

ANGLAIS

TRADUCTION DE FRANÇAIS EN ANGLAIS

J'ai répondu simplement bonjour, parce que mon nom, il l'avait devant lui, sur mon passeport. Il m'a dit de m'asseoir et il n'y avait pas de chaise, mais ça ne l'avait pas frappé. Il examinait une carte du Maroc dépliée devant lui.

- Bien, d'où êtes-vous, exactement ?

Il avait l'air pressé, alors que notre avion partait le lendemain. J'ai regardé à l'envers sur mon passeport le nom de la ville où Place-Vendôme* m'avait fait naître.

- Irghiz, j'ai dit.

Il a répondu :

- Je sais, j'ai lu, mais je n'ai pas trouvé. Où est-ce ?

J'ai compris pourquoi ses yeux étaient rouges en voyant la loupe sur la carte du Maroc. Il avait exploré tous les noms du pays sans succès. J'ai failli lui dire de demander à Place-Vendôme, mais il n'existait plus : [...] je l'avais chassé de ma mémoire. D'ailleurs, c'était sûrement un nom qu'il avait inventé, Irghiz : ça évitait les vérifications à l'état civil.

* Place-Vendôme : nom de code d'un agent secret (ne pas traduire)

Didier Van Cauwelaert , *Un aller simple*, Albin Michel, 1994
(153 mots)

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TRADUCTION D'ANGLAIS EN FRANÇAIS

Rolf was a strong but clumsy and awkward boy of fourteen. Like all of the Baumanns he spoke excellent English and on this holiday, much to my surprise, he formed a rapid and powerful bond with my brother, who does not make friendships easily. They would engage in swimming contests, run along the beach, disappear for long cycle rides together and play inexhaustible games [...] with a football on the back lawn. It was in the middle of one of these games [...] that Jorgen and Stefan came to talk to them.

'Hey! Germans!' Jorgen called out. 'This is our back garden. Who said you could play your stupid games of football on our lawn?'

Rolf said nothing; just looked at the two Danes apprehensively.

Paul said: 'I'm not German, I'm from England. And this is the back of our house as well as yours.'

'But your friend is German, yes?' [...]

'His name is Rolf,' my brother said, 'and I'm Paul. And I bet we can beat you six-nil if we play for ten minutes each way.'

By this means he managed to defuse the situation, and soon the four of them were involved in a keenly fought contest.

Total: 199 words

Jonathan Coe, *The Rotters' Club*, Penguin Books, 2002.

ANGLAIS

Lire soigneusement le texte ci-dessous :

The British government recently issued the most comprehensive study to date of the economic costs and risks of global warming, and of measures that might reduce greenhouse gas emissions, in the hope of averting some of the direst consequences. Written under the leadership of Sir Nicholas Stern of the London School of Economics, who succeeded me as Chief Economist of the World Bank, the report makes clear that the question is no longer whether we can afford to do anything about global warming, but whether we can afford not to.

The report proposes an agenda whose cost would be equivalent to just 1% of annual consumption, but would save the world risk equivalent costs that are five times greater. The reported costs of global warming are higher than in earlier studies because it takes into account the mounting evidence that the process of global warming is highly complex and non-linear, with a non-negligible chance that it may proceed much faster than had previously been thought and that the extent of warming may be much greater than had previously been thought.

Indeed, the study may actually significantly underestimate the costs: for instance, climate change may lead to more weather variability, a possible disappearance or major shift of the Gulf Stream – of particular concern to Europe – and a flourishing of diseases.

When I served in 1995 on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the scientific group that periodically assesses the science of global warming, there was overwhelming evidence that the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere had increased markedly since the beginning of the industrial revolution, that human activity had contributed significantly to those increases, and that they would have profound effects on climate and sea levels. But few saw, for instance, the Arctic ice cap melting as rapidly as now seems to be the case.

Still, some suggest that because we are not certain about how bad global warming will be, we should do little or nothing. To me, uncertainty should make us act more resolutely today, not less. As one scientist friend puts it: if you are driving on a mountain road, approaching a cliff, in a car whose brakes may fail, and a fog bank rolls in, should you drive more or less cautiously? Global warming is one of those rare instances where the scientific community is more fearful of what may be happening than the population at large. Scientists have glimpsed what the future may portend.

As the Stern report points out, as usual, the poor are the most vulnerable. A third of Bangladesh will be underwater by the end of this century. The Maldives and a host of Pacific Island states will disappear: our twenty-first-century Atlantis.

[...]

Although President George W. Bush says he believes in markets, in this case he has called for voluntary action. But it makes far more sense to use the force of markets – the power of incentives – than to rely on goodwill, especially when it comes to oil companies that regard their sole objective as maximizing profits, regardless of the cost to others.

Exxon has reportedly been funding so-called think tanks to undermine confidence in the science of global warming, just as the tobacco industry funded “research” to question the validity of statistical findings showing the link between smoking and cancer. Some companies even seem to celebrate the melting of the polar ice cap, because it will reduce the cost of extracting the oil that lies beneath the Arctic Ocean.

The good news is that there are many ways by which improved incentives could reduce emissions – partly by eliminating the myriad of subsidies for inefficient usages. The U.S. subsidizes corn-based ethanol, and imposes tariffs on sugar-based ethanol; hidden in the tax code are billions of dollars of subsidies to the oil and gas industries.

Most importantly, price signals that show the true social costs of energy derived from fossil fuels will encourage innovation and conservation. Small changes in practices, when replicated by hundreds of millions of people, can make an enormous difference. For example, simply changing the color of roofs in warm climates to reflect sunlight or planting trees around houses can lead to great savings on energy used for air conditioning.

We have but one planet, and should treasure it. Global warming is a risk that we simply cannot afford to ignore anymore.

(729 words)

By Joseph E. Stiglitz
Project Syndicate, 2006.

Répondre en **ANGLAIS** aux questions ci-dessous :
(environ 200 mots pour chaque réponse)

- 1) According to the author, why and how should immediate action against global warming be taken?
- 2) In your opinion, should the U.S. play a leading role in the fight against global warming?