



Unit19: The American “culture of violence”

Chapter 12 = Conflict / Chapter 7 (1 et 2) = The Army and War / **pronon° : rév° sur diphtongues**

1) Vocabulary :

French	English	French	English
Un ennemi	an <u>enemy</u> / a foe	Fâché , en colère (contre)	<u>cross</u> , <u>angry</u> (with)
Une polémique	a <u>controversy</u> (uk:2è syll)/ ə / a <u>polemic</u>	La méchanceté , la cruauté	⊖ <u>wickedness</u> [id]
Polémique (adjf)	<u>controversial</u> [2è syll: ə/ch/əl]/ <u>polemic</u>	Le souci , l'inquiétude	⊖ <u>concern</u> , <u>worry</u> [as in “bird”] [ə]
Se disputer (avec qqn)	(to) quarrel (with sb) [qw]	La cruauté	⊖ <u>cruelty</u> [kru:əltɪ]
Se disputer	(to) have an <u>argument</u> [gyou]	Une moquerie	a <u>mockery</u> [as in “cop”]
Harceler , importuner	(to) <u>pester</u>	Insulter, injurier qqn	(to) <u>insult</u> [e] , <u>abuse</u> <u>somebody</u> [əbyouz]
Porter sur les nerfs de qqn/ agacer qqn	(to) get on sb's <u>nerves</u> [z] [z]	Mal-intentionné	malevolent
Un attentat	A <u>bomb</u> [b] <u>attack</u>	Se moquer de	(to) <u>laugh</u> [af] <u>at</u> sb (to) <u>make</u> fun <u>of</u> sb (To) <u>mock</u> sb [as in “cop”]
Un kamikhaze	A <u>suicide bomber</u> [sou-i-said] [b]	insultant	Offensive , <u>insulting</u> [e]
Un mensonge	A <u>lie</u> [ai]	Le gendarme du Monde (les EU)	the <u>global policeman</u> [ə]
La vengeance	⊖ <u>vengeance</u>	Une vengeance	An <u>act of revenge</u> [ri] [j]
Les représailles	⊖ <u>retaliation</u> [ei] [chən]	Venger quelqu'un , quelque chose	(to) [ə] <u>avenge somebody</u> , <u>something</u>
Le faire payer à qqn/ rendre la monnaie de sa pièce à qqn (ou rembourser qqn)	(to) <u>pay somebody back</u> [ei]	Riposter , rendre les coups	(to) <u>hit back</u> , <u>fight back</u>
User des représailles , réagir	(to) <u>retaliate</u> [ri]	Un accès de colère	An <u>outburst</u> , a <u>fit of anger</u>
La rage	⊖ <u>rage</u> [ei]	La haine	⊖ <u>hate</u> , <u>hatred</u> [ei] [ei] [d]
Être hors de soi	(to) be <u>beside oneself with</u> <u>anger</u> [g]	Baigner dans la violence	(to) be <u>steeped</u> [i:] [t] <u>in</u> <u>violence</u> [varələns]
persécuter	(to) <u>victimize</u> [ai]	Les violations des droits de l'homme	<u>human rights abuses</u> [hyou] [əbyouziz]
La dictature	⊖ <u>dictatorship</u> [tei]	Une violation , un abus	an <u>abuse</u> [byous]
l'emprisonnement	⊖ <u>imprisonment</u>	Un escadron de la mort	a <u>death</u> [èth] <u>squad</u> [skw]
La torture	⊖ <u>torture</u> [tcher]	Un bourreau	a <u>torturer</u> /an <u>executioner</u>
La peur	⊖ <u>fear</u> [i:]	La douleur	⊖ <u>pain</u> [ein]
La souffrance	⊖ <u>suffering</u> [E]	La souffrance intense	⊖ <u>agony</u> [ə]
Réduire au silence , bâillonner	(to) <u>silence</u> , (to) <u>gag</u> [ai]	Mutiler, estropier	(to) <u>mutilate</u> [myou / ei] , maim
Rendre infirme	<u>cripple</u> [i] [peL]	Insensible, cruel	<u>Inhumane</u> [ein]
Disparu / disparaître	missing/ (to) <u>go missing</u>	angoissé	<u>Anguished</u> [t]
effrayé	<u>Frightened</u> / <u>afraid</u> [ai] [d] [ə][ei]	douloureux	<u>painful</u> [ein]
Avoir peur de	BE scared of / be afraid of	La déportation dans un camp	⊖ <u>internment</u>

La purification ethnique	Ethnic <u>cleansing</u> [th] [klenz]	Le déracinement	Ø <u>rootlessness</u>
Un camp de la mort	A <u>death</u> camp [p]	La politique étrangère (d'un état)	(The) foreign policy (of a state)
L'esclavage , l'asservissement	Ø <u>slavery</u> , Ø <u>bondage</u> [ei]	abattre qqn	(to) shoot sb down
Être esclave (de qqn)	(to) be the <u>slave</u> of sb	Espionner qqn	(to) spy on sb
Les soldats, la troupe	The troops	Un militaire	a serviceman
La légion étrangère	The <u>Foreign Legion</u> [dj]	Un commandant	a <u>commanding officer</u> [as in cop]
Un casque	A <u>helmet</u>	Un rang	a rank
Servir ,être dans l'armée	(to) <u>serve</u>	S'engager (ds l'armée)	(to) <u>enlist</u>
Le ministère de la guerre	The War Office [as in "cop"]	Le ministre de la défense	The Defence Minister
Un traître	A <u>traitor</u> [ei] td [us]	Un espion	a spy [ai]
fusiller	(to) <u>shoot</u>	Les munitions	ammunition [myou][chn]
Une arme	a <u>weapon</u> [è]	Prendre les armes	(to) take up arms
Une arme à feu	a <u>firearm</u> , a <u>gun</u>	Un fusil	a <u>rifle</u> [ai]
Un obus	a <u>shell</u> [shèLL]	Une bombe	a bom[b]
Tirer sur (en restant caché)	(to) <u>snipe</u> at [ai]	Ouvrir le feu	(to) <u>open fire</u> [ai]
Frapper , porter un coup	(to) <u>strike</u> [ai]	Une arme nucléaire	A nuclear <u>weapon</u> [ou][i-ar] [è] (nuclear: uk = nyou)
Les blessés	The <u>wounded</u> [oo/u:] [id]	Les morts / le nb de morts, le bilan humain	The dead [è]/ the death toll [təʊl]
Une cicatrice	A <u>scar</u>	Se faire tuer	(to) get killed [d]
mourir(au combat)	(to) <u>die</u> (in action)	traumatisé	<u>shell-shocked</u> [t]
La guerre contre le terrorisme	the war on terror	Un crime contre l'humanité	a <u>crime</u> against <u>humanity</u> [ai] [tdy us]
Les drones	Drones	envahir	(to) <u>invade</u> [ei]
Un résistant	a [i:] <u>freedom-fighter</u>	Un piège	a trap
Sans peur	<u>Fearless</u>	héroïque	heroic(al)
L'avortement	Ø <u>abortion</u> [ə] [chən]	le taux de criminalité	the <u>crime</u> [ai] rate [ei]
être enceinte	(to) <u>be pregnant</u> [Gn]	transgresser la loi	(to) <u>break the law</u> [ei]
attendre un enfant	(to) be <u>expecting</u> a <u>child</u> [ai]	commettre un délit	(to) <u>commit</u> a <u>crime</u> [ai]
la grossesse	Ø <u>pregnancy</u> [Gn]	vol à main armé	Armed [d] <u>robbery</u>
un avortement clandestin	a <u>backstreet abortion</u> [ə] [chən]	Une tuerie	a <u>mass shooting</u>
un avorteur	an <u>abortionist</u> [ə] [chən]	Legislation sur les armes à feu	Ø <u>gun control</u>
être contre l'avortement	(to) <u>be pro-life</u>	le vol à l'étalage	Ø <u>shoplifting</u>
être pr l'avortement	(to) <u>be pro-choice</u>	la violence ds jeunes	Ø teen(age) <u>violence</u> [ai-o-]
avoir recours à la violence	(to) <u>resort to violence</u> [ri] [tə] [ai-o-]	la culture des armes	Ø <u>gun culture</u> [tcher]
tuer qqn de sang froid	(to) <u>kill sb in cold blood</u> [E]	Être un excité de la gâchette/ avoir la gâchette facile	(to) <u>be trigger-happy</u>
un fabricant d'armes	a <u>gun manufacturer</u> [tch]	la légitime défense	Ø <u>self-defense</u> (self-defence)

la possession d'armes	Q gun ownership	interdire les armes	(To) outlaw/ban guns
Le droit de porter des armes (2 ^e amdt)	The right to bear [è] arms (2nd amendment to the US Constitution)	la peine capitale	The capital punishment [e]
une erreur de justice/ une bavure	a miscarriage [ridj] of justice [djE]	la peine de mort	The death penalty
être emprisonné à vie	(To) be jailed [d] for life [ei] [ə]	être ds les couloirs de la mort	(to) be on death [è] row
dissuader qqb de V	deter sb FROM Ving (S1V1S2fromV2ing)	grâcier qqn	(to) pardon sb
Empêcher qqn de V	Prevent sb FROM Ving	menacer	(to) threaten [è]
Une menace	A threat [è]	les partisans de la peine de mort	the advocates of the death penalty [ə]
la chaise électrique	the (electric) chair	les opposants de la peine de mort	the opponents of the death [ə] penalty
un permis de port d'armes	a gun permit [pEr]	Un mal pour un bien	A blessing in disguise
Etre accablé par/ en prise avec	(to) be plagued with (ex : racism) [ei][d]	Un mal nécessaire	A necessary evil [i:v^ol]
Le gouvernement nous espionne depuis longtemps	The government has/have spied on us/ have been spying on us FOR A LONG TIME (cf pst perfect/bilan)	Les EU ont lancé la guerre contre le terro. depuis le 11 sept	The US has launched the war on terror since the 9/11 attacks (cf pst perfect/bilan)

2) Cultural references and necessary background to have a better grasp of the theme under study :

- *Abortion tourism* is a phrase used to refer to the fact that people living in countries where abortion is illegal or strictly limited often travel to a neighboring country if they need one. In the US, abortion is one of the main culture wars which are being fought between conservatives (traditionalists) and progressives (liberals): **pro-life vs pro-choice**. The abortion was legalized in the US in 1973 (**Roe vs Wade**) and in France in 1975.
Cf fiche 9 UK + fiche 11 US livre civi (Religion)
- On Thursday June 26th, 2008, five of the nine justices (on the Supreme Court) ruled that the right to bear arms is an individual right. *The National Rifle Association of America* (or **NRA**) is an organization whose goal is the promotion of gun ownership in the United States. (News: **Columbine** is the name of the high school in Colorado where two students killed 12 other students and one teacher, injuring another 23 people, before committing suicide.) **cf fiche 7 UK et fiche 12 livre civi (Justice, Law and Order)**
- *the fight against criminality and urban violence in the United States and in Great Britain*: In the USA, city centers, abandoned by affluent classes, becomes the ground of the crime. Thanks to Rudy Giuliani (The former Mayor), New York found its tranquility thanks to a **“zero tolerance” policy**, to an improvement of the efficiency of the police, to measures in favor of employment and of social assistance. The British Home Minister took measures to favor the presence of **security cameras** in all the public places. Since 1993, violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) have steadily declined while the number of people behind bars has increased to close to 7 millions. The development of **closed circuit television (CCTV)** has proved highly effective. Most British towns and cities have moved to CCTV surveillance of public areas, housing estates, car parks, public transport and facilities; about 5 million cameras now exist.
London riots in 2011 cf Unit17 (Surveillance)
- *The death penalty in the United States and in Great Britain*: In **England**, Parliament adopted the European Convention on Human Rights which **forbids the death penalty**. On the contrary, in the USA, **38 states and the federal authority have the death penalty**. Sometimes, the judges reduced the charges to avoid capital punishment. In 1999 and 2003, the Commons ratified the European Convention on Human Rights abolishing the death penalty. In 1994, President Clinton signed the Violent Crime Control and Law

Enforcement Act, expanding the federal death penalty to some 60 crimes. Public support for death penalty has always fluctuated.

- Main conflicts involving the United States: = **The US as Global Policeman**

Declaration of Independence / Indian Wars / Civil War

WWI / WWII/ The Vietnam War/ Panama/ The Gulf War/ Afghanistan / (The 9/11 attacks) + cf Guantanamo

3) Key ideas or expressions (main issues, essential ideas revolving around the Unit, or anything else which seems interesting to you (grammar, translation...)):

Chapitre 20 : la voix passive, à résumer (l'essentiel)

I) Dans quels types de phrases ?

Pour :

1. Parler des actions subies par le sujet.

Ex: *cats eat mice* (actif) --> *mice are eaten by cats*. (passif)

2. Traduire en anglais le « on » français.

Ex: *English is spoken in this shop*.

3. Quand celui qui parle cherche à déclinier sa responsabilité dans une mauvaise nouvelle.

Ex: *Salaries will have to be reduced*. (plutôt que I am going to reduce salaries --> actif)

4. Quand le sujet de l'action, à la voix active, pourrait bien être "People"

Ex: *Zidane is said to be a talented soccer player*. (= people say Zidane is a talented player)

II) Formation de la voix passive :

Premièrement : idée générale :

- Le **sujet** devient **complément d'agent**
- le **COD** se trouve à la 1ère place = devient **sujet**

A thief killed our neighbor (actif) -> *our neighbour was killed by a thief* (passif)

Deuxièmement : **auxiliaire BE + participe passé**

BE à conjuguer au temps de la phrase initiale.

(Rmq: be au prétérit = was/were)

Ex: *Our neighbour was killed by a thief*

Participe Passé = Les verbes réguliers + ED / Les verbes irréguliers --> 3ème colonne de la liste

TEMPS

VOIX ACTIVE

VOIX PASSIVE

Présent simple : Sandra uses a computer -> A computer is used by Sandra

Présent BE + ING: Sandra is using a computer -> A computer is being used by Sandra

Prétérit : Sandra used a computer -> A computer was used by S

Present perfect : Sandra has used a computer -> A computer has been used by S

Plus-que-parfait : Sandra had used a computer -> A computer had been used by S

Futur : Sandra will use a computer -> A computer will be used by S

Conditionnel : Sandra would use a computer -> A computer would be used by

Rmq: Le **BY...** n'est pas obligatoire quand ça n'apporte aucune information intéressante

ex : *Our neighbour has been killed (by someone)*.



