



## **ANGLAIS**

### **New Challengers**

After 1980, the visible signs of pollution caused by the high-speed economic growth of the sixties and seventies, almost disappeared. Chimney<sup>1</sup> emissions at industrial plants had become colorless, transparent, and low-polluting, and even in the major industrial belts<sup>2</sup> there was no longer any noticeable reduction in visibility caused by smog. So, how are things today?

5 Five main substances are measured to determine levels of air pollution. They are sulfur oxides (especially sulfur dioxide), carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides (especially nitrogen dioxide), suspended particulate matter (SPM) and photochemical oxidants (Ox). Sulfur dioxide is mostly discharged by industrial plants, while carbon monoxide is created when fuel is incompletely burned in car engines. In both cases the problems have been well nearly eliminated through technical  
10 innovations. But for nitrogen dioxide, suspended particle matter and photochemical oxidants, it's a different story. Regulations on nitrogen dioxide and SPM emissions have been tightened and technology has improved, and yet their levels have not fallen. The biggest reason may be the sheer growth in the number of cars on the road.

15 On the contrary, the 1990s saw new problems arise from other pollutants. Carbon dioxide was claimed to cause global warming, CFCs were fingered for harming the ozone layer, and the highly toxic gas dioxin was found in emissions from garbage<sup>3</sup> incinerators plants. As a response, controls have been tightened, and the Kyoto Protocol developed. Its implementation requires that the public and private sectors as well as ordinary citizens work together to meet its tough target on greenhouse gases.

20 It was once easy to determine who were the perpetrators and who the victims of industrial pollution were. But now, that distinction is blurred<sup>4</sup> and pollution has become a chronic problem whose effects are much more difficult to gauge<sup>5</sup>. What's more, it has the potential to spread literally worldwide. In the twenty first century air pollution is fast reaching a new stage that will require renewed effort from governments the private sectors and ordinary people.

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Adapted from an article by SAWAJI Osamu,  
In *LOOK Japan*, January 2004, pp. 9

#### **Notes:**

1 chimneys = *cheminées*

2 industrial belts = *zones industrielles*

3 garbage = *poubelle*

4 blurred = *flou*,

**A – Circle the letter corresponding to the correct answer. (02 marks)**

1. The “new challenges” in fighting against air pollution are:
  - a. Controlling sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen dioxide emissions.
  - b. Improving technology in motor industry
  - c. Determining the origin of new pollutants and their consequences in a heavily polluted world.
  - d. The need to encourage the discovery of new other pollutants.
  
2. Government regulations and technological improvements
  - a. have been the best way to stop emissions from major sources of atmospheric pollution.
  - b. will be reinforced to have much more effective environmental policies.
  - c. have not been successful enough in avoiding air pollution and environmental damages.
  - d. are now following the Kyoto Protocol targets on discharging greenhouse gases.

**B – Complete this chart using information from the text. (02.5 marks)**

Major Sources of Atmospheric Air Pollution  
(Before the 90s)

|                |         |          |
|----------------|---------|----------|
| <u>Sources</u> | 3 _____ | 4 _____  |
| Pollutants     | 5 _____ | 6 CO etc |
| Solutions      | 7 _____ | 8 _____  |

**C - True / False: Justify by quoting from the text. (02 marks)**

9. Today, it has become more difficult to identify the sources of pollution and evaluate the consequences on the environment.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. The new pollutants are characterized by their limited effects.

\_\_\_\_\_

**D - Find in the text what the underlined words refer to? (01 mark)**

11. “both cases” \_\_\_\_\_

12. “other pollutants” \_\_\_\_\_

**E - VOCABULARY : Find in the text words meaning: (02.5 marks)**

13. Released (in paragraph 2) \_\_\_\_\_

14. restricted (in paragraph 2) \_\_\_\_\_

15. substance which makes dangerously impure , water for instance. (in paragraph 3) \_\_\_\_\_

16. very small piece (in paragraph 2) \_\_\_\_\_

17. poisonous (in paragraph 3) \_\_\_\_\_

**II – LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE: (06 marks)****F – Reformulate the sentence without changing the meaning. (01 mark)**

18. The use of fuel cells could reduce carbon dioxide emissions

Carbon dioxide emissions \_\_\_\_\_

**G – Ask a question corresponding the underlined word (s). (01 mark)**The release of polluting smokes in the atmosphere has increased for more than ten years

19. \_\_\_\_\_

**H – Insert the right form of the word given in brackets (01 mark)**

e.g.: An \_\_\_\_\_ plant, which will use hydrogen, as fuel, is under construction. (experiment)

- An experimental plant, which will use hydrogen, as fuel, is under construction.

20. The age of fossils is \_\_\_\_\_ (measure) with the use of new techniques.

21. The smoke \_\_\_\_\_ (emission) from plant chimneys, was viewed as a symbol of growing prosperity.

**I – Reformulate the sentence as indicated and make the necessary changes. (01 mark)**

The introduction of fuel cells will double the consumption of gas.

22. If \_\_\_\_\_

**J – Insert MAY, CAN, MUST where appropriate. (01 mark)**

23. Our body \_\_\_\_\_ use bread as a source of carbohydrate.

24. All electric apparatus \_\_\_\_\_ be switched off after use.

**K – Insert the correct prepositions. (1 mark) ABOUT – OFF – ON – OVER**

25. Turn \_\_\_\_\_ the gas tap if you want to make fire.

26. Reduce the temperature by letting it cool \_\_\_\_\_ a few minutes.

**III WRITING: Develop the topic in not more than 150 words or about 15 lines. (04 marks)**

“Pollution has become a chronic problem which effects are much more difficult to control”. Explain and illustrate this sentence.

**ANSWERKEY**

**I – 10 marks**

**A – (01 mark for each correct answer = 02 marks)**

1. c
2. c

**B – (0.5 mark for each correct answer = 02.5 marks)**

3. Industrial plants
4. Car engines
5. Sulfur dioxide
6. CO etc.
7. Technical innovation
8. Technical innovation

**C – (01 mark to each correct answer = 02 marks)**

9. T “ now...pollution has become a chronic problem whose effects are much more difficult to gauge”
10. F “carbon dioxide was claimed to cause global warming” (line 16) or “CFCs were fingered for harming the ozone layer” (line 16)

**D – (0.5 to each correct answer = 01 mark)**

11. Sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide
12. Carbon dioxide, CFCs, dioxin

**E – (0.5 marks to each correct answer = 02.5 marks)**

13. Discharged
14. Tightened
15. Pollutants
16. Particulate
17. Toxic

**II – 06 marks**

**F – (01 mark)**

18. Carbon monoxide emissions could be reduced by the use of fuel cells

**G – (01 mark)**

19. (for) How long has the release of polluting smoke in the atmosphere increased ?

**H – (0.5 mark to each correct answer = 01 mark)**

20. Measurable
21. Emitted

**I – (01 mark)**

22. If fuel cells are introduced, the consumption of gas will double.

**J – (0.5 mark to each correct answer = 01 mark)**

23. Can
24. Must

**K – (0.5 mark to each correct answer = 01 mark)**

25. On
26. Off

**III – 04 marks**

Elements to be considered in the marking of the writing:

- *General Presentation* = 01 mark
- *Organisation of ideas* = 01 mark
- *Relevance of ideas* = 01 mark
- *Vocabulary used* = 0.5 mark
- *Clarity in the expression* = 0.5 mark