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АНАЛИЗ ГАЗЕТНЫХ СТАТЕЙ НА IV КУРСЕ

Методические указания
к практическим занятиям по дисциплине
"Английский язык"
для студентов 4 курса
направления 6.020303 «Филология»
специальности 7.02030304 "Перевод"
дневной формы обучения

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Сборник статей и упражнений к практическим занятиям по дисциплине
«Английский язык» для студентов 4 курса направления 6.020303 Филология»
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Цель методических указаний: развитие аналитических способностей при
работе с газетными статьями на различные темы и формирование у студентов
умения выделять необходимую информацию в тексте и рассуждать на
заданную тему.

Методические указания рассмотрены и утверждены на заседании кафедры
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Допущено учебно-методическим центром СевНТУ в качестве методических
указаний.

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LESSON 1

Task 1. Read the following article **twice** and then look through the list of words and word combinations given below. **Without** rereading the article, write down those mentioned in the text. In the end, you must get 12 words and word combinations.

After three decades of spectacular growth, China passed Japan in the second quarter to become the world's second-largest economy behind the US, according to government figures released on Monday.

The milestone, though anticipated, is the most striking evidence yet of China's ascendance and that the rest of the world will have to reckon with a new economic superpower.

The recognition came early on Monday, when Tokyo said that Japan's economy was valued at about \$1.28 trillion in the second quarter, slightly below China's \$1.33 trillion. Experts say unseating Japan — and in recent years passing Germany, France and Great Britain — underscores China's growing clout and bolsters forecasts that China will pass the US as the world's biggest economy as early as 2030. America's gross domestic product was about \$14 trillion in 2009.

"This has enormous significance," said Nicholas Lardy, an economist at the Peterson Institute for International Economics. "It reconfirms what's been happening for the better part of a decade: China has been eclipsing Japan economically. For everyone in China's region, they're now the biggest trading partner rather than the US or Japan."

But while Japan's economy is mature and its population ageing, China is in the throes of urbanisation and is far from developed, analysts say, meaning it has a much lower standard of living, as well as a lot more room to grow. Just five years ago, China's GDP was about half of Japan's.



China's per capita income is more on a par with those of impoverished nations like Algeria, El Salvador and Albania – close to \$3,600 – than that of the US, where it is about \$46,000.

Yet there is little disputing that under the Communist party, China has begun to reshape the way the global economy functions by virtue of its growing dominance of trade, its huge hoard of foreign exchange reserves and US government debt and its voracious appetite for natural resources.

China is already a major driver of global growth. The country's leaders have grown more confident on the international stage and have begun to assert greater influence in Asia, Africa and Latin America, with things like special trade agreements and multibillion-dollar resource deals.

"They're exerting a lot of influence on the global economy and becoming dominant in Asia," said Eswar Prasad, a professor of trade policy at Cornell and former head of the International Monetary Fund's China division. "A lot of other economies in the region are essentially riding on China's coattails, and this is remarkable for an economy with a low per capita income."

Beijing is also beginning to shape global dialogues on a range of issues, analysts said. Last year it asserted that the dollar must be phased out as the world's primary reserve currency.

"This is just the beginning," said Wang Tao, an economist at UBS in Beijing. "China is still a developing country. So it has a lot of room to grow. And China has the biggest impact on commodity prices – in Russia, India, Australia and Latin America."

There are huge challenges ahead, though. Economists say China is too heavily dependent on exports and investment and needs to encourage greater domestic consumption — something it has struggled to do.

Global companies are making a more aggressive push into the country, in some cases moving research and development centres there.

Some analysts say that while China is eager to assert itself as a financial and economic power – and to push its state companies to "go global" – it is reluctant to play a greater role in the debate over climate change or how to slow the growth of greenhouse gases.

China passed the US in 2006 to become the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases, which scientists link to global warming. But China also has an ambitious programme to cut the energy it uses for each unit of economic output by 20% by the end of 2010, compared to 2006.

Assessing what China's new clout means is complicated. While the country is still poor per capita, it has an authoritarian government capable of taking decisive action – to stimulate the economy, build new projects and invest in specific industries.

That, Lardy at the Peterson Institute said, gives the country unusual power. "China is already the primary determiner of the price of virtually every major commodity," he said. "And the Chinese government can be much more decisive in allocating resources in a way that other governments of this level of per capita income cannot."

Words and word combinations: restraint of trade; to shape global dialogues; economic downturn; to assert itself; government debt; global economy; huge challenges; daunting challenges; a new economic superpower; a major boost for the economy; business partners; the biggest impact; newsworthy; to make a more aggressive push; decisive; long-drawn-out talks; to ride on China's coattails; to ride on China's back; gross domestic product; gross national product; the most striking evidence; bare necessities.

Task 2. Define the central **theme** of the article. Is it related to economics / business / politics / environment, or anything else? Look through all the **paragraphs**, and find in which of them the theme of the article is given m

clearly. Give your **title** of the article. Would you like to choose the words and word combinations taken from the previous task?

Task 3. Match the words from the article with their synonyms.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. clout | a. use |
| 2. mature | b. subject |
| 3. voracious | c. deprived |
| 4. ascendancy | d. overshadow |
| 5. challenge | e. keen |
| 6. eclipse | f. developed |
| 7. consumption | g. unwilling |
| 8. issue | h. superiority |
| 9. reluctant | i. influence |
| 10. impoverished | j. defiance |

Rephrase the following sentences from the article using the synonyms. Think over some additional meanings which you could use while rephrasing the sentences. You may reduce the sentences just giving their essence, e.g.:

"The country's leaders have grown more **confident** on the international stage and have begun to assert greater influence in Asia, Africa and Latin America, with things like special trade agreements and multibillion-dollar resource deals". - The Chinese leaders have become more **sure** and independent dealing with their trade partners in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

1. The milestone, though anticipated, is the most striking evidence yet of China's **ascendancy** and that the rest of the world will have to reckon with a new economic superpower.
2. Experts say unseating Japan — and in recent years passing Germany, France and Great Britain — underscores China's growing **clout** and bolsters forecasts that China will pass the US as the world's biggest economy as early as 2030.

3. It reconfirms what's been happening for the better part of a decade: China has been **eclipsing** Japan economically.
4. It is **reluctant** to play a greater role in the debate over climate change or how to slow the growth of greenhouse gases.
5. But while Japan's economy is **mature** and its population ageing, China is in the throes of urbanisation and is far from developed, analysts say.
6. Beijing is also beginning to shape global dialogues on a range of **issues**, analysts said.
7. China's per capita income is more on a par with those of **impoverished** nations like Algeria, El Salvador and Albania — close to \$3,600 — than that of the US, where it is about \$46,000.
8. China has begun to reshape the way the global economy functions by virtue of its growing dominance of trade, its huge hoard of foreign exchange reserves and US government debt and its **voracious** appetite for natural resources.
9. There are huge **challenges** ahead, though. Economists say China is too heavily dependent on exports and investment and needs to encourage greater domestic **consumption** — something it has struggled to do.

LESSON 2

Task 1. The following article is given with the key words and word combinations in bold type. Read the article and summarize it using **only** the key words, and generalizing ideas from the text.

Number of U.S. adults with college degrees hits historic high

Representing a **historic high**, three in 10 adult Americans **held bachelor's degrees** in 2011, census officials reported Thursday.

College attainment has **crept upward**, slowly but steadily. In 1947, just 5 percent of Americans 25 and older held degrees from four-year colleges.

recently as 1998, fewer than one-quarter of the adult population held college degrees.

“We believe this is **a notable milestone**,” said Kurt Bauman, chief of the Census Bureau’s Education and Social Stratification Branch, during a telephone news conference to announce the data.

The Washington region remains **the nation’s best-educated metropolis**. As of 2010, 46.8 percent of adults in the area held at least a bachelor’s degree, the highest rate among the 50 largest metro areas. California’s Silicon Valley ranked second, with 45.3 percent college attainment.

In 2009, President Obama set **a national goal of reclaiming the world lead in college attainment**, which the United States once held. But instead of gaining ground, the nation has **fallen in global rank**, slipping from 12th to 16th in the share of people ages 25 to 34 holding college degrees, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. South Korea, Canada and Japan are the world leaders.

The new data show **African Americans and Hispanics gaining ground in college completion**. From 2001 to 2011, Hispanics rose from 4.4 percent to 6.1 percent of the nation’s college-educated population. In the same span, blacks rose from 6.7 percent to 7.6 percent of all degree-holders.

But in terms of future earnings, **education level matters less** these days than in previous generations, and field of study matters more.

Census data show that **an associate’s degree in engineering or computers** is worth as much or more, on average, than a bachelor’s in education or the liberal arts.

An associate’s degree in engineering yielded \$4,257 in monthly earnings in 2009, compared with \$4,000 for a bachelor’s in the liberal arts and \$3,417 for a bachelor’s in education.

A two-year degree in computers fetched \$4,000 a month, **the same median earnings** as a four-year degree in **the humanities**.

Even **a vocational certificate**, a credential that generally requires months — not years — of school, can **yield more future earnings** than a bachelor’s degree in a low-paying field. Employees with construction certificates earned \$4,904 a month in 2009, better than the median pay for a bachelor’s in the humanities.

“So the point here,” Bauman said, “is that sometimes a subject a person has pursued is as important as how far they went in school.”

The data come from several new reports and are largely drawn from the American Community Survey and Current Population Survey.

Although certain fields pay well at any education level, the data suggest that **going to school** remains **a shrewd investment**. Median monthly pay for a professional degree reached \$11,927 in 2009. That was more than twice the monthly pay for someone with a bachelor’s degree: \$5,445. By contrast, **a high school diploma** was worth \$3,179 a month, and **an elementary school education** yielded \$2,136 a month.

College-educated people were less likely to lose their jobs during **the economic downturn**. Unemployment peaked at 17.9 percent in early 2010 for those without a high school diploma; for those with bachelor’s degrees, the highest unemployment rate was 5.9 percent.

Women still “earn less than men at every level of education,” Bauman said. Men with advanced degrees earned almost 50 percent more annually than women in 2009: \$89,400 compared with \$61,500.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. Is school education important in Ukraine? Is it enough to gain ground in college completion? Are the humanities worth much in Ukraine?
2. Would you agree to give up your higher education in favour of more future earnings, in any other sphere except humanities?

3. Why do African Americans and Hispanics get completed college education?
Are others less interested in it?
4. Do college-educated people suffer more during economic downturns? Would you agree to work as a babysitter or a cleaner during a crisis?
5. Why do women earn less? Give your reasons. Is it the same in Ukraine? Are there any spheres where women earn more than men, or at least the same?
6. Explain the expression "shrewd investment". What other shrewd investments except "going to school" do you know?
7. What does Ukrainian government do to advance the level of school education?
Do you find Ukrainian education better or worse than one in the USA?
8. What is the nation's best educated metropolis in Ukraine? Why?

Task 3. Read the following article. Write down the key words and word combinations, and summarize it. Make up your questions about the most important issues raised in the article. Give the questions to your groupmates, and let them reason over the right answers.

Tory document warns of chaos if health reforms are dropped

Downing Street tells Conservative MPs government would end up in 'no man's land' if forced to abandon or overhaul NHS bill

The Lib Dem president, Tim Farron, has called for the removal of new competition rules from the health and social care bill. Photograph: Felix Clay

Downing Street has warned Conservative MPs that the government would end up in "no man's land" and face chaos if its controversial health reforms are dropped or substantially altered.

The hard-hitting message indicates that the coalition could be heading for a major clash next week on the NHS. This comes after the Liberal Democrat president said the health and social care bill should have been dropped or "massively changed" last year.

In an intensification of the Lib Dems' campaign for wholesale changes to the government's health reforms, Tim Farron called for the removal of proposed new rules on competition in the NHS.

But Downing Street made clear it was uneasy about embarking on further wide-ranging changes to the health and social care bill, which is to be considered by peers next week. Lib Dem peers are to table a series of amendments on competition.

In a briefing document for Tory MPs meeting at an awayday session – held in Westminster's Portcullis House – Downing Street and the health secretary, Andrew Lansley, warned of serious consequences if the bill were watered down or abandoned. "If we changed or altered the bill now, we would end up in a no man's land, and chaos," the document said, according to a report in the London Evening Standard.

Tory MPs highlighted their anger over Lib Dem tactics by giving Lansley a rapturous reception at the awayday. Some Conservative MPs fear that Nick Clegg is planning to renege on an undertaking he gave to David Cameron to support the bill, if the Lib Dem amendments in the Lords are not accepted.

One amendment would remove a planned duty for the Competition Commission to review the development of competition in the health service. Monitor, the NHS regulator, would retain its duty to oversee competition.

Farron endorsed the Lib Dem amendments, which are also being tacitly supported by Clegg. Asked on ITV Granada's Party People what should happen to the legislation, he said: "Take out all the new competition in the bill. If that was to happen, then the bill may as well proceed because then it becomes about democratising and tidying up the mess that was left behind by Labour."

He added: "What I want is for the Lords to introduce changes that will remove the new competition elements from the bill and I would like the government to go away on those things. It's all to play for."

Farron said the legislation should have been dropped or overhauled at an earlier stage. "Lots of us are guilty for allowing it to get as far as it has done now," he said. "Basically, this should have been dealt with far earlier in the cycle."

Asked whether the bill should have been dropped, he said: "Dropped, massively changed."

Farron said the government was wrong to ignore the concerns voiced by members of the medical profession. Cameron was criticised earlier this week after excluding key groups, such as the BMA and the Royal College of GPs, from a health summit in Downing Street. The Lib Dem president said it would be "absolutely stupid for anybody to ignore what is being said" by health professionals.

Downing Street said ministers would listen to critics but indicated that the prime minister believed he had made significant changes during a "listening exercise" last spring. The prime minister's spokesman said: "We have said we will continue to listen as this bill proceeds through the Lords, but we had a listening exercise last year and as a result many significant changes were made to that bill."

"We think the reforms are the right ones. It is going to be an ongoing process explaining to people these reforms and, in particular as we implement these reforms, showing how they are working to the benefit of patients."

LESSON 3

Task 1. The following article is a given a mixed order of paragraphs. Put them in the right order. The right answer is given in **the appendix**. After completing the task, define the issue discussed in the article. Do you find the way of losing weight acceptable to yourself and your friends?

How the world fell in love with quick-fix weight loss

1. On Diet Tube Ginevra experienced occasional moments of lassitude, but mostly she felt great. She says, "It was purifying everything. My skin was, like, unbelievable. It was so clean, so pure, like a baby's. Amazing!" Ginevra grew used to the faint buzzing of the pump, and didn't feel nauseous or hungry. But she did miss chewing. "So I was just having tea – green tea – all the time."
2. Ginevra went to Gasparotti for liposuction. She wanted, as it were, to be vacuumed down a couple of dresses sizes. But Gasparotti was not encouraging – liposuction, he said, was for improving shape and contour, not for comprehensive fat removal. Instead, Gasparotti had another, better trick up his sleeve: his new Diet Tube. A week later, after some medical tests, Ginevra returned to Gasparotti's clinic and she came out with a piece of plastic tubing sticking out of her nose. One end of the tube went down into her stomach, the other was attached to a small electric pump.
3. Ginevra Tamperi, a 21-year-old film studies student from Rome, has very tall, very skinny parents. Her brother can eat 4,000 calories a day and remains one of nature's giraffes. But Ginevra is not so lucky. She eats one slice of bread and it goes down her throat and directly on to her bum.
4. Didn't she get sick of the tea?
"If I see green tea now, I am going to die."
And what did her friends think?
"They're used to my strange stuff, my weird things." And anything was better than the onion diet.
5. We eat too much, but don't want to diet. Instead, we're adopting increasingly radical measures to shed the pounds.
6. Ginevra tried everything: the Aktins diet, the Dukan diet, the Scarsdale diet, the Zone diet, the cabbage diet, the onion diet. She saw a private nutritionist and a personal trainer. All to no avail.

7. For 10 days Ginevra wore the nasogastric tube. She ate nothing and the pump, working day and night, sent tiny amounts of a protein-filled liquid into her stomach to stave off hunger. The tube, she says, didn't restrict her lifestyle. When she went out, she just popped the pump into her Prada bag and nobody in the street seemed to notice she had a tube up her nose. I find this surprising. Normally you notice when people have tubes up their noses, just as you also notice when they are wearing gas masks. But Rome is Rome.
8. In desperation she visited the plastic surgeon Marco Gasparotti. Ginevra says, "Everybody in Rome knows Gasparotti." And everybody does, too: you cannot throw a brick in Italy and not hit Dr Gasparotti demonstrating his innovative techniques on some TV chat show. For Gasparotti is no slouch; he has a liposuction cannula to his name and has patented an elastocompressive cellulite-busting girdle called the Lipo Contour Elite Capri. He has also garnered countless international awards, and is at the very forefront of innovative ways of redraping skin and sucking out and resculpting fat that cannot be described to readers looking at this magazine over breakfast.

Task 2. Read the article. Some sentences are missed and given below. Insert them into the article. You can find the original variant of the article in **the appendix**. After completing the assignment, try to define which sentences may stay missed, without much loss of sense or logic. Tell others how one can guess where to insert the missed sentences, what ways of logic can be used here.

Eden Project installs UK's first employee-owned solar plant

New solar array in Cornwall hopes to make the case that renewable energy is not just for well-off householders

A new 50 kilowatt PV array at the Eden Project has just become the UK's first employee owned renewables installation. Savers putting in as little as £200 each will share in the feed-in tariff income for the next 25 years. Feed-in tariffs,

particularly for solar PV, have been attacked because they subsidise richer householders at the expense of the rest of the population. The aim at Eden has been to show that renewables can also be of financial benefit to people not able to afford to put PV on their own roofs. I helped structure this deal and wrote the document that offers the shares to employees.

The recent changes in the solar PV tariffs mean that installation such as the one at Eden are less attractive to small investors. The returns to investors can be at least as high as we project for savers buying shares in the PV array at Eden.

The aims of feed-in tariffs are to encourage smaller renewable energy installations, push down the cost of new low-carbon technologies and, third, to assist in the decentralisation of electricity supply. The solar PV tariffs worked extraordinarily well at building up an efficient and competitive base of installers and reducing the price of household installations by about 50% in the space of two years. Anybody wanting an array on the roof of their house in 2009 would have got a quote of about £5,000 per kilowatt. Today, that price can be below £2,500 for a larger installation.

What about the third objective - the decentralisation of electricity supply? The evidence here is mixed. Wind turbines owned by community companies must surely be the next step. One 500 kilowatt wind turbine, the sort of size that might sit on a small hill at the edge of a town, can typically provide the same power output as three or four hundred domestic PV installations or twenty five times as much as the Eden array (the 50 kW Eden array will deliver about 47,000 kilowatt hours a year, or just under 1,000 kilowatt hours per kilowatt capacity. A well sited wind turbine will deliver a 'capacity factor' of over twice as much.)

The striking thing about community ownership of wind turbines is that local resistance disappears if people have a financial stake in their success. Community ownership is the only way we are ever going to see the UK use its under-exploited resources of onshore wind. Larger scale community energy installations, such

the one at Eden, can achieve rapid growth of low carbon energy sources and also remove the regressive element in the feed-in tariffs.

The missed sentences.

1. Other technologies, such as wind and anaerobic digestion, are now much more appropriate for employee or community financing.
2. Today, the costs of the subsidies for renewable energy are borne by everybody but the benefits are largely flowing to the large electricity companies and richer householders.
3. One wonderful Dutch study even showed that people ceased to hear the swishing noise of the blades if they had some ownership of the wind farm.
4. Although hundreds of thousands of household PV installations have taken place, the impact on the electricity supply of the UK has been of the order of 0.1%.
5. Employees are now able to buy shares in the new business and the proceeds of this unique offer will be used to pay back Ebico.
6. Returns are projected to be over 10% per year for small investors.
7. Ebico, the Witney-based social enterprise that is the UK's only not-for-profit electricity supplier, lent money to a new company that put 200 panels on the roofs of some of Eden's storage buildings.
8. There is no doubt that the PV tariffs successfully met the first two of the three aims that the government had for the tariffs.

Task 3. Read the following article. Have you ever heard anything of the subject? Point out the key words and word combinations. Answer the questions below the article.

Iran not co-operating on nuclear programme, says IAEA

Iran failed to co-operate with UN nuclear officials during two sets of talks in Tehran over the past month, the UN's watchdog has said in a report.

The International Atomic Energy Agency said that Tehran had not cleared up questions about possible military aspects of its nuclear programme.

The agency also said Iran had stepped up uranium enrichment in recent months.

In response, Iran insisted it was co-operating with the agency but defended its right to a civil nuclear programme.

"Iran wants to keep talking with the IAEA to prove that its nuclear activities are peaceful," said Ali Asghar Soltanieh, Iran's envoy to the IAEA.

The West suspects Iran is seeking the technology to build a nuclear bomb and has placed sanctions on the country.

"As Iran is not providing the necessary co-operation... the agency is unable to provide credible assurance about the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran," the report said.

"The agency continues to have serious concerns regarding possible military dimensions to Iran's nuclear programme."

The agency has previously expressed fears that the Iranians were developing a military capability with the help of a "foreign expert" at the Parchin site, south of the capital Tehran.

But the Iranians refused UN requests to visit the site and dismissed the agency's concerns as "based on unfounded allegations".

In the report, IAEA chief Yukiya Amano urged Iran to "address the agency's serious concerns... by responding to the agency's questions related to Parchin and the foreign expert".

The report also says Iran has increased the number of centrifuges used to enrich uranium and has stepped up production of uranium enriched to the higher level of 20%.

It says Iran is preparing to expand enrichment work at the Natanz plant and at the underground site at Fordo, near the holy city of Qom.

The White House issued a statement calling on Iran to abide by earlier UN resolutions demanding a halt to uranium enrichment.

"Iran has continued to pursue its uranium enrichment programme in violation of multiple United Nations Security Council resolutions without demonstrating any credible or legitimate purpose for doing so," said the statement.

"If it refuses to shift course, its isolation from the international community will only continue to grow."

The stand-off over Iran's controversial nuclear programme shows no sign of resolution, according to the IAEA's latest report. Western powers will be alarmed at the news that Iran has sharply stepped up its sensitive uranium enrichment work, both at its main plant at Natanz, and at the underground site of Fordo. The Fordo site, which is buried deep under a mountain, is well-protected against any potential military strikes by Israel or the United States.

There will also be concern about the lack of progress in talks between Iran and the IAEA. The IAEA said there were "major differences", with Iran dismissing the agency's concerns as "unfounded".

This report comes at a time of heightened tension over Iran. Despite the tougher sanctions imposed on the country, Iran so far does not appear to be showing any signs of compromise with the West. It insists its nuclear work is purely peaceful.

Questions

1. Which of the statements raises your doubts as to be true?
2. What are the fears of the International Atomic Energy Agency?
3. Could any tough sanctions help to resolve the problem of nuclear weapon in the East?
4. What is the key role of nuclear weapon in the world? Does Ukraine need nuclear weapon?
5. Do you think that if there is another world war, it will be a nuclear weapon war without a winner? Give your reasons.

6. This article concerns the problem of interference of politics in science and vice versa. Do you know any other examples of this kind when two different spheres of human activity combine, though the outcome may be not positive?

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APPENDIX

1. Lesson 3. Task 1. 5 / 3 / 6 / 8 / 2 / 7 / 1 / 4.

2. Lesson 3. Task 2.

Eden Project installs UK's first employee-owned solar plant

New solar array in Cornwall hopes to make the case that renewable energy is not just for well-off householders

A new 50 kilowatt PV array at the Eden Project has just become the UK's first employee owned renewables installation. **Ebico, the Witney-based social enterprise that is the UK's only not-for-profit electricity supplier, lent money to a new company that put 200 panels on the roofs of some of Eden's storage buildings. Employees are now able to buy shares in the new business and the proceeds of this unique offer will be used to pay back Ebico.** Savers putting in as little as £200 each will share in the feed-in tariff income for the next 25 years.

Returns are projected to be over 10% per year for small investors.

Feed-in tariffs, particularly for solar PV, have been attacked because they subsidise richer householders at the expense of the rest of the population. The aim at Eden has been to show that renewables can also be of financial benefit to people not able to afford to put PV on their own roofs. I helped structure this deal and wrote the document that offers the shares to employees.

The recent changes in the solar PV tariffs mean that installation such as the one at Eden are less attractive to small investors. **Other technologies, such as wind and anaerobic digestion, are now much more appropriate for employee or community financing.** The returns to investors can be at least as high as we project for savers buying shares in the PV array at Eden.

The aims of feed-in tariffs are to encourage smaller renewable energy installation, push down the cost of new low-carbon technologies and, third, to assist in decentralisation of electricity supply. The solar PV tariffs worked extraordinarily

well at building up an efficient and competitive base of installers and reducing the price of household installations by about 50% in the space of two years. Anybody wanting an array on the roof of their house in 2009 would have got a quote of about £5,000 per kilowatt. Today, that price can be below £2,500 for a larger installation. **There is no doubt that the PV tariffs successfully met the first two of the three aims that the government had for the tariffs.**

What about the third objective- the decentralisation of electricity supply? The evidence here is mixed. **Although hundreds of thousands of household PV installations have taken place, the impact on the electricity supply of the UK has been of the order of 0.1%.** Wind turbines owned by community companies must surely be the next step. One 500 kilowatt wind turbine, the sort of size that might sit on a small hill at the edge of a town, can typically provide the same power output as three or four hundred domestic PV installations or twenty five times as much as the Eden array (the 50 kW Eden array will deliver about 47,000 kilowatt hours a year, or just under 1,000 kilowatt hours per kilowatt capacity. A well sited wind turbine will deliver a 'capacity factor' of over twice as much.)

The striking thing about community ownership of wind turbines is that local resistance disappears if people have a financial stake in their success. **One wonderful Dutch study even showed that people ceased to hear the swishing noise of the blades if they had some ownership of the wind farm.** Community ownership is the only way we are ever going to see the UK use its under-exploited resources of onshore wind. **Today, the costs of the subsidies for renewable energy are borne by everybody but the benefits are largely flowing to the large electricity companies and richer householders.** Larger scale community energy installations, such as the one at Eden, can achieve rapid growth of low carbon energy sources and also remove the regressive element in the feed-in tariffs.

Заказ № _____ от « _____ » _____ 200 _____. Тираж _____ экз.
Изд-во СевНТУ

