We know that other coronaviruses (including Sars, Mers and some cold viruses), don’t produce a lasting immune response like measles does. And studies of COVID-19 show that, even in hot spots where there have been large numbers of cases and deaths in the last few months, less than 10% of the population show evidence of an immune response from the infection.

This suggests that the natural rates of resistance are a long way from the 85% that could be needed for herd immunity. And that means that, without a vaccine, the virus could become endemic, permanently present in the population like the coronaviruses that cause colds.

Research shows some people can get the same strain of a common cold coronavirus more than once in a single year. And most countries have seen outbreaks of COVID-19 even when they thought they had the infection more or less under control.

So it is possible that the ongoing pattern for COVID-19 will be more local pockets of infection, with even more cases likely during the winter months. Unless the first cases are found and isolated quickly though, these pockets will probably spread over quite wide geographical areas.

This is why it is vital to continue to use public health measures such as social distancing, wearing masks and washing hands to reduce the virus to such low levels that any new outbreaks can be easily contained.

Ideally, if this were successful, the virus might eventually die out because it could no longer spread, as happened with the SARS-CoV virus behind the 2002-2004 outbreak of Sars. But COVID-19 is more contagious and less deadly and so is much harder to control than Sars, so eliminating it this way may not be possible either.

Given that at least 700,000 people have died from COVID-19 worldwide so far and many people are reporting long-term illness as a result of the disease, if the virus does become **endemic** we should still try to prevent as much infection as possible. A vaccine could provide a way to end the pandemic, but with no prospect of natural herd immunity we could well be facing the threat of COVID-19 for a long time to come.

Source: theconversation.com

Question 1: This passage is probably disscusing about:

A. How infectious coronavirus is.

B. COVID-19 is a longterm threat.

C. Coronavirus natural immunity.

D. Covid epidemic is lethal.

Question 2: What infomation about the viruses mentioned in the passge is true?

A. Public health measures can easily help the virus to outbreak.

B. We are nowhere near the standard to create herd immunity.

C. There is a posibility that we can wipe out coronavirus.

D. In all circumstances, coronaviruses don’t produce long lasting immune response.

Question 3: It can be inffered from the passage that:

A. We will eventually provide a vaccine for the coronaviruses.

B. COVID-19 is the most lethal among the coronavirus.

C. Many georaphical areas don’t concern critically about COVID-19.

D. Coronaviruses are less active when the weather turns cold.

Question 4: Choose the statement that best describe the meaning of “endemic”:

A. Regularly found in a particular place and difficult to get rid of.

B. Spreads over a whole country or the whole world.

C. With large numbers of cases occurring at the same time in a particular community.

D. Can be passed easily from one person to another, especially through air or water.

Question 5: Which action is not mentioned as a public health measure?

A. wearing masks

B. washing hands

C. social distancing

D. Limit non-essential travel