

Examens d'admission juin 2022
Épreuve de traduction anglais/français
Durée 2 heures
Tous documents autorisés

L'USAGE DES OUTILS DE TRADUCTION AUTOMATIQUES (DEEPL, GOOGLETRANSLATE ETC.) EN LIGNE EST STRICTEMENT INTERDIT. LES VÉRIFICATIONS SERONT EFFECTUÉES. TOUT CONTREVENANT SERA ÉLIMINÉ.

- 1/ Traduisez le texte ci-dessous en français
- 2/ Présentez et explicitez trois de vos choix traductionnels en français (uniquement pour les candidats ayant le français comme langue maternelle).

Elon Musk is buying Twitter. Now what?

Elon Musk has finally acquired Twitter after a weeklong saga during which he first became the company's largest shareholder, then offered to buy it outright.

The world's richest person secured a deal on Monday, agreeing to buy the social network for \$54.20 a share — valuing the firm at roughly \$44 billion.

What comes next for Twitter is anyone's guess. Over the past few weeks, Musk has hinted at changes he would like to see the platform make, but has stopped short of laying out a road map for the direction he wants to take Twitter.

In a statement released after the deal was reached, Musk called Twitter "the digital town square where matters vital to the future of humanity are debated" and said he looks forward to tapping into the company's "tremendous potential."

Here's what to know about Musk's plans for Twitter.

Musk has said that part of the reason he wanted to acquire Twitter is because, in his view, the changes that need to be made to the platform can only be done if it's a private company.

It's a sentiment that Musk shares with Twitter co-founder and ex-CEO Jack Dorsey, who tweeted on Monday that the company "has been owned by Wall Street and the ad model." Dorsey said that going private "is the correct first step."

Though Twitter's board unanimously approved the sale, the deal will still need to be approved by shareholders and be subject to a regulatory review. CEO Parag Agrawal said he expects the deal will close in the next three to six months.

Examens d'admission mai/juin 2022
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- 1/ Translate the following text into English
- 2/ Explain and comment three of your translation choices (for English native speakers only).

Eurovision : sous le kitsch, le strass et les paillettes, le poids de la géopolitique

Officiellement, la politique est interdite lors du plus grand concours de chanson au monde. Et pourtant, elle s'invite régulièrement dans les coulisses de la compétition et même sur scène.

Stockholm, samedi 14 mai 2016. Depuis deux semaines, le Ericsson Globe, une salle omnisports en forme de gigantesque balle de golf, dans le sud de la capitale suédoise, vibre au rythme de l'Eurovision. L'heure de la finale a enfin sonné. Arrivés de toute l'Europe, les fans s'attendent à en prendre plein les yeux et les oreilles. On est ici en terrain conquis : les Suédois aiment l'Eurovision et l'assument. A commencer par la victoire d'ABBA à Brighton, en 1974, avec *Waterloo*, le royaume scandinave a remporté six fois le concours créé en 1956.

A 21 heures, résonnent les premières notes du Te Deum H. 146 de Marc-Antoine Charpentier, compositeur du XVII^e siècle. Et c'est parti pour quatre heures de show...

L'un des événements non sportifs les plus suivis au monde

Rien ne manque : le strass, les paillettes, les décors qui s'enflamment... Pop, rock, folk : les genres se mélangent. En robe à volant bleu clair, nœuds papillons dans les cheveux, la candidate allemande semble tout droit sortie d'un manga, tandis que les rockeurs chypriotes, en cage, flottent au-dessus d'un nuage de fumée.

Le Monde
7 mai 2022

- 3) Read the following text and complete the following exercises (for everyone):

Welcome to the era of the hyper-surveilled office

The Big Brotherly boss will see you now—and always

Bosses have always kept tabs on their workers. After all, part of any manager's job is to ensure that underlings are earning their keep, not shirking and definitely not pilfering. Workplaces have long been monitored, by inspectors, CCTV cameras and more recently all manner of sensors, to check how many widgets individual workers are assembling or whether anyone is dipping too liberally into the petty-cash box. In the past few years, however, and especially as the pandemic has forced work from the controlled enclosure of the corporate

office to the wilderness of the kitchen table, both the scope and scale of corporate surveillance have ballooned.

A study by the European Commission found that global demand for employee-spying software more than doubled between April 2019 and April 2020. Within weeks of lockdowns starting in March 2020, search queries for monitoring tools rose more than 18-fold. Surveillance-software makers reported huge increases in sales. At Time Doctor, which records videos of users' screens or periodically snaps photos to ensure they are at their computer, sales suddenly trebled in April 2020 compared with the previous year. Those at DeskTime, which tracks time spent on tasks, quadrupled over the period. A survey of more than 1,000 firms in America in 2021 found that 60% of them used monitoring software of some type. A further 17% were considering it.

In an acknowledgement that corporate surveillance is on the rise—and raising eyebrows—on May 7th a New York state law kicked in requiring companies to inform employees about any electronic monitoring of their telephone, email and internet activity. Corporate scofflaws can be fined between \$500 and \$3,000 per violation. New York joins Connecticut and Delaware, which have required similar disclosures since the late 1990s and the early 2000s, respectively, and Europe, where companies have had to prove that monitoring policies have legitimate business interests—such as preventing intellectual-property theft or improving employee productivity—since 1995. More such rules are almost certain to emerge. They are unlikely to deter more offices from embracing Big Brotherliness.

Firms have lots of valid reasons to monitor their workers. Safety is one: tracking the whereabouts of staff in a building can help employers locate them in case of an emergency. Another is to keep money and data safe. To ensure their employees are not sharing sensitive information, banks such as JPMorgan Chase not only trawl through calls, chat records and emails, but also track how long staff are in the building and how many hours they have worked. In 2021 Credit Suisse began requesting access to personal devices used for work.

The Economist – May 2022

1) Rewrite the following sentences in your own words

- a) After all, part of any manager's job is to ensure that underlings are earning their keep, not shirking and definitely not pilfering.
- b) [...] or whether anyone is dipping too liberally into the petty-cash box.

2) Give synonyms for the following expressions:

kept tabs on their workers
and raising eyebrows
Corporate scofflaws
trawl through

3) What do you understand by “intellectual-property theft”?

4) What does the title of the article “The Big Brotherly boss will see you now—and always” tell us about the author's view of the subject?

5) In your opinion, why has “employee spying” increased over the past years?