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English Test Maîtrise

Nom:.....

Date:

Marion Jones Admits to Steroid Use

By Amy Shipley

Washington Post Staff Writer

Friday, October 5, 2007; Page A01

Track star Marion Jones has acknowledged using steroids as she prepared for the 2000 Summer Games in Sydney and is scheduled to plead guilty today in New York to two counts⁽¹⁾ of lying to federal agents about her drug use and an unrelated financial matter, according to a letter Jones sent to close family and friends.

Jones, who won five medals at the Sydney Olympics, said she took the steroid known as "the clear" for two years beginning in 1999, according to the letter. A source familiar with Jones's legal situation who requested anonymity confirmed the relevant facts that were described in the letter.

"I want to apologize to you all for all of this," Jones said. "I am sorry for disappointing you all in so many ways."

Jones's admissions could cost her the three gold and two bronze medals she won in Sydney while enlarging the cloud of doubt hovering over⁽²⁾ Olympic and professional sports, which have been tarred⁽³⁾ in recent years with accusations of performance-enhancing drug use, steroids busts and positive drug tests by prominent athletes.

In December 2004, the International Olympic Committee opened an investigation into allegations surrounding steroid use by Jones, once considered the greatest female athlete in the world. In the past, Jones has vehemently denied using steroids or any performance-enhancing drugs.

"This is a shame," World Anti-Doping Agency Chairman Dick Pound said in a telephone interview yesterday. "This was America's darling at the 2000 Summer Olympics. . . . I hope this will have a deterrent effect. It's not merely cheating in sports, but now she has lied her way to exposure to penal sanctions."

In the letter, Jones, who will turn 32 next Friday, said her former coach, Trevor Graham, gave her the substance, telling her it was the nutritional supplement flaxseed oil⁽⁴⁾ and that she should take it by putting two drops under her tongue. Graham, contacted by telephone yesterday, declined to comment.

Jones said she "trusted [Graham] and never thought for one second" she was using a performance-enhancing drug until after she left Graham's Raleigh, N.C.-based training camp at the end of 2002. "Red flags should have been raised in my head when he told me not to tell anyone about" the supplement program, she said. She also said she noticed changes in how her body felt and how she was able to recover from workouts after she stopped taking the substance in 2001.

The clear, also known as THG, or tetrahydrogestrinone, is a powerful anabolic steroid that was at the center of the federal investigation into the Bay Area Laboratory Co-operative, or Balco. More than a dozen track and field athletes have faced punishments for their use of the clear, which drug-testing authorities were unable to detect until Graham sent a sample of it to the U.S. Anti-Doping Agency in 2003.



Stéphanie Melyon-Reinette

Baseball players Gary Sheffield and Jason Giambi admitted during grand jury testimony to using the clear, according to reports in the San Francisco Chronicle. Outfielder Barry Bonds also admitted using a substance that he said he had been told was flaxseed oil by his personal trainer, the Chronicle reported.

The federal probe surrounding Balco, a nutritional supplements company based in Burlingame, Calif., has resulted in five criminal convictions. Jones, however, would be the first athlete, joining Balco founder Victor Conte Jr. and vice president James Valente; Bonds's personal trainer, Greg Anderson; track coach Remi Korchemny; and chemist Patrick Arnold, who designed the clear.

Jones's coach, Graham, was indicted last November on three counts of lying to federal agents connected to the investigation. He has pleaded not guilty and his trial is scheduled⁽⁵⁾ for November.

Jones, who recently married former sprinter Obadele Thompson, said in her letter that she planned to fly from her home in Austin and meet her mother in New York, where she was scheduled to enter the plea⁽⁶⁾ today in U.S. District Court. She said she faced up to six months in jail and would be sentenced in three months. Federal sentencing guidelines call for a maximum of five years in prison for one count of lying to federal agents.

Reached at their Austin home, Thompson declined comment on the letter, portions of which were read to him, saying: "The process has to go through before you can make any comments. . . . I'm sure at the appropriate time, all necessary comments will be made." He did not dispute the contents of the letter. He said Jones was unavailable to comment.

When questioned in 2003 by federal agents investigating Balco, Jones lied about using the clear even though agents presented her with a sample of the substance and she immediately recognized it as what she had taken at Graham's behest⁽⁶⁾, Jones said in the letter. She said she lied because she panicked and wanted to protect herself and her coach.

Jones also said in the letter that she lied about a \$25,000 check given to her by track athlete Tim Montgomery, the father of her young son who pleaded guilty in New York this year for his part in a multimillion-dollar bank fraud and money-laundering scheme.

Jones said she told investigators she knew nothing about the deposit, even though Montgomery told her it was from the 2005 sale of a refurbished⁽⁷⁾ vehicle and was partial payment for \$50,000 she had loaned him.

"Once again, I panicked," she wrote. "I did not want my name associated with this mess. I wanted to stay as far away from it as possible."

http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/10/04/AR2007100401666_2.html?sid=ST2007100502097

- (1) Ici **count** : chef d'accusation
- (2) **To hover over** : menace
- (3) **To tar** : goudronner (ici, sens figuré: salir [réputation])
- (4) **Flaxseed oil** : huile de lin
- (5) **To schedule** : programmer, planifier
- (6) **Behest** (n.) : commandement, ordre.
- (7) **To refurbish** : remettre à neuf

(8) **Plea** : appel, défense.

Compréhension:

1. What is this text about? Who is Marion Jones?
2. Why is she threatened of being sentenced to jail?
3. What is the reason she gave for lying to the Federal agents?
4. What is the link between Marion Jones and Tim Montgomery?

Grammaire:

1. Relever les verbes irréguliers (20, en évitant les doublons), donner la forme à laquelle ils sont employés dans le texte et donner les trois formes et leur signification dans le tableau suivant :

Infinitif	Forme dans le texte	Prétérit	Participe passé	Signification

2. Dire à quel temps les verbes suivants sont employés (prétérit ou present perfect) :

- a. “Jones said she told investigators she knew nothing about the deposit”
- b. “ ... where she was scheduled to enter the plea today in U.S. District Court ».
- c. “It's not merely cheating in sports, but now she has lied her way to exposure to penal sanctions.”
- d. “ ... she won in Sydney while enlarging the cloud of doubt hovering over[®] Olympic and professional sports, which have been tarred[®] in recent years with accusations of performance-enhancing drug use ...”

Traduction: Les deux premiers paragraphes du texte: “*Track star Marion Jones has acknowledged [...] that were described in the letter*”.

Name.....

First Name.....

Date.....

ENGLISH TEST

1. Les nombres: écris les nombres suivants en toutes lettres.

Les nombres cardinaux :

41.....

65.....

688.....

11,385.....
.....

186,269,560.....
.....
.....

30,598.....
.....

184.....

Les nombres ordinaux :

Le 12^{ème}.....

Le 152^{ème}.....

Le 65^{ème}.....

Le 1,456^{ème}.....

Le 20^{ème}.....

Les années :

1899.....

2006.....
 2010.....
 1265.....
 1967.....
 1998.....

2. Complète le tableau suivant en conjuguant le verbe TO BE:

	Forme affirmative		Forme négative		
	Forme pleine	Forme contractée	Forme pleine	Forme contractée1	Forme contractée2
I					
You					
He					
She					
It					
We					
You					
They					

3. L'heure: donne l'heure sous les deux formes apprises (horaires et aiguilles)

Il est quatre heures moins le quart (du matin).

- a.
- b.

Il est 17h30

- a.

b.

Il est deux heures et demi (de l'après midi).

a.

b.

4. Find in the A list the equivalent of the sentences in the B list.

A.

1. How tall are you?
2. How much do you weigh?
3. A slimming diet.
4. I'm on my way.
5. He was pacing up and down impatiently.

B.

- (a) Il faisait les cents pas impatientement.
- (b) Combien pesez-vous?
- (c) un régime.
- (d) J'y vais.
- (e) Combien mesurez-vous?

5. Translation

1. I can't find the right word but it's on the tip of my tongue.

.....
.....

2. She murdered him in cold blood.

.....
.....

3. She hadn't slept and she had bags under her eyes.

.....
.....

4. She isn't overweight, just a little plump.

.....

.....

5. People with red hair have freckles.

.....

.....

6. A person's complexion often tells you what job they do. For instance, farmers are usually sunburnt.

.....

.....

6. QCM (Questions à Choix Mutiples) : coche la case vrai ou faux selon la réponse

		VRAI	FAUX
1	"a/an" est appelé "article défini".		
2	"the" s'emploie seulement avec les noms masculins indénombrables		
3	l'adjectif qualificatif se place toujours avant le nom.		
4	deux adjectifs ne peuvent pas se suivre.		
5	l'adjectif qualificatif peut se placer après le nom.		
6	en anglais, les noms possèdent un genre comme en français.		
7	certaines noms indiquent le sexe de l'individu dont on parle.		
8	"a.m" signifie avant midi.		
9	on emploie p.m pour donner l'heure du matin.		
10	les noms indénombrables renvoient à tout ce qui peut se compter.		

7. Find the preterite and past participle of the following irregular verbs

Verb	Preterite	Past participle	Stéphanie Meunier Geinette
to sleep			
to meet			
to pay			
			courir
to spend			
			manger
to buy			
	became		
	broke		
			commencer
to forbid			
to get			
		dreamt	
to drink			
to drive			
			coûter
to do			
	burnt		
		forgotten	
to give			
			trouver
to fly			
			aller
to come			

8. Interrogation: fill the blanks in the following sentences:

- _____ opened the office door? – The manager's secretary, Sir.
- _____ pen is this? – it is not mine.
- _____ do you think we are going to do?

d. _____ did you meet at the railway station?

9. Put the verbs into parentheses in the adequate tense

- 1) Yesterday when I _____ back, it _____ (to come, to rain).
- 2) He _____ the problem at last, look! He _____ (to understand, to smile).
- 3) I _____ every Saturday (to swim).
- 4) You always _____ at me when I disagree with you (to shout).

10. Complete the blanks by choosing among the following prepositions: For, since, ago, during or before

- 1) _____ the last war, many soldiers fought _____ weeks without a day's rest.
- 2) He could have come two months _____.
- 3) It was ten years _____ the company had gone bankrupt.
- 4) He was changed jobs _____ his mother died.
- 5) He has not written his father _____ months.
- 6) She had left the plane three minutes _____ the skyjackers blasted it.
- 7) _____ the last Summer holiday I played a lot of tennis.
- 8) He has played football _____ ten years.
- 9) _____ when have you been learning English?
- 10) How long have is it _____ the Germans left the country?

English Test

1. Les Subordonnées

a. Comment construit-on une subordonnée infinitive ?

.....
.....
.....

b. Traduire

- Mon père veut que j'aille à l'école tous les jours.

.....
.....

- Ma mère ne veut pas que je mette des minijupes¹ pour aller à l'école.

.....
.....

- Mon oncle préfère que sa femme cuisine diététique².

.....
.....

- Ma cousine ne voulait pas que je peigne³ ses cheveux.

.....
.....

c. Les subordonnées complétives : traduire.

¹ Minijupe : miniskirt

² Diététique : (adj) dietary, (n) dietetics.

³ Peigner : to comb

- Les filles aiment les bonbons parce que c'est bon.

.....
.....

- Je pense que ce serait bien d'aller à la plage demain.

.....
.....

- Elle est allée en Chine pour voir la Grande Muraille⁴.

.....
.....

d. Les subordonnées relatives

- J'ai visité un château qui avait appartenu au Roi d'Espagne.

.....
.....

- J'ai rencontré la fille dont tu m'as parlé hier.

.....
.....

- Je suis l'ouvrier⁵ qui a le plus de travail.

.....
.....

2. la voix passive : transformer les phrases de la voix passive à la voix active et inversement.

- The hunter shot the deer.

.....

⁴ La Grande Muraille de Chine : The Great Wall of China.

⁵ Ouvrier : worker.

- The treasure of Alcabala is kept by a terrible wizard.

.....

- The house was built last year.

.....

- Fish and Chips are often eaten in England.

.....

- Irish people drink a lot of beer.

.....

- The plane was hijacked when it was flying above Afghanistan.

.....

.....

3. les modaux :

- a. Qu'est-ce que la modalité épistémique ?

.....

.....

.....

b. Traduire :

- Marie ne sait pas nager, mais elle sait parler le russe.

.....

.....

- Jack peut dormir sur le sofa. Mais il doit partir demain très tôt.

.....

.....

- Il doit être malade s'il n'est pas venu s'entraîner⁶ aujourd'hui.

.....

- Vous n'avez pas besoin d'attendre la réponse, on vous enverra un courrier.

.....

.....

4. le discours indirect :

a. Mettre les phrases suivantes au style indirect en utilisant l'amorce proposée.

- "Did she have to write an article?" (she asked me...)

.....

.....

- "What time did they leave home?" (They wanted to know...)

.....

.....

b. Mettre au style indirect ou direct selon la proposition donnée :

- He said: « I will never go with you ».

.....

.....

- She said: "I haven't got enough money, I am not going to stay here".

.....

.....

- "Where is she?" I wonder

.....

.....

⁶ Entraîner (s) : to train.

- "I'll never accept such an invitation again", Bob said to me.

.....
.....

- "I didn't like the food", she said.

.....
.....

- "He has been living here for ten years", he remarked.

.....
.....

Aptitude Test

1. Write the numbers under in letters.

The cardinal numerals :

- 21.....
45.....
68.....
13,489.....
.....
185,289,520.....
.....
.....
3,578.....
.....
134.....

The ordinal numerals :

- The 12th
The 152nd
The 75th
The 1,456th
.....
The 20th

Write the date in letters (years):

- 1999.....
2006.....

2010.....

1865.....

1267.....

1908.....

2. Transform the following sentences by finding the substantives (names) or the adjectives corresponding to the words underlined.

Ex: He did it very skilfully = He did it with great skill.

1) He lost because he was too weak.

→ He lost because of his

2) He always succeeds thanks to his energy.

→ He always succeeds because he's so

3) He wants to remain fit.

→ He doesn't want to lose his

4) He's incredibly clumsy.

→ His is incredible.

5) He uses his left hand.

→ He is

6) Tiredness prevented her from concentrating.

→ He was too to concentrate.

3. Translation:

1) The things you feel when you are ill, such as headache or a pain in the abdomen, are the symptoms of your illness.

.....

2) Congenital diseases are often caused by faulty chromosomes.

.....

3) A cancer is a disorder of cell growth. A cancer cell is also called a malignant cell. Some parts most commonly affected are the lungs, breasts, colon, skin and blood (this is called leukaemia).

.....

4. Fill the table hereunder by finding preterits and past participles of the following irregular verbs.

Verb	Preterite	Past participle	Meaning
to freeze			
to fight			
to run			
			couper
to spend			
			oublier
to sell			
	fed		
	caught		
			mordre
to hit			

to hold			
		known	
to smell			
to tear			
			montrer
to do			
	meant		
		lent	
to ring			
			rechercher
to put			
			débarrasser
to read			
to shut			
			tuer, occire
	sped		
to sit			
	awoke		
			briller
	sang		
to understand			
to stand			
to swim			

5. Fill in the blanks with the right interrogative words.

- 1) _____ of the two cars would you buy if you had adequate means?
- 2) _____ does this pair of shoes cost?
- 3) Could you please tell me _____ the fire-station is?

- 4) _____ is the church from the school? - I would say three miles.
- 5) _____ have you been to Britain? - Twice, I presume.

6. Put the verbs into parentheses into the right tense.

- 1) You _____ silly, I'm surprised, it's not like you (to be)!
- 2) I have had enough, our neighbour _____ this nerve-racking music for three hours now (to play).
- 3) If he _____, he _____ his holidays last September.
- 4) Look! Our neighbour _____ a tree (to cut down).
- 5) She _____ for two hours and she hasn't had enough yet (to read).

7. Translate those sentences.

- 1) Il y a trois jours qu'il est venu.

.....

- 2) Elle est morte depuis hier.

.....

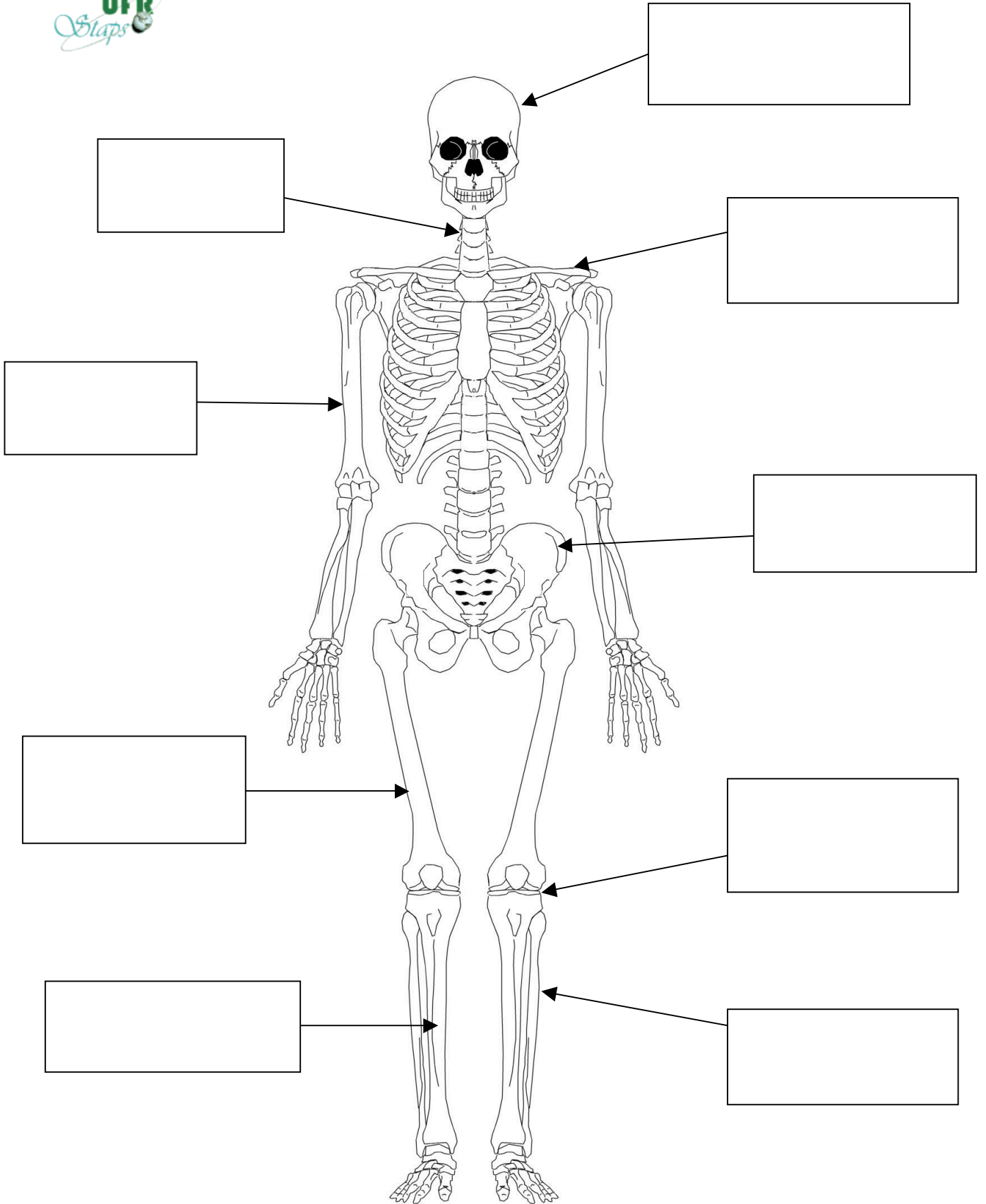
- 3) Il y a vingt ans qu'il est tombé dans l'escalier.

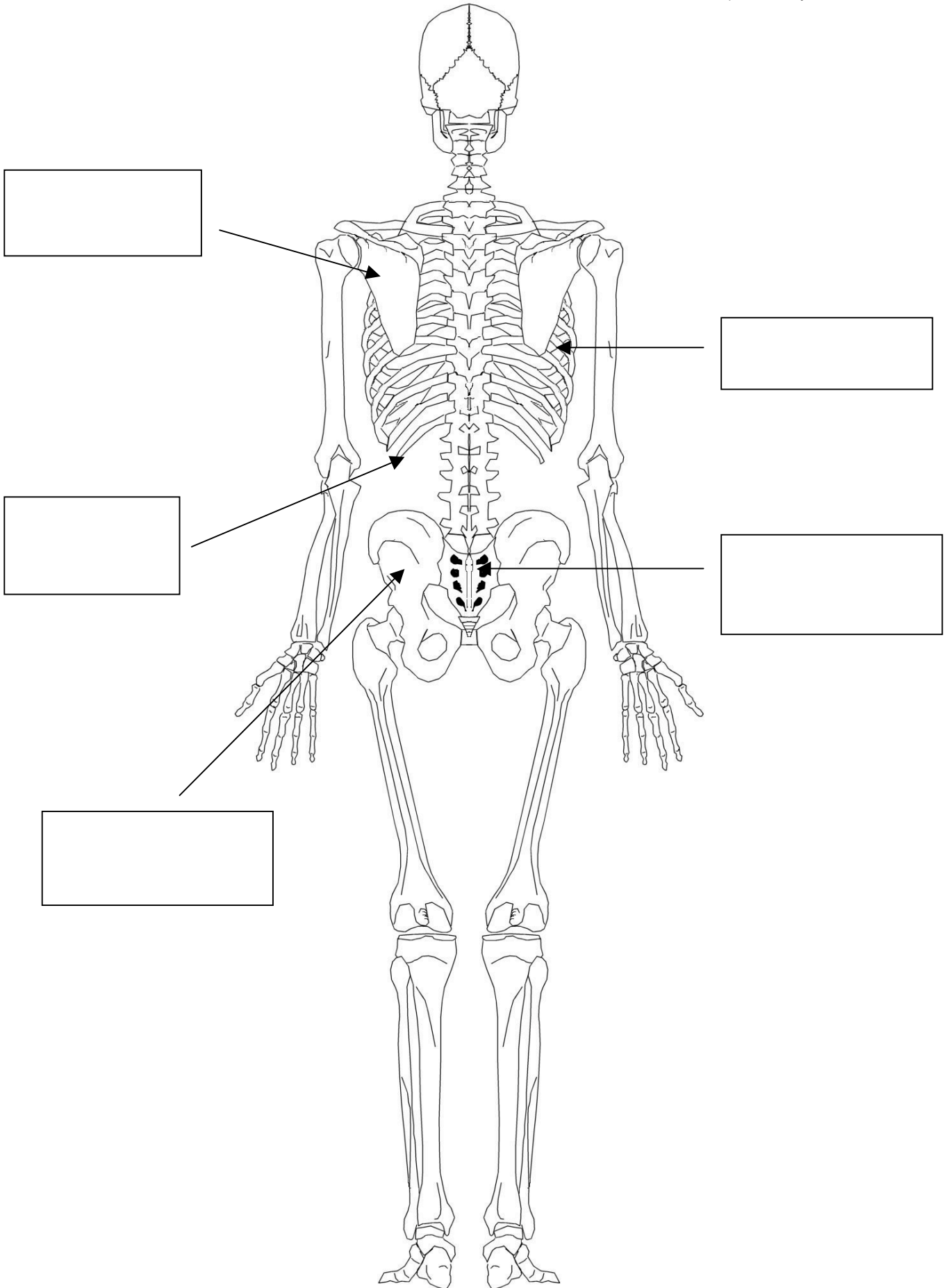
.....

- 4) Son frère est mort depuis trois ans.

.....

8. Do you know the different parts of your body? Fill in the blanks



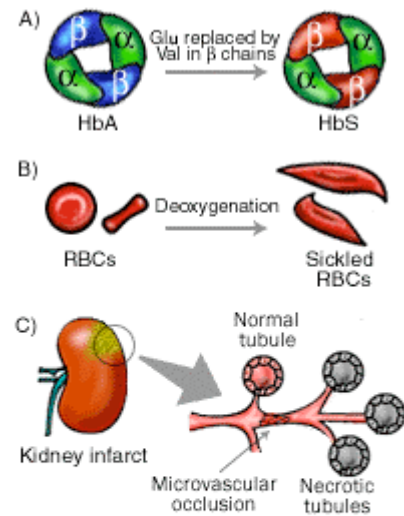


Text n° 1

Anemia, sickle cell

Sickle cell anemia is the most common inherited blood disorder in the United States, affecting about 72,000 Americans or 1 in 500 African Americans. SCA is characterized by episodes of pain, chronic hemolytic anemia and severe infections, usually beginning in early childhood.

SCA is an autosomal recessive disease caused by a point mutation in the *hemoglobin beta gene (HBB)* found on chromosome 11p15.5. Carrier frequency of *HBB* varies significantly around the world, with high rates associated with zones of high malaria incidence, since carriers are somewhat protected against malaria. About 8% of the African American population are carriers. A mutation in *HBB* results in the production of a structurally abnormal hemoglobin (Hb), called HbS. Hb is an oxygen carrying protein that gives red blood cells (RBC) their characteristic color. Under certain conditions, like low oxygen levels or high hemoglobin concentrations, in individuals who are homozygous for HbS, the abnormal HbS clusters together, distorting the RBCs into sickled shapes. These deformed and rigid RBCs become trapped within small blood vessels and block them, producing pain and eventually damaging organs.



A) Hemoglobin is made up of 4 chains: 2 α and 2 β . In SCA, a point mutation causes the amino acid glutamic acid (Glu) to be replaced by valine (Val) in the β chains of HbA, resulting in the abnormal HbS. **B)** Under certain conditions, such as low oxygen levels, RBCs with HbS distort into sickled shapes. **C)** These sickled cells can block small vessels producing microvascular occlusions which may cause necrosis (death) of the tissue.

Though, as yet, there is no cure for SCA, a combination of fluids, painkillers, antibiotics and transfusions are used to treat symptoms and complications. Hydroxyurea, an antitumor drug, has been shown to be effective in preventing painful crises. Hydroxyurea induces the formation of fetal Hb (HbF)—a Hb normally found in the fetus or newborn—which, when present in individuals with SCA, prevents sickling. A mouse model of SCA has been developed and is being used to evaluate the effectiveness of potential new therapies for SCA.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/bv.fcgi?call=bv.View..ShowSection&rid=gnd.section.98>

Text n° 2

Screening of All Newborns Urged for Sickle-Cell Disease

By WARREN E. LEARY,
Published: April 28, 1993

Issuing new guidelines for diagnosing and treating sickle-cell disease, a Federal panel recommended today that all newborns be screened for the blood condition, regardless of race.

The expert panel, which spent two years studying what is known about sickle-cell disease, said that although the disorder was most prevalent in African-Americans, looking for it only in blacks would miss too many other children who should be treated.

"Even though the rate of sickle-cell disease is lower in some populations than in others, sickle-cell disease can and does occur in almost all racial and ethnic groups," said Dr. Jeanne A. Smith of Harlem Hospital Center in New York, co-chairman of the 13-member panel that drafted the guidelines. Other Affected Groups

Dr. Smith said at a news briefing that sickle-cell anemia, the most common form of sickle-cell disease, affects one out of every 375 African-Americans. But she noted that sickle-cell disease also occurs in people whose ancestors came from the Mediterranean basin, including Italy, Turkey and Greece, the Arabian Peninsula, the Caribbean, Central and South America and India. She said there was also a moderate incidence among American Indians.

Sickle-cell disease is characterized by an abnormal form of hemoglobin, the oxygen-carrying protein of red blood cells, that causes the cells to stiffen, distorting them into odd shapes and clogging small blood vessels. These occlusions not only are painful, but can lead to damage of internal organs, kidney failure, stroke and life-threatening infections.

The panel was assembled by the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, a new unit created by Congress in 1989 to foster consistent and cost-effective medical treatment. The agency, part of the Public Health Service, will distribute the guidelines to doctors, nurses, hospitals, clinics, consumer groups and parents.

The panel said 34 states and jurisdictions, including New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, already had universal screening for sickle-cell disease, as was recommended by a study group of the National Institutes of Health five years ago, and about 10 others had targeted screening, aimed at groups traditionally at higher risk. Eight states have no sickle-cell screening program.

Targeted screening will not identify all infants with sickle-cell disease, Dr. Smith said. "Because of mixing of the gene pool, it's not always possible to be certain of an individual's racial or ethnic background by physical appearance, surname or self-report," she said. No one knows exactly how many sickle-cell sufferers are missed by targeted screening, experts said, but one North Carolina study indicated that the technique missed about 20 percent. Penicillin Treatment Proposed

In addition to screening, the panel also recommended that all infants in whom sickle-cell disease is diagnosed receive daily prophylactic treatment with penicillin to prevent infections. Parents also should see that affected children have all their childhood immunizations on schedule and that they are also vaccinated at the age of 2 for pneumococcal and Haemophilus influenza, as well as hepatitis B.

Dr. Thomas R. Kinney of Duke University Medical Center, the other leader of the panel, said that in the mid-1980's, 20 percent of children with sickle-cell disease died before their third birthday. "This has dropped dramatically, to less than 3 percent, largely because of prophylactic antibiotics," he said.

The expert panel, which was asked to recommend optimum ways for doctors to diagnose and treat the condition in children, examined more than 7,000 studies before preparing its guidelines. The recommendations were reviewed by other sickle-cell experts before being issued.

Dr. J. Jarrett Clinton, administrator of the agency, estimated the cost of preventive penicillin to be about \$12 monthly for the liquid type and \$10 for tablets. Although the panel did not do a study of the cost of universal screening, he said, it did not appear excessive for the resulting benefits.

For an agency or state that had no blood screening program, a machine to run the sickle-cell tests could cost \$5,000 to \$30,000, and materials to conduct a single test would cost \$1 to \$3, Dr. Clinton estimated. Even figuring in the cost of a technician's salary, he said, it should cost about \$5 per screening for sickle cell for someone setting up a new program, and substantially less for an organization that

already did neonatal blood testing for other conditions to add on sickle cell disease. Guidelines Are Endorsed

The new guidelines were endorsed by several medical groups, including the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Nurses Association, the National Medical Association and the National Association for Sickle Cell Disease.

Dr. Kwaku Ohene-Frempong, president of the association, whose 75 chapters serve 300 communities, said it was time that Americans stopped thinking of sickle-cell disease as only affecting blacks, because this attitude allowed children to go misdiagnosed and untreated.

"It is rather unfortunate that in the United States, sickle-cell disease has been so strongly identified with the African-American community that it has become enmeshed in the politics of race," he said at the news briefing. People of non-African origin who have the disease "are often denied proper medical care because their sickle-cell disease may not be correctly diagnosed," said Dr. Ohene-Frempong, who is director of the Comprehensive Sickle Cell Center at Children's Hospital in Philadelphia.

Copies of the sickle-cell treatment guidelines for newborns and infants, in versions for doctors and health workers, as well as for parents, can be obtained by writing to Sickle Cell Disease, A.H.C.P.R. Publications Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 8547, Silver Spring, Md., 20907, or calling (800) 358-9295.

<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9F0CE4D8143EF93BA15757C0A965958260&sec=&spon=&pagewanted=2>

Text n° 3

Tuesday, January 21, 2003

Magic Johnson promotes HIV drug

Ads are geared⁷ toward urban blacks**By Alex Polier
The Associated Press**

NEW YORK - As competition among makers of AIDS drugs increases, GlaxoSmithKline is using perhaps America's best-known HIV carrier to spread awareness among urban blacks of treatment methods and the company's products.

Magic Johnson's image is being splashed on billboards, subway posters and full-page ads in newspapers and magazines.

The ads include photos of a robust-looking Mr. Johnson and feature messages such as, "Staying healthy is about a few basic things: A positive attitude, partnering with my doctor, taking my medicine every day."

The market in HIV treatments with its drug Combivir, GlaxoSmithKline said its campaign is being conducted in cities with the highest rates of HIV/AIDS infection among blacks, including New York; Los Angeles; San Francisco; Miami; Washington, D.C.; Chicago; Philadelphia; Houston; Atlanta; and Newark, N.J.

The campaign also includes educational ads and a speaking tour by Mr. Johnson. It is similar to campaigns that have used athletes, movie stars and other celebrities to promote awareness about and specific drugs for arthritis, depression and other conditions.

But the GlaxoSmithKline campaign is the first of its kind for HIV, which has created particularly sensitive issues of price and profit for the pharmaceutical industry.

"The new wave of this disease is moving toward minorities, specifically African-Americans," said Peter Hare, vice president of GlaxoSmithKline's HIV business unit. "More African-Americans are dying from AIDS than white people. So, from a business perspective, if you want more patients, you have to focus on the African-American community."

Mr. Johnson, diagnosed with HIV 11 years ago, does not have full-blown AIDS. The basketball Hall of Famer takes a combination of GlaxoSmithKline and non-GlaxoSmithKline drugs, including Combivir, the most commonly prescribed HIV drug and one of GlaxoSmithKline's best sellers.

⁷ **Gear** : embrayer. Ici to gear sth to sth : adapter qch en fonction de qch

New alternatives, including generics, are turning what was once a limited market into one of fierce⁸ competition. Products such as Crixivan and Stocrin made by Merck & Co., and Kaletra and Norvir, made by Abbott Laboratories, pose a threat to GlaxoSmithKline's profits.

GlaxoSmithKline still controls about 50 percent of the market for HIV drugs, with sales topping \$1.1 billion in 2001, the most recent year for which comprehensive figures are available.

"So if anyone complies with their treatment, or if new African-Americans start using HIV drugs, there will be some benefit for us," Mr. Hare said. "But this campaign is beneficial for everyone. There is something in it for African-Americans with HIV, for doctors and, yes, something in it for Magic and for GlaxoSmithKline."

AIDS is the leading cause of death for blacks between the ages of 24 and 44.

One in 50 black men and one in 160 black women are believed to be HIV-positive. About one in three don't now they have it.

Compréhension :

1. What is this text about? Introduce and summarize it.
2. Who is Magic Johnson?
3. Who is the community most affected by HIV in the USA?
4. What is Magic Johnson doing for helping to struggle against HIV spread?

Traduction: "NEW YORK - As competition among makers of AIDS drugs increases, GlaxoSmithKline is using perhaps [...] you have to focus on the African-American community."

Rédaction: Isn't it deterrent for HIV spread to become a trade field?

Text n° 4

Obesity, Black Women and Breast Cancer

A new study finds black women are more likely to be diagnosed at a more advanced stage of breast cancer than white women. This has been associated with social and cultural differences in the past. But a new research suggests obesity may also be to blame.

Researchers from the University of Maryland conducted a study to assess to what extent obesity explains the cancer stage at diagnosis. The researchers looked at more than 900 cases of breast

⁸ **Fierce** : redoutable, féroce.

cancer that were diagnosed between 1991 and 1997. They gathered information on age, race, weight and height. Pathology reports were also obtained from the hospital medical records.

The study reports black women are more likely than white women to be diagnosed with stage II or greater breast cancer. Furthermore, black women are more likely to be overweight than white women. Researchers report a high body mass index was significantly associated with an advanced stage of breast cancer at diagnosis. However, they also found at least 50 percent of the elevated risk for advanced stage breast cancer could not be explained even though socioeconomic status and obesity explain part of the risk.

SOURCE: Journal of Women's Health & Gender-Based Medicine.

Text n°5

Black Americans less likely to recognize overweight and obesity, study shows

Researchers say failure to recognize excess body weight poses significant health concerns

Boston—Dec. 4, 2006 Overweight black Americans are two to three times more likely than heavy white Americans to say they are of average weight — even after being diagnosed as overweight or obese by their doctors, according to a new study led by Dana-Farber Cancer Institute and Harvard School of Public Health researchers.

Weight "misperception" was most common among black men and women, and also was found among Hispanic men (but not women) compared to their white counterparts. The findings, which appear in the current online issue of the *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity*, are significant as excess body weight is a known risk factor for diabetes, heart disease, many forms of cancer, and premature death.

Growing concern over the national obesity epidemic in recent years apparently has not significantly increased overweight blacks' recognition of their excess pounds, said Gary G. Bennett, PhD, of Dana-Farber's Center for Community-Based Research and Harvard School of Public Health in Boston, lead author of the study.

The report by Bennett and Kathleen Y. Wolin, ScD, of Northwestern University is based on an analysis of data collected in the National Health and Nutritional Examination Survey (NHANES), a government-sponsored research study begun in the 1960s. It includes both interviews and physical examinations carried out by mobile units across the country.

Analyses of NHANES data collected in 1988-98 and 2001-02 show that the prevalence of misperception actually has increased among blacks. "During this period we've seen rapid gains in obesity," said Bennett. "We think it's a considerable problem that this is still not resonating among blacks and other minorities," he added.

Although the prevalence of overweight and obesity is even higher among blacks (estimated at over 75 percent) than the national average, Bennett said less pressure exists in the black

community for people to lose weight through diet and exercise because of a cultural acceptance of higher body weights and heavier body shapes.

"We think that misperception can be very useful when it comes to protecting people against overly stringent body image ideals and eating disorders," said Bennett, who is black. "But it's a problem when people fail to realize the health consequences associated with obesity."

The researchers analyzed data on 6,552 overweight and obese men and women who participated in the 1999-2002 NHANES surveys. Included in the analyses were data on height, weight, body mass index, whether they had received a diagnosis of overweight from a doctor, and responses to the question, "Do you consider yourself now to be overweight, underweight, or about the right weight?" Since all the participants were overweight or obese by standard health guidelines, all answers of "about the right weight" were categorized as "inaccurate" or a "misperception" by the researchers. The study was not designed to determine whether the inaccurate statements were intentional or not.

The study found that men were more likely than women to misperceive their weight. Among women, the prevalence of misperception was highest among overweight black women (40.9 percent, compared to 20.6 percent in overweight white women) and men (66.4 percent, compared to 43.2 percent in overweight white men). It was lowest among obese white women (3.1 percent, compared with 11.2 percent in obese black women) and men (8.9 percent, compared to 26.2 of obese black men.)

Altogether, overweight black men and women were twice as likely as whites to make inaccurate body weight perceptions, and obese black adults were even more likely to exhibit weight status misperceptions, according to the report.

Unrealistic assessments of body weight were just as common in people who were relatively financially well off as in poorer people, and in those who had been told by their doctors that they were overweight or obese.

One lesson from the findings, Bennett said, is that "it is probably not sufficient for physicians to simply tell a person that he or she is overweight; doctors should do much more intensive counseling regarding the health consequence of being overweight."

The message is complicated, he added, by research findings showing that blacks generally don't experience life-shortening health effects until they are more obese compared to whites. "Obesity-associated mortality occurs at a higher BMI (body mass index) among blacks than it does for whites," probably for biological reasons, said Bennett, HSPH assistant professor of society, human development, and health. Yet some of the health effects associated with excess weight, such as diabetes, high cholesterol and hypertension, can be causing harm in blacks long before they result in death.

"The tendency to dramatically underestimate the degree of their overweight should be a clarion call to blacks," Bennett said. "We hope that people will increasingly recognize the health consequences associated with excess weight."

The research was supported by the National Institutes of Health and the Dana-Farber/Harvard Cancer Center.

http://www.hms.harvard.edu/news/pressreleases/df/1206black_americans.html

Text n°6

Saturday, January 19, 2008

Prison Break: the musical

A YouTube video has made stars of its dancing inmates, writes **Clifford Coonan** in the Philippines

A pair of suspected drug traffickers in the central Philippine city of Cebu are giving Michael Jackson a run for his money. With nearly 11 million hits, it's one of the most watched YouTube videos ever - 1,500 orange-suited inmates, plus one pony-tailed prisoner in mules and a halter top, in a Philippine detention centre doing a perfectly choreographed version of the dance sequence of Jackson's Thriller video.

The footage on the video-sharing site of the groovy inmates at Cebu Detention and Rehabilitation Centre was uploaded to YouTube in mid-July by Byron Garcia, a security consultant working at the Cebu provincial government, who also happens to be the brother of Governor Gwendolyn Garcia.

Michael Jackson's role is played by Crisanto Niere, with Wenjiel Resane playing "the girl". Most of the inmates are behind bars awaiting trial for serious crimes such as murder, rape and drug trafficking. One of the prison's top choreographers is a transsexual facing charges of methamphetamine dealing.

Garcia introduced dancing in April 2006 as part of a new rehabilitation programme at the detention centre in this resort city, which is the second largest in the Philippines. The prisoners exercise from 6.30am to 8am and again from 4pm to 5pm. They have also performed dance versions of Another Brick in the Wall by Pink Floyd and a number of Village People tracks. Electric Dreams by the Human League is another favourite.

Dancing is compulsory, and Garcia has been accused of exploiting the prisoners to advance his own career, but he insists the inmates needed little convincing to join in the choreographed spectacles.

There is less gang-related violence among the inmates since the dance therapy sessions have started and they are fitter, said Garcia, who is earning a reputation as a prison reformer in the Philippines. Other jails around the country are now introducing dance into their physical exercise regimens.

The next step for Garcia was to see if the prisoners would be allowed to perform tomorrow at the popular local Sinulog festival, saying that it would add "something new to the traditional Sinulog presentation". But Cebu City mayor Tomas Osmena was unmoved by the step-perfect rendering of the 1980s pop classic.

"I will not allow it even if Michael Jackson joins them. In jail, the inmates can dance all they want," Osmena told the Philippine News Agency.

Garcia had sent a letter to the local government suggesting ways for the dancing inmates to perform at the "free interpretation" category of Sinulog, a nine-day fiesta celebration organised by the Catholic Augustinian order which honours the infant Jesus with a solemn religious procession, followed by a raucous street party.

Unavoidably in the beauty pageant-obsessed Philippines, Sinulog also features a beauty contest. And a trade fair. Partying for the festival has already started in Cebu - bands of dancers with drums and whistles are doing the rounds of hotels and bars in the city, days before the Mardi Gras-style festival starts.

The Philippines is one of the most musical countries in the world - people walk around the streets singing away happily in the normal course of the day, and Filipino bands are coveted the world over for their skill in mimicking top tunes.

Clearly with so many potentially dangerous criminals among their number, security would be a big issue. To make sure none of the Thriller stars made a break for freedom, the show would be performed at the city's sport complex, rather than at the street parade itself, and just 100 prisoners would take part, with a guard assigned to each detainee.

Garcia hoped by allowing the inmates to take part in Sinulog, the city could showcase the success of its rehabilitation programme.

"By showing these highly disciplined inmates to the rest of our fellow Cebuanos locally and internationally, then perhaps, we might just be giving hope to the people that after all Cebu is not just about the mardi gras, but rather, Cebu is about leadership and good governance," he said.

The prisoners were expected to provide stiff competition for the Lumad Basakanon group, which has dominated the free interpretation category of Sinulog for the past two years, local media in Cebu reported.

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<http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/newsfeatures/2008/0119/1200605147972.html>

Text n° 7

Smooth criminals? Inmates dance on YouTube

Millions watched Filipino prisoners' version of Michael Jackson's 'Thriller'

AP Associated Press

updated 8:06 p.m. ET, Thurs., Aug. 9, 2007

CEBU, Philippines - Behind thick stone walls topped by electrified razor wire, one of cyberspace's most unlikely hits is already warming up as the rest of Cebu stirs from sleep.

Pockets of inmates stretch and practice their latest moves. Then the morning workout gets under way in earnest in the exercise yard of the Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Center.

And why not? Their version of Michael Jackson's "Thriller" had been watched nearly 4.4 million times on YouTube as of Thursday, uploaded by Byron Garcia, the Cebu provincial security consultant who came up with the idea of adding structure to poorly attended exercise sessions.

Inmates with arms covered in tattoos and baby-faced guys who might have been gang members on the outside gyrate next to one another. They all seem to be enjoying themselves or at least taking pride as their sandals and tennis shoes slap in unison on the gray concrete. They laugh when they screw up, applaud when they get a new sequence right.

Forty-four female inmates, held in a separate wing, join in for "I Will Follow Him" from the movies "Sister Act," which is among several other songs posted on YouTube. Ten have at least 100,000 hits each.

"If I was not in prison, I would not be famous," said Wenjiel Resane, the male inmate who plays the role of the girlfriend in "Thriller" and is a featured dancer in other songs.

In their identical orange prison uniforms, up to 1,500 march and clap in unison as they perform precision dance routines with the Village People's "In the Navy" and "YMCA" pounding from six well-worn black speakers.

Proud prisoners

The 35-year-old Resane, a ponytailed former pizza chef, shares Cell 47 with 11 other openly gay inmates. Already in prison three years awaiting trial on drug charges, he puts on lipstick and makeup for a TV interview.



"Before ... we just get our food and go back to our cell, and if we don't have anything to do we just talk," Resane told a reporter who visited Wednesday. "But it is different now. Every day we are very busy preparing to dance for our upcoming shows. We are very proud of what we have done."

Aaron Favila / AP

Filipino inmates practice a dance routine during their morning workout in Cebu city, central Philippines, on Wednesday.

The prison, mostly for inmates with sentences of under three years or those awaiting trial, sits atop a hill. More than 300 are facing murder charges.

High-tech security features include a fingerprint recognition system for guards and other employees.

Through a window covered with a metal grill, the ocean is visible in the distance. Sheets are drawn across the narrow, wood-planked bunk beds to provide a little privacy. Cardboard boxes, glued to the walls, serve as shelves.

Crisanto Nierre, who plays Michael Jackson's role in "Thriller," finds his new fame bittersweet. Relatives as far away as Sweden, Denmark and Dubai have excitedly watched him on YouTube. But he can't escape the fact that he's in prison, gently touching family photos hanging from the bed above him in sheets of protective plastic.

A fan of Jackson's music since he was in a dance troupe in high school — ironically, his favorites include "Bad" and "Smooth Criminal" — 36-year-old Nierre carefully lays out the orange-and-black outfit made for his performances, smoothing every wrinkle.

"I hope that all the people who see us will be happy in knowing that we, despite being prisoners, we were able to do this," said Nierre, in prison five years awaiting trial on drug charges.

"Before the dancing, our problems were really heavy to bear. Dancing takes our minds away from our problems. Our bodies became more healthy. As for the judges, they may be impressed with us, seeing that we are being rehabilitated and this could help our case. We are being rehabilitated in a good way."

With the court system overworked, officials have been trying to ease overcrowding and brutal conditions in prisons. President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo once said a life sentence in a Philippine prison was worse than death.

Inmates say that's how it used to be here, with a fight or other violent incident breaking out an average of once a week.

"I wanted a program where everyone would exercise an hour a day," Garcia said. "One day, I saw these waves of orange people (in the exercise yard). I thought it looked very nice."

A model for other prisons



The goal was something the inmates could consider an accomplishment and that would teach camaraderie and teamwork.

First came marching to the cadence of a drum 15 months ago. Then Garcia chose one of his favorite songs, Pink Floyd's "The Wall." Village People standards followed, with the guidance of a choreographer. It takes about a week to work out individual sections of a new song, another week to pull them together.

The first video that Garcia posted was of a challenging algorithm march. It generated only 400 hits in eight months on YouTube.

"Thriller" followed less than a month ago. It was an instant hit, averaging 300,000 views per day at its peak.

Garcia says it's been a year since the last fight. The cells, while cluttered with the meager possessions of up to 17 inmates in each one, are neat and clean. Shouts of "Good morning, sir" greet visitors.

Justice Secretary Raul Gonzalez said officials will look to encourage replication of the program at other prisons.

"These people may have their lives enhanced by something which removes their minds from the conditions they're in," Gonzalez said. "It might help in their reformation. That's good."

From a wealthy family — his sister is the provincial governor — Garcia carries something of an imperial air. Smoking is banned in the prison, but Garcia puffs away, a guard thrusting out a coffee cup when he's ready to douse a butt.

Critics claim he forces the inmates to perform, an allegation the prisoners deny. He's generated so much devotion that about 20 inmates, including four women, have tattoos with his name.

Incentive to participate

About 100 mostly older or ill prisoners opt out of the exercises, staying in their cells. Garcia said those who participate get an extra afternoon snack and are sharing in recent income for their performances.

A \$35,000 donation followed a performance at the province's recent Founding Day celebrations. Each inmate received \$22 of the gift, deposited into a prison passbook account; the rest went to the province to defray the costs of incarceration.

A few local companies have found the video performances so inspiring that they want to send employees for special performances. The first is Saturday — for a donation. Garcia suggested a news crew should pay up to see "Thriller," too.



Stéphanie Melyon-Reinette

At 7:15 a.m. comes the call for inmates who have court hearings today. The departures take away six key dancers for "Thriller," so it won't be on today's itinerary anyway. Instead, practice focuses on a new song, Phil Oakey and Giorgio Moroder's "Together in Electric Dreams," a carefully chosen homage to the inmates' fans.

"Viewers are asking for more," Garcia says. "We may be worlds apart, worlds may separate us, but we still can be connected through electric dreams."

<http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/20203606/page/2/>