#### Scheme of Work

	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3
Length	Approx. 1 hour	Approx. 1 hour	Approx. 1 hour
Objectives	<ul> <li>To identify key moments in the development of cancer medicines.</li> <li>To produce a concise summary of cancer medicine history by designing a timeline.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To analyse scientific articles.</li> <li>To identify good and bad sources of scientific information.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To research the future of cancer medicines.</li> <li>To produce a scientific blog.</li> <li>To review scientific blogs.</li> </ul>

Lesson plans for each session can be found on the following pages.

### Lesson 1 plan

Starter activity	Learning objectives	
Students summarise what they already know about cancer medicines then feedback verbally to the teacher as a class.	<ul> <li>To identify key moments in the development of cancer medicines.</li> <li>To produce a concise summary of cancer medicine history by designing a timeline.</li> </ul>	
Main activities	Resources required	
Teacher splits the class into groups of no more than three.	<ol> <li>Access to FutureLearn course.</li> <li>Devices and/or poster paper and pens.</li> </ol>	
Each group must research the history of cancer		
medicines to answer the questions on Step 1.4	Assessment for Learning	
of the course.	Producing a timeline of cancer medicines.	
They will need to produce a timeline from their	Differentiation	
findings as either a poster or slideshow and give this to the teacher in (or by) the next lesson.	SEND: Teacher-led support.	
	Low ability: Peer-learning.	
	Gifted and Talented: Peer-teaching.	
	Plenary	
	Each group briefly shows the teacher what they've done so far and what their plan is for completing the timeline before the next lesson.	
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### Lesson 2 plan

Starter activity	Learning objectives	
In pairs, students discuss how cancer medicine	To analyse scientific articles.	
is portrayed in the media.		
	<ul> <li>To identify good and bad sources of</li> </ul>	
	scientific information.	
Main activities	Resources required	
Students complete the exercise in Step 1.8 of	Access to FutureLearn course.	
the course.		
	2. Devices to complete the exercise. (or	
As they analyse each article, they write down a	print offs of articles)	
summary of the messages being portrayed that	Assessment for Learning	
includes:	Summary of analysis.	
<ul> <li>What the main conclusion of the article is.</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Who the article is aimed at.</li> </ul>	Mind map of information sources.	
<ul> <li>How accurate the article appears to be.</li> </ul>	Differentiation	
<ul> <li>If it can be labelled with any of the</li> </ul>	SEND: PDF option and teacher-led support.	
following terms:		
<ul> <li>Sensationalist</li> </ul>	Low ability: Peer-learning.	
<ul> <li>Misleading</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Professional</li> </ul>	Gifted and Talented: Peer-teaching.	
<ul> <li>Trustworthy</li> </ul>		
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They conclude by writing a reflection about what the sources tell them about cancer medicine.	Students create a mind map of the different	
the sources tell them about cancer medicine.	sources they could use to find out more about	
	cancer medicines, categorised by quality and	
	cancer medicines, categorised by quality and	

### Lesson 3 plan

Starter activity	Learning objectives
Students discuss the question: What makes scientific writing about cancer medicines engaging and	To research the future of cancer medicines.
trustworthy? They can list their thoughts as they discuss them.	To produce a scientific blog.
	To review scientific blogs.
Main activities	Resources required
Students write their own science blog post about the future directions of cancer medicines.	Access to FutureLearn course.
	2. Devices to watch videos on and
They will need to use the videos on Step 2.2 and 2.4 of the course to help them find the information they need. Their blog should be no more than 200 words and they	research.
should try to follow the advice on Step 2.7 to make it	Assessment for Learning
engaging.	Writing a blog.
Chudanta aven thair blan masta with analysisters	Differentiation
Students swap their blog posts with each other (preferably not someone sat next to them) and they	SEND: Teacher-led support.
peer mark each other's work – giving feedback on how engaging and easy-to-read it is.	Low ability: Peer-learning.
	Gifted and Talented: Peer-teaching.
	Plenary
	Students write down the three most important things they think they've learnt from the least three lessons.