Scavenger Hunt - Around the School

ACTIVITY OVERVIEW SUGGESTED TEACHING AND LEARNING SEQUENCE		
In this activity students will complete a treasure hunt race around the school in groups. It is likely that some groups will be more efficient at the	 The teacher gives each group of students an envelope containing questions. These questions vary between groups to avoid congestion in certain parts of the school. Students have 30 – 45 minutes to complete the challenge and will have finished when answers have been found and recorded, or the group has run out of time. The treasure hunt is to be set up as a race – the first team back with correct answers wins. 	
treasure hunt quiz than others. Some groups may assign roles and split up the questions while others will stay together to work on the questions one by one.	 Before reviewing the answers to their questions, students reflect on their actions and proceedings. Students can answer the following questions: How much time was used to group match personal capabilities to question categories? Did all team members contri 	complete the treasure hunt? Did the
The purpose of the activity is for students to reflect on their prior planning to the task (or lack thereof) and consider how they worked individually and as a team. In completing this activity, students should recognise that the division of labour is an effective strategy to use when completing tasks in co-operative groups.	 stay together or split up? The teacher asks students to work out a 'time bill' for their group – How long did the treasure hunt take you? How many members in the group? Multiply these two answers to come up with a total time. Which group was the quickest? Which group was the slowest? What strategies did the fastest group use? Why did some groups take more time? Students determine an alternative approach to the treasure hunt that would take less time and that better matches the capabilities of students to the tasks. 	
Several enterprising attributes are addressed in this lesson plan (see box) and it is hoped that students will transfer the skills/strategies learnt here to future Education for Enterprise units.		
LEARNING OUTCOME/S	Reflective questions/discussion VOCABULARY FOR THE LANGUAGE WHEEL	
Students will be able to:	 How might the application of the 'division of labour' principle impact on the time to complete this group task and the quality of the answers? 	
• Define the term 'division of labour'.	 Consider the division of labour in your school, i.e. the roles and responsibilities of 	Contributing Capabilities Division of Labour
• Explain why 'division of labour' is an effective strategy to use when completing tasks in co-operative groups.	different people. Why is your school organised in this way?	Drive Initiative Managing Self Organising Participating Planning
Suggestions for questions		Process Teams Working
<i>Internet question:</i> e.g. Weather for our location for the next three days.	Key competencies and enterprising attributes to consider: <u>Managing Self</u>	NB: The context for these words is Education for Enterprise's set of
<i>Maths questions:</i> e.g. radius, diameter, area of playgroup facilities, sports facility, etc.	Using initiative and drive Matching personal goals and capabilities to an undertaking	enterprising attributes and this activity. Teachers' Note: Division of Labour
<i>Library questions:</i> e.g. the words of a poem, author of a book, etc.	Relating to Others Working with others in teams	(Dividing the task into different roles for different people) is an underlying principle behind why societies are able
<i>Interviews:</i> Three key questions for the principal, office manager, etc.	Participating and Contributing Planning and organising	to create wealth, in this case achieving more in a given time.