

Year 2 PlanIt Using and Applying Skills: Lesson 4

Using and Applying Skills

The purpose of the Using and Applying Skills unit is for children to review and recap learning from prior units in the year. It provides a chance to reinforce their skills and apply them in a new context.

The format of the unit at KS1 is the same as other PlanIt Computing units with six lessons. However, there is an assumption that the Using and Applying unit will be done after some or all of the previous units.

Some Using and Applying lessons will only rely on the prior teaching of one previous unit or a particular lesson.

In this case, Lessons 3 and 4 revisit the Y2 Presentation Skills unit. There is some overlap intended that should remind children of the features of a presentation and the skills needed to create and edit a successful piece of work. Planning sheets can be used from the previous unit to ensure consistency of understanding if required.

The aim of this particular lesson is also to retrieve a saved file, edit where necessary and present a finished document.

This unit also links to the theme of castles and the information provided for children's use has an accompanying reading comprehension activity for an optional follow-up activity in the classroom.

Using and Applying Skills: Retrieve, Edit and Present

Aim: Use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content, in the context of creating a presentation. I can retrieve, edit and organise a presentation.	Success Criteria: I can retrieve/open a file from a saved location. I can review and edit my presentation. I can insert and reorder slides. I can present my finished work to an audience.	Resources: Lesson Pack Computers with presentation software (e.g. PowerPoint) installed.
	Key/New Words: Presentation, text, image, slide, open, retrieve, edit, present	Preparation: Differentiated Castles Reading Comprehension Activity - as required

Prior Learning: Children will have studied presentation skills in an earlier unit and will be ready to use and apply their skills. They will have begun to create their presentations and saved their files in Lesson 3.

Learning Sequence

	What Makes a Good Presentation? Everyone should have started their presentations in the last lesson and should have saved them to a known location. If there are lots of similar presentations, ask what will make some stand out as being particularly effective? Use these ideas to make their presentations even better!	
	Opening and Checking In order to continue where we left off, we need to find our files and open them up in the correct software. How do we find and open a file? Once open, they need to read and check what they have done so far. They can edit and make changes if they need to and start thinking of ways that they can improve their work	
	Insert and Reorder: They might decide to insert a new slide somewhere to add more information. Demonstrate how to do this in the software. They might decide to reorder the slides they have. Can children remember how to reorder slides?	
	Open and Edit: Now, children should open and edit their own presentations. They should decide if they need to insert or reorder their slides. Add more information or improve the slides they have already created where necessary. Pupils should be ready to share and present their work at the end of the lesson. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> Open existing file; edit and complete presentation. Use the differentiated Castles Reading Comprehension Activity for information to include in their presentation. </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> Open existing file; edit and complete presentation. Use the Internet for any additional information they may require. </div> </div>	
	Present and Share: Children present their slideshows or presentations to the rest of the class/group, changing slides where necessary and narrating what they have created.	

Taskit
Findit: Use maps, the Internet or other sources to find the locations of famous castles. Is there one near to you?



Computing

Using and Applying Skills

Retrieve, Edit and Present



Aim

- I can retrieve, edit and organise a presentation.

Success Criteria

- I can retrieve/open a file from a saved location.
- I can review and edit my presentation.
- I can insert and reorder slides.
- I can present my finished work to an audience.

What Makes a Good Presentation?

Everyone should have started their presentations in the last lesson and should have saved them to a known location.

If there are lots of similar presentations, what do you think will make some stand out as being particularly effective?

Try and use these ideas to make your presentations even better!



Opening and Checking



In order to continue where we left off, you need to find your files and open them up in the correct software.

How do we find and open a file?

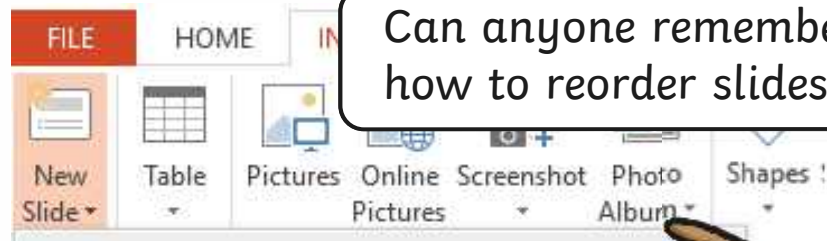
Once you've opened it, you need to read and check what you have done so far.

You can edit and make changes if you need to and start thinking of ways that you can improve your work.



Insert and Reorder

You might decide to insert a new slide somewhere to add more information.



Can anyone remember how to reorder slides?

You might decide to reorder the slides we already have.

Open and Edit

Now, open and edit your own presentations.

Decide if you need to insert or reorder your slides.

Try and add more information or improve your current slides.

Be ready to share and present your work by the end of the lesson.



Present and Show

Now, you are going to present your slideshows or presentations to the rest of the class/group.

- Tell us what the main idea is on each slide.
- Think about when to change your slides.

Remember:

Speak loudly and clearly so that everyone can hear your presentation.



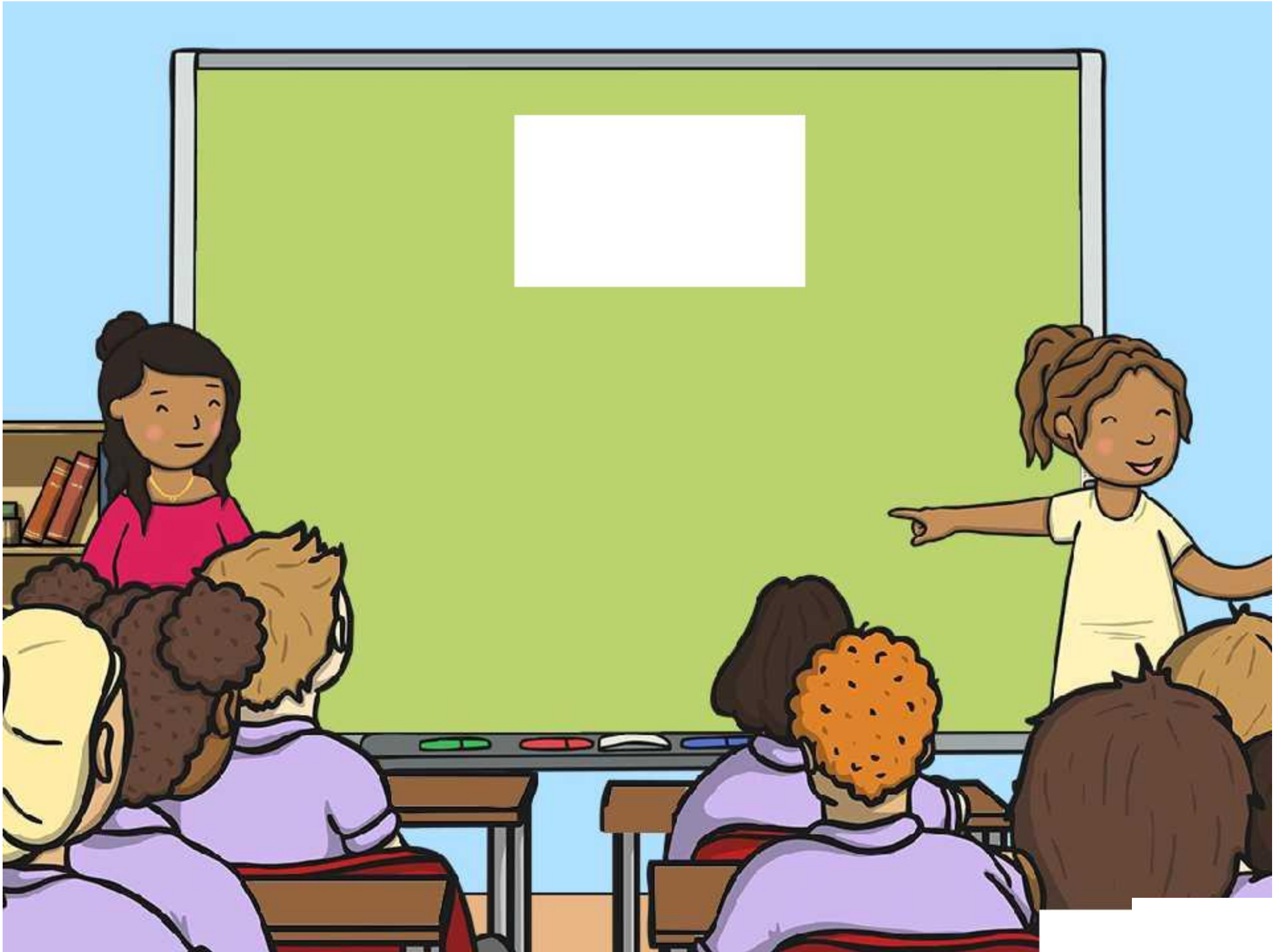
Aim



- I can retrieve, edit and organise a presentation.

Success Criteria

- I can retrieve/open a file from a saved location.
- I can review and edit my presentation.
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Castles



Fun Facts!

- A castle is where a lord or noble, such as a prince, lives.
- Castles have some similarities with palaces and fortresses.
- They used to use earth and timber to build castles, but now stone is used.

Features of a Castle

- The main **castle gate** or **door** was hard to break through because it was usually made from thick, iron-studded wood.
- **Moats** surround the castle to make it harder for enemies to tunnel underground and enemies could be spotted easily trying to swim or row across.
- **Drawbridges** could be pulled up to stop enemies getting across.
- **Gate towers** were useful for shooting down from.
- The **high ground** that castles were built on meant the defenders could have a clear view of the surrounding area.
- The **high walls** of the castle made it difficult for enemies to climb.
- The **curtain walls** around the castle were tall and thick, to shield the castle.
- The **flanking towers** built in the curtain walls, were where defenders could view and attack enemies from.



Famous Castles

Some famous castles include:

- Dover Castle
- Kenilworth Castle
- Tintagel Castle
- Bolsover Castle
- Portchester Castle
- Warkworth Castle
- Dunstanburgh Castle
- Carisbrooke Castle
- Middleham Castle
- Beeston Castle



Dover Castle is often considered the most iconic of all English fortresses.



Questions About Castles



1. Who lives in a castle?

2. What were castles made from originally and after that?

3. What was the main castle gate or door made from?

4. Where are moats?

5. What could drawbridges do?

6. Where was it useful to shoot down from?

7. What did the high walls make it difficult to do?

8. Which castle is considered the most iconic of all English fortresses?



Castles Answers

1. Who lives in a castle?

A castle is where a lord or noble, such as a prince, lives.

2. What were castles made from originally and after that?

They used to use earth and timber to build castles, but now stone is used.

3. What was the main castle gate or door made from?

They were made from thick, iron-studded wood.

4. Where are moats?

Moats surround the castle.

5. What could drawbridges do?

Drawbridges could be pulled up to stop enemies getting across.

6. Where was it useful to shoot down from?

Gate towers were useful for shooting down from.

7. What did the high walls make it difficult to do?

The high walls of the castle made it difficult for enemies to climb.

8. Which castle is considered the most iconic of all English fortresses?

Dover Castle is often considered the most iconic of all English fortresses.



Castles



Fun Facts!

A castle is a private fortified residence of a lord or noble, such as a prince. Castles have similarities with other constructions like palaces, fortresses and fortified settlements, but they are not the same. Castles have been built for around 900 years. Earth and timber were originally used to build castles, but now stone is used.

Features of a Castle

- The main castle gate or door was hard to break through because it was usually made from thick, iron-studded wood.
- The portcullis was the spiked metal or wood barrier, which protected the doors.
- Moats surround the castle to make it harder for enemies to tunnel underground into the castle, and enemies could be spotted easily trying to swim or row across.
- Drawbridges could be pulled up and stop enemies getting across.
- Gate towers were useful for shooting down from.
- The high ground that castles were built on meant that the defenders could have a clear view of the surrounding area.



- Ramparts were the steep banks of earth or rubble surrounding the castle which made it harder for enemies to climb up.
- The high walls of the castle made it difficult for enemies to climb.
- Tall, thick curtain walls around the castle shielded the castle from attack.
- The flanking towers built in the curtain wall, were where defenders could view and attack enemies from.
- Battlements were the tooth shaped top of the castle walls where the defenders could hide behind and fire missiles through the gaps.

Famous Castles

- Dover Castle
- Kenilworth Castle
- Tintagel Castle
- Bolsover Castle
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Dover Castle is often considered the most iconic of all English fortresses.



Questions About Castles



1. What other constructions do castles have similarities with?

2. How long have castles been around for?

3. What were castles made from originally and after that?

4. What was usually made from thick, iron-studded wood and why was it useful?

5. Why was it good for castles to be built on high ground?

6. Why were moats useful?

7. What were the high walls and curtain walls good for?

8. What use were the battlements?

9. Name three famous castles.



Castles Answers

1. What other constructions do castles have similarities with?

Castles have similarities with other constructions like palaces, fortresses and fortified settlements.

2. How long have castles been around for?

Castles have been built for around 900 years.

3. What were castles made from originally and after that?

Earth and timber were originally used to build castles, but now stone is used.

4. What was usually made from thick, iron-studded wood and why was it useful?

The main castle gate or door was usually made from thick, iron-studded wood and was useful because it was hard to break through.

5. Why was it good for castles to be built on high ground?

Castles built on high ground meant the defenders could have a clear view of the surrounding area.

6. Why were moats useful?

Moats surrounded the castle to make it harder for enemies to tunnel underground into the castle and enemies could be spotted easily trying to swim or row across.

7. What were the high walls and curtain walls good for?

The high walls of the castle made it difficult for enemies to climb. Tall, thick curtain walls around the castle shielded the castle from attack.

8. What use were the battlements?

Battlements were the tooth shaped top of the castle walls where the defenders could hide behind and fire missiles through the gaps.

9. Name three famous castles.

Dover Castle, Kenilworth Castle, Tintagel Castle, Bolsover Castle, Portchester Castle, Warkworth Castle, Dunstanburgh Castle, Carisbrooke Castle, Middleham Castle and Beeston Castle are famous castles.

(Accept any three)

Castles



Fun Facts!

A private fortified residence of a lord or noble, such as a prince, is usually called a castle. Castles have similarities with other constructions like palaces, fortresses and fortified settlements, but they are not the same. Castles have been built for around 900 years and originated in the 9th and 10th centuries. Earth and timber were originally used to build castles, but later these materials were replaced by stone. In the 12th and early 13th centuries, to make the castles better, they began including towers.

Castles were built to:

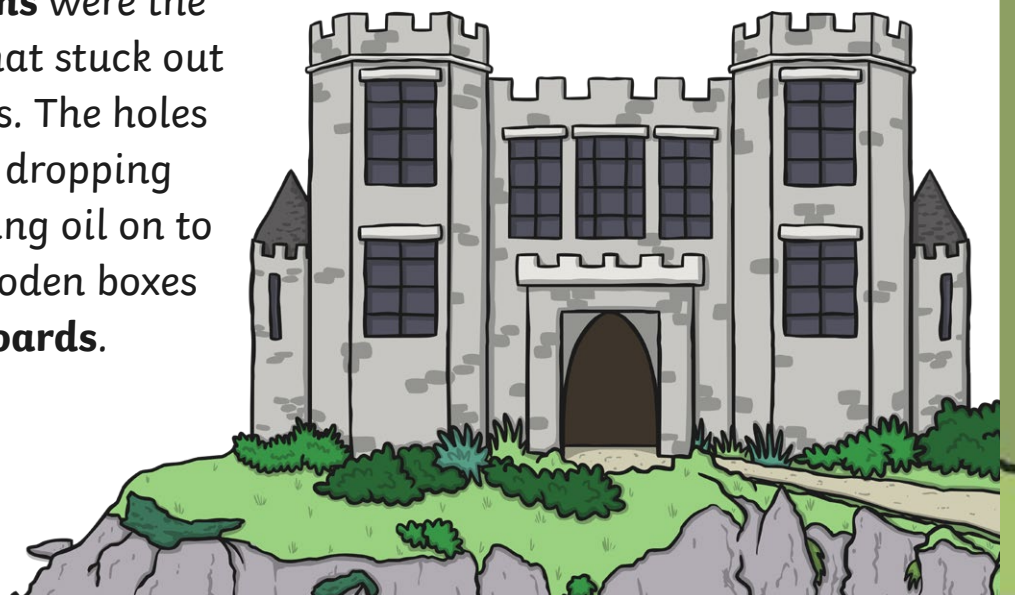
- control the surrounding area;
- defend against attack from enemies;
- launch firepower to attack enemies.

Features of a Castle

- The main **castle gate** or **door** was hard to break through because it was usually made from thick, iron-studded wood.
- The **portcullis** was the spiked barrier which protected the doors from fire and battering. It was made from metal or wood and could be lowered by chains.
- **Moats** surrounded the castle to make it harder for enemies to tunnel underground into the castle and enemies could be spotted easily trying to swim or row across.



- As part of the gateway defences, **drawbridges** could stop enemies getting across as they could be pulled up.
- Defenders of the castle could shoot down from the tall **gate towers**.
- Castles were built on **high ground** so that defenders could have a clear view of the surrounding area.
- The steep banks of earth or rubble surrounding the castle, called **ramparts**, made it harder for enemies to climb over to enter the castle.
- The **high walls** of the castle made it difficult for enemies to climb.
- Tall, thick **curtain walls** around the castle shielded the castle from attack.
- **Flanking towers** built in the curtain wall provided good viewing and attacking platforms to defend the castle.
- **Battlements** were the tooth shaped top of the castle walls where the defenders could fire missiles through the gaps (crenels) and hide behind the raised sections (merlons).
- **Machicolations** were the stone boxes that stuck out from the walls. The holes were good for dropping stones or boiling oil on to attackers. Wooden boxes were called **hoards**.





Famous Castles

- Dover Castle
- Kenilworth Castle
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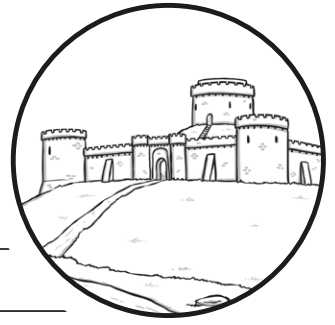
Bolsover Castle



Dunstanburgh Castle



Questions About Castles



1. What is a castle and what type of people lived there?

2. What is the link between castles, palaces, fortresses and fortified settlements?

3. When were castles first built and how long have they been around for?

4. What was the portcullis and how did it protect the castle?

5. What were the ramparts and how were they useful?

6. What were the battlements and how were they good for attacking and defending?



7. What were the stone boxes that stick out from the walls called and used for, and were there different types?

8. Name five famous castles.

9. Describe Dover Castle using three adjectives.

10. What were castles built to do?





Castles Answers

1. What is a castle and what type of people lived there?

A private fortified residence of a lord or noble, such as a prince, is usually called a castle.

2. What is the link between castles, palaces, fortresses and fortified settlements?

Castles have similarities with other constructions like palaces, fortresses and fortified settlements, but they are not the same.

3. When were castles first built and how long have they been around for?

Castles have been built for around 900 years and originated in the 9th and 10th centuries.

4. What was the portcullis and how did it protect the castle?

The portcullis was the spiked barrier which protected the doors from fire and battering. It was made from metal or wood and could be lowered by chains.

5. What were the ramparts and how were they useful?

The steep banks of earth or rubble surrounding the castle, called ramparts, made it harder for enemies to climb over to enter the castle.

6. What were the battlements and how were they good for attacking and defending?

Battlements were the tooth shaped top of the castle walls where the defenders could fire missiles through the gaps (crenels) and hide behind the raised sections (merlons).

7. What were the stone boxes that stick out from the walls called and used for, and were there different types?

Machicolations were the stone boxes that stuck out from the walls. The holes were good for dropping stones or boiling oil on to attackers. Wooden boxes were called hoards.

8. Name five famous castles.

Dover Castle, Kenilworth Castle, Tintagel Castle, Bolsover Castle, Portchester Castle, Warkworth Castle, Dunstanburgh Castle, Carisbrooke Castle, Middleham Castle and Beeston Castle are famous castles.

(Accept any five)

9. Describe Dover Castle using three adjectives.

(Answers will vary. Accept any three reasonable adjectives)

E.g. Dover castle is huge, old and weathered.

10. What were castles built to do?

Castles were built to control the surrounding area, defend against attack from enemies and launch firepower to attack enemies.

Presentation Planning Template

I can organise ideas for a presentation.



Plan and create a presentation using this planning sheet to help.

Title Slide:

Slide Heading:

Ideas:

Slide Heading:

Ideas:

Slide Heading:

Ideas:

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