

Vaugirard 1

**Session :** Septembre 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**

a) En septembre dernier, près de 50 000 étudiants africains ont fait leur rentrée universitaire en Chine. Ils sont vingt fois plus nombreux qu'il y a dix ans. /5

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b) La France métropolitaine a enregistré 16 300 chômeurs supplémentaires au troisième trimestre 2018, cela représente une hausse de 0,5%. Le nombre de demandeurs d'emploi est en revanche en baisse de 1,2% sur un an. /5

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

Shipping (to be) ..... a dirty business. Since the late 19th century, when steam  
(to replace) ..... wind as the main means of propulsion, ships  
(to rely on) ..... filthy fossil fuels. These (to release)  
..... a lot of carbon dioxide which (to pollute)  
..... the atmosphere for too long.

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

### **How to make air conditioning more sustainable**

(Abridged from the Economist, August 25th, 2018)

WHAT is the single most effective way to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions? Go vegetarian? Replant the Amazon? Cycle to work? None of the above. The answer is: make air-conditioners radically better. On one calculation, replacing refrigerants that damage the atmosphere would reduce total greenhouse gases by the equivalent of 90bn tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup> by 2050. By contrast, if half the world's population were to give up meat, it would save 66bn tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup>. Replanting two-thirds of degraded tropical forests would save 61bn tonnes.

Air-conditioning is one of the world's great **overlooked** industries. Automobiles and air-conditioners were invented at roughly the same time, and both have had a huge impact on where people live and work. Unlike cars, though, air-conditioners have drawn little criticism for their social impact, emissions or energy efficiency. Most hot countries do not have rules to govern their energy use.

Yet air-conditioning has done more than most things to benefit humankind. It has transformed productivity in the tropics and helped turn southern China into the workshop of the world. In Europe, its spread has pushed down heat-related deaths by a factor of ten since 2003, when 70,000 more people than usual, most of them elderly, died in a heatwave. For children, air-conditioned classrooms and dormitories are associated with better grades at school.

Environmentalists who call air-conditioning "a luxury we cannot afford" have half a point, however. In the next ten years, as many air-conditioners will be installed around the world as were put in between 1902 (when air-conditioning was invented) and 2005. Until energy can be produced without carbon emissions, these extra machines will warm the world. At the moment, therefore, air-conditioners create a vicious cycle. The more the Earth warms, the more people need them. But the more there are, the warmer the world will be.

Cutting the impact of cooling requires three things (beyond turning up the thermostat to make rooms less Arctic). First, air-conditioners must become much more efficient. The most energy-efficient models on the market today consume only about one-third as much electricity as average ones. Minimum energy-performance standards need to be raised, or introduced in countries that lack them altogether, to push the average unit's performance closer to the standard of the best.

Next, manufacturers should stop using damaging refrigerants. One category of these, hydrofluorocarbons, is over 1,000 times worse than carbon dioxide when it comes to trapping heat in the atmosphere. An international deal to phase out these pollutants, called the Kigali amendment, will come into force in 2019. **Foot-draggers** should ratify and implement it; America is one country that has not done so.

Last, more could be done to design offices, malls and even cities so they do not need as many air-conditioners in the first place. More buildings should be built with overhanging roofs or balconies for shade, or with natural ventilation. Simply painting roofs white can help keep temperatures down.

Better machines are necessary. But cooling as an overall system needs to be improved if air-conditioning is to fulfil its promise to make people healthier and wealthier, without too high an environmental cost. Providing indoor sanctuaries of air-conditioned comfort need not come **at the expense of** an overheating world. (532 words)

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

1. overlooked /1

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2. foot-draggers /1

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3. at the expense of /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 are the advantages of air-conditioning? /3

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2. Why does air-conditioning create a vicious circle? /3

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3. Explain the different ways of improving air-conditioning. /6

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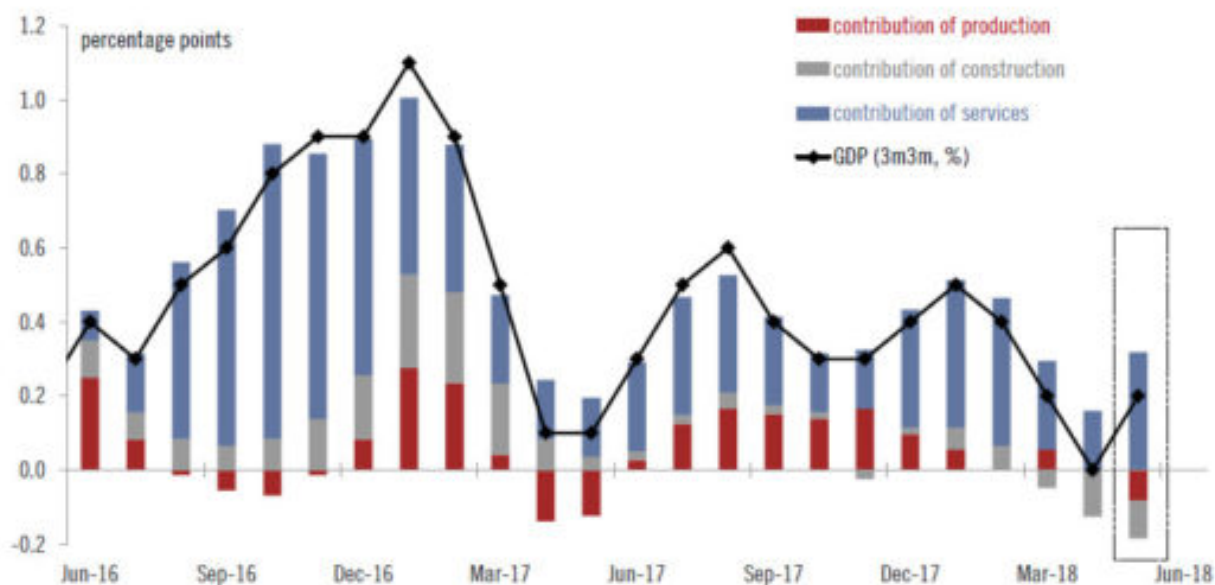
**PART 3 (Answer on the lined sheet page 6)**

**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.*

**UK: monthly GDP growth including sector contributions**



Source: Pictet WM – AA&MR, Office for National Statistics

