

Forces Dominoes

Produced by Rose Elgar from the Cambridgeshire Multicultural Education Service. A series of bingo and dominoes activities for consolidating the spelling and meanings of scientific vocabulary at KS3 and 4.

The webaddress for these activities is http://www.collaborativelearning.org/forcesdominoes.pdf>

Last updated 21st March 2016

Our talk for learning activities are designed to:

- ...build on prior knowledge.
- ...move from concrete to abstract thinking.
- ...ensure everyone works with everyone else.
- ...extend social language into curriculum language.
- ...provide motivating ways to go over the same topic more than once.

COLLABORATIVE LEARNING PROJECT

Project Director: Stuart Scott

We support a network of teaching professionals to develop and disseminate accessible talk-for-learning activities in all subject areas and for all ages. 17, Barford Street, Islington, London NI OQB UK Phone: 0044 (0)20 7226 8885
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BRIEF SUMMARY OF BASIC PRINCIPLES BEHIND OUR TEACHING ACTIVITIES:

The project is a teacher network, and a non-profit making educational trust. Our main aim is to develop and disseminate classroom tested examples of effective group strategies that promote talk across all phases and subjects. We hope they will inspire you to develop and use similar strategies in other topics and curriculum areas. We want to encourage you to change them and adapt them to your classroom and students. We run teacher workshops and conferences worldwide but mainly in the UK. The project posts online many activities in all subject areas. An online newsletter is also updated regularly.

*These activities are influenced by current thinking about the role of language in learning. They are designed to help children learn through talk and active learning in small groups. They work best in non selective classes where children in need of language or learning support are integrated. They are well suited for the development of speaking and listening. They provide teachers ideal opportunities for assessment of spoken language.

*They provide scaffolding for differentiation by placing a high value on what children can offer to each other on a particular topic, and also give children the chance to respect each other's views and formulate shared opinions which they can disseminate to peers. By helping them to take ideas and abstract concepts, discuss, paraphrase and move them about physically, they help to develop thinking skills. We strongly endorse the principles of the Learning Without Limits group to which we belong.

*They give children the opportunity to participate in their own words and language in their own time without pressure. Many activities can be tried out in pupils' first languages and afterwards in English. A growing number of activities are available in more than one language, not translated, but mixed, so that you may need more than one language to complete the activity.

*They encourage study skills in context, and should therefore be used with a range of appropriate information books which are preferably within reach in the classroom.

*They are generally work effectively over a wide age range because children can bring their own knowledge to an activity and refer to books at an appropriate level. The activities work like catalysts.

*All project activities were planned and developed by teachers working together, and the main reason they are disseminated is to encourage teachers to work with each other inside and outside the classroom. They have made it possible for mainstream and language and learning support teachers to share an equal role in curriculum delivery. They should be adapted to local conditions. In order to help us keep pace with curriculum changes, please send any new or revised activities back to the project, so that we can add them to our lists of materials.

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×	gravity	The force that pulls everything towards the centre of the earth.	weight
The force of gravity on an object.	newtons	The unit we use to measure force.	mass
This is a measure of how much matter on object is made of.	kilograms grams	The unit used to measure mass.	friction
The force that is exerted when things rub against each other.	air resistance	This is a form of friction made when cars and bikes move.	streamlined
When the shape of something makes air resistance smaller	lubricants	Things we use to reduce friction	unbalanced forces
Where forces acting on something are not the same and cause it to move.	balanced forces	Where the forces acting on something are the same in both directions	reaction force
This balances the weight of an object and stops it falling through a solid.	upthrust	This force is when water pushes up on a floating object.	waterspeed

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This is the distance an object travels on water in a certain time.	speed	This is distance an object travels in a certain time.	X