

ANGLAIS

TRADUCTION DE FRANÇAIS EN ANGLAIS

Elle lui demanda où était son sac, pour le monter dans le dortoir. Nicolas regarda autour de lui, sans voir le sac. Il ne comprenait pas.

« Je croyais qu'il était là, murmura-t-il.

- Tu l'as bien emporté ? », demanda la maîtresse.

Oui, Nicolas se rappelait très bien quand on l'avait mis dans le coffre, entre les chaînes et les mallettes à échantillons de son père.

« Et en arrivant, vous l'avez sorti du coffre ? »

Nicolas secoua la tête en se mordant les lèvres. Il n'en était pas sûr. Ou plutôt, si : il était sûr maintenant qu'on avait oublié de l'en sortir. Ils étaient descendus, puis son père était remonté et à aucun moment on n'avait ouvert le coffre.

« C'est trop bête », dit la maîtresse, mécontente. La voiture était repartie depuis cinq minutes, mais il était déjà trop tard pour la rattraper. Nicolas avait envie de pleurer. Il bafouilla que ce n'était pas sa faute. « Tu aurais quand même pu y penser », soupira la maîtresse. Voyant combien il semblait malheureux, elle se radoucit, haussa les épaules et dit que c'était bête, mais pas bien grave. On allait s'arranger.

Emmanuel Carrère, *La Classe de neige*, P.O.L, Paris, 1995

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TRADUCTION D'ANGLAIS EN FRANÇAIS

'You realize, Stevens, I don't expect you to be locked up here in this house all the time I'm away. Why don't you take the car and drive off somewhere for a few days? You look like you could make good use of a break.'

Coming out of the blue as it did, I did not quite know how to reply to such a suggestion. I recall thanking him for his consideration, but quite probably I said nothing very definite for my employer went on:

'I'm serious, Stevens. I really think you should take a break. I'll foot the bill for the gas. You fellows, you're always locked up in these big houses helping out, how do you ever get to see around this beautiful country of yours?'

This was not the first time my employer had raised such a question; indeed, it seems to be something which genuinely troubles him. On this occasion, in fact, a reply of sorts did occur to me as I stood up there on the ladder; a reply to the effect that those in our profession, although we did not see a great deal of the country in the sense of touring the countryside and visiting picturesque sites, did actually 'see' more of England than most, placed as we were in houses where the greatest ladies and gentlemen of the land gathered. Of course, I could not have expressed this view to Mr Farraday without embarking upon what might have seemed a presumptuous speech.

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Lire soigneusement le texte ci-dessous :

This is proving a memorable year for Shaun Wallace, the soccer-mad lawyer who won Mastermind last week. "The football team I play with on a Sunday is flying, it's my 20th year as a barrister, and now look: I'm Mastermind champion. It's my *annus mirabilis*," he said. Wallace, 44, has watched Mastermind ever since it began in 1972 and last week he became the first black Briton to win the final. Not bad for the son of poor Jamaican immigrants who went to his local comprehensive.

Immigration is often cast as a "problem" in Britain but last week something very strange happened: stories of ethnic excellence started to shine through. Only an hour before Wallace won Mastermind, Gayathri Kumar, a 13-year-old from India, emerged as the country's best young speller. She fought off more than 100,000 fellow contestants to win the BBC's Hard Spell competition despite learning English as a second language when she moved here eight years ago. Then there was Chi Hieu Nguyen, a 19-year-old who grew up in a poor region of Vietnam. On Monday he was named A-level student of the year after achieving extraordinary results, even though he came to study in Britain only two years ago. Of the 24 papers he took for A-levels in maths, statistics, accountancy and economics, he scored 100% in 11 and dropped only one mark in several others.

Across the Atlantic, a week like this would not quickly be forgotten — the American Dream tends to trumpet success to create role models. In Britain the reaction is more ambivalent; and it was not xenophobes who appeared to be pouring cold water on the creation of a British Dream but the PC lobby with its edict: thou shalt not mention race. [...] Trevor Phillips, head of the Commission for Racial Equality, says the reluctance to applaud success in Britain engenders a culture in which ambition, particularly among some ethnic minority schoolchildren, is more despised than lauded. "It's a national problem, capital N, capital P," he said. "I know the arguments: we shouldn't mark people out because of their race. But what these examples of the last week tell us is that a lot of the people who have travelled a long way to Britain have something special to offer. We should celebrate that."

As Phillips points out, more young blacks still go to prison each year than to university and they need positive role models. For them Wallace is a remarkable example, and a winner not afraid to encourage others. "I'm going into schools to give inspirational chats," Wallace said. "It's important. Kids look at me and they think, [...]. Who's this guy? He's like me!" Of course I'm like you. But be yourself, create your own nirvana. You can." [...]

Dedication to education is reflected across many immigrant groups, whose children are much more likely to stay at school beyond 16 than those of whites. The Chinese have the best overall record, with 74% getting at least five GCSEs at grades A to C. Among pupils from Indian homes the rate is 65%, while the rate for white children is 51%. But Bangladeshi and Pakistani children trail, with 45% and 41% getting five good GCSEs. Among black children the rate is only 36%.

At university level, minorities also shine. Among people of working age in Britain, 22% of Chinese are trying for a degree and so are 10% of Indians. Among white British people the rate is 5%.[...] By one estimate, people with the surname Patel are more than twice as likely to be company directors as people called Smith. That business drive has propelled many Asians to wealth. The richest man in Britain is Lakshmi Mittal, a steel magnate who grew up in India. At an estimated £12 billion after a recent deal, he is now worth more than the Duke of Westminster, who has typified the traditional British wealth of landed aristocracy. The entrepreneurial drive and willingness to work have led the government to claim that migrants contribute about £2.5 billion a year more in taxes than they consume in benefits and services, though the figures are disputed. [...]

“We are, à la Hugh Grant, slightly embarrassed by success,” said Phillips. “An American will say, ‘Hi, I’m John from Iowa and I’m worth \$100m’. With a Brit it will take several meetings before they tell you their name, and you practically have to have been physically intimate with them before they will tell you what they earn.” This reticence overshadows some truly extraordinary results and slows the creation of positive role models. It is, says Phillips, a real obstacle for young blacks.

Yet it does not necessarily take a lot to change it, as Wallace’s experience shows. He still has the book and the advice that helped him on the way to becoming a barrister. “My big sister Sandra bought me my first law book,” he recalled. “Inside it says: ‘Dear Shaun, study hard, love always, Sandra’. The bottom line is this: nobody is going to hand you anything, unless you inherit wealth. If you want it, you’ve got to earn it and you’ve got to grab it yourself.”

Richard Woods
The Sunday Times, December 12th 2004

Répondre en **ANGLAIS** aux questions ci-dessous :

(environ 250 mots pour chaque réponse) :

1. According to the text, what is the author’s perception of the new “British Dream”?
Answer the question in your own words
2. In the light of your knowledge, what are the similarities and differences between the “British Dream” and the “American Dream”?