

BREVET DE TECHNICIEN SUPÉRIEUR**ÉPREUVE : ANGLAIS****GROUPE 16****Durée : 2 heures**

Spécialités	Coefficient
Analyses Biologiques	1
Biochimiste	2
Biotechnologie	1
Esthétique Cosmétique	1,5
Hygiène Propreté Environnement	2
Industries Céréalières	2
Métiers de l'eau	2
Qualité dans les Industries Alimentaires et les Bio-industries	2

L'usage de la calculatrice est interdit.

L'usage d'un dictionnaire bilingue est autorisé.

Ce sujet comporte 3 pages (y compris celle-ci).

Wind power

It's western Scotland's turn to get rich from energy

In the Scottish Highlands, something of a gold rush is on. Barren hillsides on which sheepfarmers eke out a few hundred pounds might suddenly be worth a fortune as wind farms. West-coast landowners, who have watched the east of Scotland grow rich with oil, now see their chance to cash in.

Britain uses less renewable energy than any other rich European country. Just under 3% of Britain's electricity is currently generated from green sources, about a third of it from windpower. Since wind is the cheapest of the renewable technologies, the search is on for new places to put turbines.

The windiest places are in the west, especially in Scotland. So far, only 18 of Britain's 72 windfarms are sited north of the border. But, thanks to Scotland's laxer planning regime, another 100 are in development and a similar number is under consideration.

The money is good. A moderately sized farm of 30 turbines could yield about £75,000 (\$117,000) a year. Indeed, the windswept Western Isles, which have suffered years of decline, are busily rebranding themselves as the "renewables capital of Europe."

There are a few snags. Opposition to windfarms is growing. These days banks are looking at energy schemes somewhat sceptically. Environmental groups like renewable energy, but worry about windfarms – partly because they are so ugly, and partly because digging turbine foundations damages moorland ecosystems.

Wind power is a bit more expensive than power generated from fossil fuels, and plugging wind farms into the national grid raises costs further. About \$1.6 billion needs to be spent to get the Scottish renewable energy to English markets. At current low electricity prices, that may be hard to justify.

Long-term, the main worry is that the demand for wind and other renewable energies is artificial. If a future government decides that forcing electricity companies to produce uneconomic power is a bad idea, a lot of wind farms will find themselves on the rocks.

Adapted from The Economist, October 5th – 11th, 2002

Renewables = *renewable energies*

PREMIÈRE PARTIE : COMPRÉHENSION (10 points)

1. Vous ferez un compte rendu du texte en langue française en mettant en évidence les idées essentielles. (environ 130 mots, +/- 10%)
2. Vous traduirez en français le début du texte, titre et sous-titres inclus, jusqu'à « ...about a third of it from windpower. »

DEUXIÈME PARTIE : EXPRESSION EN LANGUE ANGLAISE (10 points)

Answer the following questions in English.

1. Say in your own words what arguments are developed against wind farms in this article (70 words, +/- 10%)
2. What is your opinion about the wind as a source of green energy? (130 words, +/- 10%)