



CONSEIL DES TRADUCTEURS, TERMINOLOGUES
ET INTERPRÈTES DU CANADA

CANADIAN TRANSLATORS, TERMINOLOGISTS
AND INTERPRETERS COUNCIL

Examen d'agrément - Certification Examination

Le 7 mai 2016 - May 7, 2016

Anglais / English

****À NOTER****

Les résultats d'examen ne seront
pas communiqués avant
fin juillet AU PLUS TÔT.

****PLEASE NOTE****

Exam results will not be made
available before the
end of July AT THE EARLIEST

**L'EMPLOI DE TOUT APPAREIL
ÉLECTRONIQUE PENDANT
L'EXAMEN EST STRICTEMENT
INTERDIT.**

(Appareil électronique désigne, entre autres, un
téléphone cellulaire, un téléavertisseur, un
Blackberry®, un iPod®, un ordinateur portable
ou une tablette électronique.)

Le candidat qui en fait usage sera par le fait
même disqualifié, son examen ne sera pas
corrigé et ses frais d'inscription ne lui seront pas
remboursés.

**THE USE OF ANY TYPE OF
ELECTRONIC DEVICE DURING
THE EXAMINATION IS
STRICTLY PROHIBITED**

(Electronic devices include but are not limited to
cell phones, pagers, Blackberries®, iPods®,
laptop computers and tablets).

Any such use will lead to the candidate's
disqualification; the examination will not be
marked and the fee will not be refunded.

Anglais / English

Texte obligatoire

7 mai 2016

Compulsory text

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Reference source not
found.**

Sleep experts today aren't as prescriptive as they once were about how much shut-eye humans require each night. "You need as much sleep as it takes for you to stay awake and alert the next day, without caffeine," says Nathaniel Watson, M.D. It's also okay if you wake up in the middle of the night, as long as you fall back asleep. Still, most people don't function well with less than seven hours of sleep, and regularly getting less than that amount can, over time, harm your health. Continued sleep shortages contribute to depression, heart disease, lowered immunity, obesity, and Type-2 diabetes, among other ills. Why are so many of us sleeping so little? One reason is simple math: Americans are working longer—an average of 44 hours per week, according to an August 2015 Gallup Poll. Working longer hours, plus having longer commutes, leaves less time for domestic chores—paying bills, doing repairs, dealing with paperwork for taxes or kids' colleges—which get stuffed into twilight hours. In today's global economy, working late into the night or first thing in the morning is often a necessity. That kind of shift work can wreak havoc on the body's sleep-wake cycle.

Consumer Reports, February 2016, "I Can't Sleep" (200 words/200 mots)

Anglais / English

Texte facultatif 1

7 mai 2016

Optional text 1

May 7, 2016

Renewable energy developers—and those who regulate them—need to be more sensitive to the concerns of residents who are going to have massive wind turbines built near them, a group of Canadian academics says.

In a recently published paper, the authors analyze why there is so much debate over the placement of wind turbines in Ontario.

Ontario has the greatest number of wind turbines of any province, and their construction has created considerable conflict between developers and those opposed to the installation of large industrial machinery in rural environments. Often these fights end up pitting neighbours against neighbours, and they can become big political battles at the municipal level.

Ontario has altered its rules since it first encouraged wind farms in its 2009 *Green Energy Act*,* said Stewart Fast, a researcher at the University of Ottawa and one of the paper's authors. But even though the new rules encourage more input from local governments and residents near proposed turbines, these changes haven't been enough to stop the disputes, he said.

One of the key battlegrounds concerns the health effects of wind turbines, and whether the noise and vibration from them keep some people awake and cause other medical issues.

The Globe and Mail, January 2016, “Residents' voices need to be heard on wind turbines, study says” (200 words/200 mots)

**Translate the title of the Act/Traduire le titre de la loi.*

Anglais / English

Texte facultatif 2

7 mai 2016

Optional text 2

May 7, 2016

Canada forgot to plan for its future by leaning on oil and the loonie*

With a weak dollar, Canada's saving grace could be manufacturing, but low exchange rates take years to cascade into foreign investment and increased capacity. Furthermore, our manufacturing sector has been so dominated by oil and gas that a material expansion will require not just increased utilization of our existing manufacturing capacity but entirely new manufacturing capacity.

Tourism, technology and film production can also benefit from the cheap dollar, but their share of the Canadian economy is currently too small to make a dent in general output.

For too long, policy makers have been mired in easy economic formulas. Cheap money and a focus on resource exporting and homes have taken priority over what are increasingly recognized as the essential factors behind robust wealth creation: people and cities.

In a long-term sense, there's only one thing that creates wealth: technology. Technology allows us to produce more with less—everything else is short-term noise. And most technology is produced in cities. They are home to centres of research, innovation and commerce. Nurturing cities that produce, attract and retain talented people is how mature 21st-century economies continue to develop.

The Globe and Mail, January 2016 (200 words/200 mots)

**Translate the title/Traduire le titre.*