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OLIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI

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FILOLOGIYA FAKULTETI
INGLIZ TILI VA LEKSIKA STILISTIKA KAFEDRASI O`QITUVCHISI

ABDULAZIZ TURDIYEVNING
INGLIZ TILI FANIDAN “SPORT GAMES” MAVZUSIDA YOZILGAN

REFERATI

Namangan - 2011

THEME: SPORT GAMES

PLAN:

- a) History and development
- b) Association football
- c) Rugby union
- d) Golf

IV: Used literature

Association football

A player (wearing the red **kit**) has penetrated the **defence** (in the white kits) and is taking a shot at goal. The goalkeeper will attempt to stop the ball from crossing the goal line. **Highest governing body:**

FIFA

Nickname(s): Football, Soccer

Characteristics:

Contact *Contact*

Team Members: 11 at a time

Category: Indoor or Outdoor

Ball: **Football**

Olympic: 1900



Association football, commonly known as **football** or **soccer**, is a **team sport** played between two teams of eleven players, and is widely considered to be the most popular sport in the world. It is a **football** variant played on a rectangular grass or **artificial turf field**, with a **goal** at each of the short ends. The object of the game is to score by manoeuvring the **ball** into the opposing goal. In general play, the **goalkeepers** are the only players allowed to use their hands or arms to propel the ball; the rest of the team usually use their feet to **kick** the ball into position, occasionally using their torso or head to intercept a ball in midair. The team that scores the most goals by the end of the match wins. If the score is tied at the end of the game, either a **draw** is declared or the game goes into **extra time** and/or a **penalty shootout**, depending on the format of the competition.

The modern game was codified in **England** following the formation of **The Football Association**, whose 1863 **Laws of the Game** created the foundations for the way the sport is played today. Football is governed internationally by the **Fédération Internationale de Football Association** (International Federation of Association Football), commonly known by the acronym FIFA. The most prestigious international football competition is the **FIFA World Cup**, held every four years. This event, the most widely viewed in the world, boasts an audience twice that of the **Summer Olympic Games**.

Football and History of association football

Map showing the popularity of football around the world. Countries where football is the most popular sport are coloured green, while countries where it is not are coloured red. The various shades of green and red indicate the number of players per 1,000 inhabitants.

Games revolving around the kicking of a ball have been played in many countries throughout history. According to **FIFA**, the "very earliest form of the game for which there is

scientific evidence was an exercise of precisely this skilful technique dating back to the 2nd and 3rd centuries BC in [China](#) (the game of [cuju](#))." In addition, the [Roman](#) game [harpastum](#) may be a distant ancestor of football. Various forms of [football were played in medieval Europe](#), though rules varied greatly by both period and location.

The modern rules of football are based on the mid-19th century efforts to standardise the widely varying forms of football played at the public schools of England.

The [Cambridge Rules](#), first drawn up at [Cambridge University](#) in 1848, were particularly influential in the development of subsequent codes, including Association football. The Cambridge Rules were written at [Trinity College, Cambridge](#), at a meeting attended by representatives from Eton, [Harrow](#), [Rugby](#), [Winchester](#) and [Shrewsbury](#) schools. They were not universally adopted. During the 1850s, many clubs unconnected to schools or universities were formed throughout the English-speaking world, to play various forms of football. Some came up with their own distinct codes of rules, most notably the [Sheffield Football Club](#), formed by former public school pupils in 1857, which led to formation of a [Sheffield FA](#) in 1867. In 1862, [John Charles Thring](#) of [Uppingham School](#) also devised an influential set of rules.

These ongoing efforts contributed to the formation of [The Football Association](#) (The FA) in 1863, which first met on the morning of [26 October 1863](#) at the Freemason's Tavern in [Great Queen Street, London](#).^[16] The only school to be represented on this occasion was [Charterhouse](#). The Freemason's Tavern was the setting for five more meetings between October and December, which eventually produced the first comprehensive set of rules. At the final meeting, the first FA treasurer, the representative from [Blackheath](#), withdrew his club from the FA over the removal of two draft rules at the previous meeting, the first which allowed for the running with the ball in hand and the second, obstructing such a run by hacking (kicking an opponent in the shins), tripping and holding. Other [English rugby football clubs followed this lead](#) and did not join the FA, or subsequently left the FA and instead in 1871 formed the [Rugby Football Union](#). The eleven remaining clubs, under the charge of [Ebenezer Cobb Morley](#), went on to ratify the original thirteen laws of the game. These rules included handling of the ball by "marks" and the lack of a crossbar, rules which made it remarkably similar to [Victorian rules football](#) being developed at that time in Australia. The Sheffield FA played by its own rules until the 1870s with the FA absorbing some of its rules until there was little difference between the games.

The laws of the game are currently determined by the [International Football Association Board](#) (IFAB). The Board was formed in 1886 after a meeting in [Manchester](#) of The Football Association, the [Scottish Football Association](#), the [Football Association of Wales](#), and the [Irish Football Association](#). The world's oldest football competition is the [FA Cup](#), which was founded by [C. W. Alcock](#) and has been contested by English teams since 1872. The first official

international football match took place in 1872 between Scotland and England in Glasgow, again at the instigation of C. W. Alcock. England is home to the world's first football league, which was founded in 1888 by Aston Villa director William McGregor. The original format contained 12 clubs from the Midlands and the North of England. The Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), the international football body, was formed in Paris in 1904 and declared that they would adhere to Laws of the Game of the Football Association. The growing popularity of the international game led to the admittance of FIFA representatives to the International Football Association Board in 1913. The board currently consists of four representatives from FIFA and one representative from each of the four British associations.

Cricket

Cricket is played on village greens and in towns/cities on Sundays from April to August. The rules of cricket became the responsibility, in the 18th century, of the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC), based at Lord's cricket ground in north London.



How to play Cricket? Teams are made up of 11 players each. They play with a ball slightly smaller than a baseball and a

bat shaped like a paddle. Two batters stand in front of wickets, set about 20 metres apart. Each wicket consists of three wooden rods (stumps) pushed into the ground, with two small pieces of wood (bails) balanced on top. A member of the opposing team (the bowler) throws the ball towards one of the batters, who must hit the ball so that it does not knock a bail off the wicket. If the ball travels far enough, the two batters run back and forth between the wickets while the fielders on the opposing team try to catch the ball. The game is scored according to the number of runs, which is the number of times the batters exchange places.

Football (Soccer) Football is undoubtedly the most popular sport in England, and has been played for hundreds of years. In the English Football League there are 92 professional clubs. These are semi-professional, so most players have other full-time jobs. Hundreds of thousands of people also play football in parks and playgrounds just for fun. The highlight of the English football year is the FA (Football Association) Cup Final each May.



Rugby

Rugby originated from Rugby school in Warwickshire. It is similar to football, but played with an oval ball. Players can carry the ball and tackle each other. The best rugby teams compete in the Super League final each September.

For many years Rugby was only played by the rich upper classes, but now it is popular all over the country. There are two different types of rugby - Rugby League, played mainly in the north of England, and Rugby Union, played in the rest of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, together with France and Italy, play in an annual tournament called the Six Nations. American Football derived from our game of Rugby also Baseball derived from the old English game of Rounders.



Tennis

The world's most famous tennis tournament is Wimbledon. It started at a small club in south London in the nineteenth century. It begins on the nearest Monday to June 22, at a time when English often have the finest weather. Millions of people watch the Championships on TV live. It is traditional for visitors to eat strawberries and cream whilst they watch the tennis.

Basketball

Basketball was invented in 1891 by Canadian-born physical education teacher [James Naismith](#) in [Springfield, Massachusetts](#). Of those Americans citing their favorite sport, basketball is ranked second (counting amateur levels) behind football. However, in regards to professional sports, basketball, or the NBA, is ranked third.[\[1\]](#)

The [National Basketball Association](#), more popularly known as the NBA, is the world's premier men's professional basketball league and one of the major professional sports leagues of North America. It contains 30 teams (29 teams in the U.S. and 1 in Canada) that play an 82-game season from November to April. After the regular season, eight teams from each conference compete in the playoffs for the [Larry O'Brien Championship Trophy](#). The [American Basketball Association](#), active from 1967 until 1976, when it merged with the NBA, was the last major competitor of the NBA.

Notable NBA players in history include [Kareem Abdul-Jabbar](#), [Larry Bird](#), [George Mikan](#), [Wilt Chamberlain](#), [Michael Jordan](#), [Hakeem Olajuwon](#), [Magic Johnson](#), [Bob Cousy](#), [Pete Maravich](#), [Oscar Robertson](#), [Bill Russell](#), [John Stockton](#), and [Jerry West](#), whose silhouette is featured on the NBA's logo. Notable players in the NBA today include [Kobe Bryant](#), [Yao Ming](#), [Tim Duncan](#), [Kevin Durant](#), [Derrick Rose](#), [Kevin Garnett](#), [LeBron James](#), [Paul Pierce](#), [Pau Gasol](#), [Dwyane Wade](#), [Carmelo Anthony](#), [Steve Nash](#), [Dirk Nowitzki](#), [Manu Ginóbili](#), [Dwight](#)

Howard, Chris Paul, Shaquille O'Neal, Kirk Hinrich, Chris Bosh, Kevin Love, Tracy Mcgrady, David Lee, Ray Allen, Vince Carter, Russell Westbrook, Jason Kidd, Rajon Rondo, John Wall, and LaMarcus Aldridge.

In the past decade, an increasing number of players born outside the United States have signed with NBA teams, sparking league interest in different parts of the world. Among the notable foreign-born players in the NBA today are two-time MVP Steve Nash (a South Africa-born Canadian), Peja Stojakovic (Serbia), Andrei Kirilenko (Russia), Andrea Bargnani (Italy), Žydrūnas Ilgauskas (Lithuania), Yao Ming (China), 2007 Finals MVP Tony Parker (France), Gasol brothers Pau and Marc (Spain), Manu Ginóbili (Argentina), and Dirk Nowitzki (Germany), who was the first European player to win the NBA Most Valuable Player Award. Notable retired foreign-born players include Hakeem Olajuwon (Nigeria), who has won an MVP award, two Defensive Player of the Year awards, and two Finals MVP awards, and Dikembe Mutumbo (DR Congo), who has won four Defensive Player of the Year awards.



United States men's national basketball team playing in the 2008 Summer Olympics

Since the 1992 Summer Olympics, NBA players have represented the United States in international competition and won several important tournaments. The Dream Team was the unofficial nickname of the United States men's basketball team that won the gold medal at the 1992 Olympics.

Like American football, basketball at both the college and high school levels is quite popular throughout the country. Every March, a 65-team, six-round, single-elimination tournament determines the national champions of NCAA Division I men's college basketball.

Most U.S. states also crown state champions among their high schools. Also like American football, many high school basketball teams have intense local followings, especially in the Midwest and Upper South. In states like Indiana and Kentucky, it is common for local high school basketball teams to play in gyms that seat more than 5,000 spectators, even in the more rural areas.^[4] Indiana alone has 10 of the 12 largest high school gyms in the United States and is famous for its basketball passion, famously known as Hoosier Hysteria.

More Americans play basketball than any other team sport, according to the National Sporting Goods Association.

Netball, a derivative of basketball invented in the United States and usually played by women, is popular in Australia, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom, and the West Indies.

Horse racing

Horseracing, the sport of Kings is a very popular sport with meetings being held every day throughout the year. The Derby originated here, as did The Grand National which is the hardest horse race in the world.

Horse racing and greyhound racing are popular spectator sports. People can place bets on the races at legal off-track betting shops.



Some of the best-known horse races are held at Ascot, Newmarket, Goodwood and Epsom. Ascot, a small town in the south of England, becomes the centre of horse-racing world for one week in June. It's called Royal Ascot because the Queen always goes to Ascot. She has a lot of racehorses and likes to watch racing.

Find out more here

Table Tennis (ping pong)

Table tennis was invented in England in 1880. It began with Cambridge University students using cigar boxes and champagne corks. Although the game originated in England, British players don't have much luck in international championships.



Badminton

Badminton takes its name from the Duke of Beaufort's country home, Badminton House, where the sport was first played in the 19th century.

University Boat Race

In the nineteenth century, students at Oxford and Cambridge, Britain's two oldest universities, were huge fans of rowing. In 1829, the two schools agreed to hold a race against each other for the first time on the Thames River. The Oxford boat won and a tradition was born. Today, the University Boat Race is held every spring in either late



Swimming

Swimming is also a popular pastime and enjoyed by people of all ages. Martial arts Various martial arts, mainly derived from the Far East, are practised in the UK, such as judo and karate.

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TAQRIZ

Respublikamizda Kadrlar Tayyorlash Milliy Dasturi va Ta'lim to'g'risidagi Qonunni bajarilishi yuzasidan salmoqli ishlar olib borilmoqda. Jumladan, Oliy Ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim sifatini yaxshilash, o'quv jarayonini zamonaviy bilimlar bilan to'ldirish zamon talabi bo'lib qolmoqda. Bu jarayon fanlarni usluban va mazmunan boyitish uchun salmoqli hissa qo'shadi.

Ingliz tili va leksika-stilistika kafedrası o'qituvchisi A.Turdiyev tomonidan tayyorlangan “Ingliz tili” fani bo'yicha “Sport games” mavzusidagi referati o'zining ilmiyligi, qiziqarliligi va mavzuning dolzarbligi bilan ajralib turadi. Bu mavzuda turli hil sport oyinlarini aks ettirilgan

Ushbu referatda sport oyinlari borasida bir nechta qiziqarli va muhim ma'lumotlar keltirilgan va ualr berilga reja asosida aniq yozib ko`rsatilgan.

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