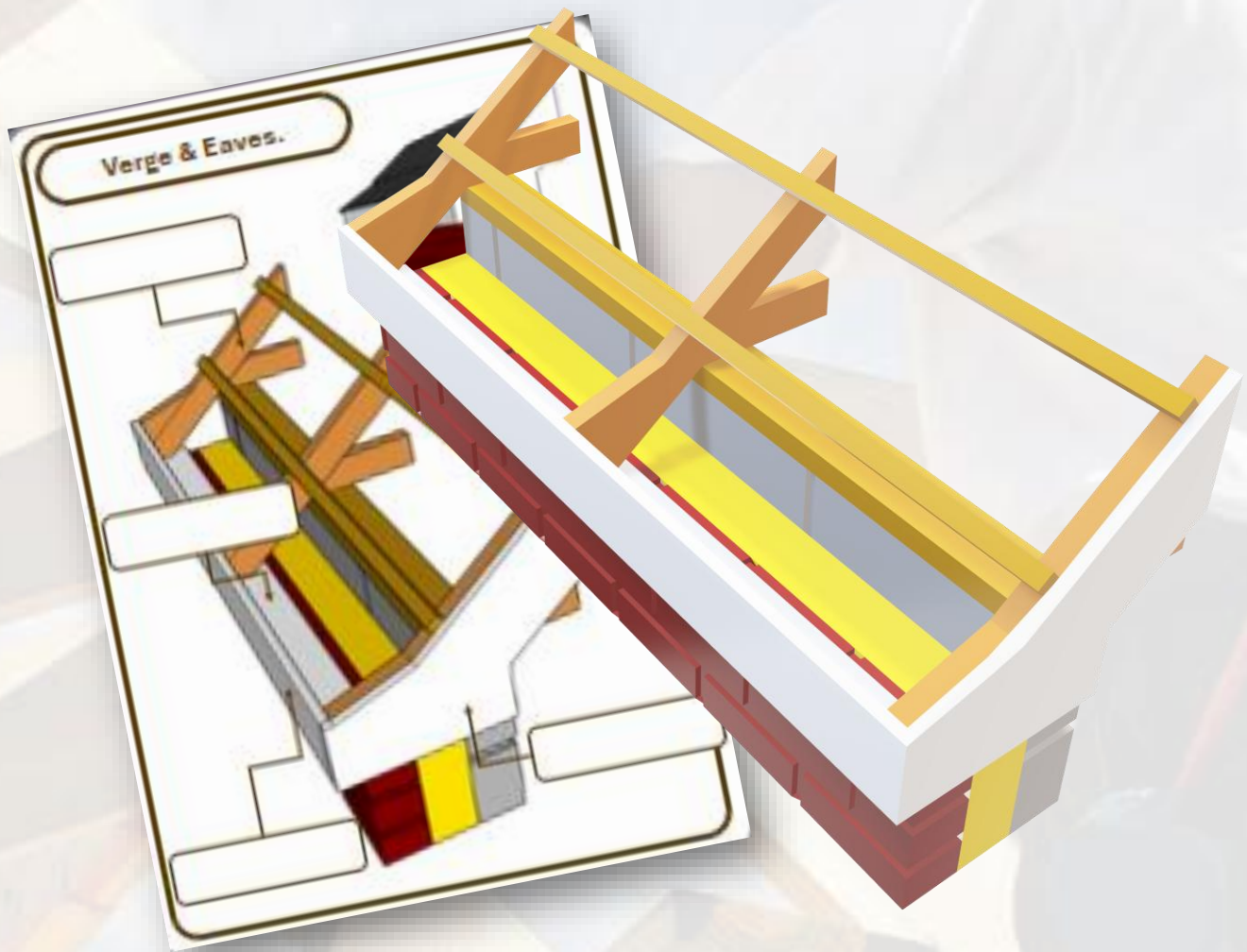


# Verge & Eaves.

Unit 207

## Label-Up!



Can be used in conjunction with the Verge & Eaves 3D Model.



# LCB

Lecturer: James Rix

# Contents:

Front Cover.....	1
Contents Page.....	2
Introduction.....	3
Activity Aim.....	4
Learning Objectives.....	4
Activity Overview.....	5
How this activity helps learning.....	6
Lecturer Instructions.....	7
Scaffolding Options.....	8
Differentiation Strategies.....	9
Assessment Opportunities.....	10
Printables:	
Labelling Sheet.....	17
Thank You.....	21

# Introduction:

Understanding the verge and eaves is essential for anyone working with pitched roofs, as these areas protect the building from weather exposure and contribute to both structural performance and visual finish. In this activity, learners will explore the key components found along the verge and eaves by examining a detailed diagram supported by an interactive 3D roof model. Students will use both resources to identify, interpret, and correctly label each part, helping them build confidence in recognising real-world roof details. This activity encourages close observation, technical vocabulary development, and the ability to transfer knowledge between 2D drawings and 3D structures—an essential skill in construction and property maintenance

## Aim:

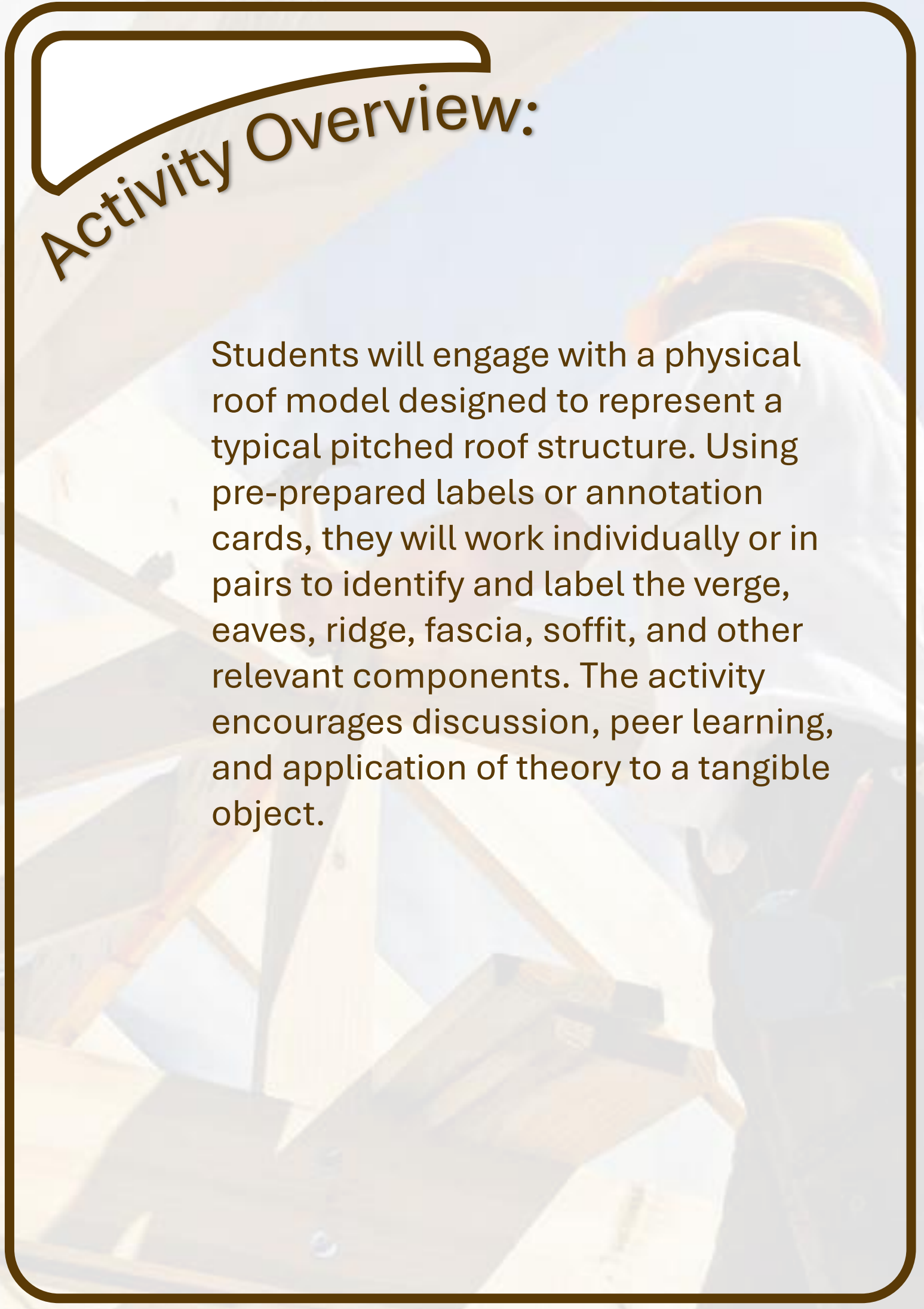
To help students visually identify and accurately label key roof components—specifically the verge and eaves—using a physical model, reinforcing spatial awareness and terminology in construction.

## Learning Objectives

By the end of the activity, students will be able to:

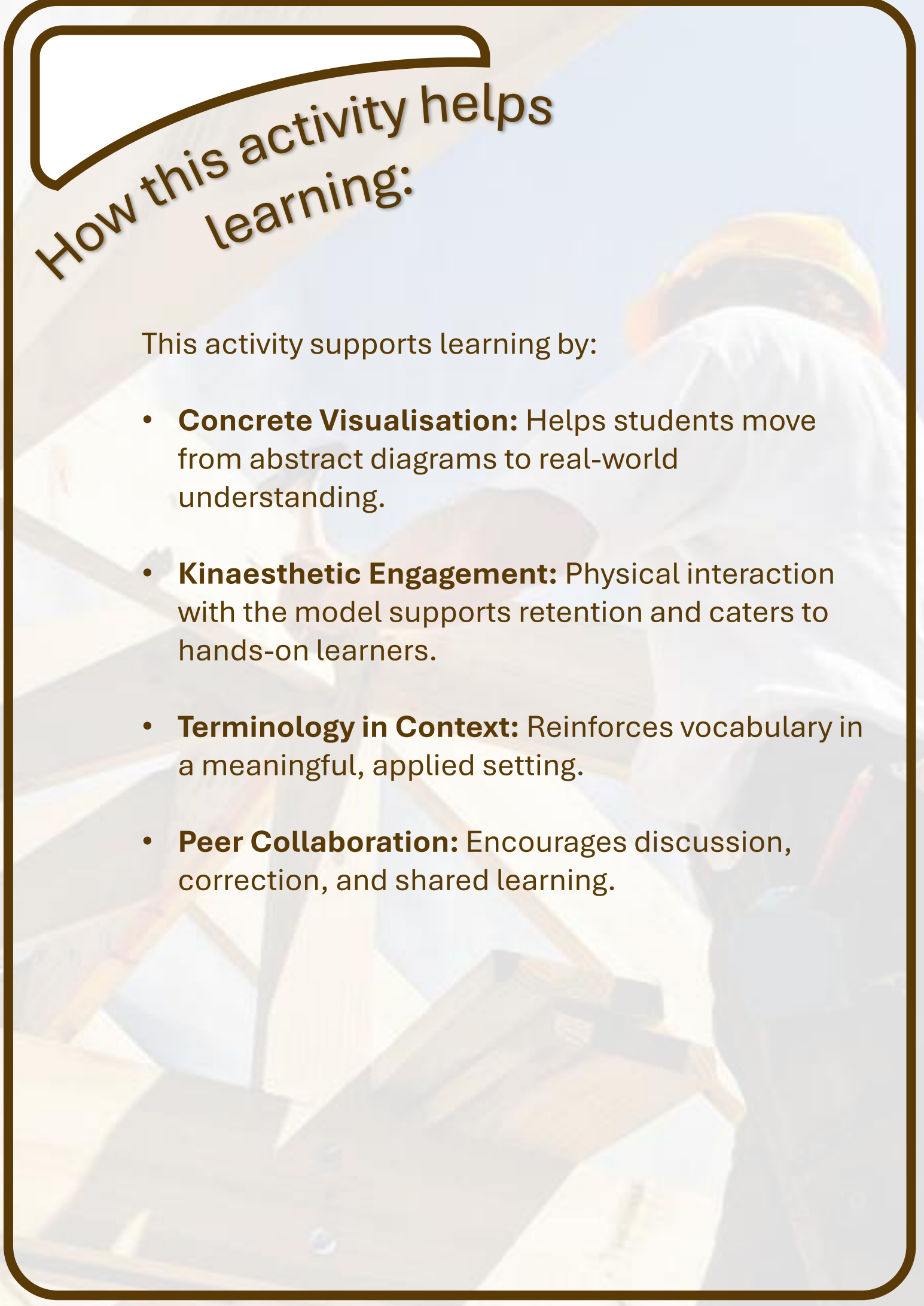
- Identify the verge and eaves on a pitched roof model.
- Accurately label roof components using correct construction terminology.
- Explain the functional purpose of each part in relation to weatherproofing and structural integrity.





## Activity Overview:

Students will engage with a physical roof model designed to represent a typical pitched roof structure. Using pre-prepared labels or annotation cards, they will work individually or in pairs to identify and label the verge, eaves, ridge, fascia, soffit, and other relevant components. The activity encourages discussion, peer learning, and application of theory to a tangible object.



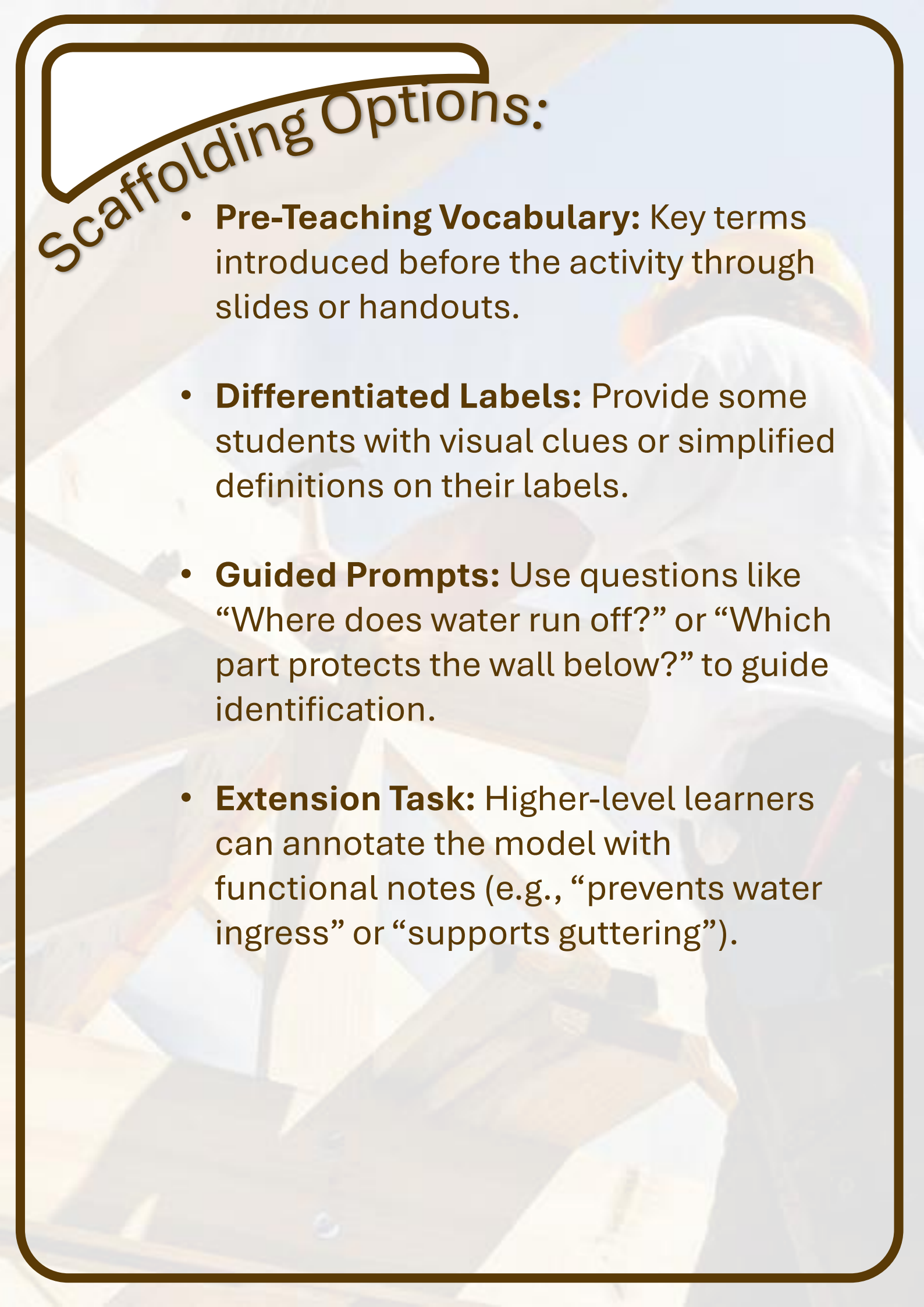
## How this activity helps learning:

This activity supports learning by:

- **Concrete Visualisation:** Helps students move from abstract diagrams to real-world understanding.
- **Kinaesthetic Engagement:** Physical interaction with the model supports retention and caters to hands-on learners.
- **Terminology in Context:** Reinforces vocabulary in a meaningful, applied setting.
- **Peer Collaboration:** Encourages discussion, correction, and shared learning.

# Lecturer Instructions.

- **Introduction (5 mins):** Briefly recap the definitions and functions of verge and eaves using diagrams or slides.
- **Model Exploration (5 mins):** Allow students to examine the roof model closely.
- **Labelling Task (10–15 mins):**
  - Provide students with a set of labels or annotation cards.
  - Ask them to place each label on the correct part of the model.
  - Encourage them to justify their choices verbally or in writing.
- **Peer Review (5 mins):** Students compare their labelled models with peers and discuss any discrepancies.
- **Wrap-Up Discussion (5 mins):** Clarify any misconceptions and reinforce correct terminology and functions.



## Scaffolding Options:

- **Pre-Teaching Vocabulary:** Key terms introduced before the activity through slides or handouts.
- **Differentiated Labels:** Provide some students with visual clues or simplified definitions on their labels.
- **Guided Prompts:** Use questions like “Where does water run off?” or “Which part protects the wall below?” to guide identification.
- **Extension Task:** Higher-level learners can annotate the model with functional notes (e.g., “prevents water ingress” or “supports guttering”).



# Differentiation Strategies.

To support diverse learners and ensure accessibility:

## **Tiered Label Sets**

- **Basic Set:** Includes visual cues (e.g. arrows, icons) and simplified definitions.
- **Intermediate Set:** Uses standard terminology with minimal support.
- **Advanced Set:** Requires students to annotate with functions or installation considerations.

## **Cognitive Prompts**

Provide sentence starters like:

- “The eaves help to...”
- “The verge is located where...”

Use Bloom’s Taxonomy to vary depth:

- *Identify* (Knowledge)
- *Explain* (Comprehension)
- *Compare* verge and eaves (Analysis)

## **Flexible Grouping**

- Pair less confident students with peers who can model reasoning.
- Rotate roles: one student labels, the other explains.

## **Multi-Modal Access**

- Offer digital versions of the model (e.g. annotated photos or interactive diagrams).
- Use QR codes linking to short explainer videos for visual learners.

# Assessment Opportunities

## Formative Assessment

- **Observation:** Monitor labelling and peer discussions for misconceptions.
- **Questioning:** Use targeted questions to probe understanding (“Why is this part called the verge?”).
- **Exit Ticket:** Ask students to write one function of the eaves and one reason they’re important.

## Summative Assessment

- **Mini Quiz:** Include diagram-based questions asking students to label or describe roof components.
- **Written Task:** Students explain the role of verge and eaves in protecting a building.
- **Practical Assessment:** In a follow-up session, students identify these components on a real or virtual site photo.

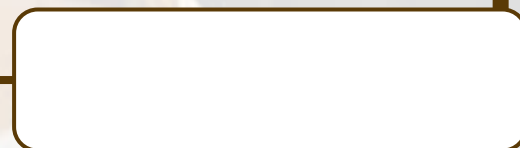
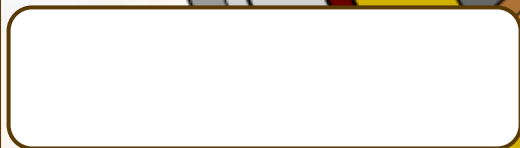
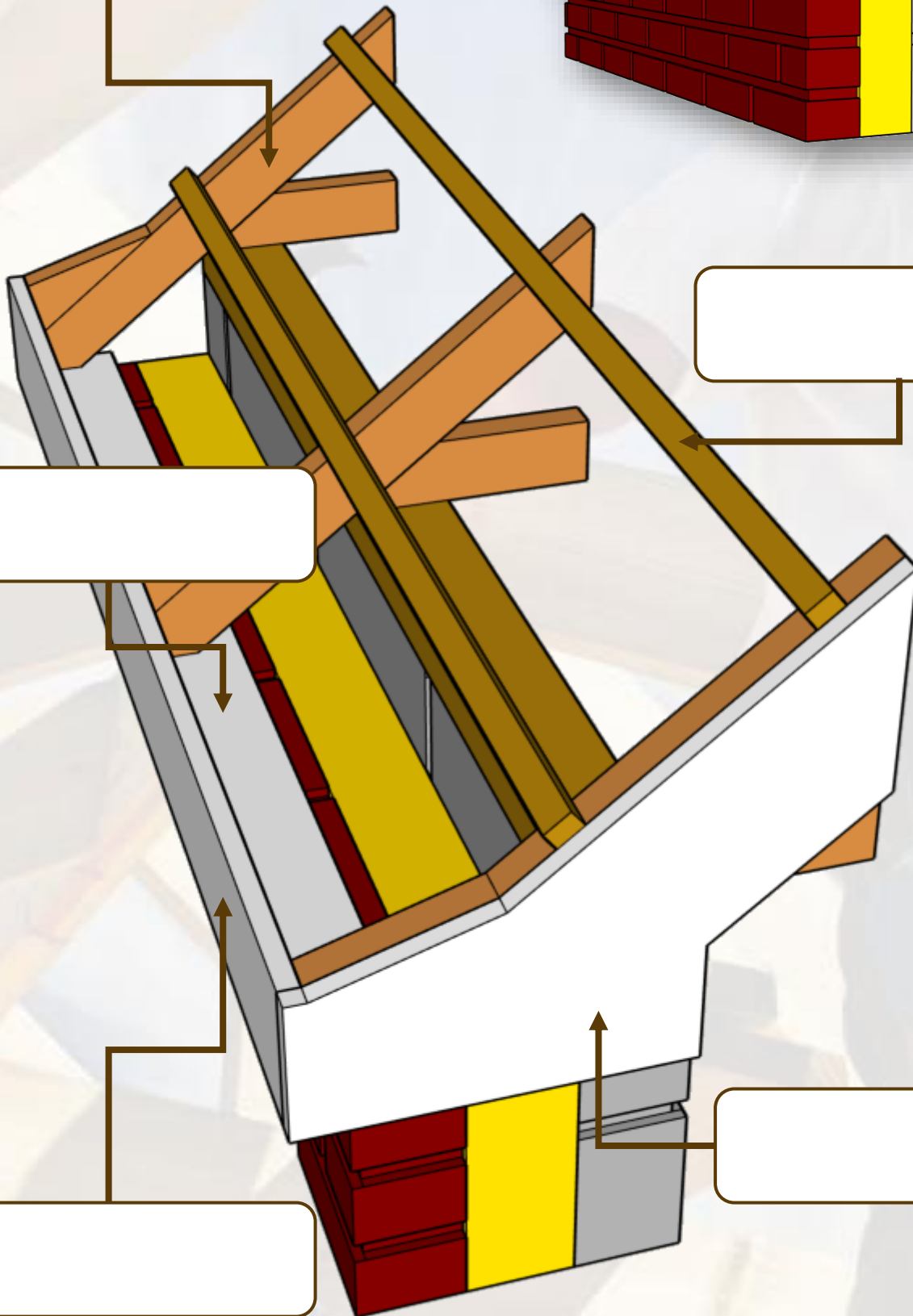
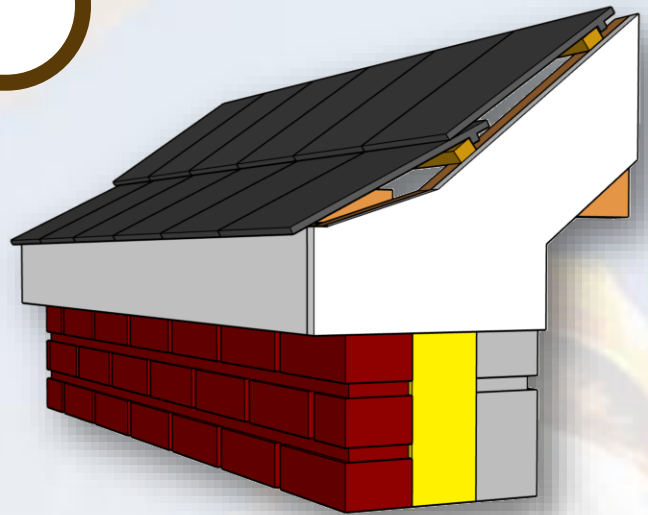
## Self and Peer Assessment

Use a checklist:

- “I can identify the verge.”
- “I can explain the purpose of the eaves.”

Encourage peer feedback on accuracy and clarity of labelling.

## Verge & Eaves.



# Thank You.

We would like to say thank you for using this learning material, we hope you found it useful.



If you have any questions regarding this or any other learning material produced by James, or have any suggestions about improvements or ideas please email James Rix at:

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