

BRING THIS SHEET BACK ON TEST DAY IN GOOD CONDITION FOR ONE EXTRA CREDIT POINT.

BADMINTON STUDY SHEET

HISTORY

Badminton originated from the ancient game “Battledore and Shuttlecock” played in Siam and China over 2,000 years ago. A modified version of this sport known as “Ponna” in India caught the attention and enthusiasm of British Army officers stationed there who later brought the game home to England with them around 1870. The Duke of Beaufort gave real impetus to the game at his estate, Badminton House, in the rural hamlet of Badminton in Gloucestershire. Thus the name, Badminton. The game spread rapidly throughout the world and reached America via Canada. Since 1929 it has gained thousands of enthusiastic players and spectators in America. Badminton is a sport with great appeal for all ages, as well as for those of varying skill levels and degrees of physical stamina. Although the beginner can quickly learn to hit the bird back and forth across the net, it is the advanced player, who has mastered game strategy and bird placement that receives the greatest satisfaction from the game.

TYPES OF SHOTS

Clear – a deep, high shot that lands just within the back boundary line. There are two types of clears:

- 1. Underhand clear**
- 2. Overhand clear**

Smash – a straight, downward shot to opponent’s feet.

Drop shot – a short shot which lands very near the net. There are two types of drop shots:

- 1. Hairpin drop (underhand)**
- 2. Overhead drop**

DEFINITIONS

Fault - Any violation of the rules. Results in a loss of rally and/or a loss of serve.

Inning – A team’s term of service.

No Man’s Land – area in the middle of the court which is a set up for a smash.

FAULTS

It is a fault...

- 1. If the bird does not land in the proper service court.**
- 2. If on a serve, the server fails to contact the bird below the waist or underhanded.**
- 3. If, on the service, the bird does not cross the net or falls outside the proper service court.**
- 4. If the feet of both the server and receiver are not in the proper service court.**
- 5. If both feet of the server and receiver do not remain stationary until the serve is delivered.**

6. If, on the serve, the partner of the receiver returns the bird
7. If the bird is hit into the net; goes under the net: or is hit outside the boundary lines. Birds that land on the line are good.
8. If a player hits the net with her racket, clothing or body.
9. If the bird touches a player or his clothing.
10. If the bird is hit twice in succession by the same player or twice on a side.

PLAYING THE GAME

1. If a player attempting a serve misses the bird completely, she may attempt to serve again.
2. After the serve is completed, players on both sides may take any position on their court.
3. After a point is scored by the serving team, players change service courts and continue to switch sides until the serving side commits a fault.
4. Using rally scoring, a team may score a point even when their side is not serving.
5. When a team's score is even, the partner in the right court shall serve. When a team's score is odd, the partner in the left court shall serve.
6. All doubles games are played to 21 points. Singles games are to 15.
7. It is necessary in a regulation match to win by 2 points.
8. A match is the best 2 out of 3 games.

Scoring

1. Rally scoring. A team scores a point after every rally.
2. At the beginning of the game, service always starts in the right hand court
3. A doubles team gets one service turn per side.
4. A person on a doubles team keeps on serving and switching sides of their court as long as her team wins a point.
5. After a person serves and their side loses the rally, then the other side gets to serve.
6. The new serving team partners do not switch courts. Instead, if that team's score is even, then the partner in the right court serves first. If that team's score is odd, then the partner in the left court serves first.