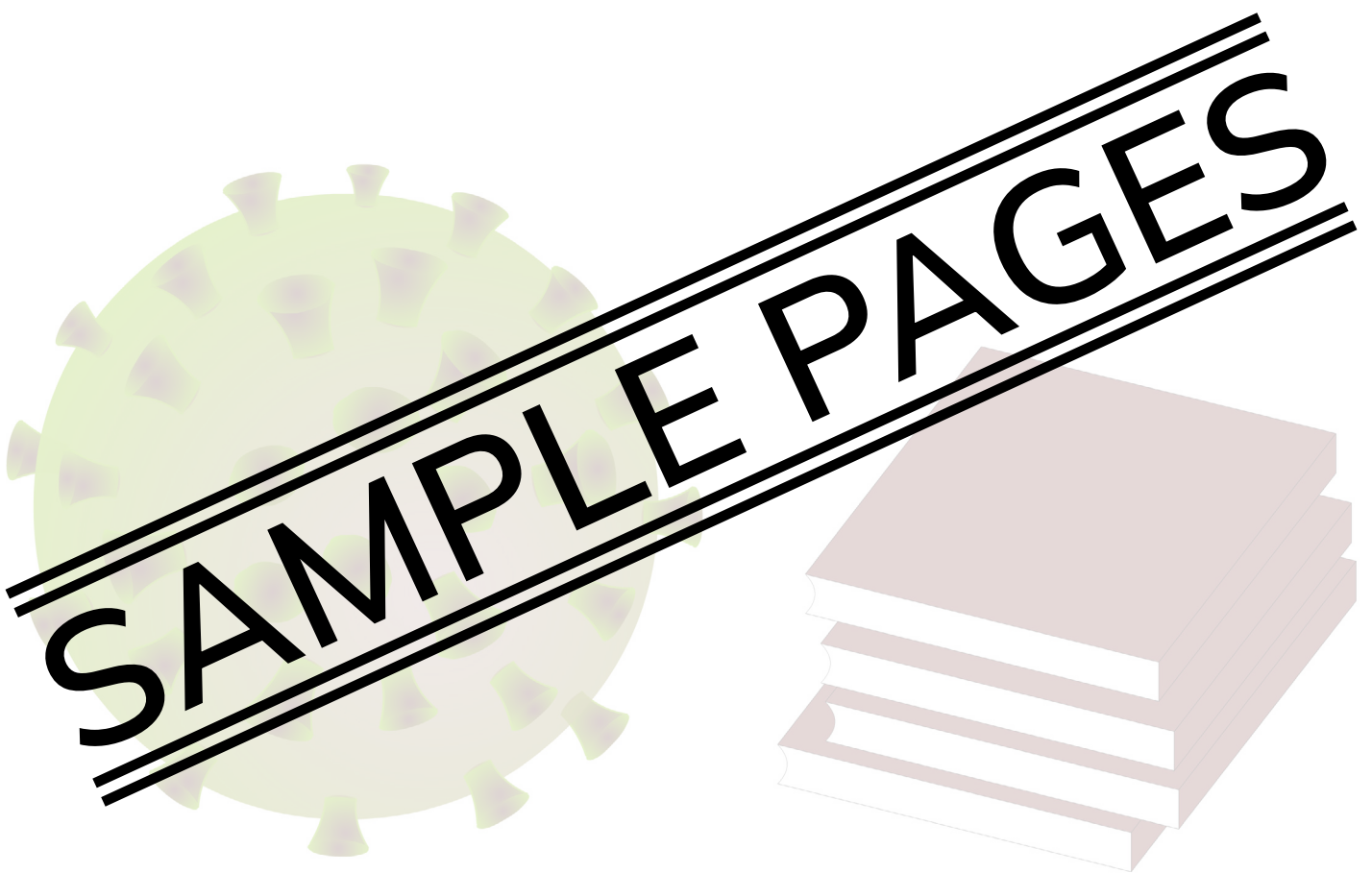


# AFTER COVID-19

*RETURNING TO EDUCATION  
AFTER THE CORONAVIRUS*



# Contents

Contents	3
Introduction	5
English 1	7
English 2	9
English 3	10
WORKSHEET (English 1)	12
WORKSHEET (English 2)	14
WORKSHEET (English 3)	15
Maths 1	16
Maths 2	18
WORKSHEET (Maths 1)	20
WORKSHEET (Maths 2)	21
Social Distancing	21
Immunisation	21
History 1	22
History 2	23
History 3	24
WORKSHEET (History 1)	25
WORKSHEET (History 2)	26
WORKSHEET (History 3)	27
Science 1	28
Science 2	29
Science 3	31

WORKSHEET (Science 1)	32
WORKSHEET (Science 2)	34
WORKSHEET (Science 3)	35
PSHE 1	36
PSHE 2	37
PSHE 3	38
WORKSHEET (PSHE 1)	39
WORKSHEET (PSHE 2)	40
WORKSHEET (PSHE 3)	41
IT/Social Media 1	42
IT/Social Media 2	44
IT/Social Media 3	45
WORKSHEET (IT/Social Media 1)	46
WORKSHEET (IT/Social Media 2)	47
WORKSHEET (IT/Social Media 3)	48
Economics 1	50
Economics 2	52
Economics 3	54
WORKSHEET (Economics 1)	56
WORKSHEET (Economics 2)	57
WORKSHEET (Economics 3)	58
Geography 1	59
Geography 2	61
Geography 3	63
WORKSHEET (Geography 1)	65
WORKSHEET (Geography 2)	66
WORKSHEET (Geography 3)	67
Future Discounts and Useful Online Information	68

# Introduction

The coronavirus pandemic has dominated the news for months and has had a huge impact on a personal, national and international level. It has decimated economies worldwide and will continue to have a profound, and potentially long-term effect on the lives of people everywhere.

Young people have been massively affected by COVID-19. The closure of schools for long periods has led to interrupted learning, cancelled exams and a significant loss of daily structure.

To ensure the continuity of education, schools have turned to technology with many teachers providing lessons via radio, TV and the internet. Young people are totally at ease with new technology and having lessons via PC, tablet, or mobile phone is second nature to many. However, not every child has access to this type of equipment and many do not have internet access in their homes. Therefore there is a high risk that many vulnerable children or those from poorer backgrounds have fallen behind their peers and some may even have dropped out of school altogether.

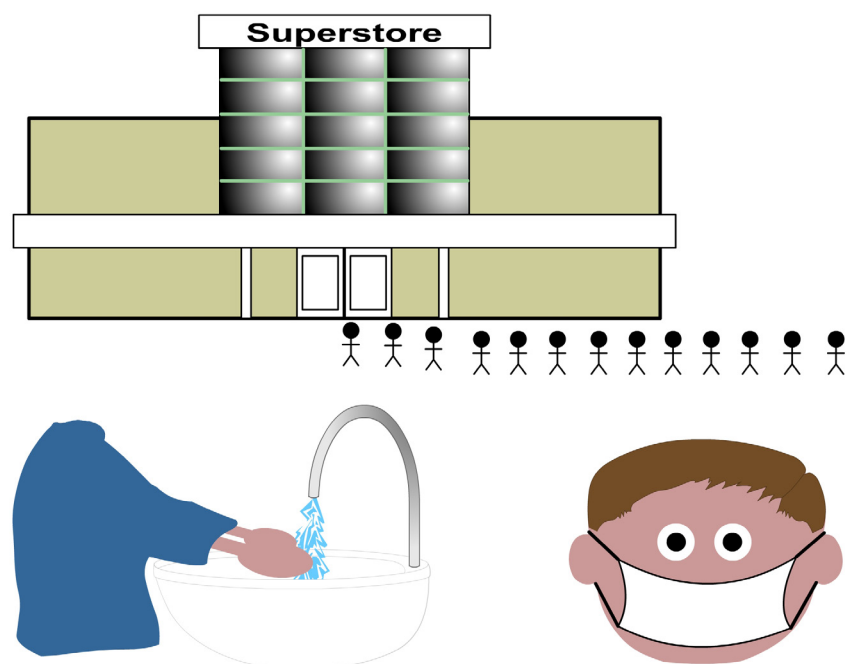


# English 1

Most of you have had to stay at home for a long period of time. We have all had to make changes in our lives because of the coronavirus pandemic. It has not been easy and many people found the lockdown difficult to deal with. What changes did you experience during the lockdown?

Complete **WORKSHEET (English 1)** and answer the following:

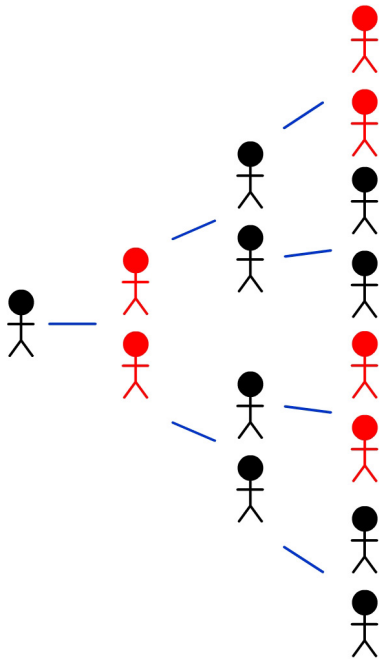
- Did you have to do anything that you would never have done before? Think about:
  - Stockpiling food/toiletries/cleaning products.
  - No access to hairdresser/barber.
  - School closed.
  - Parents acting as tutor.
  - Accessing lessons online.
  - Lack of access to GP, dentist, optician.
  - Exercise — change to routine — gyms/swimming baths closed.
  - Unable to see friends or extended family.
  - Long queues at shops.
  - Constant hand washing.



# WORKSHEET

## (Maths 2)

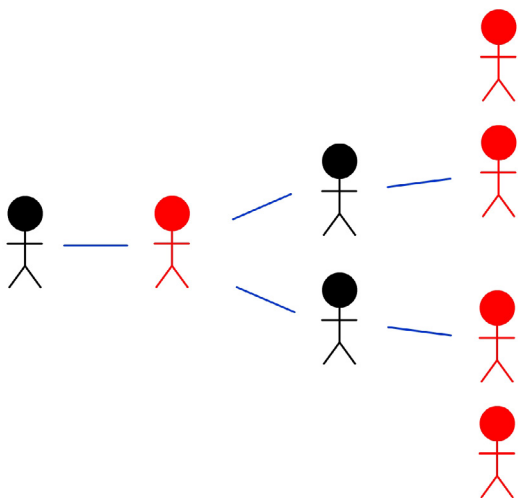
### Social Distancing



1. How many people will be infected by the end of stage 5?
2. How many people will be infected by the end of stage 8? (Don't forget, the original person/people can carry on passing it to others.)

These are not accurate figures, but it will give you an idea of how the spread of the virus can be slowed down through social distancing.

### Immunisation



1. How many people will be infected by the end of stage 5?
2. How many people will be infected by the end of stage 8? (Don't forget, the original person/people can carry on passing it to others.)

These are not accurate figures, but it will give you an idea of how the spread of the virus can be slowed down by immunisation.

# History 3

The Black Death was a global epidemic of bubonic plague that spread throughout Europe and Asia in the mid-1300s. It is thought to have spread to humans from infected fleas and rats.

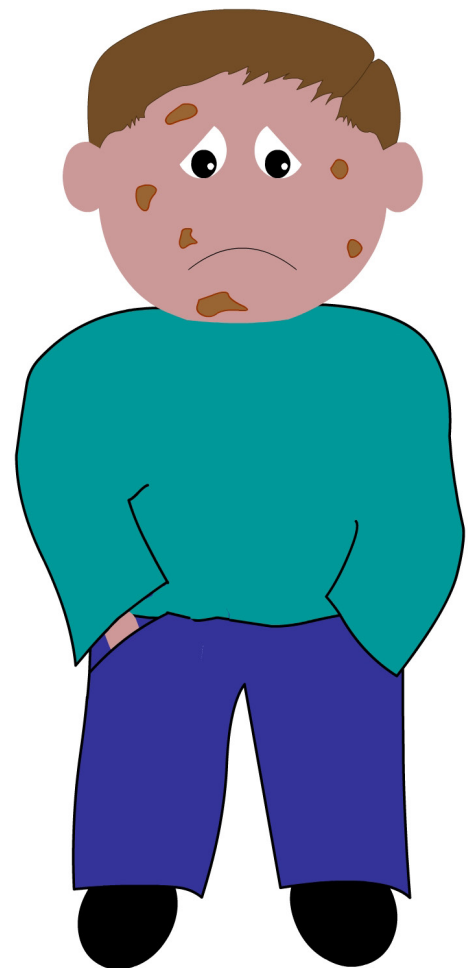
The Black Death was a particularly nasty plague and the symptoms included:

- Swellings on the body — under the arms, on the groin and other areas — these boils were filled with blood and pus.
- A fever and chills with bouts of coughing and a shortness of breath.
- Aches and pains all over the body.
- Vomiting and diarrhoea .
- Death.

People were terrified of the plague. Many people tried to stay away from others — visitors were not allowed to enter towns infected with the plague.

Although people did not have the same knowledge in relation to the transmission of diseases as we do today, in some parts of the world such as Ragusa (now called Dubrovnik in Croatia) officials were careful about touching objects and surfaces that were possibly contaminated. Incoming ships were quarantined for up to 40 days and sailors were kept in quarantine for 30 days.

There were a number of ways people tried to cure the Black Death. These included drinking vinegar, arsenic or mercury! People also thought that rubbing onions on the boils would help cure the illness.

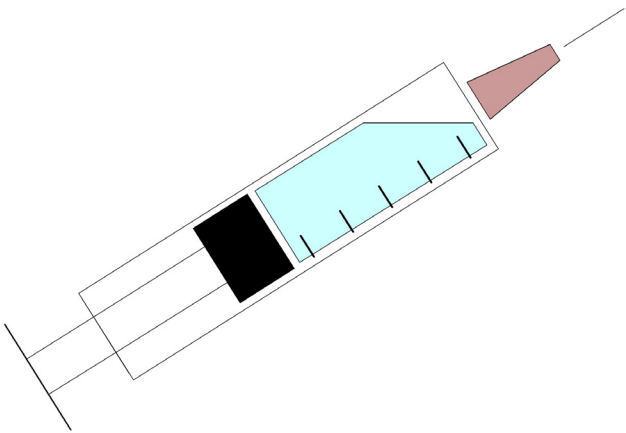


# Science 3

## Vaccines

When we catch a cold or influenza or other viral infections, our bodies produce antibodies to fight off the infection. Usually, once we have had a particular type of virus, our body becomes immune to it. This means we are unlikely to catch this particular virus again because our body has produced antibodies to protect us.

COVID-19 is a new virus and therefore nobody had built up immunity to it, at least not until they had actually caught the illness. Scientists have therefore been working hard to produce a vaccine for the coronavirus. A vaccine is a substance which is introduced into the body to encourage the body to produce antibodies. Usually a vaccine contains a very weak form of the organism it is trying to protect against. The body is therefore able to fight off this weakened infection and by doing this the person builds up immunity to it.



There are different types of vaccines that work in different ways. The aim of all vaccines is to train the body to recognise a particular virus or bacteria so that it can produce antibodies to fight off the infection.

There are many types of viruses and bacterial infections. For example, the flu virus exists in many types, subtypes and strains. Unfortunately, flu can also mutate and it is difficult to produce vaccines to protect against all the different strains of flu. Scientists are working hard to stay one step ahead of the different infections, and thankfully they are discovering new vaccines all the time.

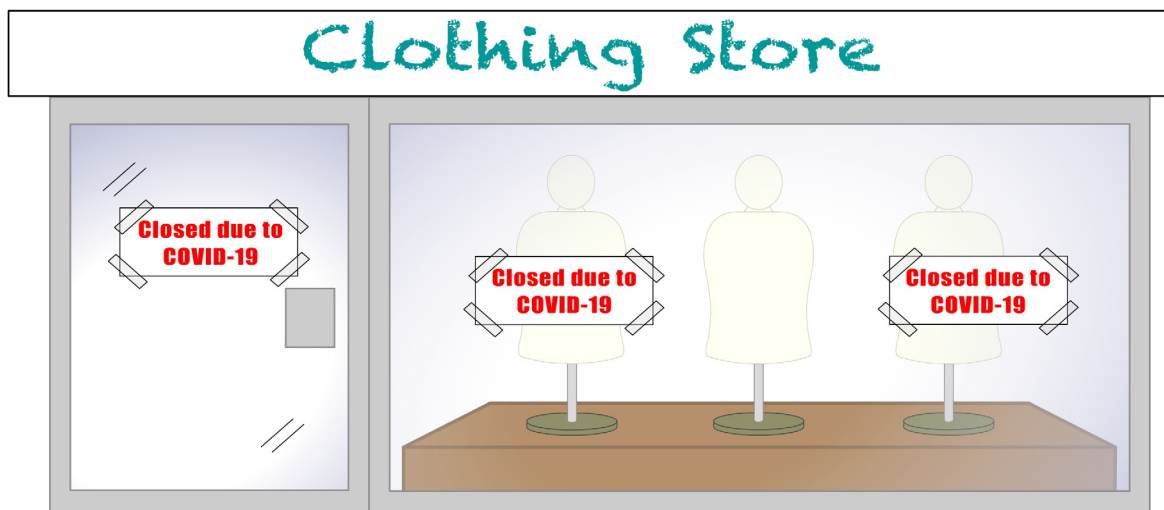
Ask the group to complete **WORKSHEET (Science 3)**.



# Economics 1

Economics is not a subject that is often covered in the school syllabus. However, it is an issue which will greatly affect every individual during and after the coronavirus pandemic. If we consider issues such as the workings of the economy, the meaning of inflation, or the impact of an economic recession/depression, it is clear they are all subjects that have important implications because they influence all aspects of life.

The negative economical effects of the coronavirus lockdown may already be familiar to students. In some countries many young people are familiar with the word ‘furlough’ and others may have a parent or other relative who has lost their job, had their working hours reduced or has been made redundant. While many young people do not have enough life experience to fully understand the financial effects of the coronavirus, it is important to discuss these issues with them frankly and answer any questions truthfully.



There is no doubt that the effect of the coronavirus on the economy has been devastating. The lockdown has caused shops, hotels, restaurants, gyms and many other businesses to close down. Although the government and many employers have continued to financially support workers, sustaining this financial assistance

# WORKSHEET

## (Geography 2)

Many of us had holiday plans ruined by the coronavirus.

- Did you have any holidays or trips planned which were cancelled due to the coronavirus?
- Do you know anyone else who had their travel plans ruined by the virus?

It is important to remember that we live in a global economy with frequent international travel, and viruses can easily travel with us.

Which countries do you think were the worst affected by the virus? Complete the table below with data for the top seven worst affected countries in each category including the recorded number of cases, the number of deaths and the number of people who recovered.

Coronavirus Pandemic							
Country							
Number confirmed							
Number of deaths							
Number recovered							

