



Catmose Primary School 3i Knowledge Organiser

Potions

Year 4

Term 4

Key vocabulary

acupuncture	A treatment for pain where thin needles are positioned just under the skin at special points around the body.
anaesthetic	A substance that makes someone go to sleep or stops them feeling pain during an operation.
condensation	The process of gas cooling to become a liquid.
evaporation	The process of a liquid becoming a gas by heating.
freezing	The process of a liquid becoming a solid by cooling.
mandrake	A plant with purple flowers. The root was used as an anaesthetic in ancient times.
matter	A physical substance that takes up space.
melting	The process of a solid becoming a liquid when it is heated.
particle	An extremely small piece of matter.
poison	A liquid that is not a medicine and is believed to have a magical effect on someone who drinks it.
sedate	To make a person feel very calm or go to sleep.
vapour	A gas or very small drops of liquid that result from heating a liquid.

Anaesthetics

Anaesthetics are drugs used to put people to sleep when they have an operation. Having an anaesthetic means the patient will not feel pain during surgery. Many anaesthetics are gases and patients breathe them in through a breathing mask or tube. In 1846, an American dentist, William Morton, first used a gas called ether for pain relief when pulling a tooth out. Before that, there was no pain relief during operations. The discovery of anaesthetics is thought to be one of the greatest discoveries of all time.

What is a potion?

Potions are liquids that are said to have healing or magical properties. Before people knew about modern medicines, healing potions, often made from herbs, were thought to cure a range of health problems. In fantasy stories and films, potions are usually made by a magician or a witch. They can do magical things such as healing, bewitching or poisoning. In Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, Alice drinks a potion labelled 'Drink me' that magically makes her shrink.

Historical enquiry skills

- Research how people were treated for illnesses at different times in history. What's the same and different about these treatments and what we might receive now?
- Why has medicine and treatment changed over time?
- When was the NHS established?

Important medical scientists

Edward Jenner (1749-1823):
English physician and scientist who first trialled the idea of giving vaccines. Vaccines give patients a little bit of something so that the body can build up an immunity to it. Jenner created a vaccine for smallpox which was the world's first vaccine.



Louis Pasteur (1822-1895):
French biologist and chemist who discovered that microorganisms cause disease and makes food go rotten. He invented the process of pasteurisation which sterilises a product like milk or wine, making it safe for drinking and makes it last longer. Pasteur also developed a vaccine against anthrax and rabies.



Alexander Fleming (1881-1955):
Scottish physician who is famous for discovering and antibiotic which he names penicillin. Penicillin antibiotics stop bacteria from multiplying. This means that the bacteria cannot survive in the human body and helps to treat patients.



Computing

Digital literacy and ICT- Networks. Searching for specific information or images. Discuss: How are the search returns are organised? What does 'sponsored' mean?

RE- Christianity

Holy Week:
28th March- 3rd April
Easter Sunday:
4th April



What do I want to learn about?

Medicine safety

Medicines are a form of drug. Medicines can be really helpful and make us feel better, but we also need to be careful with them. We should only take medicines that a doctor has given (prescribed) to us. This is because they know the correct amount to give you and can explain the correct way to take medicines. We should never take any medicines we find without checking with an adult first.



Art

Artists through history: Raising questions about artwork:
The Love Potion
by Evelyn de Morgan.



Sculpture, making potions and labelling



DT

Designing, making and evaluating a product:
Ice lollies

Timeline of anaesthetics



Music

Singing and performing
Learning and practising a songs and tunes.
Maintaining my own part in an ensemble.
Performing to an audience.
Exploring movement to songs and dances that match appropriate to the 'mood' of the music.

