



Soccer



Batram Suri (pictured in 1998) was born on 30th of November 1972. He is a Solomon Islands footballer who plays as a striker or midfielder and played for Canterbury United in the NZFC. Batram is the most well-known soccer player to come out of the Solomon Islands and has previously played in New Zealand for the Football Kingz (now the New Zealand Knights), in Fiji and Tahiti and has also played for Laugu FC in his own country. He is also one of the Solomon Islands national football team's most successful players. He made his debut in 1992 and collected over 40 caps, also scoring a fair share of goals.



Discuss the text with your group. What information is useful when writing a text about a soccer player?



ABD soccer: Work with your group and see if you can write a soccer word for ever letter of your alphabet.



Work with your group and write a history about a player you all like the most – someone from long ago or from now.



Clubs where Batram played:

Time

Klab

1994-1998

Laugu FC
Dragons (Tahiti)

1999-2000

Nelson Subas

2001

Futbol Kings

2002-2003

Laugu FC

2003-2004

Nadi

2004-2005

Koloale FC Honiara

2005-2006

UP Su'uria

2006

Nasinu FC

National tim

Kantaberi Iunaeted

1992—Solomone



Soccer history

Football or soccer was introduced to Solomon Islands during the colonial era. Expatriate missionaries and teachers taught it in schools for sport. On leaving the schools, Solomon Islanders took the game back to their village and the 'beautiful game' took root.

The first records of national organised soccer dates back to the early 1950s when Pawa School from Makira and Aligegeo School from Malaita, used to travel by boat to Honiara to participate in the week-long Police sports at Rove. The tournament eventually became an annual event in the 1960s.

Soccer is now played in primary and secondary schools with lots of inter-school tournaments held every year. It is estimated that every village in the Solomon Islands has a football team. Solomon Islands is unique in the South Pacific because soccer is officially recognised as the national sport.



Discuss the text with your group. What other information do you know about soccer in the Solomon Islands?



Word work

Fill the empty spaces with a word that makes the sentence correct.

1. Soccer _____ in the Solomon Islands in colonial _____.
2. _____ taught the game of soccer at school.
3. Pawa School from _____ and _____ from Malaita played against each other at _____ in Honiara.
4. The Police Sports happened for _____ week every _____ in the 1960s.



Write about how soccer started in your village area.



Work with your families

Write a story together about soccer. It can be about a time a family member played soccer, or about a soccer game you watched, or something funny that happened at a soccer game.



Basic soccer positions

Defender —a player who works mainly in the defensive third of the field. They try to stop the opposition attackers from scoring.

Forward —a player who is responsible for most of a team's scoring. They play in front of the rest of their team or in the attacking third of the field.

Fullback —a rear defender. It is their job to help the goal keeper defend the goal.

Goalkeeper (or Goalie) —it's the goalie's job to defend the goal, to keep the other team from scoring. Goal keepers can stop shots at the goal by catching, grabbing, punching or kicking the ball away. The goalie is the only player allowed to use their hands and arms, but only within the 18 yard penalty area.

Midfielder —A player in the middle third of the field between the forward and the defenders. Their job is to pass the ball from defenders to forwards. They need good ball control and passing skills.



1. What is the work of the fullback? 2. Who is the one soccer player with lots of work. He alone is allowed to hold and hit the ball with his hands.

Find all the soccer words in the box below. Some words go straight, other up, some down, some backwards, and some across.

k	n	s	p	o	o	m	k	t
u	m	a	o	r	n	a	o	a
m	k	o	o	l	u	m	h	p
u	p	u	r	i	j	a	e	o
l	w	k	o	a	e	h	l	l
i	a	'	t	j	n	e	e	i
e	n	p	a	a	u	r	s	e
w	i	a	a	e	m	a	i	s
e	o	i	t	s	e	a	e	e

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. puri | 6. koolu | 11. kipa |
| 2. tapolie | 7. mamaheraa | 12. poo |
| 3. helesie | 8. pooro | |
| 4. kumulie | 9. na'o | |
| 5. laona | 10. jenuma | |



The Offside rule



The offside rule is one of the most important rules in soccer. You can only be in an offside position in your attacking half of the field if there are fewer than two players (including the goal keeper) in front of you when one of your team passes the ball to you.

You can also be ruled offside near the goals even though you may not be receiving the ball, if the referee thinks you are interfering with the play. Always make sure that there are two players in front of you unless you have the ball.

If you have the ball then you can never be offside, and it doesn't matter how many players are in front of you. You cannot be offside from a throw-in or a corner kick or if the ball comes directly off the boot or body of an opposing player. The offside rule starts when the ball is being passed to you, not when you receive the ball. You cannot be offside when receiving the ball if you are level with your opposing player.



Discuss the offside rule.

Make a chart of the key points. Read the chart together.



Fill the gaps with words that make the sentences correct.

1. Aana o'a uure i toulana mamaheraa aana aapa_____ e jiine munie_____ defenda e'a uure i na'o aamu.
2. O si'eni ofsaed maholo pooro ingeie_____ mala nga defenda e uure lo'u i na'o aamu.
- 3) O'a nai nahu'eni haikeneta'i aana i'oe _____ jawana koolu i sulie o sae_____ mala pooro e'a pwa'ike hule aamu.



A red card is given to players when they talk badly to the referee or to another player.

If you are given a red card you must leave the field and cannot be replaced. You must miss playing in the next game as well.

The yellow card is given to players as a warning when they have broken a rule accidentally or if they complain about a decision the referee has made. One yellow card is a warning. If you get two yellow cards in the same game you are sent off the field for the game.

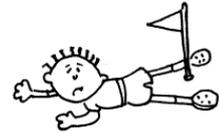


Make a list of the things that cause players to get a yellow or red card.

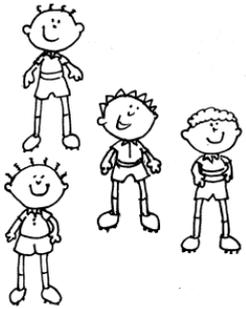
Leson 10

Read through the soccer game and the instructions for playing.

Discuss how to play the game and what each section means. Create your own soccer board in groups. Find a small stone for each player and a dice with the numbers 1, 2 and 3 on it. Play the game in your group.



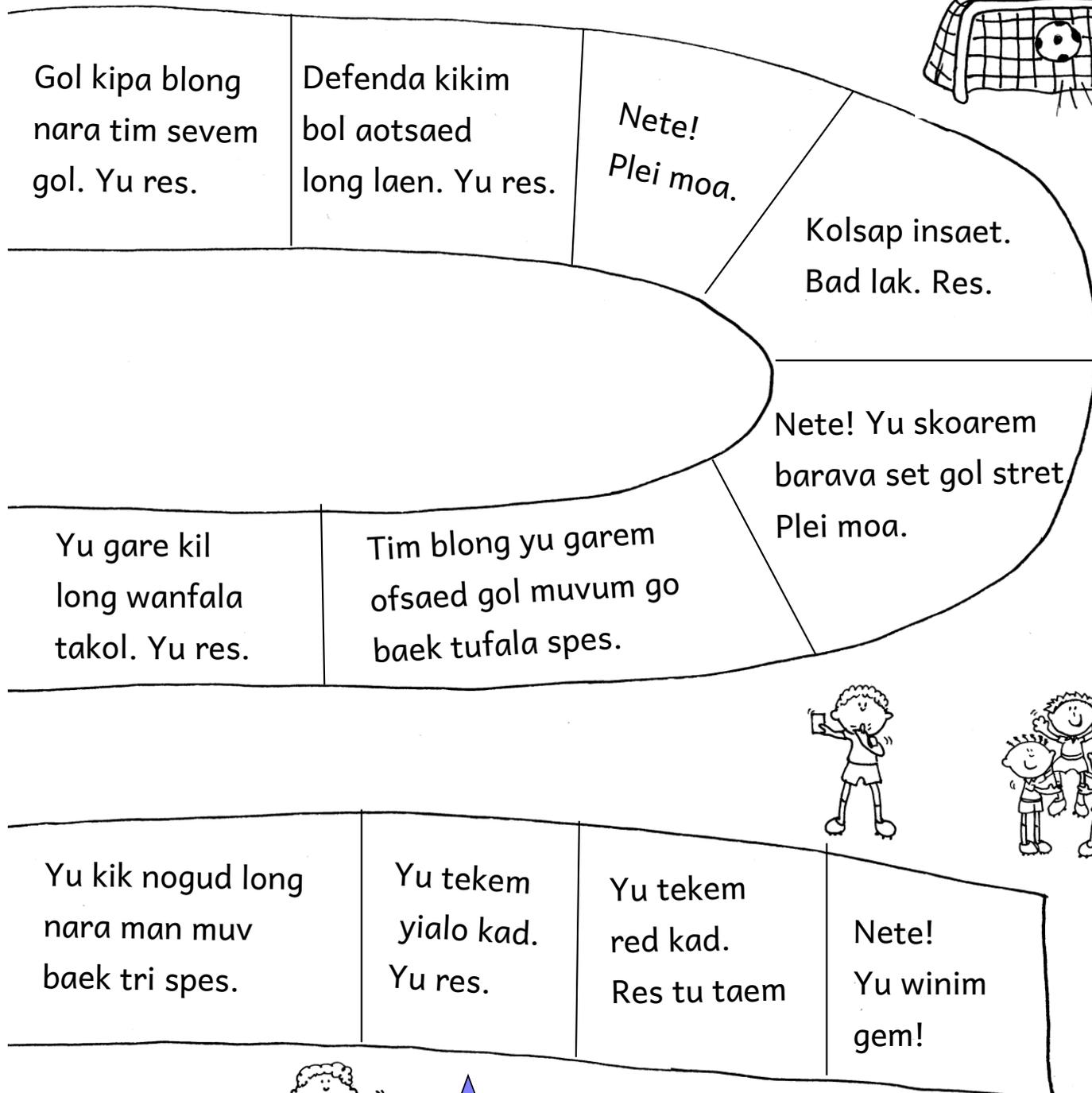
<p>KIK STAT</p>	<p>Pasim bol muv long wan spes</p>	<p>Yu winim kona kik plei moa</p>	<p>Yu banga long kona flag, yu res</p>
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<p>Sens long Haftaem. Go baek long kik stat</p>	<p>Plei hemi stop taem Doki ran insaed long fil. Yu res.</p>	<p>Nete. Plei moa</p>
<p>Fri kik. Plei moa.</p>	<p>Nara tim skoarem gol. Muvum go baek 2 spes.</p>	<p>Yu skoar seleva long gete blong yu. Muvum go hed 2 spes.</p>



How to play Take it in turns to roll a dice. Move your stone the number of spaces on the dice. Read the square you have landed on and follow the instructions. Keep a record of your goals. The first player to reach the finish is the winner. Have fun!



Make your own soccer board and play with a friend.