

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Tiny Tissues & Germ Ninjas: Pre-K Disease Defense Training

Goes beyond basic handwashing to target higher-order evaluation of cross-contamination risks and hygiene choices through interactive scenarios.

1. Sophie is at the playground. She sees a toy covered in sticky, wet mud. Should she pick it up and then eat her snack with those same hands?

Answer: B) No, because bugs we can't see live in the mud and might get on her food.

Evaluating the risk of invisible 'germs' in outdoor environments is key to understanding cross-contamination.

2. If you have a tickle in your nose and no tissue, the best way to stop a 'germ explosion' is to sneeze into the middle of the room.

Answer: B) False

Sneezing into the air allows droplets to travel; students must evaluate the safety of their 'elbow pocket' instead.

3. Leo is sick and wants to share his ____ with a friend. This is a bad idea because germs can travel from his mouth to the friend's mouth.

Answer: A) Water bottle

Sharing items that touch the mouth (oral-fecal or droplet transmission routes) is a high-risk behavior to analyze.

4. The 'Germ Ninja' needs to wash his hands. Which of these is the MOST important thing to use to make sure the germs actually leave his skin?

Answer: C) Slippery soap

Soap is a surfactant that breaks down germ barriers; choosing it over water alone requires evaluating the effectiveness of tools.

5. Is it a good idea to hug a friend who is coughing and has a very runny nose?

Answer: B) False

Identifying when to give 'sick friends' space is an essential health-evaluation skill.

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6. A piece of apple falls on the bathroom floor. What is the safest choice to keep your tummy happy?

Answer: C) Put it in the bin and get a clean piece.

Evaluating the high-risk nature of bathroom surfaces helps prevent food-borne and contact-based illness.

7. To be a health hero, you should wash your hands for as long as it takes to sing ____.

Answer: B) Happy Birthday twice

Timing is a critical component of effective hygiene protocol (scaffolded via song length).

8. Can you tell if a toy is covered in germs just by looking at it with your eyes?

Answer: B) False

Understanding the 'invisibility' of microbes is a sophisticated concept for Pre-K learners.

9. Why do we wear shoes when we play outside in the prickly grass or sand?

Answer: B) To keep germs and sharp things away from our skin.

Protective barriers like clothing and footwear are part of systemic disease prevention.

10. If you touch a ____, you must wash your hands immediately before touching your eyes or mouth.

Answer: A) Pet turtle or frog

Evaluating higher-risk animals (reptiles/amphibians) vs. low-risk objects builds critical hygiene awareness.