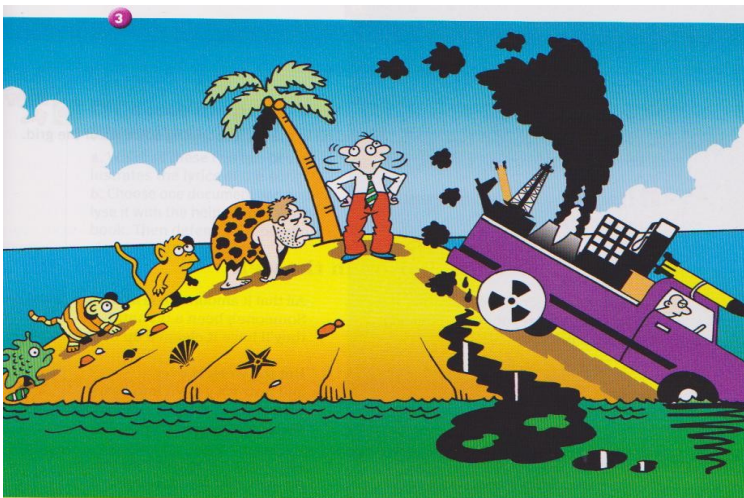


POLLUTION : CAUSES ,EFFECTS ,SOLUTIONS

1. VOCABULARY: Match the English words with their French equivalents:

greenhouse effect	déchets
global warming	la biodiversité mise en danger
wastes	la pollution de l'eau
water pollution	la pollution de l'air
endangered species	les espèces mises en danger
endangered biodiversity	des émissions de gaz
air pollution	augmentation de la température
gaz release	la fonte de la banquise
fumes	le trou dans la couche d'ozone
oil spill	le réchauffement climatique
ice-cap melting	l'effet de serre
a hole in the ozone layer	les rejets de gaz à effets de serre
to dump	jeter (déchets)
temperature increase	marée noire
carbone dioxyde, C.O.2	dioxyde de carbone
energy supply	les centrales nucléaires
transport	la production énergétique
nuclear power stations	le transport
solar energy	énergie éolienne
biomass	la biomasse
wind power	l'énergie solaire

2. Describe the picture which is projected, using the following words :



man's evolution
oil spill
nuclear waste
chimney sacks: cheminée d'usine
factory=usine
to threaten: menacer
a monkey, an ape
a prehistoric man
a van= une camionnette
a missile
to improve, to make progress

3. CLEANING UP :

Read the following text, and study why and how solutions are sought for (=recherchées)

a) Match the following words with their corresponding French equivalents:

pressure	un ouragan
a hurricane	vague de chaleur
admonitions	la dépendance en
polar bears	augmenter
starving	le pétrole
dependence on	le gasoil
to reduce	réduire
to increase	les ours polaires
oil	qui meurent de faim
heat wave	demandes répétées
gas	la pression

Cleaning up

- B1** **W**hat is driving this shift towards cleaner energy? First, moral pressure. Thanks to a potent combination of science, Hurricane Katrina, a heat wave in Europe, Al Gore's admonitions¹ and starving polar bears, the fight against global warming has acquired the force of a religion enhanced² by celebrity endorsement³. Climate change has gone from being dull and marginal to cool and core⁴. Businessmen, like everybody else, want to be seen to be doing the right thing, and self-interest points in the same direction. Firms that seem to be on the right side of the argument have a better chance of pulling in clever, idealistic young people to work for them.
- 10 Second, there is economic pressure. Governments increasingly accept the need to put a price on the damage carbon does, and make polluters pay that price. Fears about energy security mostly push in the same direction as those about climate change. Many governments are keen to reduce dependence on Middle Eastern and Russian oil and gas. That means encouraging energy efficiency⁵ and promoting domestic energy sources – which, aside from coal, tend to be the clean sort, such as solar, wind and biomass.
- 15

Emma Duncan, *The Economist*, May 31st 2007

b) Two sorts of pressure are exerted on people. Name them.

-
-

c) Now give examples of the phenomenons/events that help this pressure to exist (take them from the text)

.....
.....
.....

4. SMALL IS BIG . Read the text and match the following words with their French equivalents:

to rise	mis en mouvement, en action (par)
levels	niveaux
sales	augmenter(2)
to grow	ajouter
powered	grandir, augmenter
to add	les ventes
to increase	

B. Small is big

1 Read and find the advantages and drawbacks given in the text.

2 Would you buy such a small car? Explain why or why not.

81 In Western Europe, the market for micro-cars – the tiniest runabouts¹ on the road – is projected to rise nearly 50 percent by 2011 from 2004 levels. Even in the United States, land of the large, sales of small cars are expected to grow 25 percent by 2012 to a record 3.4 million, while SUVs² and pickup trucks continue to tank.

[...]

What this new generation does get is small as a way to reduce its carbon carprint³.

After all, these little runabouts are powered by tiny engines that burn less gasoline and spew⁴ fewer greenhouse gases. The irony, though, is that as millions of small cars clog⁵ the planet, they'll only add to global warming and increase demand for oil.

Keith Naughton, "Small. It's the new big", *Newsweek*, February 2008

Poor countries are getting rich: gas costs are rising and our planet is heating up. The result: a new breed of 21st century cars that are cooler, cheaper and more compact than ever.

1. a runabout ['rʌnə,baut] (informal) = a small car used on short journeys

2. an SUV ['es 'ju: 'vi:] = un utilitaire

3. the carprint ['ka:print] = the impact of cars

4. to spew [spju:] = to reject (very informal)

5. to clog [klog] = to block



What product is the text about?

How many of them will be used in the future?

What about in the United States?

What is the advantage of such a product?

What is the drawback?

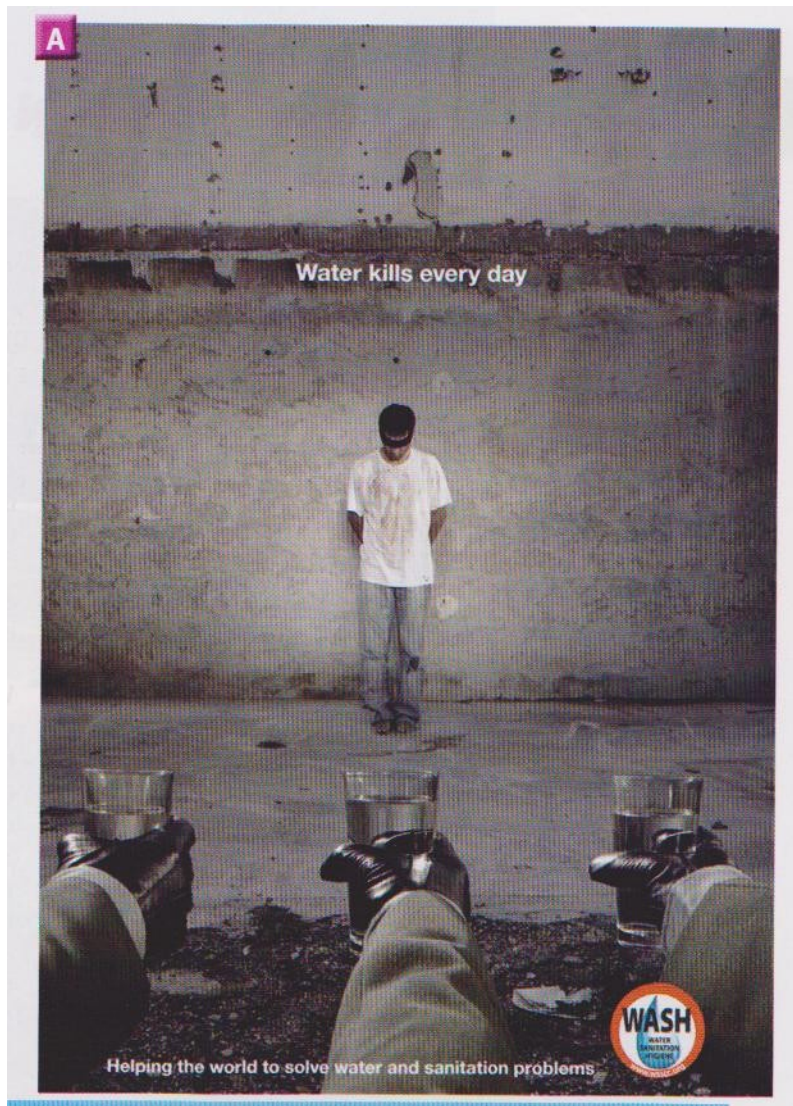
5. Now comment on the following document using the following prompts:

This is a

In this document, we can see a man...

The slogan reads: '.....'

The message that the author is trying to convey is that.....



4. Solutions : Draw a mind map of the problems and solutions you could find to solve the problems, using the following words:

better insulation-organic food-biomass-wind energy-solar energy-to promote domestic energy sources-to avoid using pesticides-use of renewable energy-to use water more wisely-to avoid using pesticides-to care about water supply-to save energy-to avoid using chemicals-safer drinking water-more green space- to improve the quality of our environment-to make people more aware/conscious of the problem=education-to make people feel more responsible-to encourage local production of food-to avoid using fossil fuels-a sustainable environment-to improve sanitation (système sanitaire)-to encourage the consumption of organic food.

5. Now make an oral presentation of the problems brought about by pollution and present the solutions.