

VOCABULARY
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**1/ TICK THE CORRECT TRANSLATION****1. Microbes**

- a. Microbs
- b. Germs
- c. Microbics

**3. Demander un financement**

- a. To ask for funding
- b. To apply for a grant
- c. To apply for funding

**5. Collecter des données**

- a. To gather data
- b. To collect datas
- c. To collect data

**2. Un chercheur/ une chercheuse**

- a. a researcher
- b. a searcher
- c. a scientist

**4. Une maladie**

- a. A disease
- b. A sickness
- c. A illness

**6. Un échantillon**

- a. A piece of test
- b. A sample
- c. A test

**2/ TRANSLATE INTO FRENCH**

Teamwork: ..... To conduct an experiment: ..... A case study: .....

The scientific field: ..... To assess / to appraise: ..... Software: .....

A poll/survey: ..... A patent: ..... A tool: .....

**3/ WHAT MAKES A GOOD RESEARCHER: match each quality with a description**




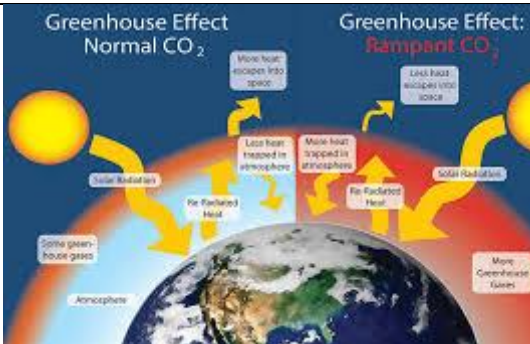
<b>Analytical ability</b>	<b>Accuracy</b>	<b>Openmindedness</b>
<b>Commitment</b>	<b>Keen observer</b>	<b>Quick thinker</b>
<b>Free from prejudice</b>		

a. .... The ability to do something without making mistakes

b. .... The quality of being willing to consider ideas and opinions that are new or different to your own

- c. The state or quality of being dedicated to a cause, activity, etc
- d. Someone who is able to make a sensible decision very quickly, especially in a dangerous or difficult situation
- e. The ability not to make "an adverse judgment or opinion formed beforehand or without knowledge or examination of the facts"
- f. The ability to look for connections and analyze information as information is useless without interpretation. And the capacity to data from every angle and investigate cause and effect.
- g. Someone who is insightful, independent, and innovative. He/she sees the world in new and unique ways, concentrating with laser-like focus on complex concepts.

#### 4/ HOW CAN YOU DESCRIBE THOSE FOUR IMAGES

N o . 1		N o. 2	
N o . 3		N o. 4	

## 5/ MATCH EACH PICTURE WITH ITS DESCRIPTION

**No.** : The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a retrovirus that attacks the immune system. It can be managed with treatment. Without treatment it can lead to a spectrum of conditions including acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Effective treatment for HIV-positive people involves a life-long regimen of medicine to suppress the virus, making the viral load undetectable. There is no vaccine for HIV. An HIV-positive person on treatment can expect to live a normal life, and die with the virus, not of it.

**No.** : The main driver of climate change is the greenhouse effect. Some gases in the Earth's atmosphere act a bit like the glass in a greenhouse, trapping the sun's heat and stopping it from leaking back into space and causing global warming.

**No.** : A brain–computer interface (BCI), sometimes called a brain–machine interface (BMI), is a direct communication link between the brain's electrical activity and an external device, most commonly a computer or robotic limb. BCIs are often directed at researching, mapping, assisting, augmenting, or repairing human cognitive or sensory-motor functions. They are often conceptualized as a human-machine interface that skips the intermediary of moving body parts (hands...), although they also raise the possibility of erasing the distinction between brain and machine.

**No.** : The area of science devoted to the study of the processes of life, the prevention and treatment of disease, and the genetic and environmental factors related to disease and health.

## GRAMMAR

### LE PASSIF (1)

#### CONSTRUCTION

- La voix passive se construit avec **be** conjugué suivi du **participe passé** du verbe.

*They **are offered** new University T-shirts for their trip to England*

*On leur donne de nouveaux T-shirts aux couleurs de l'Université pour leur séjour en Angleterre.*

- Le passif peut être associé à un **modal** (**must, should, may, will, would.....**)

*It **must be done** immediately.*

*Your book **should be** covered in paper*

*Cela doit être fait immédiatement.*

*Ton livre devrait être protégé par un papier*

**ATTENTION** : Certains verbes ont un **participe passé irrégulier** qu'il faut retenir

Ex :            take / **taken** (PP)  
                 Fight / **fought**  
                 Fall/= / **fallen**

### REVIEW IRR. VERBS

#### Exercices

**Put words back in the right place to obtain a sentence in the passive form**

1/Town/opportunity/this/given/the/visit/to/am/I ;

2/Boy/film/poor/shown/a/the/violent/too/little/is ; 3/Given/a/is/she/medal ;

4/Taught/university/you/ maths/at/are/ and/ science

**Complete the following sentences with the passive form**

1/The dish is ..... hot (eat) ; 2/These kids are ..... French by Mrs. Allmy (teach) ; 3/She is ..... an award for her excellent results (give) ; 4/We are ..... because we told the truth (forgive) ; 5/These songs are ..... by the Academic Choir of Manchester (sing)

**A RETENIR** : le passif est souvent traduit par le pronom impersonnel **ON**

## READING COMPREHENSION

### Extract about European Research

All put together, diseases of the brain and the nervous system represent the largest single area of health expenditure in Europe, at €800 billion per year. In France, 625 research teams are active across all bodies in the fields of neuroscience, cognitive science, neurology, psychiatry, and sensory organs, at different institutions such as Inserm, CNRS, universities, INRA, CEA, Institut Pasteur, and INRIA. Understanding the organization and functioning of the brain remains a challenge for international research conducted in France, in which some 2 500 faculty and researchers are involved, working in about 250 teams and over 80 research units and laboratories associated to 20 Doctoral Departments in biology and the life and health sciences.

French research in neuroscience, cognitive science, neurology, psychiatry, and sensory organs is ranked third in Europe, behind the UK and Germany, and seventh worldwide. Since 2005, the National Research Agency (ANR) has funded some 1,000 neuroscience projects, nearly a quarter of them in biology and health. At the European level, of the 40 projects granted support by the European Research Council (ERC), a high proportion is found in the field of cognitive neuroscience. French researchers are also pioneers in the field of functional neurosurgery, biotherapy, and cellular and gene therapy as well as the development of brain-machine interfaces.

#### 1/ Find the translation in the text for:

- Tous organismes confondus :
- Se situe au 3<sup>ème</sup> rang européen :

#### 2/ The ANR has funded nearly a quarter of its projects in biology and health

☐ True ☐ False

#### 3/ How does French research in neuroscience, cognitive science, neurology, psychiatry, and sensory organs rank in the world?

#### 4/ What is the largest area of health expenditure in Europe?

#### 5/ In which fields French researchers are pioneers?