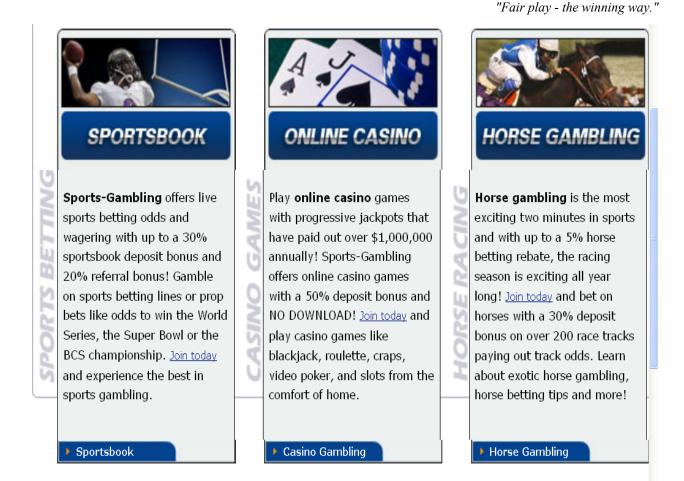
# KEY TO SEMINAR 8 SPORTS AND ETHICS, GIVING OPINION

# SPORTS AND ETHICS



## Task 1 Vocabulary matching

Match the following words from the above texts with their equivalents; then choose a quote for discussion.

1. commercialization	the act of commercializing something
2. compromise	to reduce the quality or degree of something
3. conflict of interest	a situation in which a public official's decisions are influenced by his personal interests
4. courtesy	politeness, gallantry
5. cheating	a fraud or swindle
6. ethical considerations	a recommendation of what would or would not be ethical behavior

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	under given circumstances
7. free of obligation to any interest	not feeling indebted to do a favor to someone
8. impartial judging, impartiality	an inclination to weigh both views or opinions equally
9. inappropriate	not suitable for a particular occasion
10. maturation	becoming mature, adult
11. officiating	refereeing
12. personally biased	favoring one side or the other
13. role model	leader, hero
14. self-improvement	the act of improving yourself
15. slots, slot machine	a machine that is operated by the insertion of a coin in with the prospect of winning money
16. sportsmanship	fairness, following the rules

## WHAT IS FAIR PLAY?

Pair work What is your definition of fair play? Write it down with your partner.

.....

# Code of Sports Ethics

The basic principle of the Code of Sports Ethics is that ethical considerations leading to fair play are integral, and not optional elements, of all sports activity including recreational as well as competitive sport.



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

## WHAT IS FAIR PLAY?

Fair play is defined as much more than playing with the rules. It incorporates<sup>1</sup> the concepts of friendship, respect for others and always playing within the right spirit. Fair play is defined as a way of thinking, not just a way of behaving. It incorporates issues concerned with the elimination of cheating<sup>2</sup>, sportsmanship<sup>3</sup>, doping, violence<sup>4</sup> (both physical and verbal), excessive commercialization<sup>5</sup> and corruption.

#### HOW TO ENSURE FAIR PLAY?

One can support the spirit of fair play in many ways, as an individual you have the following responsibilities:

<sup>1</sup> Incorporate – zahrnovat

<sup>2</sup> Cheating – podvádění

<sup>3</sup> Sportsmanship – sportovní chování

<sup>4</sup> Violence – násilí

<sup>5</sup> Excessive commercialization - nepřiměřená komercializace

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### Personal Behaviour

• To behave in a way which sets a good example and presents a positive role model for children and young people.

#### When working with Young People,

• To put as a first priority the health and safety of the child or young athlete and ensure that such considerations come before the reputation of the school or club or coach or parent.

• To avoid treating children as simply small adults but be aware<sup>6</sup> of the physical and psychological changes during maturation<sup>7</sup> and how these affect sporting performance.

• To take equal interest in the less talented as in the talented and emphasize<sup>8</sup> and reward personal levels of achievement.

#### Adapted from <u>http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-</u> URL\_ID=2223&URL\_DO=DO\_TOPIC&URL\_SECTION=201.html

## **Sports Officials Code of Ethics**

National Association of Sports Officials (NASO) is the world's largest organization for sports officials at every level and all sports. With more than 16,000 members, NASO is there for you no matter your own level of experience. NASO declares acceptance of this Code:

#### ARTICLE I

Sports officials must be free of obligation to any interest<sup>9</sup> other than the impartial<sup>10</sup> and fair judging of sports competitions. Game decisions which are personally biased<sup>11</sup> are dishonest<sup>12</sup> and unacceptable.

#### ARTICLE II

Sports officials recognize that anything which may lead to a conflict of interest<sup>13</sup> must be avoided. Gifts, favors, special treatment, privileges, employment or a personal relationship with a school or team which can compromise the impartiality of officiating<sup>14</sup> must be avoided.

12 Dishonest - nepoctivý



<sup>6</sup> Be aware of – být si vědom čeho

<sup>7</sup> Maturation – zrání

<sup>8</sup> Emphasize – zdůraznit

<sup>9</sup> Free of obligation to any interest – nebýt vázán žádným zájmem

<sup>10</sup> Impartial – nestranný

<sup>11</sup> Biased – neobjektivní

<sup>13</sup> Conflict of interet - střet zájmů

<sup>14</sup> Officiating - rozhodování

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#### ARTICLE III

Sports officials have an obligation to treat other officials with professional courtesy<sup>15</sup> and recognize that it is inappropriate<sup>16</sup> to criticize other officials publicly.

#### ARTICLE IV

Sports officials have a responsibility to continuously seek<sup>17</sup> self-improvement through study of the game, rules, mechanics and the techniques of game management.

#### ARTICLE V

Sports officials shall protect the public (fans, administrators, coaches, players, et al.) from inappropriate behaviour and shall try to eliminate all practices which bring discredit from the officiating profession.

Adapted from http://www.naso.org/benefits/ethics.htm



## **GAMBLING - LISTENING**

**Task 2** You will hear a conversation about gambling. Match these opinions to the person who expresses them. There are two opinions which you do not need to use. The first speaker is Amanda.

Betting on horses requires skill and knowledge. A	
There is nothing wrong with buying a lottery ticket. <b>D</b>	Amanda (A)
Sports should be enjoyed for their own sake. T	
Gambling is like a drug. T	
Gambling provides harmless enjoyment. <b>D</b>	Tony (T)
The national Lottery gives a lot of money to good causes. No one	
Horse racing is exciting if you have put money on a horse. A	
Gamblers' wives and children suffer. T	Debbie (D)
No one goes to the cinema any more. No one	

(Adapted from Jones, L.: New Progress to First Certificate, Cambridge University Press, 1997, U 4.3)

Task 3 Listen to the conversation again and notice how the speakers interrupt each other politely. Tick  $\square$  the expressions they used.

 $\square$  I'm sorry to interrupt.  $\square$  By the way...  $\square$  Could I just say something?  $\square$  Yes, but...  $\square$  Just a minute.  $\square$  I'm sorry but... $\square$  I see what you mean but...  $\square$  That reminds me...

15 Professional courtesy – profesní zdvořilost, profesionalita

16 Inappropriate – nevhodný

<sup>17</sup> Seek - hledat, usilovat

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#### Giving an opinion, structuring an argument

Observe the following useful expressions.

#### **Giving opinions**

I definitely think that.... I'm sure that.... I'm convinced that.... I really do think that.... As I see it, .... I feel .... Personally, I believe ... In my opinion/view, .... It seems to me .... I tend to think that ....

#### Agreeing

I (quite) agree. I think you're absolutely right. That's a very good point. You've got a very good point there. I totally agree. Exactly!

#### **Doubt and reservation**

Well ... maybe ... possibly ... I'm not so sure about that. You may be right. Yes, but don't you think ...? I can see your point, but ... I see what you mean but ... It seems to me ... I tend to think ...

#### Disagreeing

But don't you think that ...? I see what you mean, but ... But what about ...? I take your point, but ,... I'm afraid I can't agree with ... on this matter. I wouldn't say that. I don't agree at all. I can't accept that.

#### Asking for opinions

What do you think about ...?. What are you views ...? What's your opinion of ...? What are you feelings about ...? Have you got any comments on ...? Could I have your reaction to ...? Do you have any particular views on ...? Don't you agree, ...? **Task 4** Students at university need to organise their lives, control their finances, keep records of phone numbers, remember assignment and exam dates etc. Some students use paper diaries and notes for this, but the use of electronic Personal Data Assistants is becoming more popular.

The table below compares 19 PDAs.

Using the information given in the table, recommend one of the PDAs for general student use. You will need to describe some of the PDAs, compare and contrast to others look at advantages and disadvantages, recommend one and defend your opinion against others, give arguments to the others about why your choice is the best.

PDA	Price	<b>Operating System</b>	Memory	Size	Weight	Power	Screen Size
Casio Cassiopeia E-125	£499	Microsoft Pocket PC	32MB	131 x 84 x	250g	Rechargeable Lithium-	240 x 320
				20mm	_	Ion	pixels
Compaq iPaq H3630	£449	Microsoft Pocket PC	32MB	130 x 83 x	179g	Rechargeable Lith-	240 x 320
				16mm		Polymer	pixels
Compaq iPaq H3130	£338	Microsoft Pocket PC	16MB	130 x 83 x	163g	Rechargeable Lith-	240 x 320
				16mm		Polymer	pixels
HandEra 330	£335	Palm OS	8MB	81 x 121 x	167g	4 x AA batteries	240 x 320
				17mm			pixels
Handspring Visor Deluxe	£144	Palm OS	8MB	130 x 83 x	163g	2 x AAA batteries	240 x 320
				16mm			pixels
Hanspring Visor Edge	£269	Palm OS	8MB	119 x 79 x	136g	Rechargeable Lithium-	160 x 160
				11mm		Ion	pixels
Handspring Visor Prism	£349	Palm OS	8MB	120 x 75 x	194g	Rechargeable Lithium-	160 x 160
				21mm		Ion	pixels
Handspring Visor Platinum	£189	Palm OS	8MB	122 x 76 x	153g	2 x AAA batteries	160 x 160
				18mm			pixels
HP Jornada 548	£389	Microsoft Pocket PC	32MB	118 x 79 x	260g	Rechargeable Lithium-	240 x 360
				18mm		Ion	pixel
HP Jornada 720	£665	Windows for Handheld	32MB	189 x 95 x	510g	Rechargeable Lithium-	640 x 260
		PC 2000		34mm		Ion	pixels
Palm m05	£169	Palm OS	8MB	79 x 118 x	125g	2 x AAA batteries	160 x 160
				18mm			pixels
Palm m505	£399	Palm OS	8MB	114 x 79 x	139g	Rechargeable Lithium-	240 x 320
				10mm		Ion	pixels
Psion Revo Plus	£300	EPOC 5	16MB	79 x 157 x	200g	Rechargeable N1MH	480 x 160
				17mm			pixels
Psion 5MX	£400	EPOC 5	16MB	90 x 170 x	320g	2 x AA batteries	640 x 240
				23mm			pixels

Adapted from http://www.uefap.com/writing/exercise/function/compcon2.htp

# Gambling Terms and Sports Betting Definitions

Bet – To risk something on the outcome of an event

**Book** - In sports gambling a Book is an establishment that accepts bets on the outcome of horse racing and sporting events.

Bookie, Bookmaker - In sports wagering a person who accepts bets.

Buck - Sports betting term for a \$100 wager.

**Dime -** \$1000.00 sports betting wager.

**Dollar -** \$100, in sports wagering.

**Double Bet** - In sports betting a double bet is a wager for twice the size of one's usual wager; also known as "double pop" or "doubling up."

**Favorite** - In sports betting this it the team expected to win an event. The quoted odds reflect the extent to which the choice is favored.

Fifty cents - \$50.00 of sports betting action.

Gamble- To risk money on the outcome of an event.

Juice - The bookmaker's commission on a losing bet, also known as "vigorish."

Longshot - In sports wagering this is a team or horse perceived to be unlikely to win.

Nickel - \$500.00, in on a sports gambling wager.

Odds- The likelihood of the outcome occurring, stated in numbers form.

**Power Ratings-** The strength of a team in comparison to another team.

Tout - Someone who sells their expertise on sports wagering.

**Underdog** - The team perceived to be most likely to lose. Also known as the "dog" in sports betting terminology.

Wager- To risk money on the outcome of an event.

**Wise guy** - A wise guy is the sports gambling term for a well-informed or knowledgeable handicapper or bettor.

Adapted from http://www.docsports.com/gambling-terms.html