

EPREUVE ANGLAIS

Version et production écrite

- A. Traduire en français les deux paragraphes (1 et 2) du texte surligné en gras dans l'article suivant :



17 March 2013 Last updated at 17:13 GMT

Doping in sport: Counting the cost

By Bill Wilson Business reporter, BBC News

- 1. The murky world of doping in sport burst onto the mainstream news agenda with a vengeance late last year with the Lance Armstrong scandal. In a damning report, US anti-doping officials said the cyclist - who was stripped of seven Tour de France titles - had operated "the most sophisticated, professional and successful doping programme that sport has ever seen".**

But while there are obvious sporting, social and health issues to doping, there are also major effects in the world of business and commerce, with sponsorship, TV rights, and employment issues being dragged into the mire. Companies think twice about being associated with individuals or sports where there may be a doping culture.

- 2. In Armstrong's case, Nike, Budweiser brewer Anheuser-Busch and bike manufacturer Trek cut ties with the athlete. "Businesses are becoming more savvy with their sports sponsorship deals now," says Andy Brown, editor of World Sports Law Report, and organiser of a recent Doping in Sport conference in London. "A lot of firms are now putting mandatory clauses into their sponsorship contracts saying, for example, that if a sports person tests positive for drug taking then their contracts are null and void, and that all the money they have received from sponsors has to be returned."**

He adds: "Even the hint of a doping scandal is enough for sponsors or television broadcasters to back off from a sport, as happened at the Tour de France when two German television stations pulled the plug because of doping allegations."

In 2008, TV stations ZDF and ARD pulled out of Tour coverage, with the latter saying "the sporting value of the Tour de France has been reduced by the accumulation of failed drugs tests". And late in 2012, major Dutch bank Rabobank announced it would terminate the 17-year sponsorship of its professional team because it was "no longer convinced that the international professional world of cycling can make this a clean and fair sport". Sportswear entrepreneur Jaimie Fuller, who runs compression wear firm Skins, told the London anti-doping conference firms such as his might pull out of cycling unless there was a change of leadership of the International Cycling Union (UCI). "We are talking about a death by a thousand cuts," he said, calling for an amnesty to bring the full extent of past doping in the sport into the open, and to provide a new start for cycling.

"It will go on and on and on and you don't need to be Albert Einstein to know that affects the commercial attractiveness to us sponsors," said Mr Fuller, a member of pressure group Change Cycling Now.



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B. Commentaire de texte

Part I (100-150 mots)

- a) Do you think it's fair that sports people, tested positive for drug taking, have to return all the money they have received from sponsors ?

Part II (100–150 mots)

- b) Choose one of the following photos/drawings. Describe the picture, comment and explain why you chose this illustration.

Figure 1



Figure 2



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Figure 3

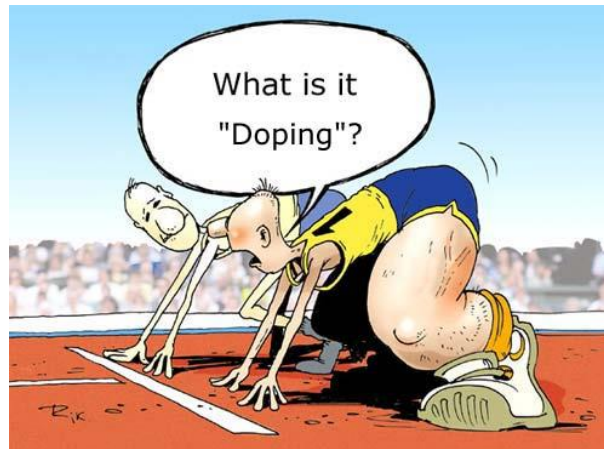


Figure 4



FIN DE L'ÉPREUVE