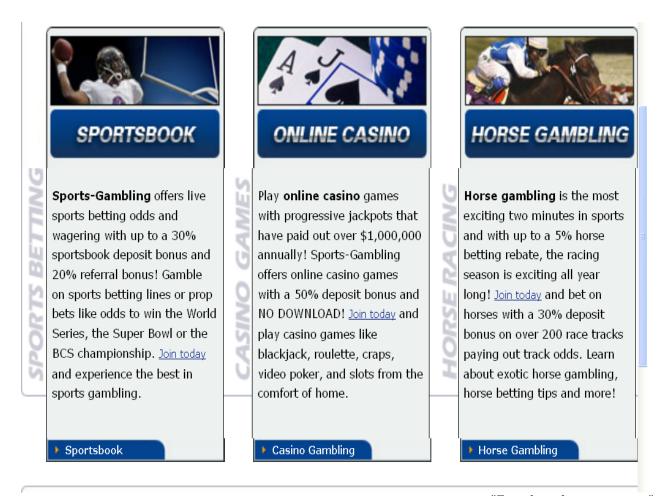
SEMINAR 8 SPORTS AND ETHICS, GIVING OPINION



"Fair play - the winning way."

Task 1 Vocabulary matching

Match the following words from the below texts with their equivalents;

- 1. commercialization
- compromise
- 3. conflict of interest
- 4. courtesy
- 5. cheating
- 6. ethical considerations
- 7. free of obligation to any interest
- 8. impartial judging, impartiality

- a a fraud or swindle
- b a machine that is operated by the insertion of a coin in with the prospect of winning money
- a recommendation of what would or would not be ethical behavior under given circumstances
- a situation in which a public official's decisions are influenced by his personal interests
- an inclination to weigh both views or opinions equally
- f becoming mature, adult
- fairness, following the rules
- favoring one side or the other

9. inappropriate i leader, hero

10. maturation j not feeling indebted to do a favor to someone

11. officiating k not suitable for a particular occasion

12. personally biased l politeness, gallantry

13. role model m refereeing

14. self-improvement n the act of commercializing something

15. slots, slot machine o the act of improving yourself

16. sportsmanship p to reduce the quality or degree of something

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.

WHAT IS FAIR PLAY?

Fair play is defined as much more than playing with the rules. It incorporates¹ 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 cheating², sportsmanship³, doping, violence⁴ (both physical and verbal), excessive commercialization⁵ 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:

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 aware⁶ of the physical and psychological changes during maturation⁷ and how these affect sporting performance.
- To take equal interest in the less talented as in the talented and emphasize⁸ and reward personal levels of achievement.

Adapted from http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=2223&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

¹ Incorporate – zahrnovat

² Cheating – podvádění

³ Sportsmanship – sportovní chování

⁴ Violence – násilí

⁵ Excessive commercialization – nepřiměřená komercializace

⁶ Be aware of – být si vědom čeho

⁷ Maturation – zrání

⁸ Emphasize – zdůraznit

Sports Officials Code of Ethics

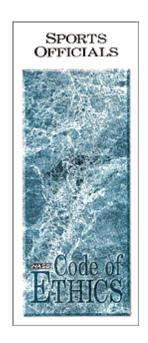
National Association of Sports Officials (NASO) is the world's largest organization for sports officials at every level and all sports. With more than 16,000 members, NASO is there for you no matter your own level of experience. NASO declares acceptance of this Code:

ARTICLE I

Sports officials must be free of obligation to any interest⁹ other than the impartial¹⁰ and fair judging of sports competitions. Game decisions which are personally biased¹¹ are dishonest¹² and unacceptable.

ARTICLE II

Sports officials recognize that anything which may lead to a conflict of interest¹³ must be avoided. Gifts, favors, special treatment, privileges, employment or a personal relationship with a school or team which can compromise the impartiality of officiating¹⁴ must be avoided.



ARTICLE III

Sports officials have an obligation to treat other officials with professional courtesy¹⁵ and recognize that it is inappropriate¹⁶ to criticize other officials publicly.

ARTICLE IV

Sports officials have a responsibility to continuously seek¹⁷ 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

⁹ Free of obligation to any interest – nebýt vázán žádným zájmem

¹⁰ Impartial – nestranný

¹¹ Biased – neobjektivní

¹² Dishonest – nepoctivý

¹³ Conflict of interet – střet zájmů

¹⁴ Officiating – rozhodování

¹⁵ Professional courtesy – profesní zdvořilost, profesionalita

¹⁶ Inappropriate – nevhodný

¹⁷ Seek – hledat, usilovat

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. There is nothing wrong with buying a lottery tic Sports should be enjoyed for their own sake. Gambling is like a drug.	ket. Amanda (A)
Gambling provides harmless enjoyment.	Tony (T)
The national Lottery gives a lot of money to good Horse racing is exciting if you have put money of Gamblers' wives and children suffer. No one goes to the cinema any more.	
Adapted from Jones, L.: <i>New Progress to First Certificate</i> , Cambridge U	University Press, 1997, U 4.3)
Task 3 Listen to the conversation again and notice he the expressions they used.	ow the speakers interrupt each other politely. Tick 🗹
	□ Could I just say something? □ Yes, but e what you mean but □ That reminds me
Giving	opinions
I definitely think that	I feel
I'm sure that	Personally, I believe
I'm convinced that	In my opinion/view,
I really do think that As I see it,	It seems to me I tend to think that
Agr	eeing
I (quite) agree.	You've got a very good point there.
I think you're absolutely right.	I totally agree.
That's a very good point.	Exactly!
Doubt and	reservation
Well maybe possibly	I can see your point, but
I'm not so sure about that.	I see what you mean but
You may be right.	It seems to me I tend to think
Yes, but don't you think?	i will willik

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, ...?

Discuss using the phrases above:

Should celebrities be responsible for the products they endorse?

If a celebrity endorses a product, should he or she be held responsible for how it is made? Some say yes. Others say no. What do you think?

Imagine you are a famous basketball player. You play on a championship team, you have got lots of fans, and, best of all, someone is paying you \$10 million to put your name on a pair of sneakers. Then one day you find out the shoes you endorse are made by child labourers. How would you feel? Would you feel responsible?

A couple of years ago Michael Jordan and Kathy Lee Gifford faced this very problem. Some of Gifford's line of clothes were made by Honduran girls paid just 31cents an hour. And, according to news reports, some sneakers that have Jordan's name on them were made by ten-year-old children in Indonesia.

Many people are angry with Gifford and Jordan for being involved with companies that exploit children. Others are not upset. They say that celebrities are paid to endorse just the product – not the way it is made.

What do you think?

EXTRA 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

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

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

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