



SARS COV-2 VIRUS THAT GIVES RISE TO COVID-19

Introduction

At the end of 2019, the virus that was later named SARS-Cov-2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2) made its appearance in Wuhan, in China, spread around the world throughout 2020 and has been mutating until today in several variants. Thanks to the creation of vaccines, health recommendations, cleanliness and social distancing, the spread of the virus has been controlled. Already the astonishing figure has totaled 5.8 million deaths worldwide due to the disease caused by this virus named Covid-19 (Coronavirus disease 2019) and continues to date February 2022.

The new Coronavirus¹, which causes Covid-19, appears to have been initially transmitted from animals to humans. The first cases were confirmed in a group of individuals who were in the same popular market of Huanan in the Chinese city. There, various types of live wild animals were being sold, such as cobras, bats and beavers, which could be sick and may have transmitted the virus to people.

Viruses are not cells, they are infectious particles. For many scientists, viruses are not even considered living beings. They can multiply only with the help of an external entity. They fundamentally need a host. Without it, they are just a protein coat with a genome, without life. An infectious particle incapable of dividing or producing energy. But this particle only comes to life if it has the power to settle in a cell. By infiltrating their genetic material into cells of other living beings, they reprogram them to produce viruses until they burst, thus releasing these infectious particles. Each virus has a specific host cell. Some attack only plants, others only animals and humans.

The pandemic caused by Covid-19, not only brought health problems and death, but maximized for some financial problems, left sequels in the physical and mental health of human beings, changes in the way we communicate, modified relationships at home, and changed the way the planet worked, perhaps some

¹ Coronaviruses are zoonotic viruses because they are transmitted from animals to humans. They belong to the family of viruses that cause diseases ranging from the common cold to Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS-cov) and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS-CoV).

changes for the better, others for the worse, exalted many emotions in its path, left its mark on each of the human beings on earth.

Objetivo

La siguiente ficha web va dirigida a los alumnos de nivel intermedio y avanzado, en ella se practicará la lectura de ojeada para encontrar palabras clave, se trabajará con lectura detallada al buscar algunas respuestas a preguntas específicas. Asimismo, podrás incrementar tu vocabulario.

Proceso

El principal propósito de este trabajo es encontrar información específica sobre el tema Covid-19, su origen, las variantes, los mitos, medidas de seguridad y tu experiencia personal con la enfermedad.

Ingresa en las páginas que se te indican, posteriormente contesta las preguntas y resuelve los ejercicios.

Al final del ejercicio encontrarás la sección de respuestas sugeridas.

Actividad.

Ejercicio 1. Entra en la siguiente liga y realiza una cronología de los 5 días a los que hace referencia el artículo sobre el brote del virus.

Recurso. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-55756452>

Ejercicio 2. Entra a la siguiente liga y contesta las preguntas.

Recurso. <https://www.who.int/en/activities/tracking-SARS-CoV-2-variants/>

1. ¿Qué son las variantes VOI, COV y VUM?
2. ¿Nombra 3 variantes VOI, 3 COV y 3 VUM y su lugar de origen?
3. ¿Qué provoca los cambios en los virus y porque dar seguimiento?

Ejercicio 3. Entra en la siguiente liga y contesta las preguntas referentes a la vacunación para controlar la pandemia del COVID-19.

Recurso. [https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/coronavirus-disease-\(covid-19\)-vaccines](https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/coronavirus-disease-(covid-19)-vaccines)

1. ¿Cuáles son los beneficios de vacunarse?
2. ¿Quién debe vacunarse contra el COVID-19?
3. ¿Las vacunas contra el COVID-19 protegen contra las variantes del virus?
4. ¿Qué tipos de vacunas contra el COVID-19 existen? ¿Cómo funcionan?
5. ¿Todavía puedo contraer COVID-19 después de haber sido vacunado?

Ejercicio 4. En la siguiente liga escoge 5 realidades o hechos de mitos que te resulten interesantes, para cuidarte de enfermarte.

Recurso. <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public/myth-busters>