



Realização:



MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO
UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PIAUÍ – EDITAL 15/2013

EXAME DE PROFICIÊNCIA DE LEITURA EM LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA

DATA: 26/01/2014

HORÁRIO: das 8 às 11 horas

CADERNO DE PROVA

Idioma:

INGLÊS

Área de Pesquisa:

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

LEIA ATENTAMENTE AS INSTRUÇÕES

- Esta prova é constituída de um texto técnico-científico em língua estrangeira, seguido de 5 (cinco) questões abertas relativas ao texto apresentado.
- É permitido o uso de dicionário impresso, sendo vedados trocas ou empréstimos de materiais durante a realização do Exame.
- As respostas deverão ser redigidas em português e transcritas para a **Folha de Respostas**, utilizando caneta esferográfica, **tinta preta** ou **azul, escrita grossa**.
- A Folha de Respostas** será o único documento válido para correção, não devendo, portanto, conter rasuras.
- Será eliminado o candidato que se identificar em outro espaço além daquele reservado na capa da **Folha de Respostas** e/ou redigir as respostas com lápis grafite (ou lapiseira).
- Nenhum candidato poderá entregar o Caderno de Prova e a Folha de Respostas antes de transcorridos 60 minutos do início do Exame.
- Em nenhuma hipótese haverá substituição da **Folha de Respostas**.
- Ao encerrar a prova, o candidato entregará, obrigatoriamente, ao fiscal da sala, o Caderno de Prova e a Folha de Respostas devidamente assinada no espaço reservado para esse fim.



Alzheimer's Disease

Alzheimer's is a disease that causes dementia. It is probably the best-known cause of dementia, accounting for about two-thirds of cases in the elderly. Around 500,000 people in the UK have Alzheimer's.

Early-onset Alzheimers

Although often thought of as a disease of the elderly, around 5% of people with Alzheimer's are under 65. This is called early-onset or young-onset Alzheimer's and typically affects people in their 40s, 50s and 60s.

If you are worried about yourself or someone else who is showing symptoms of dementia, talk to your GP. They will be able to rule out other health issues such as depression or anxiety which may cause similar symptoms in younger people, and refer you to a specialist for other tests if necessary.

While some symptoms can be similar to those of late-onset Alzheimer's – the disease can also reveal itself in more unusual ways in younger people. This can make it more difficult for people, families and doctors to recognise.

Symptoms of early-onset Alzheimer's can include:

- Memory problems which interfere with everyday life. This may include forgetting messages or recent events which would normally be remembered, or repeating questions.
- Confusion or disorientation. People may become confused in unfamiliar situations and lose a sense of place and time.
- Changes in personality and behaviour – these may be subtle at first and could include apathy, depression or loss of confidence.
- Language problems – difficulty finding the right words and communicating. This may sometimes be called 'progressive aphasia'.
- Visual problems – people can have difficulty reading, seeing and recognising objects, and judging speed or distance. When visual problems are a major symptom – the disease may be called 'posterior cortical atrophy'.

Alzheimer's is a progressive disease, which means that symptoms get worse over time.

The impact of early-onset Alzheimer's can be significant – people are often working and may have young families.

Can I inherit early-onset Alzheimer's?

In most cases the answer is no. Inherited or 'familial' forms of Alzheimer's are rare.

Several genes have been identified that play a role in the development of rare familial Alzheimer's. Mistakes in these genes (called mutations) can cause a build-up of a toxic protein called amyloid in the brain. If someone has a strong family history of Alzheimer's at a young age, genetic testing may be suggested and genetic counselling may be offered to close relatives.

In the vast majority of cases, the cause is still unclear. It is likely to be a combination of our age, lifestyle, environment and genetic make-up.

Will early-onset Alzheimer's be more aggressive?

It is difficult to know. There is some evidence that early-onset Alzheimer's may progress faster and more aggressively, but experts are unsure whether this is conclusive. Every person's experience is different and there can be a huge amount of variability in people's response to the disease. Difficulties with diagnosis may mean that people are diagnosed later, making their progression seem faster. Research into better methods of detection will help to improve early diagnosis.

Causes

There is still a lot to learn about what causes Alzheimer's. Scientists know that during Alzheimer's two abnormal proteins build in the brain. They form clumps called either 'plaques' or 'tangles'. These plaques and tangles interfere

with how brain cells work and communicate with each other. The plaques are usually first seen in the area of the brain that makes new memories. A lot of research is focused on finding ways to stop these proteins in their tracks and protect brain cells from harm.

Risk Factors

Alzheimer’s and other dementias are complex diseases. We are making considerable progress in understanding how they develop and it’s clear that they don’t have one single cause. It is likely that a mixture of our age, genes, environment and lifestyle could contribute to whether we develop Alzheimer’s.

The risk of developing Alzheimer’s increases with age. That means as we get older, we are more likely to develop it. We can’t change our age and there is currently no way we can completely prevent dementia but research suggests there may be some simple things we can all do that might help lower our risk.

<http://www.alzheimersresearchuk.org/dementia-types/10002/frontotemporal-dementia/#acc0/>

EM HIPÓTESE ALGUMA, SERÁ CONSIDERADA A RESPOSTA NESTE CADERNO.

Depois de ler o texto, responda as questões a seguir em português.

QUESTÃO 01 – Comente sobre 2(dois) sintomas do mal de Alzheimer entre pessoas com idade inferior a 65 anos, com base nas informações do texto.

QUESTÃO 02 – Por que os danos causados pelo mal de Alzheimer podem ser maiores para uma pessoa com idade inferior a 65 anos?
