Great Plagues

For centuries, diseases killed many people because doctors did not know how to cure them. Fortunately, now that our knowledge has increased and we are more aware of hygiene, they have disappeared.

Can you spot them?
Circle the correct name of these long-standing diseases.

- League, plague, plaque
- Tetanus, teranus, petranus
- Babies, rabies, rubies
- Collar, koala, cholera
- smallpox, postbox, equinox

Link each disease to the animal or object which can cause it.

Plague..........................
Rabies..........................
Sleeping sickness...........
Tetanus.........................
Toxoplasmosis..............

Poor body!
When we are attacked by germs, the body’s defences are sometimes overwhelmed.
Names of different parts of the body are hiding in the grid amongst other letters. Find them and colour them.

Write down the letters you have not crossed out.
You will find the name often given to old diseases.

They are:
Do you know which first appeared on earth?
Circle the correct answer

Man  Plant  Micro-organism

Germs are too small to be seen with the naked eye. Their existence is known only since the 17th century, when the microscope was invented. This special instrument allows scientists to observe them.

This is a microscope. What is it used for?
Tick the correct answer.

☐ It allows us to see things too small for the naked eye.
☐ To magnify slides for detail viewing.
☐ To kill germs with a laser beam.

When you look at a drop of water, you see nothing...
And yet it contains many germs that you can examine with a microscope.

Draw a germ that you have invented
and give it a name.
You could use your fingerprint, although it will probably make a strange-looking germ!
Seven objects, that had not even been invented at the time, have crept into this prehistoric scene. See if you can find them!

Now, have some fun: using the clues, find out how these discoveries were made and write their name in the grid.

Clues
1. If it weren’t for me, where would you put your rubbish? I have been around since the beginning of the 20th century.
2. I am a microscopic mold - an antibiotic. In 1928, Alexander Fleming discovered how effective I am.
3. I can be a great relief if you swallow me when you have a headache!
4. I am a small scented bar. My recipe goes back to 3000 BC and for many centuries I was regarded as a luxury. I lather so you can wash better.
5. You will find me in bathrooms and toilets. I made my first appearance at the beginning of the 20th century.
6. I am not a medicine, but I help your body fight against severe illnesses. With my help, some diseases such as rabies or tuberculosis have practically disappeared.
7. You put me on your nose to see better. I was invented in 1299!
8. You use me to see things which are too small for your eyes. I was first made in 1600, by Galileo.

Rabies
Rabies is a serious illness. But today, thanks to a discovery by the great scientist Louis Pasteur, people no longer die from it.
To find the name of this discovery, cross out all the double letters.
1) Flaminia, a Roman girl who lived in Pompeii 2000 years ago, would go to the public baths to wash, and also to relax and meet her friends.

2) Back at the palace after a tournament or hunting, young Godrey liked to relax in the water, surrounded by his friends and servants.

3) Little Louis would go with his father to wash in one of several affordable facilities available at the time in Paris. A notice on the front door said: "Cleanliness brings health".

4) Every evening, Emma relaxes comfortably in a nice warm bath. After soaping and rinsing herself, she dries herself with a clean towel. Keeping clean feels so good!
History of the Handkerchief

In the beginning, the Romans used fabrics to wipe their face and mouth. They carried them around their neck, on their shoulder, and in their hand.

The pocket-handkerchief appeared much later, in Italy. The first handkerchiefs took many shapes: round, triangular, rectangular, etc. King Louis XVI of France decided that a handkerchief should always be square. The disposable paper handkerchiefs we use today are more hygienic.

Quiz

1. The Romans carried their handkerchiefs:
   - on their shoulder
   - on their head
   - around their neck

2. The pocket-handkerchief appeared much later:
   - in France
   - in England
   - in Italy

3. The shapes of the first handkerchiefs were:
   - round and triangular
   - rectangular
   - star-shaped and diamond-shaped

4. Who decided that the handkerchief should be square?
   - Cromwell
   - Louis XVI
   - Bismarck

5. Disposable paper handkerchiefs are:
   - hygienic
   - hydraulic
   - hypersonic