

**Olga Romanchuk**

# **TENNIS**



**ЛЬВІВСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ФІЗИЧНОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ**

**Кафедра української та іноземних мов**

**Романчук О. В.**

# **«ТЕНІС»**

**методична розробка  
з англійської мови**

**для самостійної та аудиторної роботи  
з теми  
«Спортивна спеціалізація»**

**для студентів III курсу  
денної та заочної форми навчання  
за напрямками підготовки «фізичне виховання» та «спорт»**

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Методична розробка з англійської мови для самостійної та аудиторної роботи  
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# TENNIS

## Text A

### Pre-text exercises

#### 1. Read and learn the following words.

rectangular, <i>adj</i>	- прямокутний
net, <i>n</i>	- сітка
distinguish, <i>v</i>	- вирізняти, виділяти
dimension, <i>n</i>	- розмір
service area / box	- місце попадання з подачі
clay, <i>n</i>	- глина
asphalt, <i>n</i>	- асфальт
concrete, <i>n</i>	- бетон
inflated rubber	- гумовий м'яч
serve, <i>n</i>	- подача
toss the ball	- підкидати м'яч
strike / hit the ball	- бити по м'ячу, вдаряти
overhand serve	- подача зверху
underhand serve	- подача знизу
try, <i>n</i>	- спроба
bounce, <i>v</i>	- відстрибувати, вдарятися
boundary, <i>n</i>	- межа
score a point	- набрати очко
wheelchair, <i>n</i>	- інвалідне крісло
require, <i>v</i>	- вимагати
requirement, <i>n</i>	- вимога
strenuous, <i>adj</i>	- енергійний, сильний, активний
hollow, <i>adj</i>	- порожній
artificial fibers	- штучне хімічне волокно
restriction, <i>n</i>	- обмеження



## **2. Translate without using a dictionary.**

Racket, single, double, fan, originally, court, mark, compose, tournament, diameter, uniform, size, shape, vary, fault, opponent, popular, lifetime, reason, able-bodied, mixed-gender, public, private, individual sport, team sport, standard, midsize, oversize, super oversize.

## **3. Read and translate the text.**

### **Tennis**

Tennis, game played with a racket and a ball by two (as in singles) or four (as in doubles) competitors, on a rectangular court with a net strung between the midpoints of the longer sides of the court. Tennis may be played indoors or outdoors. The game ranks as one of the most popular spectator and participation sports in the world, with fans and competitors in more than 100 countries. Originally called lawn tennis to distinguish it from the sport of court tennis, from which it was derived, the game is now commonly known as tennis.

**Playing Court and Equipment.** The court is marked with white lines to indicate its dimensions and service areas. Courts may be made up of grass, clay, asphalt, concrete, wood, artificial grass, or composite materials.

A tennis ball is hollow and composed of inflated rubber covered with a fabric made of wool and artificial fibers. Yellow and white balls are used in tournament competition and are the most common colors, although balls of other colors are manufactured. A standard tennis ball measures between 2.5 and 2.6 in (6.35 and 6.6 cm) in diameter and weighs between 1.98 and 2.1 oz (56 and 59.4 g).

There is no uniform design of tennis rackets, and their sizes and shapes vary. The general classifications, determined by the size of the racket head, are standard, midsize, oversize, and super oversize. There are no restrictions on weight.

**Service and Play.** A serve begins every point of a tennis match. The player who initiates the point is called the server, and the one who receives the ball is called the receiver. To serve, a player tosses the ball into the air and strikes it before it touches the ground, hitting it into the opponent's service area, known as the service box. Although players usually employ an overhand motion to serve, it is permissible to strike the ball underhanded.

The server delivers the ball from behind the back line, known as the baseline. Two tries are permitted for each service. If the ball first strikes any part of the opponent's court except the service box, or exits the court altogether, a fault is called. A fault is also called if the ball is served into the net. After one fault a server may serve again. If both tries result in faults, a double fault is called, and the opponent wins the point. In general, the faster the serve, the more difficult it is to return. But a faster serve is also more difficult for the server to control.

After a successful serve the ball is hit back and forth until one player or side

fails to return the ball successfully. The point is lost when a player lets the ball bounce twice, drives it into the net, or hits it beyond the boundaries of the opposite side of the court. If the ball strikes the line of the court, it is considered in play. If, after hitting the net, a shot falls out of bounds on the opposite side of the court, it is considered out; if the ball falls in bounds in the opposite court, it is considered in play. When a shot is unsuccessful, the opponent scores a point.

#### *Values and reasons for popularity*

Tennis is a popular lifetime sport throughout the world for the following reasons:

1. It can be played by able-bodied individuals as well as many individuals with disabilities. The United States Tennis Association has a division devoted to the promotion of wheelchair tennis that offers instruction, league play, and tournaments.
2. It can be played by both men and women and is well suited for mixed-gender competition.
3. It requires only two or four players.
4. It can be played indoors and outdoors.
5. It can provide a strenuous physical workout, requiring cardiovascular endurance, quick movement, and good flexibility.
6. Public and private courts are widely available.
7. Tennis lessons are widely available for players of all skill levels.
8. Organized leagues and tournaments for recreational players are available.
9. Equipment costs are relatively low.
10. It can be played both as an individual and team sport.

#### *Post-text exercises*

##### **1. Give Ukrainian equivalents to the following phrases.**

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1) to be considered in play                                  | 6) service box                    |
| 2) to be considered out                                      | 7) equipment costs                |
| 3) wheelchair tennis   | 8) the size of the racket head    |
| 4) rectangular court with a net strung between the midpoints | 9) to strike the ball underhanded |
| 5) to hit back and forth                                     | 10) double faults                 |

##### **2. Match the definitions to the following notions.**

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1) baseline                 | a) failure of a player to get either of the two service attempts into the proper service court; |
| 2) break<br>(service break) | b) a stroke used to play a ball on a player's dominant side;                                    |

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 3) double fault     | c) a high, arcing shot that lands near the opponent's baseline;   |
| 4) fault            | d) a scoring system designed to eliminate prolonged sets in which one player must win seven points with a two-point advantage to win a set; |
| 5) forehand         | e) to win a game that the opponent serves;  |
| 6) lob              | f) the stroke used to put the ball into play at the start of each point;  |
| 7) overhead (smash) | g) a short punch stroke used to hit the ball before it bounces;   |
| 8) serve            | h) the line marking the end of the court;   |
| 9) tie-breaker      | i) a served ball that does not land within the proper service court or any other violation of the rules of service;                         |
| 10) volley          | j) a free-swinging stroke used for a ball that is over the player's head.   |

**3. Combine the following words and translate them.**

- |                |                             |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) to require  | a) in faults                |
| 2) able-bodied | b) the point                |
| 3) service     | c) physical workout         |
| 4) artificial  | d) grass                    |
| 5) to toss     | e) cardiovascular endurance |
| 6) to win      | f) area                     |
| 7) to hit      | g) individual               |
| 8) strenuous   | h) flexibility              |
| 9) to result   | i) back and forth           |
| 10) good       | j) the ball into the air    |

**4. Insert the prepositions where necessary.**

*of (3), on (2), with (2), after, by, in (5), behind, into (2), from, out, of, between.*

1. Tennis, game played ... a racket and a ball ... two (as ... singles) or four (as ... doubles) competitors, ... a rectangular court ... a net strung ... the midpoints ... the longer sides ... the court.
2. ... hitting the net, a shot falls ... bounds ... the opposite side ... the court, it is considered out.
3. If the ball falls ... bounds ... the opposite court, it is considered ... play.
4. The server delivers the ball ... the baseline.
5. A player tosses the ball ... the air and strikes it before it touches the ground, hitting it ... the opponent's service area.



**5. Match two parts of the sentences.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. The court is marked with white lines ...  | a) ... until one player or side fails to return the ball successfully.                    |
| 2. United States Tennis Association has a division ...   | b) ... of grass, clay, asphalt, concrete, wood, artificial grass, or composite materials. |
| 3. The faster the serve, ...   | c) ... and is well suited for mixed-gender competition.                                   |
| 4. Tennis, game played with a racket and a ball by two or four competitors, ...                  | d) ... it is considered in play.  |
| 5. The general classifications, determined by the size of the racket head, ...                   | e) ... the more difficult it is to return.  |
| 6. If the ball strikes the line of the court, ...  | f) ... to indicate its dimensions and service areas.                                      |
| 7. The ball is hit back and forth ...  | g) ... on a rectangular court with a net between the midpoints of the court.              |
| 8. Courts may be made up ...   | h) ... devoted to the promotion of wheelchair tennis.                                     |
| 9. Tennis can be played by both men and women ...  | i) ... it is considered out.  |
| 10. If, after hitting the net, a shot falls out of bounds on the opposite side of the court, ... | j) ... are standard, midsize, oversize, and super oversize.                               |

**6. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is the object of the game?
2. Is tennis an indoor game?
3. What may the court be made up of?
4. What do the white lines indicate on the court?
5. Who is called a server?
6. Who is called a receiver?
7. Which motions are usually employed to serve?
8. Where does the server deliver the ball from?
9. When the points are scored?
10. What are the values and reasons for tennis popularity?

**7. Finish the following sentences.**

1. Tennis is played ...
2. The court is made up of ...
3. A tennis ball is ...
4. A tennis racket is ...
5. The main serves are ...
7. After a successful serve the ball is ...
8. When a shot is unsuccessful ...
9. Tennis can be played by ...
10. The main reasons and values for tennis popularity are ...

## Text B

### 1. Read the text to find the information about:

- 1) *tennis origins and tennis like games;*
- 2) *four "grand slam" events;*
- 3) *famous tennis players.*

There is evidence that a form of tennis was played in the ancient Greek and Roman Empires and that a game in which a ball was hatted back and forth with a type of racquet may have been played in the Orient more than 2,000 years ago. Still other indications are that tennis may have begun in Egypt or Persia 500 years before the Christian era. Despite these obscure ancient origins, there is no doubt that a tennislike game was played in thirteenth-century France. Called *jeu de paume* (literally, "game of the hand"), it was first a bare-handed game of hitting a stuffed cloth bag over a rope. When paddles, and later racquets, were added, the game grew steadily in popularity. By the close of the fourteenth century it was also well established in England. It is believed the game received its present name when English visitors heard French officials call *tenez*, which means to resume play, an expression similar to "play ball" used by baseball umpires. The English thought *tenez* was the correct name for *le paume*. In time the English word tennis was substituted. At the beginning of the fifteenth century there were 1,400 professional players in France, and yet the first standardized written rules of tennis did not appear until 1599. The game reached a peak of popularity in England and France during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; but soon after, the game almost disappeared due to the civil war in England and the French Revolution. What remnant of the game was left in England seems next to appear at a garden party given in 1873 by British Army Major Walter C. Wingfield. His guests were introduced to a game called "sphairistike", later to become more descriptively referred to as "lawn tennis." In attendance at the party was an army officer who took the game with him to Bermuda as a diversion for the British garrison stationed there. Miss Mary Outerbridge, who was vacationing on the island during the winter of 1873-74, became intrigued with the game and took equipment with her upon returning to her New York home. As a member of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club, Outerbridge received permission to lay out a court in an unused corner of the grounds. Within a few years tennis was included as an activity at nearly every major cricket club in the East, and soon it became a sport of the masses. But the rules were diverse, so in 1880 Outerbridge's brother called a meeting in New York to establish a standard code. An outcome of that meeting was the establishment of the United States Tennis Association (USTA), still the ruling body of American tennis today. Later that same year the first tournament for National Championship of the United States was held at Newport, Rhode Island. The site was moved in 1975

to Long Island, and in 1978 it was relocated to its present site at the National Tennis Center in Queens, New York City. This tournament is now called the U.S. Open. The U.S. Open, the Australian Open, the French Open, and Wimbledon are the four "grand slam" events on the professional tour. In 1988, tennis returned to the Olympics for the first time since 1924, and was open for the first time to professional players. At the 1996 Olympics, held in Atlanta, Georgia, Andre Agassi of the United States won the men's tennis gold medal in singles by defeating Sergi Bruguera from Spain. Leander Paes of India won the bronze medal, earning India's first Olympic medal in any sport since 1980. In men's doubles, Todd Woodbridge and Mark Woodforde of Australia won the gold medal by defeating Neil Broad and Tim Henman of England. In the semifinals, Woodbridge and Woodforde played the longest men's doubles set in Olympic history, defeating Jacco Eltingh and Paul Haarhuis of Holland in 3 hours and 16 minutes. Lindsay Davenport of the United States won the gold medal in women's singles by upsetting Arantxa Sanchez Vicario. Jana Novotna won the bronze by beating Mary Joe Fernandez. Americans Gigi Fernandez and Mary Joe Fernandez won their second gold medal in women's doubles by defeating Jana Novotna and Helena Sukova of the Czech Republic. Conchita Martinez and Arantxa Sanchez Vicario of Spain won the bronze medal for women's doubles by besting Brenda Schultz-McCarthy and Manon Bollegraf of the Netherlands.

**2. Are the sentences true or false? Correct any false statements.**

1. The first tennis like game was played in the ancient Greek and Roman Empires.
2. It is believed the game received its present name from the English word ten.
3. The game reached a peak of popularity in England and France during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; but soon after, the game almost disappeared due to the wars in these countries.
4. An army officer took the game with him to the USA as a diversion for the British soldiers.
5. Miss Mary Outerbridge spent her vacation on the Bermuda island during the winter of 1873-74.
6. In 1880 Miss Mary Outerbridge called a meeting in New York to establish a standard code for the game.
7. The United States Tennis Association (USTA) is the ruling body of American tennis today.
8. The United States Tennis Association was established in 1880.
9. The first tournament for National Championship of the United States was held at Newport, Rhode Island and it is now called U.S. Open.
10. The longest men's doubles set in Olympic history lasted one minute more than three and quarter hours.



**3. Divide the text into paragraphs. Give headings to them.**

**4. Ask 10 questions to the text and answer them.**

**5. Title the text and write an abstract of it.**

### **Text C**

**1. Read the text. Translate it in a written form.**

## **Tennis Rules and Scoring**

### **Single Games**

The United States Tennis Association (USTA) sets the rules for tennis, along with the International Tennis Association (ITA).

1. One player remains the server for all points of the first game of a match, after which the receiver becomes the server for all points of the second game, and so on alternately for subsequent games of the match.

2. To start a match, the player who wins a 'toss' may choose (a) to serve or to receive for the first game, whereupon the player shall choose the end of the court on which to start, or (b) the end, whereupon the other player shall choose to serve or to receive. The 'toss' is typically a spin of a racquet where one player guesses if an identifying mark will land up or down.

3. The server must take up a position behind the baseline, without touching that line, and between an imaginary extension of the center mark and the singles sideline. From that position the server must project the ball into the air by hand and strike it in any fashion (an underhand serve in legal) before the ball hits the ground.

4. For each point the server is given two opportunities to make one good service into the proper court. To start a game, the server stands to the right of the center mark and attempts to deliver the ball diagonally across the net into the receiver's right service court. When the first point has been completed, the server then stands to the left of the center mark and serves diagonally. Thus, when the total number of completed points is an even number, service attempts are made from the right of the center mark; service attempts are made from the left when the completed points are an odd number. If a player inadvertently serves from the wrong side of the center mark, play resulting from service is to be counted, but the improper position of the server must be corrected as soon as it is discovered.

5. A fault is an invalid serve and is counted as a service attempt. The foot fault occurs when the server steps on the baseline or into the court before the racquet contacts the ball or when the server is in contact with the imaginary extension of the center mark or singles sideline. However, the server may legally be made



6, the players change sides, and player B serves for point 7. The game continues with players alternately serving for two points with the necessary two-point advantage. Players continue to change sides whenever the total number of points played is any multiple of six.

Points won in a tie-breaker game are called by their numerical value rather than the traditional scoring. After the tie-breaker game, player B becomes the server for the first game of the next set, and the players stay on their sides of the court for that game.

**Scoring.** Scoring is identical in the singles and doubles games. A tennis game, when not prolonged by a tie, is played to four points, designated by the terms 15, 30, 40, and game, with zero points being referred to by the term love (possibly derived from the French for "the egg," *l'oeuf*, referring to the physical appearance of the number zero). A tie at 40 is called deuce. Because a game must be won by two points, play continues from deuce until one player leads by a margin of two points. After reaching deuce, the player who can win the game on the next point is said to have the "advantage," while a subsequent tied score is always called deuce. (A system referred to as "no-ad" is sometimes employed in which the winner of the point following the first deuce wins the game.) In tennis competition, the score of the server is always given first. Typical scores at stages of a given tennis game might be "love-15" or "40-30." The players or teams exchange sides after each odd-numbered game.

Players must win six games to win the set, but they must win by at least two games. Thus, if a set becomes tied at 5-5, at least 7 game victories are required to win the set. A tiebreaker is often employed if a set becomes tied at 6-6. A tiebreaker is generally played to 7 points, but because it too must be won by at least two points, it may be extended. The winner of a tiebreaker is recorded as having won the set 7-6, regardless of the point total achieved in the tiebreaker. Tennis matches are usually the best two out of three sets or the best three out of five sets. At the professional level, women generally play best-of-three sets while men play best of five.

## **2. Compile a vocabulary of tennis terms.**

## **3. Make up a presentation of tennis.**

### **Officials in tennis**

In most professional play and some amateur competition, there is an officiating head judge or chair umpire (usually referred to as the umpire), who sits in a raised chair to one side of the court. The umpire has absolute authority to make factual determinations. The umpire may be assisted by line judges, who determine whether the ball has landed within the required part of the court and who also call foot faults. There also may be a net judge who determines whether the ball has touched the net during service. The umpire has the right to overrule a line judge or a net judge if the umpire is sure that a clear mistake has been made.

In some tournaments, line judges who would be calling the serve, were assisted by electronic sensors that beeped to indicate the serve was out. This system was called "Cyclops". Cyclops has since largely been replaced by the Hawk-Eye system. In professional tournaments using this system, players are allowed three unsuccessful appeals per set, plus one additional appeal in the tie-break to challenge close line calls by means of an electronic review. The US Open, Miami Masters, US Open Series, and World Team Tennis started using this challenge system in 2006 and the Australian Open and Wimbledon introduced the system in 2007. In clay-court matches, such as at the French Open, a call may be questioned by reference to the mark left by the ball's impact on the court surface.

The referee, who is usually located off the court, is the final authority about tennis rules. When called to the court by a player or team captain, the referee may overrule the umpire's decision if the tennis rules were violated (question of law) but may not change the umpire's decision on a question of fact. If, however, the referee is on the court during play, the referee may overrule the umpire's decision (This would only happen in Davis Cup or Fed Cup matches, not at the World Group level, when a chair umpire from a non-neutral country is in the chair).

Ball boys and girls may be employed to retrieve balls, pass them to the players, and hand players their towels. They have no adjudicative role. In rare events (e.g., if they are hurt or if they have caused a hindrance), the umpire may ask them for a statement of what .

### **Junior tennis**

In tennis, a junior is a player 18 and under who is still legally protected by a parent or guardian. Players on the main adult tour who are under 18 must have documents signed by a parent or guardian. These players, however, are still eligible to play in junior tournaments.

The International Tennis Federation (ITF) conducts a junior tour that allows juniors to establish a world ranking and an Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) or Women's Tennis Association (WTA) ranking. Most juniors who enter the international circuit do so by progressing through ITF, Satellite, Future, and Challenger tournaments before entering

the main circuit. The latter three circuits also have adults competing in them. Some juniors, however, such as Australian Lleyton Hewitt and Frenchman Gael Monfils, have catapulted directly from the junior tour to the ATP tour by dominating the junior scene or by taking advantage of opportunities given to them to participate in professional tournaments.

In 2004, the ITF implemented a new rankings scheme to encourage greater participation in doubles, by combining two rankings (singles and doubles) into one combined tally.[53] Junior tournaments do not offer prize money except for the Grand Slam tournaments, which are the most prestigious junior events. Juniors may earn income from tennis by participating in the Future, Satellite, or Challenger tours. Tournaments are broken up into different tiers offering different amounts of ranking points, culminating with Grade A.

Leading juniors are allowed to participate for their nation in the Junior Fed Cup and Davis Cup competitions. To succeed in tennis often means having to begin playing at a young age. To facilitate and nurture a junior's growth in tennis, almost all tennis playing nations have developed a junior development system. Juniors develop their play through a range of tournaments on all surfaces, accommodating all different standards of play. Talented juniors may also receive sponsorships from governing bodies or private institutions.

### **Greatest male players**

A frequent topic of discussion among tennis fans and commentators is who was the greatest male singles player of all time. By a large margin, an Associated Press poll in 1950 named Bill Tilden as the greatest player of the first half of the 20th century. From 1920 to 1930, Tilden won singles titles at Wimbledon three times and the U.S. Championships seven times. In 1938, however, Donald Budge became the first person to win all four major singles titles during the same calendar year, the Grand Slam, and won six consecutive major titles in 1937 and 1938. Tilden called Budge "the finest player 365 days a year that ever lived." And in his 1979 autobiography, Jack Kramer said that, based on consistent play, Budge was the greatest player ever. Some observers, however, also felt that Kramer deserved consideration for the title. Kramer was among the few who dominated amateur and professional tennis during the late 1940s and early 1950s. Tony Trabert has said that of the players he saw before the start of the open era, Kramer was the best male champion. By the latter half of the 1950s and 1960s, Budge and others had added Pancho Gonzales and Lew Hoad to the list of contenders. Budge reportedly believed that Gonzales was the greatest player ever. Gonzales said about Hoad, "When Lew's game was at its peak nobody could touch him. I think his game was the best game ever. Better than mine. He was capable of making more shots than anybody. His two volleys were great. His overhead was enormous. He had the most natural tennis mind with the most natural tennis physique."

During the open era, first Rod Laver and then more recently Björn Borg and Pete Sampras were regarded by many of their contemporaries as among the greatest ever.



Andre Agassi, the first of two male players in history to have achieved a Career Golden Slam in singles tennis, has been called the best service returner in the history of the game. He is the first man to win slams on all modern surfaces, and is regarded by a number of critics and fellow players to be among the greatest players of all time. Roger Federer is now considered by many observers to have the most "complete" game in modern tennis. He has won 17 grand slam titles, the most for any male player. Many experts of tennis, former tennis players and his own tennis peers believe Federer is the greatest player in the history of the game. Federer's biggest rival Rafael Nadal is regarded as the greatest competitor in tennis history by former players and is regarded to have the potential to be the greatest of all time.

### **Greatest female players**

As with the men there are frequent discussions about who is the greatest female singles player of all time with Steffi Graf and Martina Navratilova being the two players most often nominated.

In March 2012 the Tennis Channel published a combined list of the 100 greatest men and women tennis players of all time. It ranked Steffi Graf as the greatest female player (in 3rd place overall), followed by Martina Navratilova (4th place) and Margaret Court (8th place). The rankings were determined by an international panel.

Sport writer John Wertheim of Sports Illustrated stated in an article in July 2010 that Serena Williams is the greatest female tennis player ever with the argument that "Head-to-head, on a neutral surface (i.e. hard courts), everyone at their best, I can't help feeling that she crushes the other legends." In a reaction to this article Yahoo sports blog Busted Racket published a list of the top-10 women's tennis players of all time placing Martina Navratilova in first spot. This top-10 list was similar to the one published in June 2008 by the Bleacher Report who also ranked Martina Navratilova as the top female player of all time.

Steffi Graf is considered by some to be the greatest female player. Billie Jean King said in 1999, "Steffi is definitely the greatest women's tennis player of all time." Martina Navratilova has included Graf on her list of great players. In December 1999, Graf was named the greatest female tennis player of the 20th century by a panel of experts assembled by the Associated Press. Tennis writer Steve Flink, in his book *The Greatest Tennis Matches of the Twentieth Century*, named her as the best female player of the 20th century, directly followed by Martina Navratilova.

Tennis magazine selected Martina Navratilova as the greatest female tennis player for the years 1965 through 2005. Tennis historian and journalist Bud Collins has called Navratilova "arguably, the greatest player of all time." Billie Jean King said about Navratilova in 2006, "She's the greatest singles, doubles and mixed doubles player who's ever lived."

*(Originated from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia) •*



## **Tennis Glossary**

**Ace** - a serve that is a winner without the receiving tennis player able to return the ball.

**Ad court** - the part of the tennis court that is to the left of the tennis players

**Advantage** - when a tennis player needs one more point to win the game after the score was deuce.

**Alley** - the extra area of the side court used for doubles.

**ATP** - stand for the Association of Tennis Professionals

**Backhand** - a way to swing the tennis racquet where the player hits the ball with a swing that comes across the body.

**Backspin** - spin of a tennis ball that causes the ball to slow down and/or bounce low.

**Backswing** - the motion of a swing that moves the racquet into position to swing forward and strike the ball.

**Baseline** - the line indicating back of the court.

**Baseliner** - a tennis player whose strategy is to play from the baseline.

**Break** - when the server loses the game

**Break point** - one point away from breaking serve.

**Chip** - blocking a shot with backspin.

**Chip and charge** - an aggressive strategy to return the opponent's serve with backspin and move forward to the net for a volley.

**Chop** - a tennis shot with extreme backspin. Meant to stop the ball where it lands.

**Counterpuncher** - another name for a player who is a defensive baseliner.

**Court** - the area where a tennis game is played.

**Crosscourt** - hitting the tennis ball diagonally into the opponent's court.

**Deep** - refers to a shot that bounces near the baseline verses near the net.

**Deuce** - when the score in a game is 40 to 40.

**Deuce court** - the right side of the court.

**Double Fault** - two missed serves in a row. The server will lose the point.

**Doubles** - a tennis game played by four players, two per side of the court.

**Down the line** - hitting a tennis shot straight down the baseline.

**Drop shot** - a strategy where the tennis player hits the ball just go over the net. It is used when the opponent is far from the net.

**Drop volley** - a drop shot from a volley.

**Fault** - a service that is not in play.

**First Service** - the first of the two serves of a tennis ball a player is allowed.

**Flat** - a shot with little to no spin.

**Follow through** - the part of the swing after the ball is hit. A good follow through is important for accuracy and power.

**Foot fault** - when the server steps over the baseline while making a serve.

**Forehand** - a tennis swing where the player hits the tennis ball from behind their body.

**Game point** - one point away to win the tennis game.

**Grand Slam** - any one of the four most prestigious tennis tournaments including the Australian Open, the French Open, Wimbledon and the U.S. Open.

**Groundstroke** - a forehand or backhand shot made after the tennis ball bounces once on the court.

**Head** - the top part of the racket that has the strings and is meant to hit the ball.

**Hold** - when the server wins the tennis game.

**I-formation** - a formation in doubles where the both players stand on the same side of the court prior to starting the point.

**Jamming** - to hit the tennis ball straight to the opponent's body not allowing them to extend the racquet to hit the ball well.

**Kick serve** - a serve with a lot of spin causing the ball to bounce high.

**Let** - when the tennis ball from a service touches the net but still lands within the service box. The server gets another try as this does not count as a fault.

**Lob** - a tennis shot where the ball is lifted high above the net. Can be a defensive shot in some cases, but also may cause a winner when the ball is just out of reach of the opponent, but still lands in play.

**Love** - zero points in a tennis game.

**Match point** - when one tennis player only needs one more point to win the entire match

**Out** - any tennis ball that lands outside the area of play.

**Passing shot** - when the tennis ball is hit such that it passes by the opponent at the net without them being able to hit the ball.

**Poaching** - an aggressive strategy in doubles where the tennis player at net attempts to volley a shot hit to their partner on the baseline.

**Tennis racquet** - the main piece of equipment in tennis. It has a long handle and a oval shaped head with a string mesh stretched across it. It is used by the tennis player to hit the ball.

**Rally** - when players hit the ball back and forth to each other while the ball is landing in play.

**Set point** - when a tennis player needs one point to win the set.

**Singles** - a tennis game played by two players.

**Second service** - the second serve that the server is allowed after missing the first serve. This serve must be successful or the server will lose the point (called a double fault).

**Serve** - starts the point by the server hitting the tennis ball into the opponent's half of the court.

**Serve and volley** - a tennis strategy where the player serves and then charges forward to the net for a volley off of the return.

**Spin** - rotation of the tennis ball as it moves through the air. Skilled tennis players can control the spin and, therefore, the ball's trajectory and bounce.

**Straight sets** - when one player wins every set in a match.

**Topspin** - when the tennis ball spins forward. This can cause it to bounce higher as well as dip down quickly.

**Unforced error** - a missed shot by a player that was not caused by any excellent play by their opponent.

**Winner** - an outstanding tennis shot that cannot be returned by the opponent.

**WTA** - stands for Women's Tennis Association.

(Originated from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

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