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| **Covid-19 Vocab Organiser** - so you know what everyone is talking about! |
| **Covid-19** | This is the name of the pandemic coronavirus disease spreading around the world. Caused by a new coronavirus strain. |
| **Coronavirus** | This term refers to a family of viruses that can cause fever, breathing difficulties and pneumonia. The name comes from the Latin word ‘corona’ that means crown. Under a microscope, these viruses are characterised by circles with spikes ending in little blobs - looking like a crown.  |
| **epicentre** | The absolute centre of something.\*This word usually used to discuss earthquakes or explosions - the point on the earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake or underground nuclear explosion. |
| **incubation period** | The time a person comes into contact with the virus to the time their symptoms develop. This is important as it helps inform how long a person should be isolated. This ranges from 1 to 14 days. |
| **isolate** | You become physically or socially separated from other people. |
| **self-isolation** | This is a more severe form of social distancing and applies to people who have symptoms of coronavirus. It means that they should remain indoors as much as possible and avoid contact with other people including those in their own home if they are yet to show symptoms. |
| **pandemic** | A **pandemic** is an occurrence of a disease that affects many people over a very wide area or even the world. |
| **PPE**Personal protective equipment | This is the kit used by nurses and doctors to prevent them from becoming infected while they treat their patients. It includes masks, face shields, gloves and aprons.  |
| **prevent** | To prevent something means to ensure that it does not happen. |
| **shielding** | Shielding is a practice used to protect extremely vulnerable people from coming into contact with coronavirus. This applies to 1.5m vulnerable or elderly people with other health conditions. They should not go outside for 12 weeks, even to buy food.  |
| **social -distancing** | A measure taken to reduce the spread of the virus by keeping a physical **distance** between people and reducing the number of times people come into close contact with each other. It involves keeping a **distance** of at least two-metres from others and avoiding gathering together in large groups. |
| **Transmission** | How a disease is transferred. Direct transmission can take two forms: **person-to-person contact** and **droplet** spread. |
| **Person-to-person contact** - How a disease might spread from one person to another. This can happen in many ways – by kissing, touching, sneezing or coughing.**droplet** - The spray produced by sneezing, coughing or even talking. |
| **unprecedented** | If something is unprecedented, it has never happened before. |
| **virus** | A **virus** is a kind of germ that can cause disease. |

