

# IDIOMA: INGLÊS

**\*Obrigatório**

1. ÁREA \*

*Marcar apenas uma oval.*

(1) CIÊNCIAS BIOLÓGICAS, CIÊNCIAS AGRÁRIAS E CIÊNCIAS DA SAÚDE

2. NOME DO CANDIDATO \*

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3. NÚMERO DE INSCRIÇÃO \*

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4. NÚMERO DO CPF \*

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Leia o texto e responda as questões a seguir em português. Todas as questões devem ser respondidas de acordo com o texto. As respostas digitadas neste formulário eletrônico constituirão o ÚNICO documento válido para correção da prova. Ao finalizar a prova, avise ao fiscal da sala virtual e retire-se da mesma.

### **Can a face mask stop coronavirus? Covid-19 facts checked**

#### **The truth about how easy it is to catch coronavirus, who is most vulnerable and what you can do to avoid infection**

*Hannah Devlin Science correspondent*

*Tue 10 Mar 2020 10.52 GMT Last modified on Tue 10 Mar 2020 11.19 GMT*

##### **Claim: 'Face masks don't work'**

Wearing a face mask is certainly not an iron-clad guarantee that you won't get sick – viruses can also transmit through the eyes and tiny viral particles, known as aerosols, can penetrate masks. However, masks are effective at capturing droplets, which is a main transmission route of coronavirus, and some studies have estimated a roughly fivefold protection versus no barrier alone (although others have found lower levels of effectiveness).

##### **Claim: 'It is mutating into a more deadly strain'**

All viruses accumulate mutations over time and the virus that causes Covid-19 is no different. Genetic analysis by Chinese scientists of 103 samples of the virus, taken from patients in Wuhan and other cities, suggests that early on two main strains emerged, designated L and S. Although the L strain appeared to be more prevalent than the S strain (about 70% of the samples belonged to the former), the S branch of the virus was found to be the ancestral version. The team behind this research suggested that this may indicate the L strain is more "aggressive", either transmitting more easily or replicating faster inside the body.

##### **Claim: 'It is no more dangerous than winter flu'**

Many individuals who get coronavirus will experience nothing worse than seasonal flu symptoms, but the overall profile of the disease, including its mortality rate, looks more serious. At the start of an outbreak the apparent mortality rate can be an overestimate if a lot of mild cases are being missed. But this week, a WHO expert suggested that this has not been the case with Covid-19. Bruce Aylward, who led an international mission to China to learn about the virus and the country's response, said the evidence did not suggest that we were only seeing the tip of the iceberg.

##### **Claim: 'It only kills the elderly, so younger people can relax'**

Most people who are not elderly and do not have underlying health conditions will not become critically ill from Covid-19. But the illness still has a higher chance of leading to serious respiratory symptoms than seasonal flu and there are other at-risk groups – health workers, for instance, are more vulnerable because they are likely to have higher exposure to the virus.

##### **Claim: 'You need to be with an infected person for 10 minutes'**

For flu, some hospital guidelines define exposure as being within six feet of an infected person who sneezes or coughs for 10 minutes or longer. However, it is possible to be infected with shorter interactions or even by picking the virus up from contaminated surfaces, although this is thought to be a less common route of transmission.

##### **Claim: 'A vaccine could be ready within a few months'**

Scientists were quick out of the gates in beginning development of a vaccine for the new coronavirus, helped by the early release of the genetic sequence by Chinese researchers. The development of a viable vaccine continues apace, with several teams now testing candidates in animal experiments.

Adaptado de: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/mar/10/can-face-mask-stop-coronavirus-covid-19-facts-checked>

5. QUESTÃO 01 - Quais são as informações ofertadas ao leitor sobre a eficácia ou a ineficácia quanto ao uso da máscara de proteção facial? \*

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6. QUESTÃO 02 - Aponte quais foram as principais cepas encontradas no novo coronavírus, indicando as três (3) observações feitas sobre as amostras coletadas pelos cientistas. \*

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7. QUESTÃO 03 - Quais as diferenças entre a gripe sazonal e o novo coronavírus? \*

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8. QUESTÃO 04 - Quem é Bruce Aylward e o que ele menciona sobre seu aprendizado com relação a esse vírus? \*

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9. QUESTÃO 05 - Além dos idosos, qual outro grupo de risco é citado pelo texto e quais são as orientações dos hospitais para evitar o contágio com o vírus? \*

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