**A bit of vocabulary:**

A Whistle-blower = un lanceur d’alerte

To spread Rumour/rumor = répendre des rumeures

The headline is splashing across the front page

A tabloid = journaux à sensation

To gossip = raconteur

An Anchorman = un présentateur

To fool = cheat

A tip= an advice

To spot = to find = to decipher = to decript

Outrageous= shocking

To be comforted = to be relieved

To soothed

Relevant ≠ irrelevant

Up to the point

Weird ≠ bizarre

Strange = outlandish

To have pre-concieved ideas = to be biased

To believe = belief

To be far-fechted = tire par les cheveux

Improbable =improbable

A piece of news

Information, furniture, luggage

Advice, news

It makes sense

A threat

To threaten

To be careful, to pay attention

To be aware of

Harmless

Harmful

To do harm

Reliable

To trust somebody, to rely on, to be confident in

Confidence.

Relentlessly = all the time

To be shunned = to be rejected

A culprit = a guilty personne

**Beware, Beware of Fake News, because it is all around Us**.

Fake News is what allows some newspapers to attract customers, but it is also a way to persuade, convey fake messages or bully somebody whom you don’t like. It is another way to punish or criticise. It is a way to intoxicate information, to discredit newspapers who don’t necessarily cross sources. If we take the fake news: « A woman named her daughter after a supermarket » is False, because, imagine that you’re looking for your child, and ask « have you seen Waitrose? ». This would lead to a terrible quiproquo.

To avoid being mistaken by fraudulous or faulty websites, there are now new aps and software that scan the pages or that have a database of the software that will tell you if the website is legit to be trusted or not. These add-ons, sometimes developed by very known newspapers will help you see through this whole mess that is called online newspapers or blogs.

Websites like *Twitter*, *Facebook*, *Tumblr*, *Instagram*, *Snapchat* can be just as toxic than the newspapers. But for this, unfortunately, there are no add-ons or little apps that have crossed references for you. So, if you know, that, what the author writes can manly be trusted, then go on, you won’t need to cross references every single time.

Some printed of the road newspapers will possibly lead you to have to cross refences to make sure that the information is legit, if the newspaper is from a serious company, like *Le monde* or *Science et vie Junior*, then you can sit back and relax, and play a board game afterwards.

TV channels like *France: info* or *24-hour news* might lead you to check their sources because, giving non-stop news is difficult to provide without risking that a bit of few fake news slips in. That’s why it is important to cross references to: learn more and possibly stop watching that news.

This is why watching reliable channels is just as important than reading reliable newspapers and blogs, checking the spelling mistakes and the level of language. Especially with the coronavirus going around, stay safe and well informed

Internet has been a boom and a curse for teenagers

The ins and out = les tenans et les aboutissants d’un problème.

Identities and exchanges:

Summary

The extract takes place in Mr Nguyen shop, where Baba, the protagonist’s father, had tried to pay for oranges with a check and had gotten angry because Mr Nguyen asked to see his ID. The protagonist had to explain to his father that it was the laws that required the seller to see the Id of the customer and that trust did not exist in this country.

Answer to the question:

What's the connection between the text and the title: identities and exchanges?

The connection is that they are considered as immigrants there is no trust bond in between Baba and Mr Nguyen compared to when they would go and buy naan bred back home. This is what I think the connection is, the minute you’re in a new country, you’re considered as an immigrant and not as a local.

Quotes:

1 Thomas Paine, philosopher said:

* The world is my country, all mankind are my brethren and to do good is my religion.

2 Ban-Ki-Moon, former Secretary General of the UNO said:

* Migration is an expression of the human aspiration for dignity, safety and a better future. It is part of the social fabric of our very make-up as a human family.

Explain which Quote is the most relevant to the theme (identities and exchanges)

The Quote from Thomas Pain is the one I find most relevant because It gives an overall definition of mankind and especially about identities and exchanges. The first part, “the world is my country”, means, to me, that there are no borders when speaking of identity. You can travel wherever you want, live wherever you wish, there is no definitive home anymore. From one day to the next you can change location without necessarily losing your job. And even if it were the case, you can adapt, retrain, and start again. The second part of the quote “all mankind are my brethren” could be seen as a partial loss of identity by becoming part of a brotherhood or on the contrary it could reinforce your identity because you feel where you belong and are accepted. You could argue that when Thomas Pain considers mankind as his brethren there is a loss of identity as there are no longer any defining borders. The final part of the quote, “and to do good is my religion” is also an important part of his identity and must by default entail exchanges with others.