



## UNIT 4

### Le subjonctif / Immigration & integration

#### 1 - Verbs and prepositions.

Complete the following sentences with the suitable preposition. Answers are provided in the Key at the end of the unit.

1. I don't care much \_\_\_\_\_ beer. I am more interested \_\_\_\_\_ wines.
2. Many American women choose to give up full-time work to take care \_\_\_\_\_ their children. Blame it \_\_\_\_\_ the lack of child-care institutions.
3. "If you care \_\_\_\_\_ the environment you should recycle your trash".  
"Of course, I am concerned \_\_\_\_\_ the planet's future!".
4. He was cheated \_\_\_\_\_ his share of business by an unscrupulous partner.
5. Interest rates may have been cut but there is still no change \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment.
6. The president is unwilling to comment \_\_\_\_\_ his personal life.
7. There is no need to argue \_\_\_\_\_ your brother \_\_\_\_\_ who will drive the car. Neither of you will.
8. The threat of punishment no longer seems to deter criminals \_\_\_\_\_ committing crime. Personally, I am convinced \_\_\_\_\_ the need \_\_\_\_\_ tougher sentences.
9. I've got to rush back to the office to deal \_\_\_\_\_ an emergency. Can you cope \_\_\_\_\_ the children for an hour or two ?
10. Jane is so different \_\_\_\_\_ Kate when it comes \_\_\_\_\_ lending a hand.

#### 2 – Grammar : Subjonctif et inversion.

Le subjonctif présente une action comme simplement envisagée dans la pensée ou avec un sentiment particulier (désir, souhait, volonté etc.). On trouve le subjonctif après des verbes tels que *to order, to demand, to insist, to suggest* etc. ou après *it's necessary that, it's important that, it's imperative that* etc.

EX. Ils suggérèrent qu'elle vînt avec eux.

☞ They suggested that she **come** with them.  
she **should come**

EX. Il était indispensable qu'elle assistât à la réunion.

☞ It was imperative that she **attend** the meeting.  
she **should attend**

De même : God **bless** America / God **save** the Queen

Le subjonctif peut également être exprimé de diverses manières. ☛\* **Retenez ces phrase types :**

☞ Wherever you **may** go, you'll bump into him. He is everywhere ! Où que vous alliez, vous tomberez sur lui. Il est partout à la fois !

☞ I'll leave the report on your desk so that you **may** read it. Je laisserai le rapport sur votre bureau pour que vous le lisiez.

☞ I wish he **were** here. Je regrette qu'il ne soit pas ici. [UNIT 6]

☞ Strange as it **may** seem, he refuses to give in. Si bizarre que cela paraisse, il refuse de céder.

☛\* à l'inversion « adj./verbe + as/ though... »

#### Les inversions

Vous trouverez des inversions :

♦ pour exprimer une supposition au subjonctif. Should you need me, do not hesitate to call me.

Si vous aviez besoin de moi, n'hésitez pas à m'appeler.

♦ après : **Not only** could she speak Russian and Italian, but she was also one of the greatest ballet dancers in the world.

☞ **No sooner** had he entered the room THAN he was told to remain silent.

☞ **Hardly** had he closed his eyes WHEN the kids started fighting.

**Never** has he been told the truth.

