



TYPES OF SPORTS



STREET SPORTS

- very popular among teenagers
- a hybrid form of sport and reflect the adaptation of conventional sports to the cityscape
- don't need too much money and equipments
- can be done everywhere like parks, where the others aren't disturbed
- sometimes they can be dangerous and risky
- sports such as skateboarding, stickball based on baseball, Parkour or Free urban solo climbing, street ball



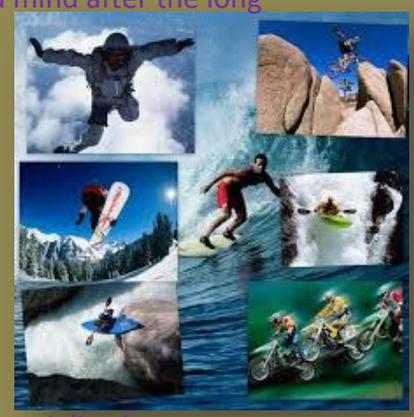
HOBBY SPORTS



- every kind of sports can be hobby
- people don't take part in race or competitions, it is just for relaxing or fun
- they are done for people's health and enjoyment
- people need sports for losing weight, refreshing their blood pressure and mind after the long office-hours



EXTREME SPORTS

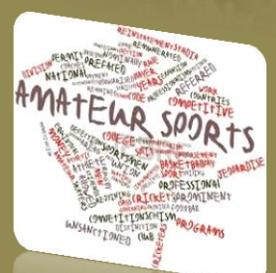


- have a high level of inherent danger, so they are for adrenalin hunters
- dangerous but very challenging with a lot of madness
- often involve speed, height, a high level of physical exertion, and highly specialized gear
- expensive and a lot of travelling can be necessary
- Whilst traditional sporting judgment criteria may be adopted when assessing performance (distance, time, score, etc.), extreme sports performers are often evaluated on more subjective and aesthetic criteria. This results in a tendency to reject unified judging methods, with different sports employing their own ideals and indeed having the ability to evolve their assessment standards with new trends or developments in the sports.
- sports like BMX, BASE jumping, Cave diving, Caving, Parkour, Rallying, Rafting, Rock climbing, Sandboarding, Surfing, Wakeboarding, Waveski, Whitewater kayaking



A) Amateur sports

- participants engage largely or entirely without remuneration (they don't get money for it)
- sportsmen have to have a civil job for earning money for a living
- there are still some sports which maintain a distinction between amateur and professional status with separate competitive leagues (golf and boxing); in particular, only amateur boxers may compete at the Olympics





B) Professional sports

- in which athletes receive payment for their performance
- the only activity that defies the commercial norm whereby the media expect to be paid for carrying publicity for non-media organizations
- more sportspeople can afford to make athleticism their primary career, devoting the training time necessary to increase skills, physical condition, and experience to modern levels of achievement
- people involved in professional sports can earn a great deal of money at the highest levels



C) Team sports

- it improves the skills of cooperation
- members can complete one another's lack
- there is always someone else who can be blamed for not winning
- members can study to be tolerant and indulgent
- can give new friendship and the feeling of togetherness



D) Individual sports

- sportspeople are responsible for the result themselves
- in which participants compete as individuals
- for those who cannot cooperate easily



FAIR PLAY CODE FOR ATHLETES

- 1 I will participate because I want to, not just because my parents or coaches want me to.
- 2 I will play by the rules, and in the spirit of the game.
- 3 I will control my temper — fighting and “mouthing off” can spoil the activity for everybody.
- 4 I will respect my opponents.
- 5 I will do my best to be a true team player.
- 6 I will remember that winning isn't everything — that having fun, improving skills, making friends and doing my best are also important.
- 7 I will acknowledge all good plays/performance — those of my team and of my opponents.
- 8 I will remember that coaches and officials are there to help me. I will accept their decisions and show them respect.