



Examens d'admission mai 2024
Épreuve de traduction anglais vers français
Durée 3 heures
Tous documents autorisés

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- 1/ Traduisez le texte ci-dessous en français
- 2/ Présentez et explicitez trois de vos choix traductionnels en français

Yoghurt and disinfectant: Team GB's plan for Olympic triathlon swim in Seine

- E coli levels in Paris river one of Games' 'biggest challenges'
- Triathletes will be 'sanitised to within an inch of their lives'

Team GB's triathlon stars are already preparing for pollution in the Seine during the Paris Olympics by eating more yoghurt and taking probiotics, it can be revealed.

British triathletes have also been told they should not touch recovery drinks or food after training in the water until they have been "sanitised to within an inch of their lives" in a bid to avoid gastrointestinal issues.

The rare insight into Team GB's plans for the Games comes a week after the Paris 2024 president, Tony Estanguet, conceded that the prospect of heavy rain raising *E coli* levels in the Seine was one of his "biggest challenges".

Mike Cavendish, the performance director of British Triathlon, said that while other countries were looking at using medications to protect their athletes, GB's main focus was on using food and probiotics high in "friendly bacteria".

As part of Team GB's preparations, athletes' wetsuits will also be scrubbed in Hibiscrub disinfectant after every session in Paris.

The Guardian, 15 avril 2024



3/ Read the following text and complete the following exercises (in English)

- 1) Find two words in the text that are synonyms of “unfriendly”.
- 2) Find one word in the text that is a synonym of “appearance”.
- 3) Paragraph 11. What do you understand by “The new Leviathans are engineers of souls”?
- 4) Take paragraph 6 and rewrite it using your own words.
- 5) What is the general tone of the article? / Justify your answer.
- 6) Rewrite the title using your own words.

Fascism is everywhere on the march. And it’s Trump who sets the pace

Guardian 20/01/2024

The comforting conceit that Donald Trump is an unpleasant yet passing American aberration, often heard during his 2017-21 presidency, is harder to believe than ever after his Iowa caucus landslide victory last week. As matters stand, Trump is on course to win a third consecutive Republican presidential nomination and a possible second White House term.

The bigger, worldwide picture is more alarming still. Far from being an exception to the rule, Trump reflects, amplifies and popularises a regressive global trend towards authoritarian, totalitarian, dictatorial, nationalistic and religiously, ethnically and culturally majoritarian forms of rightwing governance.

To put it more simply, fascism is once more on the march – and liberal democracy risks being trampled under its marauding boots. Is this a disagreeable hiccup, a passing phase? Or does it herald the start of a post-democratic age?

Iowa was a reminder that Trump’s brand of nihilist anti-politics readily transcends the national borders he is so keen to fortify. It has near-universal, compelling appeal among those who distrust or feel betrayed by their leaders. Trump epitomises the big man, the national strongman, who vows to defend and support the little guy and his threatened shibboleths of identity and community. In return, he demands a dictator’s unlimited power and fealty.

It’s the old-new deal of the century: security, uniformity, conformity and social validation for the dominant majority at the cost of civic freedoms, legal accountability, independent media, diversity and minority rights. This is the model in place, or gaining ground, from Beijing, Moscow and Delhi to Cairo and Buenos Aires, by way of Rome, Paris and Berlin.

Trump’s approach to Iowa exemplified how anti-democratic anti-politics works. He mostly avoided rallies and meet-and-greets with voters, boycotted debates with rival candidates, and travelled, aloof, in a power-tripping motorcade of black secret service limousines. Yet his imperial mien, lavishly funded TV advertising and harsh take-no-prisoners policy agenda produced a record win.

How can this be? Many voters candidly applaud Trump’s autocratic style. Democracy, they say, has not delivered for them; and there are too many liberties, taken and assumed, in a too-woke world. They buy the lie he’s a victim of fake slanders concocted by “deep state” opponents fearful of his righteous crusade to rescue America from itself.



Some claim God sent him as saviour; that only he can halt apocalyptic national decline. And vengeance, Trump vows in biblical vein, will be theirs. “I am your warrior. I am your justice. And for those who have been wronged and betrayed, I am your retribution,” he declared last year. His is a classic, cultish conspiracy of untruth. Stalin, Mao or Louis XIV would recognise it. Like them, Trump seeks to rule absolutely.

In his 2023 book, *The New Leviathans*, the English conservative philosopher John Gray develops a general theory of democratic decline. He argues western leaders and writers were sadly mistaken in their “grotesque notion” that the conclusion of the cold war in 1989-91 presaged a permanent “end-of-history” triumph of free societies and free markets.

Instead, powerful rightwing dictatorships have emerged in Russia, China and elsewhere that are dragging the world back into the chaotic “state of nature” first described by Gray’s 17th-century predecessor, Thomas Hobbes. “Enclaves of freedom persist, but a liberal civilisation based on the practice of tolerance has passed into history,” Gray writes.

Leaders such as Trump, Xi Jinping and Vladimir Putin – a modern-day personification of “nasty, brutish and short” – are, in effect, building upon Hobbes’s central idea of unfettered sovereign power (the Leviathan) in order to control and direct the lives of citizens, not merely protect and defend them, he argues. “Neo-totalitarian states today aim to deliver their subjects from the burdens of freedom ... The new Leviathans are engineers of souls.”

IEMT

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FR/ANG

- 1) Translate the following text into English
- 2) Explain and comment three of your translation choices

Nemo's garden : le pari de l'agriculture sous-marine

L'entreprise italienne Nemo's Garden a développé un système de jardin aquatique qui permet de cultiver directement dans une bulle remplie d'air installée au fond de la mer.

Le projet de la société Nemo's garden, soit « la ferme de Némo » veut développer une activité agricole dans les zones où la terre n'est pas cultivable : les fonds marins. En implantant des serres aquatiques accrochées à environ 6 mètres de profondeur, l'entreprise italienne veut créer un nouveau type de culture en serre. Pour ce faire, ils s'appuient sur des sortes de cloches remplies d'air, ouvertes sur la mer par le dessous afin d'y maintenir l'air mais permettre un accès, mais aussi, l'évaporation de l'eau.

Ce projet aussi farfelu que génial est né il y a sept ans à Noli, au large de la côte nord-ouest italienne, dans la mer Méditerranée, dans la tête de Sergio Gamberini, président d'une compagnie fournissant des équipements de plongée. Le projet a depuis trouvé des financements, et il produit déjà des fraises, du basilic ou encore des haricots verts et de la laitue et envisage maintenant de planter des champignons, des tomates et des haricots.

L'idée de s'adapter aux milieux marins est loin d'être idiote : la surface terrestre couverte d'eau à 70 %. Dans ces serres, l'air est naturellement renouvelé par les plantes, et le taux élevé de dioxyde de carbone favorise une croissance beaucoup plus rapide que sur terre. Le soleil maintient les serres à la température de 26°C en toute saison alors que l'évaporation maintient un fort taux d'humidité constant (83%). En outre, les plantes sont protégées des nuisibles.

Le système n'a donc pas besoin de beaucoup d'entretien. Les cultures sont supervisées grâce à des caméras reliées aux serres mais aussi par des plongeurs qui s'y rendent quotidiennement. Elles sont conçues de sorte à ne pas perturber l'écosystème aquatique avoisinant – pas d'intrants chimiques, par exemple – et des poulpes et des hippocampes (une espèce en voie de disparition) y trouvent même refuge, sans pour autant perturber la croissance des cultures.

Il existe bien entendu des risques liés à la nature imprévisible des océans. « Nous avons totalement perdu les cultures quatre fois, mais cela ne compte pas vraiment puisque nous avons un taux de croissance excellent » relativise Luca Gamberini, le fils de Sergio. En outre, cette solution permet d'éviter tout risque de sécheresse, des intempéries (inondations, grêle, tornades...) d'incendies ou des nuées d'insectes ravageuses ainsi que du réchauffement climatique.