

Elementary Lesson Plan

Topic

Community Immunity

Ages

5-11 yo

Learning Objectives

To learn how viruses spread by droplets and establish a need for vaccines.

Time

5 min Set-up

10 min Activity

5 min Check-in

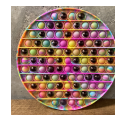
20 min Total time

Materials

- Bubble board #1



- Bubble board #2



Check-up

Talk with students about what they learned. Ask them the following questions:

- What are some ways germs spread?
- How can we stop the spread of germs?

Resources

Vaccine information for Native parents:

www.npaihb.org/Native-Boost



Procedure

1. Tell students that today, they will learn about viral droplet spread.
2. Ask students to get in groups of two or ask for two volunteers to come to the front of the class.
 - a. Each group of 2 student we receive bubble boards and instructions (Appendix A & B).
 - b. Read the directions while the students follow along.

How can a vaccine help you protect other people? Let's play with a bubble board toy to find out.

Step 1: Identify Bubble Board #1 - Let's pretend that this bubble board is a group of people in a community. Each bubble is a person. A marked bubble is someone who got the vaccine. They are less likely to pass the virus to another person. A, unmarked bubble is someone without the vaccine. They are more likely to pass the virus to another person.

Step 2: Pick a random unmarked bubble in the middle of the bubble board and it push down - Let's pretend this person has a virus. Now pretend they sit with four people at their lunch table: the bubbles up, down, left, and right. If any of them have a vaccine, they are protected. If they don't have the vaccine, they catch the virus.



Step 3: Push down unmarked bubbles up, down, left, and right - We'll push their bubbles down too. Now, these people can spread the virus to others.



Procedure

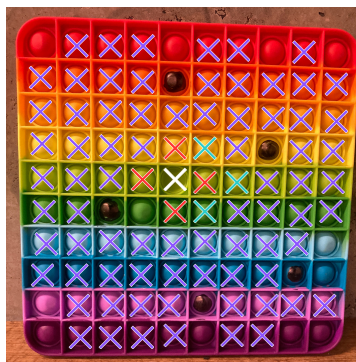
Step 4: Identify one of the bubbles pushed down in the last step - This person left the lunch table and sat beside these three people on the bus.



Step 5: Push down unmarked bubbles up, down, and to the right or left - What happens? Again, people with the vaccine are more protected and don't catch the virus.



Step 6: Follow the same pattern of spread and push down unmarked bubbles on the whole board - Every new person who catches the virus spreads to others, and soon, many people in this neighborhood are sick.



Procedure

Step 7: Identify Bubble board #2 – Let's pretend that this bubble board is a different group of people in a community. Each bubble is a person. A marked bubble is someone who got the vaccine. See all the marked bubbles? In this community, many more people have the vaccine. They are less likely to pass the virus to another person. A, unmarked bubble is someone without the vaccine. They are more likely to pass the virus to another person.

Step 8: Pick a random unmarked bubble and push it down - Let's pretend again that this person has a virus. They sit with four people at their lunch table: the bubbles up, down, left, and right. If any of them have a vaccine, they are protected. If they don't have the vaccine, they catch the virus.



Step 9: Push down unmarked bubbles up, down, left, and right - We'll push their bubbles down too. Now, these people can spread the virus to others.



Procedure

Step 10: Identify one of the bubbles pushed down in the last step - Let's say this person left the lunch table and sat beside these three people on the bus.



Step 11: Push down unmarked bubbles up, down, and to the right or left - What happens? Again, people with the vaccine are more protected and don't catch the virus.



Step 10: Identify one of the bubbles pushed down in the last step - Let's say this person left the lunch table and sat beside these three people on the bus.



Procedure

Step 11: Push down unmarked bubbles up, down, and to the right or left - What happens? Again, people with the vaccine are more protected and don't catch the virus.



Step 12: Follow the same pattern of spread and push down unmarked bubbles on the whole board and leave some unmarked bubbles popped up - More people are vaccinated in this neighborhood, and not as many get sick. That means the disease doesn't spread as fast. And even people who don't have the vaccine can stay healthy.



Of course, real life is a little more complicated than our bubble board. You can still catch a virus when you get a vaccine, but you're more likely to stay healthy. You're less likely to pass the virus on to people who don't have the vaccine. And that's especially important for protecting people who can't get the vaccine, like babies or people with other serious illnesses.

Appendix A

Bubble Board # 1 Instructions

How can a vaccine help you protect other people? Let's play with a bubble board toy to find out.

Step 1: Identify Bubble Board #1 - Let's pretend that this bubble board is a group of people in a community. Each bubble is a person. A marked bubble is someone who got the vaccine. They are less likely to pass the virus to another person. A, unmarked bubble is someone without the vaccine. They are more likely to pass the virus to another person.

Step 2: Pick a random unmarked bubble in the middle of the bubble board and it push down - Let's pretend this person has a virus. Now pretend they sit with four people at their lunch table: the bubbles up, down, left, and right. If any of them have a vaccine, they are protected. If they don't have the vaccine, they catch the virus.



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Bubble Board #1 Instructions Cont.

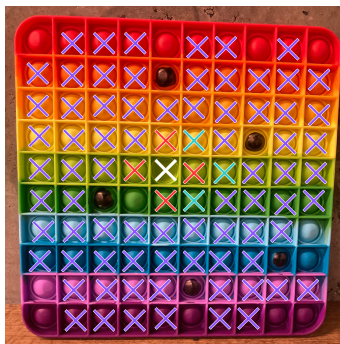
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Step 6: Follow the same pattern of spread and push down unmarked bubbles on the whole board - Every new person who catches the virus spreads to others, and soon, many people in this neighborhood are sick.

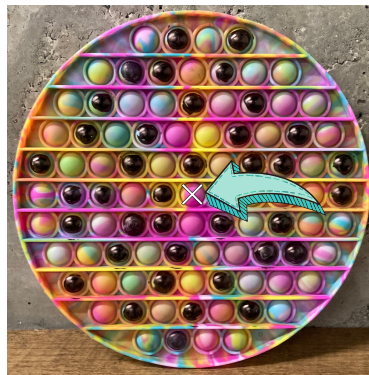


Appendix B

Bubble Board # 2 Instructions

Step 7: Identify Bubble board #2 – Let's pretend that this bubble board is a different group of people in a community. Each bubble is a person. A marked bubble is someone who got the vaccine. See all the marked bubbles? In this community, many more people have the vaccine. They are less likely to pass the virus to another person. A, unmarked bubble is someone without the vaccine. They are more likely to pass the virus to another person.

Step 8: Pick a random unmarked bubble in the middle of the bubble board and push it down - Let's pretend again that this person has a virus. They sit with four people at their lunch table: the bubbles up, down, left, and right. If any of them have a vaccine, they are protected. If they don't have the vaccine, they catch the virus.



Step 9: Push down unmarked bubbles up, down, left, and right - We'll push their bubbles down too. Now, these people can spread the virus to others.



Bubble Board #2 Instructions Cont.

Step 10: Identify one of the bubbles pushed down in the last step - Let's say this person left the lunch table and sat beside these three people on the bus.



Step 11: Push down unmarked bubbles up, down, and to the right or left - What happens? Again, people with the vaccine are more protected and don't catch the virus.



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