

Melun

Session : Septembre 2018

Année d'étude : Première année de licence économie-gestion mention économie et gestion et L 1 AES

Discipline : *Anglais 1ère AES*
(Unité d'Enseignements Complémentaires 1)

Titulaire(s) du cours: Mme Marie Legrand
Mme Marianne Morazzani

Document(s) autorisé(s) : Aucun / Pas de téléphone portable / Pas de montre connectée

PART 1 (answer on the document)

1. Write the following numbers in words. /8

£2.23

_____ /2

09/06/2000 (USA date) _____

/2

54,000

/2

2/3 _____

/2

2. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate tense using the words in brackets. /20

a) British households are cutting back as the Brexit effect on the pound _____ (to continue) to raise living costs, according to reports that _____ (to show) shops, car dealerships and other businesses are under pressure.

b) The reports show that in recent months, firms that _____ (to rely) on household spending _____ (to struggle), boding ill for the UK economy's overall prospects this year.

c. It was the second month in a row that sales _____ (to be) down after a record March when there _____ (to be) a rush for new cars before tax changes on vehicle emissions.

d) The upward push on prices _____ (to stem) largely from the pound's sharp fall. That _____ (to make) imports to the UK more expensive and _____ (to lift) inflation to its highest level in more than three years.

Wages _____ (to fail) to keep pace, leaving workers worse off in real terms.

3. Choose the correct preposition /6

The unemployment rate in Spain went down ____ 16.38 percent in the third quarter of 2017 ____ 17.22 percent in the previous period. The improvement in the labour market reflects Spain's broader economic recovery, with gross domestic product expanding ____ 3.2 per cent in each of the last two years.

PART 2 (answer on the document)

Policy Shift Helps Coal, but Other Forces May Limit Effect *The New York Times, 28th March, 2017*

Many fossil fuel executives are celebrating President Trump's move to dismantle the Obama administration's Clean Power Plan. But their cheers are muted, because market forces and state initiatives continue to elevate coal's rivals, especially natural gas and renewable energy.

In coal's favor, there is the new promise that federal lands will be open for **leasing**, ending an Obama-era moratorium. Easing pollution restrictions could delay the closing of some old coal-fired power plants, slowing the switch by some utilities to other sources. And with the government pendulum swinging from environmental concerns back to job creation and energy independence, share prices of many energy companies, particularly coal producers, soared Tuesday on the news. For coal executives, however, optimism and expansion plans remain guarded. Regulatory relief could restore 10 percent of their companies' lost market share at most, they say — nowhere near enough to return coal to its dominant position in **power markets** and put tens of thousands of coal miners to work.

"At the end of the day, coal will still have to compete with a host of other fuels," said Rick Curtsinger, a spokesman for Cloud Peak Energy, one of the country's leading coal producers. "Utilities' long-term decisions are based on economics and the need for long-term certainty."

Just as economic realities produced a frenzy of oil and gas drilling during Barack Obama's two terms as president — notwithstanding his environmental agenda and aggressive policies to combat climate change — economics and technological advances are bound to shape the country's energy landscape despite Mr. Trump's very different blueprint. Nothing has changed that landscape more than cheap natural gas, and improved drilling techniques in shale fields from Pennsylvania to Texas are driving down production costs to the point where gas supplies are growing and prices continue to **slump**.

"If the Clean Power Plan is reneged upon, I don't think you will see utilities going back to investing in coal because they have already reduced their infrastructure and they already have commitments geared toward natural gas," said Tamar Essner, an energy analyst at Nasdaq Advisory Services.

Wind and solar power are also taking market share, as the costs of utility-scale generation have become competitive with those of hydrocarbons in many parts of the country.

To be sure, fossil fuel companies will be helped by the Trump administration's initiative. The only question is by how much. Easing some regulations could foster the building of oil and natural gas pipelines across the country. That, in turn, could stimulate more drilling in certain basins, like the Marcellus Shale field in Pennsylvania. In addition, relaxing restrictions on flaring methane and hydraulic fracturing on federal lands could help some producers increase production. But shale oil and gas production in the United States is mostly done on private lands. Oil prices have fallen by half over the last three years, limiting the demand to drill on more federal land, at least for the moment. "It will depend on price," said Mark Boling, the executive vice president of Southwestern Energy, a major natural gas and oil producer. "It's the market that drives." Mr. Boling said the administration's action would have no impact on his company's immediate plans. Whatever the federal policy, the outlook for renewable energy looks particularly bright. By the end of last year, 29 states had adopted rules to replace a substantial share of fossil fuel electricity production with cleaner power. California has set far more aggressive targets for environmental protection than the Obama administration's Clean Power Plan, and promises to resist the federal government's new agenda.

Explain or find a synonym for the following words. (No French translation) /6

1. Leasing : _____ /1

2. power
markets _____
_____ /1

3. To slump _____ /1

B. Read the text and answer the following questions. Use your own words. Any sequence of more than three consecutive words will be considered plagiarism. /36

1. What are the changes which the coal industry and other fossil fuels could benefit from ?
/9

2. What do coal producers have to deal with ? /9

3. How has the natural gas market evolved ? /9

4. Comment on the following statement from the text : « *By the end of last year, 29 states had adopted rules to replace a substantial share of fossil fuel electricity production with cleaner power.* » What does it show ? /9

PART 3 (Answer on a separate sheet)

Describe and comment on the following chart (200 words, +/- 10%)

/24

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

