

Charles Drew ABC Game

Originally developed by Steve Cooke. This information gap has been revised because colleagues have pointed out that the circumstances surrounding Drew's death are not clear. Was he denied access to a hospital because it only took in white people? Did he receive the best care available in the area? Were his injuries such that a transfusion would not have made a difference? The area is muddy and would suit a debate or evidence evaluation.

Webaddress: www.collaborativelearning.org/charlesdrewinfoap.pdf

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COLLABORATIVE LEARNING PROJECT

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We support a network of teaching professionals to develop and disseminate accessible talk-for-learning activities in all subject areas and for all ages.

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BRIEF SUMMARY OF BASIC PRINCIPLES BEHIND OUR TEACHING ACTIVITIES:

The project is a teacher network, and a non-profit making educational trust. Our main aim is to develop and disseminate classroom tested examples of effective group strategies that promote talk across all phases and subjects. We hope they will inspire you to develop and use similar strategies in other topics and curriculum areas. We want to encourage you to change them and adapt them to your classroom and students. We run teacher workshops, swapshops and conferences throughout the European Union. The project posts online many activities in all subject areas. An online newsletter is also updated regularly.

*These activities are influenced by current thinking about the role of language in learning. They are designed to help children learn through talk and active learning in small groups. They work best in non selective classes where children in need of language or learning support are integrated. They are well suited for the development of oracy. They provide teachers opportunities for assessment of talk.

*They support differentiation by placing a high value on what children can offer to each other on a particular topic, and also give children the chance to respect each other's views and formulate shared opinions which they can disseminate to peers. By helping them to take ideas and abstract concepts, discuss, paraphrase and move them about physically, they help to develop thinking skills.

*They give children the opportunity to participate in their own words and language in their own time without pressure. Many activities can be tried out in pupils' first languages and afterwards in English. A growing number of activities are available in more than one language, not translated, but mixed, so that you may need more than one language to complete the activity.

*They encourage study skills in context, and should therefore be used with a range of appropriate information books which are preferably within reach in the classroom.

*They are generally adaptable over a wide age range because children can bring their own knowledge to an activity and refer to books at an appropriate level. The activities work like catalysts.

*All project activities were planned and developed by teachers working together, and the main reason they are disseminated is to encourage teachers to work more effectively with each other inside and outside the classroom. They have made it possible for mainstream and language and learning support teachers to share an equal role in curriculum delivery. They should be adapted to local conditions. In order to help us keep pace with curriculum changes, please send any new or revised activities back to the project, so that we can add them to our lists of materials.

Charles Drew ABC Game - Teachers Notes

Learning Objectives

This material links reading and oral skills and provides practice in study skills.

The text is divided into three parts so the pupils have the task of collecting information from each other as well as from the text. It is a good opportunity for pupils to work with pupils they don't normally work with.

The information is recorded in note form and provides a basis for extended writing.

Preparation

Print the three biographies. You only need enough of each for a third of the class. Every pupil needs a question grid.

Instructions

Divide pupils into groups of around 3 children. These can be mixed ability groups with children able to support other and sharing first language. Each group takes a letter A, B or C. Group A pupils should have access to a copy of sheet A. Group B pupils should have access to a copy of sheet B. Group C pupils should have access to a copy of sheet C.

Each group completes as much of the question grid as they are able from their own information sheet.

Groups then need to reform (jigsaw) so that there is at least one member of Group A, B and C in each group. The easiest way to do this quickly is to assign numbers to each member of the first groups. You can vary the size but groups larger than six don't work together so well.

Once all question grids are complete, the notes can be used for writing about his life or as the basis for a discussion of important aspects of his life.

Another way of doing this, if pupils are not yet used to moving around so much, is to give groups of three Sheets A, B and C and they exchange information to complete the grid. The grid only has space for notes not full sentences.

A follow up activity could be developed around the circumstances surrounding Drew's death.

Dr Charles Drew - Sheet A

Charles Richard Drew was a Black American scientist.

He invented blood banks.

Blood banks are a way of storing blood so that it can be used on people who need transfusions.

Notes on Dr Charles Drew

Charles Richard Drew was a very good athlete when he was young. He played basketball and football and he was a good swimmer and good at track events.

After working at Montreal Hospital, he went to work at Howard University Medical School where he did very well and became a surgeon.

At that time many people died after operations and accidents because patients lost blood and it took a long time to find someone with the right blood group, get the blood and give it to the patient.

During World War Two, many people died because there was no blood to give them. Drew found a way of storing blood plasma. After the war Drew became a professor and won many awards for his scientific work.

In 1950 he was driving a car with some other doctors. Like many doctors, he had been working long hours and was tired. He dropped off to sleep and the car left the road and tipped over.



Dr Charles Drew - Sheet B

Charles Richard Drew was a Black American scientist.

He invented blood banks.

Blood banks are a way of storing blood so that it can be used on people who need transfusions.

Notes on Dr Charles Drew

Charles Richard Drew was born and lived in a ghetto in Washington. At University he became aware of racism.

As a member of his University team he went to a hotel after a game. The hotel would not serve the black people in the team.

In World War Two the Red Cross set up places for people to give blood, but the army would not let the blood from black blood donors be used on white soldiers. A lot of protests were made and eventually the blood was taken, but kept separate from the blood taken from white donors.

When Drew was in a car accident in Alabama, he was near a hospital which was using his discoveries. Some say that because the hospital would not take black people, Drew died. Others say that with his injuries a blood transfusion would not have helped him to survive.



Dr Charles Drew - Sheet C

Charles Richard Drew was a Black American scientist.

He invented blood banks.

Blood banks are a way of storing blood so that it can be used on people who need transfusions.

Notes on Dr Charles Drew

Charles Richard Drew was born in 1904. He was one of five children.

He studied medicine at Brown University then went to Montreal General Hospital where he worked with Doctor Beattie. Doctor Beattie was researching into blood transfusions and Drew became very interested in the work. He realised that it was very important to find a way of keeping blood so that it could be used immediately when needed.

He found he could store blood if it were handled carefully and kept in a fridge.

His findings saved many lives in World War Two. He died in 1950 after a car accident. Some say that he had to be taken a long way to a hospital that took black people and the delay killed him.



Dr Charles Drew - Answer Grid

When was he born?	Where was he born?	How big was his family?	What were his interests when young?	What university did he attend ?
What did he study?	What made him aware of racism?	At which general hospital did he work?	Who did he work with?	In what did he become interested?
What was he trying to find?	At which medical school did he work?	What did he become?	Why did many die after operations?	What did he study?
In which world war was he involved?	Who set up places for people to give blood?	What did the army do?	What happened about the army stance?	What did Drew become after the war?
What did he win?	When did he die?	Where did he die?	How did he die?	Why are there different explanations why he died?

Dr Charles Drew - Answer Grid

When was he born?	Where was he born?	How big was his family?	What were his interests when young?	What university did he attend ?
1904	Washington	He was one of five children.	Athletics/sports	Brown University
What did he study?	What made him aware of racism?	At which general hospital did he work?	Who did he work with?	In what did he become interested?
Medicine	A hotel he went to would not serve black people.	Montreal, Canada	Dr Beattie	Blood transfusions
What was he trying to find?	At which medical school did he work?	What did he become?	Why did many die after operations?	What did he study?
A way of keeping blood so that it could be used when needed.	Howard University Medical School.	A surgeon.	They lost blood and it took too long to find a donor with the right blood group.	A way of storing blood plasma.
In which world war was he involved?	Who set up places for people to give blood?	What did the army do?	What happened about the army stance?	What did Drew become after the war?
World War 2	The Red Cross	Not let blood from black people be used for white soldiers.	Protests but blood was taken but kept separate.	A professor.
What did he win?	When did he die?	Where did he die?	How did he die?	Why are there different explanations why he died?
Many awards	1950	Alabama	He went to sleep and drove off the road.	Some say he was denied blood, others that he could not be saved with a transfusion.