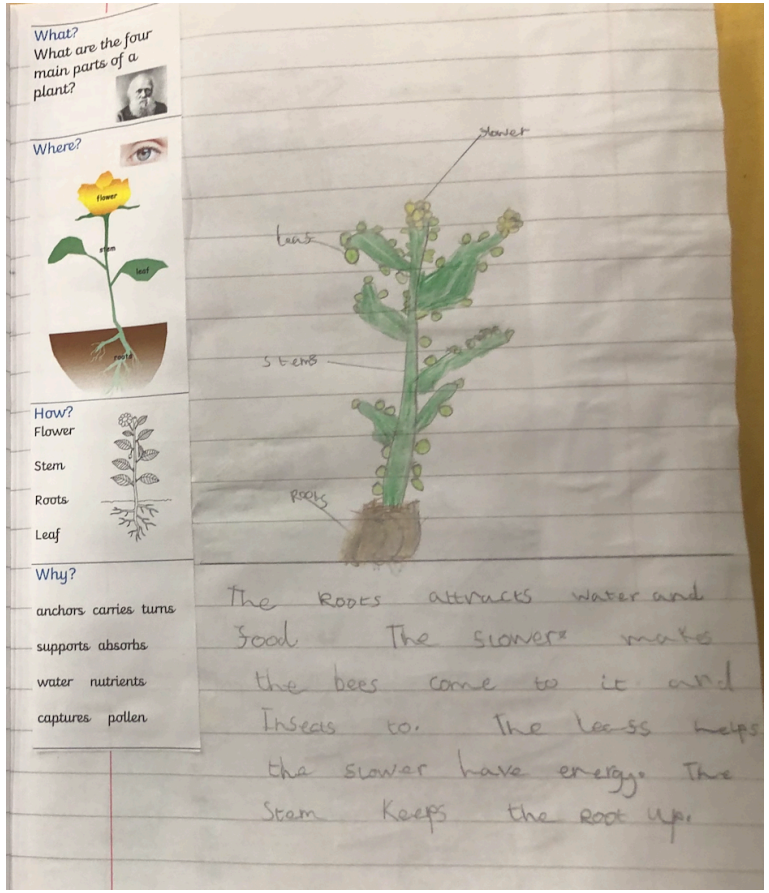
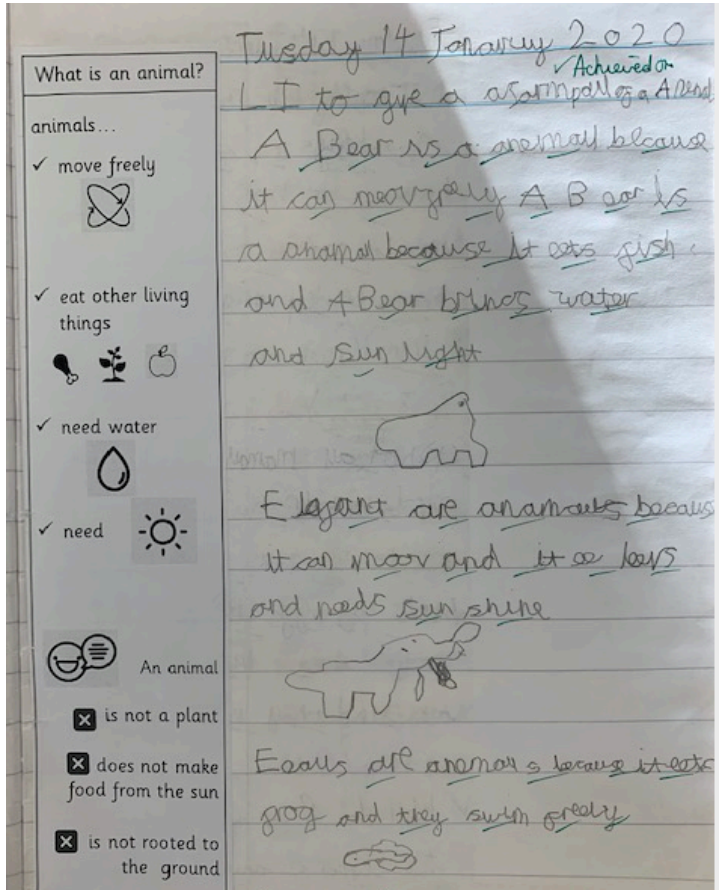
CUSP

CURRICULUM WITH UNITY SCHOOLS PARTNERSHIP

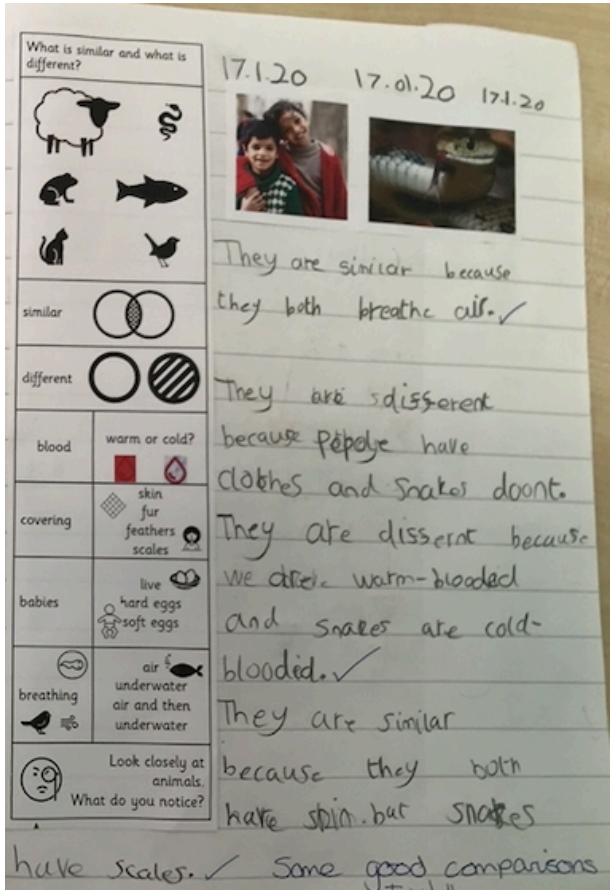
Examples of impact using Learning Modules and Knowledge Notes

Year 1 Science

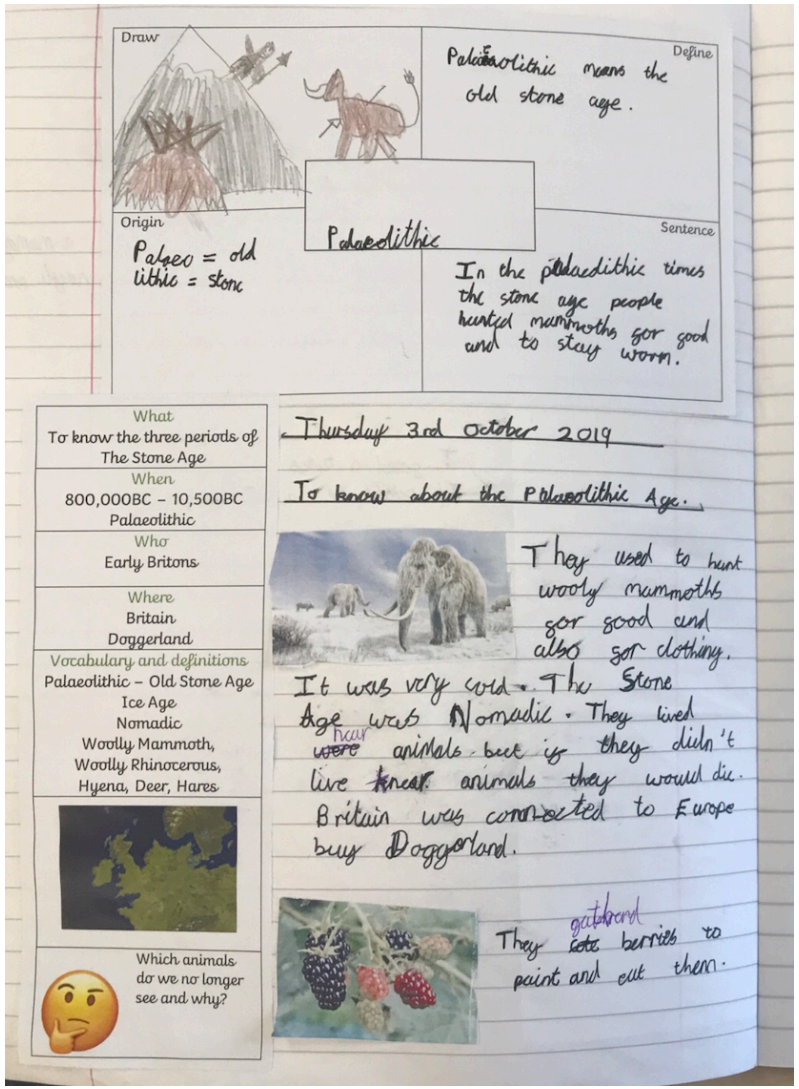


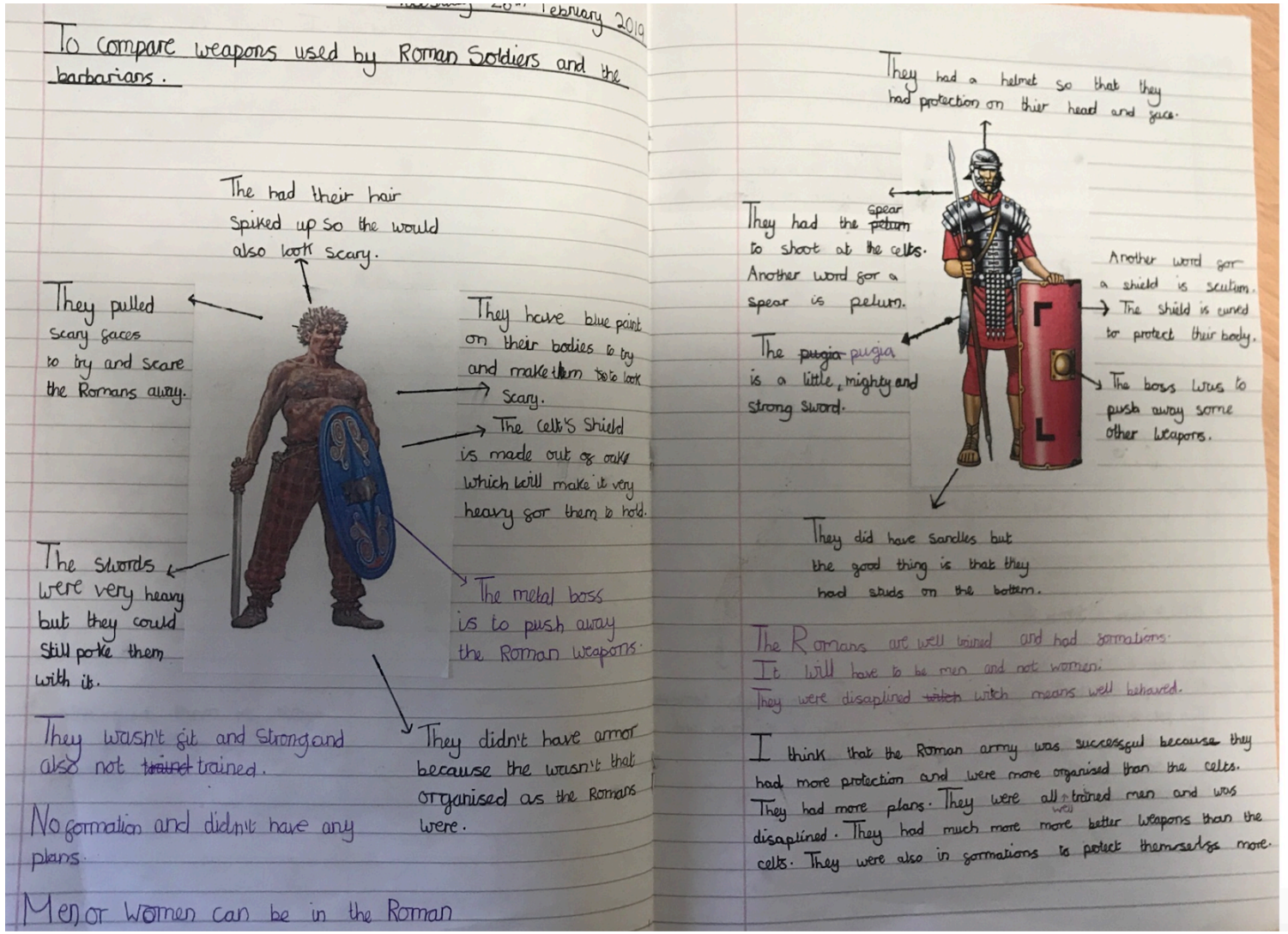


Year 2 Science

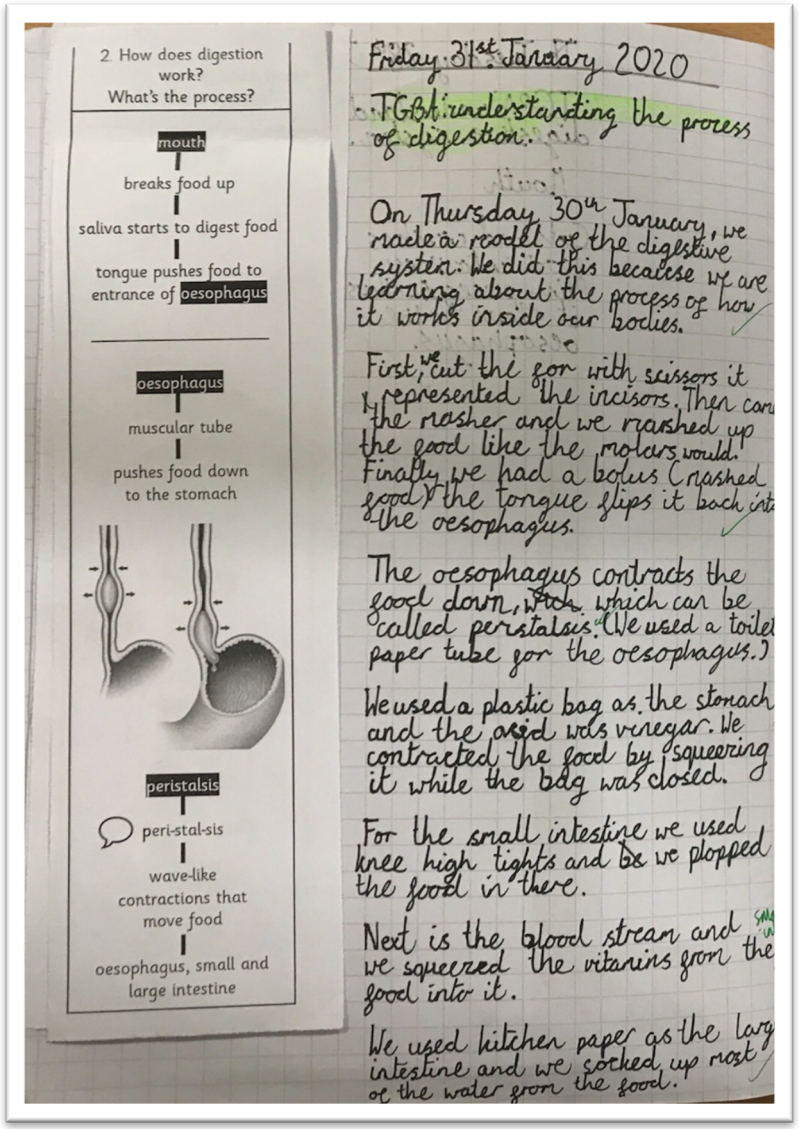


Year 3 History

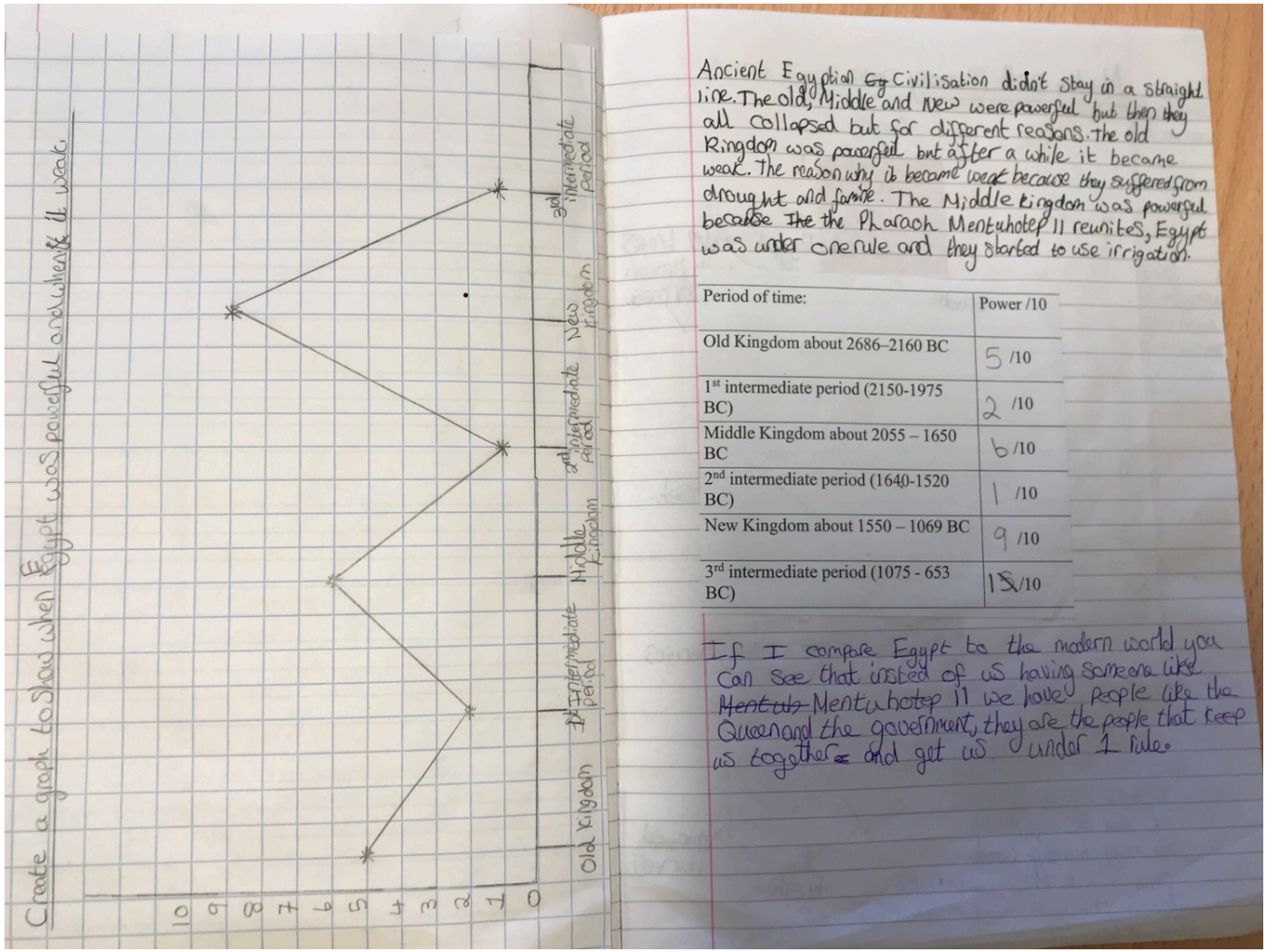




Year 4 Science



Year 4 History



Year 5 Geography

~~Weday~~ Wednesday 23rd January.

LO: Link tectonic plate boundaries and some natural ~~disasters~~ 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

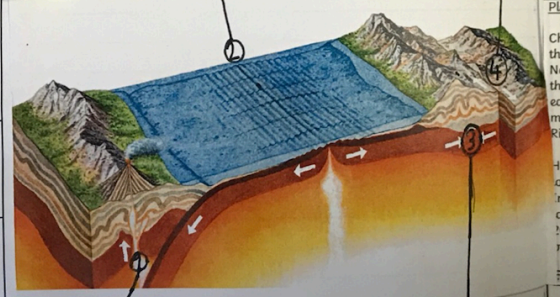
Features:
Mountain range
Trench
Volcano
Earthquake

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 ~~pl~~ pull apart it opens up space for the lava to come up to the surface through the volcano ~~but~~. 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 upand forms volcanoes and possibly earthquakes.

Sometimes when the plates crash together they go up and make mountain ranges.

Wednesday 30th January 2019

LO: Explain how an earthquake happens and how they ~~countries~~ affect countries in different ways.

Key: = cause = effect

Tectonic plates are constantly moving. These plates sometimes scrape alongside 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.

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

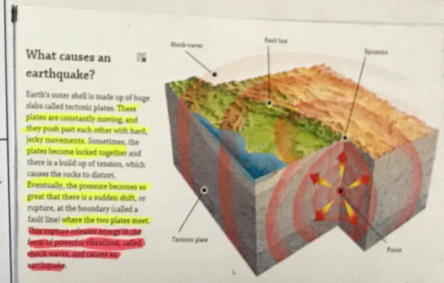
Christchurch – A city on the south island of New-Zealand. In 2011, the city suffered an earthquake which measured 6.9 on the Richter scale.

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.



Friday 8th ~~January~~ February 2019

Christchurch

On 22nd February 2011, at 12:15pm, Christchurch was ~~as~~ 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.

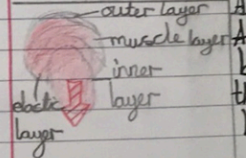
Haiti

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 goverment 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.

Year 6 Science

Monday 3rd February 2020

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

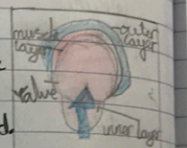


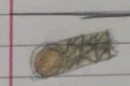
Artery

~~Arterty~~ 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.





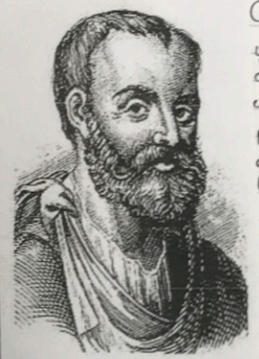
Cappilary

Cappilaries are thin walls which are one cell thick. They are the smallest and the thinnest blood vessel in the body. ~~Cappilarys~~ Cappilaries also ~~are~~ take up ~~most~~ 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 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 persons personality. ~~personality~~ He ~~w~~ thought ~~oxygenated~~ 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 animal. He did this because he believed that if he opened up a people then he would go to hell.