

Vaugirard 1

**Session :** Janvier 2019

**Année d'étude :** Première année de licence économie-gestion

**Discipline :** *Anglais 1<sup>o</sup>A Sc éco*

(Unité d'Enseignements Complémentaires 1)

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**Document(s) autorisé(s) :** Aucun / Pas de téléphone portable.

**Durée de l'épreuve** 1h30

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**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS ON THE DOCUMENT**

## PART 1 (Answer on the document) (/15)

### 1. Translate the following sentences into English. Write the numbers in words. /10

Les négociations entre le Royaume-Uni et l'Union Européenne ont commencé le 19 juin 2017. La période de 21 mois sur laquelle les deux partis se sont mis d'accord prendra fin en mars 2019. /5

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Le secteur de l'industrie britannique a atteint le mois dernier son taux le plus bas depuis Juillet 2016. La production du secteur a chuté pendant les deux premiers trimestres de l'année, et sa croissance pourrait rester négative jusqu'à la fin de l'année. /5

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### 2. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate tense /5

The number of students who \_\_\_\_\_ (to take) the baccalauréat each year in France  
\_\_\_\_\_ (to increase) a lot since 1950.

In 2016, Britain \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) the first country to organize a referendum to leave the EU.

Uncertainty \_\_\_\_\_ (to rise) at the moment in the UK as consumer spending  
\_\_\_\_\_ (to continue) to fall.

## **PART 2 (Answer on the document) (/15)**

### **How the world should cope with its growing piles of rubbish**

(Abridged from the Economist, September 27, 2018)

THE world is producing ever more rubbish. Households and businesses took out 2bn tonnes of trash in 2016, the equivalent of 740g each day for every person on the planet. The World Bank predicts the annual pile could grow by 70% by 2050, as the developing world gets richer.

Such waste is not simply unsightly, it also threatens public health. Diarrhoea, respiratory infections and neurological conditions are more common in areas where waste is not regularly collected. And even where it is, it can cause environmental problems. Greenhouse gases from the waste industry, principally in the form of methane from older **landfill sites**, could account for as much as a tenth of the global total by 2025. The case for taking action is clear. But what kind of action depends on where you are.

Poorer countries often lack good waste infrastructure. Rubbish piles up on open dumps, if not in the street. One study found that burning, dumping or discharging rubbish into waterways costs south Asian economies \$375 per tonne in pollution and disease. Basic disposal systems would cost only \$50-100 per tonne. Morocco's government reckons the \$300m it has recently invested in sanitary landfills has already averted \$440m in damage.

The rich world has a different problem. It is good at collection. But at the start of 2018, China, until then the destination for many of the world's recyclable material, stopped importing most waste plastic and paper, and severely curtailed imports of cardboard. Rich countries must recycle more, dispose of more waste at home or no longer produce as much.

For environmentalists the preference for recycling is obvious. Some even want economies to become "circular"—ie, to reuse or recycle everything. But anyone arguing that reducing physical waste is a moral imperative needs to reckon with recycling's hidden costs. Somebody must pick out, clean, transport and process junk. When the time and effort obviously pay off, the economy is already naturally circular. Three-quarters of all aluminium ever smelted remains in use, and there is a **thriving** market for used aluminium cans. But for other materials, recycling just isn't worth it.

That is partly because chucking stuff out is artificially cheap. Were landfill and incineration priced to reflect their environmental and social costs, people would throw their rubbish in the river or dump it by the road instead. Rules to discourage waste should therefore focus on producers rather than households. The principle of taxing pollution should be extended to cover makers of things that will need disposing of. A good example is the requirement, **pioneered** in Europe, for firms to finance the collection and recycling of electronic waste.

Transparent subsidies for the recycling industry would also help. It is better to pay the industry to absorb trash, and let the market take care of the rest, than to craft crude rules with unknowable costs, such as San Francisco's ambition to send zero waste to landfill. If recycling is sufficiently profitable, more waste will become a valuable commodity.

Thankfully, rubbish is one environmental issue where there is little need to worry about political incentives. Voters everywhere want rubbish to be taken away—and they do not want to live near landfill sites and incinerators. The trick is to get the economics right, too. (542words)

**A. Explain or find a synonym for the following words in the text. (No French translation) /3**

1. landfill sites /1

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2. thriving /1

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3. pioneered /1

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**B. After reading the text, answer the following questions IN YOUR OWN WORDS. Any sequence of three or more consecutive words taken directly from the text will be considered copying. Write full sentences. /12**

1. What should poor countries do with their trash? /3

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2. What did China decide recently? /3

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3. How should rich countries manage their trash? /3

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4. Explain the last sentence: “The trick is to get the economics right, too ». /3

### PART 3 (Answer on the lined sheet page 6)

Describe the following chart and offer explanations to justify these evolutions. (200 words, +/- 10%) /20

*Do not forget to use a topic sentence, supporting sentences and a concluding sentence.*



