

CUSPA

CURRICULUM WITH UNITY SCHOOLS PARTNERSHIP

Examples of impact using Learning Modules and Knowledge Notes

Year 1 Science

What? What are the four main parts of a plant?

Where?

How? Flower
Stem
Roots
Leaf

Why?
anchors carries turns
supports absorbs
water nutrients
captures pollen

The roots attracts water and food. The stem makes the bees come to it and insects to. The leaves helps the stem have energy. The stem keeps the root up.

Tuesday 14 January 2020

What is an animal?

animals...

- ✓ move freely
- ✓ eat other living things
- ✓ need water
- ✓ need

An animal

- is not a plant
- does not make food from the sun
- is not rooted to the ground

A Bear is a animal because it can move freely. A Bear is a animal because it eats fish and a Bear drinks water and sun light.

Elephant are animals because it can move and it has legs and needs sun shine.

Frogs are animals because it eats frog and they swim freely.

Year 2 Science

17.1.20 17.01.20 17.1.20

What is similar and what is different?

similar

different

blood

covering

babies

breathing

Look closely at animals. What do you notice?

They are similar because they both breathe air.

They are different because people have clothes and snakes dont.

They are different because we are warm-blooded and snakes are cold-blooded.

They are similar because they both have skin but snakes have scales.

Year 3 History

Draw

Define
Palaeolithic means the old stone age.

Origin
Palaeo = old
lithic = stone

Sentence
Palaeolithic
In the palaeolithic times the stone age people hunted mammoths for food and to stay warm.

What
To know the three periods of The Stone Age

When
800,000BC - 10,500BC

Who
Early Britons

Where
Britain
Doggerland

Vocabulary and definitions
Palaeolithic - Old Stone Age
Ice Age
Nomadic
Woolly Mammoth,
Woolly Rhinoceros,
Hyena, Deer, Hares

Which animals do we no longer see and why?

Thursday 3rd October 2019

To know about the Palaeolithic Age.

They used to hunt woolly mammoths for food and also for clothing.

It was very cold. The Stone Age was Nomadic. They lived ~~were~~ ^{hunt} animals but if they didn't live ~~near~~ ^{near} animals they would die. Britain was connected to Europe by Doggerland.

They ^{gathered} ~~ate~~ berries to eat and use them.

February 2019

To compare weapons used by Roman Soldiers and the barbarians.

They had their hair spiked up so the would also look scary.

They pulled scary faces to try and scare the Romans away.

They have blue paint on their bodies to try and make them look scary.

The Celt's shield is made out of oak which will make it very heavy for them to hold.

The swords were very heavy but they could still poke them with it.

They wasn't fit and strong and also not ~~trained~~ trained.

No formation and didn't have any plans.

Men or women can be in the Roman

They had a helmet so that they had protection on their head and face.

They had the spear ^{to} ~~to~~ shoot at the Celts. Another word for a spear is pugio.

The pugio pugio is a little, mighty and strong sword.

Another word for a shield is scutum. The shield is curved to protect their body.

The boss was to push away some other weapons.

They did have sandals but the good thing is that they had studs on the bottom.

The Romans are well trained and had formations. It will have to be men and not women. They were disciplined ~~with~~ ^{well} which means well behaved.

I think that the Roman army was successful because they had more protection and were more organised than the Celts. They had more plans. They were all ^{well} trained men and was disciplined. They had much more more better weapons than the Celts. They were also in formations to protect themselves more.

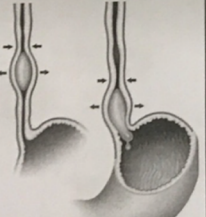
Year 4 Science

Year 4 History

2. How does digestion work?
What's the process?

mouth
breaks food up
saliva starts to digest food
tongue pushes food to entrance of **oesophagus**

oesophagus
muscular tube
pushes food down to the stomach



peristalsis
peri-stal-sis
wave-like contractions that move food
oesophagus, small and large intestine

Friday 31st January 2020

T.G.B. understanding the process of digestion.

On Thursday 30th January, we made a model of the digestive system. We did this because we are learning about the process of how it works inside our bodies.

First, we cut the foil with scissors it represented the incisors. Then came the masher and we mashed up the food like the molars would. Finally we had a bolus (crushed food) the tongue slips it back into the oesophagus.

The oesophagus contracts the food down, which can be called peristalsis. (We used a toilet paper tube for the oesophagus.)

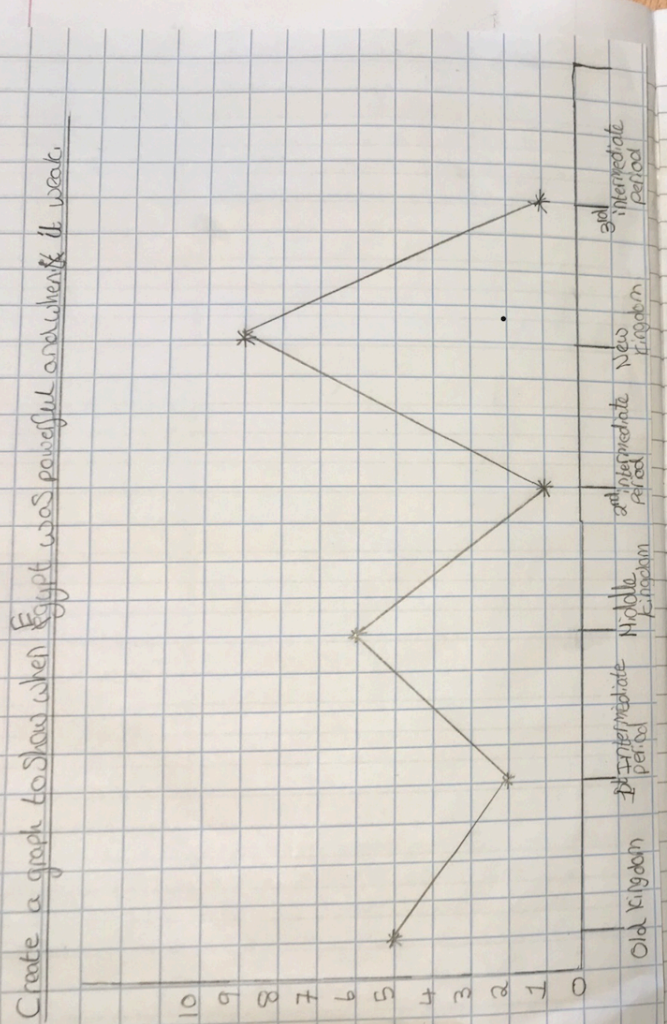
We used a plastic bag as the stomach and the acid was vinegar. We contracted the food by squeezing it while the bag was closed.

For the small intestine we used knee high tights and as we plopped the food in there.

Next is the blood stream and we squeezed the vitamins from the food into it.

We used kitchen paper as the large intestine and we soaked up most of the water from the food.

Create a graph to show when Egypt was powerful and when it weak.



Period of time:	Power / 10
Old Kingdom about 2686–2160 BC	5 / 10
1 st intermediate period (2150-1975 BC)	2 / 10
Middle Kingdom about 2055 – 1650 BC	6 / 10
2 nd intermediate period (1640-1520 BC)	1 / 10
New Kingdom about 1550 – 1069 BC	9 / 10
3 rd intermediate period (1075 - 653 BC)	15 / 10

Ancient Egyptian Civilisation didn't stay in a straight line. The Old, Middle and New were powerful but then they all collapsed but for different reasons. The old Kingdom was powerful but after a while it became weak. The reason why it became weak because they suffered from drought and famine. The Middle Kingdom was powerful because the Pharaoh Mentuhotep II reunites, Egypt was under one rule and they started to use irrigation.

If I compare Egypt to the modern world you can see that instead of us having someone like Mentuhotep II we have people like the Queen and the government, they are the people that keep us together and get us under 1 rule.

Monday Wednesday 23rd January.
LO: Link tectonic plate boundaries and some natural disasters

Question
 What happens at tectonic plate boundaries?
 What natural disasters do we get along these boundaries?

Vocabulary
 Fault: A long crack in the surface of the earth representing a weak point in the crust and mantle

Features:
 Mountain range
 Trench
 Volcano
 Earthquake

Facts:
 About 75% of the world's active volcanoes are underwater.

Challenge question:
 Why are some volcanoes found in the middle of a tectonic plate?

When plates pull apart it opens up space for the lava to come up to the surface through the volcano belt. When this happens it forms volcanoes not earthquakes.

When plates scrape along side each other it can make volcanoes and earthquakes such a tight lock no magma can get through but you can still get earthquakes.

When plates crash together sometimes the plate pushes down into the mantle making space for lava to come up and forms volcanoes and possibly earthquakes. Sometimes when the plates wash together they go up and form volcanoes.

How do earthquakes come about?
 Identify earthquakes around the world
 Compare rich and poor countries
Vocabulary
 Seismic Wave - An earth vibration generated by an earthquake.
 Epicentre - The place on the surface of the earth directly above the focus of the earthquake.
Place
 Christchurch - A city on the south island of New Zealand. In 2011, the city suffered an earthquake which measured 6.9 on the Richter scale.
 Haiti - A country located in the West Indies which suffered a large earthquake in 2010. It measured 7.0 on the Richter Scale.
Facts
 An earthquake is the ground shaking caused by a sudden slip on a fault.
 The largest recorded earthquake in the world was a magnitude 9.5 (Mw) in Chile on May 22, 1960.

Textonic plates are constantly moving. These plates sometimes scrape along side each other with hard and strong movements. When this happens the plates lock together. Eventually the tension is so strong there is a sudden jolt / shift. This shift releases strong vibrations called seismic waves / an earthquake.

What causes an earthquake?
 Earth's outer shell is made up of large slabs called tectonic plates. These plates are constantly moving, and often push past each other with hard, jerky movements. Sometimes, the plates become locked together and there is a build up of tension, which causes the rocks to distort. Eventually, the pressure becomes so great that there is a sudden shift, or rupture, at the boundary (called a fault line) where the two plates meet. This rupture releases energy in the form of seismic waves and causes an earthquake.

Friday 8th January February 2019

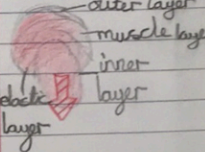
Christchurch
 On 22nd February 2011, at 12:15pm, Christchurch was struck by a magnitude of 6.3 earthquake. Water pipes, roads, bridges, power lines, cell phone towers and ordinary phone lines were damaged or broken. There was a lot of liquefaction (which is when underground water in the soil comes to the surface). 185 people lost their lives. 164 were badly injured.

Similarities
 People lost their lives and buildings were devastated. They were both on the year 2011. People got injured. Lots were affected by it. People lost their homes.

Haiti
 Over 3,500,000 people were affected by the earthquake. 220,000 people were estimated to have lost their lives. 1.5m people became homeless. Around 80% of schools were destroyed as well as 60% of government destroyed. 1,500,000 people had to go to camps including over 100,000 at critical risk of flood and storms. It was the most bad in Haiti.

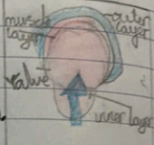
Monday 3rd February 2020

TGBA: the parts of our heart and how our blood vessels are different.



Artery
Arteries carry oxygenated blood away from the heart and into the organs. Arteries are the strongest blood vessels around the body.

Veins
You probably think that blood is blue but the veins make you think that. Only the veins are blue not the blood. The veins have something cool about them. They have something called a valve that helps with the flow of blood.




Capillary
Capillaries are thin walls which are one cell thick. They are the smallest and the thinnest blood vessel in the body. Capillaries also take up most of your entire body.

Wednesday 5th February 2020

TGBA: Understanding different theories and scientist's views.


Galen



Galen was born in 129 CE and died in 216. He was a great physician, writer and philosopher. Galen thought that the body was made out of four things: phlegm, black bile, yellow and blood. They used this to tell a person's personality.

He thought oxygenated blood was from the heart and deoxygenated was from the liver so he didn't even think that about the circulatory system. It wasn't that accurate because he only opened up animals. He did this because he believed that if he opened up people then he would go to hell.

Galen




AD 157

chief physician to gladiators in Pergamon

thought oxygenated blood was from heart
deoxygenated blood from liver

William Harvey



English physician 1602

first to describe how blood was pumped around the body

fascinated by anatomy of veins and valves

1618 became physician to King James I

1628 published and explained how the heart propelled blood in a circular course