

Sea and Learn – Lesson Plan: Dockyard Alphabet

Key Stage: Two

National Curriculum Links: En 1 3a, 6a, 9c; En2 3a, 5a, 5g, 9b; En3 1b, 1c

Main Subject Focus: English

Learning Outcomes:

Children will:

- Be able to use the Internet to research aspects of the dockyard.
- Be able to write simple definitions of dockyard terms for younger children to read.
- Be able to work collaboratively in small groups to complete the task.

Resources Required:

- Internet access
- Selection of dictionaries and relevant non-fiction texts

Lesson Structure:

1. Begin the lesson by introducing the activity worksheet (See Worksheet 1). Read the instructions through with the children.
2. Ask the children to work in small groups to think of as many words as they can, that could be associated with the dockyard (and the sea) and to fill them in on their worksheet. Set a time limit of 5-10 minutes.
3. Then ask the children to use the Internet to try and find some other words that could fit into their alphabet, reminding the children that they should know the meaning of them! Give the children the web addresses OR create a folder in the 'Favourites' menu with all the web links the children will need (See Teacher's Notes) Also, try to provide a selection of non-fiction material that compliment the Internet material. Remind the children about skimming and scanning techniques.
4. When they have found as many words as possible, ask the children to add a description for every word they have included in their dockyard alphabet. This description should be written very simply for a Key Stage One child to understand. A glossary of terms is provided to help you (See Teacher's Notes). It may be necessary to demonstrate this first to get children started.

Extension/Homework ideas:

- Children to create a 'Dockyard Glossary' for younger children, which include illustrations to help explain each word. You may wish to encourage the use of IT.

Sea and Learn – Teacher’s Notes

Glossary of Dockyard Terms

Admiral: Highest ranking officer

Amidships: The middle section of a ship

Aft: The (stern) rear of the ship

Anchor: A heavy weight on the end of a thick rope or chain

Armada: A fleet of armed ships

Ballast: Weighty pieces of stone or cargo loaded into the bottom part of a ship to help balance it in water

Basin: A sunken place where water collects which is almost land-locked (surrounded by land)

Bow: The front of a ship

Bridge: An enclosed platform where the captain and helmsman command and control a ship

Cabin: The living quarters for someone on board

Caisson: A floating pontoon

Castle: Platform on the bow and stern of a vessel to provide a position for archers and spearmen to attack an enemy ship

Commissioned: In active service with the navy

Course: A ship’s desired direction of movement

Cutlass: A short sword with a slightly curved blade

Deck: A platform that stretches across and along the boat

Dock: An artificially enclosed body of water where ships are loaded, unloaded or repaired.

Dry dock: A dock, which can be drained to hold ships in order for repair or maintenance work to be carried out upon them.

Flagship: A ship that carries an Admiral and flies his flag, or the main vessel in a fleet

Fleet: An organisation of ships under one commander (usually an admiral)

Galleon: A large Spanish sailing ship used in the 15th-17th centuries

Galley: A space on a ship where food is prepared

Gun deck: The deck (usually in the middle of the ship) where guns were held

Gun ports: Holes cut in the side of a ship for a gun or cannon to fire through

Hold: The space inside the bottom of the ship

Hull: The outer shell of a ship

Keel: A strong rib that runs all the way along underneath the hull

Knot: The measure of a ship’s speed. One knot is one nautical mile per hour

Sea and Learn – Teacher’s Notes

Log Book: A ship captain's diary in which the details of the voyage, such as the ship's position and the weather, are recorded

Magazine: A space on board ship for storing ammunition and powder

Mast: A thick, vertical (and usually wooden) pole to which sails were attached.

Merchant ship: A ship used for carrying cargo, not for fighting

Mess: The area on a ship where the seamen live

Navigation: The process of planning the route of a ship or aircraft and keeping it on course.

Poop: The poop deck is a high deck raised above the stern (back) of a ship.

Port: Left hand side of a ship when facing the front (bow)

Press gang: A group of men who, at the command of a naval lieutenant, went ashore to search seaports to force civilians to join the navy or to serve at sea.

Propeller: Blades mounted at the back of a ship underneath the water which drive an engine powered ship forward

Re-fitted: Repaired or renewed (e.g. when a ship's fittings are repaired)

Ropehouse: A building where rope is made

Scuppers: Holes in the side of a ship at the same level as the deck to let water drain out

Scurvy: A disease caused by the lack of vitamin C

Ship's biscuits: A long-lasting, hard biscuit made from flour, salt and water ate by sailors as a substitute for bread

Shot: Any kind of ammunition for a cannon

Stern: The back of a ship

Stokehold: Part of a ship in which the furnaces of a ship are stoked or fired

Storehouse: A building where things are stored

Torpedo: A missile fired to sink an enemy ship by exploding beneath the waterline.

Vessel: A craft designed to travel on water and carry people or goods (boat)

Waterline: A marking on a ship's hull where the water will reach

Wharf: A landing stage where ships may moor for loading and unloading

Terminology supplied by: Portsmouth Historic Dockyard

Sea and Learn – Teacher’s Notes

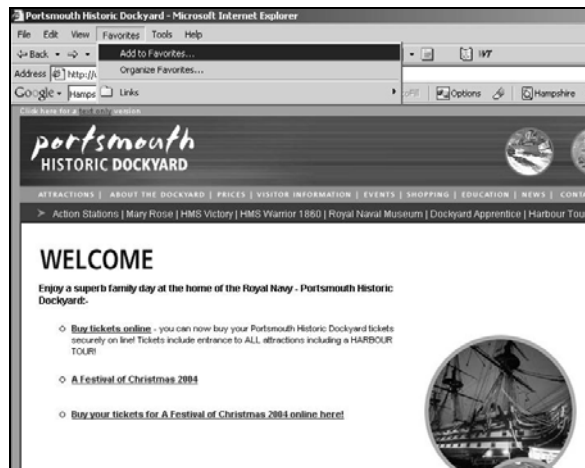
Useful Websites:

www.flagship.org.uk/welcome.html
www.royalnavalmuseum.org
www.actionstations.org

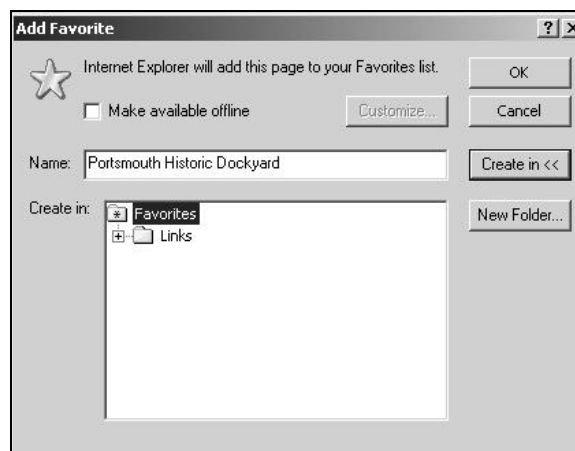
www.maryrose.org
www.hms-victory.com
www.hmswarrior.org

How to enter these websites in a favourites folder:

1. Open Internet Explorer
2. Then, in the address bar, type in the web address and press the return key e.g. www.hms-victory.com. The website will appear in your browser (Internet Explorer).
3. Then go to ‘Add favourites’



4. Then click ‘Create in’ and ‘New Folder’. Give the new folder an appropriate name e.g. ‘Dockyard Information’ and click ‘OK’. Then click ‘OK’ once again. Your first website is now in your newly created folder.



5. When you add another website, you will not need to create a new folder and therefore can miss out step four. Just simply click on the newly created folder as the place to store your web address and click ‘OK’.

Sea and Learn – Worksheet (1)

Using the letters below, think of words beginning with each letter of the alphabet, relating to a visit to the Historic Dockyard. A few have been filled in to help you, but you may be able to think of others beginning with the same letter.

A	Action Stations	N	
B		O	
C		P	
D	Dry Dock	Q	
E		R	
F		S	
G		T	
H		U	
I		V	Victory
J		W	
K		X	
L		Y	
M		Z	

Once you have found as many words as possible, write a very simple explanation to describe that word. Your alphabets will need to be used by younger children as a glossary.