UE 9 ANGLAIS ED 2 (SEMAINE DU 06/03 AU 10/03) FICHE - *Cette fiche correspond au poly 1 à partir de la page 13 et au poly 2 jusqu'à la page 11.*
ATTENTION CETTE FICHE NE CONTIENT PAS LES DEFINITIONS DES MOTS *pour cause de respect du nombre de pages des fiches*

THE HUMAN BODY PART 1 (fin) **TISSUES**

- VOCABULARY

MOT ANGLAIS	MOT FRANÇAIS
To refer to	Désigner
Tissue	Le tissu
Identical	Identique
Work	Fonctionner, agir, travailler
Sample	Echantillon
T Remove	Enlever, retirer
Microscope	Microscope
Biopsy	Biposue
Epithelium	Epithélium
To line	Revêtir (l'intérieur), tapisser
Layer	Une couche, une épaisseur, une strate
Basement membrane	Lame basale
Gland	Glande
Connective tissue	Tissu conjonctif
Bind (together)	(Re)lier attacher (aussi ; se fixer)
Tendon	Tendon
Cartilage	Cartilage

MOT ANGLAIS	MOT FRANÇAIS
Throat	La gorge
Bone (osseus) tissue	Tissu osseux
Nervous tissue	Tissu nerveux
Neuron(e)	Neurone
Neuroglial cell	Cellule gliale
Muscle tissue	Tissu musculaire
Skeletal muscle	Muscle strié squelettique
Skeleton	Squelette
Smooth muscle	Muscle lisse
Cardiac muscle	Muscle cardiaque
Wall	Paroi
Waste	Déchets, excréments
Plasma	Plasma
Red blood cell (RBC)	Globule rouge
White blood cell (WBC)	Globule blanc
Platelet	Plaquette
Lymph	Lymphe

MOT ANGLAIS	MOT FRANCAIS
Lymph node	Ganglion lymphatique
Immune system	Système immunitaire

- 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 muscle 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
- WRITTEN COMPRENSION	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.

ORGANS

MOT ANGLAIS	MOT FRANCAIS
Organ	Un organe
Heart	Le cœur
Liver	Le foie
Eye	L'œil
Stomach	L'estomac
Make up	Constituer
Valve	Valve, valvule
Rate	1. un taux, un niveau 2. Le rythme
Heartbeat	Un battement du cœur, une pulsation
Mucous (membrane)	Une muqueuse
Bronchus (pl. bronchi)	Les bronches
Bronchiole	Une bronchiole
Alveolus (pl. alveoli), alveolar sac	Une alvéole, un sac alvéolaire
Pupil	La pupille
Lens	Le cristallin
Cornea	La cornée
To sense	(res)sentir, (a)percevoir
Bone marrow	La moelle osseuse
Gallbladder	La vésicule biliaire
Bile	La bile

MOT ANGLAIS	MOT FRANÇAIS
Outer	Extérieur, externe
Aorta	L'aorte (f.)
Appendix	L'appendice
Pancreas	Le pancréas
Rectum	Le rectum
Small intestine (a.k.a. small bowel)	L'intestin grêle
Spleen	La rate
Thyroid gland	La thyroïde
Diaphragm	Le diaphragme
Esophagus	L'œsophage
Kidney	Le rein
Large intestine (a.k.a. large bowel)	Le gros intestin
Lung	Le poumon
Trachea, windpipe	La trachée
Ureter	L'uretère (m.)
(urinary) bladder	La vessie
Urethra	L'urètre (m.)
Vena cava	Une veine cave

- TRUE OR FALSE	- WRITTEN COMPREHENSION
*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.	* What are organs ? What are they made up of ? => Organs are localised 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.

ORGAN SYSTEMS

MOT ANGLAIS	MOT FRANÇAIS
Disease, sickness, illness pathology, condition,	Maladie
Blood vessel	Vaisseau sanguin
Anus	Anus
To digest	Digérer
Exrete	Excréter
Waste, feces, stool	Déchets, excréments
To store	Stocker, conserver
Bone	Os
Muscle	Muscle
Ligament	Ligament
Tendon	Tendon
Joint	Articulation
Meal	Repas
To increase	Augmenter
Chemical	Substance chimique
Release	(Re)lâcher, libérer
Bloodstream	La circulation, le flux sanguin

MOT ANGLAIS	MOT FRANCAIS
Balance	L'équilibre
Homeostasis	L'homéostasie
To occur	Se produire, avoir lieu
Autonomic nervous system	Le système nerveux autonome (ou neurovégétatif)
Network	Un réseau
Regulate	Régler, réguler
Bodily	Corporel
Neurotransmitter	Un neurotransmetteur, un neuromédiateur
Epinephrine (adrenaline)	L'adrénaline
Adrenal glands	Les glandes surrénales
Dilate	(se) dilater
Breathing	La respiration, le souffle
To dicrease	Diminuer
Dramatic	Spectaculaire, remarquable
Artery	Une artère
Neck	Le cou
Pituitary gland	L'hypophyse (f.), la glande pituitaire

MOT ANGLAIS	MOT FRANCAIS
Antidiuretic (hormone)	Antidiurétique
Urine	Les urines
Endocrine system	Le système endocrinien
Thyroid hormone	Une hormone thyroïdienne
Metabolic rate	Le rythme métabolique, le métabolisme (de base)
Rest	Le repos
Dehydrated	Déshydraté

BARRIERS ON THE OUTSIDE AND THE INSIDE

MOT ANGLAIS	MOT FRANÇAIS	MOT ANGLAIS	MOT FRANÇAIS	MOT ANGLAIS	MOT FRANCAIS
To prevent (N from V-ing)	Empêcher (de), (aussi : pévenir)	Layer	Une couche, une épaisseur	Abdomen	1. l'abdomen 2. la cavité abdomino- perlvienne
Harmfull	Nocif, nuisible	To line	Revêtir (l'intérieur), tapisser	Saliva	La salive
Ear	L'oreille	Virus (pl. viruses)	Un virus	To inhale	Inhaler, respirer
Ear canal	Le conduit auditif (externe)	A bacterium (pl. bacteria)	Une bactérie	Hydrochloric acid	L'acide chlorhydrique
Head	La tête	Tuberculosis	La tuberculose	Burn	Brûler
Nutrient	Un nutriment	Antibody	Un anticorps	Flow	Couler, circuler
Nose	Le nez	Infection	L'infection	Stool(s)	Les selles
Throat	La gorge	Cilium (pl. cilia)	Un cil (cil de la paupière = eyelash)	Feces	Le fecès
Airway	Une voie respiratoire	Hemorrhage	Une hémorrhagie	Life- threatening	Qui peut être mortel
Bronchus (bronchi)	La bronche	Harm	Du mal, du tort	Abdominal cavity	La cavité abdominale (ou abdomino- pelvienne)
Oxygen	L'oxygène (m.)	Skull	Le crâne		
Usefull	Utile	Amount	Quantité		

- 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
- WRITTEN COMPREHENSION	*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.