

## CORRECTION

### I. Grammar and Vocabulary: find the best answer for each question.

- 1) Have you \_\_\_\_\_ this music band? a) ever met b) still meeting- c) already meet d) meted again
- 2) Tomorrow I have to wake up at \_\_\_\_\_. a) six to quarter b) half c) six past half d) quarter past six
- 3) He \_\_\_\_\_ reading a lot when he turned 8. (*événement daté et révolu dans le passé => prétérit*) a) began
- 4) "Wait for \_\_\_\_\_, your mother and I will come and get you." a) we b) they c) us d) our
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ loves being on holiday. b) Everybody + verbe à la 3e personne du singulier
- 6) Did he say he \_\_\_\_\_ go out? d) could not *Concordance des temps à cause du prétérit de 'did he say' devant => "could", prétérit de CAN ("were" est un prétérit mais n'est pas compatible avec "he")*
- 7) We noticed the change last night just after we \_\_\_\_\_ out of the cinema. d) had come *Le passé dans le passé*
- 8) I didn't receive \_\_\_\_\_ money for my birthday but I got a lot of surprising presents. c) much
- 9) "Is it \_\_\_\_\_ actual reason why you're not joining the group?" a) an b) many c) ø d) the
- 10) "Sam frequently \_\_\_\_\_ from 9 to 5." a) works *Présent simple (présent d'habitude)*
- 11) They \_\_\_\_\_ karate for four years now. a) have been practising b) have been practised
- 12) I'm sorry, I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ eggs left to make a cake. a) much b) any c) no d) so few
- 13) "You \_\_\_\_\_ read this book. It's worth it!" a) should to- b) might not c) had better d) had rather not
- 14) I would like to visit \_\_\_\_\_ next year. a) German b) Deutschland c) Germany d) Dutch
- 15) My friends and I go camping \_\_\_\_\_. a) each years- b) year after year c) every other years- d) all-years-(franglais)
- 16) "I've already said it twice. Sorry but I \_\_\_\_\_!" a) 'm not repeating *futur proche + ING exprime un commentaire (un certain énervement est sous-entendu!)* b) don't repeat c) may to repeat d) can repeat
- 17) "How \_\_\_\_\_ have you been to New Zealand?" a) much times b) many time c) frequently d) long
- 18) "I left the countryside \_\_\_\_\_. " a) for 3 years b) since 3 years c) there are 3 years (franglais) d) for in 2021
- 19) \_\_\_\_\_ abroad in the summer? a) They will train b) Are they going to- c) They are going to work d) Will they intern
- 20) My parents don't \_\_\_\_\_ travel alone. a) want + b) wants me to c) want me to d) want + to
- 21) I am \_\_\_\_\_ tired to watch a movie right now! a) so much b) too c) such d) so extreme
- 22) Misogynists think \_\_\_\_\_ are not equal to men. a) womans- b) womens- c) a woman d) women
- 23) This school is so \_\_\_\_\_ that I'd love to join it! a) interessant b) interesting c) interestingly- d) interested
- 24) Daniel \_\_\_\_\_ by the human resource manager. a) has asked b) have been seen c) was interviewed  
*Il faut une voix passive bien construite: BE + participe passé du verbe*
- 25) There was too \_\_\_\_\_ wind so we stayed home. a) much b) ø c) many d) of-(franglais)
- 26) "Did you forget your sunglasses?" "I hope \_\_\_\_\_" a) no b) never c) I do not d) not
- 27) Each country \_\_\_\_\_ cultural specificities. *Each + singulier* a) have b) has c) is d) are
- 28) There are things which \_\_\_\_\_ quickly. a) must be doing b) didn't c) should be done d) may do
- 29) I am used to \_\_\_\_\_ tea for breakfast. + ING = avoir l'habitude de... a) have b) drink c) having d) drunk
- 30) "Why \_\_\_\_\_ to the party last night?" (*événement daté et révolu dans le passé => prétérit*) a) didn't you come  
b) you came (*pb de la construction d'une question*) c) haven't you come d) coming
- 31) Could you do this \_\_\_\_\_? a) urgently b) speed c) as fast as you can d) too quick
- 32) My favourite subject \_\_\_\_\_ Physics. a) it's b) it is c) is *on ne répète pas le sujet en anglais => pas de IT*
- 33) Pam talked to the new \_\_\_\_\_ this morning. a) salaries b) working c) staff member d) employees
- 34) Greg must \_\_\_\_\_ call me tonight. a) to b) s c) ø d) 'nt
- 35) What are you so \_\_\_\_\_? a) frightened about b) afraid to c) frightening by d) scary-by
- 36) I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ about electronics. a) anything b) nothing c) something d) a things
- 37) Stop it, you \_\_\_\_\_ talk like that to your sister! a) would better b) must not to c) had rather d) shouldn't
- 38) How \_\_\_\_\_ people attended the conference? *People est un pluriel* a) much b) many c) did d) fewer

- 39) We \_\_\_\_\_ each other **for 15 years**. We **still get together once in a while**. a) 'd known b) 've know~~n~~  
c) knew d) 've been knowing
- 40) If I \_\_\_\_\_ to Central Park **last night**, I **would have heard** Bruce Springsteen sing to a large crowd.  
a) had walked b) walked c) walk d) have walked
- 41) I have \_\_\_\_\_ **information** about the tornado. '*information' est indénombrable en anglais* a) little b) ~~many~~  
c) a piece of d) ~~an~~
- 42) My cousins \_\_\_\_\_ three movies **this past fortnight**. a) will watch b) are watching c) **have watched** d) watch
- 43) **Yesterday** was Columbus Day, so they \_\_\_\_\_ go to work. a) had not to b) didn't ~~had~~ to  
c) **didn't have to** d) mustn't (*exprime uniquement l'interdiction*)
- 44) It is **no use** \_\_\_\_\_. The decision is final. *no use + ING* a) ~~to~~ discuss b) **arguing** c) ~~to~~ discussing d) ~~to~~ argue
- 45) Theresa \_\_\_\_\_ **to** fix the computer **when it broke down**. It works fine now. a) **was able** b) ~~could~~  
c) could have d) ~~can~~
- 46) This is \_\_\_\_\_ for anyone to buy! a) a big lie too b) a too big lie c) **too big a lie** d) a lie too big
- 47) We **first went** to Niagara Falls, **and next** we \_\_\_\_\_ Toronto. a) visiting b) visit c) **visited** d) had visited
- 48) **By the time Tim got** to the theatre, the play \_\_\_\_\_. a) has started already b) already started  
c) **had already started** *Le passé dans le passé* d) ~~already was~~ starting
- 49) **For two generations now**, members of my family \_\_\_\_\_ lawyers. a) are b) are being c) were d) **have been**
- 50) Passengers \_\_\_\_\_ that the bus service **had been** cancelled. a) ought to be inform  
b) should inform c) **ought to have been informed** *voix passive* d) should have informed
- 51) Leila **was listening** to the news **while** she \_\_\_\_\_ the room. a) tidies  
b) **was tidying** *2 situations simultanées dans le passé* c) had tidy- d) has tidied
- 52) They **won't** take a decision \_\_\_\_\_ they know more about the case. a) **until** b) once c) moreover d) except
- 53) The Prime Minister **is** \_\_\_\_\_ about the financial situation. *Is + adjectif* a) **worried** b) worryingly c) worries d) worry
- 54) We **shall** leave **as soon as** you \_\_\_\_\_ packing. a) are finishing b) finished  
c) **have finished** d) will have finished
- 55) After 3 hours they eventually **managed** \_\_\_\_\_ the missing child. *manage + verbe à l'infinitif*  
a) find b) in locating c) finding d) **to locate**
- 56) She **felt** sick and \_\_\_\_\_ see a doctor. '*felt' est le prétérit de 'feel'* a) must b) has to c) **had to** d) must ~~to~~
- 57) There's \_\_\_\_\_ beer left. You **needn't go shopping**. a) ~~not~~ much b) plenty of c) **a lot of** d) ~~many~~
- 58) If you **bought** such a large house, you \_\_\_\_\_ a high property tax. a) payed b) paid c) will pay d) **would pay**
- 59) **People** can't live without \_\_\_\_\_ cell phones these days. a) **their** b) the c) theirs- d) there
- 60) With an intensive \_\_\_\_\_ work session, we should finish on time. a) two hours b) two hour c) two-hours  
d) **two-hour** (*adjectif composé*)
- 61) \_\_\_\_\_ of the spring I will have completed my thesis. a) As soon as b) **By the end** c) Before d) By the time
- 62) I'm told he is not at \_\_\_\_\_ office, but I know he is at \_\_\_\_\_ work. a. the / ~~the~~ b. Ø / Ø c. the / Ø d. the / ~~the~~
- 63) **Alexander** \_\_\_\_\_ in Berlin \_\_\_\_\_ **20 years now**. a) ~~have~~ lived / ~~since~~ b) lived / during c) lives / Ø d) **has lived / for**
- 64) You know, it's really funny: I \_\_\_\_\_ of you **when** the telephone **rang** and it was you.  
a) had just ~~thank~~ b) **was just thinking** c) thought ~~just~~ d) have ~~been-just~~ thinking
- 65) \_\_\_\_\_ Stella has **thought it over**, she **will** make her next move. a) **As soon as** b) Nevertheless  
c) While d) Until
- 66) **Now that the police have come**, the neighbours will **stop** \_\_\_\_\_, **hopefully**. a) **fighting** b) fought  
c) to fight (*= s'arrêter pour se battre!!*) d) **their fight**
- 67) "**Would you like** \_\_\_\_\_ **more** cookies?" a) ~~much~~ b) no c) **some** (*proposition polie*) d) few
- 68) There is **no ice** in the freezer. **There** \_\_\_\_\_ a power failure. a) **must have been** b) was to be  
c) might have d) should have
- 69) She works late hours, yet she also takes college courses **twice** \_\_\_\_\_. a) in every week b) per week~~ly~~  
c) in each week d) **a week**
- 70) Your aunt **tried to contact you**, but your phone \_\_\_\_\_ busy. She **never got you**.  
a) **must have been** b) might have been c) ought to be d) may be
- 71) How long **ago** \_\_\_\_\_ his first album? *Ago => prétérit!!* a) has he released b) **did he release**  
c) ~~he-had~~ released d) ~~he-released~~ (*pb de la construction d'une question*)

- 72) It \_\_\_\_\_ be true, it **sounds like a whole pack of lies!** a) should b) will c) ~~mustn't~~ (interdiction) d) can't
- 73) \_\_\_\_\_ American cooking is not as bad as \_\_\_\_\_ **French say** it is. a) The / the b) The /  $\emptyset$  c)  $\emptyset$  /  $\emptyset$  d)  $\emptyset$  / the  
(  $\emptyset$  American cooking : la cuisine américaine en général + The French : les Français /  $\emptyset$  French: la langue française )
- 74) Most patients **would rather** \_\_\_\_\_ **the truth** about what they suffer from. *Would rather + Base verbale*  
a) ~~told~~ b) **be told** *voix passive avec complément d'objet direct* c) ~~had~~ told d) ~~were~~ told
- 75) The boys listened to music \_\_\_\_\_ the girls preferred playing outside. a) despite b) **whereas**  
c) during d) ~~in another side~~ (franglais)
- 76) I'm on my way. I \_\_\_\_\_ be there in 10 minutes. a) **should** b) ought to c) must ~~have~~ d) am able to
- 77) The Chicago Bulls **often** \_\_\_\_\_ in this gymnasium. a) are practising b) **practise** *présent simple (habitude)*  
c) ~~is~~ used to practise d) have practised
- 78) **They** \_\_\_\_\_ by the crowd. *Il faut un passif bien construit... BE + participe passé*  
a) **had been surrounded** b) ~~have~~ surrounded c) ~~was~~ surrounded d) ~~were~~ /are surrounded
- 79) "\_\_\_\_\_ is your son?" "He's **1.90 meters.**" a) **How tall** b) What size (*par pour une personne, pour un vêtement*)  
c) What height d) How high
- 80) That **piece** of meat \_\_\_\_\_ more than half a kilo! a) height b) **weighs** c) heavy d) weights
- 81) Did you **go** \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema last weekend? *Go: verbe de déplacement* a) **to** b) at c) in d) out
- 82) Fran **decided** \_\_\_\_\_ any resolutions this year. a) to not take b) she not take c) **not to take** d) not take
- 83) Did you speak to the \_\_\_\_\_? a) **short grey-haired man** (*règle de l'ordre et de la place des adjectifs*)  
b) grey-hair short man c) short man with grey hair ~~ed~~ d) man short and grey-hair
- 84) Would you have \_\_\_\_\_ **time** for \_\_\_\_\_ **interview?** a) the / a b) a / an c)  $\emptyset$  /an d) a / the
- 85) The students \_\_\_\_\_ according to their results. *Il faut un passif BE + participe passé* a) rank b) **are ranked**  
c) ranked d) have been ranked
- 86) "This car is new, isn't it? Is it \_\_\_\_\_?" a) **yours** b) your c) you d) yourself
- 87) This **issue** is \_\_\_\_\_. a) **quite fascinating** b) so fascinated c) ~~to~~ fascinating d) very fascinated
- 88) \_\_\_\_\_ it's done on purpose **or** by accident **is** not important. a) Or b) **Whether** c) That d) Either
- 89) The novel was \_\_\_\_\_ intricate \_\_\_\_\_ be entertaining. a) **too / to** b) very / so c) not / ~~two~~ d) so / that
- 90) I'm fed up with all those repetitive \_\_\_\_\_ ! a) quizz b) quizzes c) quizzes d) **quizzes**
- 91) My cousins **s** both came with their **respective** \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, so they had to take two cars to get to the wedding.  
a) child / wife b) children / ~~wives~~ c) **children / wives** (*2 pluriel irréguliers*) d) ~~childs~~ / wives
- 92) \_\_\_\_\_ **if** you **could** come and pick me up? a) **I wonder** b) I will ask c) Do you think d) Have you thought
- 93) Paul went inside \_\_\_\_\_ talk to the inn-keeper. a) so that ~~he could~~ b) ~~for~~ c) in order to d) **to**
- 94) Safia \_\_\_\_\_ **by** the news two days **ago**. a) **was surprised** *Ago => prétérit!! + voix passive*  
b) ~~has been~~ surprised c) had be~~ing~~ surprised d) had ~~been~~ surprised
- 95) My computer is out of order, could I borrow \_\_\_\_\_? a) him b) its c) **his** d) it's
- 96) His brothers haven't **talked** \_\_\_\_\_ **since their argument** last year. a) to themselves b) ~~at their~~  
c) **to each other** d) ~~at~~ them
- 97) The CEO \_\_\_\_\_ see you right now. a) ~~would~~ had better b) **would rather** + Base verbale  
c) would have preferred to d) would like to
- 98) They \_\_\_\_\_ on the beach **at the moment**. a) might picnic b) **may be picnicking**  
c) must have picnicked d) should picnic
- 99) **Too** \_\_\_\_\_ firms **s** have not complied with the new regulations. a) **many** b) very c) ~~much~~ d)  $\emptyset$
- 100) I am \_\_\_\_\_ rather hard-working. a) a person (*adjectif devant le nom*) b) a c) person d)  $\emptyset$

## II. Reading Comprehension

### Text 1:      **Coronavirus and Firearms: Are Gun Shops Essential Businesses?**

**Coronavirus anxiety has contributed to a boom in gun sales, but some states have ordered dealers to close alongside other businesses.**

By Dan Levin

Published March 25, 2020

Groceries. Gasoline. Medical care. Marijuana, in some places. All have been \_\_101\_\_ essential to society in more than a dozen states that have ordered \_\_102\_\_ other businesses to close. But what about guns?

Firearm and ammunition sales have soared in recent weeks, so clearly, some Americans want them. A gun industry association is lobbying federal and state governments to categorize firearm manufacturers and dealers as critical infrastructure, complaining that F.B.I. background checks are slowing things down as \_\_103\_\_ people try to purchase weapons.

But officials have been split over \_\_104\_\_ gun stores and ammunition dealers can remain open alongside pharmacies, gas stations and laundromats, leading to confusion and legal challenges as at least 19 states have issued some form of stay-at-home \_\_105\_\_. In Ohio, Illinois and Michigan, gun stores have been deemed essential. In New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, they have not.

In Los Angeles, where long \_\_106\_\_ of customers have been stretching out the door of some gun shops over the past few weeks, the county sheriff ordered his deputies to make sure they were closed after 10 million residents were ordered \_\_107\_\_ at home starting last weekend. But \_\_108\_\_ Tuesday, after the county's top lawyer said the shops could stay open, the sheriff reversed his decision.

The patchwork of policies and shifting interpretations have highlighted the question of what is truly an essential \_\_109\_\_ during the pandemic, with lobbyists and guns rights advocates arguing \_\_110\_\_ even a public health emergency shouldn't restrict the Second Amendment.

"People want to exercise their God-given right \_\_111\_\_ arms and protect their families," said Mark Oliva, a spokesman for the National Shooting Sports Foundation, the gun industry association lobbying for special protection for \_\_112\_\_ and manufacturers.

But advocates for \_\_113\_\_ gun safety measures argue that a run on gun stores could itself pose a public health concern if new buyers aren't trained properly, new \_\_114\_\_ aren't stored safely and background checks aren't completed.

"Guns will not make Americans \_\_115\_\_ in the face of Covid-19," said John Feinblatt, president of Everytown for Gun Safety. (...)

<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/25/us/coronavirus-guns-stores.html?searchResultPosition=1>

- 101) a) designating      b) designate      c) designation      d) **designated**

**Voix passive: BE (ici au présent perfect) + participe passé d'un verbe régulier => -ED**

- 102) a) much      b) **many**      c) a lot      d) lot of

**'businesses' est au pluriel => on élimine 'much' (qui ne fonctionne qu'avec un nom indénombrable, nom qui ne se met pas au pluriel).**

**Les propositions c) et d) sont incomplètes : la bonne réponse serait « A LOT OF »**

- 103) a) **more**      b) fewer      c) less      d) much

**LESS et FEWER (= moins de) sont en contradiction avec la phrase de la ligne 3 ("Firearm and ammunition sales have soared in recent weeks, so clearly, some Americans want them").**

**MUCH ne fonctionne qu'avec un nom indénombrable, nom qui ne se met pas au pluriel, or PEOPLE est ici le nom au pluriel qui signifie « les gens » (et non le nom singulier qui veut dire « peuple ») -- on peut d'ailleurs le vérifier en regardant le verbe au présent simple qui suit le sujet, « try » (« tries » si le sujet avait été au singulier).**

- 104) a) through      b) weather      c) though      d) **whether**

**Plus difficile car la phrase est longue et assez complexe.**

**WHETHER (à ne pas confondre avec "weather", la météo) est souvent synonyme de "if" et permet d'introduire une alternative, un choix entre deux possibilités (ici la 2<sup>e</sup> possibilité est sous-entendue « si les armureries peuvent rester ouvertes ... ou pas ! »)**

**THOUGH (= bien que) et THROUGH (= à travers) se ressemblent mais aucun ne convient dans la phrase.**

- 105) a) orderliness      b) orderly      c) orders      d) ordered

'stay-at-home' joue ici le rôle d'un adjectif. Derrière OF + Adjectif, il faut un nom. On élimine donc B (adjectif) et D (participe passé).

'Orderliness' est un nom mais signifie 'le fait de bien ordonner', 'la capacité à bien ranger', et non 'des ordres' (dans le sens d'injonctions) => 'stay-at-home orders' = les ordres, les obligations de confinement.

- 106) a) queued      b) queue      c) lined      d) lines

Derrière 'long' (adjectif), on s'attend à avoir un nom, ce qui est confirmé par le fait qu'il y a OF derrière le blanc => on élimine A et C, ce ne sont pas des noms. De plus, devant 'long', il y a l'article zéro, donc on ne peut choisir qu'un indéénombrable ou un nom au pluriel derrière l'adjectif => on élimine B (déénombrable au singulier).

- 107) a) to stay      b) stay      c) staying      d) stayed

Derrière le verbe "order", il faut une tournure infinitive

- 108) a) for      b) to      c) on      d) at

Pour introduire un jour précis, c'est la préposition ON en anglais...

- 109) a) society      b) business      c) companies      d) enterprises

'an essential' + nom nécessairement au singulier à cause de AN => on élimine C et D.

Attention à 'society', faux-ami car il signifie uniquement la société dans laquelle nous vivons, la communauté (ou un club, une association, mais PAS une entreprise)

- 110) a) than      b) that      c) then      d) which

Derrière le verbe de discours 'argue', on va rapporter les paroles grâce à la conjonction THAT, (notamment à l'écrit, car à l'oral, ce THAT a tendance à disparaître) ; c'est valable pour de nombreux verbes de discours

- 111) a) to bear      b) bearing      c) of bear      d) for bearing

Derrière le groupe nominal "the right", il faut une tournure infinitive. Ex : the right to vote.

- 112) a) dealers      b) deals      c) dealing      d) dealings

Entre "protection for" et "and manufacturers", on a besoin d'un nom. La logique veut qu'on choisisse un nom se référant à des personnes, afin de faire un parallèle avec « manufacturers » => la protection des vendeurs (ici, armuriers) et des fabricants d'armes (ici c'est le fait de protéger ces catégories de travailleurs des fermetures obligatoires liées au virus).

- 113) a) strictly      b) more strict      c) less strict      d) stricter

On a besoin de lire la suite de la phrase pour choisir entre des mesures « plus strictes » ou « moins strictes ». Avec ces mots, "pose a public health concern if new buyers aren't trained properly", on va s'orienter vers "plus strictes". Autre indice, le paragraphe précédent défendait le port d'armes, mais ce paragraphe-ci commence par « But... », on s'attend donc à un argument contraire.

+ Comparatif de supériorité, à partir d'un adjectif court

- 114) a) weapon      b) guns      c) arm      d) gun-owners

Devant 'new', il y a l'article zéro, donc on ne peut choisir qu'un indéénombrable ou un nom au pluriel derrière l'adjectif => on élimine A et C, déénombrables au singulier.

De plus, ce ne sont pas les propriétaires (D) mais les armes (B) qu'on doit stocker en toute sécurité...

- 115) a) less safe      b) more safe      c) safer      d) safety

Il faut comprendre la logique du texte. La citation vient appuyer le paragraphe précédent qui émet des doutes sur la nécessité de maintenir les armureries ouvertes. Attention il y a une négation à prendre en compte « not make Americans ... ». Pour confirmer la prise de position du locuteur, on a son « titre » (president of Everytown for Gun Safety).

+ on forme un comparatif de supériorité, à partir d'un adjectif court

'safety' aurait été envisageable s'il y avait eu un cas possessif au bout de Americans => une apostrophe uniquement, pour les pluriels réguliers (Americans' safety)



## **Text 2: US urged to cut 50% of emissions by 2030 to spur other countries to action**

Oliver Milman,

Tue 9 Mar 2021

The US needs to commit to (116) **slashing** its planet-heating emissions by at least half by the end of the decade to address the climate crisis and (117) **spur** other countries to greater action, a coalition of American environmental groups has urged.

Joe Biden's administration is set to (118) **unveil** a new national emissions reduction target at a climate meeting it has convened with other major economic powers on Earth Day, 22 April, which it hopes will galvanize countries that are currently dangerously (119) **lagging** in efforts to (120) **stave off** disastrous climate change.

A (121) **motley** selection of environmental groups and leaders have said the US goal must be no lower than a 50% cut in its greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, based on 2005 levels. This will, the groups argue, put America on track to meet Biden's aspiration of net zero emissions by 2050, as well as provide a major push to countries and businesses that (122) **were bereft of** American climate leadership during Donald Trump's presidency.

"The target has to be ambitious enough to show US leadership, but also credible, it can't just (123) **be plucked from thin air**," said Nat Keohane, vice-president for international climate at the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF). "This is ambitious but also feasible. We need to show the US is bringing everything it can to this fight."

A new EDF report calls for a "whole of government effort" to combat the climate crisis, with all cars sold in the US to be zero emissions from 2035, a clean electricity standard to shift the (124) **grid** to renewable energy sources such as solar and wind, and new regulations to restrict methane emissions from oil and gas drilling.

Other environmental groups, including the Union of Concerned Scientists, World Resources Institute and National Resources Defense Council, have also rallied to the idea of a 50% cut, along with figures such as Jay Inslee, the governor of Washington, and Michael Bloomberg, former mayor of New York City, as crucial to curb ever-worsening wildfires, floods and heatwaves that are suffered disproportionately by underserved Americans of color.

"We see this important opportunity to (125) **bolster** equity and fairness," said Starla Yeh, a clean energy policy specialist at the Natural Resources Defense Council. "The goal is not only achievable but cost effective. The more progress we make this decade, the better off we will be."

The US first set an emissions reduction target, known in diplomatic jargon as a nationally determined contribution (or NDC), in 2014 during Barack Obama's administration, vowing to cut emissions by up to 28% by 2025, on 2005 levels. The target by itself does not lower emissions but helps set federal government policy and provides a framework for businesses, cities and states to work towards.

A 50% reduction by 2030 would "be a challenge", according to Nathan Hultman, director at Center for Global Sustainability at the University of Maryland, who helped design the Obama-era goal, but would be achievable with a "whole of society approach"

*theguardian.com*

- (116) in this context, '**slash**' means ... a) stop b) **lower** c) lacerate d) maintain
- (117) in this context, '**spur**' means ... a) overtake b) replace c) **incite** d) criticize
- (118) in this context, '**unveil**' means ... a) withdraw from b) denounce c) reach d) **reveal**
- (119) in this context, '**lagging in efforts to**' means ... a) **making insufficient efforts**  
b) making significant efforts c) dying in efforts d) losing money
- (120) in this context, '**stave off**' means ... a) repair b) pay for c) increase d) **counter**
- (121) in this context, '**motley**' means ... a) funny b) **mixed** c) pessimistic d) motivated
- (122) in this context, '**they were bereft of**' means ... a) they benefited from  
b) they were controlled by c) **they were deprived of** d) they were at the head of
- (123) in this context, '**be plucked from thin air**' means ... **tombés du ciel** a) **come from nowhere**  
b) be chosen to improve the air quality c) be based on the air quality d) be obtained without efforts
- (124) in this context, '**the grid**' refers to ... a) the minds b) the plan c) **the electricity network** d) the gate
- (125) in this context, '**bolster**' means ... a) explode b) reduce c) destroy d) **reinforce**

### **Text 3: Pulp Friction**

Every second, one hectare of the world's rainforest is destroyed. That's equivalent to two football fields. An area the size of New York City is lost every day. In a year, that adds up to 31 million hectares -- more than the land area of Poland. This alarming rate of destruction has serious consequences for the environment; scientists estimate, for example, that 137 species of plant, insect or animal become extinct every day due to logging. In British Columbia, where, since 1990, thirteen rainforest valleys have been clearcut, 142 species of salmon have already become extinct, and the habitats of grizzly bears, wolves and many other creatures are threatened. Logging, however, provides jobs, profits, taxes for the government and cheap products of all kinds for consumers, so the government is reluctant to restrict or control it.

Much of Canada's forestry production goes towards making pulp and paper. According to the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Canada supplies 34% of the world's wood pulp and 49% of its newsprint paper. If these paper products could be produced in some other way, Canadian forests could be preserved. Recently, a possible alternative way of producing paper has been suggested by agriculturalists and environmentalists: a plant called hemp.

Hemp was cultivated by many cultures for thousands of years. It produces fibre which can be made into paper, fuel, oils, textiles, food, and rope. For centuries, it was essential to the economies of many countries because it was used to make the ropes and cables used on sailing ships; colonial expansion and the establishment of a world-wide trading network would not have been feasible without hemp. Nowadays, ships' cables are usually made from wire or synthetic fibres, but scientists are now suggesting that the cultivation of hemp should be revived for the production of paper and pulp. According to its proponents, four times as much paper can be produced from land using hemp rather than trees, and many environmentalists believe that the large-scale cultivation of hemp could reduce the pressure on Canada's forests.

However, there is a problem: hemp is illegal in many countries of the world. This plant, so useful for fibre, rope, oil, fuel and textiles, is a species of cannabis, related to the plant from which marijuana is produced. In the late 1930s, a movement to ban the drug marijuana began to gather force, resulting in the eventual banning of the cultivation not only of the plant used to produce the drug, but also of the commercial fibre-producing hemp plant. Although both George Washington and Thomas Jefferson grew hemp in large quantities on their own land, any American growing the plant today would soon find himself in prison -- despite the fact that marijuana cannot be produced from the hemp plant, since it contains almost no THC (the active ingredient in the drug).

In recent years, two major movements for legalization have been gathering strength. One group of activists believes that ALL cannabis should be legal -- both the hemp plant and the marijuana plant -- and that the use of the drug marijuana should not be an offense. They argue that marijuana is not dangerous or addictive, and that it is used by large numbers of people who are not criminals but productive members of society. They also point out that marijuana is less toxic than alcohol or tobacco. The other legalization movement is concerned only with the hemp plant used to produce fibre; this group wants to make it legal to cultivate the plant and sell the fibre for paper and pulp production. This second group had a major triumph: in 1997, Canada legalized the farming of hemp for fibre. For the first time since 1938, hundreds of farmers are planting this crop, and we can expect to see more pulp and paper produced from this new source.

126. The main idea of paragraph 1 is:      B. Logging is destroying the rainforests.      .
127. The main idea of paragraph 2 is:      C. Canada is a major supplier of paper and pulp.
128. How much of the world's newsprint paper is supplied by Canada?      B. About a half
129. The main idea of paragraph 3 is:      A. Paper could be made from hemp instead of trees.
130. What equipment on a ship was made from hemp?      D. ties
131. Which answer is NOT correct?      A. Hemp is used to produce drugs.
132. Two famous people are mentioned in paragraph 4. They were:      C. presidents
133. The main idea of paragraph 5 is:      C. Recently, many people have been working to legalize hemp.

#### **Text 4:     How you can harness the placebo effect**

It can influence your body as strongly as some treatments – in the short term. Here's how to exploit the power of positive thinking.

My mum swears that reiki, a technique claimed to channel healing energy through touch, cured her painful frozen shoulder. And my sister promises me a homeopathic remedy will relieve my frequent stomach aches.

Such claims raise eyebrows among those who champion rational thinking. There is often no physiological mechanism by which these and other alternative therapies could work, and they regularly fail to pass the standard tests for efficacy in medicine. But if someone feels better after their chosen remedy, who are we to say it didn't work for them?

At the heart of such questions lies the placebo effect – the way that we tend to feel better just because we believe a medical treatment is going to work, even if the treatment itself is a sham. The power of placebos has been shown in many settings. In one study from 2002, 60 people were even given fake surgery to treat arthritic knees. An elaborate ruse involving doctored footage on a video screen convinced them that they had full surgery, whereas in reality they had only had the skin on their knees cut. Even so, their symptoms improved, and they recovered as well as those who had real surgery. The improvement lasted at least a year.

"We feel better if we believe a treatment will work – even if the treatment is a sham".

"It's hard to believe that sham surgery can produce a long-lasting effect," says Luana Colloca, who studies the placebo effect at the University of Maryland in Baltimore. "But it can."

New Scientist, 9 December 2015

- 134) What is the text mainly about?                      b) the placebo effect
- 135) According to the text, alternative therapies                      c) fail the standard test in medicine efficiency
- 136) According to the text, what makes a medical treatment work?                      a) positive thinking
- 137) How often has the power of placebos been proved?                      c) often
- 138) What happened to the 60 people mentioned in the text?                      a) They had arthritic knees
- 139) How long did the surgery work?                      b) minimum a year
- 140) "The treatment is a sham" means it is                      b) a placebo