

Shine Brighter 2^{de}

Shortfile 22 Together in sport

Video p. 186 – Extrait du reportage “The modern Commonwealth Games”, *Commonwealth Sport*, 2018.

Voice-over: Since 1930 members of the Commonwealth of Nations have celebrated a tradition of sporting competition (*5 gold medals, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 in the swimming-pool*). Eighty-eight years later in this age of opportunity and renewed relevance for the Commonwealth the notions of our movement and what it represents are more vital than ever before!

Louise Martin: For me the Commonwealth Games means that we can share the very best of what is in the Commonwealth and also being able to share the cultures and the traditions that are so varying and so different.

Voice-over: People are starting to identify with the Commonwealth once again. This unique family of nations is seen as a force for good in the world. And the athletes, as leaders and ambassadors for Commonwealth sports they see the opportunity they have to improve and transform society for the 2.4 billion citizens in communities all across the Commonwealth. These athletes truly embody who we are as a modern Commonwealth: sports with a social conscience and impact.

“Honestly, I never thought I would have been the one to actually make history in the Bahamas”.

Louise Martin: The Commonwealth Games are so completely different from any of the other major big games because we all have the shared values we speak the same language and we are one big family.

Voice-over: The Commonwealth is more relevant than ever before!

Video p. 189 – Extrait du documentaire “How was cricket invented?”
History of cricket, 2024.

Part 1: Introduction

As the second most popular game in the world, cricket engages 2.5 billion fans worldwide to watch the action of bats flying, wickets tumbling, and runs soaring. But we still wonder how this English pastime became a global phenomenon? The credit goes to the British Empire. With British colonisation, cricket spread like wildfire. Wherever the British went, the British sailors, soldiers, traders and administrators took their bats and wickets with them. Soon, cricket pitches popped up across Australia, India, Africa and the Caribbean spreading throughout the entire world.

Part 2: Australia

In Australia, cricket arrived with the arrival of the first colonists in 1788. In 1803, the first cricket match was played in Australia. It quickly became so popular in the region that convicts and settlers both loved it as their pastime favorite, so they formed several cricket clubs. By the early 1800s organised matches were part of everyday life. Australia not only embraced cricket but also fostered it. Australia's harder and bouncier pitches gave cricket a distinct style that focused on fast bowling. Thus cricket, despite being a colonist sport, gained a strong national identity in Australia.

Part 3: India

In India, cricket's journey started in 1751 with the arrival of British East India Company Sailors. Initially, it was only soldiers and administrators who played this sport in their leisure time. However this hit to run game started to capture the hearts of the local Indians. Gradually the unique blend of strategy and skill in the game resonated with Indian audiences. This is why cricket became a national obsession for Indians. After independence, the shared passion of Indian united the diverse nations of the subcontinent, which resulted in the production of legendary players and fiercely competitive national teams in both India and Pakistan.

Part 4: Caribbean

In Caribbean islands, the cricket's arrival is similar to that of Australia and India. It was introduced by British colonists in the 18th century but adopted with a twist. The slaves readily adopted the game as they found a sense of freedom and expression on the cricket field. After freedom, cricket became a source of pride and national

identity for Caribbean nations. This is the reason you find a distinctive batting style in the cricket of Caribbean regions. Yes, it's the Caribbean style that has produced the sport's greatest hitters and the passionate Caribbean crowds don't hesitate to electrify the atmosphere.

Video p. 191 – Extrait du “Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP)”, *Gold Coast*, 2018.

Marcia Browning: To be involved in the very first RAP for a major event or a Commonwealth Games is absolutely amazing and fills me with pride.

Voice-over: The Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games is the first major event in Australia and in Commonwealth Games history to have a Reconciliation Action Plan. Demonstrating leadership towards reconciliation in Australia and the Commonwealth.

Ted Williams: Having the commitment to do it and then going through with it which is what GOLDOC is doing is going to have benefits that will last way past 2018. We’re going to have people join the organization, become part of the Commonwealth Games and therefore be included in our society.

Voice-over: Upon this journey towards reconciliation, we celebrate and embrace Australia’s oldest continuous living culture. And pay our respects to the elders’ past, present, and future.

Clinton Brewer: And for me that’s what reconciliation is. It’s coming to an understanding that things have happened but we are in control of ourselves right now and it’s up to us to be our absolute best. For now and for the future.

Ted Williams: Recognising that it was wrong was the first part. But then all of us being part of the solution and moving forward is the next part. Which is what GOLDOC is doing, is to my mind, the way to go forward.

Voice-over: With shared vision, together in unity. We move forward with energy and lead our legacy.

Évaluation de la compréhension de l'oral – Guide pédagogique

Vidéo – Extrait de “King’s Baton Relay Kicks off for Glasgow Games”,
MBC Television Saint Lucia, 2025.

Host: In a grand ceremony at Buckingham Palace earlier this year, King Charles III inaugurated the King’s Baton Relay, marking 500 days until the Glasgow 2026 Commonwealth Games, which will be the 18th edition of the event. This historic relay is His Majesty’s first as head of the Commonwealth and features an unprecedented initiative. For the first time, all 74 Commonwealth nations and territories will receive their own customised baton to celebrate locally before reuniting at the opening ceremony. Saint Lucian artist Sakey has designed the nation’s baton, incorporating cultural motives that reflect the island’s rich heritage.

Makeba Alcide: So we get to design our own Baton instead of getting the generic one that goes around every nation. And then, at the Commonwealth Games, all the 70 Batons will be presented to the world. So that’s an opportunity for them to see the artwork of Saint Lucia. But this one... we’ve been around Saint Lucia, we’ve been to the island’s charm, we’ve been to a few of the primary and secondary schools, we even went to regular folks. We met some other people from England, who were actually looking forward to meeting the Baton so it’s been around and we were just having fun with it and ensuring that we educate people about it.

Host: Standing at 470 mm tall, and weighing just 800 g, the lightweight tapered design allows two bearers to hold it simultaneously, symbolising unity across the Commonwealth.