

OTESFORSCHOOLS Primary KS2







Feedback: "Was good news overlooked in 2020?"



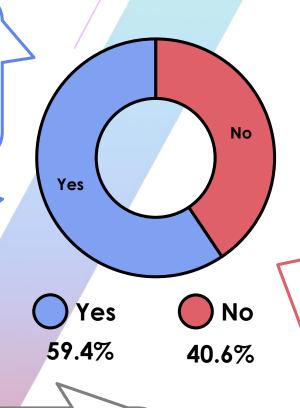
"Coronavirus was on the news almost all the time and only the major events unrelated with COVID were on the news."

Parsloes Primary School

"Yes, but I'm hoping 2021 will be better!" The Godolphin Junior Academy

"We were so
desperate for good
news about COVID
that we were not
looking for anything
else, which lead to
us unintentionally
ignoring other
news."
Manor Leas Junior

Academy



"There is always a bright side, you just have to find it." The Lincoln Manor Leas Junior School

"Even though it was a terrible year for the majority of the nation (and world), some positives could be taken and remembered such as Marcus Rashford's free school meal initiative, Sir Tom Moore's fundraising NHS walk, Australian bush fire getting better, climate change and the drop in CO2 emissions, super quick vaccine roll out amongst other issues."

Foxyards Academy

"I really enjoyed watching Captain Tom raise money for the NHS. I thought watching Space X was amazing!"

Lewes Old Grammar School

Feedback: "Was good news overlooked in 2020?"



"I fully agree with the verdict. News seems negative 24/7 and in 2020 it was overwhelming. With bad news now raging more rampant than ever before, it is not helping everyone's mood and mental health. There is an urgent need to get good news, positivity and hope out there. Remember, there is far more good news in the world than bad. And that's the story we all need to tell."



Shane Dean, Editor of The Good News Post

The VoteTopic results were shared with...

The Good News Post



Positive News



Good News Network



The Happy News



The Week





Starter: Guess the lesson!



Guess! (2-3 mins)

Read the statements below. Can you guess what it is they're all talking about?



This week you will be talking about vaccines!



When we all have one, **life can go back to normal!**



I don't trust them – they were **made too quickly** and probably aren't safe!

Someone told me that they contain trackers that can see everywhere that you go!



My Nan had hers last week and she seems fine. In fact, she's really happy.



Challenge:

Write down a list of questions that you have about vaccines. At the end of this lesson, see if you have found out all of the answers!

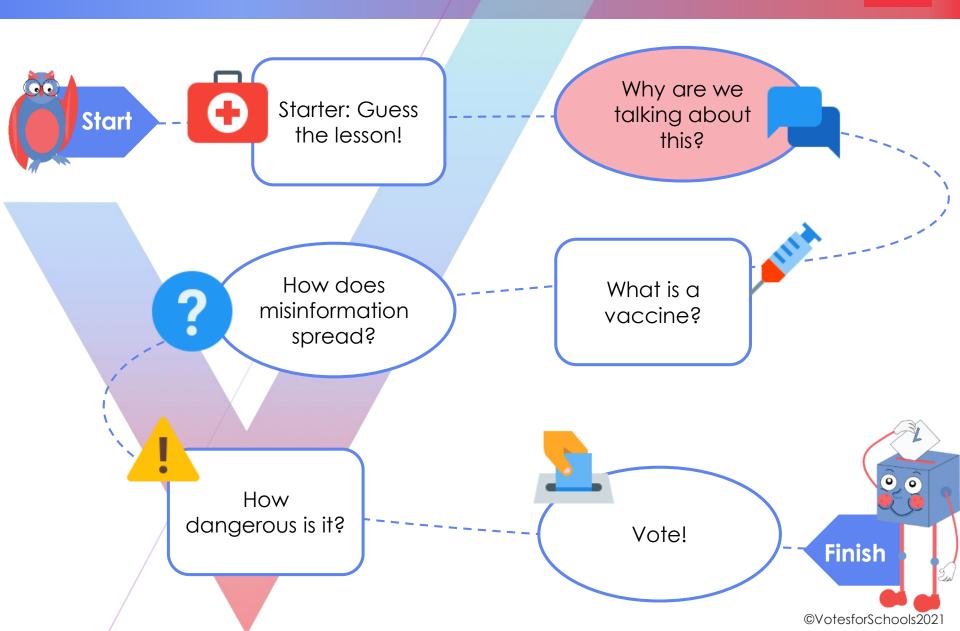
Do we need to learn more about how vaccines work?





Our learning journey for this week!







What are we talking about this?



After more than a year of Coronavirus infections, scientists around the world have created vaccines – a medicine that can help protect us against the virus.

Here in the UK, around **3 million people** have already had the Coronavirus vaccine, with more people being given it each day².





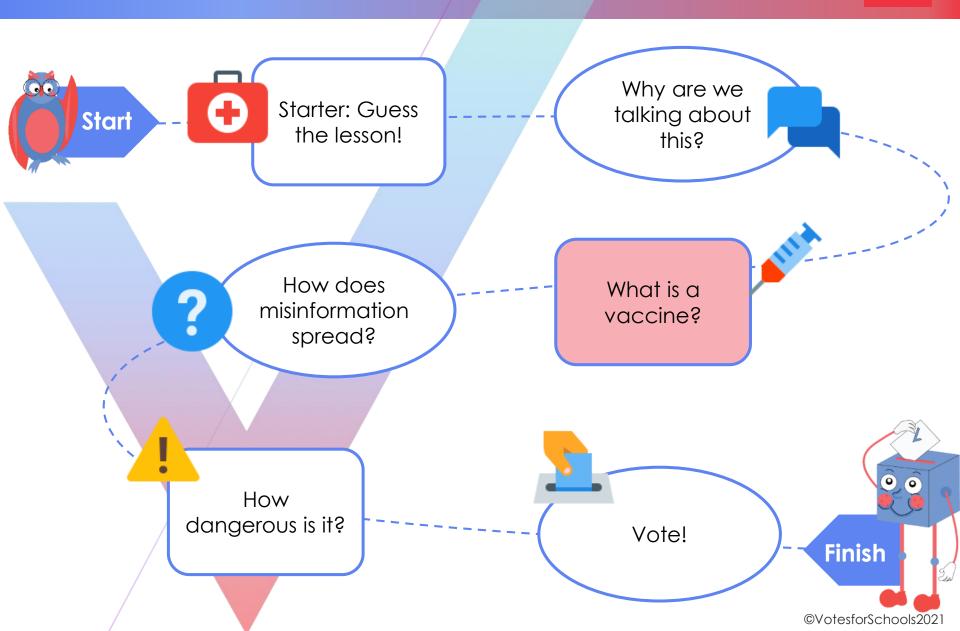
However, because COVID-19 vaccines are new, there has also been some misinformation spread about them³. This has caused some people to feel confused or worried.



Misinformation (also called fake news) is information that is not true (fake).

Our learning journey for this week!





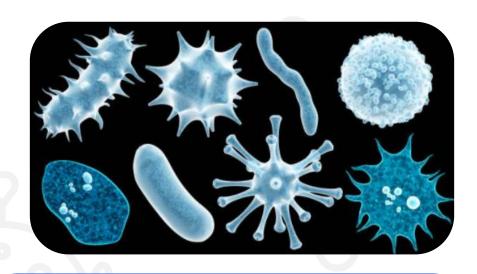


What is a vaccine?



COVID-19 might be a new virus, but did you know that viruses have been around for millions of years?

There are **lots of different viruses:** from **colds and flu viruses**, to more dangerous ones, such as **smallpox and Coronavirus**.





Viruses are **tiny germs** that enter our body through our **mouths**, **noses or eyes**. When they are inside us, they start to **spread** and can **make us feel unwell**.

When your body realises that it's been infected, it starts to fight the virus and tries to get rid of it from your body, through things like sneezing, coughing and even giving you a temperature.



What is a vaccine?





Your body also remembers the virus, so that if it gets into your system again, your body knows how to fight it without making you unwell again.

However, everyone reacts differently to a virus, which means that while you might not have any symptoms, someone else could be seriously ill and could even die from it.

For a long time, doctors didn't know how to help people who were ill with viruses, until vaccines were created.

Watch (3-4 mins)

Click the image to find out more about what vaccines are and how they work.





What is a vaccine?



Scientists around the world are always working on new vaccines to help protect us from viruses.

Usually these vaccines take a long time to make, as only a few scientists are working on them at a time, and they need a lot of money. They also need people who are happy to test the vaccines to check that they are safe before they are given to lots of people.





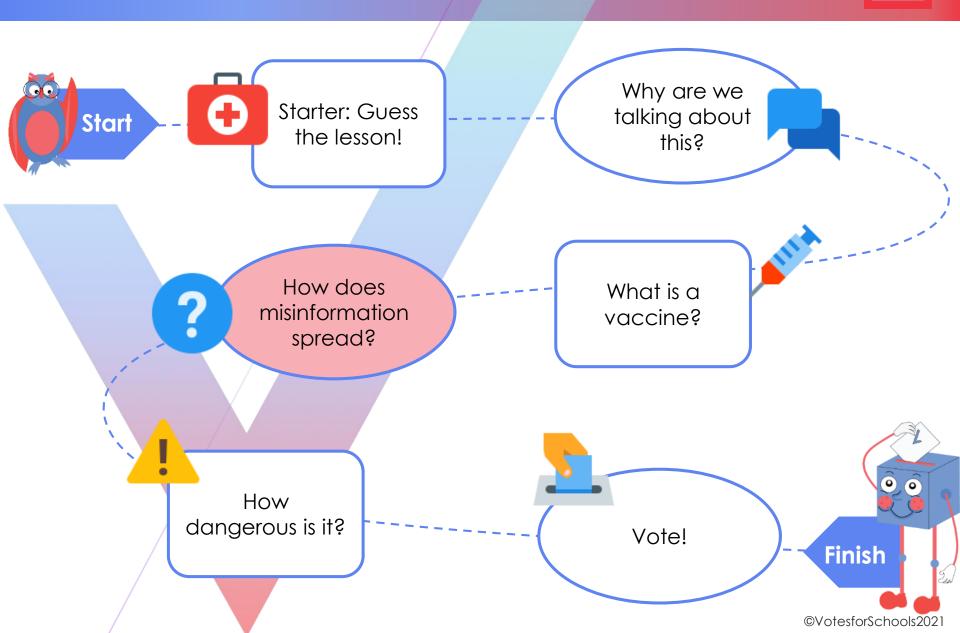
However, when Coronavirus started infecting people, lots of scientists from all around the world started working together to make a vaccine as quickly as they could. World leaders gave them lots of money too.

There were also lots more volunteers who wanted to test the vaccines. With all these extra people helping, scientists were able to make and test the first COVID-19 vaccines quickly. The first one was given in December.



Our learning journey for this week!









Since the Coronavirus vaccines have been made, there has **been a lot of misinformation spreading about them.**

Some claims have even said that the vaccines can **track your movements**, or **turn you into a crocodile!**



Fake news!



Prime Minister Boris Johnson has said that this misinformation about vaccines is "dangerous" and "life-threatening," and that we should do "everything possible" to make sure that people know the truth about vaccines.

Over to you (3-4 mins)

What have you heard about the new vaccines? Is there anything that you think might be misinformation?





As you already know, there is a lot of misinformation out there. It is spread **both online and from person to person**... But where does it all come from?

A false start... (2-3 mins)

Where do you think misinformation starts, and how do you think it spreads so quickly?





When we don't know enough about something, we usually try to find out more about it. We might ask our friends or family about it, read a book, or look online to find out more information.

Unfortunately, this makes us targets for fake news and misinformation.

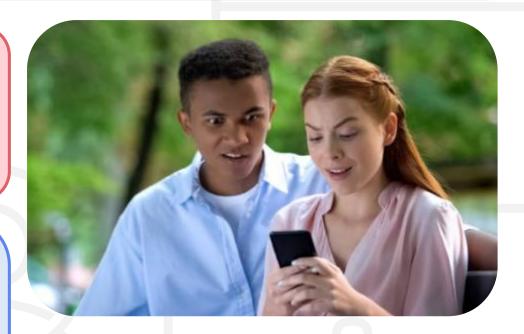




There's lots of ways that fake news can spread – it can be by accident or on purpose.

For example, someone might read something online and believe that it is true. They could then share it with their friends (both online or in real life), who might also then believe it.

For example, in 1998, Andrew Wakefield wrote a report¹ that said that a particular vaccine can cause children to have autism*. Even though the report was proved to be fake news, lots of people believed it and didn't vaccinate their children. This led to lots of people becoming ill with measles².



What if... (2-3 mins)

What do you think would happen if people believed misinformation that was being shared about Coronavirus vaccines?





1 11661633

When She Looked Under Her Couch Cushions and Saw THIS ... I Was SHOCKED!

He Put Garlic In His Shoes

Once something is on the internet, it can quickly be shared, saved and spread to thousands or even millions of people.

Challenge:

Want to test out how far things can spread online? Check out this week's Call to Action!

Lots of online sites make money when you visit them, so they might write headlines that contain misinformation, just to make you click!

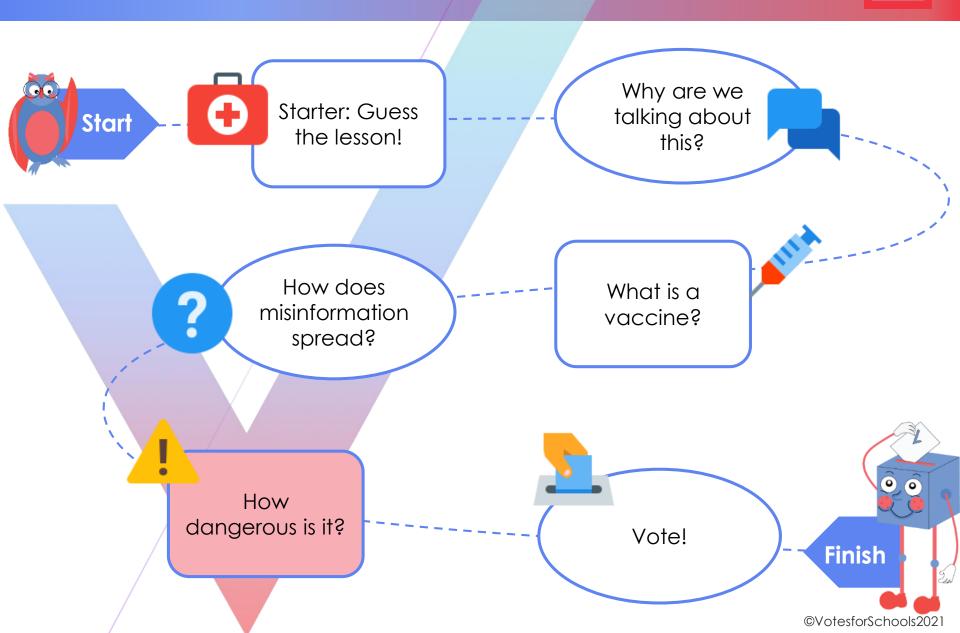
Hands up! (1 min)

Have you ever seen headlines like this one online?



Our learning journey for this week!









What's the risk? (5-12 mins)

Over the next few slides, you are going to see some misinformation that was spread online by real people about the new Coronavirus vaccines. For each example, decide how dangerous you think that spreading this information is and why. Then, click to find out the truth.









I heard that, if you have the vaccine, you could get Bell's Palsy – it's not safe!

It is true that four people had Bell's Palsy (an illness where your face becomes weak for a little while) after they had the vaccine. But, this was only four out of 38,000 people. This doesn't mean that the vaccine will make you unwell, as people can get Bell's Palsy at any time in their life.

Do you think that this misinformation is dangerous? Share your answers.

It's not that bad because...









Someone told me that the vaccine has dangerous ingredients in it which will make you have an allergic reaction and you could even die!

The vaccine contains an ingredient called polyethylene glycol (PEG). PEG is used in lots of other things, like food and soaps. It is true that some people are allergic to PEG, but doctors know how to treat allergic reactions. This means dying is very unlikely.



Do you think that this misinformation is dangerous? Share your answers.

It's not that bad because...

A LINE









I read online that the vaccine can make your body change in weird ways...

This is **not true**. Some of the vaccines contain **mRNA**, which **gives your body instructions on how to fight Coronavirus**. Your body then creates **antibodies**which can **get rid of** Coronavirus if you are infected with it. This is the **only change**.

Do you think that this misinformation is dangerous? Share your answers.

It's not that bad because...









Is it true that we won't be allowed to go out again until we have the vaccine?

This is **not true**. In fact, the law says that you **cannot be forced to have a vaccine**. It also says that **people should be given enough information about a vaccine** to help them to make a choice, and that people can be **told to isolate to stop a virus** from spreading.



Do you think that this misinformation is dangerous? Share your answers.

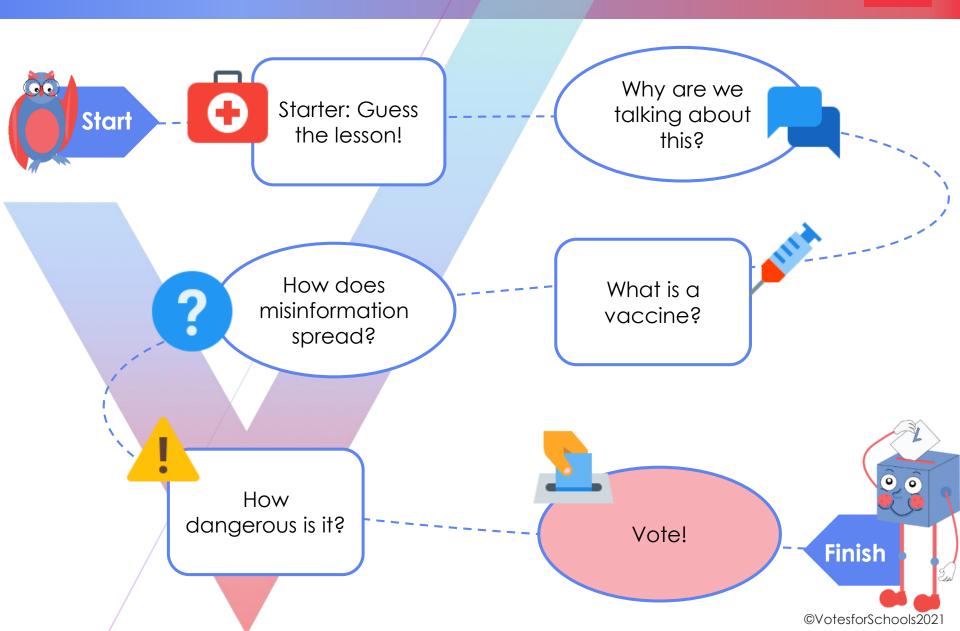
It's not that bad because...





Our learning journey for this week!







Call to Action!



Quick idea

Fact check!

Want to find out if something you've heard about is true or not? Click the image to check out **Full Fact.** They check out lots of different claims, and tell you when they're misinformation!

Full Fact fights bad information

FULL FACT

Bad information ruins lives. It promotes hate, damages people's health, and hurts democracy.

fullfact.org

We want to find out how far things can travel on the internet. Please share this post and comment where you are from, to show us how things spread online!

Big idea

How far can it spread?

Ask an adult to create a social media post for you, using the wording on the left. Then, keep an eye on the comments to see how far your post can reach. Think about: What if this post was misinformation?

Do we need to learn more about how vaccines work?



Yes	No
 Lots of people are confused about what vaccines are and what the side effects could be, so we need to learn more about them. 	Only a small amount of people believe fake news or misinformation about vaccines – most people know the facts.
 If people don't know enough about vaccines they might believe or even spread misinformation, which will make the problem worse. 	 We don't really need to know how vaccines work, as that's what we have scientists and doctors for! Most people already know about
 Vaccines are a great achievement – we should all know about them! 	vaccines, so they don't need to know more.
•	•

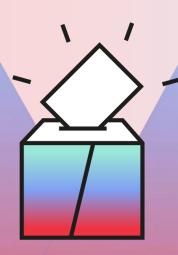
We will be sharing your thoughts on this topic with Full Fact, Simple Politics, the Department for Culture, Media & Sport (DCMS), the Cabinet Office and BBC Reality Check.



In the classroom?

Log your class's votes now at:

www.votesforschools.com/login/ teacher



Not sure how?

Click the ballot box to see a video on how to log your votes!

At home?

Follow this link to vote*:

https://www.surveymonkey.co.u k/r/vfs-primary-vaccines



Having trouble?

Copy and paste the link into your internet browser!

If you have any issues, feedback or comments, email <u>amy@votesforschools.com</u>.