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THE TEXT :

Human history has suggested that the welfare of human beings has been a constant universal concern, one that has been recognized and built on from the extrapolations of present patterns and experiences from past civilizations. As human civilization has evolved, human progress and modernity have been perceived as linear, in which science is the ultimate tool for humankind to gain mastery over nature and grow stronger. The rise of industrial capitalism in the Western world, which then spread to the rest of the world, has tied human progress to economic growth and material prosperity based on the advancement of science and technology. The transition toward a capitalist society remains a pessimistic viewpoint. Inequality between genders and among ethnicities, the uneven distribution of wealth, and environmental degradation have become threatening problems. Such progress has led to the rising concern of societal sustainability.

Along with the debut of the words “sustainability” and “sustainable” in the Oxford English Dictionary, the second half of 20th century witnessed a dynamic development of the sustainability concept. Awareness of the deadly Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) by an American biologist Rachel Carson in her famous book, Silent Spring, significantly marked the rising concern of environmental toxicity resulting from the massive use of pesticides in agricultural practices. Human poisoning, cancer, and illnesses, as well as the destruction of natural resources as the profound consequences of exposure to DDT pesticides, swayed public opinion and urged governments to take environmental concerns seriously and initiate environmental policies. Silent Spring created a significant environmental movement in policy-making discussions and raised public awareness to minimize the deadly effects of pesticides on human beings and ecosystems.

With debates in several industrial fields calling for future resolutions to the utilization of resources, the 1983 United Nations (UN) Commission on Environment and Development established Our Common Future (known as the Brundtland report), drawing attention to the definition of sustainable development. Specifically, the report marked the first introduction of the normative concept of “sustainability” into mainstream policy discussion by explaining it as the development that “meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. Even though some contemporary social issues were discussed in the report, such as world poverty and social inequalities and inequities, no specific definition of social sustainable development was proposed. Instead, the report explicitly explained the human utilization of resources and common concerns toward global ecology (environmental aspect) and economy (economic aspect).

**Questions :**

***1/ Text Comprehension :***

The issue of societal sustainability rose due to **some factors**. Mention them

‘Human poisoning, cancer, and illnesses, as well as the destruction of natural resources as the profound consequences of exposure to DDT pesticides, **swayed** public opinion and **urged** governments to take environmental concerns seriously and **initiate** environmental policies’

Give **equivalents** to what **is underlined**

How did Sustainability get institutionalized ?

**Paraphrase** the following **definition** of the sustainability:

(**Sustainability** focuses on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.)

(social **inequalities** and **inequities**)

Is there **a difference** between them ?

Use the **dictionary** to find the answer

Find in the text words or expressions **synonymous** to:

worry =..................................§1

consciousness =.......................§2

openly =.................................§3

5/Find in the text words or expressions **opposite in meaning** to:

backwardness **≠** ..........................§1

construction **≠** ............................§2

former **≠**.....................................§3

***2/ Mastery of Language:***

Turn this sentence into **passive voice**:

The rise of industrial capitalism in the Western world has tied human progress to economic growth..............................................................................................................................

Turn this sentence into **active voice**:

Many environmental concerns were being analyzed by UN experts.

...............................................................................................................................................

* Fill in **the** **gaps**:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| verb | noun | adj |
| To perceive | .................................... | ................................ |
| .................................. | depth | ................................ |
| .................................. | .................................... | beneficial |

***3/ Translation:***

A/ translate **from English into Arabic:**

“Social sustainable concerns the ability of human beings of every generation to not merely survive, but to thrive”

B/translate **from Arabic into English**:

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| **العربية** | **English** |
| مدينة ذكية ضم مرافق متطورة (تكنولوجيا فائقة) |  |
| تحسين إدارة النفايات عبر استخدام التكنولوجيا |  |
| ترويج الاستثمار الرقمي |  |
| مراجعة الانفاق الحكومي |  |
| توعية المجتمعات المحلية بمضاعفات التلوث الحضري |  |

Your Teacher/ I. Benammar