

Devoir : anglais n° 5

CORRIGÉ TYPE

CORRIGÉ DE LA TRADUCTION

1. On m'a dit de prendre quelques jours de congé et de partir en voyage.

I was told to take a few days off and go on a journey.

2. Le covoiturage est moins cher que prendre le train pour un court trajet.

Carsharing is less expensive than taking the train for a short trip.

3. Comme l'entreprise a été délocalisée, je dois trouver un travail plus proche de ma maison.

Since the company was relocated, I need to find a job closer to my house.

4. Les militants altermondialistes sont contre la suppression des barrières douanières.

Anti-globalisation campaigners are against the removal of trade barriers.

5. Un voyage d'affaires n'est pas aussi amusant que des vacances.

A business trip is not as fun as a holiday.

6. L'Organisation mondiale du commerce a été créée en 1995 pour aider au commerce international.

The World Trade Organisation was created in 1995 to help with international trade.

7. Les TGV sont plus rapides que les voitures, mais plus lents que les avions.

High-speed trains are faster than cars, but slower than planes.

8. Je voudrais me renseigner sur la voiture bleu clair garée dehors.

I wish to enquire about the light-blue car parked outside.

9. Pendant la saison des vacances, j'ai visité l'Allemagne avec d'autres voyageurs.

During the holiday season, I toured Germany with other travellers.

10. Il vaut mieux préserver les identités locales qu'accepter l'américanisation.

It is better to preserve local identities than accept americanisation.

CORRIGÉ DE L'EXPRESSION ÉCRITE

1. What is the IMF's stance on neoliberalism?

According to the researchers, the cash flows created by neoliberal economics have sometimes caused crises and inequality within countries. However, the chief economist of the IMF stated that the Fund would not change its approach completely, and that it would instead re-examine neoliberal economics in light of the financial crisis.

2. Do you think it would be better for countries to avoid international trade?

The rise of populism and nationalism across the world suggests that citizens would be happy with less international influence, since financial flows mostly benefit the 1% instead of the country as a whole. On the other hand, free international trade has advantages, for example allowing easy access to foreign goods.