

1. – Pendant combien de temps as-tu travaillé avec ce physicien ?  
– Pendant quinze jours. /5
2. La plupart des gens ont entendu parler de ce sujet, mais rares sont ceux qui ont beaucoup d'informations. /6
3. La semaine dernière, des militants pour le climat ont jeté de la peinture sur un tableau de Van Gogh. Il y a eu beaucoup de dégâts. /6
4. D'après cette évaluation, les résultats des élèves sont en baisse depuis des décennies, mais les législateurs préfèrent ignorer ce problème. /6
5. Je regrette de ne pas avoir travaillé suffisamment avant de passer cet examen. J'ai fait trois fois plus d'erreurs que toi. /6
6. Il se battent pour protéger cette espèce, mais y a très peu d'espoir car les lits des rivières se sont asséchés au cours des dernières années. /6
7. -Pourquoi n'as-tu pratiquement rien mangé ?  
-Je n'aimais aucun des plats.  
-Pourquoi n'as-tu rien dit à personne ? /5
8. Le gouvernement veut davantage de forages pétroliers et gaziers, mais de moins en moins de personnes sont favorables à cette idée. /6

1. – Pendant combien de temps as-tu travaillé avec ce physicien ?  
– Pendant quinze jours.

FINI → PRESENT PERFECT IMPOSSIBLE (~~have worked / have been working~~)

Pendant combien de temps :

- (For) how long 😊
- How much time 😐
- How many times = combien de fois 🚫

~~\*How many time 😱~~

~~\*How long time 😱~~

**How long did you work with this physicist?**

**For two weeks**

2. La plupart des gens ont entendu parler de ce sujet, mais rares sont ceux qui ont beaucoup d'informations.

N34

### **MOST / MOST OF**

En français, il n'y a qu'une traduction pour ces deux expressions ; il est donc délicat de bien les différencier.

- **MOST** s'utilise dans les situations générales.  
→ La plupart des chats (**most cats**) aiment chasser les souris.
  - **MOST OF THE** s'utilise dans des situations particulières.  
→ La plupart des chats de mon quartier (**most of the cats**) sont noirs (pas n'importe quels chats, seulement ceux de mon quartier).
  - **MOST OF US / YOU / THEM** traduit "la plupart d'entre nous / vous / eux / elles".
- **Most cats like chasing mice.**  
**Most people like music.**
  - **Most of the cats in my neighbourhood are black.**  
**Most of the people I know don't like classical music.**
  - **Most of us thought he was wrong.**

**Most people have heard about this issue, but few have a lot of information.**

3. La semaine dernière, des militants pour le climat ont jeté de la peinture sur un tableau de Van Gogh. Il y a eu beaucoup de dégâts.

Last week → simple past

To throw / threw / thrown

A painting BY Van Gogh

Damage = singular / uncountable → there was a lot of damage

**Last week, climate activists threw paint over a painting by Van Gogh. There was a lot of damage.**

4. D'après cette évaluation, les résultats des élèves sont en baisse depuis des décennies, mais les législateurs préfèrent ignorer ce problème.

They HAVE BEEN trending down / tumbling FOR decades

Lawmakers / legislators

to turn a blind eye to sth

to ignore

to look away

to look the other way

**According to this assessments schoolchildren's grades have been tumbling / trending down for decades but lawmakers prefer to look the other way.**



5. Je regrette de ne pas avoir travaillé suffisamment avant de passer cet examen. J'ai fait trois fois plus d'erreurs que toi.

I wish I had studied more / harder

Before doING sth

To take / sit an exam

To make a mistake

Three times more = 😞

Three times as many mistakes = 😊

**I wish I had studied more/harder before taking this exam/test. I have made three times as many mistakes as you.**

## Expression écrite

### **A suburban world**

In the West, suburbs could hardly be less fashionable. Singers and film-makers ridicule them as the haunts of bored teenagers and desperate housewives. Ferguson, Missouri, torched by its residents following the police shooting of an unarmed black teenager, epitomizes the failure of many American suburbs.

Until a decade or two ago, the centres of many American cities were emptying while their edges were spreading. This was not for the reasons commonly given. Neither the car nor the motorway caused urban sprawl, though they sped it up: cities were spreading before either came along. Nor was the flight to the suburbs caused by racism. Whites fled inner-city neighbourhoods that were becoming black, but they also fled ones that were not. The real cause was mass affluence. As people grew richer, they demanded more privacy and space. Only a few could afford that in city centres, so the rest moved out.

The planet as a whole is fast becoming suburban. In the emerging world almost every metropolis is growing faster in size than in population. This is welcome, given the squalor and lack of privacy in overcrowded cities like Kinshasa or Mumbai. Many of them are far too dense for dignified living and need to spread out.

The suburbs to which so many aspire are healthier than their detractors say. No longer white monocultures, there are many American suburbs that have quietly become Black, Hispanic or Asian, or a blend of everyone. America's suburbs are half as criminal and a little more than half as poor as central cities.

But the West has also made mistakes, from which the rest of the world can learn. The first lesson is that suburban sprawl imposes costs on everyone. Suburbanites tend to use more roads and consume more carbon than urbanites. But this damage can be alleviated by encouraging public transport.

The second is that it is foolish to try to stop the spread of suburbs. Green belts push up property prices and encourage long-distance commuting. The cost of living in London is astronomical, reflecting not just the city's strong economy but also the impossibility of building on the surrounding green land. A wiser policy would be to plan for expansion, acquiring some land for roads and railways and some areas for parks before the city sprawls on to them.

Adapted from *The Economist*, 6 December, 2014

6. Ils se battent pour protéger cette espèce, mais y a très peu d'espoir car les lits des rivières se sont asséchés au cours des dernières années.

There's little hope = pas beaucoup d'espoir 😞

≠

There's a little hope = un peu d'espoir 😊

**They are fighting to protect this species, but there is very little hope since riverbeds have dried up over the past few years.**

7. -Pourquoi n'as-tu pratiquement rien mangé ?  
-Je n'aimais aucun des plats.  
-Pourquoi n'as-tu rien dit à personne ?

~~\*I didn't liked~~

~~\*I didn't ate~~

~~\*I didn't told~~

Hardly / barely → almost not

→ you have barely eaten ANYthing

I didn't like ANY of the food

Why didn't you tell ANYBODY

**Why have you hardly eaten anything?**

**I didn't like any of the food.**

**Why didn't you tell anybody / say anything to anyone?**

8. Le gouvernement veut davantage de forages pétroliers et gaziers, mais de moins en moins de personnes sont favorables à cette idée.

THE government

To drill FOR oil and gas

Oil and gas drilling

MOINS + indénombrable = LESS

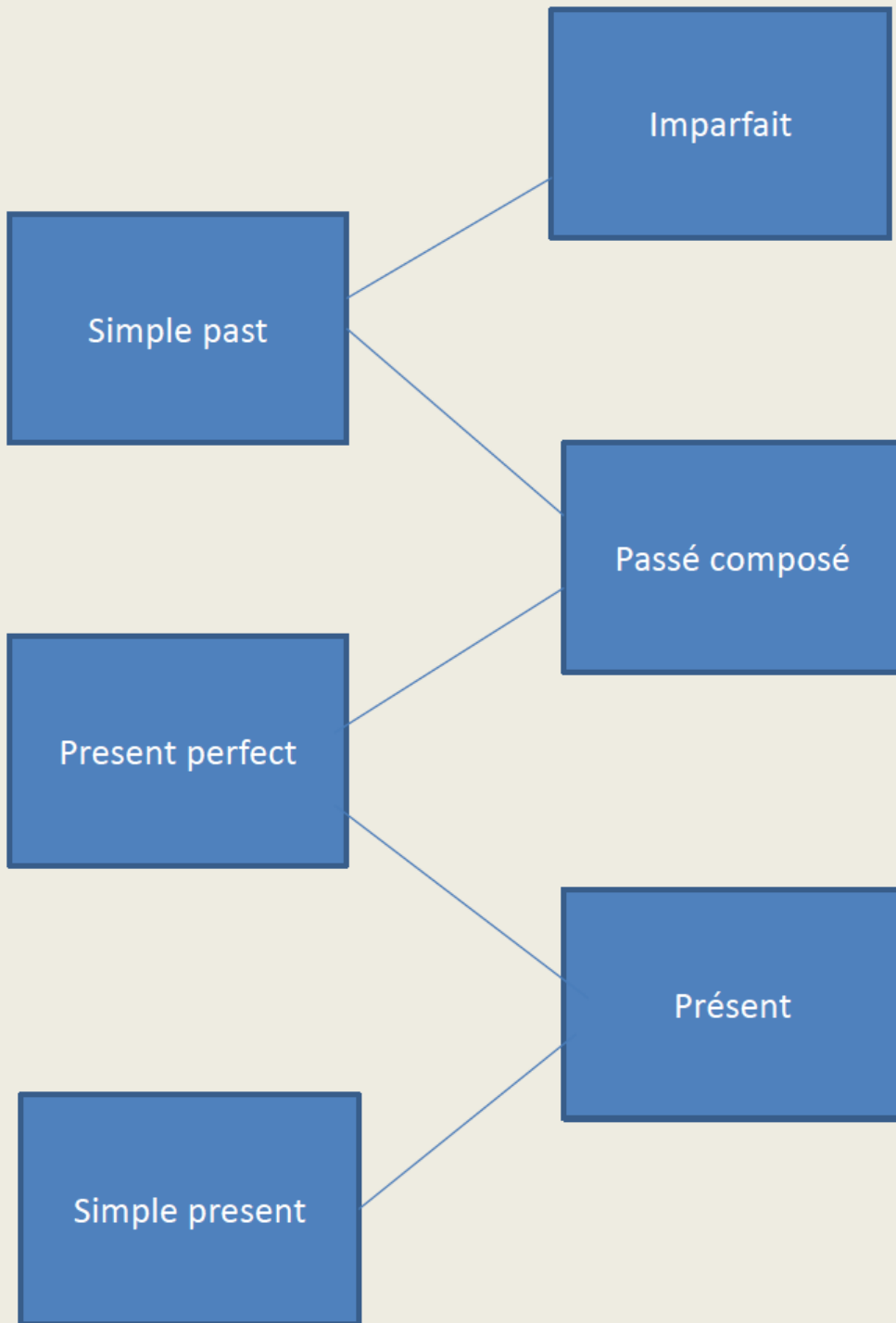
MOINS + dénombrable = FEWER

→ N33

People = dénombrable (1 person is / 2 people are)

**The government wants more oil and gas drilling but fewer and fewer people support this idea.**





On avait débarrassé la table et le restaurant se vidait.

Débarrasser la table = to clear the table

Mettre / dresser la table = to lay the table

There were **FEWER and FEWER** customers

The patrons of a place such as a pub, bar, or hotel are its customers.

*→ The table had been cleared and people were now leaving the restaurant.*

Camille ne bougeait pas.

She didn't move / she remained SEATED

→ *Camille remained seated.*

Elle fumait et commandait des cafés pour ne pas être mise à la porte.

Elle fumait = she was smoking

Commander = to order

“coffee” / “cups of coffee”

not to be / in order not to / so as not to / so that she would not be  
~~\*TO DON'T BE~~ = NEVER EVER

**P15 Le but : "pour faire qqch"**

- Pour + Verbe se traduit le plus souvent par :
  - **TO + V**
  - **IN ORDER TO + V**
  - **SO AS TO + V**
- Pour que... :
  - **SO THAT + Sujet + Aux. modal + V**
  - ▮ La forme **SO THAT + indicatif** exprime une conséquence ou un résultat (et non un but).
- Pour ne pas... :
  - **NOT TO + V**
  - **IN ORDER NOT TO + V**
  - **SO AS NOT TO + V**

• They talked to the teacher (**in order**) to ask for more time to finish their essay.

• She changed into a longer skirt **so that** her mother **wouldn't shout** at her.

▮ **So that the cake is perfectly baked**, you must have a professional oven.

• He arrived very early **so as not to** miss his flight to New York City.  
She arrived early **in order not to** queue for too long.

→ *She was smoking and ordering cups of coffee so as not to be thrown out.*

Il y avait un monsieur édenté dans le fond, un vieil Asiatique qui parlait et riait tout seul.

« at the back of the room »

Edenté = toothless / without teeth / gap-toothed

Parler to seul = to talk / speak TO oneself

Rire tout seul = to laugh TO oneself / to giggle

***→ At the back of the room there was a toothless man, an old Asian who was talking and laughing to himself.***

TO L-A-U-G-H

lɑ:f / læf

La jeune fille qui les avait servies se tenait derrière le bar.

Servir = to serve / to wait on sb

Se tenir = to stand

Le bar = the bar / the counter

**→ *The young woman who had waited on them was standing behind the bar.***

Elle essuyait des verres et lui adressait, de temps à autre quelques remontrances dans leur langue.

Essuyer = to dry up / to wipe up  
to wipe sth dry

REMONTRANCE : observation ayant un caractère de reproche

to scold, to rebuke, to berate, to tell off, to nag, to chide, to admonish

*→ She was drying up glasses and from time to time she would tell him off in their own language.*

**Rapport du Jury → actions réitérées qui pouvaient être rendues par « would » + verbe à l'infinitif mais certainement pas par « used to ».**




Le vieux se renfrognait, se taisait un moment puis reprenait son monologue idiot.

*The old man would become sullen, keep quiet for a while, then resume his silly monologue.*

-En anglais, toutes les paroles rapportées au discours direct sont entre guillemets. En français; le dialogue est commencé par un guillemet ouvrant, se poursuit par des tirets, et se termine par un guillemet fermant.

-En anglais, les verbes introducteurs ne sont pas inclus dans les guillemets, alors qu'en français les incises restent incluses dans la citation.

– Vous allez fermer ? demanda Camille.

≠ vous allez la fermer. 

→ *"Are you closing?" Camille asked.*

— Non, répondit-elle en déposant un bol devant le vieux, on ne sert plus, mais on reste ouvert.

No / no we're not

Répondit-elle → she said / she answered

Déposer = to put down / to set down / to place

Ne plus → we're no longer serving / we're not serving anymore

→ *"No we're not," she answered as she placed a bowl in front of the old man, "we're not serving anymore but the bar is / we're still open."*



Vous voulez un autre café ?

ANOTHER (≠ AN OTHER)

→ *"Would you like another coffee?"*

— Non, non merci. Je peux rester encore un peu ?

→ *"No, thank you. May I stay a little longer?"*

— Mais, oui, restez ! Tant que vous êtes là, ça l'occupe !

*"You sure can. As long as you're here he'll be kept busy."*

– Vous voulez dire que c'est moi qui le fais rire comme ça ?



I am making him laugh

It's because of me that he's laughing like that / so much

He laughing so much because of me (rise-fall-rise)

→ *"You mean he's laughing so much because of ME?"*

— Vous ou n'importe qui...

→" (It could be) you or anyone else..."

Camille dévisagea le vieil homme et lui rendit son sourire.

Dévisager = regarder longuement / avec insistance

→ to stare at sb / to stare hard at sb

To smile at sb

→ *Camille stared at the old man and smiled back at him.*

The table had been cleared and people were now leaving the restaurant. Camille remained seated. She was smoking and ordering cups of coffee so as not to be asked to leave.

At the back of the room there was a toothless man, an old Asian who was talking and laughing to himself.

The young woman who had waited on them was standing behind the counter. She was drying up glasses and from time to time she would tell him off in their own language.

"Are you closing?" Camille asked.

"No, we're not," she answered as she placed a bowl in front of the old man. "We're not serving anymore but we're still open. Would you like another coffee?"

"No, thank you. May I stay a little longer?"

"You sure can. As long as you're here he'll be kept busy."

"You mean he's laughing so much because of *me*?"

"Because of you ... or anyone else..."

Camille stared at the old man and smiled back at him.

"Are you closing?"

"No, we're not. We're not serving anymore but the bar is still open. Would you like another coffee?"

"No, thank you. May I stay a little longer?"

"Sure. As long as you're here he'll be kept busy."

"You mean he's laughing so much because of *me*?"

" Because of you ... or anyone else..."