

In Sport I am -	
<i>Sport et Société</i> : What is sport? any form of physical activity or game, often competitive and organized, that aims to use, maintain, or improve physical ability and skills while providing enjoyment to participants and, in some cases, entertainment to spectators.	
	What assets can sport bring to one's society?
At the end of the Unit, I will	Deliver a pep speech to my team, reminding them about what progress we've brought as a team
What vocabulary will I need ?	- racism - sports - social advancement
What grammatical structure will I need ?	- talk about the past - compare - make supposition
What documents will be used ?	1) Sport and segregation 1a- Genially : Jesse Owens, a review 1b- Tommie Smith and John Carlos, picture 1c- The Black Power protest salute that shook the world in 1968, <i>The Washington Post</i>, 2017 Annexe: Jesse Owens the Buckeye Bullet 2) Sport and Apartheid 2a- Apartheid, powtoon by proflegrand78 2b- How Nelson Mandela Fought for Equality and Freedom (video) 2c- From Apartheid to World Champion (diaporama) 2d- Nelson Mandela Dead: The True Story Behind 'Invictus' 3) Sport and a-people 3a) James Bond and The Queen London 2012 Performance (vidéo) 3b) Queen Elizabeth II wishes success to the Olympic Games before opening ceremony (CO) 3c1) London Marathon route 3c2) London Marathon route house price increase 3c3) London Olympic Marathon route 3d) The impact of the London marathon : picture of the marathon Text 1: How do you reduce the environmental impact? Text 2 : what behavioural changes are expected? Text 3 : What else can be done? 4) Sport and the wounded 4a1- Invictus, <i>William Ernest Henley</i>, 1875 : illustrated, read by Morgan Freeman (powtoon by proflegrand78) 4a2- Invictus, <i>William Ernest Henley</i>, 1875, text

	4b – Invictus Games, Logo 4c- What are the Invictus Games, official video 4d- Promotional vidéo (Obama / harry) Annexe 2 : Invictus Games foundation 5) Sport and gender equality 5a- <i>Million Dollar Baby</i>, pictures from the movie by Clint Eastwood, 2004 5b- gender equality caricature – powtoon by proflegrand78 5c- battle of the sexe (vidéo youtube) 5d- female sport coverage in medias
What will I learn about ?	- segregation - apartheid - handicapped and sports - the glass ceiling
Final Task EOC	As the leader of a community, you will deliver a pep talk to your sportsmen just before a Game event of your choice

Instructions for your Final Task :

- 1) Remember you adress your people as a leader
- 2) Your speech will need to be rallying: give the inspiration to bring your team to victory, remind them why this sport event is a necessity
- 3) and remember to explain why this sport event is so important for your country, your fight.
- 4) Make sure you link your speech to some of the ideas developped in the unity

1) Sport and segregation

1a- Genially : Jesse Owens, a review

Jesse Owens, a Berlin Gold African American

Contexte culturel : étude des origines de la ségrégation et des conséquences

doc 1a Genially : <https://view.genial.ly/5ed92954e2f52d0da225b6a6/horizontal-infographic-review-jesse-owens>

recap : quizz et réponse en classe.

// entre Race et la vraie vie de Jesse Owens => focus sur le nazisme mais pb ségrégation.

Jesse Owens : an African American champion among the German Nazis

annexe 1 : <https://www.sutori.com/story/jesse-owens-the-buckeye-bullet--VCDGdcwfZWTanwkkBwBjJ2x>

1b et doc - Black protest:

1b et 1c Tommie Smith et John Carlos, 1968 Jeux Olympiques – photo : réaction / description

travail en demi groupe !: 1/2 à partir de la photo : doit trouver des questions à poser

2de 1/2 doit lire le texte et répondre aux questions de la 1ère 1/2

mise en commun pour la TE : on complète leur texte

rédaction : interview juste après / qqles années plus tard / Petit-fils / petite fille

2) Sport and Apartheid

powtoon + mandela, prise de note en vue explication par groupe du diaporama (permets un recap complet

2a- Apartheid powtoon by prof legrand: explication, prise de note -recap en pair work ou en commun →

possibilité de faire faire par mot clé: passage d'un élève au tableau avec un mot clé

2b- 5 How Nelson Mandela Fought for Equality and Freedom (video) → lien entre sport et lutte contre le racisme : speech the Mandela pour convaincre son gvt

2c- From Apartheid to World Champion (diaporama) : présentation d'une image par groupe, obligation de parler au moins 1'30 par groupe

présentation du diaporama, recap Apartheid

2d- Nelson Mandela Dead: The True Story Behind 'Invictus' : prside note

(doc 2D Vidéo : sur Invictus : the true story behind the movie

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mRjFIdtf-hQ>

// réalité film => recap tableau :

Mandela / Sport / people / Consequences

Travail sur image : repérage éléments vidéo

Political situation	unification	Reality / movie

what speech could Mandela have given to arouse his people?

3) Sport and a-people

3a) James Bond and The Queen London 2012 Performance (vidéo) :

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1AS-dCdYZbo>

début de la vidéo => jusqu'à l'hélicoptère

description : reine Elizabeth, Daniel Craig, rôle de James Bond

=> supposition autour de pourquoi ce personnage, cette mise en scène

retour sur les éléments clé de self-derision : les chiens, le sac, l'habit de la reine

tour en hélicoptère → soir : repérage des sites clés de Londres, importance de la ville, des monuments clés repérables

puis fin de la vidéo :

conclusion sur la mise en scène, le paraître, le grand sens de l'humour de la reine, faire le // avec cérémonie ouverture de son jubilé de diamands

3b) Queen Elizabeth II wishes success to the Olympic Games before opening ceremony (CO) classique :

script : On the occasion of the opening of the London 2012 Olympic Games, Prince Philip and I would like to extend a very warm welcome to you all. As leaders of the many nations competing in the Games, you have come from around the world to witness this global festival of sport. I hope that you will enjoy your time in the United Kingdom, and I am sure that you will find a warm reception awaiting you, your athletes and the visiting spectators. This will be the third London Olympiad: my great-grandfather opened the 1908 Games at White City; my father opened the 1948 Games at Wembley Stadium, and later this evening I will take pleasure in declaring open the 2012 London Olympic Games at Stratford, in the east of London. Over recent months, many in these islands have watched with growing excitement the journey of the Olympic Torch around the United Kingdom. As the Torch has passed through villages and towns it has drawn people together as families and communities. To me, this spirit of togetherness is a most important part of the Olympic ideal; and the British people can be proud of the part they have played in keeping the spirit alive. Many sports played in these Games have their historic roots in this country; and as a nation we have an abiding passion for sport, as well as a tradition of fair play and a good-natured sense of fun. In all our national Olympics teams there is so much of which we can be proud: groups of young men and women dedicated to excellence and achievement across numerous sporting disciplines. And these teams are ably supported

by thousands of organisers, volunteers, and supporters who will be following the action not just at the Olympic venues here in the United Kingdom but throughout the world. For all these reasons, I wish you and your countries a successful, enjoyable and memorable Games.

3c1) London Marathon route : distribution de la carte, repérage du trajet, lieux , endroit touristique puis vidéo projeter

3c2) London Marathon route house price increase => faire réagir par rapport au fait que les prix ont augmenté lors qu'on est sur la route du marathon => conclusion : le marathon a un impact direct sur l'immobilier donc sur la valeur des biens

3c3) London Olympic Marathon route => faire remarquer que les trajets sont différents
=> pourquoi ? Volonté de faire commencer et finir le marathon devant le palais, besoin de montrer les monuments les plus connus

3d) The impact of the London marathon : picture of the marathon => anticipation, what is the text going to be about ?

Text 1: How do you reduce the environmental impact? → repérage des éléments proposés, avis donnés, justification. Mise en commun au tableau puis

Text 2 : what behavioural changes are expected? → comparaison avec les idées données: TE en commun puis question : what else can be done ? Mise en commun des idées au tableau puis lecture du Text 3 : What else can be done? => conclusion

4) 4) Sport and the wounded

4) a1- Invictus, *William Ernest Henley*, 1875 : illustrated, read by Morgan Freeman (powtoon by proflegrand78)

introduction poem Invictus: lecture du poem avec travail de repérage power point, texte + lecture par Morgan Freeman :

<https://www.powtoon.com/s/cWAljMfSjrR/1/m>

Travail sur le poem : invictusbymensa4kids (capture écran)

4b – Invictus Games, Logo : travail de repérage : light / community /podium / AIM

4c- What are the Invictus Games, official video :

vidéo explicative sur le site officiel

<https://invictusgamesfoundation.org/foundation/story/>

=> for who? From whom? Where ? Consequences => prise de note et mind mapping en groupe

+ 3d- Promotional vidéo (Obama / harry) :

faire faire vidéo promotionnelle autour des Invictus Games – video ou travail audio ou joué en classe
correction: what would you expect + advices

ou appliance letter: you write to HRH Queen Elisabeth to apply for the job of head of the Invictus game

CO : surfschool

5) Breaking the Glass Roof

5a- *Million Dollar Baby*, picture from the movie by Clint Eastwood, 2004 : travail sur image, repérage. : 3 images au choix, en prendre une et justifier son choix. Decrption

5b- gender equality caricature – powtoon by proflegrand78 : travail sur les cartoons : trouver en quoi cartoon illustre le Glass Roof, critique et amélioration proposé : passage en group work. Au hasard

5c- battle of the sexe (vidéo youtube) → comparaison film et vrai vidéo : prise de note en séparée puis échange par vidéo et inter vidéo visionnée par l'un, expliquer par un autre puis

battle of the sexes : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T9zu7g2fjf0&feature=youtu.be>

5d- female sport coverage in medias travail sur le texte.

<https://www.internationalwomensday.com/Activity/11547/PressforProgress-women-sport>

DST : vetement + poem hero

CO Invictus games

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PpnYcXJVWNM>

CO : surfschool

EURO : // avec Billy Elliot

In Sports I Am							
As the leader of a community, you will deliver a pep talk to your sportsmen just before a Game event of your choice							
	Qualité du contenu	Pt score	Expression orale en continu	Pt score	Correction de la langue écrite	Pt score	Richesse de la langue
C 2	j'ai rendu de fines nuances de sens en rapport avec le sujet	30	j'ai rendu de fines nuances de sens en rapport avec le sujet	30	J'ai utilisé avec une bonne maîtrise tout l'éventail des traits phonologiques de la langue cible , de façon à être toujours intelligible	30	J'ai employé de manière pertinente un vaste répertoire lexical incluant des expressions idiomatiques, des nuances de formulation et des structures variées
C 1	J'ai traité le sujet et produit un oral fluide et convaincant, étayé par des éléments (inter)culturels pertinents, et pas simplement des éléments du cours.	20	j'ai développé une argumentation complexe , fondée sur des aspects (inter)culturels, de manière synthétique et fluide tout en m'assurant de sa bonne réception..	20	J'ai utilisé avec une assez bonne maîtrise tout l'éventail des traits phonologiques de la langue cible , de façon à être toujours intelligible. Les rares erreurs de langue ne donnent pas lieu à des malentendus.	20	J'ai employé de manière pertinente un vaste répertoire lexical incluant des expressions idiomatiques, des nuances de formulation et des structures variées.
B 2	J'ai insufflé une vrai dynamique à mon équipe, j'ai su développer mes idées sans être trop en longueur, il était facile de suivre mon raisonnement.J'ai approfondi au moins trois facttes des progrès obtenu à travers le sport.	10	J'ai développé un point de vue pertinent et étayé, y compris par des reformulations qui ne rompent pas le fil du discours. Je me suis posée en leader, j'ai parlé avec autorité, je me suis adressée à une équipe de sportif et à mon peuple pendant plus de 3 minutes.	10	Mon accent subit l'influence d'autres langues mais n'entrave pas l'intelligibilité . Mes erreurs de langue ne donnent pas lieu à malentendu.	10	J'ai produit un discours et des énoncés assez fluides, l'étendue de min lexique es suffisante pour permettre précision et variété des formulations .

B 1	Mon discours était structuré,Je me suis adressé à une équipe sportive lors d'un événement identifié. J'ai parlé abordé au moins deux facettes des progrès obtenu à travers le sport	5	j"ai exposé un point de vue de manière simple, j'ai beaucoup utilisé mes notes mais sans les lire de façon continue. J'ai parlé pendant environ deux minutes	5	Je m'exprime de manière intelligible malgré l'influence d'autres langues. J'ai une bonne maîtrise des structures simples.	5	J'ai produit un discours et des énoncés dont l'étendue lexicale relative nécessite l'usage de périphrases et répétitions.
A 2	Mon discours était bref et les éléments en sont juxtaposés.. J'ai peu utilisé les éléments du cours. J'ai tenté de développer mon sujet mais je n'ai pas cherché à me détacher de mes notes, je n'ai pas assez regardé mon public, je n'ai pas parlé suffisamment longtemps (moins d'une minute trente)	3	j'ai exprimé un avis en termes simples. J'ai parlé pendant moins de deux minutes. J'ai lu mes notes	3	Je m'exprime de manière suffisamment claire pour être compris, mais la compréhension requiert un effort de mes interlocuteurs.	3	J'ai produit un discours et des énoncés dont les mots sont adaptés à l'intention de communication, en dépit d'un répertoire lexical limité.
A 1	j"ai exprimé un avis en termes très simples.	1	Mes énoncés sont ponctués de pauses, d'hésitations et de faux démarrages.	1	J'ai utilisé un répertoire très limité d'expressions et de mots mémorisés de façon compréhensible.	1	J'ai produit des énoncés intelligibles malgré un lexique très limité.

Points score	0	1-3 pt					3-4 pt			5-6 pt			7-8pt			A2 : 9 pt			10 pt			11 et +	A 2 / B 1
NOTE s/ 20	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		



doc2 et 3 : The Black Power protest salute that shook the world in 1968

U.S. Olympians Tommie Smith and John Carlos — who’d won gold and bronze respectively in the 200-meter sprint — raising black-gloved fists during the medal ceremony at the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City became one of the most iconic sports images of the 20th century.

The protest had been something the two athletes carefully planned. As Smith and Carlos walked to the podium, they took off their shoes to protest poverty. They wore beads and a scarf to protest lynchings. And when the national anthem was played, they lowered their heads in defiance and raised their fists in a Black Power salute that rocked the world.

Before the anthem started to play, Carlos recalled later that he thought about the symbols that had been chosen for that moment on the world stage. They knew it would become “a moment of truth.” And that by protesting they might lose everything.

“I looked at my feet in my high socks and thought about all the black poverty I’d seen from Harlem to East Texas. I fingered my beads and thought about the pictures I’d seen of the ‘strange fruit’ swinging from the poplar trees of the South,” Carlos wrote in his 2011 book written with Dave Zirin, [“The John Carlos Story: The Sports Moment That Changed the World.”](#)

He had decided to unzip his Olympic jacket, in defiance of Olympic etiquette, but in support of “all the working-class people — black and white — in Harlem who had to struggle and work with their hands all day.”

He had deliberately covered up the “USA” on his uniform with a black T-shirt to “reflect the shame I felt that my country was traveling at a snail’s pace toward something that should be obvious to all people of good will. Then the anthem started and we raised our fists into the air.”

They had one pair of gloves between them. Smith put a black glove on his right fist; Carlos covered his left fist. Smith raised his right fist; Carlos his left.

“As the anthem began and the crowd saw us raise our fists, the stadium became eerily quiet,” Carlos wrote. “For a few seconds, you honestly could have heard a frog piss on cotton. There’s something awful about hearing fifty thousand people go silent, like being in the eye of a hurricane.”

As the national anthem played the crowd began to boo them. Then some people in the crowd began to scream the national anthem.

“It was like they were saying, ‘Oh, you anti-American sons of bitches. We’re going to shove the s–t down your throat!’ ” Carlos wrote. “They screamed it to the point where it seemed less a national anthem than a barbaric call to arms.”

The punishment for defying Olympic rules was swift. Smith and Carlos were ordered to leave the Olympic Stadium.

“Invictus” by William Ernest Henley

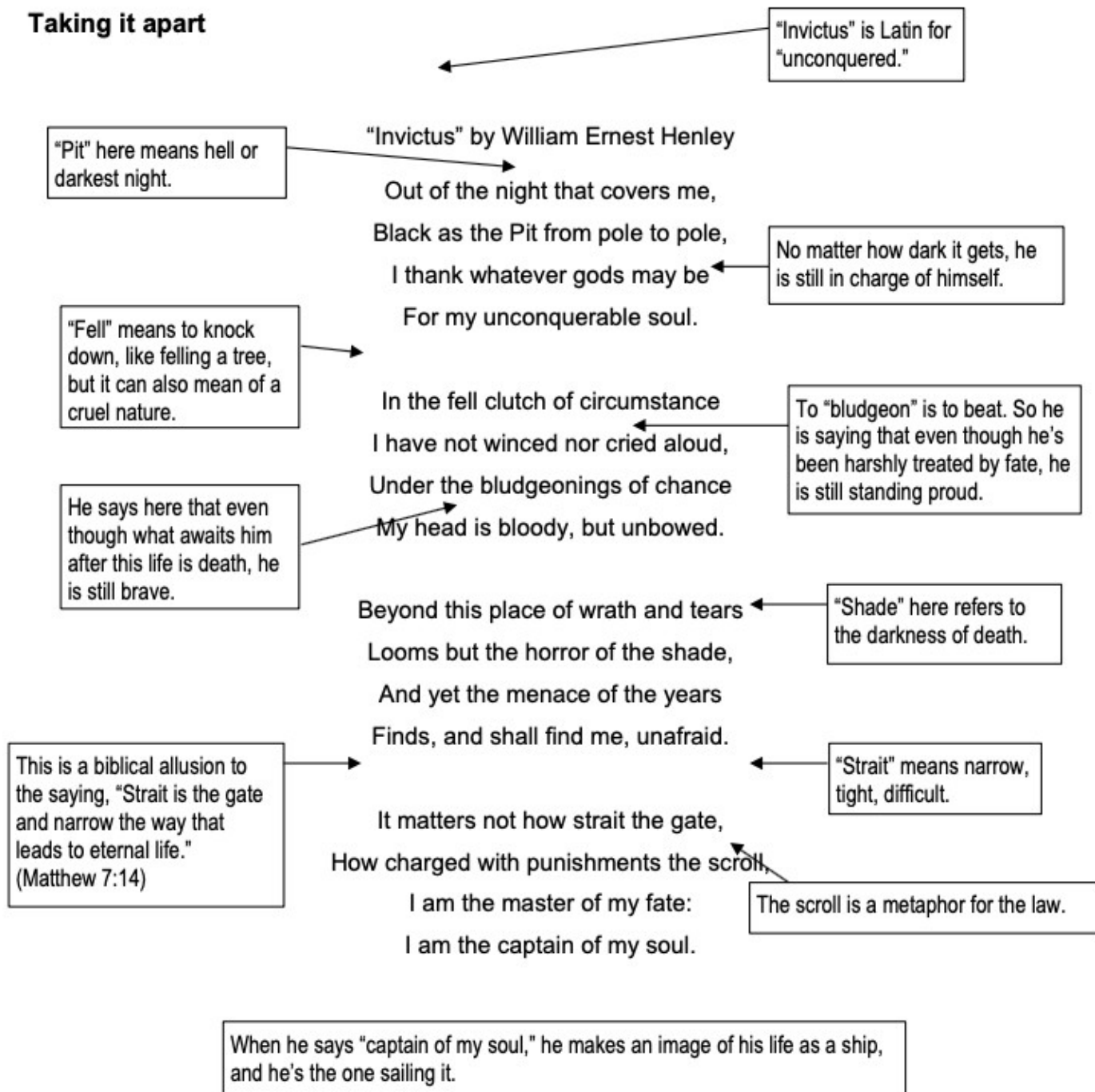
Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the Pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud,
Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms but the horror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds, and shall find me, unafraid.

It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate:
I am the captain of my soul.

Taking it apart



INVICTUS GAMES

Invictus games; promotionnal video: the power of the Invictus games :https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PpnYcXJVWNM&feature=emb_logo

Video promotionnelle Obama / Prince Harry:

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/video/2016/apr/29/president-obama-sends-invictus-games-challenge-to-the-queen-prince-harry-video>

→ faire la promotion des Invictus Games 20... au choix support video (4 ou plus), audio, joué ou affiche

4a- caricature

powtoon gender equality : <https://www.powtoon.com/s/g2SE04MZBJi/1/m>

4b- Battle of the sexes: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T9zu7g2fjf0&feature=youtu.be>

4c-

The Gender Equality Debate; A Boost for Women in Sport

By Lahnee Pavlovich, Head of Research and Writing, Athlete Assessments

I am a big believer in gender equality and passionate about equal rights, equal pay and equal recognition, not only when it comes to our female athletes, but for women in general.

I have a very young daughter and I hope that one day she will love sports as much as I do. She will certainly be encouraged to play, learn and get involved in a variety of sports as a kid. And if she chooses to take sport further one day, like most parents, I hope that she will have the same opportunities as her male counterparts.

Gender equality in sports has always been a controversial topic. Even the founder of the modern Olympics, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, said in 1896, “No matter how toughened a sportswoman may be, her organism is not cut out to sustain certain shocks.”.

Although gender equality has come a long way, including UNESCO recognizing sports and physical activity as a human right in 1978, it still hasn’t come far enough.

Gender Equality – the stats!

In America 40% of sportspeople are women, however only 6-8% of the total sports media coverage is devoted to them. And women-only sports stories add up to just 3.5% of all sports stories in the four major US newspapers.

According to the Women’s Sports Foundation, male athletes get \$179 million more in athletic scholarships each year than females do. Additionally, collegiate institutions spend just 24% of their athletic operating budgets on female sports, as well as just 16% of recruiting budgets and 33% of scholarship budgets on female athletes.

Some people have the argument that “women’s sport isn’t interesting enough”. And even though over the years the popularity of women’s sports is growing, unfortunately the media coverage and sponsorship dollars haven’t necessarily followed through and gender equality remains an issue. Take last July’s Women’s World Cup soccer final for example. It was the most watched soccer match—men’s or women’s—EVER in the US with nearly 25.4 million viewers. Yet the players were far less compensated than their male counterparts.

“We are the best in the world, have three World Cup championships, four Olympic championships, and the men get paid more to just show up than we get paid to win major championships,”
Hope Solo, American Goalkeeper.

The gender equality debate was reignited recently when former South African tennis professional Raymond Moore made a number of comments that were degrading to women in the sport. This was met with backlash from both female and male players including World Number 1 Serena Williams who was vocal in expressing her views on the subject.

What it boils down to is that we, collectively, men and women, need to do more about gender equality. We need to pave the way for our daughters, just as we do our sons. There should be no disparity in sports, nor in the workplace, nor in life. Women and men should be seen as, and treated as, equals in all respects. Gender should not be the thing that defines us or separates us from our fellow athletes. Let’s show our daughters that they can be whatever they want to be, and get paid well for it too!

Fast Facts:

- 1) 70% of sports now offer the same amount of prize money for men and women. But in the 30% that don't, the difference runs into the millions.
- 2) There are 2 million more men than women taking part in sport at least once per week.
- 3) 0.4% of the total commercial investment in sport goes into women's sport.
- 4) Only half of the governing bodies in sport currently meet the government target to have women making up one quarter of the people sitting around the boardroom table.
- 5) Men's professional soccer clubs in Europe are the world's wealthiest sports entities and at least 10 European soccer players earn more than \$14 million per year.
- 6) When it comes to women, tennis is by far the most lucrative sport for female athletes.
- 7) Coaches in women's team sports at college level earn 63 cents for every dollar earned by head Coaches of men's teams.

3b-Queen Elizabeth II wishes success to the Olympic Games before opening ceremony (script)

On the occasion of the opening of the London 2012 Olympic Games, Prince Philip and I would like to extend a very warm welcome to you all.

As leaders of the many nations competing in the Games, you have come from around the world to witness this global festival of sport. I hope that you will enjoy your time in the United Kingdom, and I am sure that you will find a warm reception awaiting you, your athletes and the visiting spectators.

This will be the third London Olympiad: my great-grandfather opened the 1908 Games at White City; my father opened the 1948 Games at Wembley Stadium, and later this evening I will take pleasure in declaring open the 2012 London Olympic Games at Stratford, in the east of London.

Over recent months, many in these islands have watched with growing excitement the journey of the Olympic Torch around the United Kingdom. As the Torch has passed through villages and towns it has drawn people together as families and communities.

To me, this spirit of togetherness is a most important part of the Olympic ideal; and the British people can be proud of the part they have played in keeping the spirit alive. Many sports played in these Games have their historic roots in this country; and as a nation we have an abiding passion for sport, as well as a tradition of fair play and a good-natured sense of fun.

In all our national Olympics teams there is so much of which we can be proud: groups of young men and women dedicated to excellence and achievement across numerous sporting disciplines. And these teams are ably supported by thousands of organisers, volunteers, and supporters who will be following the

action not just at the Olympic venues here in the United Kingdom but throughout the world. For all these reasons, I wish you and your countries a successful, enjoyable and memorable Games.



3d) The impact of the London marathon

TEXT 1: How do you reduce the environmental impact?

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Tens of thousands of runners will take part in the London Marathon on Sunday - a gruelling 26.2-mile race around the capital.

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The iconic event raised £63m (\$81m) for charity last year - but it's also known for generating lots of plastic waste, particularly plastic water bottles discarded by runners. After last year's marathon, Westminster City Council collected 5,200kg of rubbish and 3,500kg of recycling - including about 47,000 plastic bottles - from the streets.

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And the council has warned that the amount is likely to increase this year, if the weather remains hot.

This year the London Marathon is making some big changes and trialling a number of ideas to try to make the event more green. The measures include:

- Reducing the total number of drink stations on the running route from 26 to 19 and reducing the number of plastic bottles on the course by 215,000
- Using compostable cups rather than plastic bottles at three Lucozade Sport stations
- Providing Lucozade Sport in edible seaweed capsules at one drinks station
- Trialling new bottle belts made from recycled plastic so 700 runners can carry 250ml bottles with them during their run
- Plastic bottles made from 100% or 50% recycled plastic

London Marathon event director Hugh Brasner told BBC Radio 5 Live: "We're trying to lead the way... there's a raft of initiatives we are using this year that we think will lead to some huge behavioural changes in the future."

- Helier Cheung, 26 April 2019 BBC News

3d) The impact of the London marathon

TEXT 2 : what behavioural changes are expected?

London Marathon event director Hugh Brasner told BBC Radio 5 Live: "We're trying to lead the way... there's a raft of initiatives we are using this year that we think will lead to some huge behavioural changes in the future."

However, a marathon is one of the toughest physical events a runner can endure - so are the proposals practical?

Mike Robinson, who is running in Sunday's marathon, thinks reducing the number of drinks stations is sensible.

"Realistically you're not going to need to drink every mile, and that's actually against medical advice," he told the BBC. He describes the bottle belt trial as "a good idea" which unfortunately "came a little late. The email [about the bottle belts trial] came through about a week ago - but if you're going to be doing that, you need to be practising with them a lot earlier.

And would runners be willing to drink out of paper cups rather than plastic bottles?

Runners Harald Greve and Cindy Roy have completed six and seven marathons respectively and say paper cups are actually better in some ways because they contain the right amount of liquid.

"The bottles contain a lot of drink you don't necessarily need; what you want is a sip every few miles because you want to avoid needing the bathroom," Cindy told the BBC.

All three runners considered the edible pouches of Lucozade to be a good idea - but pointed out that many runners will be reluctant to consume something they haven't already tried during a marathon, in case it makes them ill.

What else can be done?

- Helier Cheung, 26 April 2019 BBC News

3d) The impact of the London marathon

TEXT 3 : What else can be done?

Dr Andrea Collins, a lecturer at Cardiff University, has researched the impact of major events on the environment. From her studies, she has found that "the way in which people travel to an event is one of the key contributors to the size of the environmental footprint".

The London Marathon encourages participants to travel by public transport - and Dr Collins says that spectators can also think about the type of food and drink they purchase at the event - going for local or seasonal food without packaging where possible, and taking care not to over purchase.

Mike's tip for runners is to empty their bottles once they're done with them.

"What usually happens is you have a few swigs and then throw your bottle to the side - because running with a bottle of water can change your running form quite a lot.

"But one thing I've only recently learned is that you can't recycle a bottle that's got water inside it - it's worth publicising this so runners know to squeeze out the water before throwing their bottles away. It's something I'll be doing this year."

Do marathons do any good for the environment?

Dr Collins says more and more people are becoming aware of the importance of holding big events in a sustainable way.

"Spectators and participants are realising that our ability to hold an event [in the future] will also depend on the quality of the environment. We can't continue to consume resources at the rate we are - it contributes to the bigger issue of climate change."

However, she also argues that big sporting events, when done right, can do some good. "These high profile events raise our awareness of environmental impacts, and organisers can demonstrate in quite a positive way what they've done. People might be inspired - and other big races, like the Great North Run, will be looking to see what has been put in place at the London Marathon, and what works."

A study by King's College London found that air pollution in the capital fell by 89% during the last London Marathon due to road closures. And the experience of running a marathon also encourages people to be more environmentally friendly, Cindy argues.

"Training for a marathon makes you more sustainable in day-to-day activities - I started walking or running to work every day and shunning public transport altogether - being environmentally friendly while training kind of sticks with you and becomes a way of life."

- Helier Cheung, 26 April 2019 BBC News



RACE :

Synopsis

- In the 1930s, a young black man, Jesse Owens (Stephen James) is running through the streets of Cleveland, Ohio. He runs through the slums and into a rundown neighborhood home. He gets to packing his bags as he is getting ready to move out of his parents' home. He hunts around for his only shirt while his mom, proud of her first boy going off to college, finishes tailoring a nice suit coat for him. Jesse is afraid it is too expensive, but she insists and says he was meant to do great things. He says goodbye to his dad and gives him an envelope with \$2.

In a large college stadium, a track race is going on, and things aren't looking so great for coach Larry Snyder (Jason Sudeikis). Ohio State loses the meet and radio commentators are wondering if coach Snyder is concerned about his job because he hasn't had any national wins while at Ohio State. Larry goes to his office on campus, upset and cranky, and his secretary comes in with his day's appointments and files of "fresh blood" - all potential track stars and Jesse Owens is among the files.

Jesse's next stop before getting on the bus to Ohio State is to see his girlfriend, Ruth (Shanice Banton), and their little girl. Ruth works at a salon and Jesse's appearance warrants a stern look from her boss. Jesse says things are going to be better, and he's going to come back and marry Ruth. Jesse's friend, Dave (Eli Goree), also headed to Ohio State, tells Jesse to hurry and get on the bus. Jesse says goodbye and gets on the bus (in the colored section), and they are off.

At the school, Dave and Jesse are jogging on the track while Larry times him. After their workout, Dave and Jesse head to the locker room and are about to hit the shower when the all-white football team walks in. They toss around racial slurs and force Dave and Jesse to let the football team shower first. Jesse, not wanting to get in trouble, accepts this as his lot, though Dave is upset. While they are waiting, a young man tells Jesse that coach Larry wants to see him. Sweaty and gross, and unable to shower, Jesse throws on his clothes and heads to Larry's office.

At the office, Larry greets him, but Jesse won't look him in the eye. Jesse is also surprised when Larry invites him to sit in the chair opposite him. After some small talk about past victories coach, Larry asks if Jesse can work and that he's got to work on his manners because he should be looking a man in the eye when he's talking to them. Jesse says he can work, and his records should speak to that. Larry says records don't mean shit because some kid will come along and take those records away from you. Medals are what count. Jesse notices a picture of an Olympic team and asks if it is indeed. Larry says yes, it is the Olympic track team from Paris, 1924. But Larry wasn't there. He asks if Jesse will go to Berlin in 1936 for the Summer Olympic Games. Jesse wants to, and coach says that he needs commitment: when not in class Jesse is to be on the track. "You belong to me."

Out on the track, the coaches are watching the "fresh blood" and coach Larry says Jesse is good. They time him on the 100-meter dash and, while his starting position is crap, he's fast (9. something seconds). The coaches are impressed.

In New York City, the US Olympic Committee is having a meeting. They are concerned about the rumors coming out of Germany under the Nazi government and are debating whether or not to boycott the 1936 games in Berlin. They eventually agree to send a delegate to Berlin to assess the situation and make sure the Nazis play fair. They decide to send Avery Brundage (Jeremy Irons), who is somewhat reluctant but wants to move forward with the games and doesn't put a lot of stock into the rumors about the Germans and their "Jewish problem" and racial discrimination.

Back at Ohio State, Jesse is training hard. In a letter back to Ruth he talks about a job he found at a fill station, and how hard it is to keep up with practice, work, and school, but he's doing it. He's sent \$2 and talks about having applied for a marriage license.

Coach catches up with Jesse and is frustrated that he's been missing practice. Jesse explains that he's got to work his job to take care of his baby girl. Larry is surprised at the news. "You didn't tell me you had a daughter." "You didn't ask."

In Berlin, Avery is escorted to the stadium, currently under construction, and sees Jews being tossed from their homes, loaded onto trucks, and signs everywhere that say "Germans defend yourself" and other anti-semitic propaganda. At the sports club, he meets Dr. Joseph Goebbels (Barnaby Metschurat), a couple of other German Olympics officials, and Leni Riefenstahl (Carice van Houten). Ms. Riefenstahl was handpicked by the Fuhrer to film the proceedings at the Olympics (the first time it will have been recorded, it was a big deal). Avery starts in on what the Olympics would look like without American involvement, and the Nazis are very keen on appeasing the Americans. It isn't a problem with facilities, but with politics. Avery accuses them of using the Olympics to sell their nasty ideas about Jews and non-Aryan races. A deal is struck, the press will be reigned in, anti-Jew signs taken down, and they'll stop shipping people out of their homes.

Back in Ohio, Jesse goes to coach Larry's office where Larry gives Jesse a legislative page ID. The job gets \$60 a month, and all Jesse has to do for the job is train. A win-win situation.

Jesse's training starts in earnest, and coach starts training him to start low and improve his form and cadence. After practice, the team hits the showers, and the football team walks in. After having distracted

Jesse in practice, the coach provokes them into hurling horrible insults to teach Jesse a lesson: block it out. He gets the message loud and clear. He celebrates later with some friends, all egging each other into a jumping contest. Jesse gets cocky and jumps over a pole but falls and hurts himself. Coach is upset with him, but tell him to rest for three days, and maybe he will be able to compete in Ann Arbor.

Three days later, it is the Big 10 of 1935 in Ann Arbor, MI. Jesse is obviously hurt but insists on competing. If his back doesn't make it through the 100-yard, dash coach can pull him. He takes his place on the track, amidst loud boos from the racist white crowd, but he blocks it out. He takes first with 9.3 seconds on coach's watch. The officials won't accept the New World Record (NWR) and insist his time was 9.4. Coach is pissed, but Jesse shakes it off and moves on. He goes to do the broad jump and scopes out the track. He asks an official what the world record is, then asks for a handkerchief and sets it at the world record line. He makes the jump.... and sets a NWR! Next up is 200-yard dash: he sets a NWR. He competes in the hurdles: another NWR. By now the crowd is going nuts and cheering for him. On the drive home, he is excited about the wins. Coach tells him that he also set a new school record for most points earned in a meet. "Which cracker did I take that from?" "This cracker" coach says. "Well, you know what they say about records. Some kid will come along and snatch it away from you." Jesse quotes back Larry's own words.

June 25, 1935

Ohio State is competing in Los Angeles, and the guy they need to watch out for is Eulace Peacock (Shamier Anderson). The press is waiting for the team when the bus pulls up, and the press asks how it feels to be the world's fastest human. Must feel great because Jesse smokes the competition in L.A.

Jesse, Dave, and another friend go to a jazz club after the race. A girl in a pink dress, Quincella, comes in. The guys don't think Jesse has a chance getting her, but to their surprise, she knows who he is and approaches him first. She's got trouble written all over her, but Jesse falls hard.

In Germany, Avery is following up with his requests for the Berlin Olympics. Things look "swell" and he pledges his support. He is also present with a business opportunity: he is a builder, and the Nazis want him to build the new German Embassy in Washington DC. It would be a huge deal, and they insist to Avery that this is not a bribe, but a securing of the best builder in America for their project. He points out some design problems, and appears to accept the deal.

In Nebraska, Jesse, with Quincella, receives a telegram. Apparently Ruth has seen that Jesse and Quincella are cuddly and close, and she's angry and is threatening to sue Jesse. He is distracted at his track meet and loses to Eulace Peacock. Coach comes by to talk over what happened. Jesse is curt and in the middle of a pity party and says he was just having a bad day. They get talking about relationships, and Jesse asks if Larry was ever married. Larry says he is currently separated from his wife, and his daughter is almost grown. His focus was on coaching, not his family. Jesse says "You never told me you had a daughter." "You never asked." When the team loads up the bus to head back to Ohio, Quincella shows up and is getting ready to follow the team and drive Jesse back to Ohio. He loads her things into her car... and breaks up with her. She's ticked, and leaves quickly. Jesse says he's got some explaining to do back home.

Back at home, Jesse goes into the salon where Ruth works and apologizes. And proposes marriage. She shuts him down. He goes outside and waits all day in the rain for her to get off of work. She scolds him for missing races; he says he'd rather miss races and work at a gas station if it meant he got to spend his days with her. He proposes again and wants to get married that day, and this time, she agrees. He runs off to find someone to perform the wedding for them.

Back in New York, the US Olympic committee is there to vote. Jeremiah Mahoney (William Hurt) says that they need to vote against participating in the games, that a vote against participation is a vote against

tyranny. Avery encourages everyone to vote for the dream of participating, thinking of the athletes and the chances this could ruin for them. In the end, the vote is close, 58 in favor of going, 56 in favor of a boycott.

In Ohio, a representative of the NAACP comes to the Owens' home to try and talk Jesse into not going to Berlin, only because they need to show the Nazi's that their discrimination is intolerable. Jesse's father disagrees, but believes that the choice should be Jesse's. Jesse asks if the representative runs. He doesn't. Jesse explains that on the track race is the last thing that matters. It is just fast or slow, and in that there is freedom.

Back at the school, everyone is listening to a boxing fight, a Nazi fighter vs. an American fighter. In the end, the Nazi fighter wins. Coach says that at least in three week's time they'd be beating the Nazis at the Olympics. Jesse says he's not sure he's going. Coach is livid and can't understand how he would give up the chance to be a part of history. He says race doesn't matter, but Jesse says he can say that because coach is white.

At the track that night coach Larry is drinking and upset. He stupidly decides to go for a broad jump and hurts himself.

The next morning, Jesse is on a jog when Larry catches up with him in his car. He gets out, using a cane, and encourages Jesse to give himself the option to go to Berlin by at least going to the Olympic Trials.

At the Olympic trials, Jesse qualifies for three events. At the press meet, the topic keeps veering from the sport and to the politics. Two of the track team are Jewish, and then there is Jesse and Dave. How can they participate given the discrimination abroad and at home. It isn't a pretty press meet. Afterward, coach Larry tries to get the Olympic coaches to bring him on as an additional coach for Jesse. They won't have any of it.

On the way back to his hotel, Jesse runs into Eulace Peacock. He tore his hamstring and is never going to run again. He says to go to Berlin just to stick it to Hitler. At the hotel, Jesse is having a hard time sleeping and wakes Ruth. He is worried that he will lose, and then Hitler will be right. She tells him to stop thinking, he's not very good at it, and to just run. The next morning he packs up, gets a special locket (to keep him focused on his girl), and he takes a small lock of his daughter's hair. On the boat he turns when coach Larry starts talking to him. He's glad that coach is there. When Larry goes to leave Jesse stops him because he's headed in the wrong direction. "Everyone is up there in first class." "On my own dime? I'm in steerage with you and Dave."

In Berlin, Ms. Riefenstahl is showing the Olympic committee the beginnings of her promotional movie. She asks for no restrictions; she wants to film every event, and she needs 46 cameras. Dr. Goebbels reminds her that these are his games. She reminds him that this is her film. Without it no one would remember the games a year from then.

In July 1936, the American team arrives in Berlin and are given the royal treatment at the Olympic Village. Marty and Sam wave their David's Stars in the faces of some of the Nazi security guards, and everyone is a little surprised when there are no colored dorms or tables. (Aside from Jews, segregation laws against blacks and other ethnic groups apparently don't exist in Nazi Germany or in the rest of Europe). During dinner, everyone sits together with whites and blacks side by side. Dave suggests that the Nazis aren't so bad. Sam and Marty aren't so sure.

Ms. Riefenstahl shows her finished film of the running of the torch, and Dr. Goebbels loves it. Ms. Riefenstahl is encouraged.

Jesse and Dave set out to train and get ready for the games, but the US team coaches are awful and racist. Coach Larry catches up with Jesse later and asks "Did you really tell Dean he's not fit to train fleas on a

dog?" He did. They are ambushed by the other coaches to try to settle the dispute. Dean insists on an apology. Jesse insists on Coach Larry or he's not competing, hope they like singing the German national anthem. The relent, and Coach Larry is instigated as a coach. Larry says this is a twisted way to thank him; medals would be better. He asks Jesse about his new shoes, but Jesse says they never showed up.

Coach Larry goes looking for the shoe shop where the shoes (from London) were supposed to come from. He gets totally turned around (he doesn't know any German) and ends up walking up on a group of Nazi soldiers forcing a Jewish family into a military truck. He's finally able to communicate to one of the soldiers that he's an American, has papers, is with the Olympic team, and is looking for a shoe place. The soldier guides him off, though Larry can't stop looking back at the truck.

On the morning of the Olympic competitions, Larry can't stop fussing over Jesse. Jesse, on the other hand, is totally cool and calm. They start off for the stadium, which is huge, filled with people, and has a zeppelin flying overhead. Everyone stands as Hitler comes into the stadium. Jesse gets his new shoes on, looks at the picture of his wife in the locket, and then prepares the track. He wins the 100-meter dash and easily gets his first gold. Avery congratulates him, then takes him to go meet someone special (it is custom for the hosting dignitary to do a meet and greet with gold medalists). He escorts Jesse through the middle of several dozen high-ranking Nazi officials. They meet Dr. Goebbel, who doesn't even look at Jesse. They are informed that, in order to avoid the traffic home, Hitler had to leave early and will not be meeting Jesse. At least, that's what the translator says. Goebbels really asks how Hitler could be expected to shake hands with "that." Aver is livid.

The American team has a small party to unwind for the day. Jesse catches a glimpse of the famous broad jumper, Carl 'Luz' Long (David Cross). He's the guy to beat in the broad jumping as he holds all of the records in Europe. Larry goes over the strict rules they have about broad jumping for these games, though Jesse seems a little distracted.

At the qualifying event, the next day Luz easily qualifies. Jesse, up next, goes to scope out the track like he did in Ann Arbor, but gets fouled when he steps over the line trying to get a good look at the rack. It is counted at his first attempt. His "second" attempt is also red flagged when he doesn't jump at just the right moment. Luz, seeing this, grabs a towel and places it at the side of the jumping lane so Jesse will know where to jump from. Jesse qualifies on his third attempt. He catches up with Luz and thanks him for the help.

In the end, the broad jump comes down to Luz and Jesse. Luz does well, per his normal, but then Jesse passes him with a distance of 7.74 meters. On his second jump, Luz makes it to 7.78 meters, a new European record. Jesse takes his second jump: 7.94 meters! Luz goes for his third attempt, but stumbles at the last second and fouls out of the last attempt. The game is in the bag for Jesse; he doesn't need the last attempt, but Luz insists he do his best. On his third jump, Jesse lands an 8.60-meter jump, a new Olympic record! After the medals are awarded, and anthems played, Luz suggests they take the lap of honor together. This is career suicide for Luz, as he goes around the track arm in arm with Jesse. Ms. Riefenstahl's cameraman asks what Luz is doing; his career is over! She says he's making her film.

At the end of the day, Jesse gets beers and takes them to Luz's room. They sit and chat for a while. Jesse says Luz's girlfriend is pretty, are there any ugly girls in Germany? Luz says yes, they just keep the ugly things hidden. He talks about a lot of the awful stuff the government is doing, and talks about a girl that had been sent to his room the night before on orders to get pregnant. Jesse asks if Luz is going to get in trouble for the stunt he pulled earlier in the day... Luz tells Jesse to win the 200-meter dash. Not for any political agendas, but for Luz. It would make losing to Jesse that day a little easier to swallow.

The next day, everyone back home is gathered around radios to listen to the broadcast of Jesse's last race. In Berlin, however, Ms. Riefenstahl's team is not set up or ready to roll cameras. They've been ordered not

to film the race. She sends them out, quickly, and they hurry to their posts and getting rolling just in time. She goes to the big-wig box with Dr. Goebbels and Hitler and points a camera right at them rather than at the race. She's going to catch their reaction as Jesse easily wins his third gold medal.

After the race, Avery and Ms. Riefenstahl find themselves alone with Dr. Goebbels. She went to insist that the good doctor not tell her crew what to do. Dr. Goebbels asks her to translate for him as he talks about being a good party guest to Avery. He makes it known that the host (the Nazis) are offended that their guests have not treated them with respect and tells Avery that the Jewish boys (Marty and Sam) can't run in the 400-meter relay race. Avery basically says the hell they can't, but Goebbels reminds him of the business deal they have. How would the US Olympic committee feel about Avery's endorsement of the Berlin games if they knew about the business deal they had? Avery caves.

The US team holds a quick meeting, claiming that the Germans have been holding back their better runners and that they are now afraid that they need to change up the lineup. Sam and Marty are out, Dave and Jesse are in. Sam and Marty call bull, they know it is about the fact that they are Jewish. Jesse doesn't want to run and the team is at an apparent stalemate.

At the fencing arena, Coach Larry is sitting thinking when Jesse joins him. They get to talking, and coach talks about flying airplanes. He says that what spectators like most is not the thrill of the takeoff and flight, but of the potential crash and the ensuing carnage. Turns out he crashed his plane before the 1924 Olympics, and woke up three weeks after the crash with a newspaper clipping about the gold medal winners. His dad called him some kind of idiot for blowing his chances at the Olympics. He gives Jesse the clipping and leaves. Jesse opens it and sees that across the news story is written "Next Time". That evening Sam and Marty go to Jesse's room and tell him not to lose the relay race, giving him permission to run it.

That next day, at the relay race, the team sets a new world record: 39.8 seconds. Hitler doesn't show up for the race.

Jesse is packing up his room, and his FOUR gold medals (a big deal as it was something that had not been done in decades), when coach Larry comes in. He looks one of the medals over and smiles, proud of Jesse. Ms. Riefenstahl shows up and asks Jesse for a favor. She wants to film him doing the broad jump. After a few takes he asks if this isn't cheating, it won't be the real jump in her film. She says it is so that people will never forget what he did.

Back home in New York City, Coach Larry, his secretary Peggy, and Jesse and Ruth Owens are going to a special, formal dinner held in Jesse's honor. Sadly, the party is stopped, and Jesse and Ruth are told they will have to use the service entrance (due to the segregation laws). Larry is angry and ready to go to war over this, but Jesse calms him down, and they go to the service entrance while Larry goes through the front door. When they get to the service elevator, a young fan (a white kid) asks for Jesse's autograph.

While the last scene plays out, captions about what became of the people in the movie are played:

Three years later, in September of 1939, Germany invaded Poland, and World War II began. Luz was forced into military service and sent to the front lines. He and Jesse remained friends and in contact up until Luz was killed in action in 1943.

People lined the streets to welcome Jesse home from the 1936 Olympics, though the White House never publicly acknowledged Jesse and his accomplishments.

Larry Snyder continued coaching at Ohio State until he retired. Several of his athletes went on to be major record holders. He went to the Olympics in Rome in 1960 as the track coach.

Jesse and Ruth had three daughters and remained married until his death from lung cancer in 1980. Jesse was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

	Correction DST IN SPORT I AM	Total point
Identification du contexte ou de la situation d'énonciation	Doc 1 : black and white picture Joe DiMaggio (supposition) signing autograph, famous, fans, people are surrounding him doc 2 : biographie of Joe → origins, 2nd generation immigrant, 8eith of 9 children successful – famous – lucky (dropped out of school, had to work odd jobs and yet managed) doc 3 : poem – two persons : an old sprinter and a young boy interview – at the hospital	
NIVEAU ATTEINT :		
Identification des réseaux de sens	Doc 1 : contrast between Joe and the crowd (colors) => stands out serious face vs happy, eager, smiling faces draws all the people around him, whether young or old Doc 2 : American Dream – part of the American society (typical American sport → successfully blended in) sacrifice of the whole family brought along 2 other brothers => an example to follow doc 3 : talks about the old days – how the sprinter won a gold	

	medal but cheated for that - help from the coach how people forgot about him – no regrets body spoiled – treated like an animal sold his soul to the devil – wanted the recognition but ends up lonely and crippled	
NIVEAU ATTEINT :		
Identification des stratégies de communication	Doc 1 the whole picture revolves around DiMaggio, underlines his importance + success in his stadium, frees some time for his fans doc 2 : underlines his background, sets him as an example, praises his success => role model, positiv image doc 3 : relationship father – son / patronizing condescendant student is never heard, yet not fooled no regrets but the sprinter knows the price he paid hospital / nurse / crippling only in the end	
NIVEAU ATTEINT :		
grammaire et syntaxe		
lexique		
TOTAL :		

	Correction SURF SCHOOL NIVEAU B1	Total point
Identification du contexte ou de la situation d'énonciation	deux personnes : une femme / un ancien champion de surf Cape Town depuis 16 ans - école célèbre	
NIVEAU ATTEINT :		
Identification des réseaux de sens	Hasard qui a permis l'ouverture de l'école cours privés puis de plus en plus d'enfants de Township / Noir Africain structure qui a grandi, se professionnalise au fur et à mesure des années	
NIVEAU ATTEINT :		
Identification des stratégies de communication	Promotion de l'école : fierté de la réussite, appel au bénévolat, désir de se rendre utile	
NIVEAU ATTEINT :		
TOTAL :		

idée Dst ::

Some big changes are in progress for women athletes

According to the **Olympic Charter**, the practice of sport is a human right, which includes equal opportunity for success.

Equality in women's sport has always been an issue but luckily teams, sporting bodies, companies, government groups and individuals are all fighting for change in a way that made 2019 one of the greatest years yet for women's sport.

The benefits of sporting inclusion are undeniable. Sport can give women teamwork skills, self-reliance, resilience, confidence, and good body image, all while smashing stereotypes, creating positive role models, and positioning women and men as equals.

In 2019, some big changes were made to improve women's participation in sport.

Equal pay

Despite winning their fourth World Cup in 2019 and generating more revenue than the men's team, it was revealed that the US women's soccer team were paid a quarter of the men's team.

In protest, the women's team filed a wage discrimination act against US Soccer.

The result? Wage and bonus increase, better travel benefits, and improved financial support for pregnant or adopting players.

In Australia, the women's soccer team, the Matildas, also fought for equal pay - and succeeded. This deal also included better parental leave benefits and access to business-class international travel

Professional Footballers Australia Chief John Didulica called the deal one of partnership, equality and investment.

Marketing and exposure

However, equality in sport is a lot more complex than just equal pay. Women's teams also need to receive the same exposure through marketing and promotion - particularly as it gives a great comeback to naysayers who argue women should be paid less because they don't generate equal interest.

The US women's soccer team understood this well when they filed another lawsuit regarding marketing, and how the lack of it in women's sports leads to lower attendance, lower televised viewership, and lower merchandise sales.

This year women's cricket received great exposure and support from a global pop superstar. On International Women's Day, Katy Perry performed at the final of the ICC Women's T20 World Cup, the biggest women's cricket match to date.

Viewership

Women's sport is also getting far more screen time and is becoming more meaningful and popular among mainstream audiences.

In the UK, **30% of coverage** on the BBC is women's sports. The BBC aired the FA Cup Final, FIFA World Cup, Netball World Cup and Women's Ashes. UK national newspaper The Telegraph has also launched a women's sports section.

The FIFA Women's World Cup broke broadcasting records, with a total of 1 billion views tuning in to watch the tournament that was ultimately won by the USA.

Sponsorship

Lack of sponsorship is a common issue in women's sports but, after the US women's team's lawsuit, deodorant brand Secret promised a large contribution to the team while US Soccer's biggest partner, Nike, publicly spoke out for pay equity and created an advert celebrating the team's victory.

More sponsors should pay attention to women’s sport and its champions. With the increase in popularity this year, women’s sport is growing rapidly in comparison to their male counterpart.

Increasing focus on women’s sport is just smart business sense. The more promotion, the more fans. The more fans, the more ticket sales, merchandise sales, and overall increased revenue – which benefits men’s teams as well.

What’s more, it’s found that women are seen as more marketable than men – scoring higher for influencer traits like inspiration, social responsibility and healthy body image.

Brands would do well to associate themselves with successful women’s teams.

Fight like hell

It’s impressive how far women’s sport has come. Until mid-way into the 20th century, women’s sports were labelled ‘unfeminine’ and either discouraged or banned. Women have had unstable and often non-existent foundations to build on, so the success of women’s sport should be celebrated as a massive breakthrough – and one that will hopefully continue.

As soccer superstar [Megan Rapinoe](#) says: women need to “fight like hell” until equality comes to their door.

idée DST :

CO- Women Clothes in sport

	Identification du contexte ou de la situation d’énonciation	Pt score	Identification des réseaux de sens	Pt score	Identification des stratégies de comm.	Pt score
C1	J’ai identifié les détails fins ou l’implicite tout en les replaçant dans le contexte : désir de changement qui vient des femmes	30	J’ai identifié et analysé la logique interne du document en distinguant le cas échéant ce qui est de l’ordre de la digression réflexion sur les désirs des femmes – besoin de changement	30	J’ai identifié l’articulation entre les documents, la tonalité des propos : quel futur pour les règles de sport	30
	B2 vers le C1	25	B2 vers le C1	25	B2 vers le C1	25
B2	J’ai identifié la richesse du contexte ou de la situation d’énonciation (implicite) : mise en lumière des problèmes de sexualisation dans le sport	20	J’ai identifié la cohérence globale du document : description précises des sports (tennis, volley ball)	20	J’ai repéré l’intention en distinguant l’expression du point de vue de l’exposé de faits, et les éléments implicites de l’articulation du	20

	prise en compte du désir des femmes vs le regard des hommes		conséquences – amendes- impossibilité d'accéder au qualification – accusation de manque de décence – 1919 - Wimbledon		document : comparaison entre le traitement des hommes et des femmes	
	B1 vers le B2	15	B1 vers le B2	15	B1 vers le B2	15
B1	j'ai relevé des informations détaillées sur le contexte et établir des liens entre elles : joueuse de volley-ball professionnelle	10	j'ai relevé l'essentiel des éléments porteurs du sens : sexualisation des habits shorties vs bikini legging en gymnastique - jupes et corsets (au moins 2 exemples) de longue dates	10	J'ai identifié l'expression de points de vue, souhaits, perspective. J'ai identifié la nature de l'articulation du document : comparaison de vêtement	10
	A2 vers le B1	7	A2 vers le B1	7	A2 vers le B1	7
A2	j'ai relevé des informations explicites sur le document : dress code	5	j'ai compris globalement le document. Athlètes allemandes – volley ball – bikini – pantalon -jupes	5	J'ai identifié la nature du document et j'ai pu le mettre en lien avec quelques éléments du contenu. Plusieurs compétitions mentionnées	5
	A1 vers le A2	4	A1 vers le A2	4	A1 vers le A2	4
A1	j'ai relevé des informations isolées, simples et les articuler les unes aux autres. Reportage -	3	J'ai construit une amorce de compréhension en relevant des mots ou des expressions. Sport- tennis - habits	3	J'ai relevé quelques données caractéristiques évidentes du / des documents. Plusieurs sports mentionnés (gym – volley-ball, beach ball – tennis)	3
ré-A1	j'ai relevé quelques données.	1	J'ai relevé des mots transparents et / ou familiers.	1	J'ai relevé quelques informations isolées, simples..	1

total point	0	1-5	6-9	10-12	13-15	16-22	23-29	30+	B1
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btenu	0	1-5				6-13			14-17			18-22			23-29			30-49			50+	B1-B2
	0	1-11				12-15			16-20			21-29			30-39			40-59			60+	B2
TE s/ 20	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	

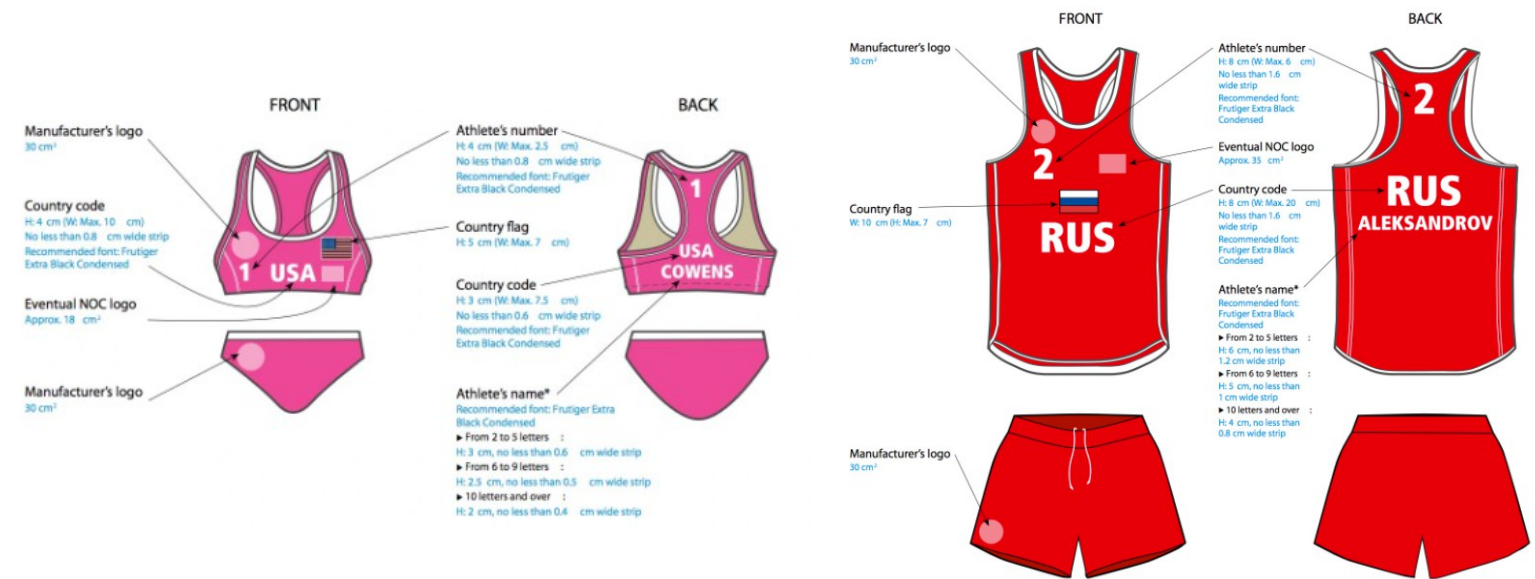
29 July 2021

DST- In Sports I am

Based on the 3 different given documents, you will answer to the following question : can sport be a mean to equality ?

Find reasons for the changes and the change of mentalities

Document 1 : women and men clothes wear code in Volley Ball



Document 2 :

It's not just volleyball that enforces a sexist dress code. Women's clothing is still policed up and down the country

When will we teach girls that the sensitivities of men are not more important than their own?

In 1933, the radical German actor Marlene Dietrich was detained at a train station for violating a ban on women wearing trousers. Nearly 90 years later, the women's Norwegian handball team know the feeling.

On 21 July, the team were fined 1,500 euros (£1,295) by the European Beach Handball Championships for breaking the sport's strict uniform rules. The dress code, which states that

female players should wear bottoms that do not cover “more than 10cm on any sides...with a close fit and cut on an upward angle towards the top of the leg”, is essentially a bikini top and bottoms. In contrast, the men’s handball uniform is a vest and long shorts.

[See also: The media’s fixation on Team GB has reduced the Olympics to a display of parochial nationalism]

In a bid to be treated more like athletes and not simply moving bums to be leered at, the women’s team opted for shorts. “It’s so shocking that we have to pay for not playing in our panties,” one of the Norwegian players Tonje Lerstad told the BBC. (...)

The sexualisation of women in sport has a long history. In 2011, the Badminton World Federation received heavy criticism after insisting all female players wear a skirt or a dress in order to “ensure attractive presentation”. More recently, in 2018 the French tennis player Alize Cornet was given a code violation after changing her shirt on the sideline at the US Open, revealing a sports bra. The tournament accused her of “unsportsmanlike behaviour”, before eventually issuing a public apology. (It goes without saying that male players often change their shirts, revealing their bare torsos.)

But as every woman knows, there have always been more rules for girls. While boys also experience uniform policing at times, girls face a myriad of unnecessary invasions about the way they dress from the moment they start school. From banning brightly coloured bras in case they might show under white shirts to the routine measuring of school skirts, girls are subject to the type of consistent humiliation that has simply become a permissible part of becoming a woman.

By [Eleanor Peake](#), 29th July 2021 - <https://www.newstatesman.com/>

DOCUMENT 3 :

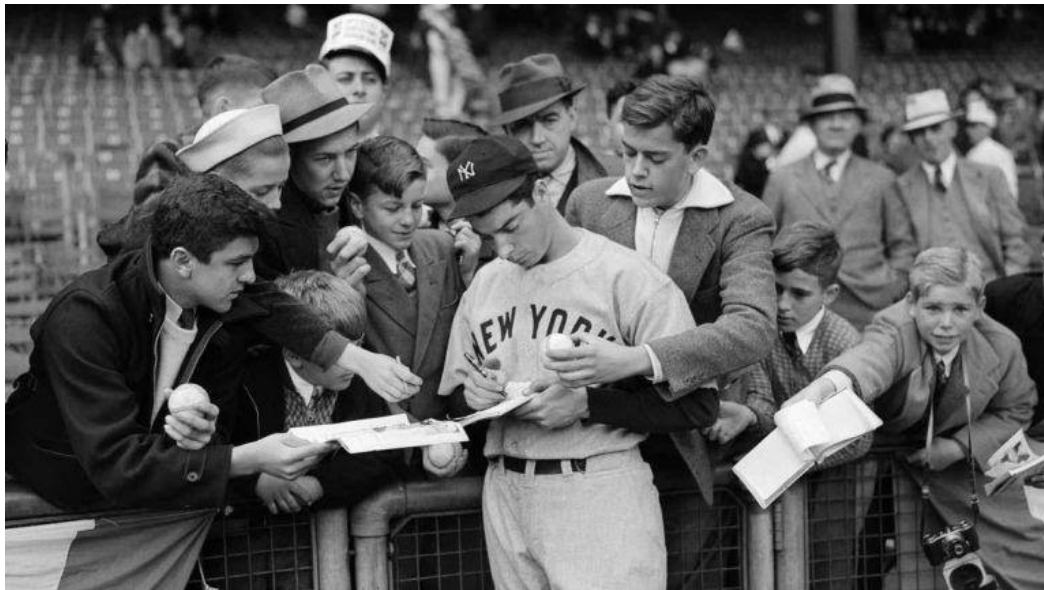
Defiance in women sport dress code attracted a storm of sympathetic outrage from women across the world.



Based on the 3 different given documents, you will answer to the following question :

Can sport offer recognition ? To what cost?

Document 1: Jolting Joe Dimmaggio, New York 1931



Document 2: Joltin' Joe DiMaggio

Imagine--one of the greatest baseball players of all time could have instead ended up working on a fishing boat! Joseph Paul DiMaggio was born in California on November 25, 1914. His parents were from Italy, and Joe was the eighth of nine children. Joe's father hoped that his sons would become fishermen like him, but Joe and his brothers had other plans. Joe dropped out of high school and started working **odd jobs**. He got his start in minor league baseball when his older brother convinced his manager to let Joe fill in at shortstop. Joe quickly impressed, setting a record in 1933 for getting hits in 61 **consecutive**, or in a row, games--that minor league record still stands today!

One of his nicknames became "**Joltin'** Joe" because he was a very graceful player and he made playing baseball look almost effortless. As a baseball player, Joe is best known for his 13 seasons with the New York Yankees. Joe made his first start with the Yankees in 1936 where he played **center field**. Joe went on to be a 13-time All-Star (along with two of his brothers), 9-time **World Series** winner (baseball's championship), and was elected into the Hall of Fame in 1955.

DOC 3 : Kaepernick's kneeling still misunderstood five years later – Monte Pool, Sept 1st 2011

we have seen it, studied it, discussed it, and, in many instances, distorted its essence. And still, too many disregard the true purpose of Colin Kaepernick's pregame protest on that NFL sideline exactly five years ago this week. His goal was to bring systemic racial and ethnic inequality closer to the front of American minds in the hope that such evils will be eradicated.

His demonstration, kneeling during the playing of the national anthem, was a spotlighted plea for a more peaceful and just society. "What Colin was talking about, if you really listen to the message about why he wasn't standing during the anthem – police brutality, racial inequality and social injustice – were things that maybe have been addressed in some way over time," Boyer says. "But they haven't been corrected. The reality is that social media was the greatest source in generating both the attention and the support that Kaepernick got in terms of kneeling, something that had been done for generations by Black people in this country as a protest gesture. It was social media, the fact that (Kaepernick's protest) went viral. The fact that the press picked it up and, of course, misinterpreted it because they shifted it from the message to the method."

The **backlash** was **swift** and not without fury. Donald Trump, campaigning for president decried the protest as indicative of Kaepernick disrespecting the anthem, the flag and the armed forces. The NFL, with commissioner Roger Goodell as the spokesman, expressed almost no support. Within seven months of his demonstration, Kaepernick was out of the league. He was 29. This was three years after he led the 49ers to the Super Bowl and three months after his teammates voted him the winner of the Len Eshmont award symbolizing "inspirational and courageous" play. It's the most prestigious award voted on by the players

Hero", by Mick Gower

'Of course I took drugs. Look, son, there's no fair play, no gentlemen, no amateurs, just winning. How old are you? Fifteen? Well, you should know that no - one runs for fun -well, not beyond the schoolboy stuff -eleven or twelve years old.

I'd been pro for years; my job -to get that gold. Mind you, we English are an odd lot: like to believe we love the slob that fails, the gentlemanly third; so any gap-toothed yob who gets the glory also gets some gentlemanly trait: helps cripples get across the street, nice to small animals.

You know the kind of thing, it helps the public feel it's all legit: the sportsmanship is real and that it's all clean fun -the strongest, bravest, fittest, best man won. Yeah, steroids... What do you think?... Oh, don't be wet

My coach, of course, he used to get them through this vet... The side effects? Wee, not so bad as these things go - for eighteen months or so I didn't have much use for girls. But, then I was training for the big one got to keep the body pure, not waste an ounce of effort.'

He gives a great guffaw.
A chain of spittle rattles down the front of his pyjama jacket.
He wipes his mouth; his eyes don't laugh at all.
'...Do it again? Of course I would

-
I'd cheat, I'd box, I'd spike, I'd pay the devil's price to be that good again for just one day. You see, at twenty three I peaked
got all I ever wanted: all anyone would ever want from me.

After the race, this interviewer told me
fifty million people's hopes and dreams had been fulfilled. Gold!
How many ever get that chance? I did.

Of course not.
Damn, the bell. You'd better go, they're pretty strict.
Yeah, leave the flowers there on the top,
The nurse'll get some water and a vase.



About the poem

This is a poem written by Mick Gower. It is written in the style of a dialogue between a 15 year old boy and his "Hero", Ben Johnson.

Fact sheet

Ben Johnson, was a Canadian sprinter who won the 100 m race in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. The Canadian set a new world record of 9.79 seconds - beating his own one. Within 2 days, however, he tested positive for the banned anabolic steroid stanozolol. As a result, he was banned from sport, stripped of his gold medal and disowned by his Native Country.

Identification du contexte ou de la situation d'énonciation	Pt score	Identification des réseaux de sens	Pt score	Identification des stratégies de communication	Pt score
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1	J'ai identifié les détails fins ou l'implicite tout en les replaçant dans le contexte : références ouvertes à d'autres évolutions dans l'équité homme-femme, traitement médiatique, combat racials	30	J'ai identifié et analysé la logique interne du document ou dossier en distinguant le cas échéant ce qui est de l'ordre de la digression : portée mondiale des difficultés rencontrées par les femmes et des problèmes qui se posent du fait changement de mentalités	30	J'ai identifié l'articulation entre les documents, la tonalité des propos : appel clair à des changements.	30
	B2 vers le C1	25	B2 vers le C1	25	B2 vers le C1	25
2	J'ai identifié la richesse du contexte ou de la situation d'énonciation (implicite) : exemples variés et riches focalisation sur le volley-ball du fait du port obligatoire du bikini mais vrai aussi pour d'autres sports	20	J'ai identifié la cohérence globale du document ou du dossier : parallèle entre les exigences du sport et celles des habits, les incohérences de traitements entre les filles et les garçons	20	J'ai repéré l'intention en distinguant l'expression du point de vue de l'exposé de faits, et les éléments implicites de l'articulation entre les documents : besoin de changer de regard qui devient urgent	20
	B1 vers le B2	15	B1 vers le B2	15	B1 vers le B2	15
1	J'ai relevé des informations détaillées sur le contexte et établir des liens entre elles : règlement sur les habits des filles en volley-ball décidé de manière arbitraire décision par des hommes / contraste entre les 2 types de vêtements	10	J'ai relevé l'essentiel des éléments porteurs du sens : prise de position claire en faveur du droit / désir des femmes règlements qui doit évoluer + faire écho aux changements de mentalités prise de position par des personnes célèbres	10	J'ai identifié l'expression de points de vue, souhaits, perspective. J'ai identifié la nature de l'articulation entre les documents : incohérence soulignée par l'article et le tweet : décision arbitraire qui mène à des situations incohérentes (amendes)	10
	A2 vers le B1	7	A2 vers le B1	7	A2 vers le B1	7
2	J'ai relevé des informations explicites sur les documents : media à usage interne (règlement) média à diffusion large : journal + tweet	5	J'ai compris globalement les documents : illustration vêtement article de journal tweet	5	J'ai identifié la nature du / des documents et j'ai pu les mettre en lien avec quelques éléments du contenu. Désir d'une prise de conscience	5

	A1 vers le A2	4	A1 vers le A2	4	A1 vers le A2	
1	J'ai relevé des informations isolées, simples et les ai articulées les unes aux autres.	3	J'ai construit une amorce de compréhension en relevant des mots ou des expressions.	3	J'ai relevé quelques données caractéristiques évidentes du / des documents.	
ré-1	J'ai relevé quelques données.	1	J'ai relevé des mots transparents et / ou familiers.	1	J'ai relevé quelques informations isolées, simples..	

pt obtenus	0	1-5				6-9			10-12			13-15			16-22			23-29			30+	B1
OTE s/ 20	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	

DST 2

	Identification du contexte ou de la situation d'énonciation	Pt score	Identification des réseaux de sens	Pt score	Identification des stratégies de communication	Pt score
C1	J'ai identifié les détails fins ou l'implicite tout en les replaçant dans le contexte : références ouvertes à d'autres évolutions dans l'équité homme-femme, traitement médiatique, combat raciaux	30	J'ai identifié et analysé la logique interne du document ou dossier en distinguant le cas échéant ce qui est de l'ordre de la digression : portée mondiale des difficultés rencontrées par les femmes et des problèmes qui se posent du fait changement de mentalités	30	J'ai identifié l'articulation entre les documents, la tonalité des propos : appel clair à des changements.	30
	B2 vers le C1	25	B2 vers le C1	25	B2 vers le C1	25
B2	J'ai identifié la richesse du contexte ou de la situation d'énonciation (implicite) : exemples variés et riches focalisation sur le volley-ball du fait du port obligatoire du bikini mais vrai aussi pour d'autres sports	20	J'ai identifié la cohérence globale du document ou du dossier : parallèle entre les exigences du sport et celles des habits, les incohérences de traitements entre les filles et les garçons	20	J'ai repéré l'intention en distinguant l'expression du point de vue de l'exposé de faits, et les éléments implicites de l'articulation entre les documents : besoin de changer de regard qui devient urgent	20
	B1 vers le B2	15	B1 vers le B2	15	B1 vers le B2	15

B1	j'ai relevé des informations détaillées sur le contexte et établir des liens entre elles : règlement sur les habits des filles en volley-ball décidé de manière arbitraire décision par des hommes / contraste entre les 2 types de vêtements	10	j'ai relevé l'essentiel des éléments porteurs du sens : prise de position claire en faveur du droit / désir des femmes règlements qui doit évolués + faire écho aux changements de mentalités prise de position par des personnes célèbres	10	J'ai identifié l'expression de points de vue, souhaits, perspective. J'ai identifié la nature de l'articulation entre les documents : incohérence soulignée par l'article et le tweet : décision arbitraire qui mène à des situations incohérentes (amendes)	10
	A2 vers le B1	7	A2 vers le B1	7	A2 vers le B1	7
A2	j'ai relevé des informations explicites sur les documents : media à usage interne (règlement) média à diffusion large : journal + tweet	5	j'ai compris globalement les documents : illustration vêtement article de journal tweet	5	J'ai identifié la nature du / des documents et j'ai pu les mettre en lien avec quelques éléments du contenu. Désir d'une prise de conscience	5
	A1 vers le A2	4	A1 vers le A2	4	A1 vers le A2	4
A1	j'ai relevé des informations isolées, simples et les ai articulées les unes aux autres.	3	J'ai construit une amorce de compréhension en relevant des mots ou des expressions.	3	J'ai relevé quelques données caractéristiques évidentes du / des documents.	3
pré-A1	j'ai relevé quelques données.	1	J'ai relevé des mots transparents et / ou familiers.	1	J'ai relevé quelques informations isolées, simples..	1

Total pt obtenus	0	1-5				6-9			10-12			13-15			16-22			23-29			30+	B1
NOTE s/ 20	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	

Identification du contexte ou de la situation d'énonciation	Pt score	Identification des réseaux de sens	Pt score	Identification des stratégies de communication	Pt score
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C1	J'ai identifié les détails fins ou l'implicite tout en les replaçant dans le contexte : usage de la célébrité comme un vecteur en faveur d'une reconnaissance → réussite personnelle, image du rêve américain, combat pour l'égalité, contre les violences policières	30	J'ai identifié et analysé la logique interne du document ou dossier en distinguant le cas échéant ce qui est de l'ordre de la digression : la charge qui pèse sur les célébrités sportives devoirs de réserve vs le besoin de s'exprimer la place des médias	30	J'ai identifié l'articulation entre les documents, la tonalité des propos : le poids des médias / du public sur une carrière : photo de promotion façon dont le message passe	30
	B2 vers le C1	25	B2 vers le C1	25	B2 vers le C1	25
C2	J'ai identifié la richesse du contexte ou de la situation d'énonciation (implicite) : la mise à disposition totale trace qu'on laisse : photos, dédicaces, acte	20	J'ai identifié la cohérence globale du document ou du dossier : le poids de la célébrité : se rendre disponible, se dépasser en permanence la reconnaissance : photo / autographe / récompense conséquence : prise de position	20	J'ai repéré l'intention en distinguant l'expression du point de vue de l'exposé de faits, et les éléments implicites de l'articulation entre les documents : 2nde génération d'immigrants trouve sa place rêve Américain relais protestation contre les violences policières	20
	B1 vers le B2	15	B1 vers le B2	15	B1 vers le B2	15
B1	J'ai relevé des informations détaillées sur le contexte et établir des liens entre elles : le poids qui pèse sur la vie personnelle des joueurs célèbres (actes scriptés, besoin de se rendre disponible, biographie connue)	10	J'ai relevé l'essentiel des éléments porteurs du sens : le poids de la célébrité désir d'évoluer l'envie suscitée vs les charges qui pèsent	10	J'ai identifié l'expression de points de vue, souhaits, perspective. J'ai identifié la nature de l'articulation entre les documents : la possibilité de se faire porte parole lorsqu'on est célèbre	10
	A2 vers le B1	7	A2 vers le B1	7	A2 vers le B1	7
A2	J'ai relevé des informations explicites sur les documents : description d'événements sportifs	5	J'ai compris globalement les documents description d'événements sportifs - éléments biographique- victoire / défaite	5	J'ai identifié la nature du / des documents et j'ai pu les mettre en lien avec quelques éléments du contenu. Désir d'une prise de conscience	5
	A1 vers le A2	4	A1 vers le A2	4	A1 vers le A2	4
A1	J'ai relevé des informations isolées, simples et les ai articulées les unes aux autres. Photo - articles de journaux	3	J'ai construit une amorce de compréhension en relevant des mots ou des expressions. Baseball football américain sportif	3	J'ai relevé quelques données caractéristiques évidentes du / des documents.	3
ré-A1	J'ai relevé quelques données.	1	J'ai relevé des mots transparents et / ou familiers.	1	J'ai relevé quelques informations isolées, simples..	1

Total pt obtenus	0	1-5	6-9	10-12	13-15	16-22	23-29	30+	B1
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OTE s/ 20	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
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Annexe : **The Gender Equality Debate; A Boost for Women in Sport**

By Lahnee Pavlovich, Head of Research and Writing, Athlete Assessments

I am a big believer in gender equality and passionate about equal rights, equal pay and equal recognition, not only when it comes to our female athletes, but for women in general.

I have a very young daughter and I hope that one day she will love sports as much as I do. She will certainly be encouraged to play, learn and get involved in a variety of sports as a kid. And if she chooses to take sport further one day, like most parents, I hope that she will have the same opportunities as her male counterparts.

Gender equality in sports has always been a controversial topic. Even the founder of the modern Olympics, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, said in 1896, “No matter how toughened a sportswoman may be, her organism is not cut out to sustain certain shocks.”.

Although gender equality has come a long way, including UNESCO recognizing sports and physical activity as a human right in 1978, it still hasn’t come far enough.

Gender Equality – the stats!

In America 40% of sportspeople are women, however only 6-8% of the total sports media coverage is devoted to them. And women-only sports stories add up to just 3.5% of all sports stories in the four major US newspapers.

According to the Women’s Sports Foundation, male athletes get \$179 million more in athletic scholarships each year than females do. Additionally, collegiate institutions spend just 24% of their athletic operating budgets on female sports, as well as just 16% of recruiting budgets and 33% of scholarship budgets on female athletes.

Some people have the argument that “women’s sport isn’t interesting enough”. And even though over the years the popularity of women’s sports is growing, unfortunately the media coverage and sponsorship dollars haven’t necessarily followed through and gender equality remains an issue. Take last July’s Women’s World Cup soccer final for example. It was the most watched soccer match—men’s or women’s—EVER in the US with nearly 25.4 million viewers. Yet the players were far less compensated than their male counterparts.

“We are the best in the world, have three World Cup championships, four Olympic championships, and the men get paid more to just show up than we get paid to win major championships,” Hope Solo, American Goalkeeper.

The gender equality debate was reignited recently when former South African tennis professional Raymond Moore made a number of comments that were degrading to women in the sport. This was met with backlash from both

female and male players including World Number 1 Serena Williams who was vocal in expressing her views on the subject.

What it boils down to is that we, collectively, men and women, need to do more about gender equality. We need to pave the way for our daughters, just as we do our sons. There should be no disparity in sports, nor in the workplace, nor in life. Women and men should be seen as, and treated as, equals in all respects. Gender should not be the thing that defines us or separates us from our fellow athletes. Let's show our daughters that they can be whatever they want to be, and get paid well for it too!

Fast Facts:

- 8) 70% of sports now offer the same amount of prize money for men and women. But in the 30% that don't, the difference runs into the millions.
- 9) There are 2 million more men than women taking part in sport at least once per week.
- 10) 0.4% of the total commercial investment in sport goes into women's sport.
- 11) Only half of the governing bodies in sport currently meet the government target to have women making up one quarter of the people sitting around the boardroom table.
- 12) Men's professional soccer clubs in Europe are the world's wealthiest sports entities and at least 10 European soccer players earn more than \$14 million per year.
- 13) When it comes to women, tennis is by far the most lucrative sport for female athletes.
- 14) Coaches in women's team sports at college level earn 63 cents for every dollar earned by head Coaches of men's teams.