

ANGLAIS LVI

TRADUCTION DE FRANÇAIS EN ANGLAIS

Me voici à Paris depuis onze jours déjà ! J'avoue ne pas encore y avoir été heureuse. Je n'ai aucune joie. Aucune.

J'ai appris l'autre jour la mort de Jock. Je ne peux dire combien cela m'a fait de la peine. Je savais que je ne le reverrais pas, mais j'espérais tout de même. Il a été tué en Italie, dans la région de Cassino, je crois. Il était dans une Jeep et il a été décapité. Pauvre Jock, il était, paraît-il, adoré de tout le monde. Quand les autres parlaient tranquillement de sa mort, ils ne se rendaient pas compte de ce que cela me faisait. Maintenant je suis sûre de ne plus le retrouver sur le front, de ne plus le rencontrer dans la rue, de ne plus recevoir une lettre de lui et je suis aussi triste que le premier jour. Jock est le seul être que j'aie aimé. L'autre soir, lorsque j'étais au Lido, j'avais envie de pleurer. Tous ces gens qui dansaient me donnaient mal au coeur. Je voyais Jock dans son cercueil. Je l'imaginais comme j'en avais vu tant d'autres et je trouvais ça horrible. C'est vrai, j'ai failli pleurer.

Depuis que je suis à Paris, j'ai revu un tas de vieux amis, mais à tous j'avais envie de dire : « Ce n'est pas vous que je voudrais voir, c'est Jock. »

Anne Wiazemsky, *Mon Enfant de Berlin*,
Gallimard NRF, 2009 pp. 37-38

ANGLAIS LVI

TRADUCTION D'ANGLAIS EN FRANCAIS

... "Here," she said, handing him a faded color picture in a leather frame.

He recognized Corrine immediately, despite the riding helmet and the fact she must've been a teenager, her hair a more vivid carrot shade than he was familiar with, standing beside a younger version of Casey, both of them captured in that transitional stage of adolescence. He gazed at the face, with its smattering of freckles and her thrilling smile, studying it for its predictive qualities, savoring its resemblances to that of the woman he loved, happy to discover that he preferred the latter, which seemed to have gained more in refinement and character than it had lost in freshness.

"I thought you'd get a little kick out of that."

He would have studied it longer had he been alone, but now he returned it to the desk.

Since she had broached the subject, he said, "I want to thank you for the house. I only wish—"

"Please," she said, brushing this away with one sweep of her hand and indicating the love seat with another. "I talked to her last night. I'm sure I don't have to tell you her heart is with you." She took a seat beside him. "This may not be the time or place," she said, putting a hand on his knee, "but I don't know when I've seen her as happy as she's been these last few weeks. [...] I've known Corrine since she was a girl, but I've never seen her like *this*."

Jay McInerney, *The Good Life*,
Vintage Books, 2007

ANGLAIS

Expression écrite 1ère langue

Lire soigneusement le texte ci-dessous :

Shame was the first response of many people in Britain to the riots that started in the Tottenham neighbourhood of London on August 6th and spread to Manchester, Birmingham and many other cities. Alongside the shame, there was a jolting bafflement. The law-abiding majority suddenly saw that some of their compatriots were happy to torch cars and buildings, loot shops, and attack firemen and ambulance crews. [...]

The world watched London in fascinated amazement. Other nations tend to regard Britain as enviably orderly and law-abiding, at least compared with many of its more excitable continental neighbours. That peaceable image is only partly justified: contagious rioting has broken out before, typically during the summer, including in the 1980s, when Tottenham and some of the other flashpoint areas this week last erupted. This time, however, the complexion of the trouble is different from those earlier flare-ups. In its sheer mindlessness, it was, in a way, even more depressing.

This week's multiplying riots had some common features—looting, arson, attacks on the police—but they spanned different places, races, ages and sexes. Race was not the defining issue, as it was in many of the disturbances of the 1980s. One of the first to appear in court for looting was a 31-year-old teaching assistant: hardly an identikit hooligan. That left politicians free to project their own rationales on the carnage.

For some on the left, the real villain was the government's public-spending cuts. This view is given superficial support by the fact that the 1980s outbreaks happened during the "Thatcher cuts". But it is still a lazy fantasy. It might be comforting to think of the riots as an extension of a familiar debate—and to argue that the underlying ills can be easily remedied with a little more state largesse—but there is little reason to do so. Unlike the riots in Britain in the 1980s, Los Angeles in 1992 or France in 2005, these were not overtly political or racial. And since the cuts have barely bitten yet, that explanation doesn't wash.

But the right's knee-jerk response—that this is criminality, pure and simple, and that to seek a deeper explanation is to excuse the culprits—is also wrong. There is clearly a cadre of young people in Britain who feel they have little or no stake in the country's future or their own. The barriers that prevent most youngsters from running amok—an inherent sense of right and wrong; concern for their job and education prospects; shame—seem not to exist in the minds of the rioters. Britain needs to try to understand why that is so.

It is unlikely that the closure of, say, a local youth club has caused that alienation. Perhaps it has something to do with the changing nature of the economy and consequent shortage of low-skilled jobs, or the long crumbling of family structures and discipline. Technology, too, may have had a role, for BlackBerrys were widely used to summon mobs. [...]

If technology is a major factor, perhaps such scenes will be replicated in other countries. On the other hand, a peculiarly British set of conditions may be at work. Near-American levels of

inequality may have combined with laxer European attitudes to criminal justice to create an incendiary mix of rage and boldness. Whatever the reasons, a moral malaise has gripped a minority of young Britons, a subgroup that is nevertheless big enough to terrorise and humiliate the country.

David Cameron, the prime minister, recalled Parliament to discuss the crisis, declaring that pockets of Britain were “frankly sick”. Politicians will no doubt come up with all manner of responses over the weeks to come. Job-creation and welfare schemes will surely play a part in the debate. But the immediate focus was on policing, and why, especially on the first few nights of trouble and particularly in London, the police seemed unable to cope.

The spark for the initial incident in Tottenham was a fatal shooting by police officers; some hooligans cited resentment of the police as a motive. But as the violence spiralled and spread, the main criticism levelled at them—particularly London’s Metropolitan Police—was that they were too soft. That criticism was partly justified. The Met was caught out by the scale of the unrest and unable to respond quickly enough. [...]

With suitable reinforcements and better tactics, they and other forces performed better on subsequent nights. Nevertheless, there were widespread calls for much more draconian measures. [...] The imposition of curfews and the deployment of the army were discussed but thankfully not implemented.

Thankfully, because that sort of response would make Britain a different place from the open, liberal country most of its citizens want it to be. Yet one message of this week’s events is that the reality of modern Britain doesn’t quite live up to that hope. [...] The cracks in British society—economic and moral—have opened up, and they are deeper than they seemed.

The riots have been bad for Britain’s already stuttering economy. They have been ruinous for the people whose homes and businesses have been damaged and destroyed. They have tarnished Britain’s image around the world. But most of all, they have been desperately disorienting for the country’s own sense of itself.

The Economist, August 13th 2011

Répondre en **ANGLAIS** aux questions suivantes :
(environ 250 mots pour chaque réponse)

1. What reasons are given in the text to account for the violence that broke out in Britain in August 2011?

Answer the question in your own words

2. In your opinion, what are the prospects for young Europeans in view of the current economic situation?

Justify your answer with relevant examples.