

SUPPORTING KIDS'
BRAIN CANCER
RESEARCH SINCE 2015

**PIRATE
DAY**

suitable for
K-6

**Step by step guide to running
a successful Pirate Day at your school.**

Thank you for registering your school to participate in Pirate Day. We hope everyone enjoys dressing up and having fun despite the seriousness of childhood brain cancer.

What to do:

1. **Download and display the poster.** You'll find this at pirateday.com.au/resources.
2. **Newsletter.** Tell parents about Pirate Day in the school newsletter. Maybe they'll join in the fun too.
3. **Dress up!** Even teachers can get involved by wearing stripes and an eye patch.
4. **Collect treasure.** In this case, a gold coin donation from everyone one who participates. Funds raised go towards childhood brain cancer research.
5. **Choose an activity.** Do something fun that reinforces why everyone is dressed as a pirate on the day. You'll find a bunch of ideas linked to the Australian Curriculum by age group at pirateday.com.au/resources
6. **HAVE FUN!** Thank you for bringing attention to, and raising money for, childhood brain cancer research.

Here are some important things to know about childhood cancer

- Cancer kills more children in Australia than any other disease. Brain cancer is the most serious of all the different cancer types.
- You can't catch cancer. It's not like a cold.
- The treatment given to kids affects their bodies inside and out. They might lose their hair, but they are still themselves, so we shouldn't be afraid of being their friend.
- Cancer is a disease. It can make people feel sad and angry. We should talk about how we feel when someone we know has cancer. Talk to someone you trust if you are feeling upset, worried or sad.
- We are smart. Doctors, scientists and researchers are working to find better treatments and a cure for all childhood cancers, including brain cancer.
- Everyone can do something to help. Even small things like carrying your friend's books if they aren't feeling well. Or send a card or goody bag when they're in hospital so they know you're thinking of them.

What doctors, scientists and researchers are doing

All over Australia medical professionals such as doctors, scientists and researchers are working hard to learn more about cancer so that they can find better treatments to help children with the disease get better quicker with no nasty side effects.

Why we need your help

Government funding for medical research only stretches so far. By participating in Pirate Day you are helping provide much needed funds for research. The two charities, The Kids' Cancer Project and The Pirate Ship Foundation who collaboratively run Pirate Day, will allocate money raised to brain cancer research projects. In 2020 funds raised will go toward a study lead by Associate Professor Joshua McCarroll at the Children's Cancer Institute, Sydney. His team are working with state-of-the-art nanomedicines designed to cross the blood-brain-barrier, inhibiting a gene which plays an important role in regulating chemosensitivity without causing toxicity to non-tumour cells. If successful, this new therapeutic strategy has the potential to increase survival and quality of life for children diagnosed with all types of brain cancer.

Everyone can help

We've learned that awareness leads to fundraising, which leads to more scientists able to search for better treatments and a cure. So when you unleash your inner scallywag, you're helping in two important ways.

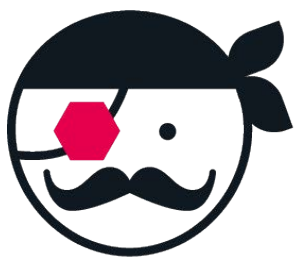
We wish you every success for this fun and informative day.

Funds raised through Pirate Day go toward childhood brain cancer research through The Kids' Cancer Project.

pirateday.com.au



THE KIDS' CANCER PROJECT
Science. Solutions. Survival.



SUPPORTING KIDS'
BRAIN CANCER
RESEARCH SINCE 2015

**PIRATE
DAY**

Activity Sheet: Pirate linguistics



Q: What do pirates learn when they go to school?

A: The three arrghs!

It's a silly joke, but it does make you think, how did pirates learn to speak that way? Putting emphasis on the 'r' sound is actually a stereotype popularised by actor Robert Newton. In 1954 he appeared in a movie about Long John Silver (sequel to Treasure Island 1950). Newton was from Shaftsbury, Dorset in England and he exaggerated his own broad brogue to create the character we all emulate today. While historically pirates would have spoken whatever their native language and dialect would have been, those of English speaking origin developed terms and phrases specific to their trade. Can you spot the ones that are still used today?

Pirate phrase

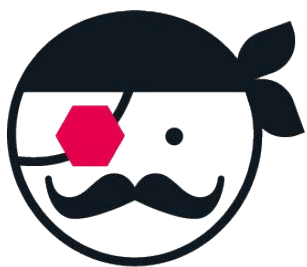
All hands hoay
Avast ye
Black spot
Dance the hempen jig
Dungbie
Hempen halter
Hornswaggle
Shiver me timbers
Abaft
Binnacle
Cackle fruit
Coaming
Duffle
Head
Holystone
Jacob's Ladder
Monkey
Monkey jacket
Orlop
Poop deck
Cockswain
Flibustier
Freebooter
Landlubber
Powder monkey
Black jack
Davy Jones' Locker
Ahoy
Ahoy, matey
Batten down the hatches
Blimey!
Blow the man down
Booty
Buccaneer
Crow's nest
Cutlass
Feed the fish
Heave ho
Jolly Roger

Modern English

Everyone get on the deck
Pay attention
Death threat
To hang someone
Rear end
The noose used to hang people
To cheat
An expression used to show shock or disbelief
Back area of the boat
Where the compass is kept on board the ship
Chicken eggs
A surface that prevented water on deck dripping to lower levels
A sailor's belongings
Toilet on board the ship
Sandstone that was used to scrub the ships
Rope ladder that was used to climb aboard ships
Small cannon
Short jacket worn by some of those aboard the ship
Deck where cables are stored away
Deck that is the highest and farthest back
The helmsman
Pirates of the Golden Age
Refers to an actual pirate
A person who is not incredibly skilled at sea
A gunner's assistant
Large drinking cups
Refers to death
Hello
Hello, friend
A signal to prepare the ship for an upcoming storm
Something said when one is in a state of surprise
A command which means to kill somebody
Treasure
Name for a pirate
The place on the ship where the lookout stand is built
Type of sword used by the pirates
Meaning that an individual or group of individuals will soon die
Instruction to put some strength into whatever one is doing
The famous pirate flag with a skull and crossbones on it

(continued on next page)





SUPPORTING KIDS'
BRAIN CANCER
RESEARCH SINCE 2015

**PIRATE
DAY**

Activity Sheet: Pirate linguistics

suitable for
**YEARS
5-6**

Pirate phrase

Man-O-War

Old salt

Privateer

Scallywag

Scuttle

Seadog

Shark bait

Thar she blows!

Son of a biscuit eater

Walk the plank

Yo Ho Ho

Modern English

The name used for a pirate ship that is all set and ready to go to war

A sailor that has a great deal of experience on the seas

Pirates who are sponsored by the government

A name that is used as an insult to someone

To sink a ship

An old sailor or pirate

Going to die soon

An expression used when a whale is spotted from the ship

An insult

A punishment which entails someone who walks over the side of the ship off the plank.

Their hands are often tied so that they cannot swim and they drown

There is often used to express some sort of cheer but also can be used to call attention to the speaker

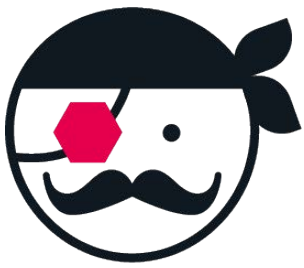
Source: "Pirate Terms and Phrases." YourDictionary, n.d. Web. 12 October 2017. <http://reference.yourdictionary.com/resources/pirate-terms-phrases.html>.

Funds raised through Pirate Day go toward childhood brain cancer
research through The Kids' Cancer Project.

pirateday.com.au



THE KIDS' CANCER PROJECT
Science. Solutions. Survival.



SUPPORTING KIDS'
BRAIN CANCER
RESEARCH SINCE 2015

**PIRATE
DAY**

Teacher Resource: Lesson 1

suitable for
**YEARS
5-6**

Children Diagnosed With Cancer: Late Effects of Cancer Treatment

Today, because of advances in treatment, more than 8 out of 10 children treated for cancer survive at least 5 years, and most of these children are cured. But the treatments that help these children survive their cancer can also cause health problems later on.

Most treatment side effects appear during or just after treatment and go away a short time later. But some problems may never go away or may only show up months or years after treatment. These problems are called late effects.

Everyone is different

Each child getting cancer treatment is unique. The treatments used vary from child to child and from one type of cancer to another. Late effects will also vary, and depend mostly on the type of treatment used and the doses given.

Chemotherapy

Chemotherapy (chemo) is the use of drugs to kill cancer cells. But chemo drugs can damage normal cells, too, which can cause short-term and long-term side effects. Short-term effects can be nausea or hair loss.

Radiation therapy

Radiation treatment uses high-energy rays (such as x-rays) to kill cancer cells and shrink tumours. The radiation may come from outside the body (external radiation) or from radioactive materials placed into or right next to the tumour (internal or implant radiation).

Surgery

Surgery is an important part of treatment for many cancers. As with other types of treatment, the possible long-term effects of surgery depend on a number of different factors.

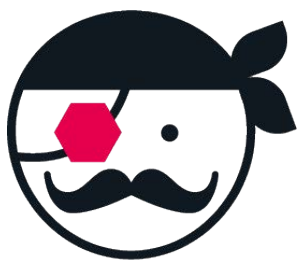
In some cases, surgery may be fairly minor and may leave nothing more than a scar. In other cases, it may need to be more extensive and require removing part or all of an organ, or even a limb. Doctors do their best to limit the effects of surgery by striking a balance between removing all of the cancer and taking out as little healthy body tissue as possible.

Late effects of childhood brain cancer treatment

Just as the treatment of childhood cancer requires a very specialized approach, so does aftercare and watching for late effects. Here are just a few of the more common possible late effects of cancer treatment.

- Learning problems
- Problems with memory and attention
- Poor hand-eye coordination
- Behaviour problems
- Frequent headaches
- Poor appetite
- Cold intolerance
- Delayed growth
- Trouble sleeping





SUPPORTING KIDS'
BRAIN CANCER
RESEARCH SINCE 2015

**PIRATE
DAY**

Lesson Plan: Year 5 to Year 6



Pirate Day is an engaging way for students of all ages to learn valuable lessons about social awareness, teamwork, leadership and diversity. Here are some suggested ways you can incorporate these lessons into your classroom - choose one, two or all three!

Lesson 1: Understanding and compassion (approx 1 hour)

Brain Storm

Task: Read out a brief description of childhood/adolescent cancer and its effects on lifestyle. Have students discuss and write ideas on the board to answer this question: "How would your life change if someone you loved was affected by cancer?" Ask students to include all aspects of change such as feelings and sacrifice.

Lesson recap: Help students understand the concept of empathy and how their brainstorm ideas highlight the changes that occur to not only the one diagnosed with cancer but those around them. With more understanding, can the students workshop how they may be able to help?

Teacher note: Activity is linked to Recognise Emotions, an SEL self-awareness elements. Also Contribute to Civil Society and Understand Relationships, two SEL social-awareness elements.

Lesson 2: Initiative

Blind Mice

Task: Blindfold pupils and have them attempt to line up in height order. Give them 3-5 minutes. If they fail, ask one student to take their blindfold off and be a leader. They will be able to speak and direct the others (who must be silent) in line.

Lesson recap: Have students understand the difficulties of trying to organise things in a large group without a leader. If there was no strong leader role prevalent after the activity, encourage discussion such as, "Do you think it would have been easier or quicker if there was a leader? Why? Why not?" Help them understand anyone can be a leader and it doesn't always have to be someone older – they can be a leader too. Write a pros and cons list of having a leader if there is extra time.

Teacher note: Activity linked to Teamwork and Leadership, an HPE Learning through movement sub-strand.

Lesson 3: Warmth in our community.

Human Knot

Task: This is one you can try with the whole class together, or break into smaller groups. Ask students to stand in a circle facing inward. Have students reach their right arm towards the centre and grab someone else's hand (ensure no one grabs the hand of the person next to them). Next, have everyone reach their left arm in the middle to grab someone else's hand. Again, make sure it's not the person right next to them. The students need to work together to untangle the human knot without letting go of any hands. The goal is to end up in a perfect circle again. They can go over or under each other's arms, or through legs if needed! Encourage them to do whatever they want, as long as they don't break the chain in the process. For some extra fun, turn on a timer and see how long it takes them to get untangled! How quickly can they do it? *Tip: Watch this video for more information: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BR6vE1N0pas>*

Lesson recap: The game helps pupils learn to work together and tackle a problem as a group. Relate this to how everyone's participation is needed in a community. Doesn't matter how large or small, everyone can play a part in solving a problem like childhood brain cancer.

Teacher note: Activity is linked to Work Collaboratively as well as Negotiate and Resolve Conflict, two SEL social-management elements.

End of day recap

Thought starters for a class discussion at the end of the day:

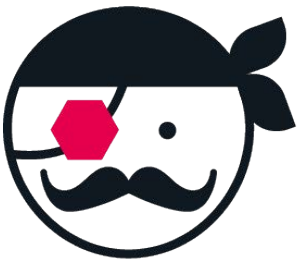
- What have they learned today about empathy, leadership and community spirit?
- What will they do differently when they are faced with someone who has cancer?
- Create a list of how they might help someone who has cancer.

Teacher note: Reviewing each lesson links to Develop Reflective Practice, an SEL self-awareness element.

THANK YOU!

We appreciate that as a teacher there is so much you need to get through each day. Thank you for taking time out to plan, host and facilitate activities to enrich your students' understanding of childhood cancer.





SUPPORTING KIDS'
BRAIN CANCER
RESEARCH SINCE 2015

**PIRATE
DAY**

Activity Sheet: Fact or fiction

suitable for
**YEARS
5-6**

True or false:
Cancer is contagious.

True or false:
Childhood brain cancer kills
more children each year in
Australia than any other disease.

True or false:
Childhood brain cancer
can be prevented by
exercise and good diet.

True or false:
Cancer cannot be
treated. It's incurable.

True or false:
It's best not to talk about
cancer. It's uncomfortable
and depressing.

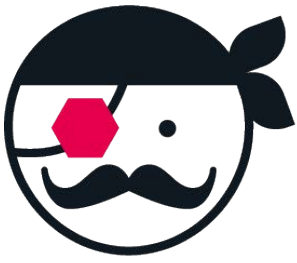
True or false:
A benign tumour isn't cancer.
A malignant tumour is cancer.

True or false:
Cancer makes
your hair fall out.

True or false:
Only adults
get cancer.

True or false:
There are over
200 types of cancer.





SUPPORTING KIDS'
BRAIN CANCER
RESEARCH SINCE 2015

**PIRATE
DAY**

Activity Sheet: Fact or fiction teacher resource

suitable for
**YEARS
5-6**

**True or false:
Cancer is contagious.**

FALSE:
You cannot
catch cancer from
someone else.

**True or false:
Childhood brain cancer kills
more children each year in
Australia than any other disease.**

TRUE:
Brain tumour treatment has
seen little improvement in the
past 40 years, unlike more common
forms of cancer, which have
seen great advancements.

**True or false:
Childhood brain cancer
can be prevented by
exercise and good diet.**

FALSE:
Childhood brain tumours
are not influenced by
lifestyle choices or
environmental factors.

**True or false:
Cancer cannot be
treated. It's incurable.**

FALSE:
The main cancer treatments
include surgery,
radiotherapy and
chemotherapy.

**True or false:
A benign tumour isn't cancer.
A malignant tumour is cancer.**

TRUE:
Tumours can be either cancerous
or non cancerous. A benign tumour
is made up of non-cancerous
cells and a malignant tumour
is made up of
cancerous cells.

**True or false:
It's best not to talk about
cancer. It's uncomfortable
and depressing.**

TRUE/FALSE: Discussion point.
Some people find it hard to talk
about cancer. Talking about it can
help us understand it more.
Sometimes not talking about
something can make it seem
scary or confusing.

**True or false:
Cancer makes
your hair fall out.**

FALSE:
A side affect that some people may
experience from chemotherapy
treatment is hair loss. Cancer
does not cause hair loss.
Hair will grow back after
the treatment stops.

**True or false:
Only adults
get cancer.**

FALSE:
Cancer can affect
anyone at
any age.

**True or false:
There are over
200 types of cancer.**

TRUE
Cancer comes in many
different forms and can
affect different areas
of the body.

