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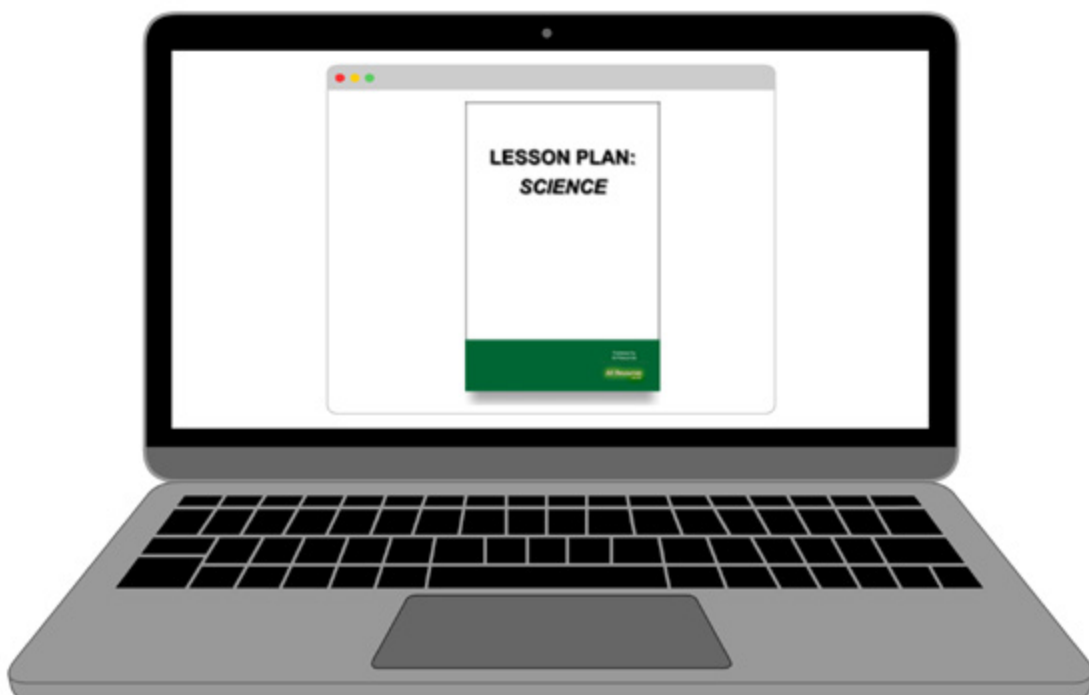
Introduction

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.

All young people should have access to opportunities for learning. Education significantly improves not only the life prospects of individuals, but the stability and prosperity of whole societies.



English 2

Anne Frank's Diary is one of the most famous and widely read works of nonfiction. Anne Frank and her family had to go into hiding in the Netherlands in 1942. This was due to the threat from the Nazis who were in power at that time. Anne and her family were Jews, and the Nazis targeted Jews and made life very difficult for them. Many were put in concentration camps where they died from illness or starvation and many more were killed in gas chambers. It is no wonder many Jews went into hiding.



If you have not already read it, try to get a copy of Anne Frank's Diary. It is a warm and thought-provoking book. Anne, her mother and father and sister Margot, went into hiding with a family of three (the van Pel family) and another man (Fritz Pfeffer) in a secret apartment behind her father's business. The entrance to the annexe was hidden behind a movable bookcase and the group had to be very quiet during the day otherwise people working in the warehouse below would have discovered them.

In her diary, Anne describes her hopes and dreams of being a writer in the future. She discusses the people sharing the annexe, her day to day life, her worries about being discovered, the lack of privacy, and many other issues.

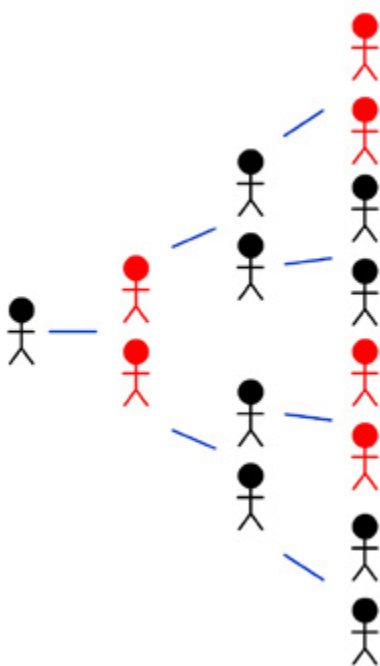
Anne initially started writing her diary for herself, and she never believed anyone else would read it, as many people keep diaries and journals. However, one day she heard an item on the radio from someone in the Dutch government who was based in London. He explained that after the war he planned to collect letters, journals, diaries and any other pieces of writing that described the situation in Holland under German occupation.

Complete **WORKSHEET (English 2)**.

WORKSHEET

(Maths 2)

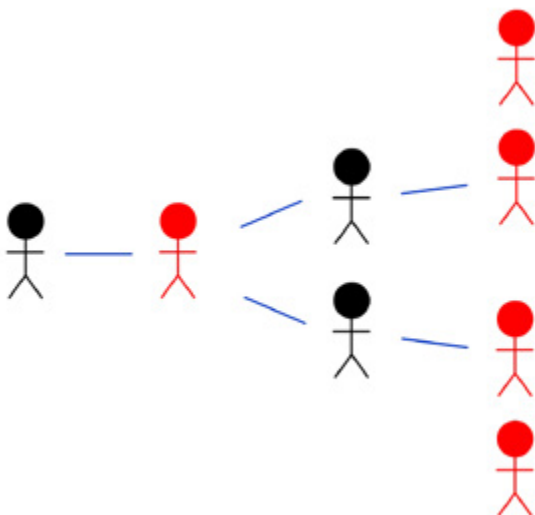
Social Distancing



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.)

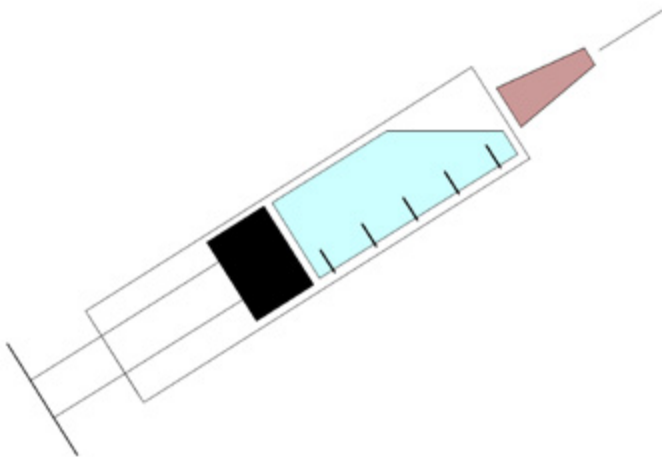
These are not accurate figures, but it will give you an idea of how the spread of the virus can be slowed down by immunisation.

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 long term is impossible. Many businesses will not be able to re-open, leading to mass job losses.



When a company closes down, this has an effect on neighbouring businesses as well as suppliers. Ask the group to think about this and give out **WORKSHEET (Economics 1)**. Tell them to think of all the organisations affected by a large business closure.