Sports and games

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| Exemples | Gender inequalities:   * For example, in football: men can live off their sport whereas women cannot, there are less paid than men as their sport is less broadcasted than men’s one. * another example: Marta Vieira da Silva was crowned best female footballer in the world 5 times in a row and she “only” earned 377 821€ While Cristiano Ronaldo, who has been crowned with the Golden Ball four times, earns €50 million.   Sports inequalities:   * Some sports are extremely covered like football rugby… their athletes can live off their sport while other sports like climbing are less covered and athletes cannot live off their passion   Drugs in sports:   * Lance Armstrong: he was an icon of American cycling. He won 7 times the tour de France. He was taken for doping by being tested positive for EPO. He was finally stripped of his titles. * Russia: From 2011 to 2015 the country was developing a doping system for its athletes. They were caught and have been banned for every world competition for 2 years.   Olympic Games:   * 2021 edition: many restrictions because of the health crisis (no audience). Russia was banned. Competition included surfing, skateboarding, 3x3 basketball and climbing for the first time.   The first transgender athlete competed in the Olympic Games   * The Winter Olympics in China: Some countries decided to organize a diplomatic boycott on this event (including USA, UK, Canada…), they will not send any official because they raise many questions about human rights in China (especially because of the Uyghur situation).   Video Games:   * e-sports will be added to the Olympic Games * Beijing: the under-18s are now forbidden to play online more than three hours a week. Minors are also banned from gaming between 10PM and 8AM.   Criticism against female players:   * March 2021: Sonja McLaughan, a rugby player, received sexist obscurities and abuse on social media   The influence of politicians:   * October 2021: The home office granted visas for 35 members of the Afghan women’s development team |
| Idée de thèmes | The role of money  Advertising  Influences  Drugs  Video games  The Winter Olympics in China: are boycott efficient? Is the Olympics the right place to protest against political measures?  SOFT POWER |
| vocabulaire | **Aquatics** = les sports aquatiques **Archery** = le tir à l’arc **Broadcaster** = journaliste / présentateur (sportif) à la radio ou la télévision **Contestant** = concurrent / participant **Cross** **country** **skying** = le ski de fond **Diving** = Le plongeon **Fencing** = l’escrime **Host country** = Le pays qui accueille et organise **National** **anthem** = l’hymne national **Partisanship** = jugement injuste  **Spokesman** = Porte-parole  **Stamina** = Endurance **Standings** = records des performances des athlètes **Rowing** = l’aviron **Sailing** = les sports nautiques **Weightlifting** = l’haltérophilie **Wrestling** = la lutte  **Championship**= *championnat*  **to be crowned** = être sacré  **the golden ball** = le ballon d’or  **The Olympics/ the Olympic games** = *les jeux Olympique*  **The Home office/secretary** = *le ministre de l’intérieur*  **To grant** = *accorder*  **A meeting** = *une rencontre*  **Compete in/ participate in/ take part in** = *participer à*  **Compete with** = *être en competition avec*  **A contestant** = *un adversaire*  **The crowd** = *la foule*  **Attract media converge** = *attire l’attention des medias*  **Bribery** = *corruption*  **Cheat** = *tricher* |