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Book Five For Ages 9 - 11

Health Education for Australian Schools

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Introduction

This Health Workbook has been created to assist teachers in the implementation of a structured and sequential whole school approach to the teaching of Health Education.

The activities have been linked to the following strands of the key learning areas from the publication Health and Physical Education - a curriculum profile for Australian schools as referenced on Page 2 of this book. References at the base of each page indicate the Strand in which the page falls, while an indication of the Learning Outcome is shown at the top of the page.

Human Development

This strand focuses on: [refer to Pages 2, 6, and 82 of the profile document] concepts such as growth and development, personal behaviours of people in their social, biological and physical environments, and human sexuality.

Physical Activity and the Community

This strand focuses on: [refer to Pages 2, 8, and 84 of the profile document] fitness and the effects of exercise on the body, as well as attitudes towards body image and social expectations about fitness.

People and Food

This strand focuses on:

[refer to Pages 2/3, 9 and 85 of the profile document] the importance of food in providing essential nutrients for the body, the safe preparation of food and the current changes in food production and packaging.

Health of Individuals and Populations

This strand focuses on: [refer to Pages 3, 10 and 86 of the profile document] the impact the physical environment can have on health, as well as looking at ways to promote health and prevent disease in individuals and populations.

Safety

This strand focuses on: [refer to Pages 3, 11 and 87 of the profile document] sapects of safety concerned with issues including water and road safety, strangers and unsafe situations, community action and safe practices.

Human Relations

This strand focuses on: [refer to Pages 3, 12 and 88 of the profile document] relationships with family, friends and group members, including communicating feelings and views, personal self worth, and community values and attitudes towards standards of behaviour.

The activities contained in the book are designed to allow for the varying skills and abilities of the students. The following strategies are used throughout the workbooks:

* Interviewing	* Researching	* Comparing	* Surveying
* Measuring	* Predicting	* Discussing	* Evaluating
* Role-playing	* Planning	* Illustrating	* Brainstorming
* Decision making	* Problem solving	* Communicating	* Classifying

The books should be implemented throughout the primary school in the order presented below. However, individual books could be used for the year levels within the age range stated. This will allow the teacher to provide a health education programme that recognises the different social backgrounds, knowledge and understandings, skills, values and attitudes of the children they are teaching.

Book in Course	Age Range
1	5 - 7
2	6 - 8
3	7 - 9
4	8 - 10
5	9 - 11
6	10 - 12
7	11 - 12+

The activities in this book refer to material from the publication Health and Physical Education - a curriculum profile for Australian schools.

The Health and PE curriculum profile is published by: Curriculum Corporation, PO Box 177, Carlton South, Victoria 3053 http://www.curriculum.edu.au Email: sales@curriculum.edu.au (Document is ©Curriculum Corporation 1994)

Health Education Activities - Book 5

Contents - Book 5

Activity Number	Activity Name	Strand	Page
	Introduction		2
1	Healthy Habits Personal Chart	Human Development	6
2	Personal Cleanliness - 1	Human Development	7
3	Personal Cleanliness - 2	People and Food	8
4	Healthy Teeth	Human Development	9
5	Care of Your Teeth	Human Development	10
6	Sleep Patterns	Human Development	12
7	Relaxation	Physical Activity and the Community	13
8	Time Management	Physical Activity and the Community	14
9	Fastest Breath in the West	Human Development	16
10	Lung Power	Human Development	17
11	OurEyes	Human Development	19
12	Eye Teasers	Human Development	20
13	See Here	Human Development	21
14	Structure of the Ear	Human Development	24
15	Ear Care	Human Development	25
16	Hearing Loss	Human Development	26
17	Why Do You Smoke?	Health of Individuals and Populations	28
18	Advertising and Drugs	Health of Individuals and Populations	29
19	Pollution Solutions	Health of Individuals and Populations	31
20	Safe Swimming	Safety	34
21	First Aid Rules	Safety	35
22	Biting and Stinging	Safety	36
23	Survival Skills	Safety	37
24	Where Can You Do It?	Physical Activity and the Community	39
25	Club Survey	Human Relations	40
26	Clubs and Groups	Human Relations	41
27	Me - Feelings	Human Relations	43
28	Feelings	Human Relations	44
29	AngerExamined	Human Relations	45
30	Self Concept	Human Relations	46
31	Score a Goal!	Human Relations	47
32	Family Relationships	Human Relations	49
33	Friendships	Human Relations	50
34	I Don't Want to do That!	Human Relations	51
35	Ageing	Health of Individuals and Populations	53
36	Activities for the Aged	Physical Activity and the Community	54
37	Special Needs of the Aged	Health of Individuals and Populations	55

Teachers' Notes

Healthy Habits (Pages 6 - 10)

Background Information

- A healthy diet will be utilised by the body in an efficient manner, storing and using the energy provided by foods. Excess consumption of fatty foods or a lack of daily exercise may result in unused reserves being converted to body fats, leading to obesity. A balance of appropriate food intake and exercise is recommended.
- It has been shown that disease can be transferred from person to person though bodily fluids such as saliva (by sharing drinks, sucking on someone else's pencil), not washing hands before eating (germs can remain on hands after touching the same object as a sick person has), airborne particles (coughing or sneezing without covering mouth and nose), not keeping mouth and body clean on a daily basis and incorrect storage of foods.
- * Germs are single celled creatures bacteria that can live in and on our bodies. Some bacteria are "friendly" and do not cause harm to the body, whilst other can cause illness. Viruses and fungi are two other types of germs that can invade the body and cause illness or disease.
- * Maintaining healthy gums and teeth as a child can significantly reduce the need for major dental work later in life.
- Plaque is a sticky film that covers teeth and attracts bacteria and sugar. Bacteria in the mouth break down sugars to make acids, which eat away at the tooth enamel and cause cavities. Plaque also causes *gingivitis* (gum disease) - red, swollen, bleeding gums. Regular brushing, flossing and visits to the dentist can reduce the amount of plaque on the teeth, so that risk of decay is minimised.

Suggested Activities

- * Keep a container of wet wipes in the classroom to use before cooking activities, or when students feel that their hands are dirty. This is a convenient alternative to washing hands in the bathrooms if a number of students have to go at once.
- Students design a fantasy "Clean Machine" a futuristic machine that will take care of all their personal cleanliness needs. Draw and label the Clean Machines and display around the classroom.
- * Students make hygiene posters for the school canteen to be displayed in food preparation and eating areas.

Answers

Page 6 - Healthy Habits Personal Chart

Healthy foods - should mainly consist of fresh produce from Grains, Fruit and Vegetable, Dairy and Meat groups. Unhealthy foods - takeaway fast foods, fried foods, snacks, chips and lollies, etc.

Fitness activities - sport, games, leisure, walking and cycling, etc.

Short - term goals should be easily achieved such as "tomorrow I will ride to school".

Longer - term goals may involve seeing an improvement in fitness or joining a new team as a new season starts.

Page 7 - Personal Cleanliness 1

Healthy actions can include showering or bathing, brushing teeth, washing hands before eating, washing and drying eating and cooking utensils, blowing nose if it is runny, avoiding touching rubbish or other people's items if they are ill.

Nail chewing - Dirt can stay under nails and you can be putting it into your mouth if you chew your nails.

No handkerchief - Sneezing into the air or wiping your nose with your hand can spread germs and give your cold to others.

Name	Health Education Activities - Book 5 Outcome (Related to Outcome 3.1): Students maintain and promote
Activity 2	personal cleanliness habits.
Personal Cle	anliness - 1
List all the actions that we should take in a day to ensure personal cleanliness.	
e.g. Put on a clean set of clothes.	
Place a star ($*$) next to those you do eac	h day.
Sometimes we develop bad habits that What would you say to a friend who had th to develop better personal habits?	
♦ chews nails	
never uses a handkerchief	
✤ doesn't brush their teeth	
won't wash their hands before eating	
☐ It is difficult when at school to be careful What are some simple things we can do to	
e.g. Always have tissues or a har	udkerchief at school.

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Outcome (Related to Outcome 3.1): Students identify and describe the function of different kinds of teeth.

Activity 4

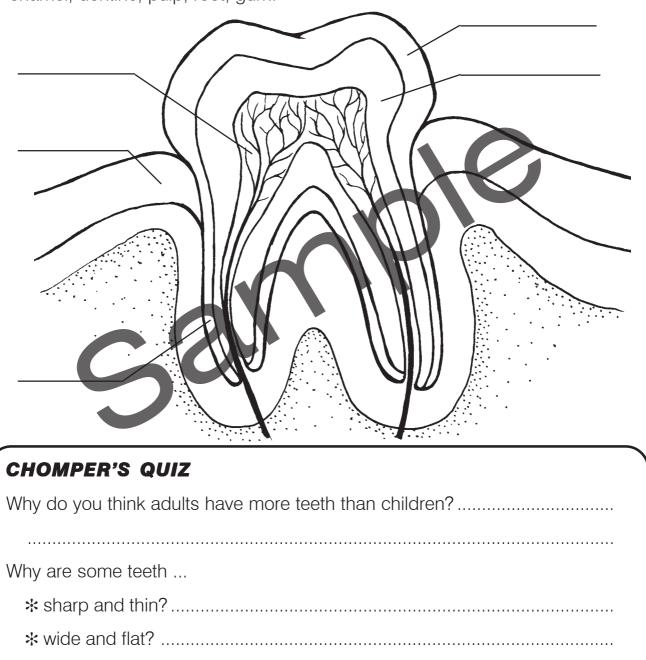
Name.....

Healthy Teeth

Our teeth are made up of <u>enamel</u> (the hard outer layer), <u>dentine</u> (body of the tooth) and <u>pulp</u> (soft tissue inside the tooth).

Teeth are seated in the gum and are anchored into the jawbone by roots.

Label this diagram of the tooth with these names: enamel, dentine, pulp, root, gum.



Apart from eating what else can we use our teeth for?

.....

.....

Health Education Activities - Book 5

Outcome (Related to Outcome 3.1): Students understand the difficulties that can be experienced through loss of sight.

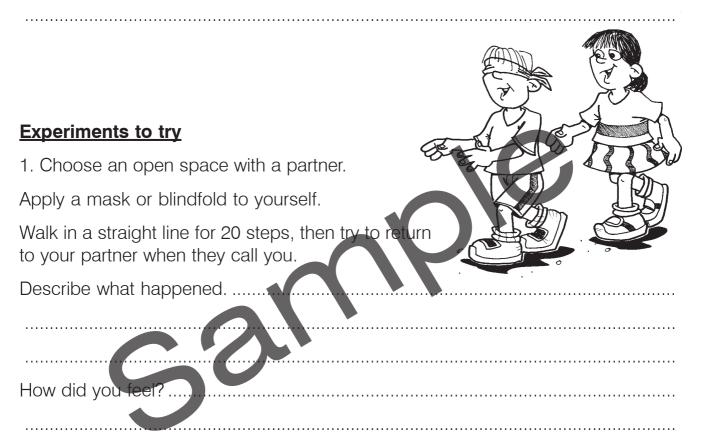
Activity 13

Name.....



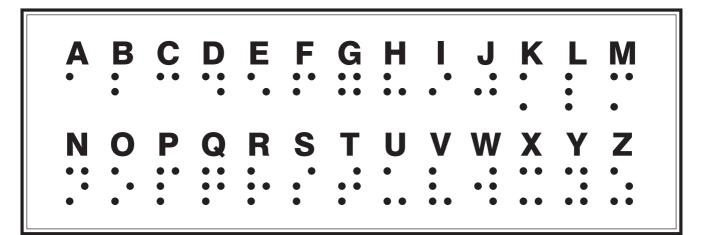
Sight is considered our most important sense. The loss of sight creates many problems.

How do people protect their eyes in industry?



2. Using art paper and a pin, create a **Braille** message. Make sure you keep the letters apart. (Use the Braille Alphabet below.)

Swap with someone else and attempt to decipher each of the messages.



Outcome (Related to Outcome 3.6): Students identify the factors that influence their participation in a range of physical activities.

Activity 24

Name

Where Can You Do It?

Look at these sports shown below. Answer these questions:

- A Can YOU play the sport or activity?
- B Would you like to play the sport or activity?
- C Choose some of these and write down where you can do this in your local area.

Why would this be fun for people to do?



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Physical Activity and the Community



Name.....

Outcome (Related to Outcome 3.13): Students describe their interests and achievements that contribute to a healthy self concept.

Me - Feelings

Complete this sheet and find out what makes you one of a kind. It is important to fill out all the spaces.

Five words which describe				
my appearance.		A saying that is me.		
		<u> </u>		
		Things which make me sad.		
Things I love.		mings which make the sad.		
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Things which make me happy		Things I'm good at		
Things which make me happy.	137 X-1	Things I'm good at.		
Things I'	m not good at.	Things which make me angry.		
······ge ·	linner geografi			
Find out the meanings of	f the underlined worde	then complete the statements		
Find out the meanings of the underlined words, then complete the statements.				
I'm optimistic about				
- —				
I'm pessimistic about				