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LANGUE VIVANTE A
ANGLAIS

Durée : 3 heures

N.B. : le candidat attachera la plus grande importance à la clarté, à la précision et à la concision de la rédaction. Si un candidat est amené à repérer ce qui peut lui sembler être une erreur d'énoncé, il le signalera sur sa copie et devra poursuivre sa composition en expliquant les raisons des initiatives qu'il a été amené à prendre.

RAPPEL DES CONSIGNES

- Utiliser uniquement un stylo noir ou bleu foncé non effaçable pour la rédaction de votre composition ; d'autres couleurs, excepté le vert, bleu clair ou turquoise, peuvent être utilisées pour la mise en évidence des résultats.
- Ne pas utiliser de correcteur.
- Écrire le mot **FIN** à la fin de votre composition.

L'usage de toute machine (calculatrice, traductrice, etc.) est strictement interdit.

Rédiger en anglais et en 400 mots une synthèse des documents proposés, qui devra obligatoirement comporter un titre.

Vous indiquerez impérativement le nombre total de mots utilisés (titre inclus) et vous aurez soin d'en faciliter la vérification en mettant un trait vertical tous les vingt mots.

Des points de pénalité seront soustraits en cas de non-respect du nombre total de mots utilisés avec une tolérance de $\pm 10\%$.

Concernant la présentation du corpus dans l'introduction, vous n'indiquerez que la source et la date de chaque document. Vous pourrez ensuite, dans le corps de la synthèse, faire référence à ces documents par « doc.1 », « doc. 2 », etc.

Ce sujet comporte les quatre documents suivants, qui sont d'égale importance.

- **Document 1** - Olympics and its Environmental Impacts, Claire Ehlert (extrait et adapté de *The Starfish*, Canadian environmental journal, June 14, 2022).
- **Document 2** - "Faster, Higher, Stronger – Together": Social Change and the Olympic Games, Emma Sherry & Kasey Symons (extrait et adapté de *Australian Institute of International Affairs*, Australian Think Tank, August 18, 2021).
- **Document 3** - Tokyo's Olympic legacy: Will hosting the Games have benefitted local communities? Mike Duignan & Judith Mair (extrait et adapté de *The Conversation*, September 7, 2021).
- **Document 4** - Economic benefits of hosting the Olympic Games: Job creation and business growth linked to hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games (*International Olympic Committee*, November 20, 2023).

Document 1 - Olympics and its Environmental Impacts

Modern day Olympics have been part of our culture for 126 years, so it's no wonder major cities around the world make bids to host the next events on world wide platforms. Hosting the Olympics has the potential to boost tourism, create better sporting facilities, improve transportation and infrastructure, create more jobs, and increase economic growth. Seems like a win-win situation, right? There are potential economic benefits, but what about the costs to the planet?

Prior to 1956 the Olympic host cities were chosen based on the capability of infrastructure that already existed in those locations to host the athletes and the games. This kept the costs of hosting relatively low since the necessary facilities already existed. The amount of work that now goes into preparing for the Olympic games is extortionate. From building transit infrastructure to bring athletes and tourists to the games, to building new stadiums and venues for the games to take place, host countries can spend between \$5 billion to \$50 billion on infrastructure upgrades. Some cities, such as Barcelona, go as far as to import 2 miles worth of sand from Egypt to completely rebuild their waterfront for visitors' enjoyment.

The infrastructure undertakings are not so kind to our planet, on top of the food, energy, and air travel that is inherently involved. One of the more recent Olympic environmental disasters occurred at the 2014 Sochi Winter Games. These games had intentions of being "sustainable" and yet they created illegal landfills for construction materials, destroyed habitats, forced animal migration, and contaminated water ways with waste spillage.

An environmental consequence that is often critiqued, is that many of the venues are left abandoned and unused after the Games have finished. For example, the venues that were constructed for the Athens 2004 Games have fallen into disrepair due to disuse. The 2022 Beijing Olympics were the first ever Olympics planned to run entirely on artificial snow.

However, the Tokyo 2020+1 Games were one of the most sustainable to date. These Games used sustainable materials throughout, from recycled cardboard for the beds the athletes slept on, to recycled plastic podiums, and metal from recycled phones and electronics to make the medals. They also used green energy and carbon credits in order to lower the carbon footprint of the Games. Tokyo not only set a precedent for the upcoming/current games in Beijing, Paris, LA, and Brisbane, but they also created a new avenue of competition in the Games – to be the best in sustainability. The competition is working, and organisers of the 2024 Paris Games plan to host "the most sustainable Games ever".

Claire Ehlert, *The Starfish*, Canadian environmental journal, June 14, 2022

Document 2 - "Faster, Higher, Stronger – Together": Social Change and the Olympic Games

The Olympic Games provide a platform to celebrate athletic achievement. They can also be a platform to showcase inclusion and create broader social impact.

Every two years, the global gaze turns towards the Olympic Games and its host nation. In spite of growing concerns about the sustainability of these mega-events, and potential for negative impacts on the host cities and their communities, we have seen shifts in the role that the Olympic Games can play to create and showcase positive social impact and provide a platform for social change. The Tokyo 2020 Games provided places and spaces to demonstrate inclusivity and redefine success on and off the field of play. As Australia prepares for the 2032 Brisbane Olympic Games, it is important to consider how these Games can be leveraged for social and community impact for the Australian community.

Tokyo 2020 was arguably the most visibly inclusive Games ever witnessed. Record numbers of women athletes participated in them across all events and disciplines. Tokyo 2020 was also the first Games to permit trans athletes to compete. We saw women returning to the highest level of

elite sport after having children, breaking the myth that motherhood equals the end of your athletic career, or that mothers are less worthy of support or sponsorship. We celebrated the vision of Tom Daley, an openly gay man, not only winning gold medals but also knitting in the stands while supporting his colleagues. Each of these moments in these Games provide a platform to show the world that there is more than one way to look, more than one way to be, and more than one way to succeed. While there is still more work to do for the Games to become more inclusive, these were exciting and positive steps forward.

Athletes across sports have increasingly been using their public profile and platforms to make political statements or protest for social change. After much debate, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) amended Rule 50, which prohibits any form of propaganda or political statements, to allow for silent protest pre-competition and on the podium. The IOC also changed the Olympic motto for 2021, adding the word "together." The new Olympic motto now reads: "Faster, Higher, Stronger – Together."

Success on the podium is still important, of course. Medals carry more than their weight in gold with funding, incentives, and targets to grow participation, but Tokyo may just inspire more approaches to how we define success in social impact and human spirit to continue to use sport for change.

In 11 years, Australia will once again host the Olympic Games. The platform and visibility of this mega-event provides an enormous opportunity for Australia to create an event that celebrates not only the highest level of athletic achievement, but also contributes to creating and showcasing the best version of Australia it can be. The challenge for Australia is to ensure that these Games are inclusive, sustainable, and leave a positive legacy for the host community and for the nation more broadly.

Emma Sherry & Kasey Symons, *Australian Institute of International Affairs*, Australian Think Tank,
August 18, 2021

Document 3 - Tokyo's Olympic legacy: Will hosting the Games have benefitted local communities?

Over the past 20 years, the notion of the legacy of the Olympic Games has become increasingly crucial to any campaign to host them. In 2006, the World Athletics president declared, "It is the local people who should stand to gain most from the Games." The aim is to convince local populations that the Games will bring them net benefits, compared to investing this money into other sectors like health and education.

A significant body of evidence has found that, in the run up to the Games, local communities in and around Olympic sites are directly affected. Construction of the new National Stadium in Shinjuku, ahead of Tokyo 2020, saw elderly tenants evicted and displaced, and homeless people driven out in alarming numbers.

With each new successful Olympic bid, this pattern of displacement, disruption and gentrification is consistently noted. In the five years prior to the Games, Barcelona saw an increase of 130% in property prices. Sydney, too, saw a rise in house prices of 11% more than the rest of Australia ahead of the 2000 Summer Olympics. Low-income residents can be replaced by upwardly mobile residents as fast as the new apartment blocks are erected to house them. Rising commercial rents, meanwhile, cause small, low-profit margin businesses to fail, with bijou stores and coffee shop chains replacing them.

These effects are felt long after the Games come to an end. Post-event gentrification has become so persistent that pundits refer to it as the "Olympic effect". However, the reality for those facing eviction and forced out of local neighbourhoods is frequently bleak, which highlights an indifference towards protecting local business communities and diverse urban high streets. Research has found that these communities are often embroiled in a struggle to survive and

barely recognised as a key contributor to both local and national economies. Yet, this is far from the truth.

Cities are complex organisms. The way they evolve over time is a product of decades of social and economic policies. The Olympics, however, hasten gentrification that would otherwise have come to fruition more gradually.

Future Olympic host cities, including Paris (2024), Los Angeles (2028) and Brisbane (2032), must try to limit any negative local social impacts. The fallout of displacing local people and businesses may not be an immediate priority, politically or economically speaking. However, unique local culture produced by vibrant local communities is what keeps visitors coming in the long term.

Mike Duignan & Judith Mair, *The Conversation*, September 7, 2021

Document 4 - Economic benefits of hosting the Olympic Games: Job creation and business growth linked to hosting the Olympic and Paralympic games



International Olympic Committee, November 20, 2023

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