

University of M'sila Name :

Module : Scientific English

Group : /Section :

Faculty of sciences

Level : 1st,2nd year Master (Microbiology,NSA)

Departement of Sciences of nature and of life

Academic year :2019-2020

Exam

1. Give a title in English to the research paper? (2pts)

2. Write an informative abstract (summary) in English with 150 to 250 words? (6pts)

3. Give six key words in English? (6pts)

4. Translate from English to French the underlined paragraph in the research paper. (6pts)

1. Title: The Importance of the Microbiome and Early Exposure to Potential Food Allergens in the

Development of Allergies

Abstract: The “microbiota hypothesis” ties the increase in allergy rates observed in highly developed countries over the last decades to disturbances in the gut microbiota. Gut microbiota formation depends on a number of factors and occurs over approximately 1000 days of life, including the prenatal period.

During this period the microbiota helps establish the functional immune phenotype, including immune tolerance. The development of immune tolerance depends also on early exposure to potential food

rgens, a process referred to as nutritional programming. This article elaborates on the concepts of microbial and nutritional programming and their role in the primary prevention of allergy.

3.Keywords:microbiome; intestinal microbiota; microbialprogramming; nutritionalprogramming; allergy; prevention

4.translation:

Les allergies sont l'un des principaux problèmes médicaux dans les pays fortement développés, où la proportion de personnes touchées dépasse 30 % et continue de croître [1]. L'augmentation observée des taux d'allergie est associée au type de vie et implique une propreté excessive et une utilisation excessive d'antibiotiques, de petites familles, une augmentation des taux de césariennes (CS), une modification des habitudes alimentaires (utilisation accrue d'aliments transformés, repas prêts à manger), une urbanisation rapide et un contact de plus en plus limité avec la nature [2,3]. Ces facteurs influent énormément sur la composition de la microflore intestinale, qui est actuellement considérée comme essentielle au fonctionnement immunitaire et au développement du système immunitaire tolérance. Le microbiote intestinal s'établit sur environ 1000 premiers jours de vie.

1.Introduction: Allergies are one of the key medical problems in highly developed countries, where the proportion of those affected exceeds 30% and continues to grow [1]. The observed increase in allergy rates is associated with the type of lifestyle and involves excessive cleanliness and antibiotic use, small families,

increased Cesarean section (CS) rates, altered dietary habits (increased use of processed foods, ready meals), rapid urbanization, and increasingly limited contact with nature [2,3]. These factors immensely affect the composition of the gut microbiota, which is currently believed to be essential for immune