

### Spunti per l'elaborato finale

#### Il tema

Puoi costruire il tuo elaborato partendo da un tema chiave, che può essere attuale o legato a un periodo storico. Nell'esempio fornito di seguito, il tema è la pandemia: a partire da un testo simile a quello proposto qui di seguito, puoi collegarti ad argomenti studiati nelle altre discipline.

## COVID-19 and the history of pandemics



### Epidemics and pandemics

What is the difference between an **epidemic** and a **pandemic**?

An **epidemic** occurs when an **infectious disease** or **virus** affects a **large number of people** over a particular **period of time**. Let's look at the example of measles in Italy. In Italy, the measles virus is **endemic**. That means it is always present in the population, but it is under control. Now, imagine suddenly a lot more people than usual get measles. The infection spreads very quickly. Then it becomes an epidemic. An epidemic can last for weeks, months or even years. A virus or disease becomes a **pandemic** when it spreads across **different countries and continents**.

### The COVID-19 pandemic

We all have experience of a recent **pandemic** – the **SARS-CoV-2** virus which causes COVID-19. The virus began in China and spread from one continent to another. It caused a **global health and economic crisis**. Countries all over the world worked hard to control the number of infections. A lot of countries closed all **non-essential businesses** and **limited the movements** of its citizens. COVID-19 hit Italy particularly bad.

### Pandemics in a globalised world

Today, we travel for work, for study and for tourism. These **movements** all over the world helps a pandemic to spread. And air travel in particular is an excellent opportunity for a virus! In 2003, an extremely dangerous virus called **SARS** travelled by plane across the world. The virus was inside the body of a sick person. It flew from Hong Kong to Toronto, Canada, where it infected many people. The SARS virus and the **SARS-CoV-2** virus belong to the same family. They are both "**coronaviruses**". They have this name because under a microscope the virus looks like it is wearing a crown. Even though they come from a single family, the two diseases cause very different symptoms. These can be **mild**, like a common cold, or very **severe**, like fatal pneumonia.

### CROSS-CURRICULAR LINKS

**Educazione civica:** the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 3: "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all".

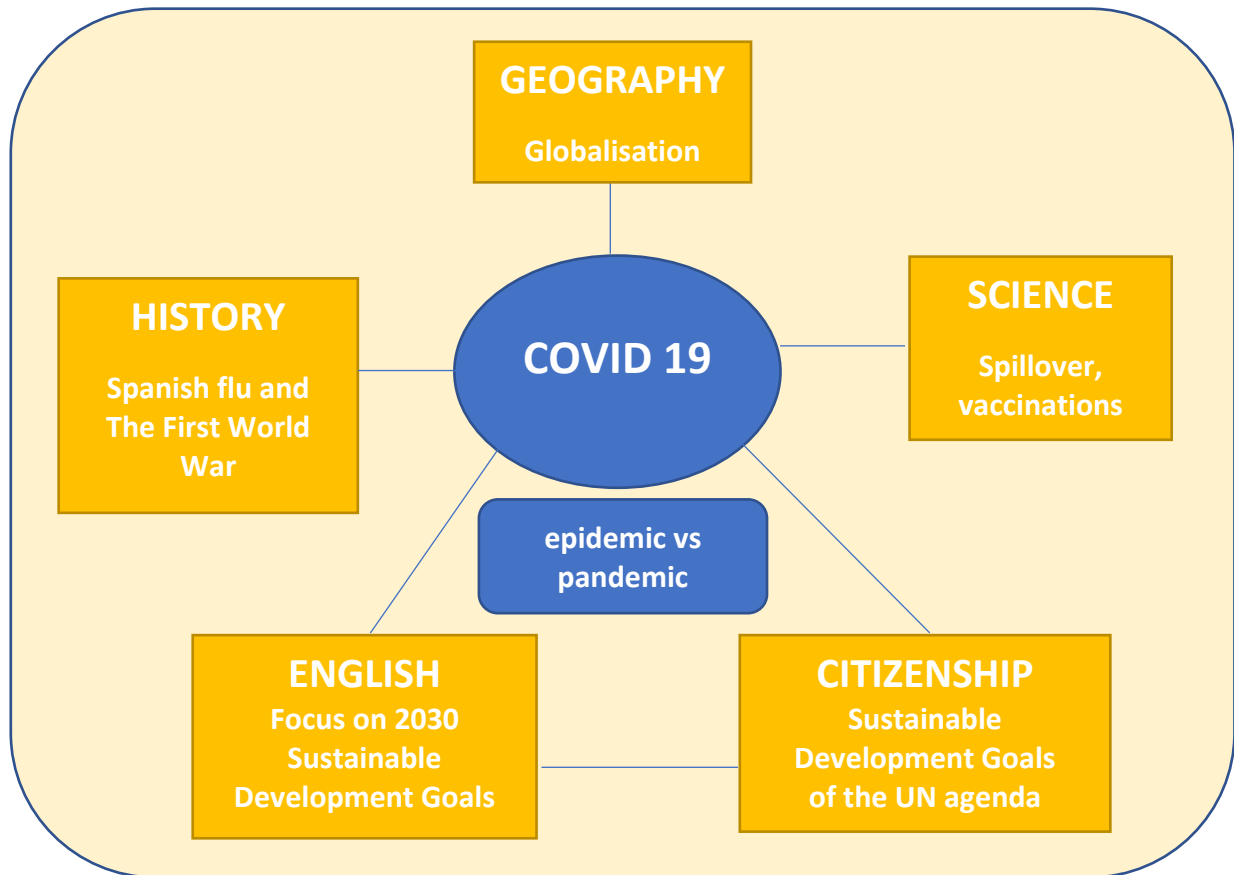
**Geografia:** the importance of sustainable development to prevent the risk of pandemics in the future.

**Scienze:** the definition of pathogens of main infectious diseases (viruses, bacteria etc.); how the immune system works.

## Discussione dell'elaborato finale

Durante l'esame orale ti sarà chiesto di esporre le tue **conoscenze su vari argomenti studiati** e di dimostrare la tua capacità di **collegare gli argomenti tra loro**.

Immagina di organizzare il tuo discorso a partire dal tema della pandemia. Segui questa **mind map** per preparare la tua esposizione.



## The Sustainable Development Goals of the UN Agenda 2030

In 2015, world leaders at the United Nations made a plan for a better world. They identified 17 Sustainable Development Goals for 2030. They are all very important and we can only meet them if we work together. In relation to covid-19 and pandemics, you could talk about Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).



Healthy lifestyle and healthcare for everyone.

Promote cooperation for the Global Goals.

**3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**

**17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS**