Les animaux sauvages
Wild animals

Des espèces rares
Rare species

La contrebande
Contraband, smuggling

Un contrebandier
A smuggler

Capturer
(to) catch

Faire du trafic
(to) traffic

Massacrer
(to) massacre, slaughter

Menacer/ mettre en danger
(to) threaten/ (to) endanger

La fonte des glaces
The melting of ice caps

Faire du mal/ nuire
(to) harm

Disparaître
(to) disappear, become extinct

Nuisible/nocif
Harmful

inoffensif
harmless

Sans défense
Helpless

L’ecosystème
the ecosystem

La forêt tropicale
the rainforest

Etre en danger
(to) be in [djé] jeopardy/ In danger/ at risk

Du bois
Wood

Des combustibles
fuel

Le déboisement
deforestation

Cancerigene
carcinogenic

Malsain
unwholesome
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irrespirable</td>
<td>breathable</td>
<td>gaspiller</td>
<td>(To) waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Se propager</td>
<td>(to) spread</td>
<td>Intoxiquer/empoisonner</td>
<td>(to) poison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La nappe phréatique</td>
<td>ground water</td>
<td>jetable</td>
<td>Disposable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un sinistré</td>
<td>a disaster victim</td>
<td>toxique</td>
<td>Poisonous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le nombre de morts</td>
<td>The death toll</td>
<td>Le recyclage</td>
<td>(to) recycling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qui a faim/ Affamé</td>
<td>hungry/starved</td>
<td>Prendre conscience de</td>
<td>(to) become aware of/ (to) realize (us)/ realise (uk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La pénurie</td>
<td>shortage/scarcity</td>
<td>En voie de disparition</td>
<td>in danger / endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le manque de (ctre « lac »)</td>
<td>The lack of (vs lake)</td>
<td>Sans danger pour l'environnement</td>
<td>Eco-friendly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L'abondance</td>
<td>plenty/abundance</td>
<td>L'écologie</td>
<td>environmentalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Une planète malade</td>
<td>an ailing planet</td>
<td>Un écologiste</td>
<td>an environmentalist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manquer de qqchose</td>
<td>(to) lack sth/ want for sth</td>
<td>Un militant</td>
<td>an activist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Des eaux polluées</td>
<td>Polluted water</td>
<td>L'engagement</td>
<td>a commitment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S'engager</td>
<td>(to) commit oneself</td>
<td>Le co-voiturage</td>
<td>car-pooling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensibiliser/ rendre les gens conscients de</td>
<td>(to) sensitize</td>
<td>Les économies d'énergie</td>
<td>energy-efficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutter contre qqchose</td>
<td>(to) fight against sth</td>
<td>Le traitement des déchets</td>
<td>waste disposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assainir</td>
<td>(to) clean up</td>
<td>renouvelable</td>
<td>renewable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un sommet pour le climat</td>
<td>a climate summit</td>
<td>désastreux</td>
<td>disastrous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Une zone à haut risque</td>
<td>a high-risk area</td>
<td>Les dégâts</td>
<td>damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L'étendue/l'ampleur du sinistre</td>
<td>The scope/the extent of the disaster</td>
<td>Les déchets</td>
<td>waste/ garbage / rubbish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Causer des dégâts</td>
<td>(To) do damage/(to) cause damage</td>
<td>Une victime</td>
<td>a casualty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Étre déclaré zone sinistrée</td>
<td>(To) be declared a disaster area</td>
<td>La malnutrition</td>
<td>malnutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Déclarer l'état d'urgence</td>
<td>(To) declare a state of emergency</td>
<td>Une canicule</td>
<td>a heat wave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Une inondation</td>
<td>a flood</td>
<td>sauver</td>
<td>(to) rescue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un raz de marée</td>
<td>a tidal wave</td>
<td>Une tempête/un orage</td>
<td>a storm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Une tornade</td>
<td>a twister/tornado</td>
<td>Un ouragan/un cyclone</td>
<td>a hurricane</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ajoutez les autres mots ou expressions utiles vus en cours

2) Cultural references and necessary background to have a better grasp of the theme under study : (voir fiches civi + site internet)

a) Some people or organisations try to stop pollution and help people who are victims of natural disasters :

- In the 20th century technologies didn’t exist but in the United Kingdom in 1854 the Meteorological Office was created. It aims to make weather forecasts (des bulletins météo) and to warn people when there
will be severe weather. Nowadays it is broadcast on BBC Radio 4 and is still used and the media can also alert people of a possible disaster as in Japan where in 2004 there was a volcanic eruption, on the radio and television alerts were broadcast.

- In 1960 an American Historian called Lynn White wrote an article in which he made the Christiany guilty of the ecological crisis. [cf les catastrophes naturelles sont parfois appelées “acts of God” ]
- Between 1961 to 1971 some important Non Governmental Organisations were created:

1° one the most important ones is WWF: The World Wide Fund for Nature also called Wild World for Wildlife founded in 1961. It is the world largest organisation composed of about 5 million members. Its goal is to fight against the destruction of the environment.

2° then there is Greenpeace which is also an NGO and was founded in Canada in 1971. At the beginning its purpose was to stop nuclear energy but today its aim is to fight against the extinction of some animals and against the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

3° last but not least, Doctors without Borders is an NGO which was founded in 1971 by some French doctors. It provides medical service to the poor countries.

b) But nobody can prevent the weather or some companies from destroying the environment

- On August 23, 2005 over the Bahamas and Louisiana on August 29, Hurricane Katrina caused huge damage, there were about 1,800 victims. It was the largest natural disaster in the history of the US.
- From 2000 to 2005 in Indonesia there was a lot of deforestation, about 300 football pitches of forest per hour were destroyed.

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

-Should (Sens 1):
  - Le conseil: Should est la forme passée de Shall : il s'agit ici d'un passée “modal”; avec Should la contrainte est exprimée par Shall est atténuée en conseil ou suggestion
  ex : Perhaps, you should try again (Peut-être devrais-tu essayer à nouveau)
  - Should et Ought to: Ought to exprime un conseil moins “subjectif” que Should. Car Ought to provient d'une ancienne forme de passé de have to qui exprime la nécessité objective. Ought to renvoie à la morale, aux convenances.
  ex : You ought to tell him as soon as possible. (Tu devrais le lui dire dès que possible)
  - Should have exprime le reproche quand il est suivi de la forme have + participe passé.
  Exemple : You should have stayed. Tu aurais du rester.

Les auxiliaires modaux cf COURS, les expressions modales ( Had better)
  - Had better contient l'idée qu'on a le choix entre deux choses mais que l'on conseil une chose plutôt qu'une autre.
  Ex : He had better to word hard if he wants to have a good mark/grade. (Il ferait mieux de travailler dur s’il veut avoir une bonne note.

La voix passive:
  - place l'objet d'une action en position de sujet grammaticale. La voix passive met l'accent sur l'objet de l'action, dont il est dit quelque chose dans l'énoncé.
  - Be est l'auxiliaire de la voix passive et le verbe est au Participe Passé.
  Exemple : Michael has killed Mary. (Michael a tué Mary) = Voix active
  Mary has been killed. (Mary a été tué) = Voix passive
  Le complément d’agent (introduit par “by”) n’est pas obligatoire à la voix passive.