

**CONCOURS INTERNE POUR LE RECRUTEMENT
D'ÉLÈVES INGÉNIEURS DES TRAVAUX DE LA MÉTÉOROLOGIE
SESSION 2024**

**ÉPREUVE ÉCRITE OBLIGATOIRE
ANGLAIS**

Durée : 2 heures

Coefficient : 3

La rigueur du raisonnement et la clarté de la présentation seront prises en compte dans la notation.

L'utilisation de toute documentation (dictionnaire, support papier, traducteur, téléphone portable, assistant électronique, etc) est strictement interdite.

L'épreuve de langue vivante comporte deux parties :

1. VERSION (10 points)
2. ESSAI (10 points)

Cette épreuve comporte 2 pages (page de garde incluse).

1. VERSION : Traduisez le texte en entier

This Louisiana town moved to escape climate-linked disaster

The sinking Louisiana town of Isle de Jean Charles was forced to pack up and move to safer ground. Many more US towns may soon need to follow in their footsteps.

"I can't smell the water," Chris Brunet says as he sits on the front porch of his new home in Gray, Louisiana. "I can't smell it, I can't see it, I can't sense it. And I miss it."

Brunet, a member of the Biloxi-Chitimacha-Choctaw Tribe, lived most his life on Isle de Jean Charles, a small strip of land about 40 miles (64km) away in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana, which has lost 98% of its land to coastal erosion.

Alongside his neighbours, Brunet made the decision to leave his home, and all he knew, to move to higher ground in 2023, in a mammoth multimillion dollar project to relocate the tribe to escape rising sea levels. The tribe had already run once – from white settlers during the colonisation of America – and fled to the island, which was an isolated refuge until 1953, when a road was built that connected it to the mainland.

Now, they felt they were being forced to flee again, and wanted to change the narrative. "We are not climate refugees," Brunet insists. "We are climate pioneers."

It is an important distinction, particularly as the forced migration of Native Americans has made tribes more vulnerable to climate change impacts.

The tribe's new neighbourhood has been named "the New Isle", a homage to Isle de Jean Charles. "It's still our island. It will always be our island," says Brunet, who only agreed to move if he could keep his old house too. He returns when he can. But it's not the same.

Louisiana, which is bisected by the 2,340 mile-long (3,766km) formidable Mississippi River, is a state especially vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Many of its populated areas, including New Orleans, lie below sea level. People regularly lose cars to flooding triggered by heavy rain, while others are unable to evacuate from hurricanes because they lack the means. For the Isle de Jean Charles tribe, coastal erosion and rising seas were the primary threat.

(...)

By Lucy Sherriff 30th January 2024 BBC

2. ESSAI :

Produce more to feed the population or produce less to save the planet?

What do you make of this dilemma?