

ENVIRONMENT

Climate Scepticism©

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Words are explained alongside the text
Stressed syllables are underlined and in bold*



On September 14th, during a <u>busi</u>ness <u>con</u>ference, expresident Nicolas Sarkozy surprised his <u>au</u>dience by strongly <u>endorsing</u> a <u>cli</u>mate <u>scep</u>tic position. According to AFP he stated that, "the climate has been changing for four <u>bil</u>lion years, if the Sa<u>har</u>a has become a <u>des</u>ert it isn't because of <u>in</u>dustry. You need to be as <u>arrogant</u> as men are to believe we have changed the climate." Mr Sarkozy has been <u>discounting</u> the <u>human impact</u> on climate change <u>lately</u>, but up until now he has never been as ex<u>plicit</u>.

Since then <u>criticism</u> from many poli<u>ticians</u> has been flooding the media, even within his own Re<u>publican</u> party. Some journalists also saw a simi<u>lar</u>ity to US <u>can</u>didate Donald Trump's position on the matter. There seems to be general <u>agreement</u> that Mr Sarkozy's declaration is part of his <u>strategy</u> to win back <u>far-right</u> voters for next year's elections.

Exactly six years ago, on September 10th 2009, in-office Sarkozy was giving the opposite speech. He stated: "Without corrective action on our part, current warming threatens to accelerate between 1.8 and 4 degrees by 2100, with a risk of sea levels rising a further 18 to 59 cm. It's time to act. [...] Since my election, I have always wanted our country to be in the forefront of the effort to take up what I know to be ineluctable environmental challenges."

Now enough of contradictions and **pol**itics. Let's have a deeper look into the matter. Can we still be climate

to endorse (vb.) to approve of, support

to discount (vb.) to decide that something is not worth considering or giving attention

lately (adv.) in the recent past

to flood (vb.) to fill abundantly

far-right (adj.) used to refer to political groups whose opinions are very extreme

in-office (exp.) in power

current (adj.) of the present time

to threaten (vb.) to menace

in the forefront of (adv.) in the vanguard of

to take up (took-taken) (phrasal vb.) to accept

sceptic in 2016? The answer is no.

Climate change has unde<u>ni</u>ably always been part of our planet's evolution. However, the scientific community agrees that today's <u>cir</u>cumstances <u>differ</u> both in terms of the <u>extent</u> and the speed of the changes. Some <u>experts</u>, <u>backed</u> by Nobel prize-winning atmos<u>pheric chemist</u> Paul Crutzen, have gone as far as declaring a new geo<u>logical era</u>, the <u>Anthropocene</u>. According to them, hu<u>manity</u> is having such a large and rapid impact on our planet that we will irre<u>versibly</u> affect it right down to the <u>geology</u> of our planet, they say that we left the twelve thousand year-old <u>Hol</u>ocene era - the one that made human life possible - around the 1950s. What does that mean for us? Can we still be opti<u>mis</u>tic or is our <u>species doomed</u> to extinction?

Un<u>for</u>tunately it is difficult to make a <u>reasonable</u> bet on what the effect of those <u>massive</u> changes will be in the far future. However we do know a fair bit about what is ahead of us in the next decades. We know that our environmental challenges are first and foremost social. Local and global climatic changes affect <u>vul</u>nerable populations more than anyone else, i.e. those who can afford less risk prevention. Today there are about twenty <u>million</u> climate <u>refugees</u> every year and the figure keeps in<u>creasing</u>. This is far more than war refugees. By 2050 those <u>estimates</u> are expected to rise to 250 million each year.

Some people - far enough from the risk - choose to **ignore** those **concerns**. Others de<u>vel</u>op what we could call an "eco-<u>pho</u>bia": a fear or <u>dismissal</u> of ecological problems and the natural world. But there are an increasing number of people who see those issues as an oppor<u>tunity</u> to search for <u>viable</u> al<u>ternatives</u>, to col<u>lab</u>orate, to <u>innovate</u>, to create employment.

Congolese engineer Maha Lee Cassy, has decided to be part of those individuals who tackle the climate change consequences. A year ago, he created 'SOS My Climate': a mobile participatory platform that gives a space to those affected by climate change to speak out and tell their stories.

Cassy's story itself has recently been published in the "Solutions and co" media initiative, a French project

extent(n.) scope, range

to back (vb.) to support

Anthropocene (n.) time in which it is possible to see the effect that people have had on the environment and climate

to doom (vb.) to make something bad certain to happen

bet (n.) guess, expectation

a fair bit (exp.) quite a lot

ahead of (adv.) in the future

decade (n.) period of ten years

first and foremost (exp.) more than anything else

global (adj.) relating to the whole world

i.e. = id est, that is to say

to afford (vb.) to be able to pay

figure (n.) amount expressed in numbers

to ignore (vb.) to disregard

concern (n.) worry, anxiety

dismissal (n.) rejection

to tackle (vb.) to try to deal with something

to speak out (spoke-spoken) (phrasal vb.) to state one's opinion publicly that collaborates with media around the world to promote climate change related innovations instead of merely focusing on disasters. You should go and check some of them out online. And next time the climate change topic comes up during a friendly chat - before getting into its politics - share a story of an innovative project that inspires you!

merely(adv.) simply
online (adv.) using the Internet

* Tip!

Note the stress pattern in the adjectives ending in **-IC/ICAL**:

atmos**pher**ic, cli<u>mat</u>ic, opti<u>mis</u>tic, <u>scep</u>tic, scien<u>tif</u>ic, ecol<u>og</u>ical, geol<u>og</u>ical