

## INSTRUCTIONS

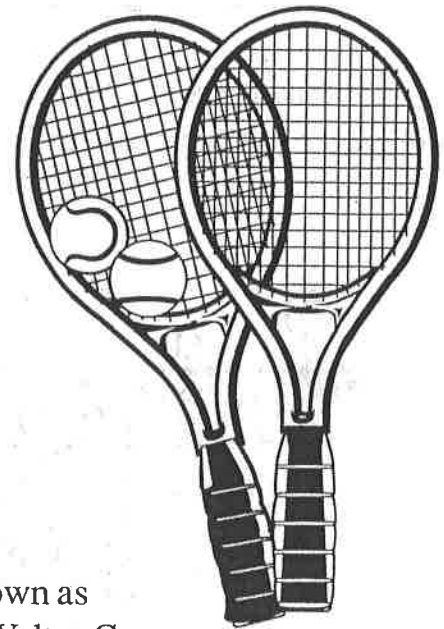
This Learning Packet has two parts: (1) text to read and (2) questions to answer.

The text describes a particular sport or physical activity, and relates its history, rules, playing techniques, scoring, notes and news.

The Response Forms (questions and puzzles) check your understanding and appreciation of the sport or physical activity.

## INTRODUCTION

Tennis is among the most popular sports in the United States. It is played by amateurs and professionals, children and adults, women and men. It can be played for sheer enjoyment or in fiercely competitive tournaments, such as the famous Davis Cup, Wightman Cup and the Wimbledon tournament. Like badminton, it requires agility, speed and almost continuous motion on the part of the player. It is often recommended as a good means of aerobic exercise.



## HISTORY OF TENNIS

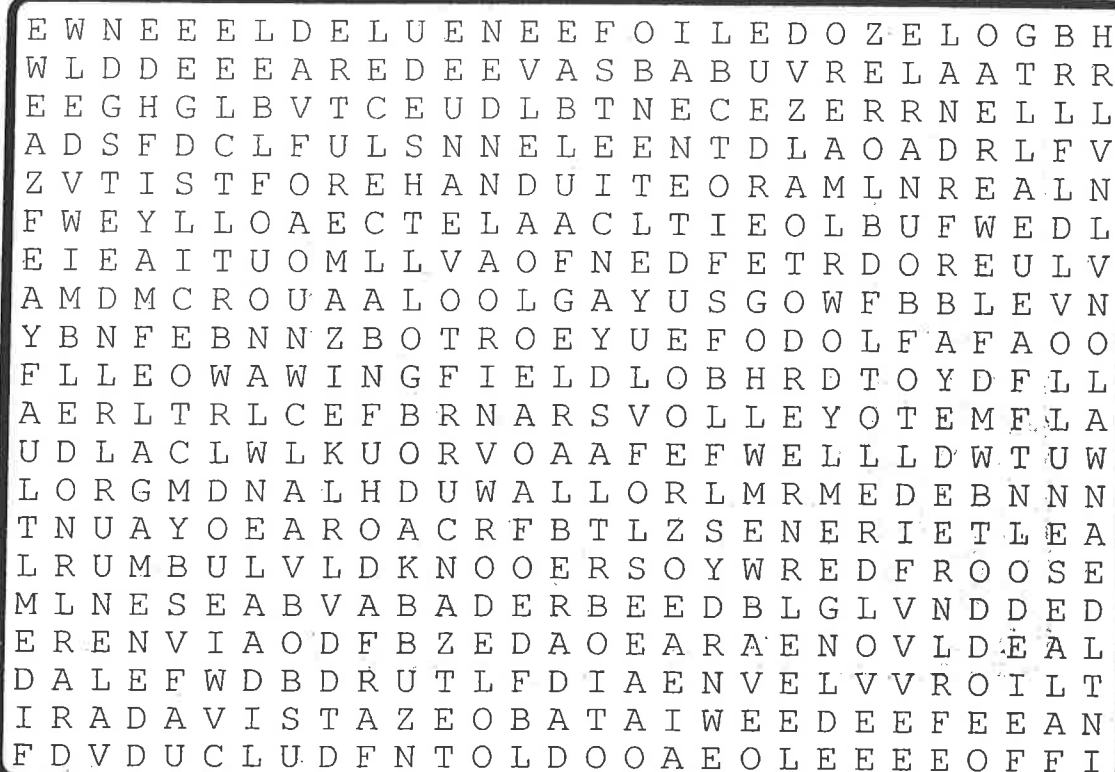
The game that we know as “tennis” today (officially known as “lawn tennis”) was created by a British citizen, Major Walter C. Wingfield, who introduced the game to Britain in 1873. The following year saw the introduction of the already-popular game to America.

However, the real history of tennis apparently goes back far beyond Major Wingfield’s day. A version of tennis was played in ancient Greece and in France in the 1400s.

The first tennis tournament was played at Wimbledon in England in 1877. While Wimbledon is still considered the most famous and prestigious tennis tournament in the

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Date: \_\_\_\_\_

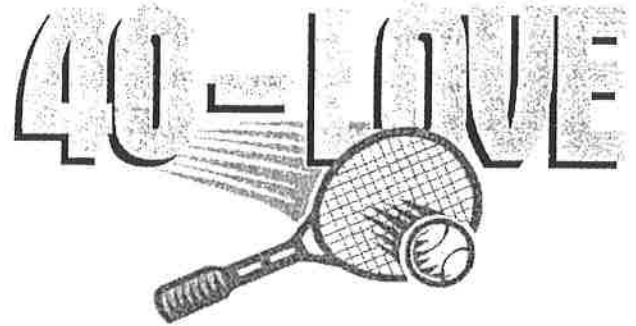


Use the clues below to discover words in the above puzzle. Circle the words.

1. One type of drive
2. Another type of drive
3. A tennis game starts with one of these
4. One must win at least six of these to win the set
5. Tennis was originally played on this
6. The server hits the net with the ball and the ball lands in the right place
7. When the server hits the net with the ball
8. Comes from the French word for "egg"
9. A score of 40-40
10. Short backswing and upward motion
11. Makes the ball bounce and spin
12. Love in tennis means this for a score
13. This major introduced tennis to England in 1873
14. Martina says keep it short and simple
15. Famous tennis tournament
16. The direction of the player's weight when hitting a slice
17. Most famous tennis tournament
18. The first point scored after deuce
19. There are this many types of serves in tennis
20. It is in the middle of the court and the ball must be hit over it

The “AD” or ADVANTAGE is the first point scored after the deuce. When both players score a point after a deuce, the game returns to 40-40 again.

The score “LOVE” means zero. If a game has the score 30-love, it means the score is 30 to zero. Nobody knows why the term “love” is used in tennis, but it is generally believed to have originated from the French word “l’ouve,” which means “egg.” An egg is round like a circle, hence its association with a zero.



A SET means that one side or player has won six games. The winner of the set must win by two games. A MATCH means that two out of three sets have been won.

## PLAYING TECHNIQUES

### *THE SERVE*



There are four types of serves in tennis: the flat serve, the slice serve, the kick serve and the American twist. While the slice is the most common and effective serve, all four types of serves demand a controlled toss and good follow-through.

To execute the serve properly, the player raises the racquet back to a point where it reaches over his or her right shoulder. The player’s elbow is kept straight in the air. The proper stance is straight, not bent at the waist. The ball is then tossed up into the air. As the ball comes down, the server moves forward and strikes the ball with the racquet, driving it over the net toward the other player or players.

### *FOREHAND DRIVE*

This move is one of the two main strokes used for returning the ball after one bounce. When the ball approaches the player’s racquet-hand side, the forehand drive is used—basically, as a way of blocking the ball. The wrist maintains a firm position and keeps the racquet face open. All contact with the ball should take place in front of the player’s body.

5. Name the four types of serves in tennis.
  
6. What is the tennis volley and how is it executed?
  
  
7. What does the score “love” mean in tennis?
  
  
8. What does “a set” in tennis mean?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
9. What is the first point in a tennis score?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
10. What comprises “a match” in tennis?

## EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING

Tennis is usually played in loose-fitting shorts for men or short skirts for women. Athletic shoes are needed to brace the feet and ankles during violent maneuvers. Light polo shirts or blouses are worn to provide freedom of movement.

## TENNIS NOTES AND NEWS

The 2000 Sydney Olympic results were: **Women doubles:** Gold: USA, Silver: Netherlands, Bronze: Belgium. **Women Singles:** Gold: Venus Williams, USA, Silver: Elena Dementieva, Russia, Bronze: Monica Seles, USA. **Men Singles:** Gold: Yevgeny Kafelnikov, Russia, Silver: Tommy Hass, Germany, and Bronze: Arnaud Di Pasquale, France. **Men's Doubles:** Gold: Canada, Silver: Australia, and Bronze: Spain.



WIMBLEDON, England, July 2004 — With pose and power, Maria Sharapova dissected the game of Serena Williams in a way no one else has done. From the first point until the last, with the forehand her opponents used to pick on as a weakness to the serve that caressed corners, Sharapova kept the two-time defending champion hitting off her back foot, running the wrong way, stumbling and tumbling to the ground in a futile chase for balls hit too hard and too well.

Sharapova, a 17-year-old from Siberia by way of the Nick Bollettieri Tennis Academy in Bradenton, Florida, handed Williams, 22, a good, old-fashioned drubbing on Centre Court in the Wimbledon final. The score was 6-1, 6-4, and at the end, the 13th seeded Sharapova ran into the stands to bury her head in the shoulder of her father.

She became the first Russian to win a Wimbledon singles title. She is the third-youngest women's champion. She was the lowest-seeded women's Wimbledon winner.

WIMBLEDON, England, July 2004 — It was no secret that Andy Roddick was going to wallop the ball in the Wimbledon final until yellow fuzz danced around Centre Court in the wind. That was one advantage he had over Roger Federer.

On a 4th of July that had a lot of early fireworks for him but no big band at the end, Roddick charged out of the gate with serves smoking and adrenaline flowing

But 2 hours 30 minutes of hammering and a couple of rain delays finally drained Roddick,

and Federer went on to a 4-6 victory that secured his second straight Wimbledon title and matched Pete Sampras' record 23 consecutive grass-court match victories.

It was a magnificent comeback for Federer, a Swiss player who won the third major title of his career and his sixth title of the season. He only lost four matches in 2004. With this victory, he left no doubt that he is the pre-eminent player in tennis and probably will be for some time to come.



Just as he did a year ago when he defeated Mark Philippoussis in the final, Federer dropped to his knees and teared up.

Keep current with the sport of tennis by visiting these tennis websites:

<http://www.atptour.com/>  
<http://www.ncaachampionships.com/>  
<http://www.tennisserver.com/>  
<http://www.tennis.com>

# STUDENT RESPONSE PACKET

## TENNIS

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

### WHAT TO DO

The following questions will help you to have a greater appreciation and understanding of tennis. Write your answers in the spaces below the questions. If there is not enough room, write on the backs of these sheets. Be neat, spell correctly, and write in complete sentences.

1. What are the physical benefits of playing tennis?
2. What is "a fault" in tennis?
3. What is a "let ball?" a "net ball?"
4. When and where was tennis first played?

## *BACKHAND DRIVE*

This move is the other main stroke used to return a ball after one bounce. In the backhand drive, the ball goes to the opposite side of the racquet hand. The player moves the arm across the body and, as with the forehand drive, maintains a firm wrist and elbow. Again, contact with the ball is made in front of the player's body.



## *VOLLEY*

The famous Martina Navratilova once offered this advice about the volley: "Keep it short and simple." The player's knees should be bent and legs slightly apart while the weight of the body is forward. The elbows should be turned in toward the body as the body pivots and the shoulder turns toward the ball.

The power of the volley comes not from the swing, but from a firm wrist, good timing and the ability to keep one's body weight forward.

## *LOB*

The lob features a short backswing, an open racquet face and an upward motion. The follow-through on this shot is shorter than on other shots. The goal of the lob is to hit the ball over the opponent's head in order to drive him/her back in the court.

## *SLICE*

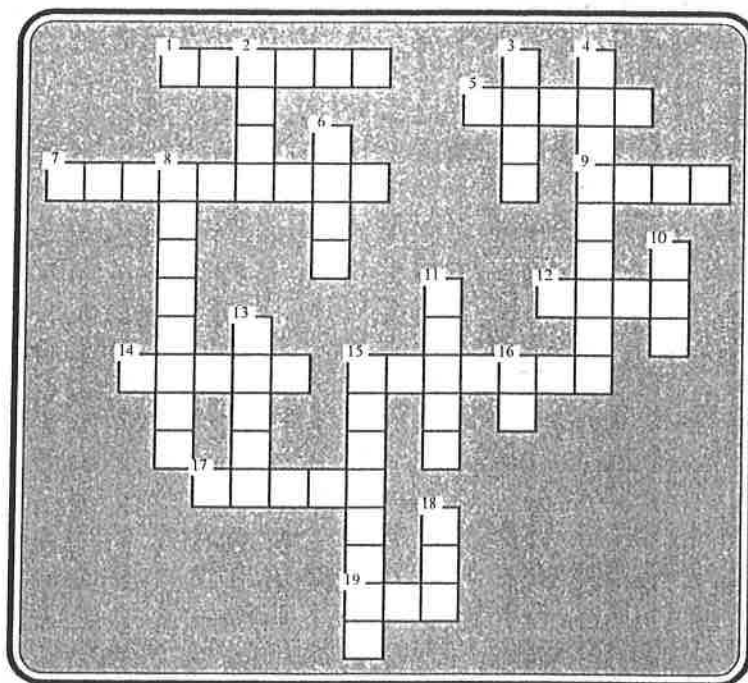


The forehand and backhand slices are used to make the ball spin and bounce crookedly. In the forehand slice, the player's shoulders should turn as the racquet is brought back above the level of the ball. The racquet head is tilted upward at this point, while the player's weight is kept forward. Ideally, the follow-through on this shot is kept short.

In the backhand slice, the player turns as the racquet is brought back above the level of the ball. The wrist is kept stiff as contact with the ball occurs in front of the player's body.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Across:**

1. Martina says keep it short and simple
5. A popular tennis tournament
7. Most famous tennis tournament
9. One must win at least six of these to win the set
12. Love in tennis means this for a score
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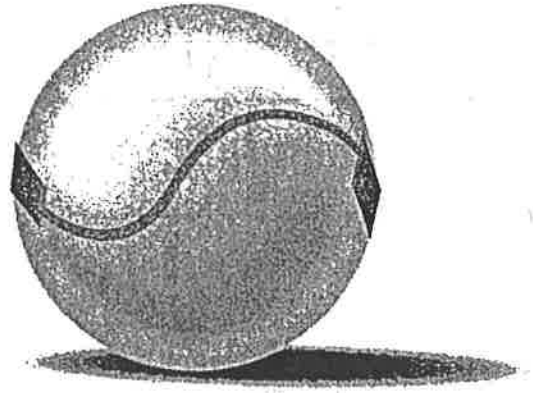
**Down:**

2. Comes from the French word for "egg"
3. Tennis was originally played on this
4. This major introduced tennis to England in 1873
6. There are this many types of serves in tennis
8. One type of drive
10. Short backswing and upward motion
11. A tennis game starts with one of these
13. Makes the ball bounce and spin
15. Another type of drive
16. The first point scored after deuce
18. The server hits the net with the ball and the ball lands in the right place

world, the Davis Cup and Wightman Cup tournaments are also important annual events.

## HOW THE GAME IS PLAYED

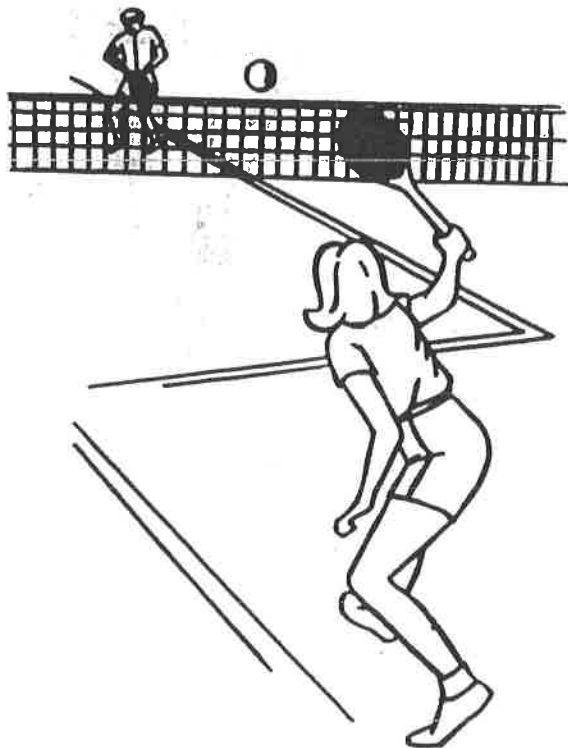
A tennis game always starts with the serve. The server stands behind the base line on the right side of the court. The ball is tossed into the air and hit diagonally across the net into the opponent's court. The opponent then has to hit the ball after the first bounce, and return it back across the net to the server.



A "fault" is committed when the server hits the net with the ball or when the ball is hit outside the service court. The second time a server tries to serve and fails, "a double fault" occurs. The opponent automatically gains a point after a double fault.

Faults can also occur when the server touches the base line or any other part of the court with his/her feet while serving.

A "let ball" is a serve that touches the net but lands in the correct place. This type of ball does not count; the server must serve again.



A ball that touches the net during play is called a "net ball." Net balls are legal and must be played.

Once the first point is made, the server then serves from behind the left base line. The server continues until the opponent wins the serve or until a fault occurs.

The first point in a tennis game is 15, the second is 30 and the third is 40. The final score (or fourth point) is the GAME POINT.

A player must score four points in order to win a game. In a tie game, both sides or players may score three points, or 40-40 (a "DEUCE"). If a player or side wins two more points after a deuce, the game is won.