CONCOURS INTERNE POUR LE RECRUTEMENT

D'ÉLÈVES INGÉNIEURS DES TRAVAUX DE LA MÉTÉOROLOGIE

SESSION 2021

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ÉPREUVE ÉCRITE OBLIGATOIRE D'ANGLAIS

Durée : 2 heures Coefficient : 3

La rigueur, le soin et la clarté apportés à la rédaction des réponses seront pris 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).

T.S.V.P

Version : traduisez le texte en entier :

What's up with California's weather ?

Article 2017- site internet Buzzfeed

Last winter, the parched state of California braced for floods, high winds, and mudslides, as the strongest El Nino in nearly two decades roiled the Pacific Ocean.

Bit storms hit the state in 1983 and again in 1998, during the two previous big El ninos – a pulse of warm surface water in the eastern Pacific that disrupts weather on both sides of the ocean.

But in 2016, the drought held.

This year, conditions were supposed to swing into a strong La Nina – the opposite of an El nino – bringing cool surface waters to the eastern Pacific and dry conditions to the Golden State. Instead, California has been battered by storm after storm.

The massive Oroville Dam, some 75 miles north of the state capital, Sacramento, couldn't cope. Last weekend, with the dam's emergency spillway nearing failure, some 200,000 people were evacuated from their homes.

What is going on?

Experts say that the conventional wisdom of how El Nino and La Nina affect California's weather is an oversimplification. In reality, the amount of rain and snow that falls on the Golden State in the winter months depends upon chaotic shifts in atmospheric conditions over the Pacific Ocean that are very hard to predict.

This year, the expected La Nina barely flexed its muscles before fizzling out. Storms that would normally have lashed the Pacific Northwest have drifted south, and dragged with them atmospheric conditions over the Pacific Ocean that are very hard to predict.

The result has been a succession of lengthy storms that have seen parts of the state experience more than three times their average rain and snow.

What's unclear is whether the extremes of the past few years have anything to do with global warming : In a system as chaotic as California's winter weather, it's hard to distinguish a signature of climate change from the normal variation.

But in general, climate models predict greater extremes of both drought and flood. And that's bad news for a state that already has big problems managing its water supplies with a creaking infrastructure of dams, levees, and aqueducts.

Essai :

Sunshine is delicious, rain is refreshing, wind braces us up, snow is exhilarating – how the weather makes us feel.