

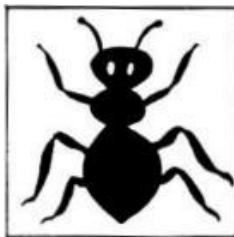
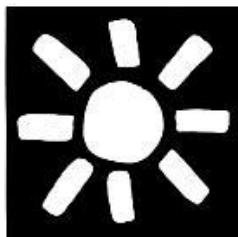
Science and Social Studies

Year 3 Term 3

Student Book

TERM 3

God is ...	Page
Creator Part 2 (2 weeks)	2
Wise (4 weeks)	6
A Servant (4 weeks)	15



God is Creator Part 2 – The sense of touch

Worksheet 1: The sense of touch

How do we feel things?

We feel things because of nerves under the skin. Nerves are like little cords that send messages to the brain. They also send messages from the brain back to our body parts.

1. Copy:

We feel things because of under the skin.

Nerves carry m.....

2. Draw some pictures to show the messages that the nerves give us:

This is hot!

This is cold!

This hurts!

This feels soft.

This feels smooth.

3. Think about the way things feel. Things can feel soft, fluffy, slippery, hard, rough or smooth.

Look around the room for three objects and write down what the texture is like.

e.g. The table feels smooth.

4. Now write about three more objects that are not in the room.

A feels

A feels

A feels

Worksheet 2: The sense of touch

Hot and cold

You can only tell that something is hotter or colder than your skin.

1. Fill a glass with hot water.
2. Fill another glass with ice water.
3. Fill another glass with warm water.
4. Stand the glasses in a line.
5. Put one finger into the hot water and one in to the cold water. Leave them there a minute.

6. Dip the hot finger into the warm water.

How does the warm water feel?

Copy:

When I dip my finger into the warm water it feels

This is because the water is not as hot as my

7. Now dip the cold finger into the warm water.

Copy:

When I dip my finger into the warm water it feels because

The sense of touch 3

Touch test

We feel things because of the nerves under our skin.

There are feeling points called receptors.

The feeling points can be close together or far apart.

Science experiment

In this experiment you will find out where the receptors are close together and where they are far apart.

Take a polystyrene block and stick two pins in it.

The pin heads are about 1 cm out of the polystyrene. They are the same height.

Get a friend to put a blind fold on.

Press the pin heads GENTLY against your friend's skin at these places:

1. the palm of the hand
2. the fingertips
3. the inside of the arm.

What did you find?

The fingertips can feel things better because the nerve receptors are close together here.

The palm cannot feel as well as the fingertips.

The arm cannot feel things as well as the fingertips or palm.

Worksheet 3: The sense of touch

God created us with a sense of touch

Do you know why?

God is a protector. He gave us the sense of touch to protect us from things we come into contact with.

When we touch something that is hot, we take our hand away quickly. If we left our hand on something hot for more than a second, we would have a very bad burn.

When the weather is cold, we feel cold and know to wear warm clothes. If we wore thin clothes in cold weather, we may catch a cold.

If we touch something sharp, we pull our hand away immediately. If we walk on something sharp, we move our feet so as not to hurt our feet.

The sense of touch one of the many special gifts God gave us when He made us. He thought about everything a human being would need!

Activities:

1. Why is the sense of touch important to our safety?
2. Draw some things that would hurt us if we touched them.

Writing idea 1 : How things feel

Some words to use:

soft warm slippery cuddly slimy prickly ticklish
cold wet dry hard soft rough smooth sloppy

Write some sentences to explain how things feel. Here are some examples. Use some of the words above.

- A kitten
- A marble
- A frog

Writing idea 2 : Using your 5 senses

Write a description of something. For example:

- An elephant
- Some jewellery
- The wind
- The sea

Use interesting words to describe how it:

- Feels
- Smells
- Looks
- Sounds
- Tastes

God is Pure and Holy – Hygiene and Safety

Keeping safe 1

Safety in the home - Be wise and avoid an accident!

God is wise.

This means that He always makes the right decisions.

People need to be wise.

People need to think carefully about the things they do.

When people act wisely, they do the right thing.

We can ask God to help us to do the right thing.

When we don't think carefully, we can do the wrong thing.

Accidents happen when people do not think carefully.

Accidents do not just happen on their own. Accidents can happen when people are careless, tired, angry, hurrying, being silly, afraid, thoughtless, impatient, showing off, boasting, being rude or daring.

Describe an accident that could happen when a person is:

- careless
- being silly
- impatient
- showing off
- angry

Be careful! What could happen if you:

- a) run inside?
- b) run around a corner?
- c) show off on your bike?
- d) show off jumping on your bed?
- e) rush when cooking with hot things?
- f) pull out electrical plugs without switching them off first?

Keeping safe 2

Safety at home

Here are the things you should never do at home. Write the rules and draw a picture for each:

Rule 1: Never play with matches.
(Fire spreads quickly!)

Rule 2: Only take medicine given to you by your parent or the person looking after you.

Rule 3: Be safe with electrical things.
(Don't use electrical things that have damaged cords. Watch out for wet hands.)

Now write three more rules for:

- Boiling kettles
- Hot ovens
- Sharp knives

What would you do?

1. A box of biscuits is high on a shelf. How will you get them?
2. How do you close doors properly? Think about fingers.
3. What do you need to think about with electrical appliances and water?
4. How can toys be dangerous?

Safety rules

1. Think of and write 5 of the most important safety rules for your home.
2. What would be five safety rules for our classroom?

Hot water hurts

What do you have to remember when around hot water? Remember that it doesn't take much hot water to burn you. Steam burns badly.
Make a list of all the places in your home that have hot water.

Keeping safe 3

Safety in the kitchen

What are some of the safety points to remember in the kitchen when using...?

- a) A stove
- b) knives
- c) kettle of hot water
- d) electrical appliances

and when carrying...?

- e) hot things
- f) things made of glass What would you do if some glass was broken?

Sniffer the dog wants to tell us to be careful of hot things.

Draw pictures of the things from this list that are **not** safe:

- Leaving saucepan handles over the edge of the stove
- Using an oven mitt for handling hot things
- Picking up hot food with your hand
- Keeping matches away from small children.
- Taking care around people with hot drinks
- Leaving toys on the kitchen floor
- Running and playing around Mum when she's preparing hot food.
- Cleaning up spills on a slippery floor



Sniffer says, "Be careful around hot things!"

Sniffer says, "Take care in the kitchen!"



Keeping safe 4

Reading directions

The label on a bottle of pills says:

Cough fix
Take 3 a day after meals

Do not take with meals

Keep in a cool place

1. What are these pills for?
2. When should the pills be taken?
3. How many are needed per day?
4. What must you never have with these tablets?
5. Where would be the best place to keep these tablets?

The label on a dress says:

100% nylon
Wash in warm water
Keep away from heaters and fire

1. What is this dress made of?
2. How should you wash this dress?
3. What must you never go near when wearing this dress?

Be a wise in everything you do

God wants us to be wise in all we do. When we act wisely, we can set an example to our friends and family, especially to younger children.

When we act wisely, we lead the way by showing others how to act. This is what the bible says about wise leaders:

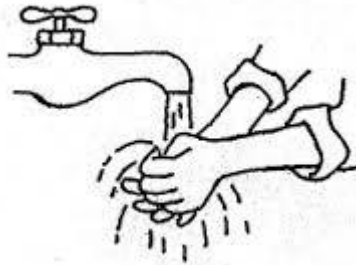
Wise leaders will shine with all the brightness of the sky. And those who have taught many people to do what is right will shine like the stars forever. (Daniel 12:3)

1. What does it mean to lead the way in being wise?
2. Who could YOU teach about being wise?
3. What is the reward for those who act wisely?

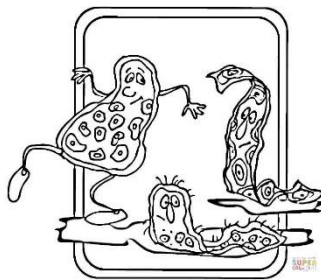
Keeping safe 5

Wash your hands!

Draw a picture of yourself washing your hands.



Germs are tiny creatures that we cannot see.
Write down some of the places that germs like to live.



Why should we keep the kitchen very clean?

Dry your hands!

Draw a picture of yourself drying your hands. Keep paper towel or a very clean hand towel in the kitchen.



Germs do not walk but they swim. Why is it important to wash AND dry your hands before preparing food?

What happens when bad germs enter the inside of your body?

Sniffer says, "Do not dry your hands on the same towel you use for drying dishes."



Hand washing

Draw a picture of your hand.

Write down the answers to these questions:

Why should wash our hands? (*Germs*)

What should we wash our hands with? (*Soap and clean water*)

When should we wash our hands? (*After going to the toilet, before meals and before preparing food*)

How should we wash our hands? (*Rub hands together under running water*)

Who should wash their hands? (*Everyone!*)



Keeping safe 6

Food safety



1. Write down five accidents waiting to happen in this kitchen.
2. Some foods go bad if you leave them out of the refrigerator. Choose the foods that should go in the fridge from this list. Write them down. Think of some others.
 - Meat
 - Dried beans or lentils
 - Milk
3. Why does tinned food not need to be refrigerated? Why does it need to be refrigerated once you open it?
4. What happens when you eat food that is affected by bad germs?

Keeping safe 7

What to do in an emergency

You should know your Mum or Dad's phone number.

If there is an emergency call the emergency services.
Give your address and phone number.

In the case of a fire, go out of the building.

1. Do you know your parents' phone number? (yes or no)
2. If your answer is 'no', what are you going to do?
3. What is the number you would call in an emergency?

Keeping safe 8

Safety with TV, internet and computer games

If you have a computer or the internet, then there are some things to remember to keep safe.

The internet is very good for finding out things, but there are some websites that can damage our minds and emotions. Only go on websites that your parents or teachers tell you to look at.

If you watch TV, make sure that your parents know what you are watching. There are some things on TV that are frightening or upsetting. Only some films are meant for children.

Computer games can also be harmful to our minds and emotions.

Always let an adult know if you come across something that is frightening or upsetting.

Finish this sentence:

I must take care that I only look at the right things onand
.....

Keeping safe 9

Keeping safe when having fun outside

Write and draw a picture for each of these:

Never play near busy roads.

Be careful around water. Don't go in rivers or deep water.

Be careful when riding a bike. Wear a helmet.

Keeping safe 10

Safety with people

- Never go with anyone you don't know.
- If a stranger tells you that your Mum or Dad has sent him to pick you up, go and see a teacher or an adult you trust.
- Don't play in dark lonely places. Play where people can see you.
- If someone treats you in a way that you think is wrong, tell an adult that you trust.

What should you do if a stranger asks you to go with him?

Keeping safe 11

Keeping safe in storms

If there is a storm, keep safe from lightning strikes. Do not stand in an open space.

If there is strong wind, find shelter in a building. Falling branches can be dangerous.


What should you do if there is a strong storm?

Keeping safe 12

Safety around water

1. Make a list of wise rules to follow for safety around water. Think about rivers, swimming pools and the sea.
2. What is the most important thing to remember If you are looking after a little child near water?

Thinking Skills Wise Yr 3

<p>Hygiene 1</p> <p>Draw tap.</p> <p>Now redesign it by doing this:</p> <p>B – make one part bigger</p> <p>A – add something extra</p> <p>R – replace one part with something else</p>	<p>Hygiene 2</p> <p>Name 5 things that NEVER need to be washed.</p>
<p>Hygiene 3</p> <p>Think of 3 different things this picture could represent. It must have something to do with keeping clean.</p> 	<p>Hygiene 4</p> <p>Give 10 ways of making things clean in and around your home.</p>
<p>Hygiene 5</p> <p>Give 3 possible reasons why: someone would not be allowed to use soap for bathing or showering.</p>	<p>Hygiene 6</p> <p>Find 5 different uses for some “bubble bath”.</p>

God is A Servant – The Medical Profession

Copy the text and draw a picture in each box.

Doctors and nurses

1

A doctor helps people who are sick or injured. Men and women can be doctors.

2

When you are sick it is best to rest in bed. Your body will get better when you do this.

3

Sometimes you need medicine to help you get better. A doctor knows if you need medicine.

4

The doctor will listen to you breathe with a stethoscope.

5

The doctor will take your temperature to see if you have a fever.

6

The doctor will look at the back of your throat with a special stick.

7

Sometimes people get injured. You can get injured if you fall over when you are running about.

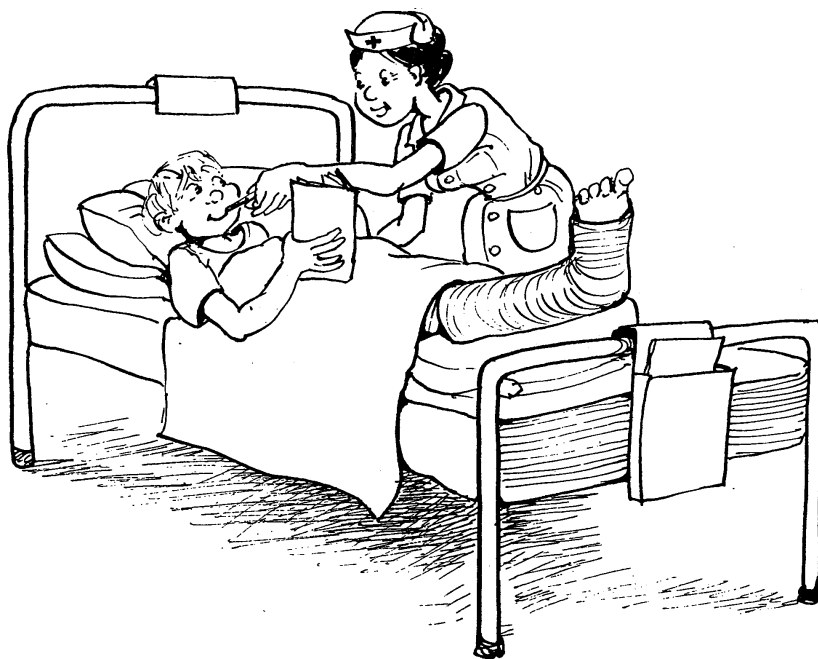
8

<p>The best thing to do is to keep the injured part very still. If it keeps on hurting, then a doctor can tell if your arm or leg is broken. The doctor will take an x-ray.</p> <p>9</p>	<p>If your arm or leg is broken the doctor will put it in plaster to keep it very still. It will stay in plaster for a long time. Then it will get better.</p> <p>10</p>
<p>God made our bodies to get better. He made us to get better when we are sick. He made our bones to grow together again when they are broken.</p> <p>11</p>	<p>A nurse helps a doctor. Men and women can be nurses.</p> <p>12</p>
<p>People who are very sick go to hospital. Doctors and nurses look after people in hospital.</p> <p>13</p>	<p>A nurse can take someone's temperature, give medicine and give injections. A nurse can put bandages on bad cuts or burns.</p> <p>14</p>
<p>Doctors and nurses help Mums who have new babies.</p> <p>15</p>	<p>Doctors and nurses work very hard. They even work at night. They take good care of people who are sick or injured. They are good servants.</p> <p>16</p>

Picture Collection



Write a story about this picture:



Nurses

Different Places Nurses Work



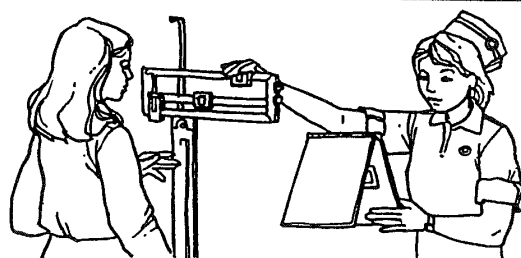
Nurses work in hospitals caring for people and giving them medicine.

1



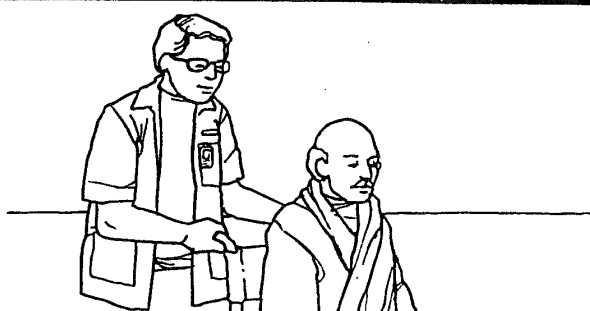
Nurses work in schools helping children who are sick or hurt.

2



Nurses work in doctors' offices preparing people to see the doctor.

3



Nurses work in nursing homes helping older people.

4

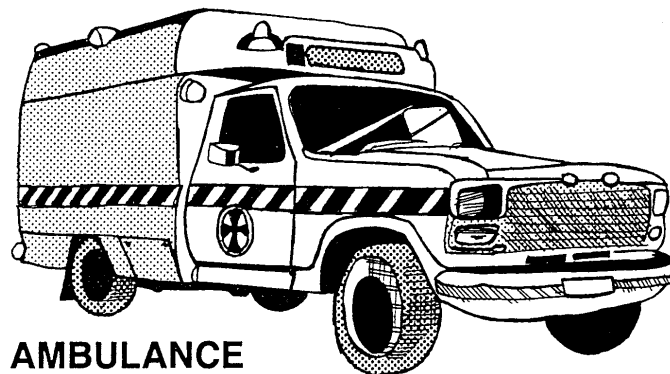


Nurses work in people's homes helping someone who is sick.

5

Ambulance

An ambulance carries different kinds of **equipment**. It carries a **resuscitator** that is a machine that helps people breathe. Some ambulances may carry a machine that sends the doctor a recording that describes a person's heartbeat. Ambulances carry **collars** and **splints** used to keep a person's certain body parts from moving. An ambulance also carries a **drug box** that contains **medicine** and the things needed for giving



Ambulance Quiz

1. What is the emergency number of the fire brigade, police and ambulance?
2. If an accident happens at home, who would you tell?
3. If your parents were not home, who would you tell?
4. If you need an ambulance, what would you say when you phoned the emergency number?

Practice what to do in an emergency:

Hello. I need an ambulance. My name is

There has been an accident.....

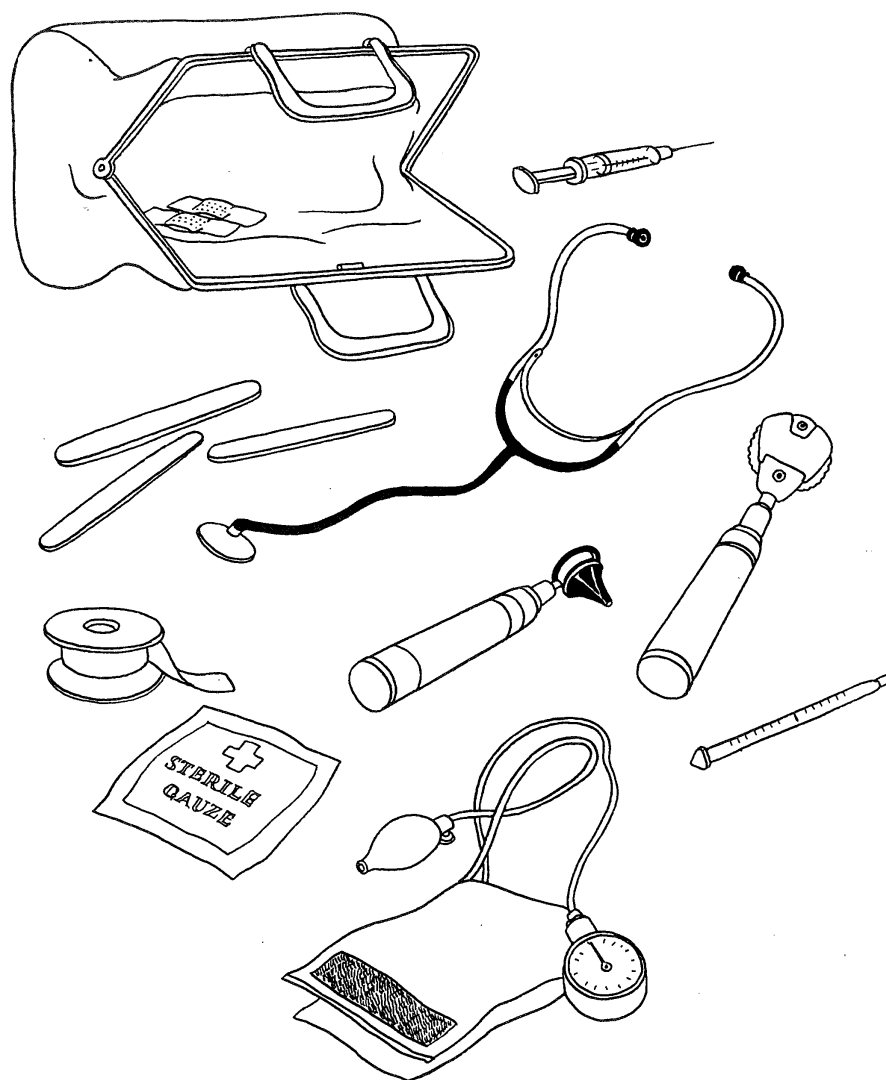
My name is

The accident happened at (address or location)

Doctor's equipment

Draw and name the equipment below.

Explain what each piece of equipment is used for.



syringe
otoscope

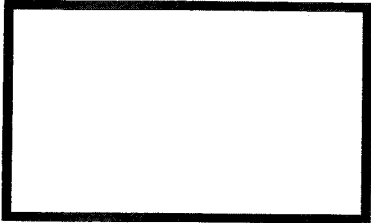
tongue depressors
stethoscope

thermometer
ophthalmoscope

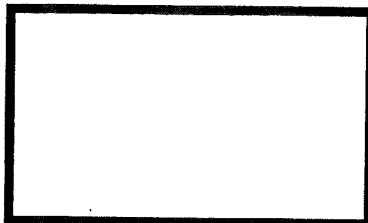
blood pressure cuff

Medical equipment

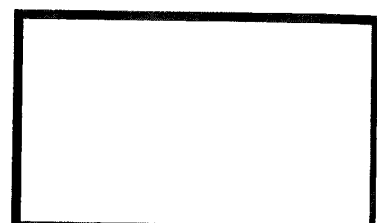
With your teacher, point to the piece of equipment below that matches the description.



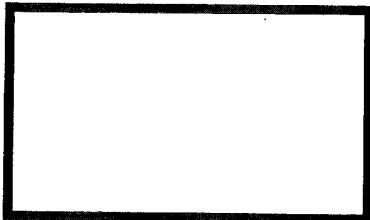
I use this to measure a person's height and weight.



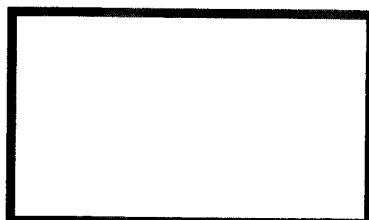
I use this to give a person a shot.



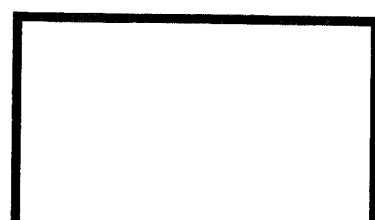
I use this to check a person's body temperature.



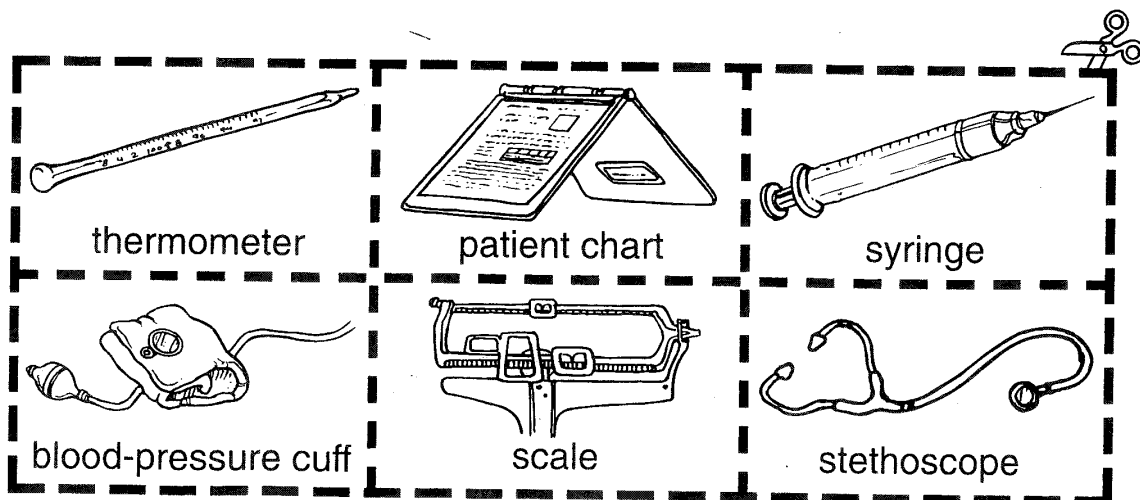
I use this to listen to a person's heartbeat.



I write information about a person on this.



I use this to measure a person's blood pressure.



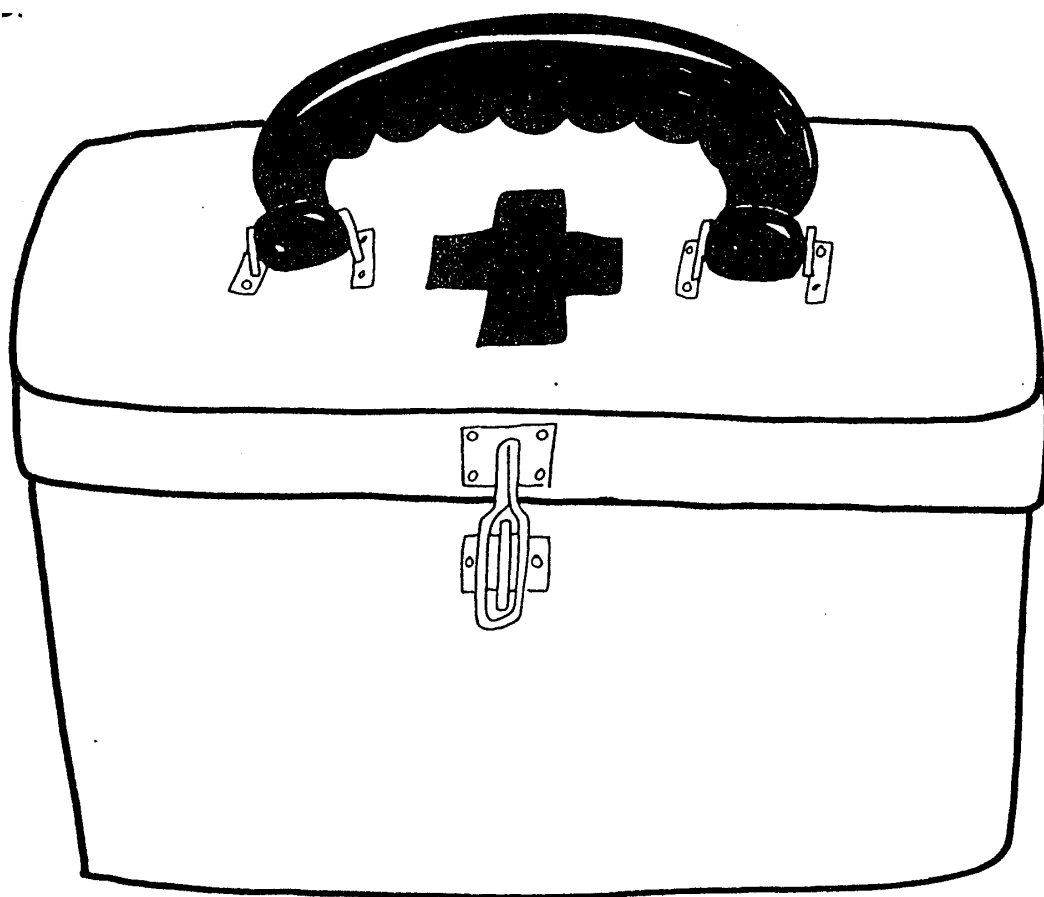
What's in a First Aid kit?

First Aid is the first thing to do when someone is sick or injured.

Make a list of the things you would find in a First Aid kit.

Explain when you might use these things.

Now draw a big First Aid box like the one below and draw the things that go inside it.



Florence Nightingale

Biography

People who show kindness and care towards the sick are really being God's servants. Here is a true story of a nurse who lived over 150 years ago. She felt God speaking to her heart about being His servant. Her name was Florence Nightingale.

Florence came from a very rich family. Her family loved dances, plays and parties, but Florence preferred the beauty of nature to all these things.

When she was only eleven years old, she was very good at caring for small babies. When she grew up, she wanted more than anything else, to help people. In her diary, she wrote, 'On February 7th 1837 God called me to His service'. She was then seventeen.

When she was twenty-four years old, she decided to become a nurse. This was a very hard decision to make because her family didn't want her to be a nurse. Nurses had to work very hard. They not only bandaged wounds and gave medicine, but they also had to make beds and do lots of cleaning. Florence's parents thought that it wasn't good for rich people to do such jobs.

Not long after Florence started nursing, a war broke out. The British and French together fought a war with Russia. Many people lay wounded and dying in the battle field. There were no bandages, no splints and no anaesthetics. There was lots of disease too.

When Florence read about the wounded people in the 'London Times', she organised small groups of nurses to go to Russia. Florence went too.

When the nurses arrived in Russia, they found terrible conditions. There was hardly any water, and hardly any medical equipment. They had to use small tin basins for everything... for eating, drinking and washing.

At first the doctors didn't want the nurses to help, but finally they agreed. Florence turned a building into a hospital. "Clean, clean, clean," Florence told the nurses, because everything was so dirty.

The queen found out about Florence's work and sent her a special message to encourage her.

Every night, just before Florence went to bed, she made a trip to visit the patients. With her lamp in her hand, she walked up and down the long rows of beds. Her patients called her 'the lady of the lamp'.

Florence always tried to make sure that the patients were as comfortable as possible, washed and well fed. When the war was over she was given a special medal for bravery.

Activities – Florence Nightingale

1. What kind of family was Florence from?
2. How was Florence different from the rest of her family?
3. What did she like to do when she was 11?
4. What did she write in her diary when she was 17?
5. Why didn't Florence's parents want her to become a nurse?
6. What was it like in Russia, when the nurses first arrived?
7. What did Florence do to improve the conditions?
8. Why is she called the lady with the lamp?
9. How can we tell from the second story that Florence really cared about the people she helped?
10. What do you call a person who is always willing to help others? Fill in the missing letters: s _ r _ a _ t

Albert Schweitzer

Biography

Albert Schweitzer was born in 1875 and died in 1965. He was a lived in a French speaking part of Germany, close to the border of France and Germany, called Alsace. He was a Christian doctor who worked as a medical missionary in Africa. He worked in the Gabon Republic which is a French speaking colony on the west coast of Northern Africa.

Albert was the son of a minister. As a young man Albert studied the Bible and was a very good speaker. His father hoped that Albert would become a church minister like himself. But Albert gave up his study at Bible College to study medicine. He said that he wanted to help people by working with his hands.

In 1913 Albert left for Africa with his wife. In the first 9 months of his work, Albert had about 2,000 patients to examine, some travelling many days and hundreds of kilometers to reach him. In addition to injuries, he was often treating severe sandflea bites, tropical sores, heart disease, tropical dysentery, tropical malaria, sleeping sickness, leprosy, fevers and tumours. He also tried to stop witchdoctors from deliberately poisoning people.

Schweitzer's wife, Helene, performed anaesthetics for surgical operations. At first, they used a shed for a surgery. It had previously been used as a chicken hut. In autumn 1913 they built their first hospital of corrugated iron, with two small rooms (a consulting room and an operating theatre) and a veranda where they sterilised equipment. The waiting room and dormitory were built of logs, like the local African huts. The Schweitzers lived in their own hut. They employed a local African, Joseph, as an assistant. Joseph had come to them at first as a patient.

Albert worked in Africa as a medical missionary for four years. He and Helene often suffered the tropical diseases that affected his patients. In 1918 Albert and Helene returned home for recovery, and it was then that their daughter, Rhena, was born.

By 1920 Albert's health was recovering. He could not stop thinking about his mission in Africa. Being a very good musician, he gave organ recitals to raise money so that he could return to the Gabon Republic.

In 1924, he returned to Africa without Helene and Rhena. Helene was not well enough to continue the harsh life in Africa. An assistant, Noel Gillespie, went with Albert this time. When they arrived, they found that his hospital building

needed much repair. They set to work with building and treating people at the same time.

Albert brought with him this time new medicines for treating diseases. A German nurse and doctor joined him in 1924, and another doctor in 1925. More helpers came after that. The growing hospital was supervised by African assistants. Joseph also returned to help. In 1925-6, new hospital buildings were built, and also a ward for white patients, so that the site became like a village.

Much of the building work was carried out with the help of local people and patients. With the new hospital built and the medical team established, Schweitzer returned to Europe in 1927. His last period of work in Africa was from 1929 to 1932.

1. Find Alsace on a map. Where is it?
2. Find the Gabon Republic on a map. Where is it?
3. Why did Albert give up his Bible training?
4. What were some of the medical conditions he treated?
5. How did his wife Helene assist Albert in the medical field?
6. What were some of the difficulties Albert and Helene faced in Africa?
7. Why did they go back to Switzerland?
8. How did Albert raise money to go back to Gabon?
9. What were some of the things achieved on this second trip?
10. How long did he go for on his third and last trip?
11. What do you think would be the hardest thing for Albert?

Mother Teresa

Biography

Mother Teresa was born in 1910 in the country that is now called Macedonia. Her parents named her Agnes. Agnes grew up in the Roman Catholic Church and decided to devote her life to God at an early age. When she turned 18, Agnes joined the Sisters of Loreto to become a missionary to India. First, she had to learn English, and then began her journey to India. After more training with the church she took her vows as a nun and chose the name Teresa. In 1929 she arrived in Calcutta, the capital of Bengal, India to teach at a school for girls. She taught for many years at the school, but living in Calcutta, she felt deeply sad to see so many sick and dying people on the city's streets.

She wrote in her diary: "I realized that I had the call to take care of the sick and the dying, the hungry, the naked, the homeless – to be God's Love in action to the poorest of the poor."

She received some basic medical training and then set out to help the sick and needy. This wasn't an easy task in 1948 India. She had very little support and, while trying to feed and help the poorest of the poor, she herself was constantly hungry and even had to beg for food.

In 1950, Mother Teresa formed a group within the Catholic Church called the Missionaries of Charity. The purpose of the Mission was to take care of "the hungry, the naked, the homeless, the crippled, the blind, the lepers, all those people who feel unwanted, unloved, uncared for throughout society, people that have become a burden to the society and are shunned by everyone".

Mother Teresa's work became internationally known. In 1982 she travelled to the Muslim area of Beirut to help children of both Christian and Muslim faiths. Mother Teresa received the Jewel of India award which is the highest honour that an Indian civilian can receive. She also received the Soviet Union's Gold Medal of the Soviet Peace Committee and in 1979 she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her work "in bringing help to suffering humanity."

When she first started the Missionaries of Charity there were only 13 members. Today, the group has over 4,000 members who care for people all over the world. It wasn't an easy task to build such an organization and to keep the focus on the poorest people. She worked almost up until her death on September 5, 1997.

1. What was the name that Mother Teresa's parents gave her?
2. How old was she when she decided to become a missionary?
3. What was her first job in India?
4. Why did she take medical training?
5. Make a list of all the people she helped.
6. How old was she when she died?

Samaritan's Purse

World Medical Mission

Samaritan's Purse is a mission that provides help where people around the world are suffering.

The organization gives help when natural disasters occur, such as earthquakes and Tsunamis. Christian workers assist people in places where there is drought and famine. They also organize Christmas gifts to be sent to children in poor communities, who would normally have no Christmas gifts at all. Samaritan's Purse also provides medical assistance. This branch of Samaritan's Purse is called World Medical Missions.

What does a medical missionary do?

Christian doctors, dentists, and other medical staff give their time working in mission hospitals and medical centres around the world.

Cleft lip repair

In some countries, children born with cleft lips are often bullied, prevented from going to school, and made to feel worthless. Samaritan's Purse sends volunteer medical teams to perform cleft lip and palate surgeries for patients of all ages, while at the same time, sharing the Good News of Christ.

Diseases Prevention

Samaritan's Purse fights diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, and other diseases by giving medical care and teaching people about hygiene.

Mothers and babies

Samaritan's Purse supplies, medicine, vitamins, and trains workers to help pregnant women and mothers of newborn babies in remote villages and poor communities. They help save the lives of women and babies.

Supply of Medical Equipment & Medicines

Samaritan's Purse supplies surgical equipment, X-ray systems, patient monitors, stethoscopes and other items to parts of the world where quality medical provisions are in short supply.

1. What does a medical missionary do?
2. How do they help save lives?

Mercy Ships - A Medical Mission

Mercy Ships is an organization that provides medical treatment to needy people around the world. In many countries, sick people cannot afford treatment and governments do not provide free health care, so many of the poor are left sick and dying, with no medical help.

Mercy Ships works in needy countries, mainly in Africa. Mercy Ships was started in 1978 by Don Stephens and his wife Deyon, a nurse. People give their time to work on the ships, unpaid.

The Africa Mercy

A ship called *The Africa Mercy* travels around the ports of Africa giving medical help. It provides free surgeries, medical and dental work. The team of helpers on the ship also teach people how to prevent disease.

Before the Africa Mercy arrives in port, a team of workers goes into the community and do medical check-ups to see which men, women and children need surgery. Sometimes people walk for days, and even walk from neighboring countries.


Medical staff on the Africa Mercy treat a wide range of problems, including cleft lip and palate, eye problems, bowed legs, burns and burn scars and dental problems. Some patients have tumours (growths) on their faces or bodies. These are removed by surgery. Many of these conditions are very severe because patients have not had any medical treatment before.

The lower deck of the Africa Mercy is equipped with five operating theatres and 82 hospital beds for patients. They also have machines that can detect cancer, an X-ray machine and a medical laboratory.

On the upper decks of the Africa Mercy, the ship has 126 cabins for a crew of 400 people, including families, couples and individual people. As well as providing free medical and dental care, Mercy Ships also sets up medical centres on land, so that medical care can be continued when the ship departs.

1. *How do Mercy ships help people?*
2. *What are some of the medical problem people get help for?*
3. *Draw the ship showing the two decks. Show what is on each deck.*

Thinking Skills

<p>Medical profession 1</p> <p>What if there were no doctors or nurses?</p> <p>Write down 10 possible consequences.</p>	<p>Medical profession 2</p> <p>What are 5 improvements you could make to a hospital bed to make patients more comfortable?</p>
<p>Medical profession 3</p> <p>The answer is: "a nurse"</p> <p>Make up 5 questions.</p>	<p>Medical profession 4</p> <p>Design a new device to help disabled people walk.</p>
<p>Medical profession 5</p> <p>Give 10 completely different uses for a stethoscope</p>	<p>Medical profession 6</p> <p>Use your imagination. Work out 5 different things that this picture could be. It must have something to do with the medical profession.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>

To keep healthy, remember NEW START

Nutrients – healthy food and not junk food

Exercise – walking, running, swimming and playing sport

Water – at least 6 glasses a day of pure water – not sweet, sugary drinks

Sunlight – but don't stay in the sun too long of the sun is hot

Toxin free - Toxins are poisons. Don't put into your body things that harm you, such as beetle nut, cigarettes and alcohol.

Air – Play outside and get plenty of fresh air.

Rest – Go to bed early.

Think happy thoughts and trust in God.

