

TRABALHO DE RECUPERAÇÃO - 3º TRIMESTRE 2023

ALUNO (A): _____ TURMA: _____

VALOR: 16,0 Nota: _____

INSTRUÇÕES: Todas as questões devem ser respondidas a CANETA.**Spanish Flu Pandemic of 1918**

The deadliest virus in modern history, perhaps of all time, was the 1918 Spanish Flu. It killed about 20 to 50 million people worldwide, perhaps more. The total death toll is unknown because medical records were not kept in many areas.

The pandemic hit during World War I and devastated military troops. In the United States, for instance, more servicemen were killed from the flu than from the war itself. The Spanish flu was fatal to a higher proportion of young adults than most flu viruses.

The pandemic started mildly, in the spring of 1918, but was followed by a much more severe wave in the fall of 1918. The war likely contributed to the devastating mortality numbers, as large outbreaks occurred in military forces living in close quarters. Poor nutrition and the unsanitary conditions of war camps had an effect.

A third wave occurred in the winter and spring of 1919, and a fourth, smaller wave occurred in a few areas in spring 1920. Initial symptoms of the flu were typical: sore throat, headache, and fever. The flu often progressed rapidly to cause severe pneumonia and sometimes hemorrhage in the lungs and mucus membranes. A characteristic feature of severe cases of the Spanish Flu was heliotrope cyanosis, where the patient's face turned blue from lack of oxygen in the cells. Death usually followed within hours or days.

Modern medicine such as vaccines, antivirals, and antibiotics for secondary infections were not available at that time, so medical personnel couldn't do much more than try to relieve symptoms.

The flu ended when it had infected enough people that those who were susceptible had either died or developed immunity.

Questão 01. Which pandemic is the deadliest in modern history?

Questão 02. The Spanish Flu pandemic occurred during which war?

Questão 03. Where did the Spanish flu originate?

Questão 04. Why are total deaths for the Spanish Flu not known?

Questão 05. When was the first wave of the Spanish Flu pandemic?

Questão 06. What contributed to deaths from the flu in military personnel?

Questão 07. What is a characteristic feature of serious cases of the Spanish Flu?

Questão 08. What caused the Spanish Flu pandemic to end?

Questão 09. How the pandemic in 2020 have impacted you?

Questão 10. Could you list some good things that had going through a pandemic affected you?

Questão 11. In your opinion some countries were more prepared to deal with a pandemic than others?

Question 12. Complete the Conditional Sentences Type I

a) If you _____ (eat) an ice-cream, I _____ (have) a hot chocolate.

b) If she _____ (need) a computer, her brother _____ (give) her his computer.

- c) If we _____ (have / not) time this afternoon, we _____ (meet) tomorrow.
- d) He _____ (talk) to her if you _____ (want / not) to do it.

Question 13. Complete the Conditional Sentences Type II.

- a) If I (have) _____ more time, I _____ (learn) to play the guitar.
- b) If she _____ (study) harder, she _____ (get) better marks.
- c) If we _____ (know) more about history, we _____ (be / not) afraid of the test.
- d) I _____ (go) jogging with Tom and Sue if they _____ (be) here this week.

Question 14. Unscramble the words below to make the conditional sentence

will catch/ next bus/ if you /now/ right/ you/ the/leave

Read the text and answer the questions

Food

While eating at a restaurant is an enjoyable and convenient occasional treat, most individuals and families prepare their meals at home. To make breakfast, lunch, and dinner daily, these persons must have the required foods and ingredients on hand and ready to go; foods and ingredients are typically purchased from a **grocery store**, or an establishment that distributes foods, drinks, household products, and other items that're used by the typical consumer.

Produce, or the term used to describe fresh fruits and vegetables, is commonly purchased by grocery store shoppers. In terms of **fruit**, most grocery stores offer bananas, apples, oranges, blackberries, raspberries, grapes, pineapples, cantaloupes, watermelons, and more; other grocery stores with larger produce selections might offer the listed fruits in addition to less common fruits, including mangoes, honeydews, starfruits, coconuts, and more.

Depending on the grocery store, customers can purchase fruits in a few different ways. Some stores will charge a set amount per pound of fruit, and will weigh customers' fruit purchases and bill them accordingly; other stores will charge customers for each piece of fruit they buy, or for bundles of fruit (a bag of bananas, a bag of apples, etc.); other stores yet will simply charge by the container.

Vegetables, including lettuce, corn, tomatoes, onions, celery, cucumbers, mushrooms, and more are also sold at many grocery stores, and are purchased similarly to the way that fruits are. Grocery stores typically stock more vegetables than fruit at any given time, as vegetables remain fresh longer than fruits do, generally speaking.

It'd take quite a while to list *everything* else that today's massive grocery stores sell, but most customers take the opportunity to shop for **staples**, or foods that play a prominent role in the average diet, at the establishments. Staples include pasta, rice, flour, sugar, milk, meat, and eggs, and bread. All the listed staples are available in prepackaged containers, but can be purchased "fresh" in some grocery stores, wherein employees will measure and weigh fresh products and then provide them to customers.

Question 15. What are the benefits of cooking meals at home compared to eating at restaurants, according to the text?

Question 16. Describe the process of buying fruits at a grocery store as explained in the text.

Question 17. Compare the buying methods for fruits and vegetables at grocery stores as mentioned in the text.

Question 18. Explain the significance of staples in the context of grocery shopping, based on the information provided in the text.

Question 19. How do the offerings of fruits and vegetables differ in grocery stores?

Question 20. Discuss the various ways in which fresh products such as meat, eggs, and bread are available for obtaining at grocery stores, according to the text.