

Épreuve d'admission du concours 2SEP 2025

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Épreuve orale d'anglais

Sujet n° 1

Paralympics GB urges action for 75% of disabled children not doing PE regularly

By Paul MacInnes

Paralympics GB has urged the government to commit to ensuring “every child has the same access to physical education”, against the background of just a quarter of the 1.5 million schoolchildren with disabilities regularly taking part in PE.

The British national Paralympic committee has set out an ambitious programme for reforming the way PE is taught in schools, asking for greater emphasis on physical activity for all and greater resourcing to make it happen.

David Clarke, the ParalympicsGB chief executive, discussed the new strategy, known as Equal Play, in a meeting with Keir Starmer, the prime minister, in Paris last week.

It is a plan developed in conjunction with education experts, academics and athletes and has four key points: a greater importance on physical education within the national curriculum; adapting teacher training to increase understanding on the needs of disabled children; a new focus on inclusion within school sport; and more disabled teachers within the workforce.

“Sport and PE at school needs to be a statutory right for all children and the people delivering it need to have the support, education and training to deliver it inclusively,” Clarke said.

“Play is fundamental to children’s happiness, allowing them to have fun while they develop motor skills, build confidence, and improve physical and mental health. Disabled children deserve the same access to physical education in schools as their non-disabled counterparts, and structural change is needed to support schools to enable this.”

While PE is a compulsory part of the school curriculum, there is only guidance as to how that requirement should be implemented. Concerns that PE is subsequently often considered a second-order subject, leading to a shortage of physical activity among schoolchildren, is a concern held by groups across the UK. But the issue is only further compounded for children with disabilities. The Equality Act requires schools to make “reasonable adjustments” to include disabled children, but research by the charity Activity Alliance has found just 25% of disabled children regularly take part in PE, compared with 41% of their non-disabled classmates.

ParalympicsGB has become more vocal on issues of social inclusion for disabled people and believes this lack of access is akin to further discrimination against some of the most vulnerable people in society. Structural reform, they argue, can benefit everyone, however, with research by the Youth Sport Trust suggesting physical activity in schools delivers between £4.5bn and £9bn in wellbeing benefits.

“We want the government to commit to ensuring every child has the same access to, and experience of, physical education,” the Equal Play policy argues. “By the Los Angeles Paralympic Games, we want to see systemic change.”

From *The Guardian*, Sept 1st 2024.

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Sujet n° 2

The Paralympics are coming to LA. But has the US done enough to guarantee success?

By Larry Borowsky

Competing for the first time at the famous Hayward Field in Eugene, Oregon, 24-year-old Miguel Jimenez-Vergara waged a tense tactical war over 5000m with the US's fastest wheelchair racers. Entering the final lap, he vaporized a tightly packed field with a ferocious acceleration that energized the crowd. Only one competitor could catch him in the final 50m and won by a tenth of a second.

For the first time, USA Track and Field showcased America's Paralympic talent on the sport's biggest stage, side by side with their better-known, better-paid Olympic teammates. It's a clear win for parasports equity, one that recognizes disabled competitors as supremely gifted athletes rather than novelty acts.

But it's a largely symbolic victory, and glaringly overdue. Achieving the type of success Jimenez-Vergara hungers for – global dominance in paratrack – will require more than splashy gestures toward inclusion. It will take a level of money and commitment far beyond what Team USA has previously invested in parasports. There's urgency to post a high medal count when the Paralympics come to US soil in Los Angeles three years from now. But time is short, and talk is cheap.

The places we *have* seen US parasport before can generously be described as third-rate. Until last year, national championships and Paralympic trials were routinely staged at high school and community-college tracks that lacked accessibility accommodations for the athletes, media hookups for journalists, and comfort amenities for the public. The stands (if there were any) were inevitably empty. The tracks themselves were often an embarrassment.

But US paraathletes also deserve the same pay as their non-disabled peers, and they've made some progress on that front – since 2021, Paralympic medal bonuses have been equivalent to Olympic bonuses. But performance-based compensation in other major para events continues to lag. So do stipends for travel, training, equipment, and living expenses.

Now nobody in the US wants to see China dominate Team USA on the Paralympic track in three years. But it may take the Americans longer than that to catch up. While top-tier US paraathletes can compete with anyone in the world, America's talent pipeline is nowhere near as productive on the Paralympic side as on the Olympic side.

"USA Track and Field has an established model of how to identify talent and get them to the next level," McGrory says. "And I think that's replicable on the Paralympic side. China has done a really good job at discovering and developing young talent. It makes them hard to catch. But that's where USA Track and Field can help."

Bringing the Para Track Nationals to Hayward Field was a necessary first step, but not a sufficient one. Team USA still has a lot of the race left to run.

From *The Guardian*, August 8th 2025.

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Sujet n° 3

Climate concerns cast doubt over the future of Winter Olympics

The 2026 Winter Games opened with heavy snowfall in Cortina d'Ampezzo, northern Italy, but temperatures are rising and the snow is slowly melting. Since Cortina last hosted in 1956, average February temperatures have climbed by 3.6° degrees Celsius, and forecasts predict more above-average temperatures during this month's competition.

Overall, researchers warn that the number of reliable Winter Games hosts is shrinking. A 2024 study found that of 93 mountain locations able to host elite winter sports today, only about 30 may remain by the 2080s, depending on how global emissions develop until then. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) prioritises hosts with at least 80% existing venues, narrowing the pool further.

The Switzerland-based IOC is now considering rotating the Games among a small permanent pool of suitable sites and shifting events earlier in the season. March is becoming too warm for the Paralympics, which traditionally follow the Winter Olympics.

Winter Games usually emit less carbon than summer – around 1.0 to 1.5 million tonnes CO₂ – due to fewer athletes, smaller venues and lower operational demands. But even these smaller events can be disproportionately carbon intensive relative to their economic scale.

As the IOC weighs major reforms to address the Olympics' carbon footprint, Switzerland is pitching a model for a more sustainable Games to be hosted in the country in 2038.

“Our aim with every edition of the Olympic Games is to deliver an event that is as sustainable as possible, reducing its footprint while responding to the host region's social, environmental and economic needs,” Julie Duffus, IOC Head of Sustainability, told Swissinfo.

But Swiss researchers say a “persistent governance gap” remains: the IOC does not require emissions estimates during bidding, nor independent verification afterwards. This is especially problematic for the Winter Olympics, where inconsistent reporting in the past makes it difficult to establish a baseline or set credible targets, says Lausanne-based researcher David Gogishvili.

Activists also criticise sponsorship deals with oil and gas producer Eni, carmaker Stellantis and ITA Airways, which they say will induce an additional 1.3 million tonnes of carbon emissions. Greenpeace protested in Milan as the Olympic torch arrived, urging organisers to cut ties with Eni. The company says it recognises the urgency of climate change and is investing in the energy transition.

Gogishvili says Switzerland 2038 appears to tick the right sustainability boxes but warns that accountability is essential. “Claims can be made but the important aspect is that they are science-based and how they are verified and become binding,” he said.

The biggest test may be international travel. If large numbers of fans still fly long haul to Switzerland in 2038, organisers may miss climate targets—just as travel made up 53% of Paris 2024's carbon footprint.

From *Swissinfo*, February 16th 2026

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Sujet n° 4

LA28 to break longstanding tradition with corporate venue names at Games

By Bryan Armen Graham

For the first time in Olympic and Paralympic history, competition venues will carry corporate names, breaking from the longstanding “clean venue” tradition.

That policy, also enforced at other mega-events like the Fifa World Cup, requires stadiums and arenas to strip or cover all non-official sponsor branding, including naming rights signage. The aim is to protect the exclusivity of global partners who pay millions for official status. In past events, Arsenal’s Emirates Stadium became “Arsenal Stadium” for Uefa matches, and New Jersey’s MetLife Stadium will be known as “New York New Jersey Stadium” during the 2026 World Cup.

The shift follows years of debate inside the IOC. Former president Thomas Bach had signaled a move towards a “clean field of play” rather than a blanket “clean venue” policy, opening the door for more sponsor visibility around the Games. LA28 chair Casey Wasserman said naming rights are “truly embedded” in the US sporting culture and that many venues are already commonly known by their sponsor names.

LA28 announced Thursday that Comcast and Honda will be the first naming rights partners under an IOC-approved pilot program designed to generate additional revenue for the privately funded Los Angeles Games. The Comcast Squash Center at Universal Studios will stage squash’s Olympic debut. The Honda Center in Anaheim, home to the NHL’s Ducks, will host indoor volleyball while keeping its corporate name. Other permanent venues with existing naming deals, including SoFi Stadium, Intuit Dome, Crypto.com Arena, BMO Stadium, Peacock Theater and Devon Park in Oklahoma City, could retain their titles if their sponsors buy the rights.

“From the moment we submitted our bid, LA28 committed to reimagining what’s possible for the Games,” Wasserman said. “These groundbreaking partnerships with Comcast and Honda, along with additional partners to come, will not only generate critical revenue for LA28 but will introduce a new commercial model to benefit the entire Movement. We’re grateful to the IOC for making this transformation possible.”

Under the program, up to 19 temporary venues will also have naming rights available to worldwide and LA28 partners, with the first opportunities going to members of the Olympic Partner (TOP) program. TOP sponsors will have first choice on temporary venues, followed by LA28’s highest-tier domestic sponsors. Any company outside that group would need to sign on as a founding partner to

gain rights. Wasserman has estimated the total value could reach nine figures, depending on the venue and location.

The move underscores the growing commercialization of the Games as organizers seek new funding models. LA28 will be the first US Summer Olympics in more than 30 years and aims to rely entirely on private financing to meet its estimated \$7.1bn budget. Outside the new naming rights program, standard clean venue rules will still apply.

From *The Guardian*, August 14th 2025.

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Sujet n° 5

Enhanced Games is finally here - causing dismay and intrigue

By Dan Roan, Sports editor

Featuring athletes who have taken performance-boosting drugs banned in mainstream competition, the inaugural Enhanced Games will finally happen this weekend in LA, provoking both dismay and intrigue. Amid the backlash, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and Wada (World Anti-Doping Agency) called it "immoral" and "a dangerous and irresponsible concept" in a joint statement last year. World Athletics president Lord Coe said anyone taking part was "moronic". And World Aquatics then became the first governing body to ban anyone involved from its events.

The Games take place at a time when concerns are being raised over the medicalisation of Western society, with social media and 'looksmaxxing' blamed for fuelling demand for weight-loss injections, cosmetic treatments and performance substances.

According to UK Anti-Doping (Ukad), a "concerning" number of young people are being exposed to social media adverts for "life-threatening" performance-enhancing substances on a regular basis.

Prof Ian Boardley of Birmingham University, whose research has been supported by Wada, says competitors run the risk of a greater chance of heart attacks and psychiatric issues and that organisers' assurances over medical supervision were "incorrect and misleading", external.

Byron Hyde, an honorary research associate at Bangor University, says, external critics "overlook the fact that the Enhanced Games is making obvious what society has always quietly accepted – that most people are willing to watch athletes risk harm when the entertainment is good enough.

"That's something that all sporting bodies should spend more time considering. If brain trauma is the potential price of boxing entertainment, why the outrage about pharmaceutical enhancement risks? Research has documented serious physical and psychological harms in many sports. The Enhanced Games just moves the risk threshold further along a spectrum society has already accepted."

As the debate rages, in Las Vegas a purpose-built arena is ready to welcome more than 2,000 invited guests to an event that will be streamed live to those curious enough to watch.

Whatever the levels of interest, we will discover if the participants can add to the unofficial world record that Enhanced Games' Greek swimmer Kristian Gkolomeev achieved last year in a trial event, with the help of PEDs and a swimsuit that is banned in mainstream competition. That time has since been surpassed by a swimmer competing clean.

The traditional world of sport is being challenged like rarely before, with a host of disruptors and innovators pushing the boundaries in pursuit of new audiences and revenue growth.

But little - if anything - has caused as much controversy - nor provoked as many questions - as the Enhanced Games.

Those behind it claim it is here to stay, and could soon expand to more events and other disciplines.

The question is: at what cost?

From *The BBC*, May 20th 2026.

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Sujet n° 6

Misogyny towards women's sport common among male football fans, study finds

By Louise Taylor

Researchers have claimed that more than two-thirds of male football fans harbour hostile, sexist or misogynistic attitudes towards women's sport. A study led by Durham University, based on a survey of almost 2,000 male football supporters, detected what it terms "openly misogynistic masculinities", irrespective of age.

Although progressive opinions among men were strongly represented, they were not as common as hostility and sexism and the researchers suggest this indicates a backlash in advances in gender equality. The study was set in the context of increased visibility of women's sport in recent years, most notably since the 2012 London Olympics and the 2015 Women's World Cup in Canada, where England secured a bronze medal.

Dr Stacey Pope, an associate professor from Durham University's department of sport and exercise sciences, was the lead author, with her team assisted by researchers from the Universities of Leicester and South Australia. Their analysis was based on the responses of 1,950 male football supporters who regularly use UK-based fan message boards.

"This is the first study to examine UK men football fans' attitudes to women's sport in an era in which women's sport has experienced a significantly increased media profile," said Pope. "Our research showed that attitudes towards women in sport are, to some extent, changing, with more progressive attitudes. However, the findings are also reflective of a patriarchal society in which misogyny is rife. There were numerous examples of men from across all generations exhibiting highly sexist and misogynistic attitudes."

A sub-group of 507 respondents who answered particular questions were divided into three categories: those displaying progressive views, others harbouring overtly misogynistic attitudes and covert misogynists.

The first band of 24% expressed strong support for equal media coverage of women's sport, with many saying the 2015 Women's World Cup had represented a watershed. Yet some of the overt group – 68% of those polled – suggested women should not participate in sport at all, or, if they did, would be better suited to more "feminine" pursuits such as athletics, rather than football. Media reporting of women's sports – a sphere regarded as intrinsically inferior – was seen as "positive discrimination" or "PC nonsense".

The 8% of fans branded covertly hostile comprised the smallest group. They typically expressed progressive attitudes in public before revealing more reactionary private opinions.

The co-author John Williams, from Leicester University, said: “The increase in media coverage of women’s sport was openly supported by some men. But it also clearly represents, for others, a visible threat. “This is at a time when there are more widespread anxieties circulating among men about how to establish and perform satisfying masculine identities. For men like these, there was a pronounced anti-feminist backlash.”

From *The Guardian*, January 20th 2022.

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Sujet n° 7

Formula 1 : the hard part of reaching net-zero carbon emissions isn't the engineering

F1 has recently pledged to reach net-zero carbon emissions by 2030 across its full operations. That means it will emit as little carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases as possible, using methods that include shifting to the use of alternative fuels in race cars. The organization says it will balance any remaining emissions by capturing carbon back from the atmosphere or purchasing credits from organizations that capture carbon themselves.

Starting in 2026, Formula 1 cars are set to run on 100% advanced sustainable fuel made from renewable or waste-derived feedstocks like municipal waste or forestry waste. The international governing body of auto racing, the *Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile*, and F1 leaders have explicitly described that fuel mix as a drop-in technology that could directly replace fossil fuel gasoline, with potential use in everyday vehicles.

Some analyses suggest the sport can make significant emissions cuts through concrete operational changes. Cars can use cleaner fuels; shipping and logistics can choose lower-emission options; and more buildings can use renewable energy.

One of the most effective options is to group races more tightly by geography. If all the races scheduled for Europe, for instance, took place in successive weeks, followed by several weeks of racing in Asia, people and freight would travel less over the course of a season than they do now, shifting back and forth across continents.

However, even significant operational improvements won't get F1 all the way to net zero by 2030. Under the scenario that includes the most aggressive operational cuts, about a quarter of F1's yearly emissions still remain to be addressed.

To achieve net-zero emissions, Formula 1 will need to purchase carbon offsets to cover the remaining gap. Buying carbon offsets, also called carbon credits, means spending money to make up for emissions a company can't eliminate itself. For instance, a company could pay an organization to plant hundreds or thousands of trees, which would remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and store it in wood for many years.

The markets in which carbon offsets are bought and sold have faced years of scrutiny over whether credited benefits are real, whether the activities like tree-planting would have happened anyway, and whether they remove carbon from the atmosphere for a suitably long time.

For Formula 1, announcing the target was the easy part. The harder part is deciding what to do when technology and operational improvements get most of the way there, but not all the way. At that point, climate strategy becomes less about innovation alone and more about governance, credibility and what people are willing to count as credit.

From *The Conversation*, May 19th 2026.

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Sujet n° 8

Sport must step up and be part of the social revolution to reach 'lost boys'

By Cath Bishop

Amid all the pressing problems of the day, one crisis has cut through : the acute need for greater support, care and steady role models for young men, addressed powerfully through the Netflix series *Adolescence*, for example. Then came the BBC Richard Dimbleby lecture by the former England manager Sir Gareth Southgate, reinforcing the importance of belief and resilience for young people in a challenging world.

Southgate, Keir Starmer and the Center for Social Justice (a center-right thinktank) report all called for role models to offer a different path from the populist influencers spouting a vision of masculinity riven with ego, misogyny and intolerance. Sport should be an obvious place to find better role models. Coaches have a formative impact on young people. Athletes are admired and considered “cool” in a way that parents, teachers and other adults are not.

It is time for sport to prove its relevance beyond entertainment and activity for a part of the population. But changes are needed for sport to help resolve this social crisis. Crucially, leaders need to understand the answer is not just more sport. It is a different quality of sport and physical activity.

First, national governing bodies, clubs and schools must put purpose at the heart of their organisations. Chasing increasing numbers of medals and members does not equal success for sport. Human experiences of connection and stories of unlocked potential are the real results that matter.

Second, a national mapping exercise is required to ensure that no boys – or girls – are lost to sport and physical activity. Perhaps Southgate could convene leaders across sport’s fragmented landscape to map current provisions, work out where the 4 million children in poverty live and how to reach the “lost boys”.

Third – arguably the biggest challenge for sport, typically run by those for whom the current setup works well – sports need to innovate, adapt and provide what participants want and need in our fast-changing, hyper-digital world. The answer is not only more sport, the ambition must be a better experience of sport and physical activity for all.

We know the crucial role coaches can play. Embedded into schools in the UK’s most deprived areas, they show boys that their worth is defined not by bravado or bravura, but by character, discipline, and contribution to something bigger than themselves ; they don’t just coach sport: they coach life ; they help them believe, often for the first time, that their lives matter, that their futures are worth building.

Sport has a part to play and now is the time to step up. The “lost boys” issue presents sports leaders with a moment to show they want to join the bigger game and sign up to the ambition that no child can be lost again.

From *The Observer*, March 31st 2025.

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Épreuve orale d'anglais Sujet n° 9

Athletes take political stances, influence public opinion

By Sylvie Nguyen

The line between sports and politics has shifted significantly over the years, and recent events have thrust athletes' political advocacy to the forefront. With the surge of social media, fans experience their favorite players through the duality of official television coverage and prominence on online platforms. The NBA has amassed 8.8 million Instagram followers, the NFL posts viral football coverage videos on TikTok, and athletes themselves engage directly with their fans across various platforms.

The past decade has seen a surge in athletes taking bold, public political stances. Among one of the most notable examples is San Francisco 49ers quarterback Colin Kaepernick taking a knee during the National anthem in 2016 to protest systemic racial injustice and police brutality against Black Americans. In response, in 2017, former president Donald Trump called for Kaepernick to be fired for his protest.

Although the NFL maneuvered to address public ostracization of Kaepernick, reinforcing free speech and representation, Kaepernick was unable to restore his football career to its original stature. In other cases, however, fans have difficulty understanding an athlete's actions. After hitting a double in July, Tampa Bay Rays shortstop Taylor Walls covered his ear with one hand and pumped his fist in the air, mimicking Trump's gesture after his assassination attempt in Pennsylvania. Walls said that his Trump-inspired celebration was not intended as a political endorsement, but instead, a compliment to the former president's "inspirational behavior."

According to *The Athletic* senior editor Rich Hammond, who has worked to cover many public athlete political displays including Kaepernicks', the 21st century generation of athlete activists mostly trace their roots back to legendary rousers such as Muhammad Ali and Tommie Smith, who took a stand against the Vietnam War and racial injustice, respectively, when doing so wasn't as easy. Hammond also references Michael Jordan as a trailblazer by explicitly avoiding political activism during the launch of his sneaker line.

"Reporters were asking him about politics and why he didn't express himself," Hammond said. "He had a famous quote of, 'Well, Republicans buy sneakers too,' meaning that he might offend half of the people out there who are going to buy his Nike shoes."

For Hammond, watching athletes like LeBron James speak out on topics like Black Lives Matter and police brutality represents renewed athlete political influence.

“You see people who engage with that either positively or negatively, and say, ‘Yeah, I am interested in what LeBron James says,’” he said. “Like anybody else, as the more people take interest in you and what you’re saying, the more you’re going to say it, right? So other athletes start coming forward and saying how they feel, and so, political expression is definitely becoming more prevalent.”

From *The Oracle*, Nov 1st 2024.