

Health

Edward Jenner

Close (phrases)



Smallpox is a disease that once killed millions. It is caused _____ (1) spread from person to person through droplets _____ (2) when someone coughs or sneezes. Many survivors were blinded or scarred _____ (3). The disease was so common _____

_____ (4) that almost everyone caught it at some time. _____ (5) more soldiers died from smallpox than from fighting, and when European settlers carried the disease _____ (6), millions of Native American Indians died.

In the 18th century healthy people were inoculated _____ (7) from smallpox sores but it was dangerous as they could develop a serious kind of smallpox.

_____ (8), Edward Jenner, discovered vaccination (from the Latin 'vacca', meaning 'a cow') as a way of protecting people _____ (9). He realised that dairymaids who caught cowpox, _____ (10), did not catch smallpox. In 1796 he inoculated James Phipps, a boy aged eight, with pus _____ (11) and James caught cowpox. Six weeks later Jenner inoculated him again with smallpox virus and it had no effect _____ (12). His experiment was a success!

_____ (13) the World Health Organisation set out to eliminate smallpox altogether. A few years ago the only smallpox viruses left were _____ (14).

to North America	for life	with liquid	In 1967
A British doctor	on the boy	from smallpox	in the air
by a virus	a mild cattle disease	in a laboratory	centuries ago
In some wars	from a dairymaid's sore		

- 1.1 What causes smallpox? _____
- 1.2 What is the Latin name for 'cow'? _____
- 1.3 Dairymaids caught cowpox and then smallpox. True or false ?
- 1.4 In which year was James Phipps treated? _____
- 2.1 Which word do we get from the Latin word for a cow? _____
- 2.2 Where was Jenner born? _____
- 2.3 How long after Jenner's experiment did the World Health Organisation (WHO) plan to eliminate smallpox? _____
- 2.4 Tick the sentence which tells us what the writer meant:
- (a) All smallpox viruses have been destroyed.
- (b) The WHO's plan to reduce smallpox has been a success.
- (c) Smallpox has wiped out the Native American Indians of North America.

3.1 Using the numbers 1 to 4, place these events in time order:

- (a) Surviving viruses in a laboratory.
- (b) Inoculation of Phipps with smallpox.
- (c) WHO's plan to wipe out smallpox.
- (d) Inoculation of Phipps with cowpox.



- 3.2 Did people who caught smallpox always die? _____
- 3.3 What was unusual about some wars in the distant past? _____
- 3.4 What is the danger of keeping laboratory smallpox viruses? _____

E What are the problems and benefits of scientific research into diseases?

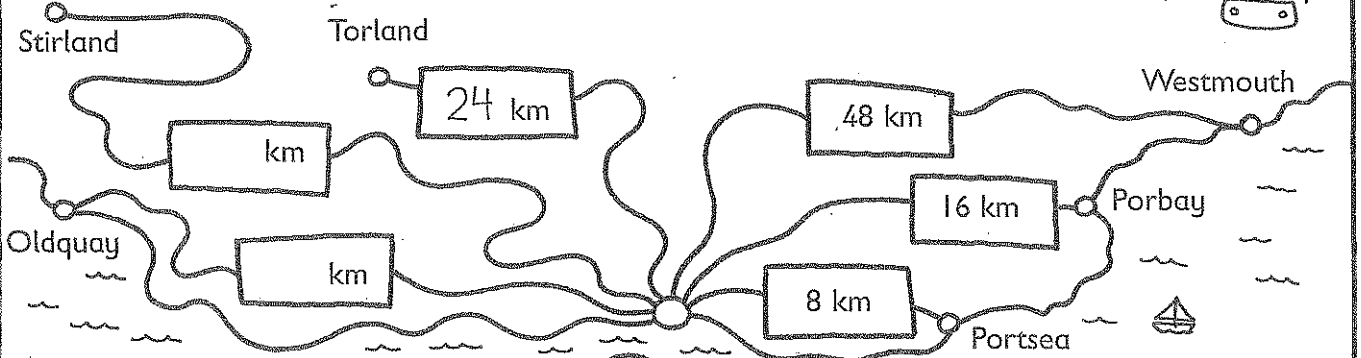
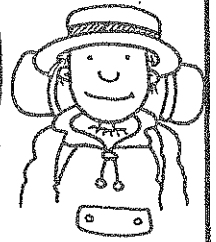
Signposts

The map is in **kilometres**.

The sign is in **miles**.

- Fill in the missing distances.

8 km is approximately
5 miles.



Torland 15 miles
Oldquay 25 miles
Stirland 40 miles

Portsea ___ miles
Porbay ___ miles
Westmouth ___ miles

- Fill in the missing distances.



Peasby 56 km
Sunton ___ km
Burland 80 km
Bunter ___ km

Peasby ___ miles
Sunton 20 miles
Burland ___ miles
Bunter 45 miles

- Choose three towns near your school.
- Fill in the chart to show how far away they are.



Town	Distance away in miles	Distance away in kilometres

Teachers' note The children may need reminding of how to convert miles to kilometres and vice versa. For the extension activity, provide mileage charts for the children to refer to. Alternatively, write the towns and the distances in either miles or kilometres on the chart before photocopying.

Developing Numeracy
Measures, Shape and Space
Year 6
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