

HEINEMANN GUIDED READERS
INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Football

DUNCAN SCOTT-FORBES

Tales of Goha

LESLIE CAPLAN

HEINEMANN EDUCATIONAL BOOKS

HEINEMANN GUIDED READERS

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Series Editor: John Milne

The Heinemann Guided Readers provide a choice of enjoyable reading material for learners of English. The series is published at four levels. At *Intermediate Level*, the control of content and language has the following main features:

Information Control Information which is vital to the understanding of the story is presented in an easily assimilated manner and is repeated when necessary. Difficult allusion and metaphor are avoided and cultural backgrounds are made explicit.

Structure Control Most of the structures used in the Readers will be familiar to students who have completed an elementary course of English. Other grammatical features may occur, but their use is made clear through context and reinforcement. This ensures that the reading as well as being enjoyable provides a continual learning situation for the students. Sentences are limited in most cases to a maximum of three clauses and within sentences there is a balanced use of adverbial and adjectival phrases. Great care is taken with pronoun reference.

Vocabulary Control There is a basic vocabulary of approximately 1,600 words. At the same time, students are given some opportunity to meet new words whose meanings are either clear from the context or are explained in the *Glossary*. Help is also given to the students in the form of illustrations which are closely related to the text.

Guided Readers at Intermediate Level

- 1 Shane by Jack Schaefer
- 2 Old Mali and the Boy by D. R. Sherman
- 3 A Man from Glasgow *and* Mackintosh by W. Somerset Maugham
- 4 Bristol Murder by Philip Prowse
- 5 Tales of Goha by Leslie Caplan
- 6 The Smuggler by Piers Plowright
- 7 Football by Duncan Scott-Forbes
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- 10 The Hairless Mexican *and* The Traitor by W. Somerset Maugham
- 11 The Woman Who Disappeared by Philip Prowse
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- 22 The Great Gatsby by F. Scott Fitzgerald
- 23 The Walker After Death by Barrie Ellis-Jones
- 24 The Space Invaders by Geoffrey Matthews
- 25 Elephant Walk by Robert Standish
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- 28 Alone on the Atlantic by Monica Vincent
- 29 The Peacemakers by Duncan Forbes
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- 31 Dracula by Bram Stoker

Football

DUNCAN SCOTT-FORBES

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Mike Esplen



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Note on Difficult Words

The meaning of some words and phrases in this book may cause difficulty. Some of these words are explained in the text, some are shown in the illustrations, and others are marked with a number like this. . . . Words with a number are explained in the glossary on page 58. A special list of football words introduced in this book is given on page 57.

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Cover Photograph

A battle for the ball between Mazzola of Italy (*right*) and Brito and Gerson (*centre*) of Brazil during the World Cup final 1970.

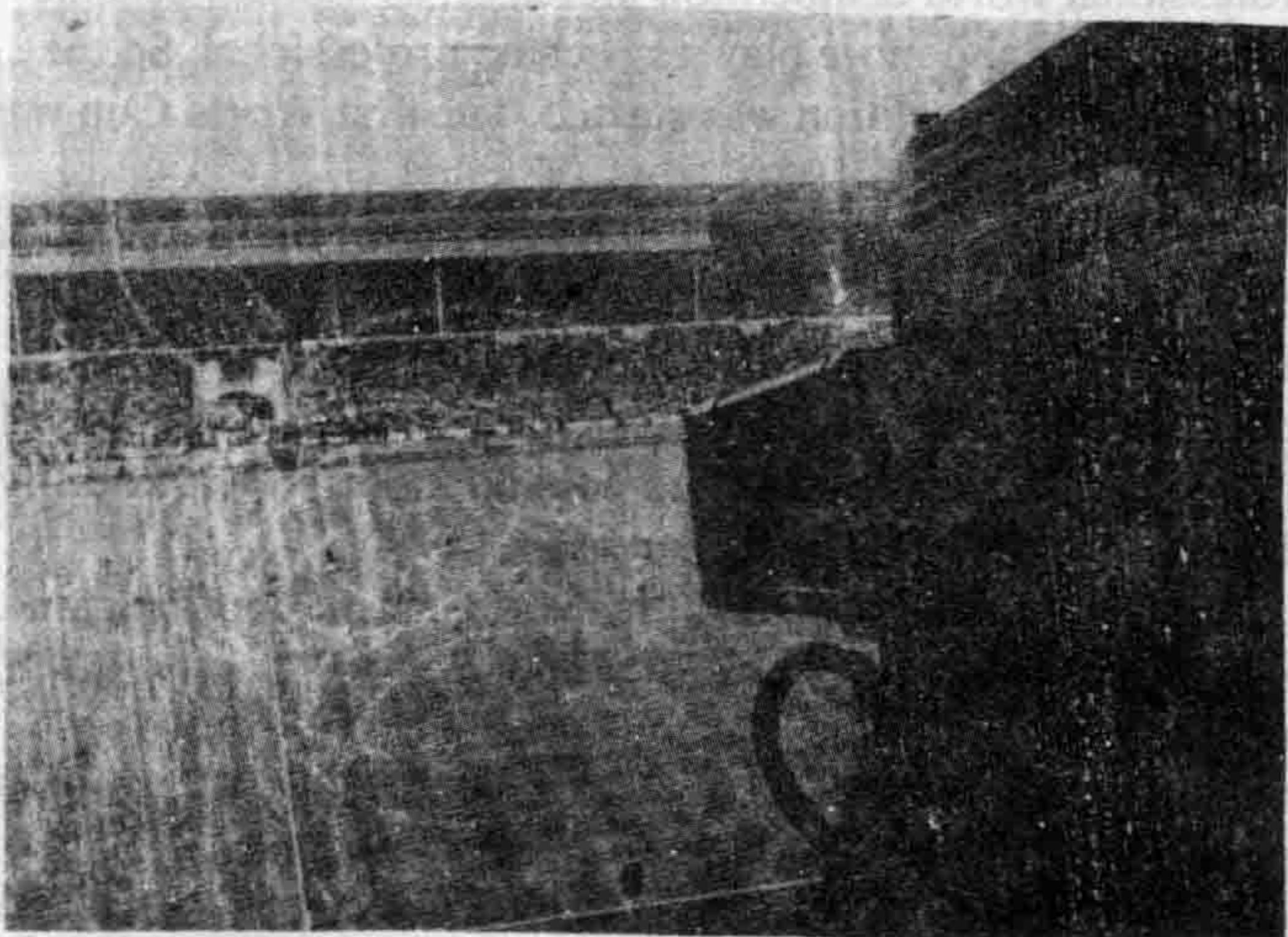
1. Football: A World Sport

Football is the world's most popular game. It is played in parks, clubs, schools, fields and streets throughout the world. Millions of people play football for fun and not for money. And then there are the professionals – people who are paid for playing football.

We all know the names of great footballers like Cruyff of Holland, Pele of Brazil, Keegan of England and Beckenbauer of Germany. They are all famous footballers. In earlier years there were others like Stanley Matthews, who played professional football until he was fifty, and Di Stefano, captain of the Real Madrid Team in Spain.

A few lucky people have seen these great players in a stadium. Others have watched them on television or read about them in books or newspapers. Names like Pele have become

A television camera at Wembley stadium.



more famous than the names of many presidents and kings.

Television and radio have helped to make football such a popular game. In 1978 1500 million people watched the World Cup match between Argentina and Holland on television.

Every week during the football season¹ in England there is a programme showing some of the best professional matches. This programme is shown on a Saturday night. Similar football programmes are shown in countries throughout the world.

The modern game of football was first played in Britain in the later part of the nineteenth century. It soon became popular in other countries. It is now played and watched in most countries of the world. The Danes were the first people to play football after the British. Soon the Central European countries and the countries of South America were playing football.

The first great football competition between countries was the Olympic competition in 1912. But the players in the Olympic teams were not paid for playing football. This means that they were amateurs, not professionals. The need for a professional world competition increased as football became more popular and more players became professional. So the World Cup Competition was started. The first World Cup was played in Uruguay in 1930.

There have been many great moments in world football since 1930, and many great players too. There have also been sad moments. Football is a world sport but arguments between countries have often stopped great teams from playing football against each other. Football is a popular game but violence by players and spectators² has increased.

In this book we will look at the world's most popular game. We will start with the rules of football. We will see how the game has changed since its early days. Then we will look at some of the great moments of world football and also at some of the problems of the game.

2. The Game of Football

First let's look at the rules of football. You may want to play or you may want to watch football. But you must know the rules if you want to understand and enjoy it.

In England all the important teams follow the rules of the Football Association. The Football Association was formed by a number of people because of their knowledge of football and their interest in football. Nearly every country in the world has its own Football Association. The rules of all Football Associations are almost the same because countries play each other in international football matches.

In this chapter you will find some of the common rules of football. You will also find the most common words that are used to describe the game.*

The Football Field

Look at the drawing of a football field or 'pitch' on page 4.

The football field should be between 100 and 130 metres long and between 50 and 100 metres wide. It is divided into two halves by the half-way line. The sides of the field are called the touchlines and the ends are called the goal lines. In the middle of the field there is a centre circle and there is a goal at each end.

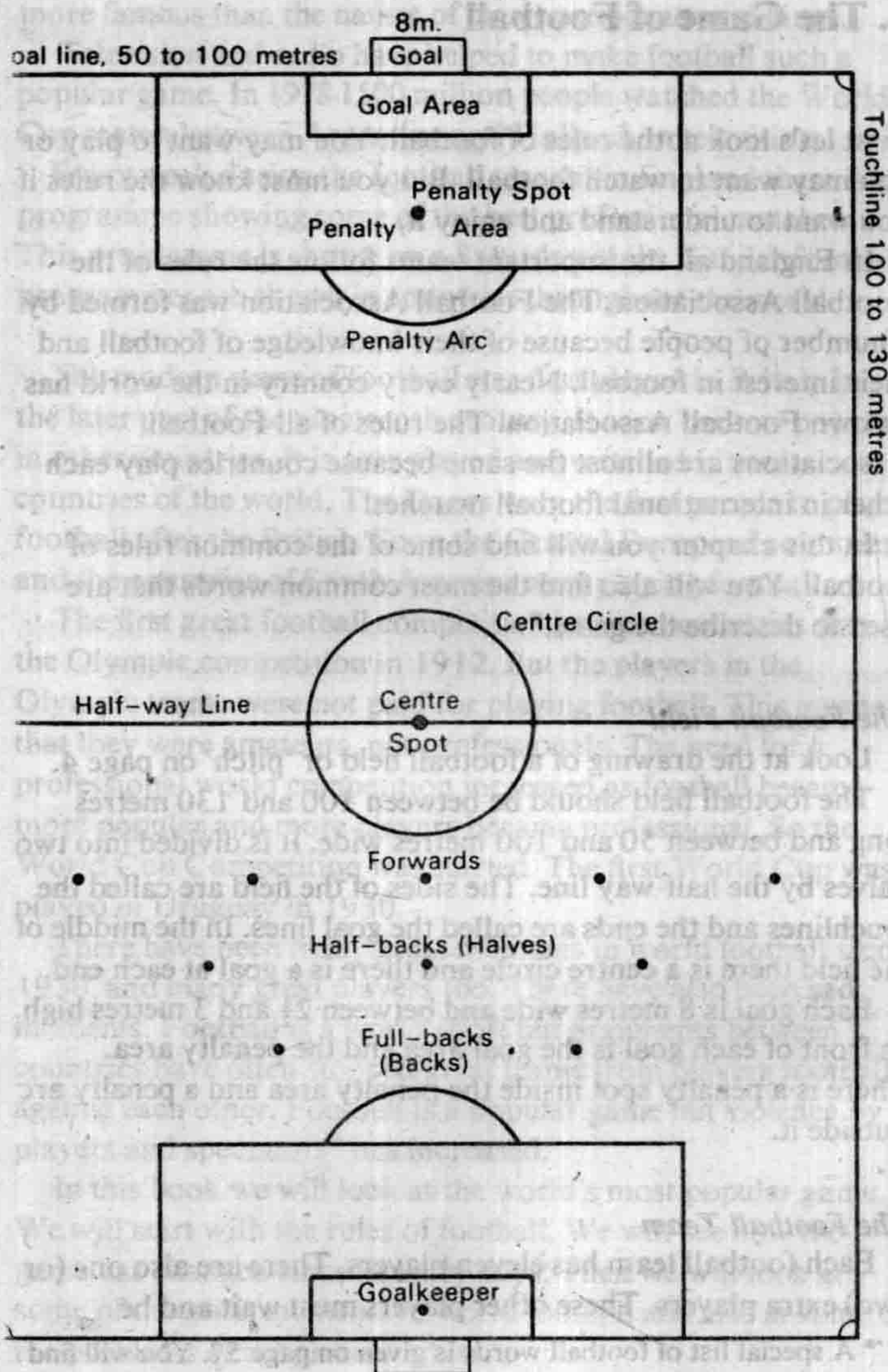
Each goal is 8 metres wide and between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 metres high. In front of each goal is the goal area and the penalty area. There is a penalty spot inside the penalty area and a penalty arc outside it.

The Football Team

Each football team has eleven players. There are also one (or two) extra players. These other players must wait and be

* A special list of football words is given on page 57. You will find most of these words are introduced in Chapters Two and Three.

A football field or pitch.



ready to play if they are wanted during the game. They are called substitutes.

Sometimes players are injured³ and a team only has ten or nine players left. In one unusual match against an English team, a Russian team called 'Dynamos' actually had twelve players on the field for twenty minutes. The referee didn't notice this because the ground was covered with fog.

Look again at the drawing opposite. The drawing shows a football team with the players in their usual positions before a game begins.

As you can see, there are two full-backs and a goalkeeper. In front of them, there are three backs and the front line of five forwards. One of the eleven players is the captain. He is their leader. He is usually the oldest or best player in the team.

The referee and linesmen

The referee controls the game. He makes the players obey the rules and he makes sure that the game lasts for the right length of time.

The game usually lasts for one and a half hours. In the middle, players stop for ten minutes. This is half-time. Then the teams change ends. They change the parts of the field that they are playing on. Then the game continues.

In every game there are also two linesmen on each touchline. They help the referee. Each linesman carries a flag which he raises when the ball goes over the goal-line or the touchline or when a foul has been committed.

The job of referee or linesman can be dangerous. Sometimes the players or the spectators do not agree with a referee's decision. In a match between Brazil and Hungary in 1954, the referee had to be helped by police because the crowd wanted to attack him. At another match in South America, an angry spectator once shot the referee.



The toss before the 1966 World Cup Final at Wembley. 'Heads' or 'tails'?

The toss and the kick-off

Before a game begins, the captains of the two teams meet in the middle of the field. The captain of the team playing on its home ground⁴ throws a coin up in the air. As the coin spins, the other captain must guess how the coin will fall. He calls out the name of the side of the coin that he thinks will be on top.

In England, he either calls 'heads' or 'tails'. The head of the queen is on one side of the coin and the tail means the other side. If the captain guesses correctly, he wins the toss. If his guess is wrong, he loses the toss.

The captain who wins the toss chooses which side of the field his team will play on. He might choose the side with the sun behind it. He might choose to play with the wind blowing towards the other team's goal. Or he can choose to kick the ball first instead.

After the toss, the two teams go to their positions on the field. The centre-forward of one of the teams kicks the ball from the centre spot. This is the kick-off which begins the game. None of the players in the other team can be inside the centre circle until the centre-forward has kicked-off the ball.

Scoring a goal

As you know, the aim of each team is to put the ball into the goal of the other team. This is called scoring a goal. The team that scores the most goals wins the game. If both teams score the same number of goals, or if neither team scores any goals, the result is a draw.

The record for scoring goals in an international match was made in 1912. In a game between Germany and Russia, a forward called Fuchs of Germany scored ten goals. In a World Cup match between Sweden and Brazil in 1948, two players both scored four goals. But nowadays fewer goals are scored in the big matches. In an international game it is unusual for a player to score more than two goals.

Throw-ins, goal kicks and corner kicks

If the ball crosses one of the touchlines during a game, it is out of play. The linesman raises his flag. If a player from one team kicks the ball off the field, a player from the other team throws it back from the touchline on to the field. This is a throw-in. Once the ball is back on the field, the only players who can touch it with their hands are the goalkeepers.

If the ball crosses one of the goal lines it is again out of play. If a player from the attacking⁵ team kicks the ball over the goal-line, a player from the defending⁶ team kicks it back on to the field from inside the goal area. This is a goal kick.

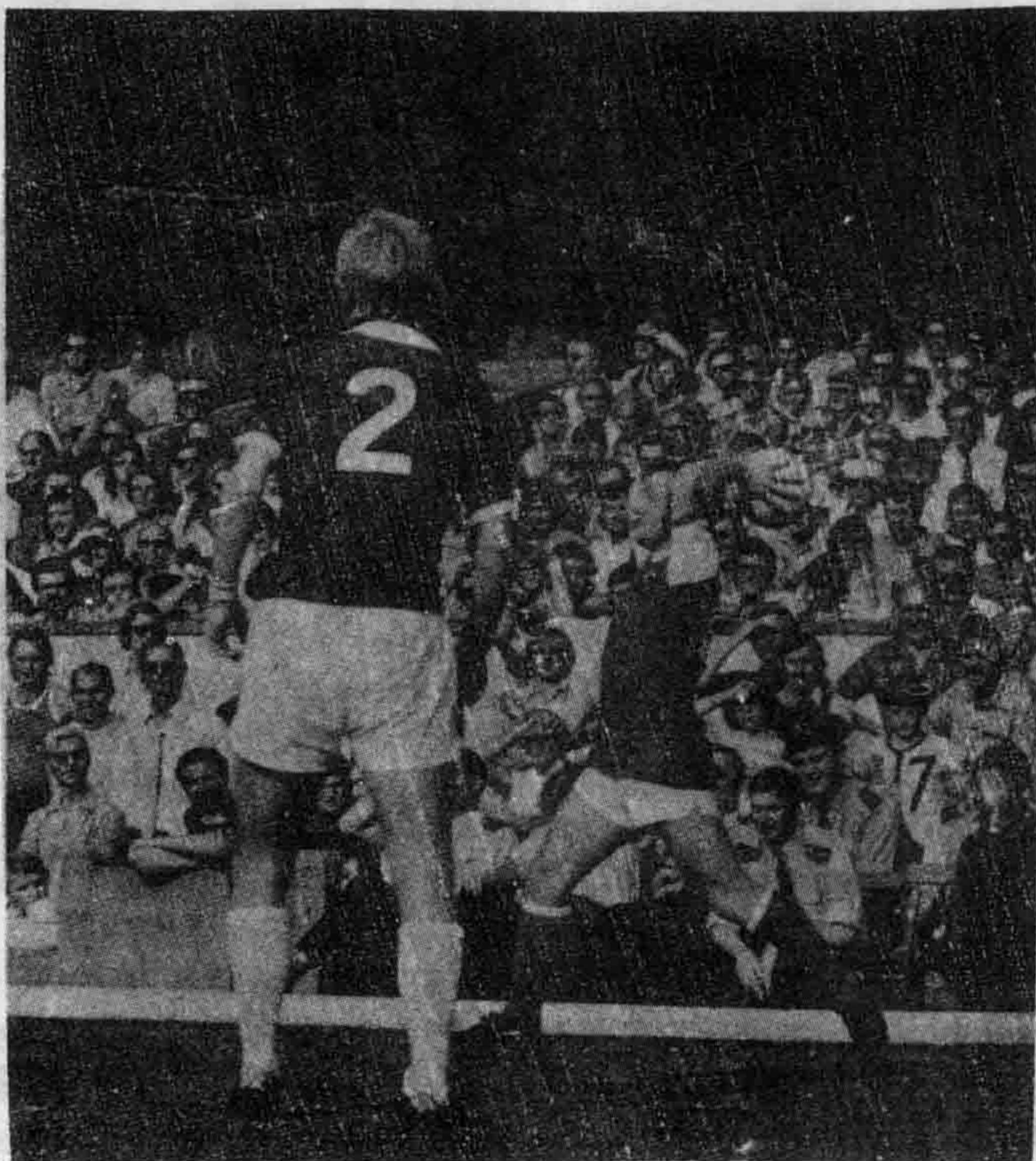
The ball is again out of play if it is kicked over the goal-line by a player from the defending team. Then a player from the attacking team kicks the ball from the corner of the field towards the goal. This is a corner kick.

Fouls and free kicks

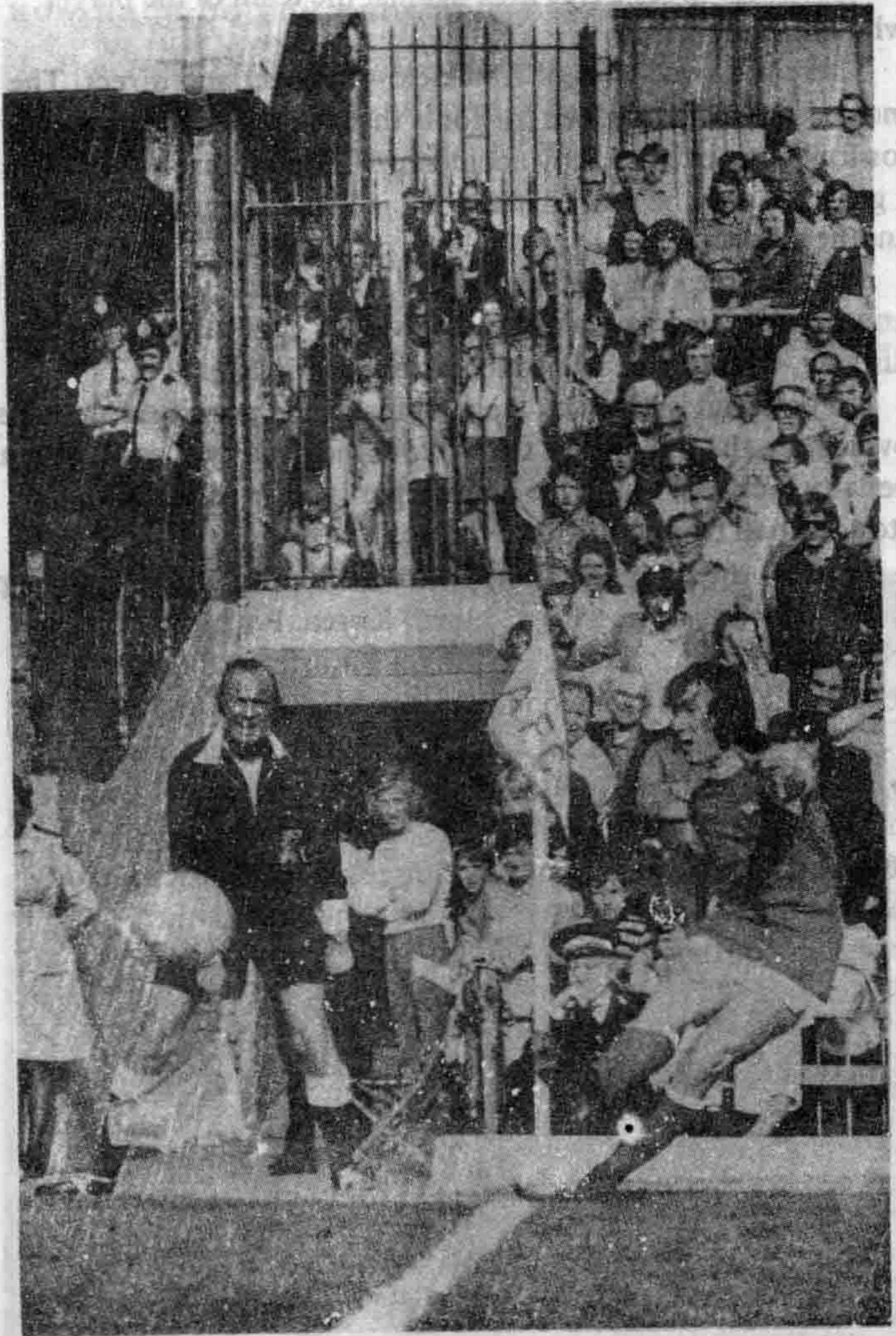
In the rules of football, there are certain things which a player must not do during a game of football. These are called fouls.

It is a foul if a player touches the ball with his hand or if he kicks another player. But it is not a foul if a player pushes another player with his shoulder when the other player is kicking the ball.

When there is a foul, the referee blows his whistle and stops



First a throw in. . . .



Then a corner kick.

the game. He gives a free kick against the team of the player who has fouled.

There are two types of free kick – indirect and direct. The indirect free kick is given for fouls that are not so important or for fouls that are made by accident. After an indirect free kick, a goal can only be scored if the ball is kicked or touched by another player.

A direct free kick is given for bad fouls such as kicking another player. From a direct free kick, a goal can be scored directly, without the ball touching another player.

If a bad foul is made by a player inside the penalty area of his own team, the free kick is taken from the penalty spot. This is a penalty kick. And only the goalkeeper is allowed to try and stop the ball from going into the goal.

Look at the photograph opposite from the 1966 World Cup match between Portugal and North Korea. Portugal's Eusebio (right, in dark shirt) scores Portugal's fourth goal from a penalty kick. Portugal won the match by 5 goals to 3.

There are more fouls in some games than others. In one World Cup game in 1930, the referee gave five penalty kicks. In another World Cup game in 1954, the referee gave two penalty kicks and a total of forty-three other free kicks. You can imagine that the referee was not popular with the spectators or the players.