps them when the teacher demonstrates what is to be learned." Modeled practice, which some lesson plan templates list as a separate step, involves walking the students through a math problem or two as a class. You might write a problem on the board and then call on students to help you solve it, as they also write the problem, the steps to solve it, and then the answer. Similarly, you might have first-grade students copy the sight words as you spell each out verbally as a class. You need to make sure students understand what you have taught. One easy way to do this is to ask questions. If you're teaching a lesson on simple geometry to seventh-graders, have students practice with the information you just taught, says the ASCD (formerly the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development). And, be sure to guide the learning. If students don't seem to grasp the concepts you've just taught, stop and review. For the seventh-graders learning geometry, you may need to repeat the previous step by showing more geometry problems—and how to solve them—on the board. If you're feeling like the lesson plan involves a lot of guidance, you're right. At the heart, that's what teachers do. Guided practice provides each student a chance to demonstrate her grasp of new learning by working through an activity or exercise under the teacher's direct supervision. During this step, you might move around the room to determine your students' level of mastery and provide individual help as needed. You may need to pause to show students how to successfully work through problems if they are still struggling. Independent practice, by contrast, can include homework or seatwork assignments, which you give to the students to complete successfully without the need for supervision or intervention. In this important step, the teacher wraps things up. Think of this phase as a concluding section in an essay. Just as a writer wouldn't leave her readers dangling without a conclusion, so too, the teacher should review all key points of the lesson. Go over any areas where students might still be struggling. And, always, asked focused questions: If students can answer specific questions about the lesson, they likely have learned the material. If not, you may need to revisit the lesson tomorrow. Always gather all needed supplies ahead of time, and have them ready and available at the front of the room. If you'll be conducting a high school math lesson and all students will need are their textbooks, lined paper, and calculators, that makes your job easier. Do have extra pencils, textbooks, calculators, and paper available, though, in case any students have forgotten these items. If you're conducting a science experiment lesson, make sure you have all of the ingredients needed so that all students can complete the experiment. You don't want to give a science lesson on creating a volcano and find out once students are gathered and ready that you've forgotten a key ingredient like baking soda. To ease your job in creating a lesson plan, use a template. The basic lesson plan format has been around for decades, so there's no need to start from scratch. Once you figure out what kind of lesson plan you will be writing, then you can determine the best way to use the format to fit your needs.

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