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NATIONAL
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In the United States, it was a summer of one horrible COVID-19 milestone after another. Every day, an average of 52,000 people in the nation were testing positive for the coronavirus, which first surfaced in China in late 2019. In fact, the U.S. recorded nearly a million new cases of this often-deadly disease in less than three weeks alone.

By late August, the number of infected Americans had surpassed 5.5 million. And the grimmest statistic of all? During the same time period, the pandemic had claimed the lives of over 170,000 residents – although the true number of deaths, say many analysts, is likely much higher. The reason: Those who died with COVID-19 symptoms, but who weren’t tested for the disease, aren’t included in the tally.

**HOTSPOTS & HIGH NUMBERS**

The virus has been taking its toll on American lives since it first appeared in January 2020, brought into the country by travelers. Its grip over the summer, however, was especially powerful. The proof? At the end of April, cases peaked at about 40,000 a day. By comparison, in late July when the pandemic was at its worst in the U.S., that number had soared to 70,000 new infections daily.

Five states – Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Idaho – were identified as hot spots during that time. And California, which seemed to have had the virus under control in early spring, saw a surge in cases over the summer that brought its total to over 665,000 by late August.

**THE U.S.’S POOR RESPONSE**

The U.S., of course, is not alone in its suffering. The entire planet has been affected by COVID-19. By late August, over 23 million people in 213 countries had tested positive for the disease, and over 800,000 had died.

Brazil was one of the hardest hit nations. It had reported over 3.5 million cases by late August – the second most in the world. Third-ranked India saw 3 million cases. But the U.S has experienced the most by far. Its population of 331 million accounts for just four percent of the world’s population, yet the U.S. has experienced about one-quarter of all COVID-19 cases and deaths.

**TESTING FAILURES**

How is it that the United States, usually a leader in health care, finds itself in this grave situation? Many observers say that despite advance notice and health warnings, officials didn’t act quickly enough to curtail the spread of the coronavirus.

Medical authorities point to inadequate testing for the disease as one culprit. Testing is critically important because people who test positive for the virus can be immediately isolated to prevent further spreading. Early testing also helps with contact tracing – finding those who interacted with infected people so they can be isolated, too.

The U.S.’s early tests for the virus were also unreliable. And while tests in use now are effective, there are still not enough to meet demand. As a result, authorities don’t have an accurate picture of the virus’s reach, and they can’t respond quickly to new hot spots. To make matters worse, test results often take up to 10 days. That means some people, unaware that they are positive, are still circulating and spreading the disease to others.

---

**DEFINITIONS**

**CORONAVIRUS:** A large family of viruses, including the common cold, which may cause illness in animals or humans.

**PANDEMIC:** A disease that spreads over a whole country or the whole world.

**CURTAIL:** To reduce or limit something.
**Breaking protocols**

Another issue? Establishing and promoting the use of protocols.

Beginning last March, many countries, such as South Korea, Italy, and Spain, introduced and maintained strict lockdowns as cases of disease escalated. Their leaders urged people to stay home until less than one percent of the population tested positive for COVID-19 – the level at which the spread of the virus can be better controlled. Then, when that threshold was reached, these nations reopened businesses and services in careful phases. They monitored for upticks in cases so they could quickly shut down again if necessary. And they persuaded people to wear masks because there is overwhelming scientific evidence that masks help prevent the spread of COVID-19.

U.S. President Donald Trump also issued social distancing recommendations and stay-at-home protocols in March, but he downplayed them and often contradicted the advice of senior U.S. health experts. He was also extremely hesitant to wear a mask. That influenced his supporters not to use them, too.

The President also stated that it was up to individual states, not the federal government, to carry out testing and control the novel coronavirus outbreak.

“I don’t take responsibility at all,” he said in March, when asked about Washington’s weak response.

Meanwhile, the U.S. economy suffered as stay-at-home days turned into weeks and months. Without customers, local restaurants, nail parlours, sports facilities, clothing stores, and more, closed. Over 50 million people were unemployed, and between April and June the U.S. economy shrank at a 33 percent annual rate.

As a result, several state governments and the people they represent lost patience and began pushing to open up their economies before it was safe to do so. Some states like New York, a COVID-19 hot spot in the spring, resisted. Leaders there took a responsible, carefully phased approach to reopening – and that worked. Case numbers in the state plunged. Other states, however, were less disciplined. As they started reopening in May, throngs began ignoring social distancing guidelines and gathered at beaches or parties. Many people refused or neglected to wear masks.

These were serious mistakes that caused the virus to begin flourishing once more. By July 10, after all states were back in business, death numbers started ticking up again for the first time since March. Hospitals in Florida and elsewhere were suddenly overloaded with COVID-19 patients.

**Schools at risk**

Nonetheless, Mr. Trump urged the states to reopen schools for on-site learning in August, when the school year started for many. But almost as soon as they’d welcomed students back, officials were forced to close several of these institutions due to new coronavirus outbreaks.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, for example, switched to online-only instruction after the percent of students testing positive rose from 2.8 to 13.6 in just the first two weeks of classes.

**A pause too late?**

By late August, alarmed by the explosion of cases and stresses on their healthcare systems, governors in several states had begun to pause reopening plans. In some cases, they brought back restrictions, such as closing bars and restaurants.

However, many worry that these measures are too little, too late. Some officials warned that the U.S. death toll from the coronavirus could hit 200,000 by September. ★

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**Definitions**

**Demographic**: a statistic characterizing human populations

**Per capita**: for each person

**Protocol**: a system of rules for correct conduct
1. By late August, how many COVID-19 cases were reported in the U.S.?

2. How many Americans had lost their lives? Explain why analysts say this number might actually be much higher.

3. By late August, how many COVID-19 cases were confirmed worldwide? How many deaths were recorded?

4. How do these numbers compare to the U.S. during the same time period? Explain.

5. List at least three problems associated with virus testing in the United States.

6. What did New York state do differently than other hotspot states to respond to COVID-19? How did this approach impact its citizens?

7. What happened in many other states that caused cases to rise? Why did they follow a different strategy? Explain.

8. In late August, why did some state governors scale back reopening plans? Explain. What specific actions did they take?
1. Consider the following passage from the article: “[The U.S.] population of 331 million accounts for just four percent of the world’s population, yet the U.S. has experienced about one-quarter of all COVID-19 cases and deaths.”

a) What is your understanding of this passage?

b) What questions might you ask to better understand the significance of this statistic?

2. Medical experts in the U.S. suggest that more contact tracing is necessary.

a) As you understand it, what does contact tracing involve?

b) Why might citizens be reluctant to participate in contact tracing?

c) In your opinion, should authorities impose more restrictions around contact tracing? Explain.

3. U.S. President Donald Trump was extremely hesitant to wear a mask at the outset of the pandemic. As you see it, how might such a choice have impacted the current level of infection in the U.S.?
International
U.S. COVID-19 CASES TOP 5 MILLION
– AND THE DEATH TOLL CLIMBS

QUESTIONS FOR ONLINE EXPLORATION

1. The Canada-U.S. border has been closed since March to non-essential travel. Still, some commercial drivers are delivering goods and some Americans are visiting family members in Canada. Find out more about growing tensions at border crossings across the country here: https://www.bbc.com/news/amp/world-us-canada-53742684.

When do you think that borders may reopen between the U.S. and Canada? Explain.


Which of the points presented do you feel has had the greatest impact, either positive or negative, on the status of COVID-19 in the U.S.? Explain.
QUIZ

A. Write the letter that corresponds to the best answer on the line beside each question:

1. Over the summer, how many Americans tested positive each day on average for the coronavirus?
   - a) 1,000,000
   - b) 770,000
   - c) 430,000
   - d) 163,000
   - e) 52,000

2. Which U.S. state was able to control the virus in the spring, but experienced a large surge over the summer?
   - a) Georgia
   - b) California
   - c) Florida
   - d) New York
   - e) Texas

3. Which country has the second-most coronavirus cases?
   - a) Brazil
   - b) China
   - c) India
   - d) Russia
   - e) South Africa

B. Mark the statements T (True) or F (False). If a statement is True, write one important fact to support it on the line below. If a statement is False, write the words that make it true on the line below.

4. True or False? President Trump stated that the federal government was responsible for virus testing.
   - True or False?
   - Details:

5. True or False? The U.S. economy has remained healthy during the pandemic.
   - True or False?
   - Details:

6. True or False? Canada’s coronavirus death rate is about half that of the U.S. per capita.
   - True or False?
   - Details:

C. Fill in the blanks to complete each sentence.

7. Initial efforts in the U.S. were too few and the results were unreliable and often delayed.
   - Blank:

8. President Trump often contradicted senior experts.
   - Blank:

9. After a huge initial spike in cases State was able to control the coronavirus outbreak.
   - Blank:

D. Respond to the following question in paragraph form. (Use a separate sheet of paper if necessary.)

10. As you see it, what will be the biggest challenge for the U.S. to flatten its curve to manageable levels? Explain.
    - Paragraph:


COVID-19 continued to impact the United States throughout the summer, with some states experiencing more cases than others.

Examine the map of the United States. Then, answer the following:

A. Reading the map:
1. What is the title of the map?

2. Why was this map created? For whom (or who)?

3. How does the legend help you understand the information in the map?

B. Making sense of the map:
1. Which areas of the map are more affected by COVID-19? Which are less affected?

2. What reasons can you suggest to explain why some areas of the map might be more affected by COVID-19 than others? What reasons can you suggest to explain why some areas of the map might be less affected by COVID-19 than others?

3. Why do you think certain areas are not accounted for in the legend? Explain.

4. What does the map make you wonder?

5. What connections can you make between the map and the information in the article? Explain.
MAP ASSIGNMENT - FLORIDA

Complete this map assignment to better understand the article *U.S. COVID-19 Cases Top 5 Million.*

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Obtain the required resources and read all the instructions before starting.
2. Colour your map **after** all labelling is completed.
3. Print in pencil only first, then go over the printing in black ink.
4. Work carefully and neatly.

**Resources Required:** pencil, black pen, pencil crayons, ruler, eraser and an atlas.

**Part A** Locate and label the following U.S. states in CAPITAL letters and shade each as indicated:
- Florida (orange)
- Alabama (red)
- Georgia (green)
- South Carolina (pink)
- North Carolina (purple)
- Virginia (green)
- Tennessee (yellow)

**Part B** Locate and label the capital of each U.S. state and underline the city name.

**Part C** Locate and label the state of Kentucky in CAPITAL letters and shade it orange.

**Part D** Locate and label the Bahamas in CAPITAL letters and shade it yellow.

**Part E** Locate and label the capital of the Bahamas and underline.

**Part F** Locate and label Lake Okeechobee and shade it light blue.

**Part G** Locate and label the following cities in Florida:
- Jacksonville
- Miami
- Tampa
- Orlando
- St. Petersburg
- Fort Lauderdale

**Part H** Locate and label the Florida Keys.

**Part I** Locate and label the following and shade all salt water dark blue:
- Gulf of Mexico
- Atlantic Ocean
- Straits of Florida

**Part J** Shade all remaining territory grey.

**Part K** Complete your map with a frame, title and compass. ★
INSTRUCTIONS

1. Complete the six row table below to show the number of coronavirus cases in Canada on September 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COVID-19</th>
<th>April 1</th>
<th>May 1</th>
<th>June 1</th>
<th>July 1</th>
<th>August 1</th>
<th>Sept. 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quebec (blue)</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>28,650</td>
<td>51,350</td>
<td>55,450</td>
<td>59,450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario (green)</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>16,600</td>
<td>28,260</td>
<td>35,060</td>
<td>39,300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairies (orange)</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>6,256</td>
<td>7,970</td>
<td>9,200</td>
<td>12,600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.C. (purple)</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>2,150</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>3,640</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Canada (red)</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>1,360</td>
<td>1,480</td>
<td>1,510</td>
<td>1,540</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Canada</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB: Numbers are rounded to the nearest 10


2. Use the table above to plot a line graph for the top five rows. Draw a line for each region or province using the colour indicated to show the number of reported coronavirus cases at the start of each month.

3. Complete your graph with a proper title.

4. After completing your graph, what observations can you make and what conclusions can you draw? Explain.

What is your understanding of the phrase: ‘flatten the curve’? Explain. What predictions can you make about the number of cases going forward? Give reasons to support your predictions.

★
INSTRUCTIONS

1. Complete the table below to show the number of coronavirus cases on September 1 for the five countries listed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COVID-19</th>
<th>April 1</th>
<th>May 1</th>
<th>June 1</th>
<th>July 1</th>
<th>August 1</th>
<th>Sept. 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (blue)</td>
<td>163,200</td>
<td>1,035,400</td>
<td>1,757,500</td>
<td>2,573,400</td>
<td>4,456,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil (green)</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>78,200</td>
<td>498,400</td>
<td>1,368,200</td>
<td>2,610,100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India (orange)</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>190,500</td>
<td>585,500</td>
<td>1,696,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia (purple)</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>114,400</td>
<td>414,900</td>
<td>845,400</td>
<td>9,854,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa (red)</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>5,600</td>
<td>32,700</td>
<td>151,200</td>
<td>493,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB: Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100
Source: https://covid19.who.int/

2. Use the table above to plot a line graph. Draw a line for each country using the colour indicated to show the number of coronavirus cases at the start of each month.

3. Complete your graph with a proper title.

4. After completing your graph, what observations can you make and what conclusions can you draw? Explain.

5. What is your understanding of the phrase: ‘flatten the curve’? Explain.

6. What predictions can you make about the number of cases going forward? Give reasons to support your predictions. ★
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2) Import the entire Word file into LibreOffice (or another similar program) and then save as a new file

3) To remove the password from a protected Word file, use Save As to make a new copy of the file. You can then change the Security settings and remove the password.

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- LibreOffice is a free alternate to Microsoft Office and offers the same functionality. It's easy to install and use. See: www.libreoffice.org
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#### What happened

- The Notre-Dame fire burned the roof and engulfed the spire, which collapsed.

#### Vegas

- a) 25 years     b) 50 years  
- c) 100 years  d) 200 years

#### Fact or false?

- The French government does not plan to rebuild Notre-Dame cathedral.

**About Xinjiang’s Uighurs**

- The population of Xinjiang is 22 million. About 11 million are Uighur.
- It’s not illegal to work in Xinjiang. Uighurs live in all parts of China.
- The Uighur language is an official language in the region.
- Xinjiang is a territory in northwest China. It became part of China in 1949. In theory the region is autonomous.
- It is “completely untrue,” a senior official explained.
- However, China has the largest population in the world – 1.4 billion. Some 91.5 percent are Han Chinese.
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**Summary**

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**Definition**

- Underground: secretly working against an existing regime
- Separatist: perceive separatism
- Separatists: people who want to be independent
- Separatism: a movement to create an independent country
- Autonomous: having a high degree of self-governance

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