



Realização:



MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO
UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PIAUÍ – EDITAL 17/2014

EXAME DE PROFICIÊNCIA DE LEITURA EM LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA

DATA: 30/11/2014

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 com **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.

Report: Ebola outbreak probably started with 2-year-old in Guinea

The worst outbreak of Ebola, which is killing more and more people in Western Africa and triggered an international public health emergency, may have started with a 2-year-old patient in a village in Guinea.

About eight months ago, the toddler, whom researchers believe may have been Patient Zero, suffered fever, black stool and vomiting. Just four days after showing the painful symptoms, the child died on December 6, 2013, according to a report published in *The New England Journal of Medicine*.

Scientists don't know exactly how the toddler contracted the virus. Ebola is spread from animals to humans through infected fluids or tissue, according to the World Health Organization (WHO).

"In Africa, infection has been documented through the handling of infected chimpanzees, gorillas, fruit bats, monkeys, forest antelope and porcupines," WHO says, though researchers think fruit bats are what they call the virus's "natural host."

Researchers who published the paper this year found a chain of illnesses in the toddler's family. After the child's death, the mother suffered bleeding symptoms and died on December 13, according to the report. Then, the toddler's 3-year-old sister died on December 29, with symptoms including fever, vomiting and black diarrhea. The illness subsequently affected the toddler's grandmother, who died on January 1, in the family's village of Meliandou in Guéckédou. The area in southern Guinea is close to the Sierra Leone and Liberia borders.

The illness spread outside their village after several people attended the grandmother's funeral. Funerals tend to bring people in close contact with the body. Ebola spreads from person to person through contact with organs and bodily fluids such as blood, saliva, urine and other secretions of infected people. It has no known cure.

Two of the funeral attendees appeared to bring back the virus to their village, and it spread to health care workers and other family members who took care of infected patients. "A health care worker from Guéckédou with suspected disease, seems to have triggered the spread of the virus to Macenta, Nzérékoré, and Kissidougou in February 2014," stated the report, noting that more Guinea towns were affected.

Clusters of the disease popped up in early 2014 in these areas, with the initial patients suffering fever, vomiting and severe diarrhea, according to the report. Hemorrhaging was less frequent, the report noted. In early March, the Ministry of Health in Guinea and Doctors Without Borders in Guinea were notified about the disease clusters. Health investigators arrived that month and began tracing the disease by examining hospital documents and conducting interviews with affected families and villagers.

The current outbreak of the deadly virus in West Africa is unprecedented, prompting global concerns. This is the first time that there is such an outbreak, and with three countries involved. Ebola has now spread to Liberia, Sierra Leone and Nigeria. It's also the first time the outbreaks get out of the rural areas and happen in capital cities.

What Is Ebola?

Ebola hemorrhagic fever (also just called Ebola or EHF) is a highly contagious illness and is often fatal in nonhuman primates (chimpanzees, monkeys, and gorillas) as well as humans. The cause of outbreaks is an infection with the Ebola virus. The virus got its name from a river in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire) in Africa, where it was first recognized.

The infection starts with something that looks like the flu – headache, fever, maybe diarrhea. But then you can develop very fast bleeding that's uncontrollable, and that's how people die.

The deadly Ebola virus

One of the most dangerous viruses known to man

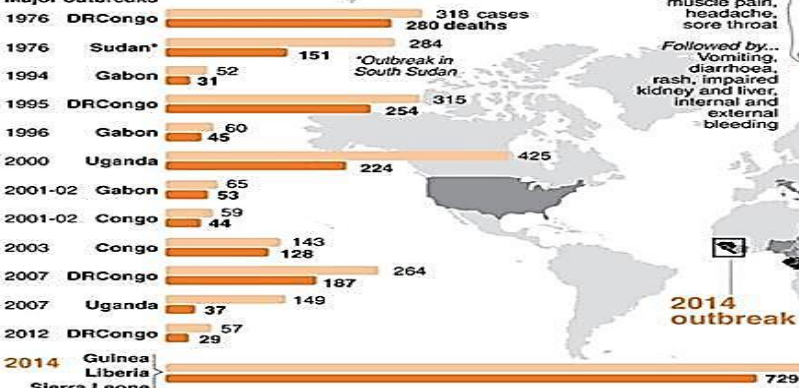
First identified in 1976 in DR Congo and Sudan

Named after the Ebola river in DR Congo

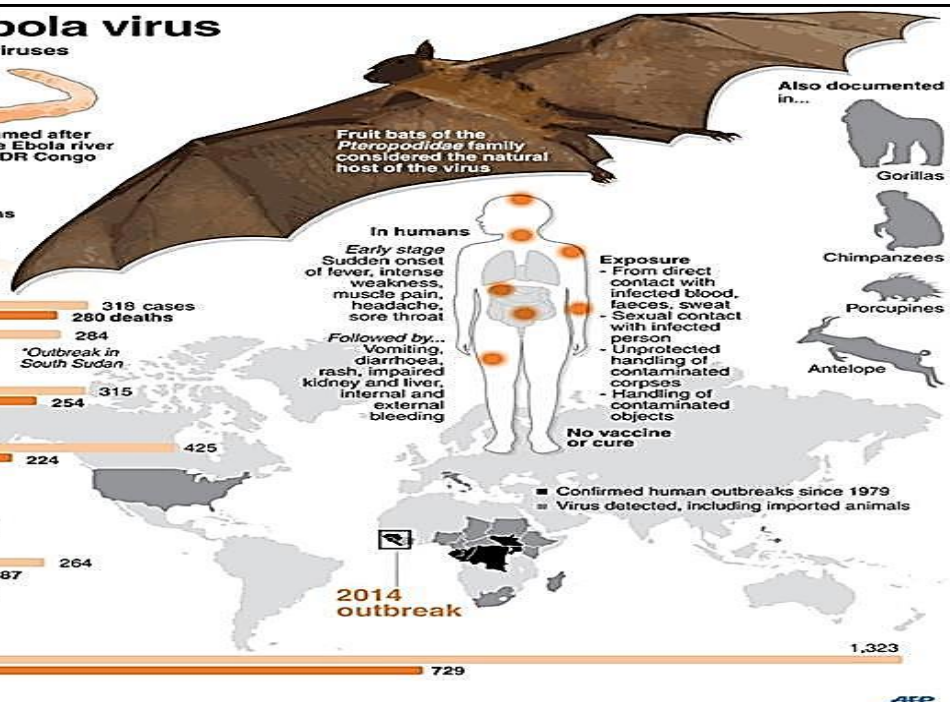
Five known species of the virus, 3 are particularly dangerous

The most severe strains have a 90 percent fatality rate in humans

Major outbreaks



Sources: WHO/WHO Africa/USCDCP



AFP

There is no cure for Ebola, but in theory the disease should be easy to fight. You need really close contact to become infected. So just being on the bus with someone with Ebola, that's not a problem. Simple hygienic measures like washing with soap and water, not re-using syringes, and avoiding contact with infected corpses are sufficient to stop spread of the disease.

"What happens is that a person is infected, is hospitalized, infects other patients and particularly health care workers. During funerals, people are infected when they touch the body, and so on. And then they get ill, and then they go somewhere else, and then they go to relatives in town, maybe because they hope to have better health care. That's how it spreads. This is an epidemic of dysfunctional health systems."

The report about the emergence of Ebola in Guinea was authored by dozens of international doctors and researchers from institutions in France, Germany, Guinea, WHO and Doctors Without Borders.

Texto adaptado. Fontes:

<http://edition.cnn.com/2014/08/11/health/ebola-patient-zero/>

<http://www.mb.com.ph/infograph-ebola-virus/>

<http://ebola.emedtv.com/ebola/ebola-history.html>

<http://amanpour.blogs.cnn.com/2014/07/02/scientist-who-discovered-ebola-this-is-unprecedented/>

EM HIPÓTESE ALGUMA, SERÁ CONSIDERADA A RESPOSTA NESTE CADERNO.

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

QUESTÃO 01 - Com base na leitura do texto, explique o que é a doença causada pelo vírus Ebola e como ela se desenvolve no corpo humano.

QUESTÃO 02 – Como o mais recente surto de Ebola começou? Descreva a sequência de fatos apresentados pelo texto para explicar esse fenômeno.

QUESTÃO 03 - Qual a origem do vírus Ebola? Justifique sua resposta com informações trazidas pelo texto.

QUESTÃO 04 - Com base no texto e no infográfico, justifique a frase “The current outbreak of the deadly virus in West Africa is unprecedented”, retirada do 9º parágrafo.

QUESTÃO 05 - Apesar de não haver cura para a doença causada pelo Ebola, o texto afirma que, em teoria, ela deveria ser facilmente combatida. Explique o que o texto quer dizer com isso.
