

CONCOURS EXTERNE POUR L'EMPLOI DE CONTRÔLEUR DES IMPÔTS

ANNÉE 2005

ÉPREUVE N° 4

DURÉE : 1 h 30. – COEFFICIENT : 1, les points au-dessus de 10 étant seuls retenus

ÉPREUVE FACULTATIVE
DE LANGUE VIVANTE ÉTRANGÈRE

*Le candidat traitera celui des quatre sujets pages 3 et suivantes
qui correspond à l'option souscrite par lui dans sa demande d'inscription au concours*

Recommandations importantes

Le candidat trouvera au verso la manière de servir la nouvelle copie informatisée.

Sous peine d'annulation de sa copie, le candidat ne devra porter aucun signe distinctif (nom, prénom, signature, numéro de candidature, etc.) en dehors du volet rabattable d'en-tête.

Il devra obligatoirement se conformer aux directives données.

Tournez la page S.V.P.

ANGLAIS

Code-épreuve: 051

Travail à faire par le candidat

Traduction sans dictionnaire du texte ci-après

APPRECIATION

The honour roll of history is full of quite geniuses whose miraculous inventions are scorned at first sight. Jack Kilby, who died in Dallas, last week, at the age of 81, was no exception. What this soft spoken, 1,98 m, Midwest native, pioneered—the integrated circuit—led us to the moon landing, personal computers, cell phones and the Internet. In short, the modern world. Back in 1958, computer circuits were expensive, unreliable, horribly slow and unlikely to get must faster given that transistors and other components had to be wired together by hand. Enter Kilby, a freshman engineer at Texas Instruments, who followed a hunch that you could eliminate some of the wires and reduce the size of circuits to a crystal chip, about half the size of a paper clip. Many of his peers dismissed such a naive solution, and his idea “provided much of the entertainment at major technical meetings over the next few years”, Kilby later wrote.

But Kilby ended up with the last laugh, not to mention a Nobel prize in 2000.

From *Time*, July 2005.