













Presentation Skills: Themes, Transitions and Animations

<p>Aim: select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information. These plans are based on information about the local area/school, however teachers may choose their own context for the content of the presentation, it could relate to the current topic.</p> <p>I can add theme, transitions and animation to a presentation.</p>	<p>Success Criteria: I can set the presentation theme. I can use slide transitions. I can use animations to introduce objects to a slide.</p>	<p>Resources: Lesson Pack Desktop computers or laptops Presentation application Branching story plan</p>
	<p>Key/New Words: Theme, transition, animation, slide, object</p>	<p>Preparation: Ensure desired Presentation application is installed on the computers.</p>

Prior Learning: Children able to insert images, audio and video if required in to presentations.

Learning Sequence

	<p>Can you remember? / Can you remember how to? Ask the children what skills they need to change their presentations to make their story more interesting.</p> <p>Transitions / Animation / Themes / Images / Video / Sound</p>	
	<p>Set a theme / Setting the presentation theme: Demonstrate how to set a theme, using the sample twinkl PowerPoints in the pack. Ask the children which themes would be right for their presentation – do they need to change it now they have started their presentations?</p>	
	<p>Now set your theme: Children to experiment with themes, on the presentation they started in this lesson, using their plans to help them decide on the best colours/fonts.</p>	
	<p>Setting slide transitions / Adding animations: Ask the children why we would add animations to our presentations, what do they do? Demonstrate slide transitions and add animations.</p>	
	<p>Your turn: Children to set slide transitions and animations in their presentation.</p>	
	<p>What do you think? Children to evaluate each other's presentations. What is the effect of the transitions and animations the children have used?</p>	

Taskit

Themeit: Children to consider presentations about different topics, choose a relevant theme and make a title slide.

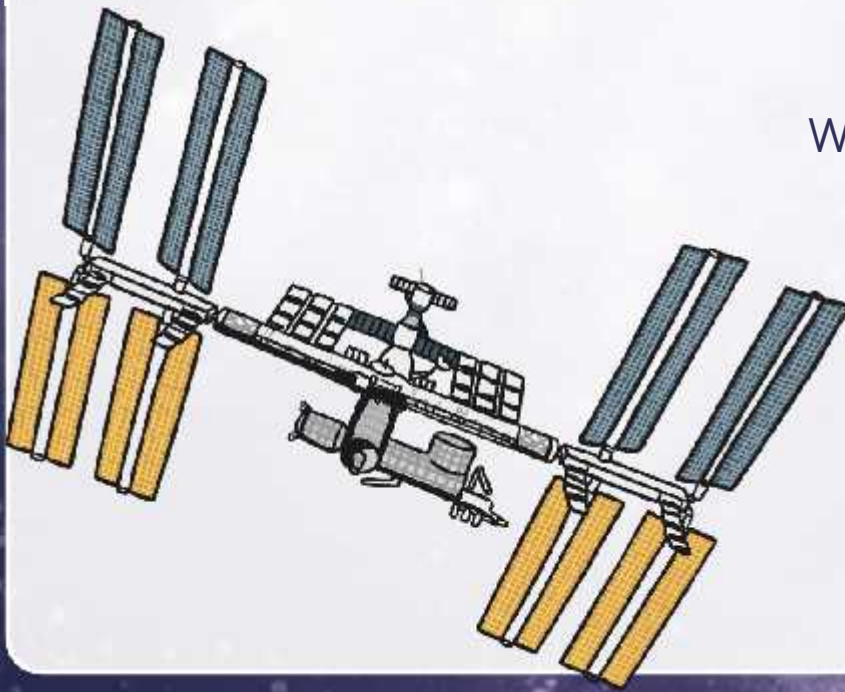
Challengeit: Use the [Challenge Cards](#) for extension activities.



Becoming an Astronaut

First British Astronaut in Space for over 20 Years!

British astronaut Tim Peake will make history on the 15th December 2015 when he blasts off for the International Space Station to become the first British astronaut in space for over 20 years.



Who will the next British astronaut in space?

It could be you!



The background of the slide is a dark purple space scene with stars. On the left, a satellite with solar panels is visible. On the right, a portion of the Earth is shown. In the bottom right corner, the lower half of an astronaut in a white suit is visible.

Do you have what it takes to be an astronaut?

A new era of space travel is dawning and the world Space Agencies will need willing volunteers to train as astronauts and fly the new missions. Plans include a manned mission to Mars, a return to the Moon and a manned mission to visit an asteroid.

Answer the scenario-based questions on the following slides to see whether you might have the qualities to make a good astronaut...

Be as honest as you can!

1. You are playing football and have made a good run towards the goal with the ball at your feet. You have just the goalkeeper to beat and you think you could score, but you also have a teammate with you across the pitch who would have an open goal if you passed the ball. What would you do?

a) Spend so long thinking about it that a defender catches up with you and tackles you.

0 points – An astronaut will need to be decisive and possibly make good decisions in time pressured situations.

Answer

b) Pass the ball to the teammate.

3 points – Astronauts need to be team players and this was the best decision to ensure success for the team.

Answer

c) Try to finish the move you started by scoring yourself.

1 point – You get credit for confidence in your own ability, which is a useful attribute for astronauts, but your choice showed you put personal glory ahead of team success!

Answer

d) Bend down and pick the ball up.

0 points – Space Agencies require high levels of intelligence in their astronauts – this would not be a clever thing to do!

Answer

2. You are in the middle of a long and boring car journey with your family and you are beginning to feel uncomfortable and irritable. What do you do?

a) See if you can annoy your brother or sister by imitating everything they say.

0 points – Astronauts need to find ways of getting along with near strangers in small spaces over long periods of time.

Answer

b) Repeatedly ask the adults, 'Are we nearly there?'

0 points – In Space the distances are huge and travelling times are far in excess of anything on Earth.

Answer

c) Try to find an imaginative way to entertain yourself and the others.

2 points – At times an astronaut may need to find the fun in a situation to beat boredom.

Answer

d) Look out of the window and carefully observe the surroundings, trying to notice anything interesting.

3 points – Astronauts need to have a real curiosity and desire to find out about new and interesting things. They should already take an interest in the world.

Answer

3. You go camping and one night your tent starts to feel unstable in very high winds. It is flapping wildly and looking like it might blow away. What do you do?

a) Roll over and try and go back to sleep.

0 points – You would not be able to ignore threatening situations as an astronaut – you need to be prepared to take some sort of action.

Answer

b) Get outside and try and figure out a way to strengthen the tent and windproof it.

3 points – As an astronaut you need to be ready to solve problems using common sense and ingenuity.

Answer

c) Sob, wail and scream with fear.

0 points – This will not achieve anything.

Answer

d) Leave the tent to its fate, get in the car and sleep there.

1 point – At least you may survive the night safely but abandoning equipment would be a last resort.

Answer

4. You are at an activity centre and your group has climbed a very tall tower in order to complete a zip wire run. One member of your group has suddenly felt frightened of the height and has hunched in the corner of the tower sobbing and shaking. What would you do?

a) Tell them to get up and be quiet – they are ruining the fun for you.

0 points – To be a successful astronaut you will need to consider others as well as yourself.

Answer

b) Report the situation to the nearest adult and then carry on with what you were doing

1 point – Taking this course of action will at least ensure that something gets done.

Answer

c) Take responsibility for helping the person, explain that everyone feels a bit scared and offer to hold their hand and look after them.

3 points – An astronaut needs to be able to take responsibility for situations.

Answer

d) Smile sympathetically and wait for someone else to deal with the problem.

0 points – This would not contribute anything towards a solution.

Answer

5. You are running in a cross country race that goes on much longer than you expected and your tired body wants to stop and walk. What do you do?

a) Stop – it's important to listen to signals from your body.

0 points – While this may be true, astronauts need more of a willingness to push themselves to their limits.

Answer

b) Have a little walk but promise yourself you will start to run again as soon as you can.

1 point – This strategy gets some credit as you are finding a way to continue.

Answer

c) Slow down and see how long you can ignore your body and keep going.

2 points – Choosing this option shows you have a desire to do your best even when things are tough.

Answer

d) Keep your mind firmly focused on the finish line and how good you will feel when you get there, keep running in the knowledge you are getting closer all the time.

3 points – This type of positive thinking and determination is exactly what is needed in an astronaut.

Answer

6. You are doing a science experiment – which of the following would best describe your notes?

a) Notes - what notes?

0 points – Performing scientific experiments is an important skill for astronauts.

Answer

b) Neatly organised and carefully presented.

2 points – This is important to ensure that the results of an experiment can be properly interpreted.

Answer

c) Half-finished and scribbly with water and ink blotches.

0 points – Half-finished notes are of no scientific value.

Answer

d) Clear and complete but with jottings about ideas about further investigations and extra observations.

3 points – A combination of curiosity, creativity and carefulness is perfect for a potential astronaut.

Answer

How did you do?

Grounded

Astronaut may not be quite the right job for you based on your answers at the moment but there's plenty of time to change that!

0 – 5 points

Launching

You have the potential to be a good astronaut and you have time to become an even better candidate.

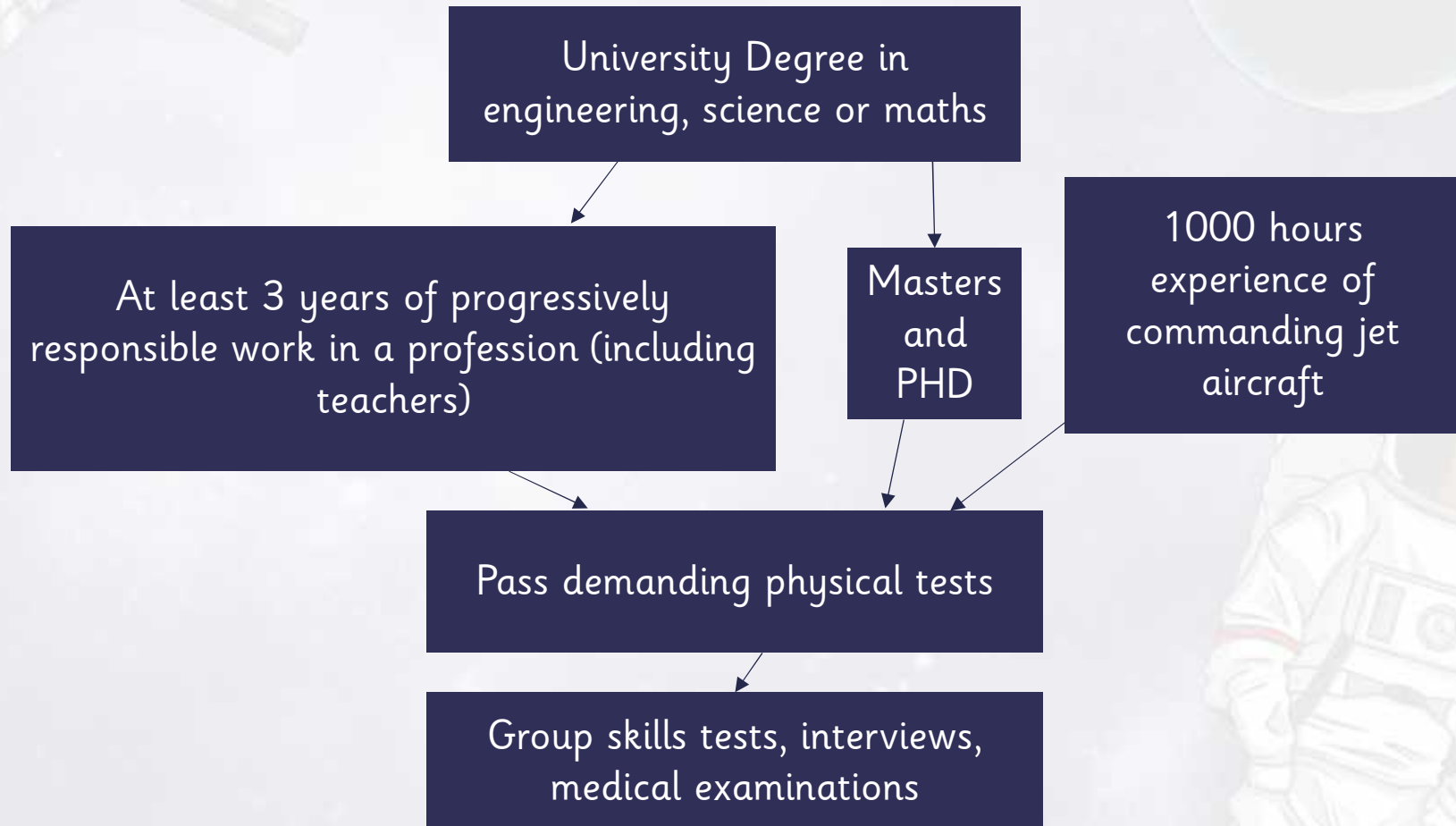
5 – 10 points

Flying


Keep doing what you're doing and you have a one-way ticket to the stars!

15+ points

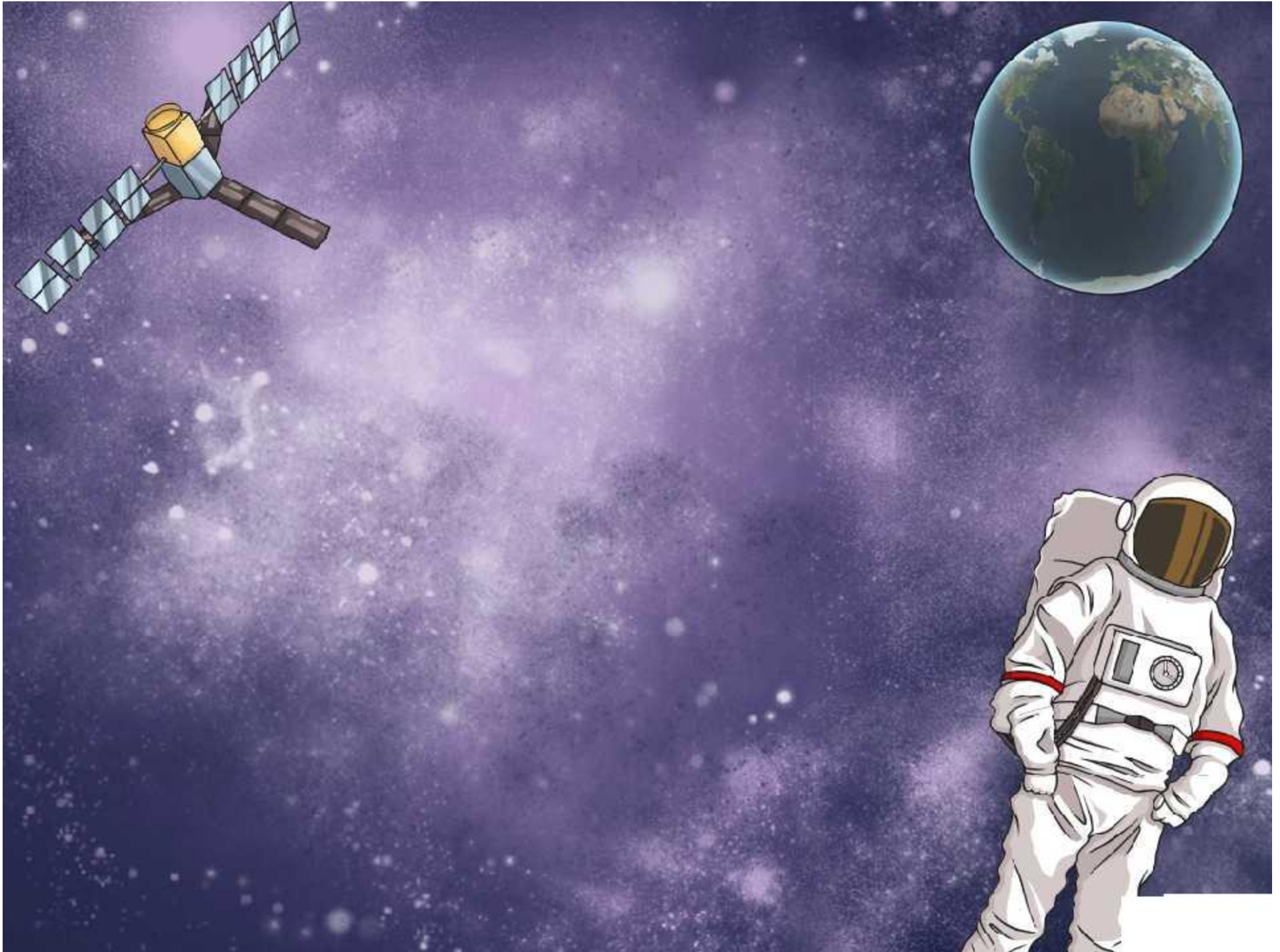
How to Become an Astronaut*



*according to NASA guidelines

The background is a dark purple space scene with a satellite in the top left, a large Earth in the top right, and an astronaut in a white suit in the bottom right. A large, semi-transparent white rounded rectangle is centered on the page, containing the text.

Good Luck!
Reach for the Stars!



Bonfire Night



What is Bonfire Night?

Bonfire Night is celebrated on the 5th November of every year.

We celebrate it because in 1605, a man called Guy Fawkes and his friends from York decided to try and blow up the English government, along with King James I.



Why celebrate?

King James wanted to celebrate the fact that he had lived through such a treacherous plot and therefore ordered that November 5th should be an official celebration for everyone in Great Britain!

How do you celebrate Bonfire Night?





We celebrate with fireworks!

...burning Guy Fawkes!



using sparklers...

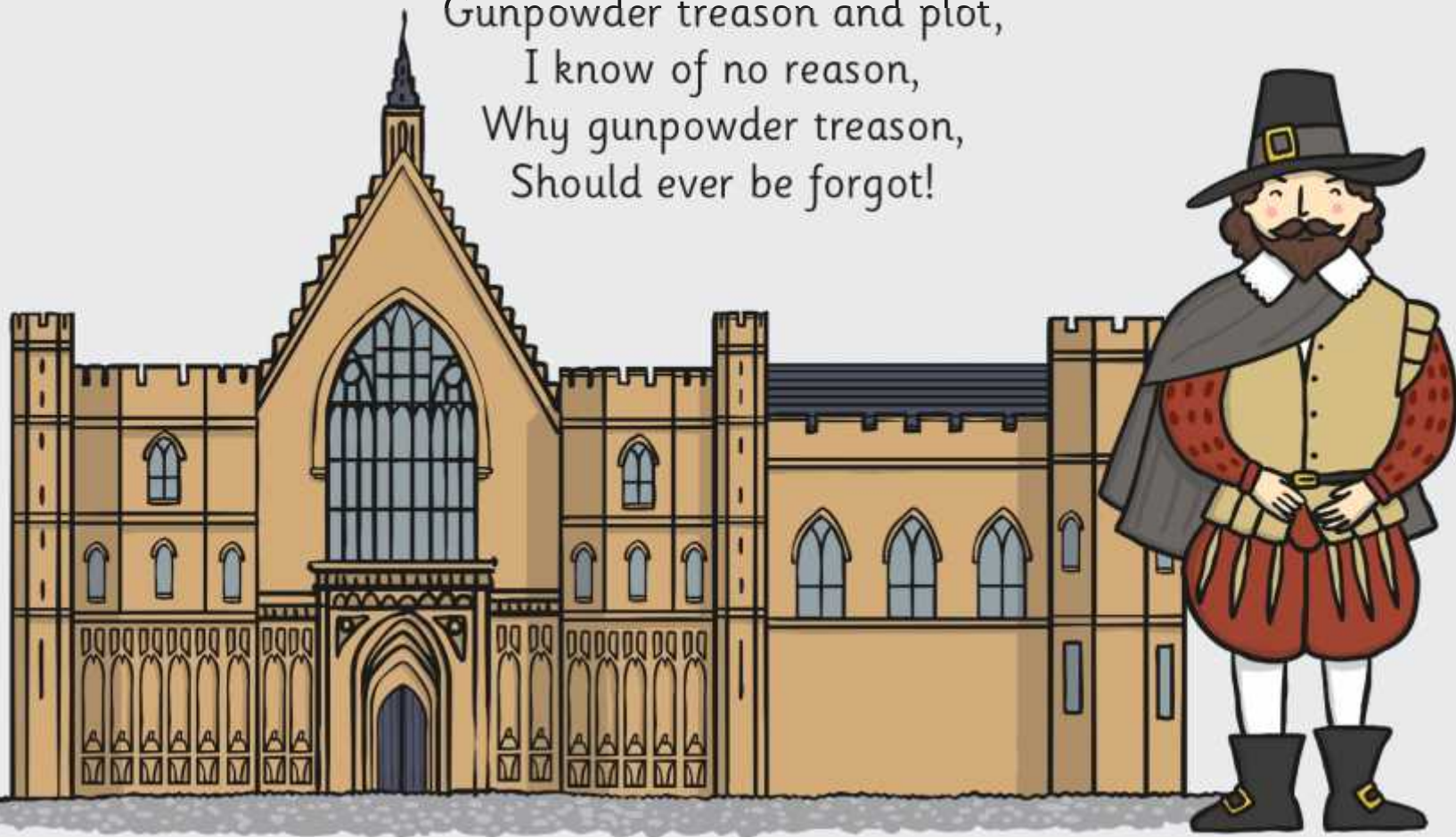


...and eating toffee apples, jacket potatoes and bonfire toffee!



How to remember...

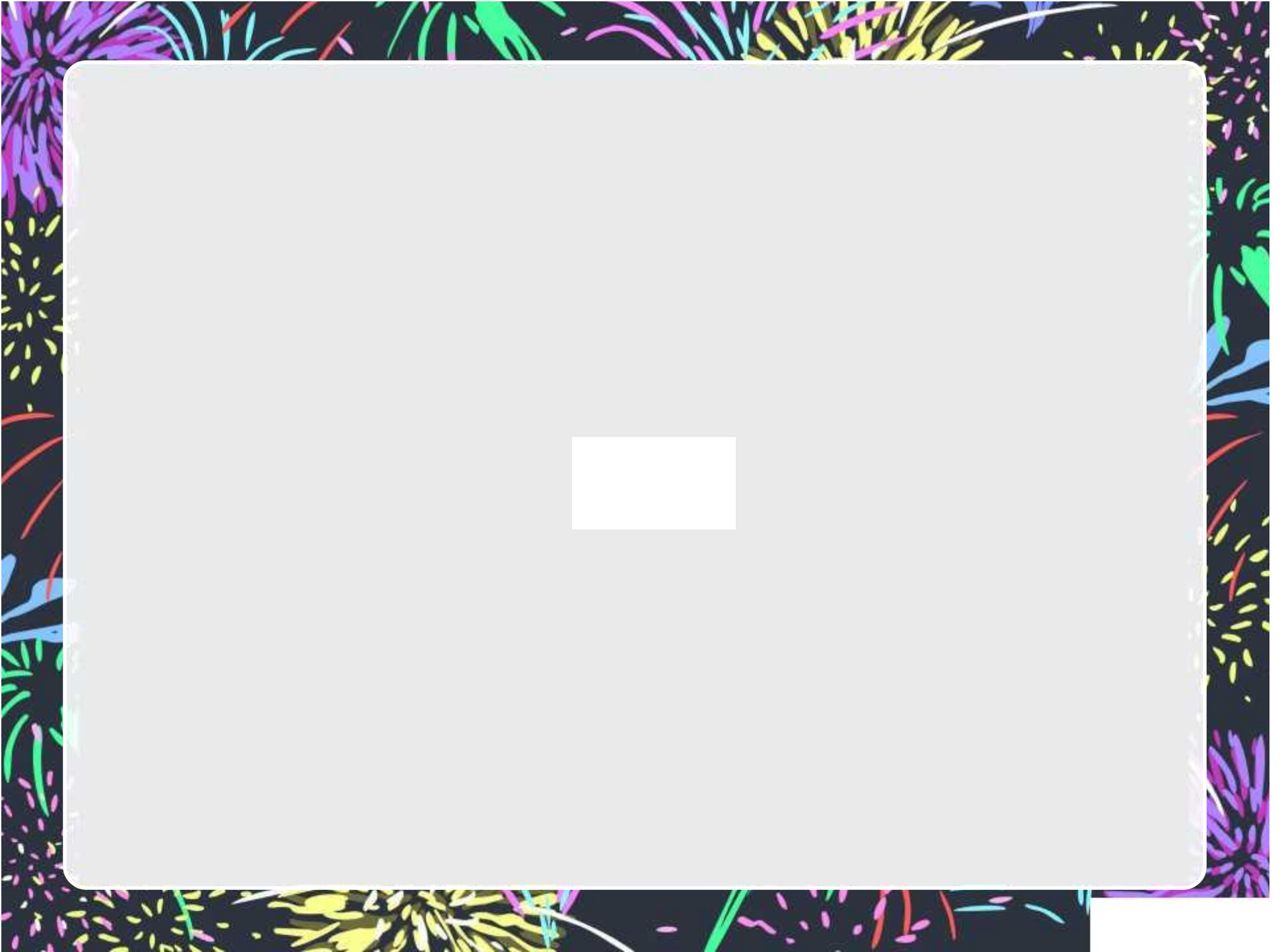
Remember, remember the fifth of November,
Gunpowder treason and plot,
I know of no reason,
Why gunpowder treason,
Should ever be forgot!



Happy Bonfire Night!



Photo courtesy of (rockbadger@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution





Folktales

What Are Folktales?

- Most traditional folktales are very old. They are stories which were passed down to new generations by storytellers. Later they were written down. Each tale may have many versions.
- Folktales are told all over the world.
- Often, folktales teach lessons.
- Fables and fairy tales are types of folktales.
- They have no specific author because they are stories that are handed down from storytellers around the world.
- Something extraordinary happens to an ordinary character.



What Are The Key Features of Folktales?

- May use the phrase “Once upon a time.”
- May use the number three in the story ... number of characters, events, wishes, etc.
- Has good and bad characters.
- Uses repetition of phrases or responses, ex: “Little pig, little pig, let me in,” from The Three Little Pigs.
- Involves common people and/or animals.
- Main characters have a problem to solve.
- Has a happy ending. Problem is solved.
- Have no time frame, but most are thought to have happened in the past.
- Usually teach a lesson.



Types Of Folktales



Trickster tales

Fables

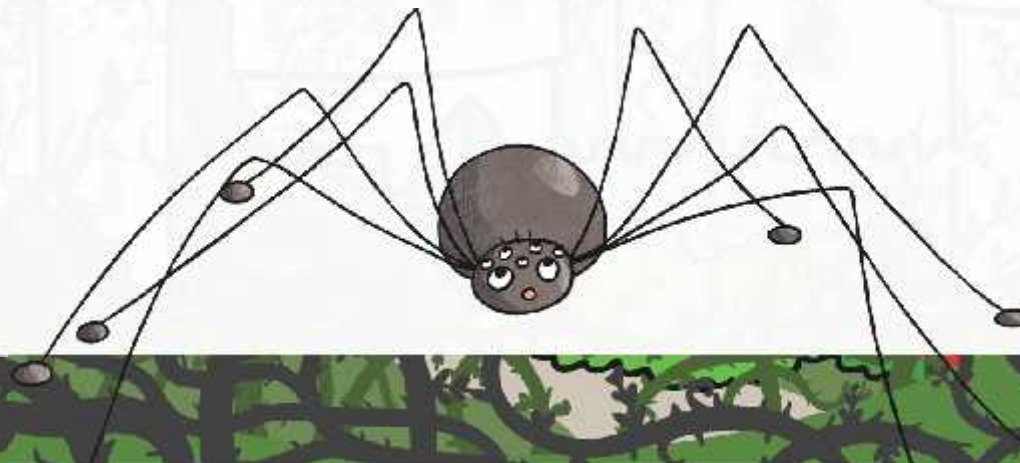
Explanation stories

Fairytales



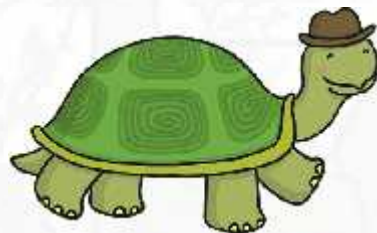
Trickster Tales

- One character is clever and very tricky
- Trickster causes problems for another character
- He/she usually gets away with the trick
- Different cultures have specific tricksters. Example: Anansi the Spider in Ashanti tales



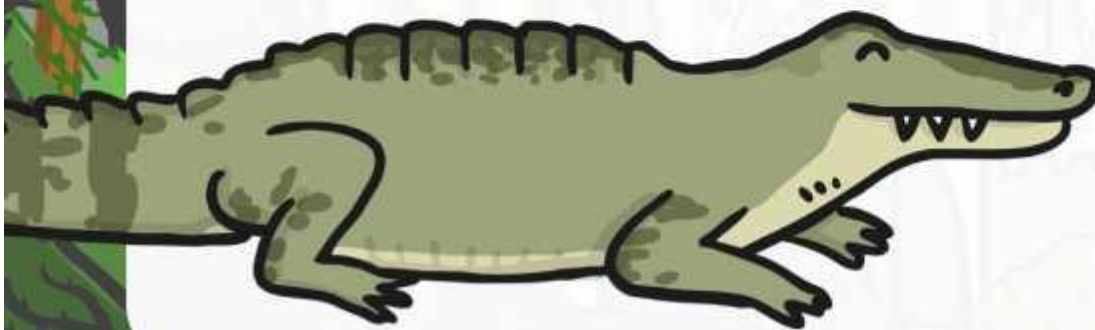
Fables

- Short stories
- Teach a lesson
- Animal characters with human characteristics
- Stress themes such as: the value of cooperation, looking at problems from different viewpoints, rewards if lesson is learned
- Lessons may not be stated directly
- Listener must find their own lesson in the tale



Explanation Folktales

- Explain why something is as it is
- Sometimes explains a phenomena
- Explain how things came to be
- Example: Australian Aboriginal dreamtime stories



Fairy Stories

- Include good and bad characters
- A hero or heroine
- Magic or fantasy
- Includes predictable beginnings and endings “Once upon a time” “Happily ever after”
- Problem which is usually overcome through kindness, courage, intelligence



Famous Folktales

Could you retell some of these stories? How do you know they are folktales?



Stone Soup

The Three Little Pigs

Cinderella

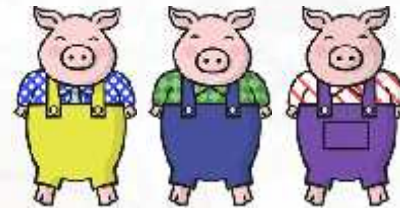
Tortoise and the Hare

Jack and the Beanstalk

Little Red Riding Hood

Goldilocks and the Three Bears

Rumpelstiltskin





The Life of **Guru Nanak**



Guru Nanak

Guru Nanak was the first Sikh Guru, he came from a small town called Talwandi in India, about 40 miles from Lahore (now in Pakistan), 500 years ago. Sikh traditions teach that his birth and early years were marked with many events that showed he was special.



Growing Up



As Nanak grew and became a man he thought about God all of the time. He was thought of as a dreamer and was not interested in working. One day his father gave him 20 Rupees and told him to go to the city, buy something and then re-sell it to make a profit. When he arrived in the city he saw some monks who looked pale and ill. They told Nanak they had not eaten for 3 days. Nanak bought food for the monks and took it back to them.

When his Father found out he was very angry, but Nanak told him that feeding the hungry was a better way to spend the money. Nanak's sister could see how angry her father was and asked if Nanak could live with her and her husband instead. Nanak's father agreed.

Nanak the Shopkeeper

Nanak's first job was as a shopkeeper at Sultanpur. He would often explain his ideas about how to love and follow God to people who gathered in the village. Some began to call him a 'Guru', which means 'teacher'.



Nanak Disappers

One morning, when Nanak was 30 years old, he got up before dawn and went to the river to bathe and say his prayers; but he disappeared and all that was left were his clothes. The villagers searched everywhere for him, but could not find him and thought he had died.



God's Message

Three days later, Nanak suddenly appeared and remained silent for a whole day. When he spoke, he said that he had been with God and had been told to tell the people how they could also become closer to God. He said that all people were equal in God's eyes, "There is only God's path and I shall follow God's path."



There is only God's path and I shall follow God's path."

Nanak the Teacher



From that point onwards, Nanak's life changed and he travelled around different parts of India, teaching God's message. The people who listened to him were known as 'Sikhs', a word which means 'learner'. Nanak became known as Guru Nanak, God's teacher.

Guru Nanak

Guru Nanak spent twenty years making four long journeys and sharing his messages. He finally settled on the banks of the River Ravi (pictured below), where people would gather and pray together. In the evening, everyone would cook and eat together, no matter if they were rich or poor.



Photo courtesy of Vjdchahun @ Wikimedia Commons

A New Guru

One day, near the end of his life, Guru Nanak called a disciple to him, whose name was Lahna. He placed five coins and a coconut in front of him, these were a symbol of respect. Guru Nanak said “From today, you are the Guru of the Sikhs and I name you Angad (meaning part of my body).” The people were amazed and all the followers were told to follow him now.



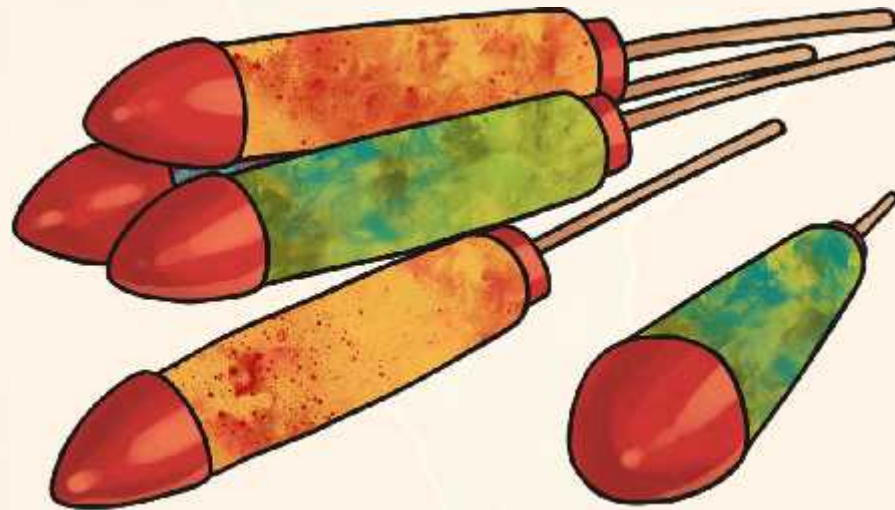
Guru Nanak's Death

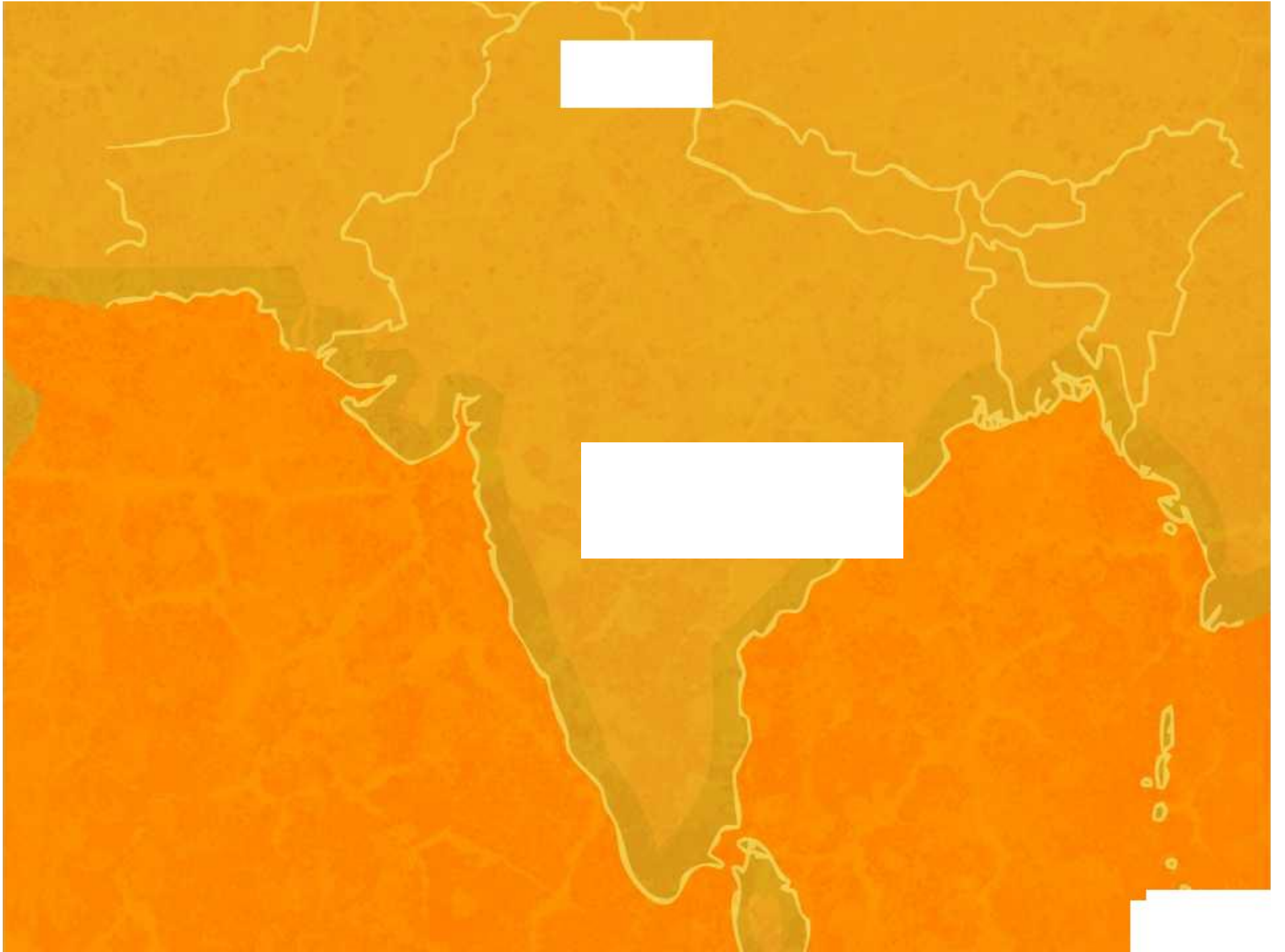
Days later, Guru Nanak died and his body was covered with a sheet. After his death, the Hindu and Muslim people argued about who should arrange the funeral service. The Hindus wanted him cremated, but the Muslims wanted him buried. A wise man appeared and told them to look under the sheet. They did as he said and discovered there was no body, just a few flowers. They realised that Nanak himself, was telling them not to argue. The flowers and the sheet were split into two halves, so the Hindus cremated their half whilst the Muslims buried theirs.

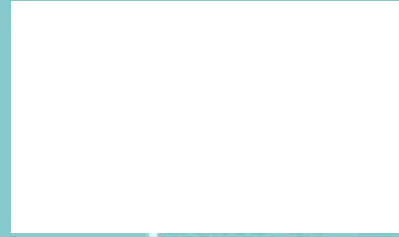


Celebrations

Today, each year, people remember and celebrate the life of Guru Nanak. There are processions through the street and firework displays. In the Sikh temples called Gurdwaras, the Sikh holy book (the 'Guru Granth Sahib'), is read from beginning to end. Candles are lit in the Gurdwara and in homes, shops and offices. In the Punjab in India, where the Sikh religion began, children are given new clothes and have the day off school to join in the celebrations.







Computing

Presentation Skills

Themes,
Transitions and
Animations



Aim

- I can add themes, transitions and animations to a presentation.

Success Criteria

- I can set the presentation theme.
- I can use slide transitions.
- I can use animations to introduce objects to a slide.

Can You Remember?



What skills did you learn to use with Presentation applications?

Add a text box.

Format a text
and text box.

Change the
slide layout.

Add and
format images.

Add a new slide.

Reorder slides.

Plan a
Presentation.

Present your
presentation.



Can You Remember How To?

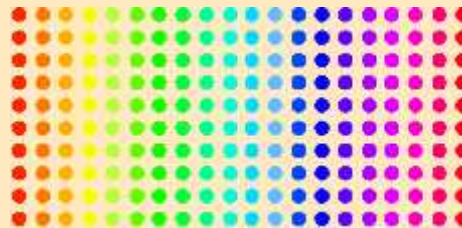


Can you change your presentation with the following features?

3 different slide layouts, including a title page (Title, Choice, End).



Text in different coloured boxes.



Use at least one image from your school network and one from another document or webpage.

Reorder your slides and save in preparation to present.

Extension: Using your plan, improve the look of your presentation and add some more slides.



Set a Theme

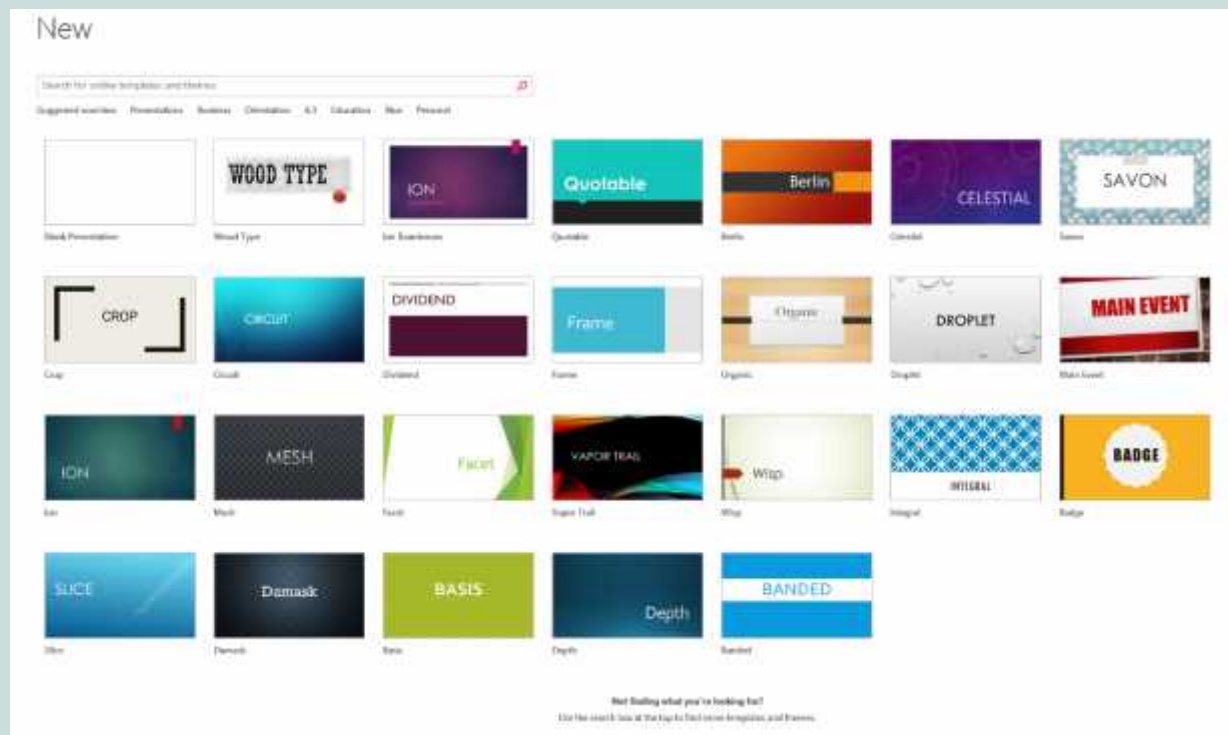
Look at some different PowerPoints and consider the themes used.



Do you know how to change the theme of your presentation?

Setting the Presentation Theme

Most presentation applications offer built in themes:



Now Set Your Theme



Choose a theme for your presentation.

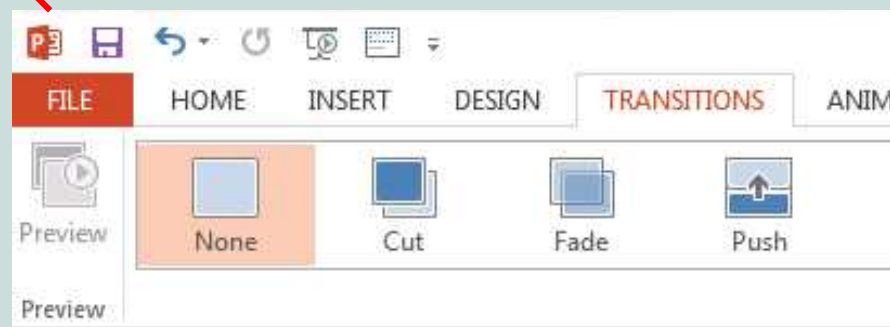
Which themes do you like and why?

Watch what happens now!



Setting slide transitions

You can set the way in which one slide transitions to another.



Your Turn



Set slide transitions and animations for your presentation.



Think about what works well for your presentation.

What Do You Think?



Discuss together the impact of your transitions and animations.



What dangers are there with using transitions and animations?

Did the animations on the page help or hinder?

Aim

- I can add themes, transitions and animations to a presentation.

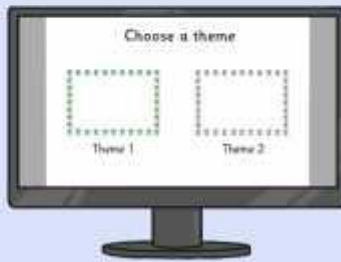
Success Criteria

- I can set the presentation theme.
- I can use slide transitions.
- I can use animations to introduce objects to a slide.



Theme, Transitions and Animation

Challenge Cards



You are to create a presentation about a Science topic you have learnt about recently. Choose a theme and create a title page.

You could create some slides to go with it.



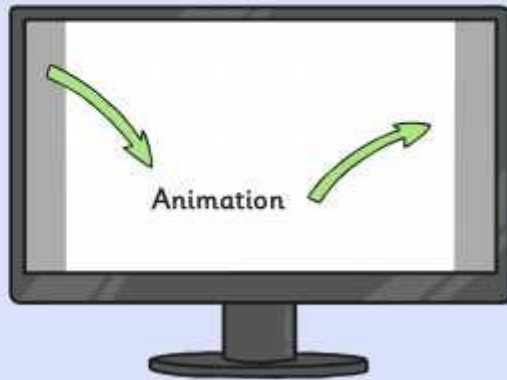
You are to create a presentation to tell a story. Choose a theme and create the title slide.



Create a 5 slide presentation, choose a theme and give it the title "Slide transitions." Use 2 slide transitions you like and 2 you don't and after each transition, on the next slide, explain what you like or don't like about the

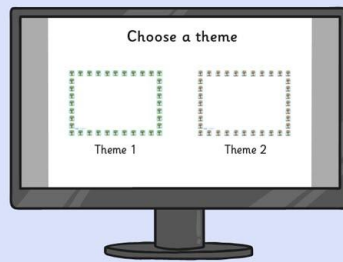


Create a single slide presentation and use single words with animations to explain how the animations make the text boxes appear



Theme, Transitions and Animation

Challenge Cards



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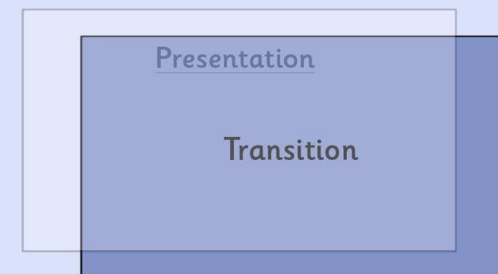
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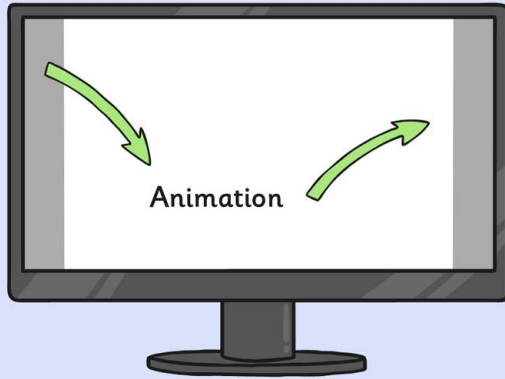


Create a 5 slide presentation, choose a theme and give it the title "Slide transitions."

Use 2 slide transitions you like and 2 you don't and after each transition, on the next slide, explain what you like or don't like about the transition.



Create a single slide presentation and use single words with animations to explain how the animations make the text boxes appear on the slide.



Computing | Theme, Transitions and Animation

I can add theme, transitions and animation to a presentation.		
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