UE9 – Anglais
Pr HENKEL
Le 07/03/17 à 8h30
Ronéotypeur : Antoine MILLET
Ronéolecteur : Emma WEYL

Cours 2 :
Human body – part 2

Ce cours correspond au poly 1 à partir de la page 13 et au poly 2 jusqu'à la page 11.
Le professeur a accepté de relire la ronéo.

Plan du cours

I. Tissues

1. Vocabulary

Seuls les mots en italique à apprendre sont listés dans ce cours. Les mots apparaissant dans la ronéo précédente ne sont pas listés.

Définition	**Mot anglais**	**Mot francais**
To make a reference (by a specific name)	To refer to	Désigner
Biology. An aggregation of morphologically similar cells and associated intercellular matter acting together to perform one or more specific functions in the body. There are four basic types : muscles, nerve, epidermal, and connective	Tissue	Le tissu
Exactly equal ; Having such a close similarity or resemblance as to be essentially equal or interchangeable	Identical	identique
To function ; operate	Work	Fonctionner, agir (travailler)
A portion, piece, or segment that is representative of a whole ; a specimen	Sample	Un échantillon
To move from a place ; to take away ; to extract	Remove	Enlever, retirer
An optical instrument that uses a lens or a combination of lenses to produce magnified images	Microscope	Le microscope
The removal and examination of a sample of tissue from a living body for diagnostic purposes	Biopsy	Une biopsie
Membranous tissue composed of one or more layers of cells separated by very little intercellular substance and forming the covering of most internal and external surfaces of the body and its organs	Epithelium	L'épithélium
To cover the inner surface	To line	Revêtir (l'intérieur), tapisser
A material covering a surface ; a single thickness, usually horizontal ; a stratum	Layer	Une couche, une épaisseur, une strate
A sheet of amorphous extracellular material upon which epithelial cells rest, interposed between the cellular elements and the underlying connective layer	Basement membrane	La lame basale
A cell, a group of cells, or an organ that produces a secretion for use elsewhere in the body or in a body cavity or for elimination from the body	Gland	Une glande
Tissue arising chiefly from the embryonic mesoderm that is characterized by a highly vascular matrix and includ collagenous, elastic and reticular fibers, adipose tissue, cartilage and bone. It forms the supporting and connecting structures of the body	Connective tissue	Le tissu conjontif
To connect ; to cause to cohere or stick together	Bind (together)	(re)lier, attacher (aussi : (se) fixer)
A band of touth, fibrous, inelastic tissue made chiefly of collagen that connects a muscle to a bone	Tendon	Un tendon
A strong, flexible connectiv tissue that is found in various parts of the body, including the joints, the outer ear, and the larynx	Cartilage	Le cartilage
The region of the digestive and the repiratory tracts extending from the back of the mouth (nasopharynx) to just below the larynx, including the pharynx, the larynx and related structures	Throat	La gorge

The dense, semirigid, porous, calcified connective tissue forming the major portion of the skeleton, consisting of a dense organic matrix and an inorganic, mineral component	Bone (osseus) tissue	Le tissu osseux
The specialized tissue making up the central and peripheral nervous systems, consisting of neurons with their processes, other specialized or supporting cells, and extracellular material	Nervous tissue	Le tissu nerveux
The impulse-conducting cells that constitute the brain, spinal column, and nerves, consisting of a nucleated cell body with one or more dendrites and a single axon. Also called nerve cell	Neuron(e)	Un neurone
The supportive tissue of the nervous system, including the network of branched cells in the central nervous system (astrocytes, microglia, and oligodendrocytes) and the supportive cells of the peripheral nervous system (schwann cells and satellite cells)	Neuroglial cell	Une cellule gliale
A kind of tissue consisting predominantly of contractile cells, causing movement of body parts and organs, and classified as skeletal, cardiac, or smooth	Muscle tissue	Le tissu musculaire
A usually voluntary muscle made up of elongated, multinucleated, transversely striated muscle fibers, connected at either or both ends to a bone	Skeletal muscle	Le muscle strié squelettique
The internal structure composed of bone and cartilage that protects and supports the soft organs, tissues, and other parts of the body	Skeleton	Le squelette
Muscle tissue that contract without conscious control, having the form of thin layers or sheets made up of spindle-shaped, unstriated cells with single nuclei and found in the walls of the internal organs, such as the stomach, intestine, bladder, and blood vessels	Smooth muscle	Le muscle lisse
The specialized striated muscle tissue of the heart ; the myocardium	Cardiac muscle	Le muscle cardiaque
A structure within the body bounding, limiting or enclosing a space, cavity, chamber, or other anatomical unit	Wall	Une paroi
1. A useless or worthless byproduct. 2. The undigested residue of food eliminated from the body ; excrement	Waste	Des déchets, des excréments
The clear, yellowish fluid portion of blood, lymph, or intramuscular fluid in which cells a suspended	Plasma	Le plasma
A disk-shaped, biconcave cell in the blood that contains hemoglobin, lacks a nucleus, and transport oxygen and carbon dioxide to and from the tissues.	Red blood cell (abbr. RBC)	Un globule rouge
Any of the colorless cells in the blood that have a nucleus and cytoplasm and help protect the body from infection and disease	White blood cell (abbr. WBC)	Un globule blanc
A minute, irregularly shaped, disklike cytoplasmic body found in blood plasma that promotes blood clotting and has no definite nucleus, no DNA, and no hemoglobin	Platelet	Une plaquette
A clear, watery, sometimes faintly yellowish fluid derived from body tissues that contains white blood cells and circulates throughout the body, returning to the veinous bloodstream through the thoracic duct, acting to remove bacteria and certain proteins from the tissues, transport fat from the small intestine, and supply mature lymphocytes to the blood	Lymph	La lymphe
Any of the small, oval or round bodies, located along the lymphatic vessels, that supply lymphocytes to the bloodstream and remove bacteria and foreign particles from the lymph	Lymph node	Un ganglion lymphatique

The integrated body system of organs, tissues, cells, and cell products that differenciates self from nonself and neutralizes potentially pathogenic organisms or substances	Immune system	Le système immunitaire

2. True or false

In total, there are 4 types of tissue in the body.

True, there are four basic types of tissue (epithelial, connective, nerve and muscle tissues) and many subcategories (bones, cartilage,…).

Skeletal muscles is under voluntary nervous control, whereas smooth and cardiac muscles contract without nervous control.

False, The smooth and cardiac muscles are not under voluntary nervous control, nevertheless they are under nervous control.

3. Written comprehension

The functions of epithelium and connective tissue provide support with cartilage for example, bind structures together like muscles and bones and perform functions like secretion and absorption.

II. Organs

1. Vocabulary

Définition	**Mot anglais**	**Mot français**
A differenciated structure (such as an eye, a heart or a kidney) consisting of cells and tissues performing a specific function	Organ	Un organe
Anatomy. The chambered, muscular organ that pumps blood received from the veins into the arteries, thereby maintaining the flow of blood through the entire curculatory system	Heart	Le cœur
Anatomy. A large, reddish-brown glandular organ located in the upper right portion of the abdominal cavity that secretes bile and is active in the formation of certain blood proteins and in the metabolism of carbohydrates, fats and proteins	Liver	Le foie
The organ of vision having a lens capable of focusing insident light on an internal photosensitive retina	Eye	L'œil
The enlarged, saclike portion of the alimentary canal, one of the principal organs of digestion, located between the esophagus and the small intestine	Stomach	L'estomac
To compose, constitute ; form	Make up	Constituer
Anatomy. A membranous structure in a hallow organ or passage, as in an artery or a vein, that folds or closes to prevent the return flow of the body fluid passing through it	Valve	Une valve, une valvule
A quantity measured with respect to another measured quantity ; a measure of a part with respect to a whole ; a proportion ; a speed	Rate	1. un taux, un niveau 2. Le rythme
A single complete pulsation of the heart	Heartbeat	Un battement du cœur, une pulsation

Any of the membranes lining the passages of the body, such as the respiratory and digestive tracts, that open to the outsid, the cells of which secrete mucus, which lubricates the membranes and protects against infection	Mucous (membrane)	Une muqueuse
Either of the two main branches of the trachea that lead to the lungs, where they divide into smaller branches	Bronchus (pl. bronchi)	Les bronches (f.)
Any of the small, thin-walled tubes that branch from a bronchus and end in the alveolar sacs of the lung	Bronchiole	Une bronchiole
A tiny, thin-walled, capillary-rich sac in the lungs where the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide takes place	Alveolus (pl. alveoli), alveolar sac	Une alvéole, un sac alvéolaire
The black circular opening in the center of the iris of the eye, through which light passes to the retina	Pupil	La pupille
A transparent, biconvex body of the eye between the iris and the vitreous humor that focuses light rays entering through the pupil to form an image on the retina	Lens	Le cristallin
The transparent, convex, anterior portion of the outer fibrous coat of the eyeball that covers the iris and the pupil and is continuous with the sclera	Cornea	La cornée
To perceive : to detect	To sense	(res)sentir, (a)percevoir
The soft, fatty, vascular tissue that fills most bone cavities and is the source of red blood cells and many white blood cells	Bone marrow	La moelle osseuse
A small, pear-shaped muscular sac, located under the right lobe of the liver, in which bile secreted by the liver is stored until needed by the body for digestion	Gallbladder	La vésicule biliaire
A bitter, alkaline, brownish-yellow or greenish-yellow fluid that is secreted by the liver, stored in the gallbladder, and discharged into the duodenum and aids in the emulsification, digestion or absorption of fats. Also called gall	Bile	La bile
On the outside ; external	Outer	Extérieur, externe
The main trunk of the systemic arteries, carrying blood from the left side of the heart to the arteries of all limbs and organs except the lungs	Aorta	L'aorte (f.)
A narrow vestigial process projecting from the cecum in the lower right-hand part of the abdomen	Appendix	L'appendice
A muscular membranous partition seperating the abdominal and thoracic cavities and functioning in respiration. Also called midriff	Diaphragm	Le diaphragme
The muscular, membranous tube for the passage of food from the pharynx to the stomach	Esophagus	L'œsophage
A pair of organs in the dorsal region of the abdominal cavity, functioning to maintain proper water and electrolyte balance, regulate acid-base concentration and filter the blood of metabolic wastes, which are then excreted as urine	Kidney	Le rein
The portion of the intestine that extends from the illeum to the anus, forming and arch around the convolutions of the small intestine and including the cecum, colon, rectum, and anal canal	Large intestine (a.k.a. large bowel)	Le gros intestin
Two spongy, saclike respiratory organs, occupying the chest cavity together with the heart and functioning to remove carbon dioxide from the blood and provide it with oxygen	Lung	Le poumon

A long, irregularly shaped gland, lying behind the stomach that secretes enzymes that aid in digestion into the duodenum and insulin, glucagon, somatostatin into the bloodstream	Pancreas	Le pancréas
The terminal portion of the large intestine, extending from the sigmoid flexure to the anal canal	Rectum	Le rectum
The narrow, winding, upper part of the intestine where digestion is completed and nutrients are absorbed by the blood. It extends from the pylorus to the cecum and consists of the duodenum, the jejunum, and the ileum	Small intestine (a.k.a. small bowel)	L'intestin grêle
A large, highly vascular lymphoid organ, lying in the human body to the left of the stomach below the diaphragm, serving to store blood, disintegrate old blood cells, filter foreign substances from the blood, and produce lymphocytes	Spleen	La rate
A two-lobed endocrine gland, located in the front of and on either side of the trachea in human beings, and producing various hormones, such as triiodothyronine and calcitonin	Thyroid gland	La thyroïde
A thin-walled tube of cartilaginous and membranous tissue descending from the larynx to the bronchi and carrying air to the lungs.	Trachea, windpipe	La trachée
The long, narrow duct that conveys urine from the the urinary bladder	Ureter	L'uretère (m.)
An elastic, muscular sac situated in the anterior part of the pelvic cavity in which urine collects before excretion	(urinary) bladder	La vessie
The canal through which urine is discharged from the bladder and through which semen is discharged in the male	Urethra	L'urètre (m.)
Two large veins that drain blood from the upper body and from the lower body and empty into the right atrium of the heart	Vena cava (pl. venae cavae)	Une veine cave

2. True or false

A synonym for the heart is the « myocardium ».

False, The myocardium is a tissue, a part of the heart but it doesn't refer to the heart which is made up of other tissues such as epithelium.

Blood contains several different types of cells, with different functions and should therefore be considered as an organ.

False, the blood is considered as a tissu and not as an organ particularly because it has no shape and no location in the body.

The light-sensitive cells in the pupil control the amount of light that enters the eye.

False, The pupil is a gap which allows the light to get through and reach the retina. The amount of light that enters the eye is controled by the muscle cells in the iris.

3. Written comprehension

What are organs ? What are they made up of ?

Organs are structures made up of different types of cells and tissues performing a specific function.

Which cells control the amount of light that enters the eye ?

The muscle cells in the iris control the amount of light that enters the eye. The iris contracts or dilates to allow the light-sensitive cells to be efficient. The feelings or drugs can also influence the iris.

A la page 20 du poly de cours, vous trouverez un point grammaire sur la traduction de « permettre » en anglais.

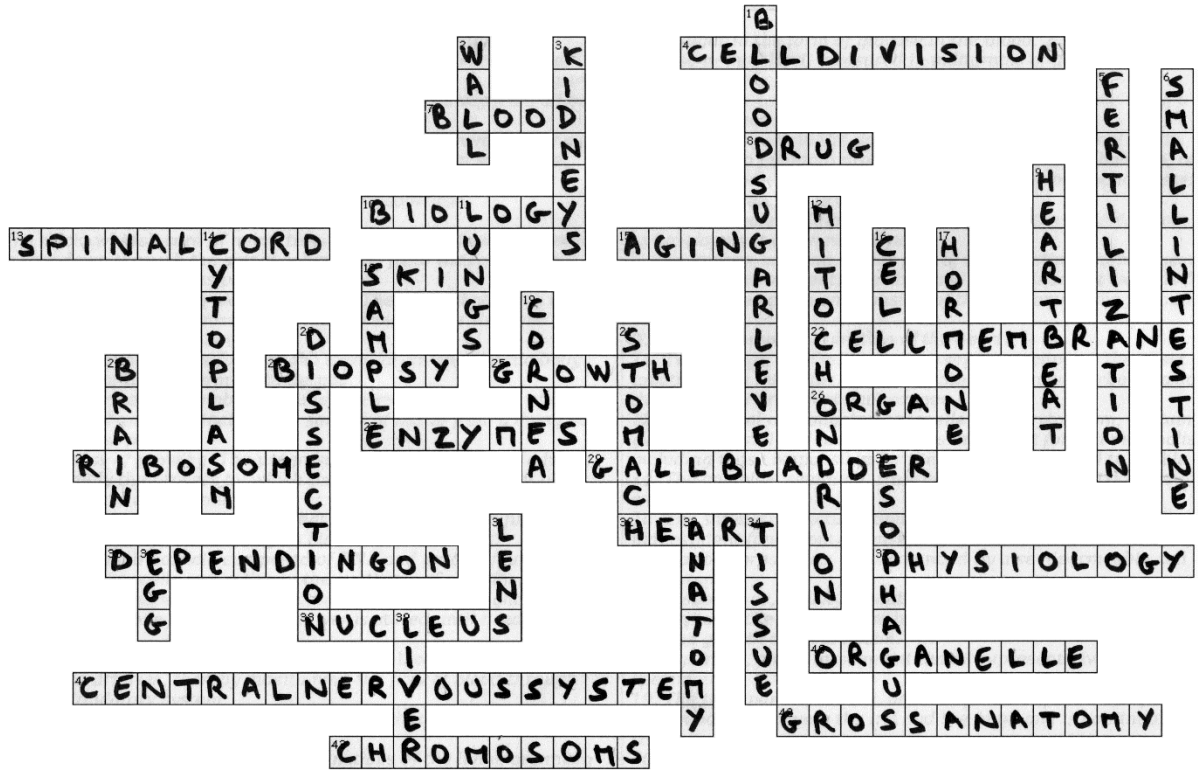
Pour résumer, permettre se traduit en anglais par « to allow », « to enable » ou encore « to permit » (notion d'autorité avec ce dernier). La particularité en anglais est que allow ne peut pas être suivit de « to » directement. La tournure correcte est allow + somebody/something + to … par exemple « this mechanism allows the insuline to enter the cell ».

Si l'on ne connait pas le « somebody/something » à qui on permet de faire quelque chose, on peut utiliser « make it possible to… ». Par exemple, « The microscope makes it possible to study the nucleus ».

Si cette notion ne vous paraît pas claire, je vous renvoie donc à la page 20 du poly pour plus de détails et d'exemples.

Les exercices de traduction et le « focus point » page 21 n'ont pas été traités en cours.

Et voici le mot croisé page 22 :



III. Organ systems

1. Vocabulary

Définition	Mot anglais	Mot francais
A pathological condition of a part, an organ or a system of an organism resulting from various causes such as infection, genetic defect, or environmental stress, and	Disease, sickness, illness, pathology	Une maladie

characterized by an identifiable group of signs or symptoms		
An elastic tubular channel, such as an artery, a vein, or a capillary, through which the blood circulates :	Blood vessel	Vaisseau sanguin
The opening at the lower end of the alimentary canal through which solid waste is eliminated from the body	Anus	L'anus
Physiology. To convert (food) into simpler chemical compounds that can be absorbed and assimilated by the body as by chemical and muscular action in the alimentary canal	To digest	Digérer
To separate and discharge (waste matter) from the blood, tissues, or organs	Excrete	Excréter
1. A useless or worthless byproduct. 2. the undigested residue of food eliminated from the body ; excrement	Waste, feces, stool	Déchet, excrément
To reserve or put away for future use	To store	Stocker, conserver
The dense, semirigid, porous, calcified connective tissue forming the major portion of the skeleton. It consists of a dense organic matrix and an inorganic, mineral component. Numerous anatomically distinct structures making up the skeleton	Bone	L'os
A tissue composed of fibers capable of contracting to effect bodily movement	Muscle	Le muscle
Anatomy. A sheet or band of tough, fibrous tissue connecting bones or cartilages at a joint or supporting an organ	Ligament	un ligament
A band of tough, inelastic fibrous tissue that connects muscle with its bony attachment	Tendon	Un tendon
Anatomy. A point of articulation between two or more bones, especially such a connection that allows motion	Joint	Une articulation
The food served and eaten in one sitting ; a customary time or occasion of eating food	A meal	Un repas
To make or become larger in number or amount (≠ reduce)	To increase	augmenter
A substance with a distinct molecular composition that is produced by or used in a process	Chemical	Une substance chimique
To set free ; to emit ; let out	Release	(re)lâcher, libérer
The flow of blood through the circulatory system of an organism	Bloodstream	La circulation, le flux sanguin
To stop work or activity ; relax	Rest	Le repos
Dry ; lacking (deficient) in water	Dehydrated	Déshydraté
A state of equilibrium ; stability	Balance	L'équilibre
The ability of an organism or a cell to maintain internal equilibrium by adjusting its physiological processes	Homeostasis	L'homéostasie
To take place ; exist	To occur	Se produire, avoir lieu
The part of the nervous system that regulates involuntary action, as of the intestines, heart, and glands and that is divided into sympathetic nervous system and the parasympathetic nervous system	Autonomic nervous system	Le système nerveux autonome (ou neurovégétatif)
A system of lines that cross or interconnects; a complex, interconnected system	Network	Un réseau
To control or direct a process	Regulate	Régler, réguler
In the body ; physical as opposed to mental	Bodily	Corporel

A chemical substance, such as acetylcholine or dopamine, that transmits nerve impulses across a synapse	Neurotransmitter	Un neurotransmetteur, un neuromédiateur
A hormone secreted by the adrenal medulla that is released into the bloodstream in response to physical or mental stress, as from fear or injury. It initiates many bodily responses, including the stimulation of heart action and an increase in blood pressure, metabolic rate, and blood glucose concentration	Epinephrine (adrenaline)	L'adrénaline
Two small, dissimilarly shaped endocrine glands, one located above each kidney, consisting of the cortex, which secrets several steroid hormones, and the medulla, which secretes epinephrine	Adrenal glands	Les glandes surrénales
To become wider or larger ; expand	Dilate	(se) dilater
The alternate inhalation and exhalation of air in respiration	Breathing	La respiration, le souffle
To grow gradually less or smaller in number, amount, or intensity ; diminish	To dicrease	Diminuer
Spectacular ; impressive ; remarkable	Dramatic	Spectaculaire, remarquable
Anatomy. A member of branching system of muscular, elastic tubes that carry blood away from the heart to the cells, tissues and organs of the body	Artery	Une artère
The part of the body joining the head to the shoulders or trunk	Neck	Le cou
A small, oval endocrine gland attached to the base of the brain and consisting of an anterior and a posterior lobe, the secretions of which control the other endocrine glands and influence growth, metabolism and maturation. Also called hypophysis	Pituitary gland	L'hypophyse (f.), la glande pituitaire
A hormone secreted by the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland that constricts blood vessels, raises blood pressure, and reduces excretion of urine	Antidiuretic (hormone)	Antidiurétique
The waste product excreted by the kidneys that is yellow to amber-colored, slightly acid fluid discharged from the body through the urethra	Urine	Les urines
A system of glands, such as the thyroid, adrenal, or pituitary, having hormonal secretions that pass directly into the bloodstream	Endocrine system	Le système endocrinien
Several closely related metabolically active compounds (as triiodothyronine) that are stored in the thyroid gland in the form of thyroglobulin or circulate in the blood apparently bound to plasma protein; especially thyroxine	Thyroid hormone	Une hormone thyroïdienne
Metabolism per unit time especially as estimated by food consumption, energy released as heat, or oxygen used in metabolic processes. (the complex of physical and chemical processes occurring within a living cell or organism that are necessary for the maintenance of life. Some substances are broken down to yield energy for vital processes while other substances, necessary for life, are synthesized)	Metabolic rate	Le rythme métabolique, le métabolisme (de base)

2. True or false

The digestive system needs more blood during digestion because its work increases.

True, On the one hand the digestive system needs more oxygen and nutrients to perform his function, on the other hand, he needs more blood to absorb and share the nutrients to the whole organism.

Organs can belong to more than one organ system.

True, for example the pancreas belongs to the digestive system because it secretes enzymes helping the digestion but it also belongs to the endocrine system because it secretes insulin.

3. Written comprehesion

How is food broken down in the digestive tract ?

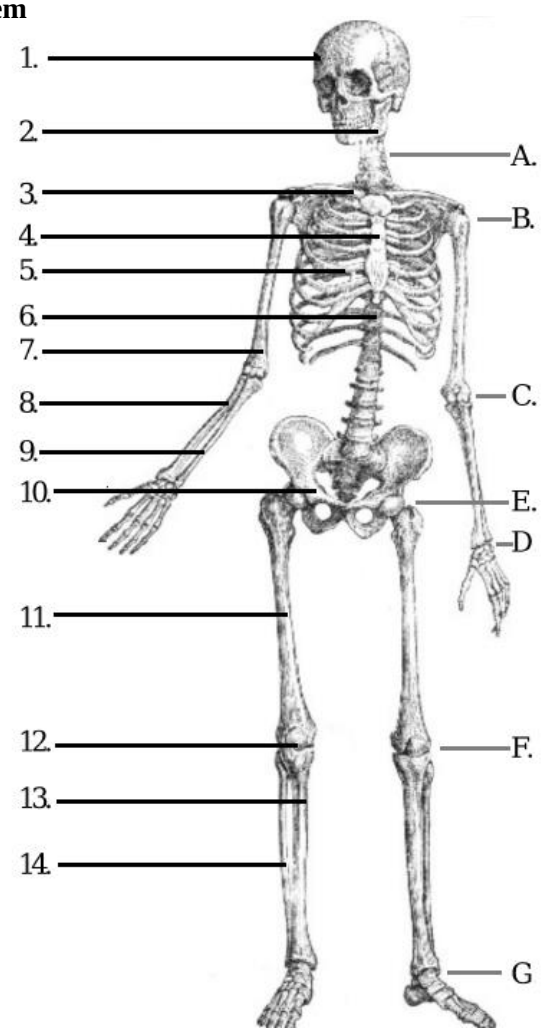
To begin with, the food is chewed, masticated in the mouth. The saliva is also important to break down the food. Then the food goes down to the stomach, where it's mixed, churned and suffers the gastric juices action. The food in transformed into nutrients. In the small intestine, the nutrients are absorbed and at the end some of the food is excreted (wastes such as celluloses and fibers from vegetables).

How does the brain react during digestion ?

Nerve impulses are sent by the digestive system to the brain and trigger a feeling of fullness.

4. The skeletal system

1. cranium, skull
2. lower jaw, mandible
3. clavicle, collar bone
4. sternum, breastbone
5. ribs, ribcage
6. vertebrae, vertebral Column, spine
7. humerus
8. radius
9. ulna
10. pelvis (ilium), hipbone
11. femur, thighbone
12. kneecap, patella
13. tibia, shinbone
14. fibula, calfbone



A. neck
B. shoulder
C. elbow
D. wrist
E. Hip
F. knee
G. ankle

A la page 4 vous trouverez un point grammaire sur les questions en anglais. Je vous mets ici les traductions des questions si vous voulez vous exercer :

1. Comment est-ce que le système digestif communique avec le cerveau ?
How does the digestive system communicate with the brain ? (A-S-V)

2. Où vont les aliments après l'estomac ?
Where does food go after the stomach ? (A-S-V)

3. Quels organes produisent des enzymes digestives ?
Which organs produce digestive enzymes ? (WH-suj)

4. La peau est-elle un organe ?
Is the skin an organ ? (BE)

5. Est-ce que le gros intestin synthétise des enzymes ?
Does the large intestine synthetize enzymes ? (A-S-V)

6. Quelle hormone permet au glucose d'entrer dans les cellules ?
Which hormone allows glucose to enter cells ? (Wh-suj)

7. Pourquoi une hémorragie au cerveau est-elle si dangereuse ?
Why is a brain hemorrhage so dangerous ?

5. True or false (2)

Vasoconstriction and vasodilation are examples of homeostasis

False, Vasoconstriction and vasodilation are mechanisms which contribute to maintain homeostasis for instance the bodily temperature or the blood pressure but they're not homeostasis.

Through homeostasis the body maintains heart rate, respiration, temperature and blood pressure at a constant level.

False, heart rate, respiration, and blood pressure (which are called the vitals = *les constantes*) are not at a constant level but they vary in large ranges, especially the heart rate.

6. Written comprehension (2)

What system is the communication necessary for homeostasis carried out by ? How many major cathegories of chemical transmitters are there ? (what are they ?)

The communication is carried out by the autonomic nervous system and also by the endocrine system. There are two kinds of chemical transmitters : the first kind is hormones and the second is neurotransmitters.

What bodily processes does dehydration trigger ?

The antidiuretic hormone is secreted by the pituitary gland which increases the water reabsorption in the kidneys and triggers vasoconstriction. We feel also thirsty.

IV. Barriers on the outside and the inside

1. Vocabulary

Définition	Mot anglais	Mot français
To keep (stop) someone from doing something; to interpose an obstacle	To prevent (N from V-ing)	Empêcher (de), (aussi : pévenir)
Injurious, destructive	Harmfull	Nocif, nuisible
Anatomy. The organ of earing, responsible for maintaining equilibrium as well as sensing sound	Ear	L'oreille
The narrow, tubelike passage through which sound enters the ear	Ear canal	Le conduit auditif (externe)
The uppermost or forwardmost part of the body containing the brain and the eyes, ears, nose, mouth and jaws	Head	La tête
A nutritious ingredient or substance in a food	Nutrient	Un nutriment
The part of the human face that contains the nostrils and organs of smell and forms the beginning of the respiratory tract	Nose	Le nez
1. The anterior portion of the neck. 2. the portion of the digestive tract that lies between the rear of the mouth and the esophagus and includes the fauces and the pharynx	Throat	La gorge
A passage in which air circulates	Airway	Une voie respiratoire
Two main branches of the trachea, leading directly to the lungs	Bronchus (bronchi)	La bronche
A nonmetallic element constituting 21% of the atmosphere by volume that occurs as a diatomic gas and in many compounds such as water. It is essential for respiration. Atomic number 8; atomic weight 15.9	Oxygen	L'oxygène (m.)
Beneficial ; Having practical utility	Usefull	Utile
A single thickness covering a surface ; a stratum	Layer	Une couche, une épaisseur
To form a bordering line ; to cover the inner surface	To line	Revêtir (l'intérieur), tapisser
Various simple submicroscopic parasites of plants, animals, and bacteria that often cause disease and that consist essentially of a core of RNA or DNA surrounded by a protein coat	Virus (pl. viruses)	Un virus
Unicellular, prokaryotic microorganisms of the class Schizomyteces, which vary in terms of morphology, oxygen and nutritional requirements, and motility, and may be freeliving, saprophytic, or pathogenic, the latter causing disease	A bacterium (pl. bacteria)	Une bactérie
An infectious disease caused by the tubercle bacillus and characterized by the formation of tubercles on the lungs and other tissues of the body	Tuberculosis	La tuberculose
A protein substance produced in response to a specific antigen, such as a bacterium or a toxin. They destroy or weaken bacteria and neutralize organic poisons, this forming the basis of immunity	Antibody	Un anticorps
Invasion by and multiplication of pathogenic microorganisms in a bodily part of tissue, which may produce tissue injury and progress to disease through cellular or toxic mechanisms	Infection	L'infection

A microscopic hairlike process extending from the surface of a cell or unicellular organism. Capable of rythmical motion, it acts in unison with other such structures to bring about the movement of the cell	Cilium (pl. cilia)	Un cil (cil de la paupière = eyelash)
Excessive discharge of blood from the blood vessels; profuse bleeding	Hemorrhage	Une hémorrhagie
Hurt ; injury ; damage	Harm	Du mal, du tort
The bony or cartilaginous framework of the head, made up of the bones of the braincase and face; cranium	Skull	Le crâne
Quantity	Amount	Quantité
1a : The part of the body between the thorax and the pelvis with the exception of the back – also called belly b : the cavity of this part of the trunk lined by the peritoneum, enclosed by the body walls, the diaphragm, and the pelvic floor, and containing the visceral organs (as the stomach, intestines, and liver) c : the portion of this cavity between the diaphragm and the brim of the pelvis - compare PELVIC CAVITY	Abdomen	1. l'abdomen 2. la cavité abdomino-perlvienne
The watery mixture of secretions from the salivary and oral mucous glands that lubricates chewed food, moistens the oral walls, and contain ptyalin	Saliva	La salive
To draw into the lungs ; breathe in, take in	To inhale	Inhaler, respirer
A clear colorless, poisonous, highly acidic aqueous solution of hydrogen chloride, HCl. It is found in the stomach in dilute form	Hydrochloric acid	L'acide chlorhydrique
To damage by fire, heat, radiation, electricity, or a caustic agent	Burn	Brûler
To move in the manner characteristic of a fluid; to circulate	Flow	Couler, circuler
Evacuated fecal matter from a single bowel movement	Stool(s)	Les selles
Waste matter eliminated from the bowels ; excrement	Feces	Le fecès
Potentially mortal ; extremly dangerous	Life-threatening	Qui peut être mortel
The cavity within the abdomen that contains the stomach, intestines, liver, pancreas, gallbladder, spleen, and kidneys, and the lower part of the esophagus	Abdominal cavity	La cavité abdominale (ou abdomino-pelvienne)

2. True or false

Nutrients, oxygen and pathogens are only considered to be inside the body once they enter the bloodstream.

False, Pathogens can be considered inside the body and harmfull without entering the bloodstream (for example an abscess). However oxygen and nutrient need to enter the bloodstream to be efficient and considered inside the body.

A hemorrhage in the abdomen is typically smaller, and therefore less dangerous than a hemorrhage in the brain.

False, we can't qualify the seriousness of a hemorrhage because of its size. A small hemorrhage in the brain can be very dangerous whereas a larger hemorrhage in the abdomen can be less dangerous.