

adidas CHAMPIONSHIP

Tippermark



ocean

SPECTRUM-AMSTRAD



ENGLISH



FRANÇAIS

INSTRUCTIONS



ENGLISH

adidas CHAMPIONSHIP TIE-BREAK

Tie-break brings you all the tension of the game and brings the thrill, techniques and all the other features of a real game right into your home.

Control is precise and, just like the real game of tennis, demands time and practice.

Tie-break has a training mode where you can choose the court, your racquet and opponent, thus providing you with an opportunity to practice.

LOADING

SPECTRUM

CASSETTE

1. Place the cassette in your recorder ensuring that it is fully rewound.
2. Ensure that the MIC socket is disconnected and that the volume and tone controls are set to the appropriate levels.
3. If the computer is a Spectrum 48K or Spectrum+ then load as follows:- Type LOAD" (ENTER). (Note there is no space between the quotes). The " is obtained by pressing the SYMBOL SHIFT and P keys simultaneously.
4. Press PLAY on your recorder and the game will load automatically. If you have any problems try adjusting the volume and tone controls and consulting Chapter 6 of the Spectrum manual.
5. If the computer is a Spectrum 128K then follow the loading instructions on-screen or in the accompanying manual.

SPECTRUM +3 DISK

Set up system and switch on as described in your instruction manual. Insert disk and press ENTER to choose 'LOADER' option. This program will then load automatically.

AMSTRAD

CASSETTE

Place the rewound cassette in the cassette deck, type RUN" and press ENTER key. Follow the instructions as they appear on screen. If there is a disk drive attached then type | TAPE then press ENTER key. Then type RUN" and press ENTER key.

(The | symbol is obtained by holding shift and pressing the @ key.)

Please note that the game loads in a number of parts - follow on screen instructions.

DISK CPC 464

Insert the program disk into the drive with the A side facing upwards. Type | DISC and press ENTER to make sure the machine can access the disk drive. Now type RUN"DISC and press ENTER the game will now load automatically.

DISK CPC 664/6128

Insert the program disk into the drive with the A side facing upwards. Type | DISC and press RETURN to make sure the machine can access the disk drive. Now type RUN"DISC and press RETURN the game will now load automatically.

The Court

The tennis court is in the form of a rectangle which is split in the middle by a net.

The lines which limit the court on the narrow sides are called the base lines. On both sides, parallel to the net are the service lines (or T lines). These, together with the side lines, form the service areas. The outer side lines are used when playing doubles. The service area is divided vertically through the middle by another line, thus forming the service areas for the two sides.

Racquets

Today, the racquet is made from a light material. The game depends on the nature of the racquet, i.e. upon its weight, the strings and on the strength of the strings. The tension of the strings is measured in kg and falls between 25 kg and 35 kg.

Starting the game – Service

In tennis there is always one server and one receiver.

The server always starts serving on the right hand side as he is looking at the court.

To serve, he stands in the prescribed service area. The receiver stands in a sensible place for returning the ball. The ball is served from the base line. To do so, the server throws the ball into the air using his free hand and must hit the ball with the racquet before it falls to the ground.

The service counts from the instant the racquet touches the ball. The ball must then travel over the net and fall in the diagonally opposite service area. The lines are included in the service area.

Second service

The service is repeated if:

- a) The ball touches the net but falls in the correct service area
- b) The ball is out
- c) If the ball touches any object before landing.
- d) The service is not carried out in accordance with the rules
- e) The service is made before the receiver is ready

If the second service is mis-hit, a point is given to the receiver.

Changing service sides

In each game, the server starts to the right of the middle of his half of the court. The side is change for every service. Therefore he serves alternately from the right and the left to the diagonally opposite service area.

Change of service

After every game of the match, the service changes, i.e the server becomes the receiver and the receiver becomes the server.

The players swap ends of the court after every odd game within each set.

Rallies

To all extents and purposes, the game starts with the first return after the service.

The ball may only bounce once, but it can also be hit whilst it is in the air. It may touch the net and also counts if it touches the opponents body or if the player manages to hit the ball whilst it is in the air, even if it has gone out of the court (but has not touched the ground).

The ball also counts if it touches the line, i.e. it is not out until it bounces outside the court, behind the line.

Losing points during a rally

A point is lost if:

- the opponent's service is returned before it hits the ground
- the ball touches the ground twice in succession
- if the ball is returned and hits the ground or any object outside the court.

Scoring

During the game, the points are counted as follows:

- after the 1st point: 15
- after the 2nd point: 30
- after the 3rd point: 40
- after the 4th point: game

The word "DEUCE" means that both players have the same points within a game (e.g. 40:40)

The word "LOVE" means that one of the players has still not made a point.

If both players have 3 points (i.e. deuce), the next point is called "ADVANTAGE". The game must now be played until one of the players scores two points in succession from "DEUCE".

He then wins the game.

The first player to win 6 games wins the set. The first player to reach the agreed number of sets wins the match.

Tie-break

The tie-break is used when the score in a set reaches 6:6.

The server now serves from the right. The service then changes over and the opponent makes the next service from the left, then from the right and then service changes back. The players change ends after every six points. The first player to reach seven points wins the game.

Doubles

The outer lines of the court are used when playing doubles. Otherwise the game is the same.

Both players in each team take turns in serving.

THE GAME

The information screen appears and by pressing the button on the left joystick you can call up the menu.

In the menu you can choose between:

- 1) World tournament
- 2) Tournament
- 3) Training

The selection symbol which appears in each menu is a tennis ball. This can be moved using the joystick and it is fixed by pressing the right hand button.

1.0 TOURNAMENT

This part enables you to organise a tournament amongst your friends. Here you play amongst each other and create your own seedings. All scores and tournaments can be stored so that you can take breaks during a tournament.

1.1 Choose the surface

Each surface has special characteristics in relation to the speed and bounce of the ball. These are, of course, very apparent during the game.

1.2 Choose singles or doubles

1.3 Choose the relevant port (for more than 2 players)

1.4 The computer will then indicate who is playing whom.

Surface	Characteristic	Colour
Grass	Fast	Green
Clay	Medium	Red
Artificial Grass	Medium	Grey/Blue
PVC	Fast	Grey/Red

1.5 Each player can now choose a racquet.

1.6 The "Match" part starts.

Games which are played as part of a tournament do not affect the seedings.

2.0 TRAINING

Here you can practice using all combinations of racquet, surface and partner.

2.1 Choose singles or doubles

2.2 Choose whether the participants are to be controlled by people (human) or by the computer.

You can choose to train with any of the other 6 players in the seeding list. You can choose from:

1.	Name: Igor Przsch Age: 25 Weight: 68 kg Country: Czechoslovakia	2.	Name: Bernd Bröckel Age: 22 Weight: 74 kg Country: West Germany
3.	Name: José Sanchez Age: 27 Weight: 72 kg Country: Argentina	4.	Name: Franco Piazza Age: 24 Weight: 69 kg Country: Italy
5.	Name: Adonis Garides Age: 25 Weight: 78 kg Country: Argentina	6.	Name: Bob Hunter Age: 24 Weight: 72 kg Country: USA

2.3 Choose your joystick port

2.4 Choose your racquet

2.5 The menu is repeated for the other players

2.6 Now you can choose the length of the game. This determines the number of sets you have to win.

You can choose between:

"Best of three" (you have to win 2 sets)

"Best of five" (you have to win 3 sets)

2.7 Choose your playing surface

2.8 Start the "Match" part.

3.0 MATCH PART

3.1 Controlling the players

Now we come to the most important and the hardest part of the game.

First of all, you do not need to move the player since he moves to the ball of his own accord.

In this game, the joystick is used to incorporate extremely realistic shots such as top spin, slice, smash, volley, stop and lob. Each shot is calculated extremely accurately and realistically.

3.2 The service

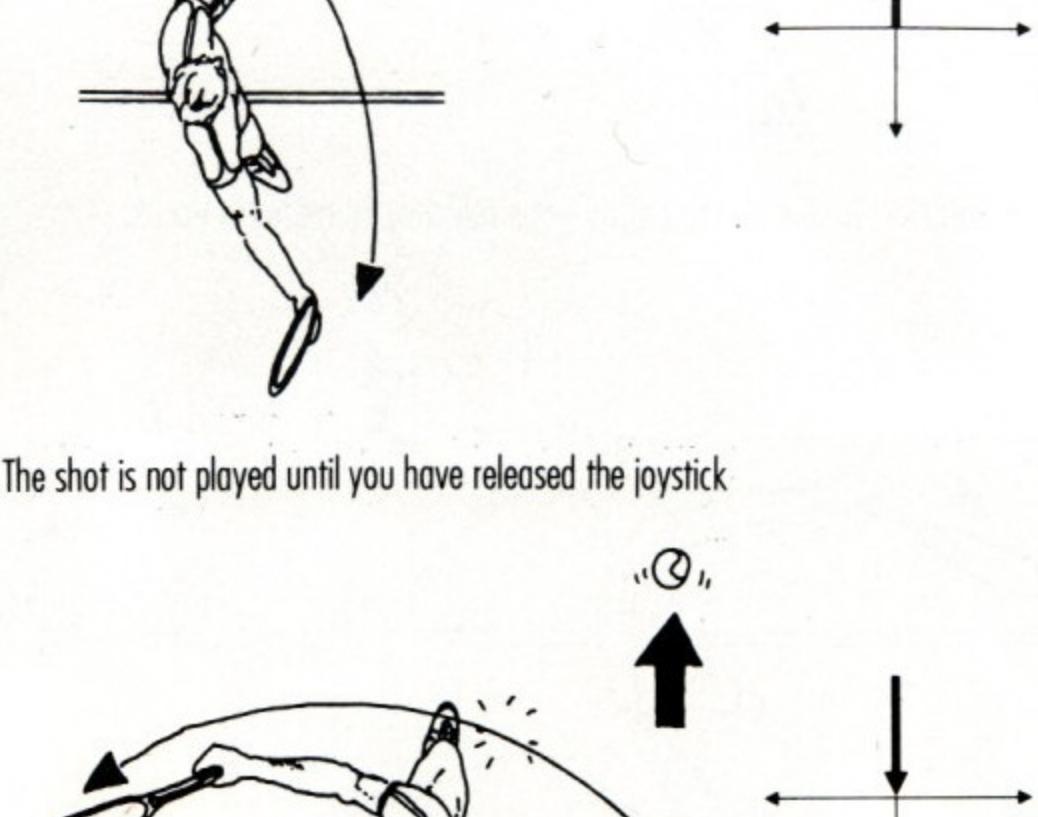
You do not have to select the direction of service, but you do have to choose the length and cut.

Joystick forward = swing time = length of shot

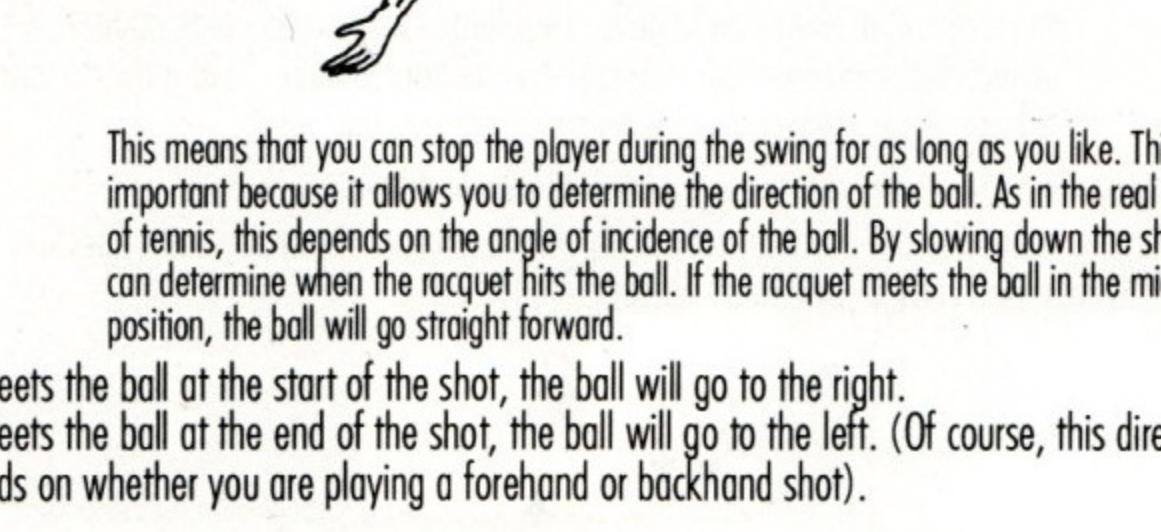
Joystick forward, right, left = smaller cut

SERVICE

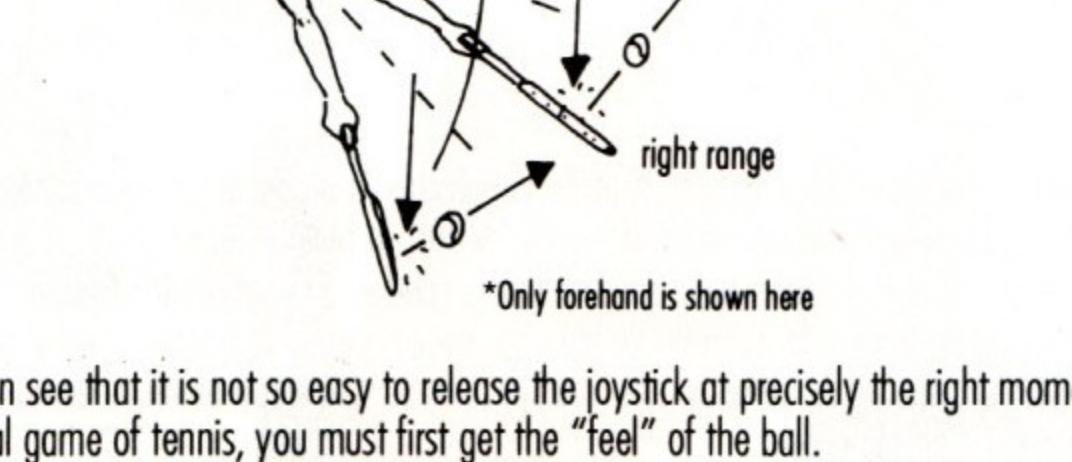
Joystick forward: The player swings his arm back and remains in this position



Release joystick: The player hits the ball



The shot is not played until you have released the joystick

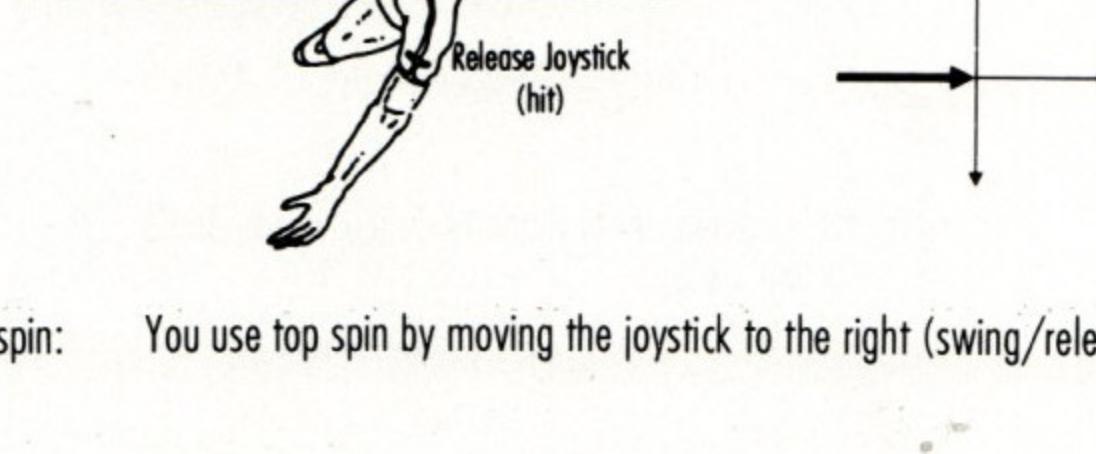


You can see that it is not so easy to release the joystick at precisely the right moment. As in the real game of tennis, you must first get the "feel" of the ball.

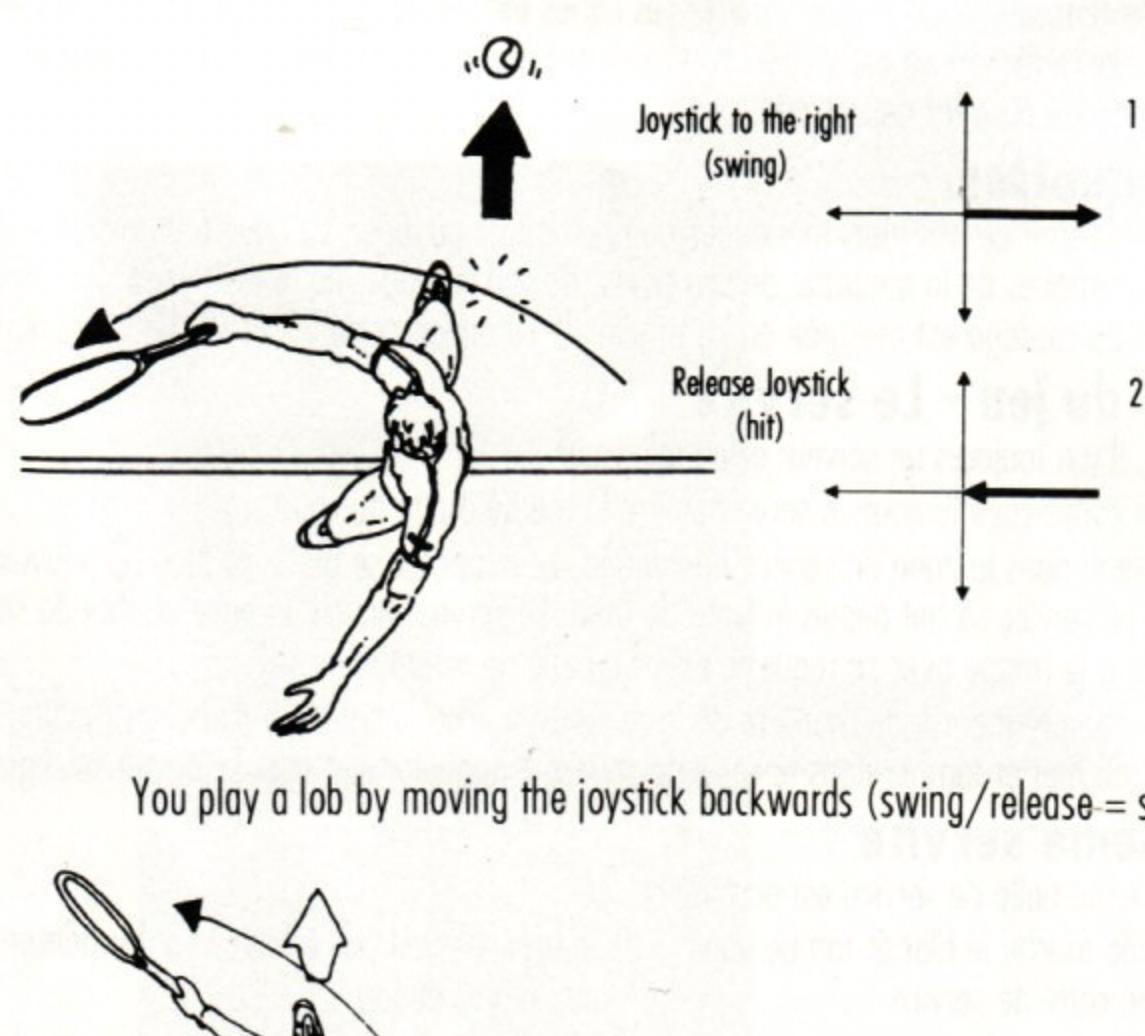
Until now, you have only hit short balls. If you want to hit a long ball, before you move the joystick you must press the left fire button and hold it down until you have played the shot.

This combination also requires some practice.

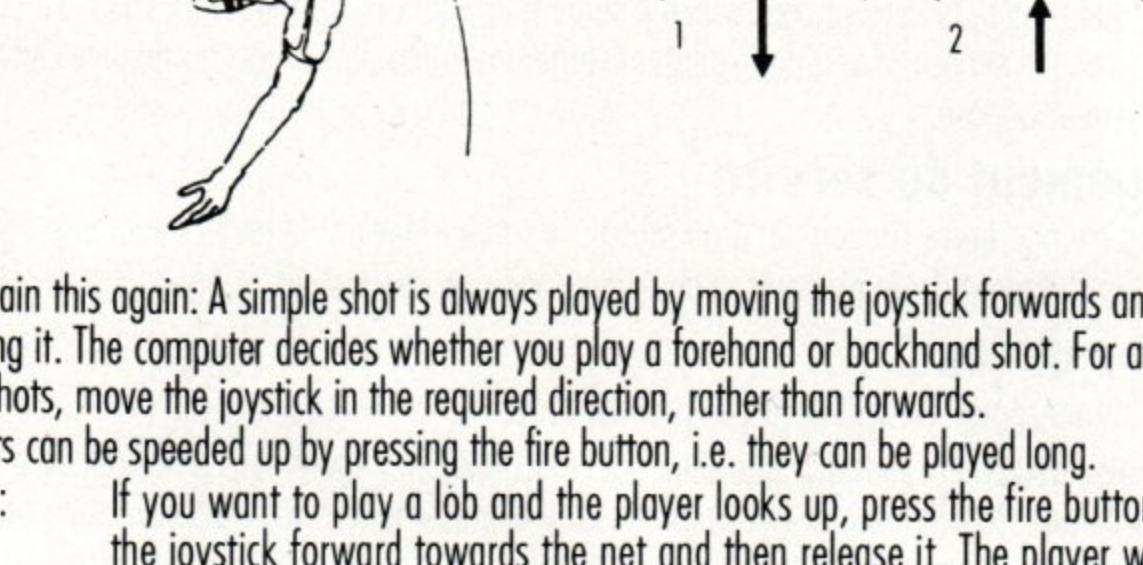
Stop ball: To play a stop shot by moving the joystick to the left (swing/release = shot)



Top spin: You use top spin by moving the joystick to the right (swing/release = shot)



Lob: You play a lob by moving the joystick backwards (swing/release = shot)



To explain this again: A simple shot is always played by moving the joystick forwards and then releasing it. The computer decides whether you play a forehand or backhand shot. For all other shots, move the joystick in the required direction, rather than forwards.
All shots can be speeded up by pressing the fire button, i.e. they can be played long.

Smash: If you want to play a lob and the player looks up, press the fire button, push the joystick forward towards the net and then release it. The player will then smash the ball.

Playing at the net: If the player does not hit the ball, he can be moved to the net by pushing the joystick forward. The next time the ball comes towards you, it may pass you because your opponent has played a long shot. You will, therefore have to run back. Since the computer controls your player, it recognises the long ball and automatically runs back. However, if you stay put, you can hit the ball in the air, i.e. play a volley. When doing this, you should not press the button or the ball will go out.

The hardest shot is the "DROP SHOT". This is done when you are standing at the net. It is possible to hit the ball just over the net and to play it extremely short. There are two possibilities:

1. The racquet hits the ball in the middle of the swing

2. It hits the ball in the almost vertical position after a very short backswing.

All these complicated shots can only be learned correctly through practice. However, if you first master the different types of shot, the game will become addictive.

Once the winner has been found, the menu is repeated (ok). If you are playing "World Tournament", your current placing in the world seeding list will be displayed.

4.0 TACTICS

The aim of tennis is to outplay your opponent, or to play in such a way that your opponent is forced to return the ball incorrectly. There are a few "trick" shots which you can use for this.

1. Stop ball: You slice the ball so that it stops short when it bounces and can also bounce in a different direction.

2. Top spin: You slice the ball so that it speeds up when it bounces.

3. Lob: You can use this shot to play the ball over your opponent, i.e. you play the ball so high that he cannot reach it properly or even at all. This shot is generally used when the opponent is standing at the net or is at the front of the court in an unfavourable position.

4. Smash: A powerful shot played in the air.

Net play: You can surprise your opponent by suddenly moving forwards so that you can hit the ball whilst it is in the air. You are able to very quickly shorten the length of the ball and to play it at a tight angle towards the side lines.

Passing shot: The passing shot enables you to mislead your opponent, i.e. you catch him in the wrong position to return the shot and the ball passes him.

Of course, it is always possible to make your opponent run backwards and forwards from one side to the other, or you can have a long rally and simply try to return the ball until your opponent makes a mistake.

After a few games you will certainly be able to develop your own tactics. But one thing remains the same: stamina and complete concentration are important.

5.0 NOTE ON DOUBLES

Doubles is a game which clearly requires more concentration, since it is faster and it is easy to misread the situation.

6.0 ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS

AMSTRAD

ESC PAUSE

Any key/fire to continue.

In pause mode, press DELETE to finish game.

Q UP

A DOWN

O LEFT

P RIGHT

SPACE HIT

Or Arrow Keys (Not Spectrum)

SHIFT HIT

Or Joystick (Spectrum: Kempston/Sinclair)

SPECTRUM

Ø QUIT

H PAUSE

CREDITS

Programmer: A.R.Lill (ProbeSoft)

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If for any reason you have difficulty in running the program you may contact The Ocean Helpline direct by telephoning 0626 332533. However if you believe that the product is defective, please return it direct to: Mr Yates, Ocean Software Limited, 6 Central Street, Manchester M2 5NS.

Our quality control department will test the product and supply an immediate replacement if we find a fault. If we cannot find a fault the product will be returned to you at no charge.

Please note that this does not affect your statutory rights.

5. Nom: Adonis Garides
Age: 25 ans
Poids: 78 kg
Pays: Argentine

6. Nom: Bob Hunter
Age: 24 ans
Poids: 72 kg
Pays: Etats-Unis

2.3 Choisissez le port de votre manette de commande

2.4 Choisissez votre raquette

2.5 Le menu réapparaît à l'écran pour les autres joueurs.

2.6 Vous pouvez maintenant sélectionner la longueur du jeu Celle-ci détermine le nombre de sets que vous devez gagner.

Vous pouvez choisir entre:

En trois manches (vous devez remporter deux sets)

En cinq manches (vous devez remporter trois sets)

2.7 Choisissez votre surface de jeu

2.8 Commencez le match.

3.0 MATCH

3.1 Contrôle des joueurs

Nous sommes maintenant arrivés à la partie la plus dure et la plus importante du jeu. Tout d'abord, vous n'avez pas besoin de déplacer le joueur puisqu'il se dirige de lui-même vers la balle. Dans ce jeu, la manette est utilisée pour jouer des coups très réels tels que le lift, le coup droit coupé, le smash, la volée, la balle chopée et le lob. Chaque coup est calculé d'une façon très précise et réelle.

3.2 Service

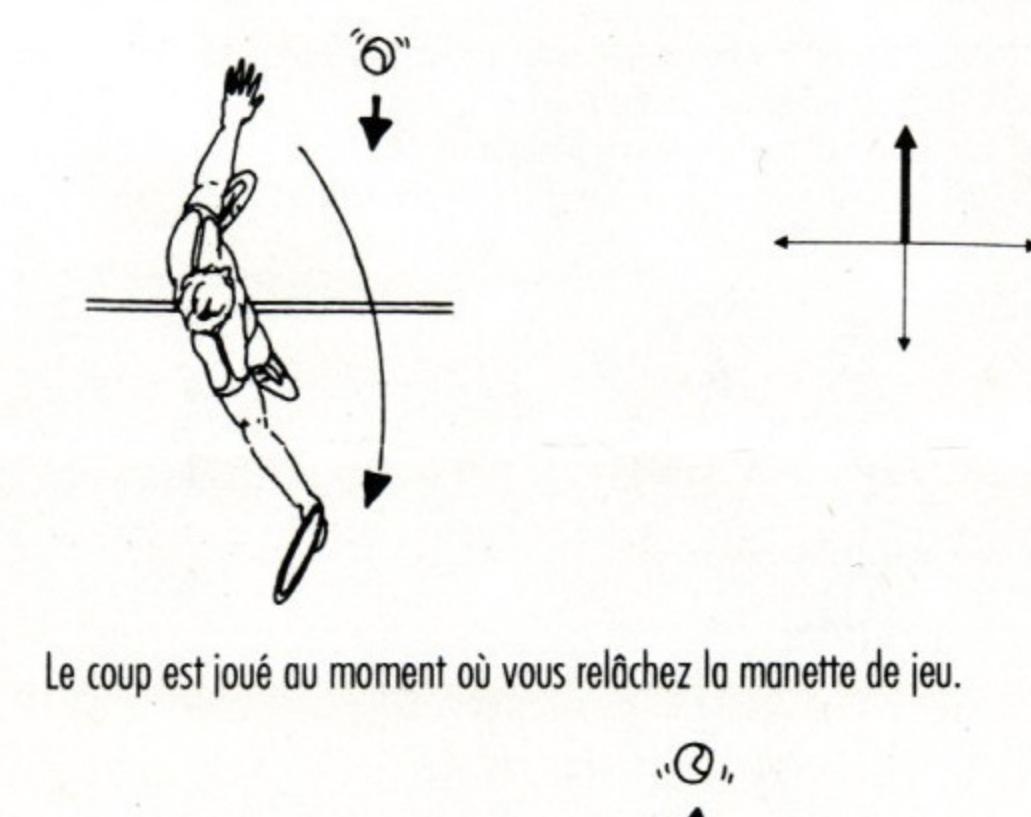
Vous n'avez pas à sélectionner la direction du service mais vous devez choisir la longueur du coup et son tranchant.

Manette en avant = durée de préparation = longueur du coup

Manette en avant, à droite, à gauche = coup tranchant plus petit

SERVICE

Manette en avant: Le joueur met son bras en arrière et reste dans cette position.

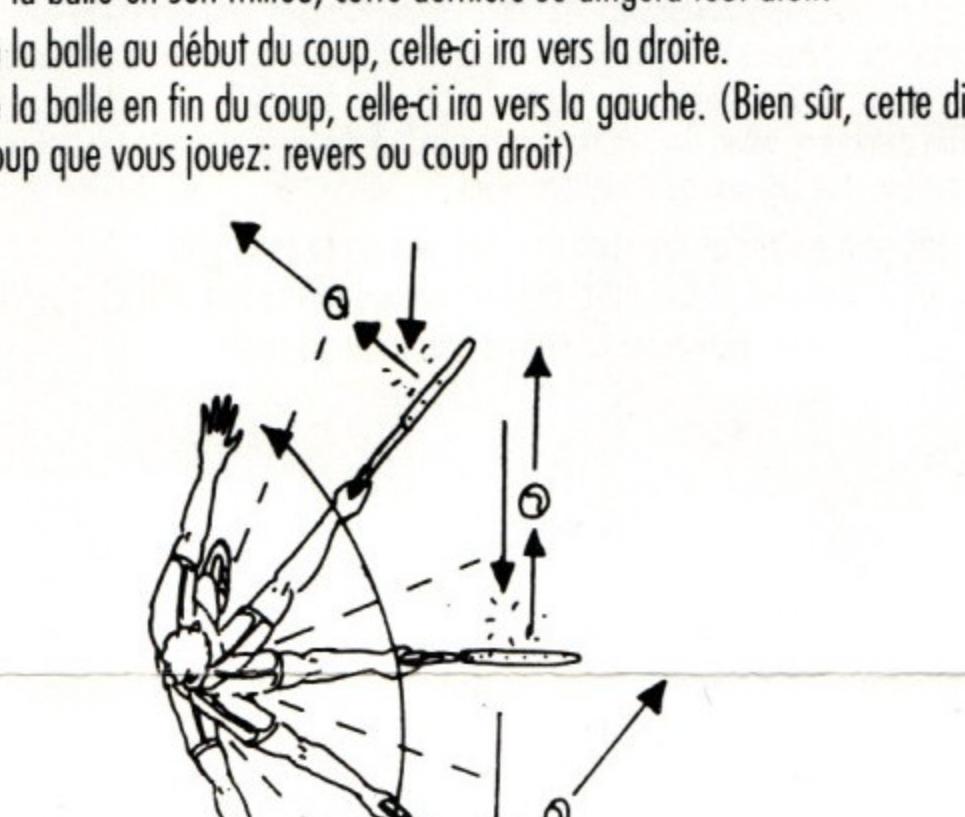


3.3 Coup droit, revers

a) C'est l'ordinateur qui décide si vous allez jouer un revers ou un coup droit. Vous n'utilisez la manette que pour diriger le joueur ou la balle.

Tous les coups sont basés sur le principe suivant:

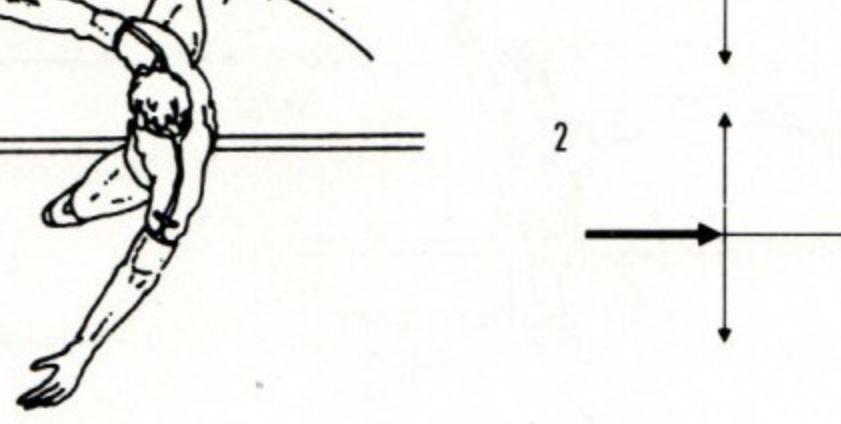
Pousser la manette en avant = met le bras du joueur en arrière



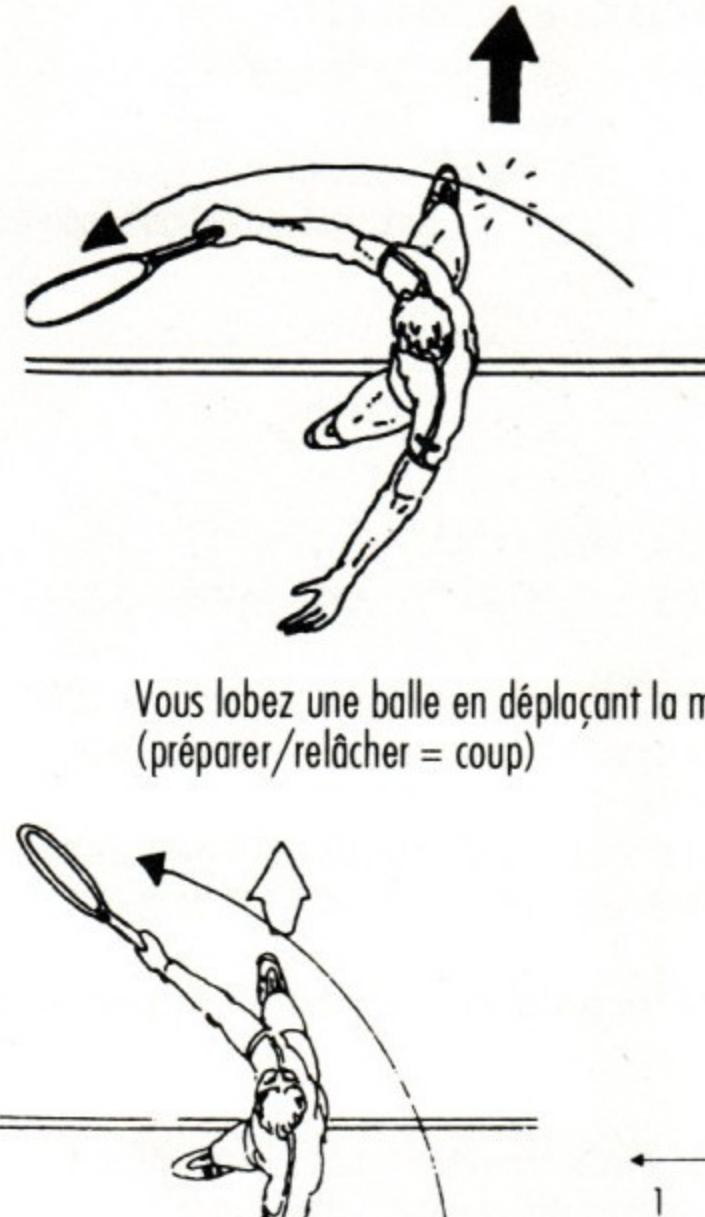
Cela veut dire que vous pouvez arrêter le joueur lors du retour en arrière de sa raquette aussi longtemps que vous voulez. Ceci est important parce que cela vous permet de définir la direction de la balle. Comme sur le terrain, ceci dépend de l'angle d'incidence de la balle. En ralentissant le coup, vous pouvez déterminer le moment où la raquette va frapper la balle. Si la raquette rencontre la balle en son milieu, cette dernière se dirigera tout droit.

Si elle frappe la balle au début du coup, celle-ci ira vers la droite.

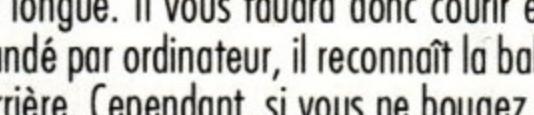
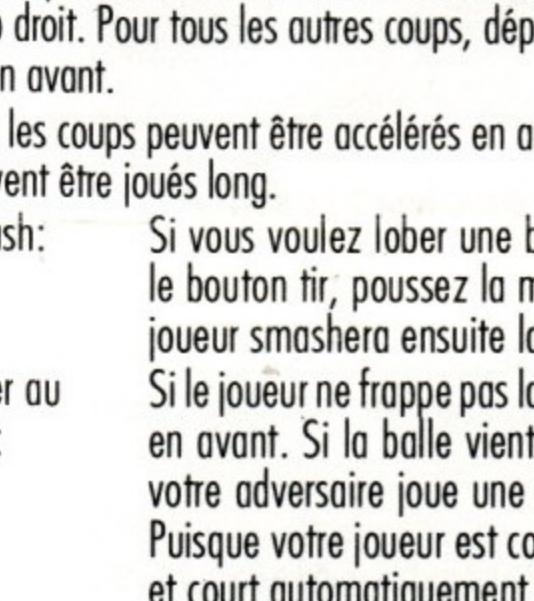
Si elle frappe la balle en fin du coup, celle-ci ira vers la gauche. (Bien sûr, cette direction dépend du coup que vous jouez: revers ou coup droit)



Lift: Vous jouez lifté en déplaçant la manette de jeu vers la droite (préparer/relâcher = coup)



Lob: Vous lobez une balle en déplaçant la manette vers l'arrière.
(préparer/relâcher = coup)



Résumé des explications: Un coup simple est toujours joué en déplaçant la manette vers l'avant puis en la relâchant. C'est l'ordinateur qui décide si vous allez jouer un revers ou un coup droit. Pour tous les autres coups, déplacez la manette dans la direction voulue, plutôt qu'en avant.

Tous les coups peuvent être accélérés en appuyant sur le bouton de tir, c'est-à-dire qu'ils peuvent être joués long.

Smash: Si vous voulez lober une balle et que le joueur regarde en haut, appuyez sur le bouton tir, poussez la manette en avant vers le filet et puis relâchez-la. Le joueur smashera ensuite la balle.

Jouer au filet: Si le joueur ne frappe pas la balle, il peut monter au filet en poussant la manette en avant. Si la balle vient vers vous, elle peut vous passer à côté parce que votre adversaire joue une balle longue. Il vous faudra donc courir en arrière. Puisque votre joueur est commandé par ordinateur, il reconnaît la balle longue et court automatiquement en arrière. Cependant, si vous ne bougez pas, vous pouvez frapper la balle avant le rebond, c'est-à-dire jouer une volée. Dans ce cas, vous ne devez alors pas presser le bouton ou la balle sortira du court.

Le coup le plus dur est «L'AMORTI». Ce coup est réalisé lorsque vous vous trouvez au filet. Il vous est possible de frapper la balle juste au dessus du filet et de la jouer très court. Il y a deux possibilités:

1. La raquette frappe la balle au milieu de la course de la raquette.
2. Elle frappe la balle dans une position presque verticale après un retour en arrière très court.

Tous ces coups compliqués ne peuvent être appris correctement qu'avec de l'entraînement. Cependant, une fois que vous maîtrisez les différents types de coup, le jeu devient passionnant.

Une fois qu'un jeu a été gagné, le menu réapparaît à l'écran (OK).

Si vous disputez un tournoi international, votre position dans la liste de classement des têtes de série international figurera à l'écran.

4.0 TACTIQUE

Le but du tennis est de dominer l'adversaire par son jeu ou de jouer d'une telle manière que l'adversaire est obligé de renvoyer la balle incorrectement.

Il y a quelques coups astucieux que vous pouvez utiliser pour cela.

1. Balle chopée: Vous coupez la balle afin qu'elle s'arrête net quand elle rebondit et qu'elle puisse également rebondir dans une direction différente.

2. Lift: Vous coupez la balle afin qu'elle aille plus vite lorsqu'elle rebondit.

3. Lob: Vous pouvez utiliser ce coup pour dominer le jeu c'est-à-dire que vous jouez la balle tellement haut que l'adversaire ne peut pas l'atteindre convenablement ou du tout.

Ce coup est généralement utilisé quand l'adversaire se tient au filet ou se trouve sur le devant du court dans une position défavorable.

4. Smash: Un coup puissant joué avant le rebond.

Jeu au filet: Vous pouvez surprendre votre adversaire en montant brusquement au filet afin de frapper la balle avant le rebond. Vous pouvez très rapidement raccourcir la longueur de la balle et la jouer dans un angle difficile vers les lignes de côté.

Le passing shot vous permet de tromper votre adversaire, c'est-à-dire que vous le surprenez en mauvaise position pour renvoyer la balle et celle-ci lui passe à côté.

Il est bien sûr toujours possible de faire courir votre adversaire en arrière, en avant et de côté.

Vous pouvez également faire de longues passes et essayer simplement de renvoyer la balle jusqu'à ce que votre adversaire fasse une faute.

Après quelques jeux, vous serez certainement capable de développer votre propre tactique. Mais il est toujours vrai que la force et une totale concentration sont importantes.

5.0 NOTE SUR LE DOUBLE

Le double est un jeu qui demande clairement davantage de concentration puisque le jeu est plus rapide et il est facile de mal interpréter la situation.

6.0 FONCTIONS SUPPLEMENTAIRES

ESC PAUSE

N'importe quelle touche/feu pour poursuivre

Lorsque vous êtes sur PAUSE, appuyez sur DELETE pour arrêter le jeu

Q HAUT

A BAS

O GAUCHE

P DROITE

BARRE D'ESPACEMENT FRAPPE

Ou touches curseur

SHIFT FRAPPE

Ou manette

adidas CHAMPIONSHIP TIE-BREAK

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GENERAL

Programmeur: A.R. Lill (ProbeSoft)

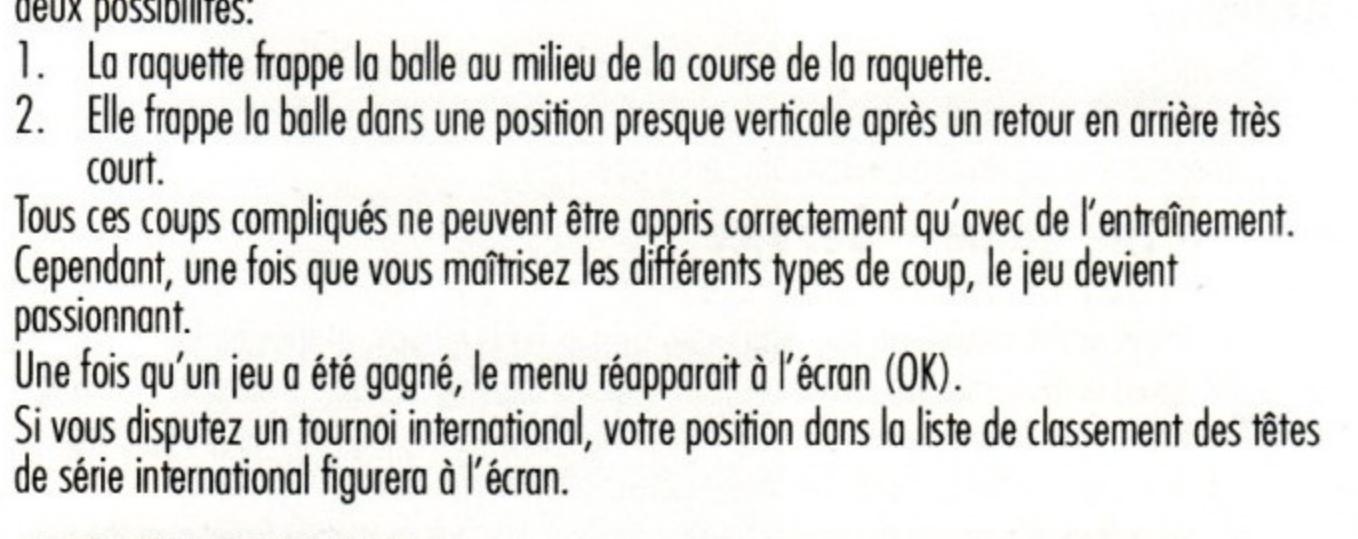
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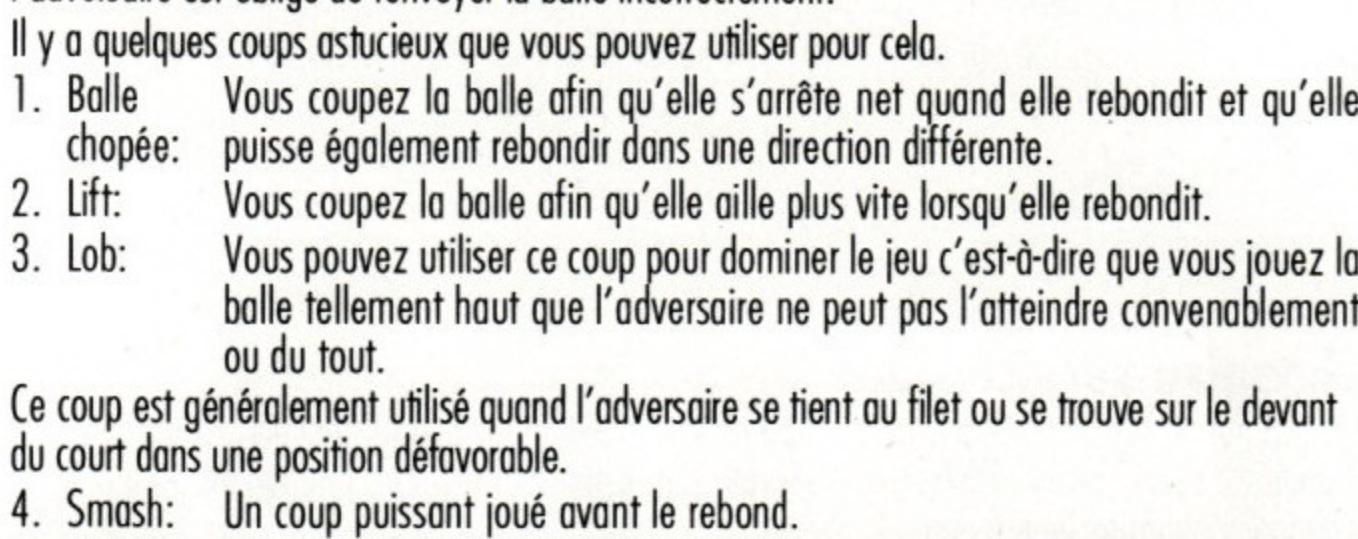
ATTENTION, UTILISATEURS D'AMSTRAD

Les instructions de commande du clavier pour ce jeu sont destinées aux touches du clavier 'QWERTY'. Si l'Amstrad que vous possédez est du type 'AZERTY', les touches à utiliser seront celles situées de la même façon que les touches du clavier 'QWERTY'. (Voir diagramme ci-dessous).

QWERTY



AZERTY



EXEMPLE

Si les instructions données sont 'Q — Haut', la touche correspondante sur 'AZERTY' sera 'A'.