

Examens d'admission mai 2025

Épreuve de traduction anglais vers français

Durée 3 heures

Tous documents autorisés

Sujet pour les candidats avec le français comme langue maternelle et les candidats FLE non anglophones

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

Nearly Half of Japan's Workforce Quietly Opting Out

Nearly 45% of full-time workers in Japan are now engaging in what's known as "quiet quitting" — doing just enough to meet job expectations without going above and beyond — according to a recent survey by job-matching platform Mynavi.

Among the 3,000 respondents aged 20 to 59, this low-engagement attitude was most common among younger workers: 46.7% of those in their twenties said they were quiet quitters. The trend reflects a shift in priorities among the younger generation, with a growing emphasis on work-life balance over traditional career ambition.

"Quiet quitting is clearly becoming part of the mainstream mindset," said Akari Asahina, a researcher at the Mynavi Career Research Lab. "As people's values continue to diversify, it's crucial that companies adapt by offering flexible work models that reflect those shifts."

The survey, released last week, found that around 60% of those who considered themselves quiet quitters were content with the trade-off — particularly in how they manage their time both on and off the clock. More than 70% said they plan to stick with this approach moving forward.

HR professionals were split on the trend. About 39% expressed openness, saying that not everyone is looking to climb the corporate ladder and that organizations need to make room for different approaches to work.

Still, 32% viewed quiet quitting more skeptically, warning that it could dampen overall morale and erode a sense of shared commitment in the workplace.

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

- 1) Find two terms in the text that are synonyms of “limit”.
- 2) Find one word in the text that is a synonym of “end”.
- 3) What do you understand by “reducing the red tape” (paragraph 13)? Suggest another way of wording this.
- 4) Rewrite paragraphs 6 and 7 (“The Treasury [...] subject to the levy.”) using your own words.
- 5) What, according to the text, is the purpose of the proposed changes to the sugar tax?

Why your milkshake is about to get more expensive

The I Paper, 28 April 2025

The sugar tax currently applied to fizzy drinks will be extended to milkshakes in a bid to stop children and adults drinking too much sugar, the Treasury has announced.

Popular milk-based treats will rise in price by up to 26p a litre unless they overhaul their recipes to contain less sugar, under a plan likely to be confirmed at the next Budget.

The Government is also set to reduce the maximum amount of sugar in drinks before they are hit with the levy. This is in a bid to stop firms from escaping the tax by adding as much sugar as they are allowed without breaching the current threshold of 5g per 100ml.

The tax, first introduced by George Osborne when he was chancellor, is designed to encourage firms to use less sugar in their drinks. Since it first took effect in 2018, most of the best-known fizzy drinks have cut their sugar content and started using more artificial sweeteners instead.

Rachel Reeves said at the last Budget that the Government would consider ending an exemption that has previously existed for drinks based primarily around milk or non-dairy substitutes.

The Treasury has now confirmed that it plans to proceed with the change – which will apply to sweetened yoghurt drinks and milkshakes – in a bid to encourage companies to use less sugar.

Officials have calculated that if the recipes of 93 per cent of milky drinks currently on the market are not changed, they will be subject to the levy.

The Treasury said that concerns taxing milkshakes would reduce children’s calcium intake had proven to be misguided, adding: “Whilst young people still do not consume the recommended level of calcium, milk-based drinks are not a significant contributor to intakes.

“Milk-based drinks only provide up to 3.5 per cent of calcium intakes for children aged 11 to 18 years, compared with 25 per cent from plain milk, and 38 per cent from cereal products, including fortified white bread.”

The Government also said that the threshold at which drinks are taxed will fall from 5g of sugar per 100 ml of liquid to 4g.

The changes, which are subject to consultation before they are likely to come into force following the Budget in the autumn, are part of an overhaul of tax laws designed to simplify and improve the taxation system.

Treasury minister James Murray said: “We are determined to reduce the hassle of the tax system for British businesses and taxpayers.”

Other measures include making it easier for companies to get VAT relief on goods they have donated to charity, reducing the red tape on whisky makers trying to prove that their product is genuine Scotch, and abolishing the Valuation Office Agency, which decides how much firms must pay in business rates on their premises.

In the future, HMRC will administer business rates and council tax directly, meaning that companies only have to deal with one Government body to pay the tax they owe.

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

Une commission d'experts conseille de proscrire les écrans avant l'âge de 6 ans

Cinq sociétés savantes missionnées par Emmanuel Macron affirment qu'avant le cours préparatoire, portables, tablettes et ordinateurs « altèrent les capacités intellectuelles des enfants ».

« Pas d'écran avant 3 ans » : la règle en vigueur actuellement n'est peut-être plus d'actualité. Cinq sociétés savantes missionnées par Emmanuel Macron plaident en faveur d'un principe plus strict dans une tribune publiée mardi 29 avril. Elles conseillent désormais « aux jeunes parents, aux enseignants, éducateurs et pédagogues » de proscrire les écrans avant l'âge de 6 ans.

Cette tribune, publiée sur le site de la Société française de pédiatrie, appelle à « une prise de conscience collective », affirmant qu'avant la classe de CP, les écrans altèrent « durablement la santé des enfants et leurs capacités intellectuelles ».

« Il y a un âge pour tout »

« En 2025, le doute n'est plus permis et les très nombreuses publications scientifiques internationales sont là pour nous le rappeler : ni la technologie de l'écran ni ses contenus, y compris ceux prétendument éducatifs ne sont adaptés à un petit cerveau en développement », affirment les signataires. Ils ajoutent que les écrans « entravent et altèrent la construction » du cerveau de l'enfant. Même s'ils affirment ne « pas diaboliser les outils numériques et leur usage », les signataires insistent sur le fait « qu'il y a un âge pour tout ».

L'exposition aux écrans peut entraîner, selon ces sociétés savantes, un retard de développement du langage, des troubles de l'attention et de la mémorisation, etc. Le neurodéveloppement de l'enfant résulte « d'observations et d'interactions riches et variées avec l'environnement », insiste les experts. « Les six premières années de vie sont fondamentales. »

Avant sa conférence de presse en janvier 2024, le président de la République avait dit avoir réfléchi à des mesures pour « déterminer le bon usage des écrans » pour les plus jeunes et réuni des experts pour plancher sur ce sujet.