

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

Traduire en français le texte ci-dessous.

It's a whole new world

'East is East, and West is West, and never the twain¹ shall meet,' wrote Rudyard Kipling, and in many ways he couldn't have been more wrong. East and West aren't just meeting these days; they are flirting, dancing and dating one another. Travel has never been easier, border hassles are on the wane and language barriers are being leapt. And all this has accelerated in the past decade, as China and India have made their dramatic entry onto the world economic stage. For the West, there are massive new markets to sell into and a prime opportunity to lower costs by shifting production eastwards. For the East, globalization has become the superhighway from poverty to affluence, and the biggest question is how fast you can hurtle down it before running out of gas. Millions are on the move. Some Chinese are trekking to Africa to build roads, airports and oil platforms; others flock to American universities or make use of relaxed travel restrictions to visit the Champs Elysées. Passing by in the other direction are hordes of Western tourists and business executives who are making China the world's biggest recipient of foreign investment.

Yet Kipling may have had a point after all. Western workers fearful for their jobs curse the low costs and high output offered by China and India. In the East, all those Hollywood movies and French fashion accessories, not to mention the talk about democracy and human rights, cause official anguish about political subversion and the loss of identity.

If history has taught us anything, it's that Eastern and Western perceptions of one another are thoroughly unstable, an uneasy blend of fascination, fear and greed that lends itself to exaggeration. That all started with Marco Polo, who left a detailed, and still controversial, account of his journeys and the years he spent in the service of the Mongol ruler Kublai Khan. It marked the beginning of a Western fascination with the Orient, especially China. Over the centuries, the West's view has seesawed between enchantment with its exoticism, admiration of its technical prowess and awe at its size and potential commercial possibilities – to revulsion at its autocratic ways, most recently during the Cultural Revolution and the 1989 Tiananmen crackdown.

Peter GUMBEL, *Time*, August 7th, 2006.

1. the twain = the two