

Word list: Words about COVID-19					
No	Word	Form	Meaning	Pronunciation	Example
1	lockdown	noun	a period of time in which people are not allowed to leave their homes or travel freely, because of a dangerous disease	/ˈlɒk.daʊn/	The entire city was <b>in lockdown</b> . Police imposed a lockdown in the building until the shooter could be stopped.
2	quarantine	noun	a general period of time in which people are not allowed to leave their homes or travel freely, so that they do not catch or spread a disease	/ˈkwɔːr.ən.tiːn/	The doctor said I could go home as long as I agreed to <b>stay in quarantine</b> for at least seven days. Owners risk having to leave their pets abroad or put them in quarantine if they fail to follow the rules.
3	furlough	verb	to allow or force someone to be absent temporarily from work	/ˈfɜː.ləʊ/	The union represents about 9,000 active pilots, with nearly 2,000 more pilots currently <b>on furlough</b> .
4	home working	noun	doing paid work at home and not in a company's office or factory		Flexible hours and home working are all consequences of technological change.
5	barrier gesture	noun	an action you can take to prevent an infectious disease from spreading, such as washing your hands or covering your mouth when you cough	/ˈbær.i.ə ,dʒes.tʃər/	Barrier gestures have a vital role to play in preventing the spread of Covid-19.
6	elbow bump	noun	a friendly greeting in which you touch someone's elbow (= the place where the arm bends) with your elbow	/ˈel.bəʊ ,bʌmp/	Doing an elbow bump instead of a handshake may still not be enough to avoid <u>spreading</u> the virus. The fitness instructors used to high-five everyone as they walked in, but now it's all elbow bumps.
7	air bridge	noun	an arrangement in which two countries agree that people can fly directly between them, without some of the rules and controls that affect travellers from other countries	/ˈer ,brɪdʒ/	Air bridges could allow people to travel freely between the UK and other specified countries without quarantine.
8	curfew	noun	a rule that everyone must stay at home between particular times, usually at night, especially during a war or a period of political trouble	/ˈkɜː.fjuː/	to <b>impose/lift</b> a curfew
9	community transmission	noun	the process of an infectious illness spreading through a large group of people in a general way, so that the source of the infection in a particular case is not known	/kəˈmjʊː.nə.ti trænˈzɪʃ.ən/	Public health measures were put in place to slow the community spread <b>of</b> Covid-19.
10	self-isolate	verb	to not leave your home and to stay away from other people when you have, or may have, an infectious disease, so that you do not infect anyone else	/ˌselfˈaɪ.sə.leɪt/	If you have been told to self-isolate, you need to stay indoors and avoid contact with other people for 14 days.
11	coronavirus	noun	a type of virus that causes diseases in humans and animals. In humans, it usually causes respiratory infections (= in the nose, throat, or chest) that are not serious, but that can sometimes cause more serious infections that can kill people	/kəˈrʌʊ.nə.vʌɪə.rəs/	The government introduced travel restrictions in response to the coronavirus outbreak. SARS was a new strain of coronavirus.
12	epidemic	noun	the appearance of a particular disease in a large number of people at the same time	/ˌep.əˈdem.ɪk/	a flu epidemic
13	pandemic	adjective	(of a disease) existing in almost all of an area or in almost all of a group of people, animals, or plants	/pænˈdem.ɪk/	In some parts of the world malaria is still pandemic. /məˈler.i.ə/
14	zoonosis	noun	a disease that can spread from animals to humans	/ˌzuː.nəˈnoʊ.sɪs/	Implementation of these strategies will limit potential environmental contamination, thus reducing potential

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					<i>transmission to other animals and reducing public health impacts due to waterborne zoonoses.</i>
15	<b>outbreak</b>	<i>noun</i>	a time when something suddenly begins, especially a disease or something else dangerous or unpleasant	/ˈaʊt.breɪk/	<i>an outbreak of cholera/food poisoning/rioting/war - /'kɒl.ə.r.ə/'pɔɪ.zən.ɪŋ/'raɪ.ə.tɪŋ/</i>
16	<b>vaccine</b>	<i>noun</i>	a substance containing a virus or bacterium in a form that is not harmful, given to a person or animal to prevent them from getting the disease that the virus or bacterium causes	/ˈvæk.si:n/	<i>This vaccine protects against some kinds of the bacteria. /bæk'tɪr.i.ə/</i>
17	<b>immunity</b>	<i>noun</i>	a situation in which you are protected against disease or from legal action	/ɪ'mjuː.nə.ti/	<i>The vaccination gives you immunity <b>against</b> the disease for up to six months.</i>
18	<b>panic buying</b>	<i>noun</i>	a situation in which many people suddenly buy as much food, fuel, etc. as they can because they are worried about something bad that may happen		<i>The government admitted that there was a petrol shortage, but warned people against panic buying.</i>
19	<b>incubation period</b>	<i>noun</i>	the period of time between harmful bacteria or viruses entering a person's or animal's body, or entering a plant, and the effects of a disease appearing	/,ɪŋ.kjə'beɪ.jən ,pɪ.ri.əd/	<i>The average incubation period of the virus is thought to be five days.</i>
20	<b>antibody</b>	<i>noun</i>	a protein produced in the blood that fights diseases by attacking and killing harmful bacteria, viruses, etc.	/ˈæn.tɪ'bɒd.i/	<i>Antibodies found in breast milk protect newborn babies against <u>infection</u>.</i>
21	<b>patient zero</b>	<i>noun</i>	the first person to be infected during an epidemic (= the appearance of a particular disease in a large number of people at the same time)	/,peɪ.jənt 'zɪr.ɒʊ/	<i>Scientists were hunting down patient zero who first developed SARS.</i>
22	<b>epidemiologist</b>	<i>noun</i>	someone who studies diseases and how they are found, spread, and controlled in groups of people	/,ep.ə.di:'mi'ɑ:l.ə.dʒɪst t/	<i>Epidemiologists who led the study say leafy greens and colourful vegetables are especially potent cancer fighters. /'li:.fi/</i>
23	<b>super-spreader</b>	<i>noun</i>	someone who infects many more people with a disease than most other infected people do	/ˈsuː.pə,spred.ər/	<i>A few super-spreaders appear to have transmitted the virus to as many as 10 people each.</i>
24	<b>stockpiling</b>	<i>noun</i>	the practice of storing a large supply of something for future use	/ˈstɔ:k.paɪ.lɪŋ/	<i>Increasing instability is encouraging stockpiling.</i>
25	<b>face mask</b>	<i>noun</i>	a device worn over the nose and mouth to prevent you from breathing in harmful substances, such as bacteria or pollution, or from breathing bacteria or viruses onto anyone else	/ˈfeɪs ˌmæsk/	<i>Medical staff are required to wear protective gloves and face masks.</i>
26	<b>contact tracing</b>	<i>noun</i>	the process of finding any other people that an infected person has met or had close contact with, usually in order to control the spread of an infectious disease	/ˈkɔ:n.tækt ˌtreɪ.sɪŋ/	<i>Contact tracing can identify high-risk contacts of a person testing positive for Covid-19, who may be asked to self-isolate for 14 days.</i>
27	<b>PPE</b>	<i>noun</i>	abbreviation for personal protective equipment: equipment and clothing that protects people from health risks at work	/,piːpiː'iː/	<i>PPE must be worn when working with compressed air.</i>
28	<b>social distancing</b>	<i>noun</i>	the practice of keeping away from other people as much as possible, or of keeping a certain distance from other people, in order to stop a disease from spreading to a lot of people	/,səʊ.ʃəl 'dɪs.təns.ɪŋ/	<i>To slow the transmission, social distancing might be useful.</i>