

Read the following text and choose the best answer to fill in each blank

Early Sunday marked the --- 1--- terror attack on U.S. soil since 9/11: an ISIS-inspired ---2--- opened fire at Pulse nightclub in Orlando, Florida, killing 50 and injuring 53 others. The incident was truly horrific, and in his remarks about the incident, President Obama noted that it serves as a reminder of how easy it is in the United States ---3--- a firearm. "We have to decide if that's the kind of country we want to be," he said, "and to actively do nothing is a decision as well."

The Orlando shooter, Omar Mateen, was a U.S. citizen who worked as a private security guard for G4S Secure Solutions since 2007, where he would have had access to guns on a ---4--- basis. ---5--- CNN, Mateen legally purchased the Glock pistol found at the scene from a St. Lucie County gun store within the ---6--- two weeks. "Because he worked as a security guard, he was ---7--- to have a firearms license, meaning minimal background checks when he purchased guns," the report says. Additionally, Mateen had also been investigated twice ---8--- the FBI for possible connections to ISIS, and was on the FBI's radar as a potential ISIS sympathizer. U.S. Representative Patrick Murphy claims that "91% of ---9--- terrorists who attempted to buy guns in America walked away with the weapon they wanted." ---10--- not all of those suspected terrorists have carried out mass shootings, this most recent attack calls into question the effectiveness of ---11--- U.S. gun laws.

The 1993 Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act introduced a system of background checks to which licensed firearms ---12--- must adhere. However, according to gun control expert Daniel Webster, writing for the *New Republic*, "If you're not a licensed dealer and want to sell a gun ---13--- to somebody, then you don't need to run a background check. Some people call this the 'gun show loophole,' but it applies to all private ---14--- — including, for example, those that take place over the internet."

However, what's perhaps more ---15--- than criminals sidestepping background checks is the number of mass shooters who obtained their weapons legally (like the Orlando shooter). *Mother Jones* found that 49% of killers in shootings between 1982 and 2012 purchased their firearms legally under U.S. gun laws.

From <https://www.teenvogue.com/story/harder-to-get-than-a-gun-in-america>

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|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1) a) most deadly | b) lightest | c) most light | d) deadliest |
| 2) a) shot | b) shooted | c) shooter | d) shooting |
| 3) a) to obtain | b) obtained | c) getting | d) to got |
| 4) a) regularly | b) irregularly | c) usually | d) daily |
| 5) a) Depending on | b) According to | c) In comparison to | d) We listen |
| 6) a) next | b) past | c) following | d) near |
| 7) a) allow | b) permits | c) allowed | d) permitting |
| 8) a) by | b) to | c) through | d) across |
| 9) a) suspecting | b) potentially | c) potentiality | d) suspected |
| 10) a) Because | b) While | c) Consequently | d) Therefore |
| 11) a) actual | b) current | c) actually | d) currently |
| 12) a) dealers | b) deal | c) dealing | d) deals |
| 13) a) direct | b) director | c) directly | d) directed |
| 14) a) sell | b) sells | c) salespeople | d) sales |
| 15) a) worried | b) concern | c) worry | d) concerning |

Corrigé:

- 1) a) most deadly b) lightest c) most light d) **deadliest**
a) et c) sont mal construits (adjectifs courts, voir le haut de la p.188 de votre grammaire pour réviser ce point), « lightest » est bien construit mais est un contre-sens.
- 2) a) shot b) shooted c) **shooter** d) shooting
On a besoin d'un sujet devant le verbe "opened" donc d'un nom, référant à une personne faisant l'action => suffixe -ER comme dans teachER, designER, employER, etc
- 3) a) **to obtain** b) obtained c) getting d) to got
Construction infinitive derrière "it is easy... to obtain"
- 4) a) regularly b) irregularly c) usually d) **daily**
On est entre un déterminant ('a') et un nom (basis), on ne peut y mettre qu'un nom ou un adjectif. Ici il a trois adverbes et un seul adjectif (qui certes, ressemble à un adverbe, c'est le 'piège') : daily
- 5) a) Depending on b) **According to** c) In comparison to d) We listen
b) : la seule solution qui veuille dire "selon" dans le sens de "d'après, si l'on en croit..."
- 6) a) next b) **past** c) following d) near
Retour en arrière par rapport à "found at the scene". Le seul adjectif qui va vers le passé est « past »
- 7) a) allow b) permits c) **allowed** d) permitting
Voix passive: BE + participe passé => -ED
- 8) a) **by** b) to c) through d) across
Voix passive: BE + participe passé + BY + le complément d'agent (celui qui fait l'action)
- 9) a) suspecting b) potentially c) potentiality d) **suspected**
Encore une fois un passif : suspected (participe passé) terrorists = terrorists who are suspected.
- 10) a) Because b) **While** c) Consequently d) Therefore
Il y a une opposition entre la 1e et 2e partie de la phrase, le seul mot de liaison qui exprime le contraste est le b
- 11) a) actual b) **current** c) actually d) currently
On est entre un déterminant (zéro !) et un nom (US laws), on ne peut y mettre qu'un nom ou un adjectif. Ici il a 2 adverbes et 2 adjectifs mais « actual » est un faux ami ! (= véritable)
=> actually = véritablement, en réalité, en vérité...
- 12) a) **dealers** b) deal c) dealing d) deals
On a besoin d'un sujet devant le verbe "adhere" (car les armes à feu ne peuvent pas adhérer) donc d'un nom, référant à une personne faisant l'action => suffixe -ER comme dans teachER, etc
⇒ « licensed firearms dealers » : les vendeurs d'armes à feu habilités / agréés
- 13) a) direct b) director c) **directly** d) directed
On a besoin d'un adverbe pour qualifier l'action du verbe. Pour fabriquer un adverbe en anglais, on utilise l'adjectif + LY (// en français, adjectif + MENT)
- 14) a) sell b) sells c) salespeople d) **sales**
Ici il faut un nom derrière l'adjectif (qui ne peut pas se « promener tout seul ») -- soit un nom au pluriel, soit un indéénombrable (à cause de l'article zéro derrière ALL) => sales ou salespeople (les deux autres propositions sont des formes du verbe 'sell'). La logique fait ensuite choisir le nom signifiant les ventes et non les vendeurs.
- 15) a) worried b) concern c) worry d) **concerning**
Tous ces mots ont un sens lié au sentiment d'inquiétude, mais "concerning" est le seul qui veuille dire « inquiétant ». A différencier de concerned = worried => inquiet(é)