

Unit24: Energy Policy and Environmental Issues in the US and in the UK

Chapter 9 = Ecology + Chapter 17 = Business and trade + Chapter 18 = Agriculture

(L'Anglais contemporain)

1) Vocabulary :

French	English	French	English
Chap 9 Ecology		Un égout	A <u>sewer</u> [su:wer]
La dévastation	⊖ Devastation [ei][chn]	Une marée noire, une nappe de pétrole	An <u>oil slick</u> / an <u>oil spill</u> [oi]
Le réchauffement de la planète	⊖ <u>global warming</u> [ʔ]	Une poubelle, un dépotoir, une décharge	A <u>rubbish</u> bin, a <u>dustbin</u> , a <u>dump</u>
L'effet de serre	<u>The greenhouse effect</u>	Le gaz de schiste	⊖ <u>shale gas</u> [ei]
Les gaz à effet de serre	⊖ <u>greenhouse gases</u> [ziz]	Le changement climatique	⊖ <u>climate change</u> [ai] [e]
Un désastre écologique	<u>An environmental</u> [ʔ] [ai] <u>disaster</u>	L'énergie éolienne	⊖ <u>Wind power</u> [a]
Une catastrophe naturelle	<u>A natural disaster</u> [ʔ]	Un militant	An <u>activist</u>
épuiser	(to) <u>exhaust</u> , <u>deplete</u> [i] [i:]	Un groupe de pression écologiste	A <u>green lobby</u>
gaspiller	(to) <u>waste</u> , <u>squander</u> [ei] [sqw]	Le boycott	<u>Boycott</u> [oi]
Une émission	An <u>emission</u> [chn]	Une espèce protégée	a <u>protected</u> [id] <u>species</u> [ə] [i] [iz]
Le dioxyde de carbone	<u>Carbon dioxide</u> [ai] [ai]	Economique en énergie	<u>Energy-efficient</u>
La circulation automobile	<u>Road traffic</u>	Propre non polluant	Clean [i:]
L'amiante	<u>asbestos</u>	Des difficultés respiratoires	<u>Breathing difficulties</u> [i:]
Le brouillard polluant (mixte de smoke + fog)	<u>Smog</u> [o as in cop]	irrespirable	<u>Unbreathable</u> [i:][bL]
Une allergie	An <u>allergy</u> [dj]	La sécheresse	<u>Drought</u> [draʊt]
Une intoxication	Poisoning [oi]	Une inondation	<u>A flood</u> [E]
Un raz de marée	<u>A tidal wave</u> [ai] [ʔ]	L'agriculture extensive, intensive	<u>Extensive, intensive farming</u>
Chap17 Industry/business		L'agro alimentaire	<u>Agribusiness</u>
Le capitalisme	Capitalism [izm]	Le rendement (d'une terre)	<u>The yield</u> [i:]
Le libéralisme	Liberalism [izm]	Une récolte	<u>A crop</u>
Le secteur privée	<u>Private sector</u> [ai] [e]	Une récolte exceptionnelle	A <u>bumper crop</u>
Un homme d'affaires	A <u>businessman</u> [iz]	Les cultures vivrières	<u>Food crops</u>

Un prêt/un emprunt	A loan [ô]	L'élevage industriel	Factory farming
speculer	(to) speculate [è][kiu][ei]	La surproduction	Overproduction [chn] [ə]
investir	(to) invest	Le revenu agricole	The farm income
Un investissement	An investment	Une crise agricole	a farm slump
Stimuler, propulser	(to) boost [u := oo]	Un quota	a quota [qw]
Faire des affaires	(to) do business [iz]	L'approvisionnement en eau	water supply [ai]
Etre dans les affaires	(to) be in business [iz]	Un manque, une pénurie	A shortage [eidj]
Une multinationale	A multinational [°l]	non-néfaste à l'environnement	environmentally-friendly [ai]
La concurrence	⊖ competition [ch ^{ən}]	nocif	harmful
Un concurrent	A competitor	Un ouragan	A hurricane
Le prix du marché	The market price [ai]	Une tornade	A twister/tornado [ei]
Chap 18 Agriculture		empreinte carbone	carbon footprint
La terre, le terrain	The land	fracturation hydraulique	⊖ fracking
Le sol	The ground	pots de vin	bribes [braibz]
La terre cultivable	The soil [oi]	Un parc éolien	a windfarm [i]
La terre cultivée	Farmland	énergie solaire	solar energy
La terre non cultivée	idle land [ai] (idle = oisif)	panneaux solaires	solar panels [ei]
Stérile, improductif	Barren	prendre parti	(to) take a stand
La COP 21	⊖ COP21 / ou THE COP21 summit	Prendre parti pour	(to) take sideS with
Une marche pour le climat	a climate march [clai][e]	Un sommet pour le climat	A climate summit [clai][e]
Eco-blanchiment	⊖ greenwashing	Faire de l'éco-blanchiment/ tenir un discours écologique de façade	(to) greenwash



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

-Different associations which aim to protect the environment such as:

- **The World Wide Fund for Nature:** an international non-governmental organization defending the conservation of the environment. It is the world's largest independent conservation organization. The

goal is to “halt (stopper) and reserve the destruction of our environment”

- **Greenpeace** : an international non-governmental organization which fights against whaling (chasse à la baleine), bottom trawling (pêche au chalutier), global warming, nuclear power and genetically modified organisms (GMOs = OGMs)
- **Friend of the Earth** : an international network of environment organization which defends economic justice and resisting neoliberalism, forests and biodiversity, food sovereignty, climate justice and energy.

-“Polluter pays principle” : a polluter should bear the cost of pollution. Principle adopted at the 1992 Earth Summit.

-Clean Air Act : in response to **the Great Smog** (5 days when a mixture of pollutants formed a thick blanket). So power stations had to relocate to rural areas (1963, and then amended)

-the Kyoto Protocol : an international treaty signed in **1997**. Sets concrete targets to reduce the global warming by curbing their CO2 emissions. Nearly 180 countries. **The US signed it but have never ratified it! Neither has China!**

-Stern Review : a report released in 2006 by an economist which discusses the effects of climate change and global warming on the world economy. Its main conclusion is that the benefits of strong action on climate change **outweigh** (l’emportent sur) the costs this action will entail (impliquer).

-Emissions trading : a technique use to control pollution by providing **emission permits** (credits) for companies to achieve reductions in the emissions of pollutants. It is the right to emit a specific amount of pollution. If companies want to pollute more, they have to buy emission permits from those who pollute less. Companies are rewarded if they reduce their pollution because they will sell their emission permits to the others. The transfer of these permits is referred as a trade. But this trade is much criticized because multinationals firms who have much money can pay to pollute more and more.

-Chernobyl Disaster : April, 1986. A nuclear reactor exploded at the Chernobyl plant in the Ukraine. It sent a cloud of highly radioactive fallout into the atmosphere over Western Europe and even Eastern North America. This was the worst nuclear disaster in history. Thousands of deaths from cancer.

-Americans jettison (se débarrassent de) over 700kg each a year. And by 2030, Indians will produce twice as much as they are now, and Chinese people, X3 (three times more) = **waste**

-in Marsh 1979 : Three Mile Island nuclear facilities (the worst civilian nuclear accident in the US) had an accident and released a significant amount of radioactivity. It is said to have caused deaths from cancer and leukaemia.

-Nuclear power suddenly improves its image (suspicion because of radioactivity), thanks to the idea that more plants could be built without increasing global warming. Unlike power plants using coal and natural gas, nuclear power does not produce CO2. But it requires great amounts of cool water.

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

-La modalité :



1) **Prétérit Modal :**

L’hypothèse simple :

If he comes, I will do it. S’il vient, je le ferai. / *if we do not act, the planet will be in great danger.*

if + présent, futur dans la principale, comme en français

Hypothèse incertaine ou irréaliste :

If he came, I would do it. S'il venait je le ferais / *if we changed our way of live, we could save the planet.*
if + prétérit, conditionnel would + V ou could + V, comme en français

Hypothèse non réalisée. Irréel du passé :

la notion d'irréel du passé est introduite par le plus perfect derrière if
 If he had come, I would have done it. S'il était venu, je l'aurais fait (il n'est pas venue) / *if we had reacted earlier, we would have made a difference.*

Should et L'hypothèse: Should you ever meet him, please let me know. Si par hasard vous le rencontriez, faites-le moi savoir.

Le souhait, le regret :

If Only : If only, suivi du prétérit modal exprime le souhait .

If only i were with you! Si seulement j'étais avec vous !

Wish : Voir fiche synthèse de l'année dernière. (wish + prétérit/sauf wish to +V)

I'd rather + prétérit = préférence (sauf quand le sujet de I'd rather et du sujet non exprimé est le même. Ex : I'd rather go now)

Paraphrase et transformation :

If + S + V + complément, S + WOULD + V + complément

Ex : If he had been there, nothing would have happened (=S'il avait été là, rien ne serait arrive)

Autres emplois :

It's time you made a decision. => Pression exercée avec l'utilisation du preterit. **it's time + prétérit**

It's time for you to make a decision => Pas de pression avec l'emploi du modal.

La forme passée du modal peut exprimer l'irréel, le moins certain. **Cf cours Unit 8. sur les probabilités**

Would passé de Will ; Might passé de May ; Could passé de Can.

2) CAN = exprime la capacité du sujet ou l'incapacité.

CAN'T = impossibilité (renvoi aux probabilité vues en cours)

COULD = Can au passé, ou peut exprimé conditionnel

3) MUST = obligation/interdiction (must not) pour le présent. Pour exprimer l'obligation au passé : Have to. Sauf contexte indirect.

Must peut exprimer la forte probabilité. Cf cours Unit8

4) SHOULD = le conseil (ou une prédiction (forme conditionnelel) mais très rare)

Should have + V = Le reproche ! Ex : "You should have stayed" Tu aurais dû rester.

5) Des verbes peuvent exprimer des notions que d'habitude les modaux expriment. Mais s'utilisent plus pour le passé ou futur. Les formes non-modal excluent la prise de position de celui qui parle (=Plus objectif.)

	MODAL	NON MODAL
Obligation	Must + BV	Have to +BV
Absence d'obligation	Need not + BV	Do not have to +BV
Volonté	Will not + BV	Do not want to +BV
Permission	May + BV ou Can + BV	To be allowed to + BV voir cours Unit23
Interdiction	Must not + BV	Be not allowed to + BV voir cours Unit23
Capacité	Cannot + BV	Will not be able to + BV

Voir Unit7 pour révisions des modaux

