



ENVIRONMENT AND GLOBAL WARMING¹

PROBLEMS AND STRATEGIES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT²

- I- Assessment of the situation**
 - a- Current effects**
 - b- Future ills**

- II- Shifting opinions**
 - a- Governments' responsibility**
 - b- The Industry's growing awareness**
 - c- Public opinion's demand**

- III- Are there any solutions?**
 - a- Fossil-fuels accused**
 - b- Urban policies**
 - c- Clean energy**
 - d- Tourism**

- IV- Environment and business**

Notes typographiques

. *Le vocabulaire thématique en gras ; je vous recommande de vous constituer des FICHES THEMATIQUES de vocabulaire. L'enrichissement de votre vocabulaire passe nécessairement par l'apprentissage par cœur de telles listes. Toutefois, il peut être plus facile de retenir le vocabulaire en contexte, d'où son inclusion ici au sein de phrases rédigées.*

. *Les informations les plus importantes sont soulignées.*

. *Le vocabulaire en italique est utile pour les essais (mots de liaison, connecteurs logiques etc)*

Les notes de bas de page :

. *les notes en rouge concernent la civilisation et l'histoire*

. *les notes en vert concernent le vocabulaire, les questions de langue, la grammaire*

¹ Réchauffement climatique/ de la planète

² Développement durable

III- Are there any solutions ?

a- Fossil-fuels accused

To head off³ the worst of climate change, governments must pour tens of billions of dollars more than they are into clean energy research and enforce⁴ sharp rollbacks⁵ in **fossil-fuel emissions**, a scientific panel reported to the United Nations.

The IPCC said global carbon dioxide emissions should be levelled off⁶ by 2015- 2020 and then cut back to less than one third by 2100 — via a vast transformation of global energy systems, toward greater efficiency, away from fossil fuels and toward **biofuels**⁷, solar and wind energy⁸ and other renewable sources of energy⁹. Thus, as the world warms and clean water becomes a prized commodity¹⁰, the Perth Seawater Desalination Plant¹¹ is using the renewable resources of wind and ocean to produce it, along with a finite resource that is unfortunately less available in many other countries: money.

Specialists say governments particularly should step up¹² research into carbon capture and sequestration¹³ — technology to capture carbon dioxide and store¹⁴ it underground or underwater. *In fact*, the experts' panel urged governments to immediately ban¹⁵ all new coal-fired power plants¹⁶.

Even so, political leaders are groping for¹⁷ ways to *tackle*¹⁸ the problem. Europe has adopted a program that **caps**¹⁹ the amount of emissions from industrial producers.

b- Urban policies

Urban policies are also *key issues*: in Great Britain, the Royal Commission on Environment urges the government to adopt an urban environmental policy that takes account of people's health and well-being, tackling the problems of environment and transport.

Urban area pollution for example is now on the increase²⁰ again, particularly because of the growing number of cars and other vehicles on the roads and government has consistently failed to address that. The solution could be a planning framework²¹ which sees growth²² and redevelopment managed within environmental constraints and recognises the impact of the environment on people's health and well-being.

³ Parer

⁴ Mettre en œuvre, imposer

⁵ Réduction (forcée)

⁶ Stabiliser

⁷ Biocarburant

⁸ Énergie solaire et éolienne

⁹ Source d'énergie renouvelable

¹⁰ Denrée rare, bien recherché

¹¹ Usine de désalinisation d'eau de mer

¹² Accroître, intensifier

¹³ Séquestration ou piégeage du carbone

¹⁴ Stocker

¹⁵ Interdire

¹⁶ Centrales thermiques (utilisant la combustion du charbon)

¹⁷ Tâtonner pour trouver

¹⁸ S'attaquer à

¹⁹ Restreindre

²⁰ En augmentation

²¹ Cadre

²² Croissance