Racket #	

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BADMINTON STUDY GUIDE

THE GAME

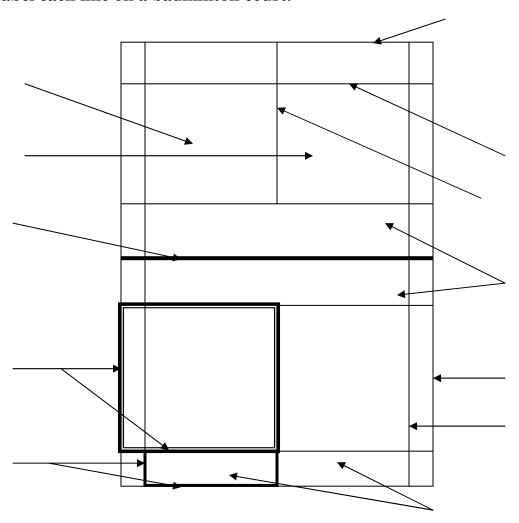
Badminton is a game (singles, doubles, mixed doubles) played over a net using racquets and shuttles with strokes that vary from relatively slow to quick and deceptive. It is considered to be the fastest court game in the world.

THE COURT

The court is divided in half by a net. Each half court is divided into ______ and _____ service courts. Service lines and sidelines for both singles and doubles serving are laid out. Sidelines and baselines are also marked for singles and doubles. A singles court measures 44' X 17' and a doubles court measures 44' X 20'.

BADMINTON COURT DIAGRAM

Label each line on a badminton court.



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RALLY SCORING

•	Singles, doubles and mixed doubles	are played to	_ points.
•	The team that wins the	_ scores a point. (Every tim	e the shuttle hits the
	floor a team scores)		
•	You must be ahead by	points to win.	
•	If the score reaches	, the first team to score	points wins the
	game.		
•	A match is the best	out of games.	
<u>DOU</u>	BLES SERVING with RALLY	<u>SCORING</u>	
•	Serving is decided by a toss (,, or)
•	The score must always be announce	edserving. Say	y server's score
•	Only team member gets to s	erve before the shuttle is tu	rned over to the
•	Begin the game by serving from the	service cou	rt. The score is
	·		
•	is an even number in	Badminton.	
•	Server and partner switch () service courts when	they the
	rally.		
•	Only the rotate	es courts when they win a	•
•	A server will continue to serve until	the serving team	the rally.
•	Your team's score is	_(0,2,4,6,8 etc.) when serving	g from the
	service court.		
•	Your team's score is	_(1,3,5,7,9 etc.) when serving	g from the
	service court.		
•	An serve result	ts in the loss of the serve () and the
	team score	es a	
•	Server is only alloweds	service attempt(s) unless he/s	she has a Let (do-over)
•	A is a point that is replay	yed.	
•	Lets occur if there is outside interfe the serving rules at the		l receiver

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SERV	VICE.	FAI	III.	TS
		I'A	\mathbf{U}	IO

•	Line violation ()
•	When serving, not hitting shuttle and below the
•	Not servingacross to opponent in proper service court (lines are!)
•	Serves cannot land in the NEUTRAL zone. After the serve (when rallying), the shuttle land in the NEUTRAL zone.
•	Not keeping bothin contact with ground until shuttle is
•	Making with the shuttle more than
•	Stopping in (feinting)
•	Not stating the before serving
<u>P</u> (<u>DINTS</u>
Ei	ther team wins the rally (a point) if their opponents:
•	Fail to a legal serve
•	Hit the shuttle the boundary lines
•	Hit the shuttle
•	Hit the shuttle or more times on a return (double hit)
•	Touch the net with
•	Let the shuttle hit thewithin legal boundaries
•	Deliberately "" or "" the shuttle on the racquet
•	Do anything to interfere with opponents' hit
•	Gothe net with
•	Reaches the net to return a (racquet follow through is okay)
•	the shuttle with anything other than the
•	Fail to keep both in contact with the floor until the serve is

can

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GAME STRATEGY

•	Vary your	(short, long,	forehand, backhand)	
•	Place your	, hit to your opp	oonents'	
•	Aim for	and		
•		_ your shots (clears, dropshots,	drives, smashes)	
•	Base your return	shot on your opponents'		
•	Move your			
•		of the game place your service court IF you are the		_in the
•		of the game place your service court IF you are the l		_in the
•	Confuse your op	ponents by for the	<u> </u>	
•	Bring the shuttle	as quickly	as possible	
RACI	KET POSITIONS	<u>:</u>		
		ace is angled towards the le will travel		
		face is angled toward the tle will travel		
		face is perpendicular with huttle will travel		
	floor and in a stra			

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DIAGRAMS OF SERVES:	
Short Serve	
	 Stand near theservice line Can be hit forehand or backhand Gently push shuttle and use little Bird is hit and close to your opponent's short service line Used to force your opponent closer to the Used to force your opponent to return the shuttle with an underhand hit.
Long Serve	 Stand near the service line Use forehand and a staggered
	 your weight from your back foot to your front foot Snap wrist and follow-through above your waist Contact shuttle with an racket Shuttle is hit and into your opponent's service court
<u>DIAGRAMS OF SHOTS</u> :	
<u>Clear</u>	 High deep shot or overhead Forehand or backhand Use an racket
	 Turn non-racket shoulder to the Used to force your opponents to Used to give yourself time to get in position

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<u>Smash</u>	
	• Fast, "kill" shot
	Make contact overhead with aracketTurn shoulder to the net
	(forehand smash)
	Bend elbow and lock your wrist, preparing to gwing forward
	swing forwardTransfer from back foot to front
II I	foot
	• Contact shuttle as as possible and
	slightly in front of racket shoulder (1 p.m.)
	 Can be hit forehand or backhand
Drop shot	
	 Overhead shot hit and close to the net
	Make contact with a square
	to slightly closed racket
	• Turn non-racket shoulder to the net
III	Contact shuttle slightly in front of shoulder
	Minimal follow-through
	Used to pull your opponent out of position
•	and to make them move toward the net
	 Forces your opponents to return the shuttle
	with an hit
Net shot	
	• shot hit near the net
	 Forehand or backhand shot
	 Contact shuttle near the net with an racket
	• Push shuttle and just over the net
	• Forces your opponents to move toward the
	• Forces your opponents to return the shuttle
	with an hit
<u>Drive</u>	
Diffe	 Low, fast, parallel to the ground shot
	 Contact shuttle about shoulder high with a
III	racket
	• Used mostly in
\ 	Usually hit from your mid-court to your
	opponent's backcourtUsed to make your opponents
	Can be hit forehand or backhand
	Can be not for chang of backing