

UFR Droit et Science Politique

LAW BACHELOR 2nd YEAR - ENGLISH COURSE 2025-2026

Responsable pédagogique L2 : Vanessa CHAISE-BRUN

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Objectives:

- *Introduction to Criminal Law through various documents*
- *To present a criminal case*
- *Grammar: a revision of the present and past tenses and the passive form.*
- *New vocabulary specific to the topic*

Cours MOODLE commun L2 L2 ANGLAIS RESPONSABLE PEDAGOGIQUE

DIRECTIONS

The main topic will tackle an introduction to Criminal Law.

□ **Evaluation:**

- TD Week 8 = 1 written test on an unknown but in-context text with questions to write in your own words and some questions on the course, grammar exercises, writing task. In the end, you will get a mark/grade over 20, coefficient 2.
- During the course = 1 individual oral from notes essentially. Pick and choose one criminal case and explain it in about 5mn. This exercise will be marked on 20 points, coefficient 1.

□□ **Methodology:**

→ To be efficient, your notes are absolutely essential. Use key words for your main structure, then detail your ideas and give the vocabulary and expressions you will need. This will be completed gradually when PRACTICING.

→ Check out the words that you will use: too many students invent or try to turn French words into English ones!! Make sure that they exist, that they are used in the right context.

→ Check out the pronunciation!!! It is entirely part of the assessment, and it is essential to be understood.

□ **Professor/student's rights and duties.**

Both have rights and duties.

- The professor must provide knowledge, explanations, and the possibility to get skills. He/she supports and encourages, always respecting the student.
- The student must work and ask questions when he/she does not understand. Homework has to be done; lessons have to be caught up in case of absence. He/she must respect the professor.
- In case of the professor's absence, another course will be scheduled.
- The date of your oral will be decided on the first course. You are expected to respect it or to warn the professor as soon as you can. No light excuse will be accepted.

TOOLBOX

Malcom Harvey, Catherine Kirby-Légier, Marion Charret-Del Bove, *Droit anglais et droit américain, cours et exercices corrigés*, Armand Collin, 2011.

Dictionaries:

- wordreference.com (online dictionary, free application, pronunciation)
- dictionary.cambridge.org (online dictionary)
- lexilogos.com (entry to multiple dictionaries and encyclopaedia)
- <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com> (dictionary and pronunciation)

To improve your grammar:

- The British Council= <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar> (exercises)
- English grammar: a complete guide: <https://www.ef.com/english-resources/english-grammar> (explanations)
- English grammar: <https://www.englishgrammar.org/> (exercises)
- Hilfen: https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises_list/alle_grammar.htm

You can also use the “Maison des Langues” and register to practice your oral skills. Once registered, you can have access to many resources and improve your skills.

Catch-up session:

→ You will be interrogated on the two following texts. They have to be known as you will only have 10mn to write down notes as a support for your oral.

- **N°1: Two police officers disciplined over Alice Ruggles murder case**
- **N°2: Childhood Abuse is cited for a convicted killer of 3**

The basics of criminality

- 1. Name the actors involved in a crime scene.*
- 2. List all the crimes you can think of.*
- 3. List verbs that define a way to kill someone.*
- 4. Which specific term refers to the reason why a criminal commits a crime?*
- 5. Which noun is used to prove the suspect cannot be the criminal?*
- 6. Once arrested, where is the suspect driven to be questioned?*
- 7. How do you call the members of the police? Give as many possibilities as you can.*
- 8. Who are the different characters you find in a court?*
- 9. List the names of weapons you know.*
- 10. Which reasons to commit a crime could you mention?*
- 11. How do authorities punish crime? List the sentences.*

INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL LAW

DEFINITION OF CRIME: A crime is any act, or omission of an act, in violation of a public law. There are many different crimes, or offences.

A. Match these crimes with their definition.

1. Armed robbery	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	a. The act of giving or taking money, especially to influence the judgement or conduct of a person in authority.
2. Arson	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	b. The act of killing with intent.
3. Assault/Battery; assault and battery	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	c. To ride a car stolen for pleasure without the owner's consent.
4. Bribery	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	d. Physical and/or verbal violence within the family/at home.
5. Burglary	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	e. The act of stealing or misappropriating money placed in one's trust or under one's control.
6. Domestic violence	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	f. To falsely and fraudulently reproduce, make, sign or alter a bank note, a document or a signature.
7. Drug trafficking	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	g. The act of stealing small items in a shop/store in plain view.
8. Drunk driving	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	h. To obtain money or a confession from someone by force or threat.
9. Embezzlement	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	i. The act of forcing someone to have a sexual intercourse against their will.
10. Extortion	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	j. The criminal act of setting fire to property in order to cause destruction.
11. Forgery	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	k. The act of stealing something.
12. Homicide	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	l. The illegal non-payment or underpayment of tax.
13. Insider dealing	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	m. The unlawful use of any degree of force on a person without his/her consent.
14. Manslaughter	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	n. To benefit from confidential knowledge to make money.
15. Larceny / theft	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	o. The act of dealing and selling drugs.
16. Money laundering	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	p. The act of deliberately destroying or damaging property.
17. Obstruction of justice	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	q. To take something away from a person or a place (e.g. a bank) without right by violence or threat.
18. Rape	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	r. To inject stolen money into the system to make it legal.
19. Shoplifting	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	s. The act of persecuting with unwanted and obsessive attention.
20. Stalking	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	t. The act of killing someone without intent (e.g. accident)
21. Tax evasion	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	u. The act of willfully interfering with the process of justice
22. Vandalism	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	v. To break into a house to steal someone's property.
23. Joyriding	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	w. The act of driving a car while being drunk.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

DOCUMENT 1: Criminal Law

- 1 Criminal law, sometimes (although rarely) called penal law, involves the prosecution by the state of a person for an act that has been classified as a crime. This contrasts with civil law, which involves private individuals and organisations seeking to resolve legal disputes. Prosecutions are initiated by the state through a prosecutor, while in a civil case the victim brings the suit. Some jurisdictions also
- 5 allow private criminal prosecutions.
Depending on the offence and the jurisdiction, various punishments are available to the courts to punish an offender. A court may sentence an offender to execution, corporal punishment or loss of liberty (imprisonment or incarceration); suspend the sentence; impose a fine; put the offender under government supervision through parole or probation; or place them on a community service order.
- 10 Criminal law commonly proscribes – that is it prohibits – several categories of offences: offences against the person (ex: assault), offences against property (ex: burglary), public-order crimes (ex: prostitution) and business or corporate crimes (ex: insider dealing).
Most crimes (with the exception of strict liability crimes such as statutory rape and certain traffic offences) are characterised by two elements: a criminal act (*actus reus*) and criminal intent (*mens rea*). To secure a conviction, prosecutors must prove that both *actus reus* and *mens rea* were present
- 15 when a particular crime was committed.
In criminal cases, the burden of proof is often on the prosecutor to persuade the trier (whether the judge or the jury) that the accused is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of every element of the crime charged. If the prosecutor fails to prove this, a verdict of not guilty is rendered. This standard of proof
- 20 contrasts with civil cases, where the claimant generally needs to show a defendant is liable on the balance of probabilities (more than 50% probable). In the U.S.A., this is referred to as the preponderance of the evidence.
Some jurisdictions distinguish between felonies (more serious offences, such as rape) and misdemeanours (less serious offences, such as petty theft). It is also worth noting that the same incident
- 25 may sometimes lead to both a criminal prosecution and an action in tort.
Statutory rape: In many jurisdictions, it is illegal for anyone to have sexual intercourse with a minor. This is a strict liability crime: the offender will still be guilty of a crime if he or she believed the partner was consenting and of legal age.

QUESTIONS

1. How do criminal law cases and civil law cases differ in the way they are initiated?
2. Name the four most common categories of criminal offences. Gives examples of crimes for each of them.
3. In what way is the standard of proof different for criminal and civil cases?
4. What is the difference between a felony and a misdemeanour?
5. Pick out the different types of punishments criminals can be sentenced to.
6. Recap on the vocabulary: match the verbs with their complements:

1. Commit	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	a. a suit
2. Resolve	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	b. an offender
3. Bring	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	c. a verdict
4. Render	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	d. a crime
5. Sentence	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	e. a sentence
6. Suspend	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	f. a dispute

DOCUMENT 2

Australian man jailed in US for wife's honeymoon boat death

An Australian begged to be allowed to bring up his daughter as he was jailed for killing her mother as the pair honeymooned on a yacht.

news.com.au, MAY 29, 2019

- 1 *An Australian man whose wife disappeared while they honeymooned at sea has been sentenced to eight years jail in the US.*
Isabella Hellmann, 41, vanished when the couple's catamaran sank in the straits of Florida in May 2017.
- 5 *Her husband, Lewis Bennett, 42, was found in a life raft with antique coins which he had previously reported as stolen.*
He apologised to the family of Isabella Hellman during a Tuesday hearing before District Judge Federico Moreno in Miami.
Bennett's legal team sought a seven-year sentence, but the judge went with the maximum number of
- 10 *years spelled out in a plea agreement on an involuntarily manslaughter charge reached last November.*
Bennett was originally charged with murder, with investigators alleging he intentionally tried to sink the boat, but later dropped the charges.
"It's not because I expect that he will commit this crime again," Judge Moreno said. "Sentencing is
- 15 *for punishment."*
Bennett, a dual Australia-UK citizen, had asked the judge to let him out of prison sooner so he could raise the couple's daughter, who turns three in July and is being raised by Bennett's parents in Scotland.
"If you may permit me to be with my daughter as soon as possible," Bennett said. "I want to bring
- 20 *her up in a manner that is respectful to my wife's wishes."*
But Moreno sided with prosecutors and chose eight years in prison as the sentence and three years on supervised release.
Ms Hellman disappeared as the couple sailed off the Bahamas in May 2017. A statement from the US Attorney's office says Bennett had experience sailing, including training on emergency procedures,
- 25 *and had previously travelled from St Marteen to Australia.*
His wife, a naturalised US citizen born in Cuba, had not trained in emergency sailing procedures and had less experience.
The couple had been married for three months when they set sail to St Marteen, Puerto Rico and Cuba for a delayed honeymoon in late April.
- 30 *After they left Cuba on May 14, Bennett asked Ms Hellman to take over control of the boat for the night so he could go rest in the boat's cabin, according to court documents. He didn't require her to wear a life jacket, harness or personal locator, prosecutors said in the statement.*
He said he woke up when the craft hit something, and Ms Hellman was missing. The government maintained he didn't use the satellite phone to call for help. Instead, he loaded provisions and stolen
- 35 *silver coins onto a life raft and boarded it.*
Prosecutors said he called for help 45 minutes after he had woken up realising his wife was gone.
A US Coast Guard helicopter rescued him; authorities searched for Hellman for four days, but never found her body.
A Florida state judge declared Ms Hellman dead earlier this month to clear the way for the couple's
- 40 *daughter to inherit her mother's estate.*
"Hellman's death occurred as a result of Bennett's knowledge of circumstances that existed that could have reasonably enabled him to foresee threat to life," the US Attorney's office said in a statement Tuesday.
N.B. The FBI said an inspection found that the holes in the hull were inflicted from the inside and
- 45 *hatches were opened in a deliberate attempt to sink the boat. Bennett was initially arrested and charged with murder last year before reaching a plea deal with federal prosecutors. He had already pleaded guilty to transporting \$US100,000 (\$A144,340) in stolen coins.*

VOCABULARY

Find the corresponding words to the French proposed.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Lune de miel : | 8. Inculper : | 15. Se former à : |
| 2. Supplier, implorer : | 9. Prétendre : | 16. Un harnais de sécurité : |
| 3. Un détroit : | 10. Sombrier : | 17. Une embarcation : |
| 4. Un bateau de sauvetage : | 11. Abandonner les charges : | 18. Embarquer : |
| 5. Une audience : | 12. Se rallier : | 19. Prévoir, anticiper : |
| 6. Expliquer clairement : | 13. Liberté conditionnelle : | 20. Une coque : |
| 7. Un accord de peine : | 14. Une déclaration : | 21. Une écouteille : |

QUESTIONS

- 1) Give as many elements as possible about the victim and what happened to her.
- 2) What were the charges pressed against the defendant? Which verdict did the judge render in his case?
- 3) What did the defense try to get for the accused?
- 4) What did the defendant ask for? What for?
- 5) Which aggravating circumstances were held against the accused?
- 6) Which even more aggravating circumstances were disclosed by the FBI?
- 7) How come the defendant only got a few years' sentence in prison? Explain.

DOCUMENT 3

VIDEO: Family battles over \$7 million inheritance in court

CBS This Morning News, April 4th, 2018¹.

I – Global understanding

1. *What is the name of the defendant?*
2. *In which country / state / city does the case take place?*
3. *What is the case about?*
4. *Who is going to defend the accused?*
5. *Who constitute the other party?*
6. *What do they accuse him of?*
7. *Has his mother's body been found?*

II – Detailed understanding

1. *What does the defendant plead?*
2. *What does he deny as far as his mother is concerned?*

¹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zAkaX1AmUps>

3. *In turn, what does he accuse his relatives of?*
4. *Why was he first suspected by the police?*
5. *How does he defend himself as for the gun?*
6. *What makes him suspect of her mother's presumed death?*
7. *What does his relatives' attorney believe of Nathan's profile?*
8. *Detail the other lawsuit Nathan is involved in.*

DOCUMENT 4

Jury-free trials recommended to save courts from 'collapse'

9 July 2025 - Sima Kotecha, Senior UK Correspondent, Paul Glynn, BBC News²

Thousands of cases that would normally be heard in front of a jury should be decided by judges alone, according to recommendations made by a former senior judge.

Sir Brian Leveson was asked by the Lord Chancellor to come up with a series of proposals to reduce the backlog of cases in the criminal courts. There are almost 77,000 cases waiting for trial in the Crown Court in England and Wales - meaning some defendants and victims are waiting years for justice. After reviewing the state of the criminal courts, Sir Brian suggested "fundamental" reforms to "reduce the risk of total system collapse". But some barristers argue juries are essential for fair justice - and scrapping them is wrong.

To fix what he calls a broken system, Sir Brian has suggested having judge-only trials for certain cases such as fraud and bribery. Another recommendation involves having more out of court resolutions like cautions.

He wants a new division of the Crown Court with two magistrates and a judge to handle less serious offences, and to increase the number of sentence reductions for guilty pleas at the first opportunity offered. This is all about shortening the process in the hope of cutting the big backlog.

"Our criminal justice system stands at a critical juncture," said Sir Brian who was requested to look into the matter in December last year. Challenged on BBC Breakfast whether the right to a jury trial in the UK was a basic right, Sir Brian said: "You say it's a basic right - your right is your right to a fair trial. "One of the consequences of the delay is victims, witnesses and indeed defendants are kept waiting for years and years and can't move on with their lives. Something has got to be done to try and address that. "If we don't do something very dramatic, these cases will get longer and longer delayed." [...]

The proposals would mean more cases will be heard in the magistrates' courts, with jury trials reserved for the most serious cases.

Either-way offences - those which can be heard in a Crown Court or a magistrates court - with a maximum custodial sentence of two years or less, such as possession of drugs, bike theft and voyeurism, could face lower penalties of 12 months imprisonment or less.

² [Jury-free trials recommended to save courts from 'collapse'](#), [bbc.com](#)

Defendants in cases for offences including assault of an emergency worker, stalking and possessing an indecent photograph of a child would also no longer be able to choose a jury trial.

25 Not all lawyers agree with the suggested changes, however.

[.] Manisha Knights, Solicitor Advocate with MK Law, said: "Our jury system is central and pivotal to our justice system." "With juries comes diversity whereas the judiciary still very much lacks it. The right to be tried by one's peers should not be removed or be diluted in any way, shape or form."

The English and Welsh legal system is widely regarded as one of the best and most independent in the world,
30 with the first known English jury trial dating from the 1200s.

Not all countries commonly use juries, however - for example Germany has no juries while France reserves them for the most serious cases. Non-jury trials have been used in Northern Ireland since 1973 to prevent jury intimidation or bias in terrorism prosecutions. At the height of the Troubles, more than 300 cases a year were tried by a judge sitting alone but in 2023 there were just 12 non-jury trials. Legislation allowing their use must be renewed every
35 two years by Parliament.

On Wednesday, a justice minister vowed that jury trials "will remain a cornerstone of British justice, and will remain in place for the most serious cases" - but that "justice delayed is justice denied".

Sarah Sackman told the Commons: "The system was not designed for a scenario where there are tens of thousands of victims waiting years for justice."

40 The Magistrates' Association welcomed the review, saying it will speed up justice for thousands.

"Magistrates are ready and willing to support these and other initiatives aimed at reducing the pressure on Crown Courts," said Mark Beattie, national chair of the Magistrates' Association.

"We urge the government to implement Leveson's recommendations as soon as possible. Every day that they aren't in place, is a day when victims, witnesses and defendants have to wait for justice."

45 Met Police Commissioner Sir Mark Rowley said: "As Sir Brian rightly identifies, criminal justice in this country runs the risk of 'total system collapse' unless we take the radical steps needed to reverse years of decline.

"It cannot be right that in London more than 100 trials listed are for 2029. This is intolerable for victims and all parties who rely on a properly functioning court system to provide closure from what are often traumatic experiences, made worse by persistent delays."

50 He added: "I welcome this report and look forward to working with partners across government to deliver the bold reforms that are now a necessity, not an option."

Among the recommendations are:

- A reclassification of certain offences
- The creation of a new division of the Crown Court with two magistrates and a judge to handle "less serious
55 offences", which would include some theft, burglary, and fraud offences
- Greater use of out of court resolutions - which would allow the police to deal quickly with lower level, often first time offending - including increased use of cautions and conditional cautions

- Removal of the right to elect trial in cases where the maximum sentence is two years' imprisonment with reclassification of some offences to "summary only" (meaning they will only be heard in a magistrates' court)
- The threshold for criminal damage being dealt with as a summary only offence to be increased from £5,000 to £10,000.
- Maximum sentence reduction increased to 40% for guilty pleas at first opportunity, encouraging quicker case resolution
- Judge-alone trials introduced either by election on the part of the defendant or for the most complex cases

VOCABULARY

Propositions :

Retard :

Procès :

Inculpés, accusés :

Réformes :

Juste, équitable :

Réparer :

A l'amiable :

Augmenter :

Plaider coupable :

Réduire, raccourcir :

Peine de prison :

Procès avec jury :

Système judiciaire :

Eviter :

Etre jugé :

Pierre angulaire :

Accélérer :

Mettre en place :

Avocats (all the words you can find) :

Give the names of the court mentioned in the article :

3

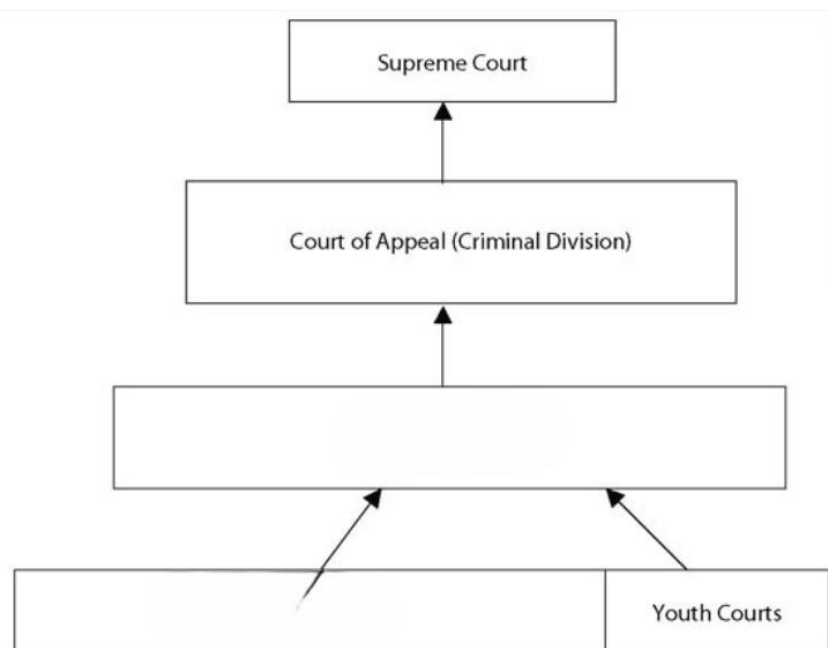


Fig. 2. Criminal courts

³ Malcom Harvey, Catherine Kirby-Légier, Marion Charret-Del Bove, *Droit anglais et droit américain, cours et exercices corrigés, Chapter 3*, Armand Collin, 2011.

QUESTIONS

- 1) What is the current situation in the UK ? What is the problem ?
- 2) What has been released ?
- 3) Explain the main proposal. Does everybody agree with that ?
- 4) Name and explain in your own words the other proposals.
- 5) According to Sir Brian, what is unacceptable ? Why should they change the system ?
- 6) Right or wrong :
 - a. The jury system is very ancient in the UK. R W Line :
 - b. Germany is also using juries. R W Line :
 - c. France uses juries but only for very important cases. R W Line :
 - d. Non-jury trials are very common nowadays in Northern Ireland. R W Line :
- 7) Are there mixed reactions concerning the tradition of juries ?
- 8) Who agrees with that reform ?
- 9) Explain « 2029 ».

To go further

What is the difference between a barrister and a solicitor ?

Who is the Lord Chancellor ?

What do you know on the Magistrate Court ? the Crown Court ? the appeal court ? The Supreme Court ?

What do you know about Juries ?

DOCUMENT 5

Leaked⁴ documents reveal UK banks



ANTICIPATING THE VIDEO

VOCABULARY – Match the words/expressions from the video with their definition or French equivalents.

1. A leak	a. Association d'entreprises, d'associations dans le but de réaliser un projet commun.
2. A fraudster	b. Une escroquerie, une arnaque
3. The FINCEN files	c. A British multinational bank
4. BuzzFeed (News)	d. Un compte
5. A consortium	e. Une fuite
6. A hub	f. Une citation à comparaître
7. A scam	g. Celui/celle qui donne à quelque chose une forme légale, réglementaire.
8. A scheme	h. An investigation that revealed the role of global banks in industrial-scale money-laundering.
9. Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC)	i. Une plaque tournante
10. An account	j. Une combine
11. A subpoena	k. Un escroc, fraudeur
12. The regulator	l. Remanier, revisiter
13. To overhaul	m. An irreverent US news and entertainment website covering topics from celebrity gossip to in-depth reporting of US politics.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

⁴ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r6d1zxyUmK8>

GRAMMAIRE

Quand doit-on accorder ten, dozen, hundred, thousand, million, billion, trillion ?

- *Quand le nombre exprimé est précis, ils sont invariables.*

Ex : He was condemned to pay a £300 fine. → a three hundred pounds fine

The festivities gathered 11,730 guests according to the organizers. → eleven thousand seven hundred and thirty

- *Pour des quantités/nombres indéfinis, il y a accord en nombre.*

Ex : Dozens of citizens participated to the march.

Millions of people were the victims of the scam.

Application : Traduire les phrases suivantes et appréhender la grammaire et le vocabulaire.

- 1) Des milliers de citoyens sont concernés par l'escroquerie dévoilée hier.
.....
.....
- 2) Le gouvernement enquête sur une fuite qui a révélé que la ville de Londres est une plaque tournante de blanchiment d'argent.
.....
.....
- 3) Cette combine a généré des milliards de dollars d'argent sale.
.....
.....
- 4) Les escrocs ont reçu une citation à comparaître afin d'expliquer leurs agissements. Ils risquent une amende de plus de cinq mille dollars.
.....
.....
- 5) La fuite a permis à un consortium de journalistes d'investigation de révéler l'escroquerie.
.....
.....

QUESTIONS

TITLE: Which institutions are concerned by the piece of news? What are they charged with?

- 1) Who were covered by those institutions?
- 2) How was the scam discovered?
- 3) What did the scam reveal?
- 4) Why is Raymond Pacheco mentioned in this newsflash?
- 5) Give the amount of the stolen money.
- 6) How was the British Bank HSBC involved?
- 7) How did HSBC react to the news?
- 8) Apart from those facts, what is the most interesting conclusion on how banks are behaving?

DOCUMENT 6

Two police officers disciplined over Alice Ruggles murder case *Watchdog found pair had case to answer for misconduct in actions before her 2016 death*

Frances Perraudin, North of England reporter, The Guardian.
Wed 12 Sep 2018

- 1 Two officers have faced disciplinary action after the police watchdog found they had a case to answer for misconduct over their responses to Alice Ruggles, who was murdered by her ex-boyfriend in 2016. Trimaan Dhillon, a British army soldier, was jailed for life in April last year for cutting the 24-year-old's throat, in what a judge at Newcastle crown court described as "an act of utter barbarism".
- 5 Ruggles had contacted police with concerns about Dhillon's behaviour in the days before her death on 12 October 2016, but friends said she felt "palmed off" by officers. Last October, the Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC) launched an investigation into the actions of Northumbria police ahead of Ruggles' death.
- 10 The report from the IOPC, published on Wednesday, found a case to answer for misconduct for a police constable for failing to appropriately investigate the report of Dhillon's stalking. They also found a case to answer for misconduct for the police sergeant for not properly supervising the constable during the investigation.
- 15 "After Northumbria police agreed with our findings, both officers were dealt with via management action in the form of words of advice, and further training to develop their awareness when dealing with stalking and harassment," said the watchdog.
- The IOPC also found evidence of unsatisfactory performance by another PC, who they said had "since received advice on how to deal with domestic incidents via a victim-focused rather than a victim-led approach".
- 20 Ruggles made her first call to the police, via 101, at 12.40am on 1 October 2016, 11 days before her death, and reported a number of incidents of unwanted contact from Dhillon, including seeing him outside her flat in Gateshead.
- On 2 October, a PC visited her home for two hours and took a statement in which she said she had told Dhillon she wanted no further contact with him, but that since then his actions had "scared and terrified" her. She detailed how on 30 September he had brought flowers and chocolates to her home and left her a voicemail saying he did not want to kill her.
- 25 The IOPC found the police constable had a case to answer for misconduct for failing to recognise Dhillon's offence as stalking, rather than harassment. "Officer B stated he did not believe there was a necessity to arrest Mr Dhillon as he had not made any direct threats, lived 120 miles away [in Edinburgh] and there had been no previous incidents of violence between the two parties. In our opinion, his logic in this assessment is not sound," the report concluded.
- 30 The IOPC also found a police sergeant had a case to answer for misconduct for failing to appropriately supervise the police constable while he investigated Ruggles' report. Ruggles again contacted Northumbria police on 7 October 2016 after Dhillon sent her a letter and photographs. She was contacted by a different PC who asked if she wanted Dhillon arrested, to which
- 35 Ruggles said no. The IOPC found evidence of unsatisfactory performance by the PC, saying policing guidance states that the decision to arrest a suspect lies with the officer, and victims should not be asked whether or not they want people arrested.
- 40 Rachel Bacon, an assistant chief constable at Northumbria police, said the Ruggles family had helped the force develop better training. "Since Alice's death it has been recognised nationally that changes need to be made in how police respond to reports of stalking and harassment to ensure officers understand the heightened risks associated with stalking behaviour," she said.
- "With the help of Alice's family, who I have to commend for their continuing dignity and determination, significant improvements have been made in the way we deal with these types of
- 45 offences."

The Ruggles family, who have established a charity in Alice's name to raise awareness of stalking, said they were pleased the IOPC had acknowledged mistakes were made, but that they "never wanted this to be turned into a blame game".

50 *"Sadly, police response to stalking has been shown to be inadequate in almost every area of the country and Alice's experience is not unique. It is vital that police and all areas of society take notice of this report," they said.*

VOCABULARY

Fill in with the appropriate equivalents:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. « Les affaires internes de la police » : | 7. Avant : |
| 2. Faire face : | 8. Encadrer, surveiller : |
| 3. Répondre de qqch : | 9. Sensé, intelligent : |
| 4. Total, complet : | 10. Intensifié, accru : |
| 5. Inquiétude, préoccupation : | 11. Louer, faire l'éloge de : |
| 6. Refiler, refourguer : | 12. "La chasse aux coupables" : |

QUESTIONS

1) Fill in the grid:

Victim's name and age	
Date of crime	
Crime nature	
Culprit's name and occupation	
Culprit's sentence	

- 2) Why did the Independent Office for Police Conduct launch an investigation?
- 3) How many policemen were found responsible? Detail the degree of their responsibility.
- 4) How was the policemen's misconduct dealt with?
- 5) What is the difference between "victim-focused" and victim-led" line 17?
- 6) How did Alice Ruggles proceed to try to protect herself against her stalker? Recap in the chronological order.
- 7) Which difference is there between "stalking" and "harassment"? (line 41)
- 8) Explain why, according to the policeman, no legal action was taken against Dhillon.
- 9) Explain why the second time Ruggles talked to the police the policeman could be blamed the way he dealt with her.
- 10) How did Alice Ruggles's family help the police after this very painful event?
- 11) Find out the meaning of "charity". What was the charity created for?
- 12) What does this topic reveal about our modern society and the issues it has to deal with? Which other topical issues does it recall?

DOCUMENT 7

Childhood Abuse Is Cited for a Convicted Killer of 3

By WILLIAM GLABERSON, New York Times, **October 27, 2010**

- 1 NEW HAVEN — The man convicted of killing three people in Cheshire, Conn., grew up in a “very dysfunctional” family, with a violent father and an alcohol-abusing mother and was sexually abused as a child, jurors who will decide whether to sentence him to death were told on Wednesday.
- 5 The testimony came from a psychiatrist who interviewed the convicted killer, Steven J. Hayes, in prison while he was awaiting trial. It represented the first move by the defense toward seeking sympathy for Mr. Hayes, who has been the subject of intense animosity since his arrest.
- The witness, Dr. Eric Goldsmith, portrayed Mr. Hayes, now 47, as suffering from attention deficit disorder as a child and described his family as chaotic, with his father beating him and a brother and pitting one child against another in fistfights. Dr. Goldsmith said records showed that Mr. Hayes’s
- 10 father once hit one of Mr. Hayes’s two younger brothers so severely that he broke the boy’s leg and a tooth.
- “Steven very early on turns toward drugs as a way to basically cope with his emotional problems,” Dr. Goldsmith testified in what is expected to be the last week of testimony. For much of his life, Mr. Hayes abused alcohol and drugs, including crack cocaine, the jurors have heard from other witnesses.
- 15 Mr. Hayes was convicted on Oct. 5 of killing Jennifer Hawke-Petit and her two daughters in a home invasion in Cheshire on July 23, 2007. The same jury, which heard Dr. Goldsmith’s testimony and that of several other witnesses, is expected to begin deliberations about what penalty to impose next week.
- The focus on Mr. Hayes’s difficulties followed other testimony offered by the defense in an effort to
- 20 avoid a death sentence. A psychologist who also interviewed Mr. Hayes in prison, Mark D. Cunningham, portrayed him as consumed by feelings of remorse and concern for the surviving members of the Petit family.
- Prosecutors have introduced evidence indicating that Mr. Hayes was self-absorbed, and they have suggested that numerous suicide attempts may have been faked to persuade the jury that he feels
- 25 compassion for his victims.
- But Dr. Cunningham described Mr. Hayes as despondent during his interview in May because of his acts during the home invasion, which included strangling and raping Ms. Hawke-Petit. He testified that Mr. Hayes said he wished he could die because of his “inability to make it right” and described the crime as an “irreversible mistake.”
- 30 Prosecutors ridiculed the claim, noting that Dr. Cunningham had little direct information about the Cheshire crime and suggesting that he tailored his assertions to the defense, which paid him \$15,000 for his work on the case.
- A prosecutor, Gary Nicholson, noted that Dr. Cunningham had testified in more than 160 capital trials across the country and that in every case he was called by the defense.

GENERAL UNDERSTANDING

- a- Name all the characters mentioned in the article.
- b- Find out information about the culprit’s family background.
- c- What is the culprit charged with and when?
- d- What can he be sentenced to?

VOCABULARY

→ **Find out the English equivalents to the following synonyms or definitions.**

- To commit a sexual crime
- To oppose people against each other
- Fighting with no particular weapons except your body
- To manage
- Special attention paid to something
- Very selfish, obsessed by your ego
- Discouraged

→ **Pick out the English equivalents of the following words.**

- Témoignage / témoigner
- Feindre
- Adapter

DETAILED UNDERSTANDING

- 1 – Pick out the key words referring to the psychiatrist's testimony and rephrase it with your own words.
- 2 – Do the same with the psychologist's testimony.
- 3 – Compare the psychiatrist's and the psychologist's testimonies.
- 4 – In what attempt does the defense use those testimonies?
- 4 – Describe the prosecution's reaction.

DEBATE

→ **Decide which sentence should be given to Hayes and prepare to defend your point of view.**

Despite the prosecution's cross-examination, I believe

Along with what the defense brought forward , I strongly believe ... / I certainly go along with ...

I (quite / completely / totally) agree with ... on that point because / as / since ...

I wonder whether / I am not quite sure about / I have mixed feelings about ...

We must make a distinction between ... and ... / There is a distinction to be made between ... and ...

As for me / As far as I am concerned/ In my opinion ...

DOCUMENT 8

VIDEO: The case at the very beginning.

Amanda Knox, World Report CNN, 2009/11/02



Amanda Knox - Gettyimage.fr



Raffaele Sollecito – Gettyimage.fr

QUESTIONS :

- 1) How many people are related to the crime? What are their different situations? What are their nationalities?
- 2) Give as many details as possible on the victim.
- 3) What did the defendant decide to do after the verdict?
- 4) Which charges did A. Knox and R. Sollecito face at trial?
- 5) What did A. Knox allegedly confess a few days after the crime?
- 6) What did she say later about what she was doing at the moment of the crime?
- 7) Which accusations did she hold against the police?
- 8) What did the police answer back?
- 9) Explain Knox's father's criticism against the Italian police.
- 10) How did the police counteract?
- 11) As to the DNA evidence, which decision did the judge take?
- 12) When will the trial resume? What will then be pending?

Italy Must Pay Damages to Amanda Knox in 2007 Case



Amanda Knox with Italian police officers in 2008. She was convicted of murder the following year, but ultimately exonerated by Italy's highest court in 2015. Credit: Federico Zirilli/Agence France-Pres — Getty Images

By Elisabetta Povoledo, Jan. 24, 2019, *The New York Times*

- 1 ROME — The Italian authorities deprived Amanda Knox of adequate legal assistance during a nightlong interrogation in 2007, Europe's top human rights court ruled on Thursday, the latest legal twist stemming from the murder of Ms. Knox's roommate more than 11 years ago.
- 5 The European Court of Human Rights ordered Italy to pay 18,400 euros — about \$21,000 — in damages, costs and expenses to Ms. Knox, the American who was convicted of killing Meredith Kercher, but ultimately acquitted on appeal.
- But the human rights court said in its ruling that it had found no evidence of “inhuman or degrading treatment” of Ms. Knox during police questioning, as she had alleged.
- 10 “The court took the view that the Italian government had not succeeded in showing that the restriction of Ms. Knox's access to a lawyer” during the police interview, when she was already a murder suspect, “had not irreparably undermined the fairness of the proceedings as a whole,” a statement issued by the court on Thursday said.
- The court noted that at the time she was accused of killing Ms. Kercher, a Briton, Ms. Knox “had been particularly vulnerable, being a foreign young woman, 20 at the time, not having been in Italy for very long and not being fluent in Italian.” Her statements during the interrogation “had been taken in an atmosphere of intense psychological pressure,” the court said.
- 15 The case made headlines for years in Italy, the United States and Britain.
- During her interrogation in 2007, Ms. Knox accused her boss, a pub manager, of killing Ms. Kercher, but he was subsequently exonerated. A court later found that she had committed slander, and the European court decision concerned the process leading to that conviction.
- 20 On Thursday Ms. Knox, who is 31 now and lives in Seattle, wrote on her blog that she had “spent years wracked with guilt over those statements I signed in the interrogation room.”
- Ms. Knox, her boyfriend at the time of the killing, Raffaele Sollecito, and a third man, Rudy Guede, were found guilty of Ms. Kercher's murder in 2009. But in 2015, Italy's highest court not only overturned the conviction of Mr. Sollecito and Ms. Knox, who had served four years in prison, it took the rare step of fully exonerating them. Mr. Guede is still serving a 16-year sentence.
- 25 In lodging her complaint with the European court, in 2013, Ms. Knox said she had not been assisted by a lawyer during the all-night interrogation and had not been provided with a professional

- 30 interpreter. She also claimed to have been subjected to extreme psychological pressure, an allegation the court would determine was unfounded.
“Today, the European Court of Human Rights ruled that my slander conviction was unjust,” Ms. Knox wrote on Thursday.
“I was interrogated for 53 hours over five days, without a lawyer, in a language I understood maybe
35 as well as a ten-year-old. When I told the police that I had no idea who had killed Meredith, I was slapped in the back of the head and told to ‘Remember!’” she wrote. “I never should have been charged, much less convicted, of slander.”
One of Ms. Knox’s defense lawyers, Carlo Dalla Vedova, said he had spoken to her on Skype. “She’s looking for a kind of vendetta — no one has ever apologized for what happened, even if it was clear
40 that she didn’t understand anything, that she was under extreme stress, and was totally confused,” he said.
“Finally, there is a ruling that fully acknowledges this,” he added.

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Un rebondissement : | 8. Couramment : |
| 2. Provenir, venir de : | 9. Les gros titres : |
| 3. En fin de compte, finalement : | 10. Disculper : |
| 4. Une décision de justice : | 11. Diffamation : |
| 5. Ébranler, saper : | 12. Porter plainte : |
| 6. Justice, équité : | 13. Prétendre : |
| 7. Procédure judiciaire : | 14. Règlement de comptes : |

QUESTIONS

A) General understanding:

- 1) Which point of view prevails in this article?
- 2) Which differences are there between “damages”, “costs” and “expenses” line 5?
- 3) How did the criminal charges against Amanda Knox finally result in?

B) Detailed understanding

- 1) On which legal grounds did the European Court of Human Rights make a statement in 2019? What did it claim?
- 2) Which paradox does follow in the ruling of the Court of Human Rights?
- 3) Which elements were found to be in favor of A. Knox?
- 4) What did Amanda Knox do at the time to raise suspicion?
- 5) Why is the claim of the Court of Human Rights for damages in favor of A. Knox tricky here?
- 6) How does A. Knox feel about the accusations she held against her boss today?
- 7) What was the last unexpected development in the verdict in the Kercher murder case?
- 8) Which ruling did the Court of Human Rights take about her allegations of extreme psychological pressure? And what about the slander conviction?
- 9) According to one of Knox’s defense lawyers, what is she looking for through this complaint?

LE PRESENT SIMPLE

Avec le présent simple, l'énonciateur n'exprime pas son point de vue. Il s'intéresse aux faits bruts. Il sous-entend : « Voici les faits. »

I – Formes

Forme affirmative :

The judge **sentences** culprits every day.

We usually **trust** justice to solve cases.

Forme négative :

I/ we/ you / they	Do not / don't	
He/ she / it	Does not / doesn't	work

Forme interrogative :

Do	I / we / you / they	
Does	She / he / it	work?

II – Valeurs

Comme le présent simple permet d'énoncer **un fait brut, sans le commenter**, on le rencontre en particulier avec les valeurs suivantes :

- Pour **énoncer une vérité, une condition générale indépendante de l'énonciateur**.
Ex: Women live longer than men.
Sandy works for NASA
Joshua comes from New York.
- Pour traduire **une action habituelle ou qui se répète, l'habitude ou la répétition ayant valeur de généralisation**. On utilise alors souvent des **marqueurs de fréquence** (often, usually, sometimes, always, never, on Saturdays, every month)
Ex: Heather goes to Scotland every year
It often rains in Ireland
I usually get up at 6.
- Pour exprimer **une action à venir décrite comme un fait brut**, par exemple un horaire de train ou un emploi du temps.
Ex: The train leaves at 8:30 tomorrow morning.
Tonight, the office closes at 6 pm.

⁵ M. Malavieille, W. Rotgé, Maîtriser la grammaire anglaise au lycée, Ed. Hatier, 2000.

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LE PRESENT EN BE + ING

I – Formes

Forme affirmative :

I am (= I'm)	
He / she / it is (= he's, she's, it's)	Driving
We / you / they are (= we're, you're, they're)	Working
	Doing ...

Forme négative :

I am (= I'm)		
He / she / it is (= he's, she's, it's)		driving
We / you / they are (= we're, you're, they're)	NOT	working
		doing ...

Forme interrogative :

Am	I	driving?
Is	He / she / it	working?
Are	We / you / they	doing ...?

II – Valeurs

- Très souvent, avec le présent en BE + ING, l'énonciateur se focalise sur un moment d'une action en cours de déroulement.
Ex: "What are you doing Sarah?" "Nothing much. I'm watching television."
- Ce présent peut aussi être employé pour exprimer une action à venir énoncée comme un programme personnel qu'on a l'intention de réaliser.
Ex: I am leaving tomorrow.
I'm seeing Ken tonight.
- Lorsque BE + ING est combiné avec "always", l'énonciateur exprime un point de vue dépréciatif.
Ex: You're always looking at the other girls!
He is always complaining!

EXERCISES

1 – Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.

- a- Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius. OK
- b- The water boils. Can you turn it off? is boiling
- c- Look! That man tries to open the door of your car.
- d- Can you hear those people? What do they talk about?
- e- The moon goes round the earth in about 27 days.
- f- I must go now. It gets late.
- g- I usually go to work by car.
- h- "Hurry up! It's time to leave." "OK, I come."
- i- Paul is never late. He s always getting to work on time.
- j- They don't get on very well. They re always arguing.

2 – Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or present simple.

- a- Let's go out. It **isn't raining** (not/rain) now.
- b- Julia is very good at languages. She **speaks** (speak) four languages very well.
- c- Hurry up! Everybody (wait) for you.
- d- "..... (you / listen) to the radio?" "No, you can turn it off."
- e- "..... (you / listen) to the radio every day?" "No, just occasionally."
- f- The river Nile (flow) into the Mediterranean.
- g- The river (flow) very fast today – much faster than usual.
- h- We usually (grow) vegetables in our garden, but this year we (not / grow) any.
- i- Rachel is in London at the moment. She (stay) at the Park Hotel. She always (stay) there when she's in London.

- j- Normally I (finish) work at five, but this week I (work) until six to earn a little more money.
- k- (Context: at a party) I usually (enjoy) parties, but I (not / enjoy) this one very much.

3 – Idem !!

- a- Are you hungry? (you/want) something to eat?
- b- Don't put the dictionary away. I (use) it.
- c- Don't put the dictionary away. I (need) it.
- d- Who is that man? What (he/want)?
- e- Who is that man? Why (he/look) at us?
- f- Alan says he is 80 years old, but nobody (believe) him.
- g- She told me her name, but I (not/remember) it now.
- h- I (think) of selling my car. Would you be interested in buying it?
- i- I (think) you should sell your car. You (not/use) it very often.
- j- Air (consist) mainly of nitrogen and oxygen.

PAST SIMPLE

→ Le prétérit exprime **une rupture par rapport au présent**.

I – FORMES

Le prétérit simple se forme avec la terminaison **–ED** dans la plupart des cas à la forme affirmative.

Attention aux verbes irréguliers !!!

L'auxiliaire du prétérit simple est **DID**, à la forme négative et interrogative.

II – VALEURS

→ Rupture temporelle

On l'emploie quand la période de temps considérée est **révolue**, en particulier s'il y a une indication sur la date passée de l'évènement (ou sur l'endroit où elle a eu lieu).

Yesterday, I met Bob in the bank, quite by chance.



Ex: Last year John broke his leg.

Ex: I went to the United States ten years ago.

Noter que : période de temps + **"AGO"** ("il y a " + moment du passé) appelle toujours l'emploi du prétérit, tout comme yesterday et last (last year).

→ Rupture par rapport à la réalité : le prétérit modal et l'expression de l'irréel.

Après les expressions: **"IF"**, **"I WISH"**, **"IT'S (HIGH) TIME"**, **"IT'S ABOUT TIME"** et **"WOULD RATHER"**

Ex: If I were you ... (si j'étais vous ...)

Ex: I wish I had a car. (J'aimerais avoir une voiture)

Ex: It's high time the students started working. (Il est grand temps que les étudiants se mettent au travail)

Ex: I'd rather you stayed at home. (Je préférerais que tu restes à la maison.)

PAST CONTINUOUS / PAST + V-ING

Le prétérit ou passé progressif (BE au prétérit + V-ING) correspond plus ou moins à l'imparfait français : il s'emploie lorsque que **l'évènement est perçu à un moment de son déroulement dans le passé**. Il indique une action prolongée, pendant laquelle survient parfois une autre action plus brève (qui sera au prétérit simple).

Ex: Last night, I was walking home when I slipped on the icy road.



Ex: While he was cooking dinner, the telephone rang.

EXERCISES

I – Put the verb into the correct form, past + V-ING or past simple.

- a- Jenny (wait) for me when I (arrive).
- b- "What (you/do) at this time yesterday?" "I was asleep."
- c- "..... (you/go) out last night?" "No, I was too tired."
- d- How fast (you/drive) when the accident (happen)?
- e- Sam (take) a photograph of me while I (not/look).
- f- We were in a very difficult position. We (not/know) what to do.
- g- I haven't seen Alan for ages. When I last (see) him, he (try) to find a job.
- h- I (walk) along the street when suddenly I (hear) footsteps behind me. Somebody (follow) me. I was scared and I (start) to run.
- i- When I was young, I (want) to be a pilot.
- j- Last night I (drop) a plate when I (do) the washing up. Fortunately it (not/break).

II – Spot the possible mistakes and correct them. Write R for Right.

- 1. He was always smirking when he was hearing her.
- 2. I was knowing him quite well when we were at school.
- 3. Jane was loving Gary for a long time before they eventually got married.
- 4. He was making a speech. Hecklers kept interrupting him.
- 5. The boat was sailing in the Red Sea for two weeks when it was hijacked by pirates.
- 6. I was thinking of inviting them to my farewell party.
- 7. Robin was catching the 6 o'clock flight, so she thought she'd better rush.
- 8. Somebody stole my wallet while I was seeing the sights.

III – Put the verbs in the correct tense.

- 1. According to the warden, the prisoner (escape) through the sewer.
- 2. He (watch) E.T. when there was a knock on the door.
- 3. She (grill) sardines. Suddenly her dress (catch) fire.
- 4. The last time I (see) him, he (renovate) an old barn.
- 5. As she (exit) the lot, a cab (ram) into her SUV.
- 6. She said she (have) a sandwich at the office and could not see me.
- 7. He (walk) across the street when he (knock) down by a bus.
- 8. The Titanic (sail) across the Atlantic when she (hit) an iceberg and (sink) in barely three hours.

IV – Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. *When she arrived, **we were having lunch.***
 - a. *Nous étions en train de déjeuner.*
 - b. *Nous déjeunerâmes.*

2. *When she arrived, **we had lunch.***
 - a. *Nous déjeunerâmes.*
 - b. *Nous déjeunerions.*

3. ***He was being operated on** when the lights went out.*
 - a. *On l'opéra.*
 - b. *On l'opérait.*

4. ***I was constantly being disturbed** by the ringing of the phone.*
 - a. *On est en train de me déranger.*
 - b. *J'étais constamment dérangé.*

5. *The mechanic **was trying** to fix the engine.*
 - a. *Essayait*
 - b. *Essayait*

LA FORME PASSIVE



Le passif est plus fréquent en anglais qu'en français.

CONSTRUCTION :

Le passif se construit comme en français : il se forme à l'aide de l'auxiliaire BE (qui peut être conjugué à tous les temps, y compris les formes aspectuelles – have + V-EN et les formes en – ING –) suivi du participe passé (verbe + ED, attention aux verbes irréguliers).

VALEUR :

Cette forme s'emploie pour mettre en valeur les actions subies par le sujet. Avec le passif, l'énonciateur (celui qui parle) s'intéresse à celui qui subit l'action (l'objet de l'action) et non à celui qui agit (source de l'action).

Le passif anglais se traduit souvent par « on » en français.

EXEMPLE

(actif) The police arrested her. → (passif) She was arrested by the police

Le sujet subit l'action

Source de l'action

→ Le complément d'agent s'emploie peu soit parce qu'il est évident, soit parce qu'on ne le connaît.

Ex: The president has been re-elected (by the voters).

Your car has been stolen (by a thief).

CORRESPONDANCES ENTRE LE PASSIF ET L'ACTIF

Yesterday	Bob Smith Sujet	stabbed Verbe au prétérit	Kathleen (her) COD	during the night.
Yesterday	Kathleen (she) Sujet	was stabbed Be au prétérit + participe passé.	by Bob Smith Complément d'agent introduit par "by"	during the night.

EXERCISES

1 – Mettre à la forme passive, conjuguez la forme verbale au temps demandé.

<u>Présent simple :</u> 1 – it (make) → 2 – I (not obey) → 3 – (punish/he/?) →	<u>Present perfect:</u> 11 – you (cheat) → 12 – we (not ask) → 13 – (accept/she/?) →
<u>Prétérit simple :</u> 4 – she (tell) → 5 – they (not warn) → 6 – (forgive/you/?) →	<u>Past perfect:</u> 14 – they (arrest) → 15 – she (not insult) → 16 – (hear/it/?) →
<u>Présent be + V-ING :</u> 7 – it (repair) → 8 – (help/you/?) →	<u>Avec les modaux (présent) :</u> 17 – it can (say) → 18 – it could not (prove) → 19 – should he (call/?) →
<u>Prétérit be + V-ING :</u> 9 – it (build) → 10 – they (not show) →	<u>Avec les modaux (passé) :</u> 20 – She might (kill) → 21 – They must (throw away) →

2 – Complete this description of the procedural history of the O.J. Simpson case using the passive forms of the verbs in brackets. Because a procedural history describes what happened in a case, all of the verbs will be in the past simple passive.

A – In 1994, the former American football star and actor OJ Simpson (charge) with the murder of his ex-wife Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald Goldman.

B – He (try) in criminal court for murder. After a lengthy and highly publicised trial, he (acquit) the following year.

C – However, in a subsequent civil action in 1997, Simpson (find) liable for the wrongful death of Goldman and (sentence) to pay \$33.5 million in damages.

3 – Mettre à la forme passive en gardant le complément d'agent.

- 1) A policeman will see you.
- 2) Gainsborough painted this portrait.
- 3) A girl runs the club.
- 4) She will invite you.
- 5) Jennie's mother punished her.
- 6) In our school a Canadian teaches French.
- 7) John does the washing up.
- 8) Will the cat catch the mouse?
- 9) Did Mrs Robinson invite them?
- 10) The children will do the shopping.

4 – Put the following sentences from the text into the passive voice whenever possible. Then translate.

- 1 – *The criminal justice system treats victims with utter contempt.*
- 2 – *Trials have become a game of tactics.*
- 3 – *The presumption of innocence may be a very fine thing.*
- 4 – *It confers on criminals the right to lie.*
- 5 – *No wonder court intimidates them.*
- 6 – *No jury will believe their stupid story.*
- 7 – *His proposals would have saved £100 million.*

5 – Mettre au passif. Ne pas exprimer le complément d'agent.

- 1) *They soon forgot the incident.*
- 2) *Do they speak English in Malta?*
- 3) *We shall miss her.*
- 4) *People need you.*
- 5) *They will have to find someone to replace him.*
- 6) *They took her to hospital.*
- 7) *They are building a modern hotel.*
- 8) *Nobody had expected such a bad result.*
- 9) *You should not take these books away.*
- 10) *They don't play cricket in America.*
- 11) *They are repairing my watch.*
- 12) *We made every effort to help them.*
- 13) *They regarded him as a member of the family.*
- 14) *They have not yet caught the murderer.*
- 15) *Go away! We don't want you here.*

6 – Put the sentences into the passive voice without mentioning the agent. Then translate.

- 1 – *The judge called the witness to the witness box.*
- 2 – *They should tell the jurors about Mr Entwight's previous convictions.*
- 3 – *The Lord Chancellor is contemplating changes to the judicial system.*
- 4 – *Nobody will blame you for refusing to testify.*
- 5 – *They couldn't account for the defence counsel's absence.*
- 6 – *The judge made him swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.*
- 7 – *Some people say Gill witnessed the assault.*
- 8 – *The press is currently criticising the Metropolitan Police.*
- 9 – *The defence lawyer should have challenged the official version of the facts.*