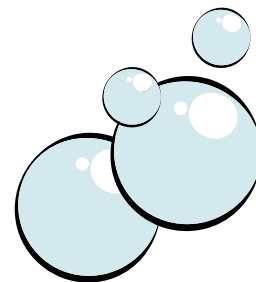




Cluster these words

microbe dust bacteria yeast bug virus
micro-organism fungus germ pathogen mushroom flu


 =

- Found almost everywhere on earth, even inside volcanoes!
- Some are helpful (beneficial), some are harmful, most are harmless.

Tiny solid pieces including plant pollen, dead human skin cells, paper fibres, soil, burnt meteorite particles.

There are 3 types of microbe:

1.

- The smallest microbes.
- Generally harmful. E.g.:

is an illness that infects the nose, throat and lungs.

2.

- Single-celled organisms.
- As they grow, some produce substances (toxins) which are harmful. Others are beneficial, helping to create food that we need to live.

3.

- Single cell or multi-cellular organisms.
- Some are beneficial and some are harmful. E.g.:

is single-celled.

is a fleshy fruiting body.

some

some

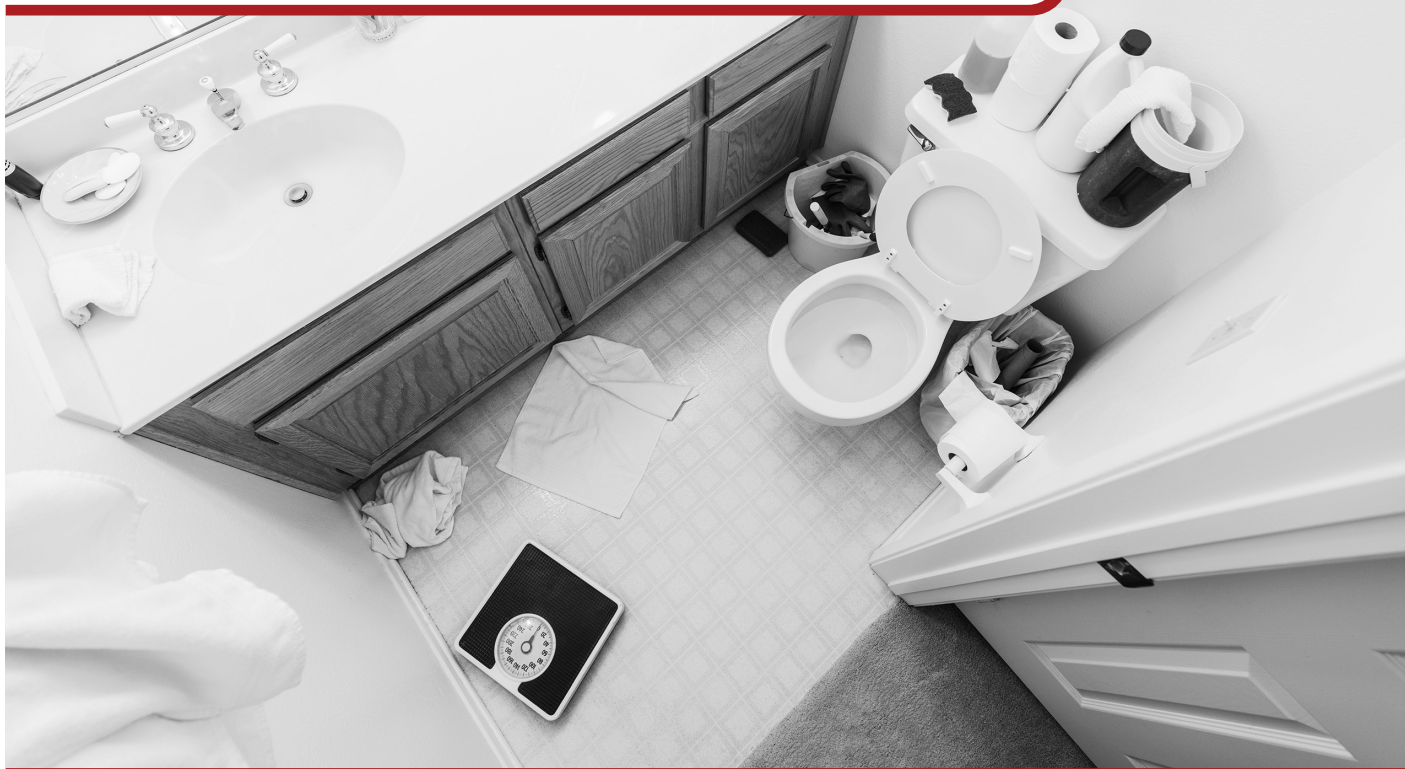
some

=

=

= any organism that can cause disease.

Where do most germs hide?



Use a coloured pen to mark the areas where most germs can be found





Where do most germs hide... on hands?

Objective

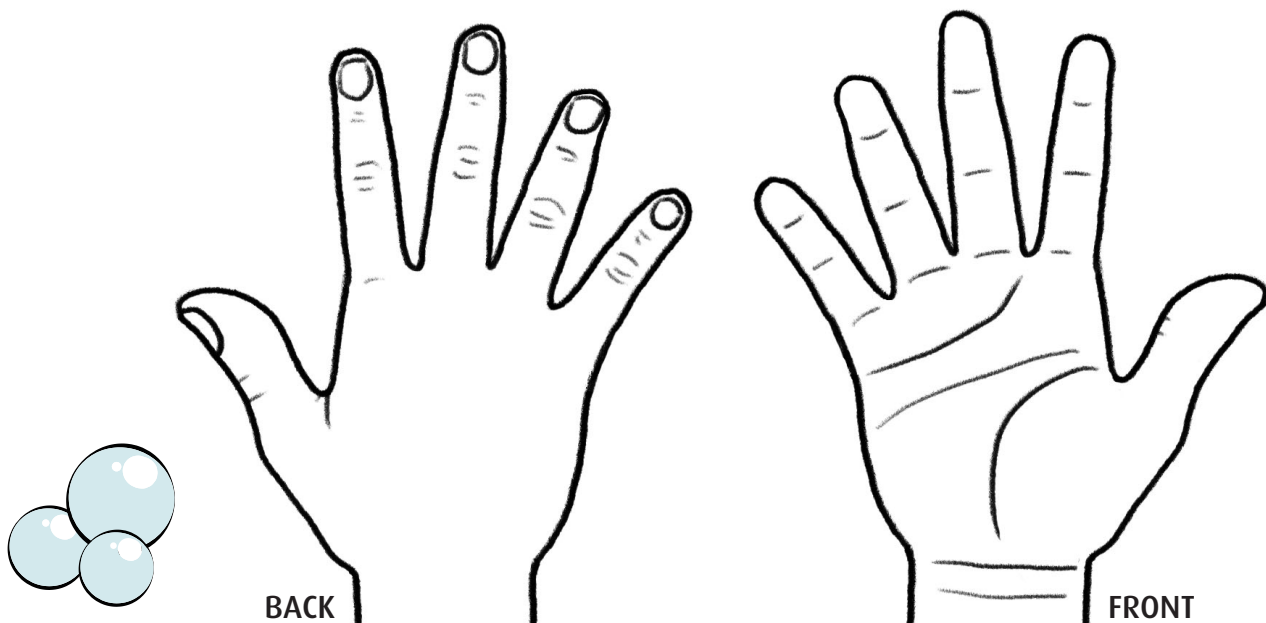
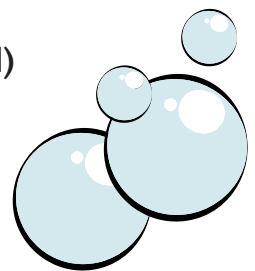
To remind ourselves where germs are most likely to hide on our hands so that we pay extra attention when washing.

What you need

- Scissors
- White paper
- Coloured pencils
- Cardboard (optional)
- Glue
- Coloured paper
- Crayons or markers

Activity

1. Using the white paper, carefully trace left and right hands with pens.
2. Then, cut out your traced artwork and glue them on coloured paper or cardboard.
3. Using the image in the stimulus presentation, identify commonly missed areas when handwashing and discuss the importance of thorough handwashing.
4. Use coloured pencils and pens to draw and label areas easily missed on hands.
5. Display artwork around the classroom as a reminder of germ hotspots.



Where in the classroom or school is best to remind about the need for handwashing?
