Banque commune d'épreuves des écoles de management (BCE), France

Session 2026, filière ECT

Langue vivante B : anglais (ELVi)

Durée : 4 heures

Ce que traite le sujet

- I - Compréhension : résumé analytique comparatif
- II - Expression personnelle : essai argumenté
- III - Traduction du français en anglais (thème)

Sujet reproduit sans retouche à partir de la page suivante.

Résumé des parties, chapitres de cours liés et autres années :
prepahelp.com/annales/bce/ect/2026/lvb-anglais

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Code sujet : 76 GB

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LANGUE VIVANTE B

FILIÈRE ÉCONOMIQUE et COMMERCIALE & FILIÈRE LITTÉRAIRE

Mercredi 29 avril 2026 de 8h à 12h

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ALLEMAND – ANGLAIS – ESPAGNOL

Durée : 4 heures

N.B. :
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Si au cours de l'épreuve, un candidat repère ce qui lui semble être une erreur d'énoncé, il la signalera sur sa copie et poursuivra sa composition en expliquant les raisons des initiatives qu'il sera amené à prendre.

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LVB ANGLAIS

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Ce sujet comporte les 5 documents suivants :

- **Document 1 -** Adapted from "Girls who play after-school sport in UK 50% more likely to later get top jobs, study finds" by Rachel Hall, *The Guardian*, Sept 11th 2025.

- **Document 2 -** Adapted from "New threat to playing fields" by Jeremy Wilson, *The Daily Telegraph*, Jul 1st 2025.

- **Document 3 -** Adapted from "Tour de France 2025 : pourquoi existe-il des écarts de rémunération aussi importants entre les femmes et les hommes", *France Info Radio France*, Aug 4th 2025.

- **Document 4 -** Cartoon by Matt, *The Telegraph*, July 29th 2025.

- **Document 5 -** Graph from "It's 2025 and the Gender Pay Gap in Sports is still an Outrage", *Paritynow.co*, March 2025.

I - COMPRÉHENSION : RÉSUMÉ ANALYTIQUE COMPARATIF

Répondre dans la langue cible à la question posée en 250 mots (+ ou - 10%) en identifiant et en comparant les informations pertinentes dans les documents 1 et 2 du dossier, sans commentaire personnel ni paraphrase.

According to the articles by Rachel Hall and Jeremy Wilson, what opportunities and obstacles does participating in sport offer women and girls?

II - EXPRESSION PERSONNELLE : ESSAI ARGUMENTÉ

Répondre dans la langue cible à la question posée en 350 mots (+ ou - 10%), en réagissant au contenu du dossier, sans paraphraser celui-ci, tout en développant son opinion personnelle. Vous devez illustrer votre argumentation avec des exemples culturels, civilisationnels et/ou historiques du monde anglophone.

In your opinion, to what extent are women likely to achieve equal opportunities in sports ?

III - TRADUCTION DU FRANÇAIS EN ANGLAIS (THÈME)

Traduire uniquement les parties du texte indiquées en français en gras et entre crochets [……] :

De [Le Tour de France femmes est composé de neuf étapes**… à …**beaucoup de monde derrière la télévision].

Document 1

Adapted from "Girls who play after-school sport in UK 50% more likely to later get top jobs, study finds"
by Rachel Hall, *The Guardian*, Sept 11th 2025

Girls who play after-school sport in the UK are 50% more likely to get top jobs later in life, according to research, which reveals that the boost is equivalent to a university degree.

Despite this benefit, girls are far less likely to play sport than boys, with 11- to 18-year-olds each missing out on 1.4 hours a week /…/ with 340,000 more girls excluded due to cost and lack of local access, according to the research. One in three girls surveyed for the report said boys had access to a wider range of sports.

The research found that women who played extracurricular sport as children were much more likely to reach senior professional roles. It attributes this benefit to the resilience, confidence and adaptability that sport builds, with women who play sport almost a third more likely to handle pressure well and bounce back after hard times, and a fifth more likely to enjoy trying new things.

The culture secretary, Lisa Nandy, said that although broadcasters were making women's sport increasingly visible, at a grassroots level "too often women and girls find the same old barriers still in place".

She added that the government was investing £400m in areas lacking sports facilities, and was "shaking up the curriculum to give girls and boys the same access to sport in schools", as well as launching a new women's sport taskforce.

The report produced by Public First estimated that enabling 18-year-old girls to play sport could generate £30,000 in lifetime economic benefit to the UK per person, and lead to £6.5bn in economic and health benefits by 2035, including £570m in annual productivity gains and £73m in savings to the NHS each year.

The research found that boys aged 11 to 18 spend an average of 1.4 hours more per week playing sport, the equivalent of 52 football matches a year. Nearly a third (29%) of girls said boys' teams got priority booking for pitches and facilities, leading many girls to disengage by age 11.

The report noted that boys were 1.5 times more likely to play team sports, with girls tending to opt for fitness classes or solo exercising, which means they don't benefit from developing leadership and teamwork skills. Its qualitative research found that many adult women regretted dropping out of team sports.

Stacey Pope, a professor in Durham University's sports sciences department, said research had long shown that girls and women continued to be less physically active than boys and men.

Her research has found "similarities in experiences of inequality across the generations", from women who went to school in the 1950s, to current students describing "a clear gender divide that effectively prohibited them from playing sports like football and rugby". A recent study revealed that "openly misogynistic attitudes towards women's sport still dominate".

"More of the same is not going to be enough and if we are serious about increasing the participation of girls in sport, we need to see concrete actions from major stakeholders, including government and the media industry," she said.

"Some men changed their attitudes from misogynistic to more progressive after being more exposed to media coverage of women's sport. This shows that more equitable coverage of women's sport can

lead to positive shifts in attitude and drive gender equality. Broadcasters therefore have a responsibility to cover women's sport."

Sky, which commissioned the research, is calling for targeted tax relief for women's sport production, which it says would increase the quality and quantity of coverage and grow jobs in the sector.

The research found that more than half (55%) of girls said watching professional athletes inspired them to play, while two-thirds (65%) of 11 to 18-year-olds agreed that watching diverse athletes showed that sport was for everyone.

Some girls also described a hostile environment, with a third aged 11 to 18 experiencing sexist comments while playing sport, rising to 42% among 15- to 18-year-olds, and nearly a quarter (24%) of 11- to 18-year-olds experiencing sexual comments.

The research drew on a poll of more than 2,000 adults and 600 young people and interviewed 50 girls and women in focus groups.

Sky's chief executive, Dana Strong, said: "Broadcasters like Sky have a crucial role to play in driving access and visibility of women's sport, but this alone won't close the gap. We need to break down the barriers that tell young girls they don't belong."

Document 2

Adapted from "New threat to playing fields" by Jeremy Wilson, *The Daily Telegraph*, July 1st 2025

Sports playing fields are facing another mass sell-off because of the Government's proposed new planning legislation, campaigners have warned.

In a letter to the Digital, Culture, Media and Sport select committee, Sport England said that new plans would leave "no meaningful backstop" to cash-strapped councils selling off green spaces.

Jill Scott, who was part of the England women's team who won Euro 2022 and has been appointed president of Fields in Trust, warned of devastating consequences if community facilities disappeared. "People look at it as losing this green space – really it is children losing their childhoods," said Scott. "I relied on my local playing field to get outside. Without that space I wouldn't have gone on to fulfil my dreams as a professional footballer."

Around 10,000 playing fields were sold off during the 1980s and 1990s but that figure was dramatically reduced after new protections were introduced in 1996 and 2001.

Telegraph Sport also campaigned against the sell-off of school fields in the wake of the London 2012 Olympics but there is now the very real fear that thousands will be permanently lost.

Sport England has been consulted on planning applications affecting sports playing fields since 1996. This has helped to protect more than 1,000 playing fields a year from development.

Labour, however, has announced a review of statutory planning consultees and signalled that Sport England will be among those who will have their status removed. "Without a specialist agency or statutory function to protect playing fields, there would be no meaningful backstop to prevent them being lost," wrote Tim Hollingsworth, the chief executive of Sport England.

A Government spokesman said: "We remain committed to protecting and extending our playing-field capacity, which is why the planning system explicitly protects them."

Document 3

Adapted from "Tour de France 2025 : pourquoi existe-il des écarts de rémunération aussi importants entre les femmes et les hommes", *France Info Radio France*, August 4th, 2025

/…/ Le Tour de France femmes 2025, /.../ devrait dynamiser un cyclisme féminin qui en a bien besoin. Si la discipline a connu un véritable boom ces dernières années, l'équilibre économique reste précaire et bien loin du cyclisme masculin. La preuve avec les écarts de rémunération sur le Tour, Pauline Ferrand-Prévôt a remporté une prime de 50 000 euros pour sa victoire, dix fois moins que Tadej Pogacar et son demi-million sur le Tour masculin. /…/

Au total, 260 000 euros ont été distribués chez les femmes contre 2,5 millions chez les hommes. /…/

[Le Tour de France femmes est composé de neuf étapes tandis que le Tour de France hommes en a 21. Beaucoup moins de primes sont donc distribuées pour les sprints et les cols.

/…/ Les deux courses ne bénéficient pas totalement des mêmes sponsors. Ils sont moins nombreux et moins généreux pour le Tour féminin parce que l'épreuve est encore très récente. Ce n'était que la quatrième édition. Avant d'investir, les entreprises veulent s'assurer de l'exposition du produit.

/…/ Les perspectives restent cependant plutôt réjouissantes. Le cyclisme féminin se développe à grande vitesse. Un salaire minimum est désormais garanti. Des sponsors majeurs sont arrivés ces dernières années. Des courses plus réputées se développent et permettent une meilleure exposition globale.
Le Tour de France connaît de son côté un succès grandissant. Il y avait plus de monde au bord des routes cette année et surtout beaucoup de monde derrière la télévision].

/…/ De quoi donner l'envie à certains d'investir des sommes plus importantes les prochaines années.

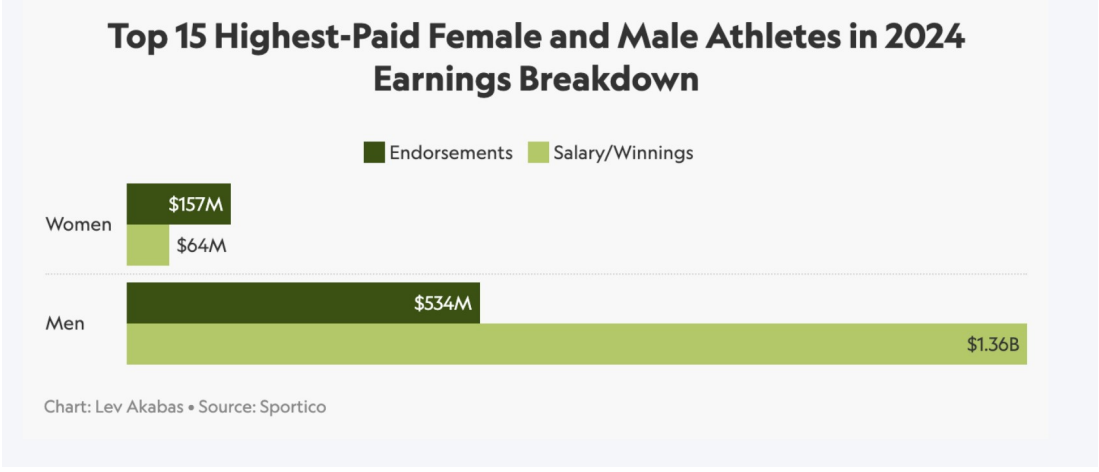
Document 4

Cartoon by Matt, *The Telegraph*, July 29th 2025



Document 5

Graph from "It's 2025 and the Gender Pay Gap in Sports is still an Outrage", *Paritynow.co*, March 2025



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Travailler les chapitres de ce sujet

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