
L'usage de tout système électronique ou informatique est interdit dans cette épreuve

Traduire en français le texte ci-dessous.

WEATHER AID

The people of Central America have just received frightful news: hurricanes are likely to blow big time for the next ten to forty years. 1998 Hurricane Mitch, which devastated Nicaragua and Honduras and left 10,000 dead, fits the pattern of the coming decades.

It is also bad news for the United States, of course. However, the impact on Americans is cushioned by round-the-clock TV and radio warnings and an infrastructure of emergency and insurance services that limits death and damage, which is not the case for the millions of poor people in Central America.

Worsening weather always hits the poor hardest when millions of people are being hurt by weather extremes, often related to global warming. America already helps: Congress often votes tens or hundreds of millions of dollars in foreign aid when natural disasters strike, mostly to rebuild houses and roads.

But if the United States increased its present small investment in weather aid — enabling developing nations to take meteorological observations, make forecasts and get warnings out to people — it could lessen weather-related damage, reduce the expense of rebuilding, and, most importantly, save lives.

Better weather infrastructure would also help people on a daily basis, since the poor depend most on land, water resources and rainfall for survival. Some benefit would return to the United States, as more data from remote sites around the globe means the US domestic weather forecasts would improve, as would our understanding of weather change.

Adapted from *The Washington Post*, August 22, 2001