Analyses des articles

Article 1 :

# Vocabulary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Words from the text** | **Synonym/explanation in English** |
| to get underway | To start |
| to chop | to cut into pieces |
| under way | in progress | |
| sickle-cell disease | inherited red blood cell disorders |
| womb | uterus |
| grab (sth) from | extract, take something |
| harmless | inoffensive |
| arguably | can be defended |
| to shelve | to put (sth) aside, to abandon |
| to live up to (sth) | be as good as |

# Analysis table

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Researchers | Tina Hensman Saey, senior staff writer on molecular biology for ScienceNews. |
| Published in? | September 16, 2019 |
| General topic? | The article shows the fields of study that employ the technology of Crispr-Cas 9. This method would cure human hereditary diseases. |
| What was examined ? | Some animals were cured thanks to Crisper-Cas9 method. Now reseachers are making human trials to cure deseases. Firstly, the studies are trying to get a treatment for sickle-cell disease and beta-thalassemia. Simply, the scientists take the patient's sick cells and Crisper-Cas9 edits the genome of the cells, the edited cells return to the sick patient. Two patients have already received a treatment. Another way of working but much more difficult is to edit cells into the body. Editas Medicine of Cambridge works on the gene known as CEP290, responsible for blindness. |
| Conclusions/discovery? | This technology has yet to prove conclusive results. |
| Remaining questions? | How far can we go to modify the human genome? |

Article 2 :

# Vocabulary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Words from the text** | **Synonym/explanation in English** |
| exhaustion n | extreme tiredness |
| attainment n | achievement, act of attaining |
| to provide (sth) | to supply, to furnish |
| to harness (sth) | to make use of (sth) |
| relevant adj | pertinent |
| shortcoming n | inadequacy, failing |
| underliying adj | implicite significance |
| disclaimer n | refusal of responsibility |

# Analysis table

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Reseachers ? | DIANA KWON, a freelance journalist based in Berlin |
| Published in ? | October 2, 2019 |
| General topic ? | A lot of campagnies (like Genomelink, GenePlaza, Sequencing.com or Helix) are selling reports with genomic data to consumers who wan’t to know more about their traits. This kind of direct-to-consumers (DTS) tests are becoming very popular but some scientists explain that this companies provide informations less reliable that consumers think. |
| What was examined ? | Diana Kwon focuses on two aspects, namely the limits of GWAS and how we can educate consumers to interprate the information.  On the one hand, we need to understand what GWAS means. GWAS is the acronym for « genome-wide association studies ». In DTS tests, this sudies informations are used to estimate how likely a person will develop a specific trait. The problem is that scientists can’t predict the phenotype only compairing DNA data because of the influence of social and environmental reasons. On the other hand, companies must be transparence with the method they use to describe a trait description. |
| Conclusions/discovery ? | Receiving information of our traits is a fun activity if people read the disclaimers behind the test. |
| Remaining questions ? | How well do the consumers understand the limits of DNA data ? |