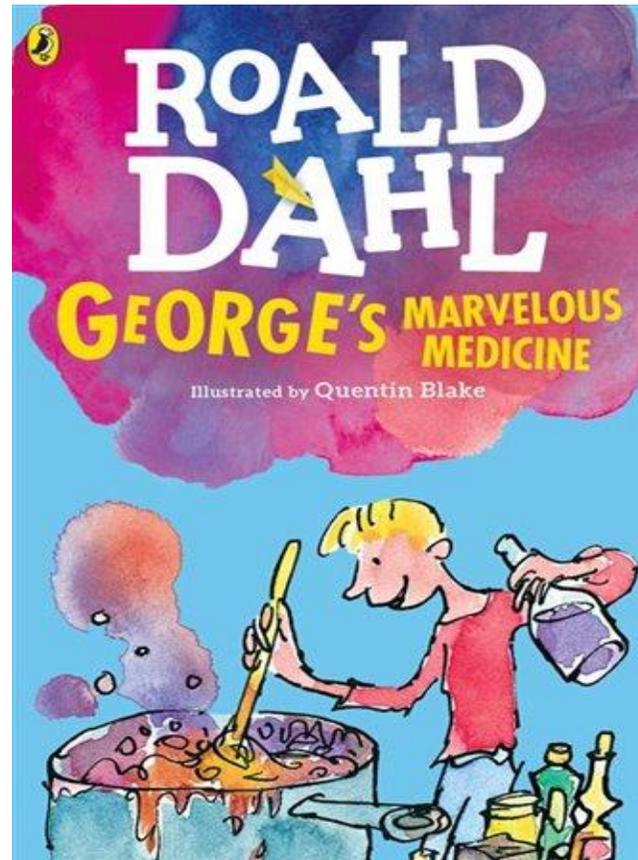


George's Marvellous Medicine

By Roald Dahl



Lower Key Stage 2 Autumn Term 1 planning

	Week One	Week Two	Week Three	Week Four	Week Five	Week Six	Week Seven
English	Identify key features of a character description. Plan a character description. Create a first draft of a character description. Edit and improve a character description. Create a final draft of a character description. <i>SPaG objectives to be chosen by class teacher based on year group and Afl.</i> Final outcome: To write a character description. Year 3 - Adverbs and subordinating clauses Year 4 - Noun phrases and modified adjectives			Identify key features of a limerick. Write a limerick. Perform a limerick. <i>SPaG objectives to be chosen by class teacher based on year group and Afl.</i> Final outcome: To write a limerick.	Identify key features of a play script. Plan a play script. Create a first draft of a play script. Edit and improve a play script. Create a final draft of a play script. <i>SPaG objectives to be chosen by class teacher based on year group and Afl.</i> Final outcome: To write a play script.		
	Place value (Weeks 1-3)			Addition and Subtraction (Weeks 4-8)			
Mathematics (3)	Hundreds. Represent numbers to 1000. 100s, 10s and 1s (1) 100s, 10s and 1s (2)	Number line to 1,000. Find 1, 10, 100 more or less than a given number. Compare objects to 1000.	Compare numbers to 1000. Order numbers. Count in 50s. End of block test.	Add and subtract multiples of 100. Add and subtract 3-digit and 1-digit numbers – not crossing 10 Add 3-digit and 1-digit numbers - crossing 10 Subtract a 1-digit number from a 3-digit number - crossing 10	Add and subtract 3-digit and 2-digit numbers – not crossing 100 Add 3-digit and 2-digit numbers – crossing 100 Subtract a 2-digit number from a 3-digit number - crossing 100 Add and subtract 100s.	Spot the pattern – make it explicit. Add and subtract a 2-digit and 3-digit numbers – not crossing 10 or 100 Add a 2-digit number and 3-digit number - crossing 10 or 100. Subtract a 2-digit number from a 3-digit number – crossing 10 or 100.	Add two 3 digit numbers – not crossing 10 or 100. Add two 3-digit numbers – crossing 10 or 100. Subtract a 3-digit number from a 3-digit number – no exchange.
	Place value (Weeks 1-4)			Addition and Subtraction (Weeks 5-7)			
Mathematics (4)	Roman numerals to 100. Round to the nearest 10. Round to the nearest 100. Count in 1000s	1000s, 100s, 10s, 1s. Partitioning. Number line to 10,000.	1000 more or less. Compare numbers Order numbers.	Round to the nearest 1000 Count in 25s Negative numbers End of block test.	Add and subtract 1s, 10s, 100s and 1000s Add two 4-digit numbers – no exchange. Add two 4-digit numbers – one exchange. Add two 4-digit numbers – more than one exchange.	Subtract two 4-digit numbers – no exchange. Subtract two 4-digit numbers – one exchange. Subtract two 4-digit numbers – more than one exchange.	- Efficient subtraction. - Estimate answers. - Checking strategies. - End of block test.

Science Animals and Humans (year 4)	Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. To identify bones in the human body. To classify animal skeletons. To name muscles and their function - PE	Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions. To identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions. Working scientifically experiment. How does sugar effect your teeth? What is sugar tax and how does this affect us within Britain?	Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans. To describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive systems in humans. Working scientifically experiment. How much sugar do you eat on a daily basis? How does this impact your diet?	Pontefract castle trip - Skeleton secrets workshop or Thackray Museum			
Curriculum							
History		To understand the history of the NHS. What role does technology play within the NHS? What are Xrays/MRI/CT scans? What are the benefits of these?	How has technology changed over time within the NHS? How have the services at Pontefract Hospital changed over time?	To research a significant individual - Mary Seacole.	How does technology within the NHS effect life expectancy?	Write a fact file of a significant individual (medical).	
Geography	Human geography Population of towns and cities in England and looking at the differences. E.g. What makes a city a city? How has the population of Pontefract changed over time? What impact has this had?	Human geography Population of towns and cities in England and looking at the differences. E.g. What makes a city a city? How has the population of Pontefract changed over time? What impact has this had?	To map mountain ranges, major rivers, major cities and national parks in Britain. What is the impact of new housing developments on our landscape? Flooding, pollution etc.	To map mountain ranges, major rivers, major cities and national parks in Britain. What is the impact of new housing developments on our landscape? Flooding, pollution etc.	To compare the medical service in Leeds to the Lake District. (Rural and urban locations) (Mountain rescue) Do we all have fair access to the NHS? Does where we live affect our chances of survival?		Based on the medical services available where would you like to live and why? (Debate) NHS crisis – where will be? What will it look like when you’re an adult?
Art	To research Quentin Blake. <i>(Choose favourite character and explain reasons why).</i>		To sketch your favourite character by Quentin Blake.		To create and sketch a character in the style of Quentin Blake.		To create and sketch a character in the style of Quentin Blake.
D+T		To plan a skeleton to scale.		To create a skeleton to scale.		To create a digestive system.	

						How does sugar content change our eating habits?	
Music		To count syllables accurately. <i>(Clapping, singing, counting syllables – Grandma rap)</i>		To create a performance based on Grandma rap. <i>(Children can work in groups to create the above)</i>		To perform the Grandma rap.	
RE	Why is Jesus inspiring to some people. What does the word inspiring mean? Who is inspiring? To discuss who inspires us and why.		Was Jesus inspiring because of his actions? To understand how Jesus inspires Christians. (Pick miracle story of your choice)		Is Jesus still important today? Why? Who to? How does it show? To understand the impact Jesus has on Christians lives.		What kind of image of Jesus for the 21 st Century would pupils like to create? To design and create a stained glass window.
Computing	To use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly.		To be able to recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour.		To identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact.		To use the internet to research effectively. Jamie Oliver – sugar ban within schools. How does NHS compare to medical services around the world?
MFL Year 3 Spanish Year 4 French		Yr 3 - To understand simple greetings Yr 4 – To understand numbers 10 - 30		Yr 3 - To understand numbers 0 – 10 Yr 4 - To understand parts of the body		Yr 3 – To understand months of the year Yr 4 – To understand different animals	

Key Vocabulary

Digestive system - Break down and processes food in order to use the food as energy for our bodies.

Skeleton- A hard structure that supports the body of a living thing.

The head - The Skull - Cranium

The shoulder – clavicle (collar bone) and scapula (shoulder blade).

The arm – humerus (runs from the shoulder to the elbow), radius (forearm elbow to thumb), and ulna (forearm elbow to the smallest finger).

The hand - phalanges (finger bones)

The chest – Sternum (central part of the chest), and ribs.

The spine/backbone - Cervical area (top 7 vertebrae), Thoracic (next 12), Lumbar (bottom 5 vertebrae), Sacrum (5 fused or stuck together bones) and Coccyx (the tiny bit at the bottom of the spine).

The leg – Femur (thigh bone), Tibia (shin bone), knee cap, and Fibula (calf bone)

The foot - Tarsals, Metatarsals, and Phalanges.

Molar- A grinding tooth at the back of a mammal's mouth.

Premolar- A tooth situated between the canine and the molar teeth.

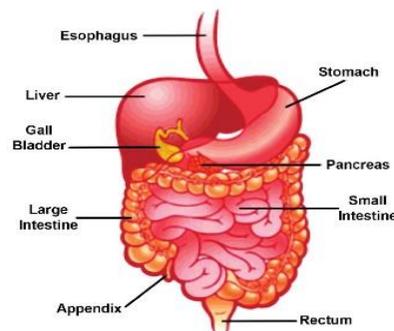
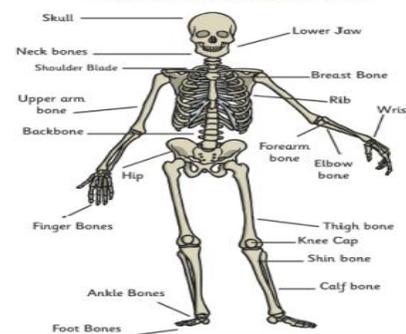
Incisors- A narrow-edged tooth at the front of the mouth adapted for cutting.

Canine- A pointed tooth for ripping food

Facts about Healthcare

1. Before 1900, healthcare was mainly provided by charities.
2. On 5th July 1948 the NHS (National Health Service) was born. The NHS is a plan for health services paid for by taxes, but 'free' at the moment people needed to use them. This law covered England and Wales but Scotland and Northern Ireland made their own separate laws.
3. The NHS deals with over one million patients every 36 hours.
4. The NHS was created because it was viewed that all people deserved good healthcare, regardless of wealth.
5. In a recent survey the UK was seen to be the best place for healthcare followed by Australia, Netherlands, Germany, Denmark.
6. It is rare for people to have free health care in the world.
7. There are roughly 1.5 million staff members for the NHS within the UK.
8. Healthcare technology is helping people live longer, reducing wait times and making it easier for doctors to diagnose diseases.
9. Much more medical research takes place now which helps to improve the health care.
10. Anaesthesia has greatly improved over time.

The Human Skeleton



Facts about Digestion

- Digestion starts the moment you take your first bite.
- The saliva in your mouth begins breaking down food while you chew.
- The process takes about six to eight hours to be completed.
- It takes seven seconds for food to travel from your mouth to your stomach.
- Your stomach acid would be able to dissolve metal.
- If you stretched out your whole digestive system, it would be 29 feet long.

Facts about Skeletons & Teeth

- Broken bones can grow and repair themselves.
- At birth the human skeleton is made up of 300 bones. By adulthood, some bones have fused together to end up with 206 bones.
- Skeletons are there to support and protect the body.
- Our skull protects our brain and our ribs protect our heart.
- Bones grow as we grow.
- Our skeletal structure is a main requirement for us to be able to move.
- Your body needs calcium, if your body doesn't get enough from what you eat then this takes it from your bones which then weakens your bones.
- Molar, incisors, canines, premolars.
- The outside of your teeth are covered with enamel.
- The main parts of a tooth are the crown; the area that you can see, and the root; the area below the gum line that you cannot see.

Facts about Food and Healthy Eating

- Your body needs fuel; it needs sugar, minerals, vitamins, fibre, fats and proteins each day.
- Minerals make healthy skin and strong bones and teeth.
- Vitamins help your body stay healthy and fight diseases.
- Fats in milk products, meat and fish provide you with insulation
- Protein build muscles and repairs damage.

The Digestion system (key vocabulary and process)

- The oesophagus takes your food from your mouth to your stomach using powerful muscular waves.
- The stomach begins protein digestion using enzymes and powerful acids.
- The liver creates enzymes to help process/break down food into smaller molecules.
- The gallbladder is a storage unit for bile which aids fat digestion
- The pancreas makes enzymes to help break down food within the small intestine.
- The small intestine absorbs nutrients from food. (main digestive location in the body.)
- The large intestine absorbs water and minerals.
- Rectum is where the food leaves as waste.

United Kingdom Key Facts

Countries

England
Scotland
Wales
Northern Ireland

Seas

English Channel
North Sea
Irish Sea
Atlantic Ocean

Religions

Christianity
Islam
Hinduism
Sikhism
Judaism

Government

Unitary parliamentary
constitutional monarchy

Monarch

Elizabeth II

Prime Minister

Boris Johnson

Flag



River	Country & Counties	Length (miles)
River Severn	Wales and England	220
River Thames	England	215
River Trent	England	185
River Great Ouse	England	143
River Wye	Wales and England	135
River Ure	Wales and England	129
River Tay	Scotland	117
River Clyde	Scotland	106
River Tweed	Border of Scotland	96
River Tyne	England	73
River Aire	England	71

Pontefract Castle

- Kind Richard II is thought to have died here.
- It was the site of a series of famous sieges during the 17th-century English Civil War.
- It was constructed as a reward from William the Conqueror during the Norman Conquest.

England

Shares a border with Wales and Scotland.

Population - 55.62 million

Capital city - London

Regions - North East, North West, Yorkshire and the Humber, East Midlands, West Midlands, East, South East, South West and London.

Flag -



Wales

Shares a border with England

Population - 3.1 million

Capital city - Cardiff

Flag -



Northern Ireland

Shares a border with the Republic of Ireland.

Population - 1.9 million

Capital city - Belfast

Flag -



Scotland

Shares a border with England

Population - 5.4 million

Capital city - Edinburgh

Flag -



Pontefract

- Pontefract is a historic market town in West Yorkshire and one of the five towns in the metropolitan borough of the City of Wakefield.
- It has a population of 31,000
- The town is famous for its liquorice-sweet industry and Pontefract cakes.
- One of the two liquorice factories is owned by Haribo.
- The A639 was originally a Roman road originally called the 'Roman Ridge'.
- Pontefract has three railway stations: Pontefract Baghill, Pontefract Tanshelf and Pontefract Monkhill.
- Pontefract is renowned for its Squash Club and is the home of prominent squash players Lee Beachill and James Willstrop.
- Pontefract racecourse is the longest continuous horse racing circuit in Europe at 2 miles.

Key Vocabulary:

Human Geography - the branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface.

Population - the number of people living in one area.

Currency - a system of money in general use in a particular country

Government - the group of people with the authority to govern a country or state.

Monarch - a sovereign head of state, especially a king or queen.

Sovereign - a supreme ruler.

Urban area - a human settlement with high population density and infrastructure of built environment.

Rural area - a low human settlement with low population density.

City - a place which has been granted city status by the monarch. A large, densely-populated urban area with a cathedral.

Settlement - a place where people establish a community.

National Trust - a British organisation that preserves historic buildings, monuments and areas of the countryside in the UK.

Mountains

- Ben Nevis (Scotland) is the UK's highest peak at 1,344m tall.

- Most of the tallest mountains are found in Scotland.

- Snowdonia (Wales) is the second tallest in the UK and tallest in Wales.

- Scafell Pike (Lake District) is 978m and England's highest mountain and war memorial cared for by the National Trust.



Mary Seacole

- British-Jamaican nurse who helped soldiers during the Crimean War.
- She was one of two nurses to tend to the wounded along with Florence Nightingale.
- She was originally turned down when she asked to go and help the soldiers in the Crimean War by the London office but still went anyway.
- She was one of the only women to go on horseback into the battlefields, even when under fire, to help British soldiers.
- Whilst at war, Mary set up a British Hotel renting rooms to soldiers and selling food and equipment to troops.
- She was also famous for helping the people of Kingston who fell victim to a deadly disease called cholera.
- She acquired her knowledge of herbal medicine in the Caribbean.
- She was born in 1805 (Jamaica) and died in 1881 (London).

NHS Timeline

- 1948** - Aneurin Bevan created the NHS at Park Hospital in Manchester.
- 1948** - Sylvia Diggery (13 years old) was the first patient to be treated by the NHS for a liver condition.
- 1958** - First mass vaccination programme
- 1962** - First full hip replacement
- 1967** - The first heart transplant took place in London.
- 1972** - CT scans were launched.
- 1979** - First successful bone marrow transplant.
- 1980** - MRI scans were launched.
- 1987** - First ever liver, heart and lung transplant took place.
- 1994** - NHS Organ Donor Register is launched.
- 2007** - Smoking was banned in restaurants and other public places.



The history of technology in healthcare

- 1895** - X-rays were discovered.
- 1903** – First electrocardiograph machine.
- 1930**- First defibrillator invented.
- 1930s**- Artificial pacemaker invented.
- 1945**- First kidney dialysis machine.
- 1952**- Himmelstein and Scheiner’s invented the cardiotoscope. Electronics companies continued adapting the machines throughout the 1960s. In the 1990s and 2000s they made it touch screen. They have also been made easier to transport.
- 1965**- First portable defibrillator.
- 1987**- First laser eye surgery.
- Electronic health records are used.



NHS Values

- Working together for patients
- Respect and dignity
- Commitment to quality of care
- Compassion
- Improving lives
- Everyone counts

Key Vocabulary:

- NHS - National Health Service
- X-Ray - An electromagnetic wave of high energy and very short wavelength, which is able to pass through many materials opaque to light.
- MRI Scan - Magnetic Resonance Imaging produces an image of the body using a strong magnet and radio waves.
- Crimean War - A military conflict fought from 1853 - 1856.
- Employer - A person or organisation that employs people.
- Prescription - An instruction written by a medical practitioner that authorises a patient to be issued with a medicine or treatment.
- Organ Donor Register - A confidential list of people who

NHS Seven Guiding Principles as of 2011

1. The NHS provides a comprehensive service available to all.
2. Access to NHS services is based on clinical need, not an individual’s ability to pay.
3. The NHS aspires to the highest standards of excellence and professionalism.
4. The NHS aspires to put patients at the heart of everything it does.
5. The NHS works across organisational boundaries and in partnership with other organisations in the interests of patients, local communities and the wider population.
6. The NHS is committed to providing best value for taxpayers’ money and the most effective, fair and sustainable use of finite resources.
7. The NHS is accountable to the public, communities and patients that it serves.

Computing

Children will learn and understand the importance of staying safe on the computer. They will understand how to be respectful, recognise good and bad behaviours and report concerns safely online.

Music

Children will be able to understand syllables and clap them in rhythm to perform a rap.

Science

Children will be able to identify and name some human and animal bones, muscles and classify animal skeletons. They will use this knowledge to explain why we need them for protection and movement.

Children will be able to identify different teeth types in humans and explaining their simple functions. Children will work scientifically to understand the impact sugar has on teeth.

D & T

Children will choose appropriate materials, taking in to consideration environmental conservation, to make a skeleton.

Children will use their scientific knowledge to create a digestive system showing how a digestive system works.

George's Marvellous Medicine?

Geography

Children will be able to understand human geography and the impact this has on the world.

Children will be able to map out mountain ranges, major rivers, major cities and national parks in Britain learning about the impact these have on our environment.

Children will be able to compare medical services looking at and comparing urban and rural locations.

R.E

Children will be able to understand how and why Jesus is inspiring to some people.

History

Children will be able to understand the history of the NHS and how the medical services have developed over time.

Children will be able to understand how a significant individual has impacted the history of health care and medicine.

Art

Children will be able to research Quentin Blake and replicate his style of sketching characters.

