



Samedi 9 avril 2022

ÉPREUVE : ANGLAIS

MP / PC / PSI / PT / TSI

Durée : 2 heures 30 minutes

Conditions particulières

Calculatrice interdite

Indiquer votre code candidat SCEI sur le QCM et l'insérer dans votre copie d'examen

Concours CPGE EPITA-IPSA-ESME 2022

ANGLAIS

Instructions

This exam is composed of **20 multiple choice questions** and **2 writing tasks** dealing with one document pertaining to sports, media, and the corona virus crisis.

Part 1.

- Multiple Choice Questions based on the document. Write answers on the ANSWER SHEET provided. (20 pts)

Part 2.

- Writing Task 1: Synthesis Write an OBJECTIVE synthesis of the document, which reflects information and opinions relating to sports, media, and the coronavirus crisis. This synthesis must contain 300 words maximum. 10 pts.
- With maximum rigor in expression, conclude by writing your thoughts about the ideas and arguments exposed in the document. Word limit: 200. 10 pts.

Total word limit: 500 words with a margin of 5 %. All words count, including any references to the articles.

Indiquer le nombre de mots que vous avez utilisés.

- Writing Task 2: Short Answers
Answer the following questions in 3 to 5 sentences as completely as possible, referring to the text where necessary. 10 points for each question.
 1. In paragraph 12, the author writes "Protest coverage became celebrity coverage." What does he mean?
 2. Did LeBron James express his view on vaccination? Explain your answer.
 3. Is it right for any athlete to use their celebrity status for a cause?

Origin of document: *The New York Times*

Should You Care About What Athletes Think? by Jay Caspian Kang, 4 October 2021

Warning. To ensure that your handwriting is as legible as possible, paper is provided for a rough draft. Use the *livret* for your final version.

Attention, afin d'assurer que votre écriture soit la plus lisible possible, vous êtes prié de commencer par un brouillon puis rédiger la version finale sur votre copie d'examen.

Should You Care About What Athletes Think?

By Jay Caspian Kang 4 October, 2021

1. Last week, Kyrie Irving, the star guard for the Brooklyn Nets, missed the team's media day at the Barclays Center. There was much speculation that Irving actually could not legally enter the building because of New York City's proof-of-vaccination requirements, which, in turn, could preclude him from playing any games in cities with similar mandates. Irving, instead, chose to talk to reporters by video conference. When asked if he planned to play home games this season, Irving said, "Please respect my privacy regarding home games, what's happening with my vaccination."
2. Mr. Irving wasn't the only N.B.A. player to express his vaccine hesitancy. The Washington Wizards' guard Bradley Beal, one of last season's leading scorers, said, "I would ask the question to those who are getting vaccinated, why are you still getting Covid?"
3. The response was swift and thorough. "We have a rule that has to be applied, whether you're famous, whether you're not famous, whether you're everyday working man or woman," Mayor Bill de Blasio said of Irving. "Get vaccinated because that's what makes us all safe." The writer and podcaster Jemele Hill appeared on MSNBC last week and said that Irving had missed an "opportunity there to talk to people in his community, not just the African American community but the Native American community about vaccinations" (Irving is part Sioux) and that "this is costing other people jobs, because everybody doesn't have the job security that he has on his own team." On social media, the N.B.A. became the latest battleground for the continuing national argument about how we should respond to those who are still unvaccinated.
4. To be clear, I believe in the vaccines and that vaccine resistance is a public health emergency. And I believe that by not getting vaccinated, these players are creating unnecessary risk for those who come into close contact with them. But the objections to their behavior have been less about the epidemiological risk they pose as potential virus vectors and more about the message they might be sending to the public and the responsibilities of public life. And that brings up a question: Do we care too much about what famous people think about the vaccines? Or, more broadly, do we care too much about what they think about everything?

Am I a role model or not?

5. "I am not a role model," Charles Barkley famously announced in a 1993 Nike commercial. For years, that was the progressive party line when it came to professional athletes who had every bit of their personal lives picked apart and examined by hostile, often racist media.
6. I was thinking a lot about Barkley last week because it seems that some of the backlash against Irving comes at least in part from a shift that's taken place in how some prominent athletes want to be seen by the public. It's no longer enough to say, as Barkley did, "I am not paid to be a role model" and to reap the rewards of wreaking "havoc on the basketball court." Athletes now want to be expansive brands that bleed into every facet of consumable life, even politics.
7. At the 2016 ESPY awards, LeBron James, Dwyane Wade, Carmelo Anthony and Chris Paul — four of the biggest stars in the N.B.A. — stood on the stage of the Microsoft Theater in Los Angeles with their hands clasped mournfully at their waists. Philando Castile, a Black school cafeteria

worker in St. Paul, Minn., had just been shot to death by a police officer in front of his girlfriend and her 4-year-old daughter. Alton Sterling, a resident of Baton Rouge, La., had been wrestled down in front of a convenience store and killed by a police officer. The ESPYs, a usually limp bacchanal in which a stand-up comedian gently ribs superstar athletes, who, in turn, give little laughs and awkward acceptance speeches, had decided to join in on the national spirit of protest.

8. “Tonight is a celebration of sports,” Anthony said. “But in this moment of celebration, we asked to start the show tonight this way — the four of us talking to our fellow athletes with the country watching. Because we cannot ignore the realities of the current state of America.”
9. The four stars went down the line and gave similar speeches on the need to speak out in the grand tradition of Jesse Owens, Muhammad Ali, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar.
10. All this was hailed as a great call to arms and a validation of the Americans who had walked out of their homes to local protests and exercised their First Amendment rights. It also created a stir in the advertising world, where I was doing some work at the time. Terms like “platform,” “conversation” and “systemic racism” began getting bandied about in creative meetings. Big brands, sensing some change in the air, at least in the hearts of their affluent, coastal customer base, began sketching out ideas on how to maximize a sponsored athlete’s “platform” for social justice-y profit.
11. This came to a head in the N.B.A. bubble in Orlando, Fla., when the league and its sponsors plunged headfirst into the George Floyd protests with solemn displays of players kneeling, all manner of Nike-sponsored Black Lives Matter messaging printed on their players’ backs, projected all over the court and crammed into every corner of your television screen.
12. It’s nice, perhaps even somewhat brave, that the N.B.A. decided to “take a stand” (another phrase from creative meetings), but as happens whenever any famous people decide to do anything vaguely political, there was an undue amount of attention placed on which N.B.A. players were kneeling and which players were wearing what social justice slogans on their backs. Protest coverage became celebrity coverage. That fed into an odd, increasingly prevalent form of politically driven fandom, wherein the opinions of the celebrities you support also reflect on you.
13. The bubble did generate some stirring, important and courageous displays of dissent, most notably the decision of the Milwaukee Bucks to effectively go on strike after the police shooting of Jacob Blake in Kenosha, Wis. But once the games started up again after a brief stoppage, the messaging around police violence and racism felt workshopped, sanded down and ultimately gestural. The point seemed more to be that these very famous people and this very public league were using their platforms, but once you got beyond the sloganeering and the civil rights montages, there wasn’t much the platform actually said or did. All this almost felt like an apology for the fact that during the most significant civil rights moment of these young players’ lives, the league was forcing its players to live in a bubble. The actual message of last summer