

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

*Traduire en français le texte ci-dessous.*

### **Trump cards**

Whatever happened to smart cards, those credit-card-sized plastic cards with an embedded computer chip that can store more data and perform far more functions than a magnetic strip card? In the 1980's, they were going to change our lives. We would use them from our waking moment until we went to bed, to buy the newspaper and milk, lock our doors, start our cars, identify us, carry our money, our personal records, our bank statements, our X-rays.

It didn't happen.

Then, with the arrival of the World Wide Web in the nineties, we were told that the hour of the smart card really, truly had come. Now, we would buy and sell every service and product over the Net, using a card reader attached to our PC. We'd download the data into the card's chip, board a plane using the card as our ticket, bypass the hotel check-in and use the card as a key to our pre-paid room and to pay for a restaurant dinner, then, back home again, tell the card to generate an expense report.

It hasn't happened.

As the nineties draw to a close, most people in Britain would recognise a smart card in only one dull but useful format: the phone card. (...) But although the US and the UK have shown only moderate interest in more visible uses of the cards, in France, 25 million people have Visa Debit Cards, smart cards that deduct money from an account for purchases, rather than buying on credit. Germany has issued 40 million smart banking cards, and in Germany and Austria, the entire population - some 90 million - has been given a smart card under national health programmes.

Adapted from *The Guardian*, November 5, 1998