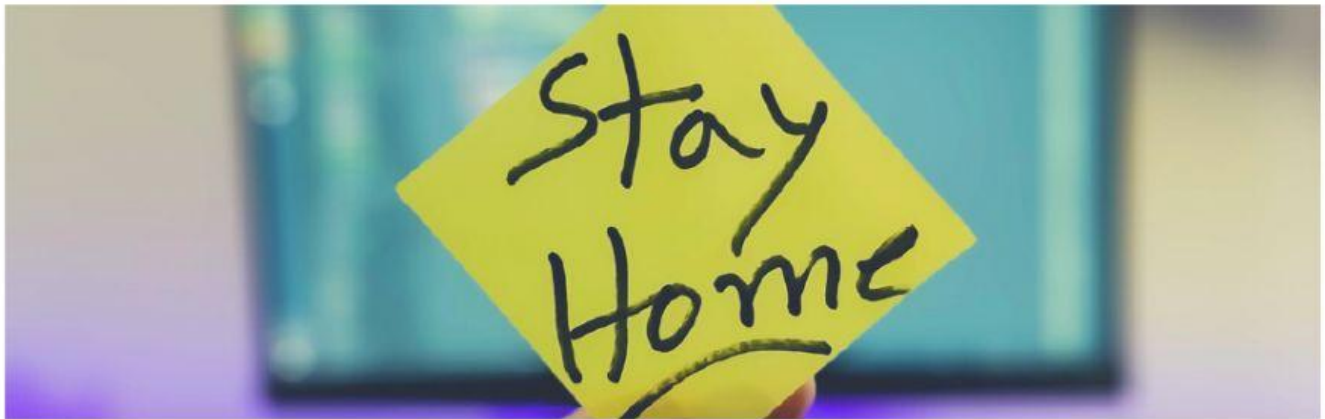


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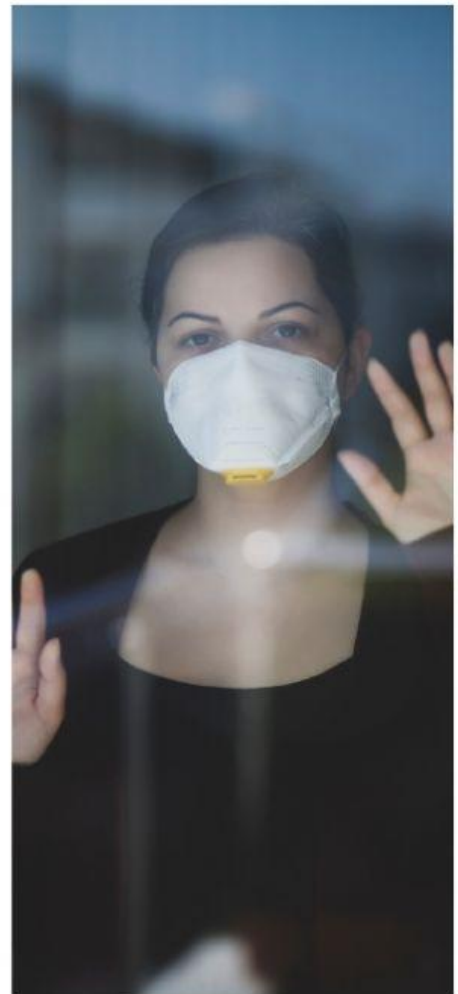
A NEW WORLD - THE BIRTH OF A NEW HUMAN BEHAVIOR AFTER COVID 19

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Humans themselves and their nature of being and the way they act, interact, talk, walk, take actions, emotions, and decision-making, and all of their behavior is shaped by the most impressive biological machine called the brain. Made of 86 billion tiny cells and a thousand biochemical molecules which create the most complex circuit that exists in nature, the human brain is a marvel organ that is responsible for our memory, learning processing, cognition, recognition of familiar faces, neuroplasticity, and behavior.

We already know that man is a sociable creature that is engaged in tasks related to interaction with other humans to remain mentally healthy. Before the world was hit by the new Coronavirus, mankind used to have a different lifestyle, which was based on outdoor chores. Gathering people in the same place was the perfect or ideal congregation. However, with the social isolation caused by COVID-19, shopping malls, schools, nightclubs, and parks gave place to electrical devices to create a global online network to keep humans interacting with each other.





The impact caused by the COVID-19 lockdown, not only changed the man's lifestyle as an individual. But also it allowed mankind to resignify human life, rethink our roles in common society, and reshape values and moral principles. Scientists already recognized that the world has changed before and after the pandemic, and it will keep modifying on track to build a better and more egalitarian society.

Public opinion says that human behavior before the pandemic was defined as selfish and individualistic. However, what experts have argued is that the pandemic came on humanity to change some of our beliefs and behaviors and might turn the old world into a new one. Those actions already can be seen throughout nations.

A new world is emerging, where man already is thinking from a global perspective. Governments could realize the importance of a global health system that not only provides care for the needy ones but expensive private systems that divide the nation into rich and poor. During the pandemic, the world could witness that neither private nor public systems could not afford to deal with so many patients, which, made people realize there is no difference between rich and poor when it comes to a global disaster.

Either, during the devastating isolation caused by COVID-19, world leaders could better understand the importance of wealth distribution. A giant number of unemployed had to ask for governmental financial support, which combined with other isolation disturbances is crashing the global economy. Thus, during the pandemic, the world could watch acts of empathy, compassion, gratitude, kindness, cooperation, and an entire nation moved and determined to end racism and violence against minorities, such as violence against women, the LGBT community, religions, and many others.

By facing one of the most challenging times for humanity, mankind is changing its behavior to create a new society. Neuroscience, which is the science that studies the human brain and its behavior, plays an important role during this difficult historical event, to understand human attitudes to guide to a better civilization.

ANALYZING A RECENT HISTORICAL EVENT

1. What does shape human behavior?

- A) Emotions.
- B) Interaction.
- C) The brain.

2. Humans engage in tasks related to interaction because:

- A) They are friendly.
- B) They are sociable creatures.
- C) They like communicating.

3. What does human interaction contribute to?

- A) Enabling mental health.
- B) Facilitating good relations.
- C) Reducing stress and anxiety.

4. What kind of activities were most practiced by humans before the pandemic?

- A) Indoor chores.
- B) Outdoor chores.
- C) Their lifestyle did not change.

5. Why did people not visit shopping malls, schools, nightclubs, and parks during the pandemic?

- A) They could not go out because of social isolation.
- B) They did not want to visit these places.
- C) These places were closed.

6. What allowed human social interaction during the pandemic?

- A) Small indoor congregations.
- B) Family indoor activities.
- C) Electric devices and the Internet.

7. What impact did COVID-19 have on society?

- A) It changed the men's lifestyle as an individual.
- B) It allowed humans to have a new perspective on life and social interaction.
- C) COVID-19 did not impact society.

8. According to public opinion, how was human behavior before the pandemic?

- A) Selfish and individualistic.
- B) Warm and collective.
- C) It had not changed at all.

9. During the pandemic, which kinds of acts were common to perceive?

- A) Acts of selfishness, ingratitude, and individualism.
- B) Acts of empathy, compassion, gratitude, kindness, and cooperation.
- C) The same acts we used to perceive before the pandemic.

10. According to experts, humans' beliefs and behaviors are:

- A) The same as they were before the pandemic.
- B) Steady and will not be changed easily.
- C) Changeable and will be in continuous modification.

11. How is the world changing now?

- A) Humans are already thinking globally to solve societal issues that affect life.
- B) Humans are more interested in the economy.
- C) Humans are less empathic now.

ANALYZING A RECENT HISTORICAL EVENT

Complete the following paragraph using the words that are in the box.

LOVE

WORLD

LIFE

ATTITUDES

PANDEMIC

COVID-19 and the situations we faced during this challenging historical event, as it was a pandemic, taught us a lot about life and how we should behave to cooperate with others to have better interactions. After the _____ (1), people have learned to show more value in their daily _____ (2). More and more people are practicing empathy, sympathy, solidarity, kindness, etc. In general, people have understood how they can show _____ (3) to others. However, many aspects need to be changed in this _____ (4) to promote a fairer society in which all of us can enjoy and live fulfilling lives. So, let's think about things we can do or _____ (5) we can practice to promote change.