



高尔夫研究与推广丛书

高尔夫专业英语

邹 瑶 / 编著



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邹瑶 编著

作者: 邹瑶◎

责任编辑: 蒋茹茹 刘晓嘉

责任校对: 王 胜

封面设计: 罗明波

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编辑室: 高校教材编辑室

电话: 027-67867364

社址: 湖北省武汉市洪山区珞喻路 152 号

邮购: 430079

电话: 027-67863426(发行部)

传真: 027-67863291

网址: <http://www.ccnpublish.com>

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前 言

随着中国高尔夫产业的不断发展壮大,中国高尔夫已经逐步走向世界,融入国际高尔夫大环境。伴随着高尔夫球运动参与人口的不断增多、国际性高尔夫赛事的接轨以及与国际交流活动的日益频繁,社会对高尔夫专业人才的需求也在不断增长。作为一项“舶来运动”,高尔夫球运动的发展对其从业人员以及参与者的英语水平提出了越来越高的要求。目前全国已有近百所院校和企业单位在开展高尔夫教育,这些院校有公办的也有民办的,有本科院校也有高职高专院校,还有一批专门的高尔夫教育培训机构。其中,高尔夫专业英语课程成为许多高校设定的专业必修课,高尔夫英语应用能力也成为对高尔夫专业学生进行综合能力评定的重要标准之一。

《高尔夫专业英语》是在完成高等院校大学公共英语课程教学的基础上,针对我国开设高尔夫教育的相关高等院校这一特定大学生群体,遵从高尔夫专业教学和社会实践教学需要出发而精心编写的英语教程,也可供高尔夫业内人士和高尔夫球运动爱好者学习参考。本书专业性强,突出情景、语境,每个章节的课文、词汇、对话等均设有相应练习,突出互动性和实用性,强调教学效果;每个章节都包含开心练习环节,突出教学的趣味性;每个章节的编排图文并茂,结构轻松明快,强调教材的客观性和愉快的教学理念。教程整体难度适中,适合高等院校学生知识水平,通过词汇、口语、阅读等多方面的练习,读者可以快速熟悉高尔夫专业相关知识,掌握高尔夫专业相关语言技能,领会高尔夫的文化精髓。

《高尔夫专业英语》全书共分为12个单元,主要素材内容包含高尔夫历史起源、高尔夫礼仪、高尔夫装备、高尔夫俱乐部与球场、高尔夫规则、高尔夫运动技能、差点系统、高尔夫球场护理、高尔夫环境与经济、高尔夫协会、著名高尔夫球手以及经典高尔夫球场介绍等。每章节设计学习目的、导入、经典短文两篇、经典实用句型、实用场景对话、相关词汇、开心练习、文章译文、相关专题练习及答案等多个部分。为了凸显高尔夫相关知识的逻辑性和衔接性,全书分为两条主线:实用场景对话大致依次围绕客人预订、前台咨询、了解球场情况、练习场练球、球场打球、巡场、推杆果岭、归还球具、结账离开、就餐以及其他与高尔夫相关服务项目等话题,几乎涉及了高尔夫球运动的所有环节。阅读材料等其他部分则紧扣每个单元的主题。

建议教学学时安排:全书共 72 学时,每章节约 5 学时,其中学习目的、导入、相关词汇等约 1 学时,800 字左右经典短文两篇约 2 学时,14 个经典实用句型、4 个实用场景对话与专题练习等约 2 学时。以上建议各校可根据实际情况适当调整。

本书从论证、筹划、资料收集、创编到定稿历时近 9 个月时间。为了凸显本书的专业性、互动性、实用性以及趣味性等特点,在内容的设计、素材的选择以及编排的效果等方面力求最优化。本书编写得到了武汉体育学院国际教育学院杨梅院长、田智慧书记以及高尔夫教研室连佑群副教授、徐黎光老师以及刘力鹏老师的指导与帮助,此外还要感谢武汉体育学院高尔夫专项班的陈素素、沈甜、朱兴珩、许浩然、符磊霞、岳燕清、唐杨洋、何赐航等同学在全书素材的收集与创编、文字校对以及图文处理等方面给予的帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编写时间仓促,编者水平有限,疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,恳请相关专家和读者不吝赐教与指正。

编者

2015 年 3 月

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Unit 1 The History of Golf

Learning Objectives:

- To learn something about the history of golf
- To learn something about the history of golf club
- To learn some skills on making reservations

Warm-up

Activity 1: Picture Description

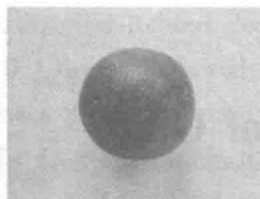
Please answer the following questions according to pictures below.

A. What are different versions about the origin of golf ? Please name them respectively.



B. These are the first golf balls in history, do you know what material they are made of ?





Activity 2: Pair Works

Ask your partner the following questions. Write down his/her answers and tell him/her your answers.

1. Do you like golf ?
2. How much do you know about the history of golf ?
3. Which version do you believe is the most reasonable about the origin of golf ?

Text A History of Golf & Golf Equipment

History of Golf

If one has to look back through history and search for **instances** when man began to play with a ball and a stick, then almost every country can **claim** rights to having invented golf. Then again, a ball and a stick may be used to describe many games other than golf!

The Beginnings

There is no single country that can **claim to** have invented golf since almost every country has historical instances of games similar to golf.

Scotland believes that golf was invented by Scottish fishermen to **amuse** themselves on the way home from fishing. Other **precursors** to golf that involved a ball, a stick and a target of some sort include Paganica in Rome, a Celtic game called **Shinty**, Kolf in Holland and Chui Wan in China.

The term golf too has **been derived from** old Scots words—**glove** and **gouff**. However, the **Dutch** term “kolf” meaning “club” was where gouff **originated**.

Scotland Gets the Honors

It was in 1457 that golf was **banned** by King James II of Scotland because it

distracted the **archers** from practice and **compromised** the defense effort. This did not stop the Scots who braved the **wrath** of the **Parliament** and the church to continue their games. This is also the time when “Links” *came into being* as the Scotsmen played their golf game on the seaside courses, which were of no use for **cultivation**.

In the early 16th century, Scotland also became home to the world’s first golf course called St. Andrews. In 1744 the rules of golf were put into writing for the first time ever. The **Royal and Ancient Golf Club (R&A)** was established at St. Andrews in 1754. R&A is considered the world’s **premier** golf club.

While many European countries *lay claim to* inventing golf, Holland being the premier **contender**, the Scots’s **contribution** to the game cannot be **denied**. Golf emerged from all the various stick and ball games being played all over Europe. However, it is the Scotsmen who dug a hole into the ground and made putting the ball into the hole the object of the game. Thus, golf as we know it today is **definitely** Scottish in **origin**.

Great Britain Adopts Golf

Golf became popular in UK in the 17th century when James VI of Scotland and James I of England became **attracted** to the sport.

Other Important Golfing Events

- It was during the 1800s that the feather-filled ball *being used for* many centuries was finally replaced. The **gutta-percha** ball or “**gutty**” started being used.

- The first British Open was played in 1860 at Prestwick, Scotland. **Professionals** and **amateurs** both were allowed to compete.

- 1873 saw the establishment of Canada’s Royal Montreal Club. It has the **distinction** of being the first **permanent** golf club in North America.

- In 1888 St. Andrews Golf Club was founded at Yonkers, New York. It was established as a 3-hole **layout to start off with**. The many apple trees on the course gave its founders the name—“The Apple Tree Gang”.

- The first 18-hole course in the US was founded near Wheaton, Illinois in 1893. It is the Chicago Golf Club.

The History of Golf Equipment

Golf Balls

Golfers were soon tired of hitting **pebbles** and tried other things. The earliest man-made golf balls included thin **leather** bags *stuffed with* feathers (they did not fly very far). The gutta-percha ball was invented in 1848 by Reverend Adam Paterson. Made from the **sap** of the gutta tree, this ball could be hit a maximum distance of 225 yards and was very similar to its modern **counterpart**.

In 1898, Coburn Haskell introduced the first one-piece rubber cored, when professionally hit these balls reached distances approaching 430 yards.

According to "The **Dimpled** Golf Ball" by Vincent Mallette, during the early days of golf, the balls were smooth. Players noticed that as balls became old and **scarred**, they traveled farther. After a while players would take new balls and intentionally **pit** them.

In 1905, golf ball **manufacturer** William Taylor was the first to add the dimple pattern using the Coburn Haskell ball. Golf balls had now taken on their modern form.

Golf Clubs

Golf clubs have *evolved from* wooden **shaft** clubs to today's sets of woods and irons with durability, weight **distribution** and graduation **utility**. The evolution of clubs went hand in hand with the evolution of golf balls that were able to withstand harder **whacks**.

Carrying & Caddies

During the 1880s, golf bags first came into use. "The **beast** of burden" is an old nickname for the **caddie** who carried golfers' equipment for them. The first powered golf car appeared around 1962 and was invented by Merlin L. Halvorson.

Golf Tees

The word "**tee**" as it relates to the game of golf originated as the name for the area where a golfer played. In 1889, the first **documented** portable golf tee was **patented** by Scottish golfers William Bloxsom and Arthur Douglas. This golf tee was made from rubber and had three **vertical** rubber **prongs** that held the ball in place. However, it lay on the ground and did not piece (or **pegged**) the ground like modern

golf tees.

In 1892, a British patent was granted to Percy Ellis for his “Perfectum” tee that did piece (pegged) the ground. It was a rubber tee with a metal **spike**. The 1897 “Victor” tee was similar and included a cup-shaped top to better hold the golf ball. The Victor was patented by Scotsman PM Matthews.

American patents for golf tees include: the first American patent **issued** to Scotsman David Dalziel in 1895, the 1895 patent issued to American Prosper Senat, and the 1899 patent for an improved golf tee issued to George Grant.

New Words:

instance [ˈɪnstəns]

n. 1. 情况

2. 实例; 例子

claim [kleɪm]

n. 1. 索赔

2. 断言

3. 要求

vt. 1. 声称

2. 要求; 需要

3. 提出要求

amuse [əˈmju:z]

v. 1. 娱乐; 消遣

2. 使发笑; 使愉快

precursor [priːˈkɜ:sə]

n. 先驱者

shinty [ˈʃɪntɪ]

n. 简式曲棍球; 简式曲棍球球棍

derive [dɪˈraɪv]

v. 1. 起源; 来源

2. 源于; 得自

Scots [skɒts]

n. 苏格兰人; 苏格兰语

adj. 苏格兰的; 苏格兰人的; 苏格兰英语的

glove [glɒv]

n. 手套

Dutch [dʌtʃ]

n. 荷兰人

adj. 荷兰的; 荷兰人的; 荷兰语的

adv. 费用平摊地; 各自付账地

originate [əˈrɪdʒɪneɪt]

v. 1. 引起; 创作

2. 创始; 发源

3. 起航

ban [bæn]

v. 禁止; 取缔

n. 禁令; 禁忌

distract [dɪˈstrækt]

v. 转移(注意力); 使分心

archer [ˈɑ:tʃə]

n. 弓箭手

compromise [ˈkɒmprəmaɪz]

v. 妥协; 让步

n. 1. 妥协

2. 和解

wrath [ræθ]

n. 愤怒; 激怒

parliament ['pɑ:ləmənt]

n. 议会

cultivation [ˌkʌltɪ'veɪʃən]

n. 1. 培养; 栽培

2. 耕作; 耕种

3. 教化; 文雅

royal ['rɔɪəl]

adj. 1. 皇家的; 盛大的; 女王的

2. 高贵的; 第一流的

n. 王室; 王室成员

ancient ['eɪnfənt]

adj. 1. 古老的; 远古的

2. 过时的; 年老的

premier ['premiə]

adj. 1. 第一的

2. 最初的

n. 总理; 首相

contender [kən'tendə]

n. 竞争者; 争夺者

contribution [ˌkɒntrɪ'bju:ʃən]

n. 1. 贡献; 捐献

2. 投稿

deny [di'naɪ]

v. 1. 否定, 否认

2. 拒绝给予; 拒绝……的要求

definitely ['defɪnɪtli]

adv. 清楚地, 当然; 明确地, 肯定地

origin ['ɒrɪdʒɪn]

n. 1. 起源; 原点

2. 出身

3. 开端

attract [ə'trækt]

vi. 吸引; 有吸引力

gutta-percha ['gʌtə'pɜ:tʃə]

n. 古塔胶; 杜仲胶

gutty ['gʌti]

adj. 胆大的; 有勇气的; 生气勃勃的

professional [prə'feʃənl]

n. 专业人员

adj. 专业的; 职业的; 职业性的

amateur ['æmə'tɜ:ər]

n. 业余爱好者; 非专业人员

distinction [dɪs'tɪŋkʃən]

n. 区别; 差别; 特性

permanent ['pɜ:mənənt]

adj. 1. 永久的; 永恒的

2. 不变的

layout ['leɪaʊt]

n. 1. 布局; 设计

2. 安排; 陈列

pebble ['pebl]

n. 鹅卵石; 沙砾; 卵石

leather ['leðə]

n. 皮革; 皮革制品

adj. 皮的; 皮革制的

stuff [stʌf]

n. 1. 东西; 材料

2. 填充物

vt. 1. 塞满

2. 让……吃饱

sap [sæp]

n. (植物的)液;汁

v. 使衰竭,使伤元气

counterpart ['kauntə,pɑ:t]

n. 1. 副本;配对物

2. 极相似的人或物

dimple ['dimpl]

adj. 带酒窝的;有涟漪的

scarred ['ska:d]

adj. 1. 伤痕累累的;有疤痕的

2. 瘢痕性的

pit [pit]

vt. 1. 使凹下;使留疤痕

2. 去……之核

n. 1. 深坑;陷阱

2. (物体或人体表面上的)凹陷

3. (英国剧场的)正厅后排;正厅后排的观众

manufacturer [ˌmænju'fæktʃərə]

n. 制造商;[经]厂商

evolve [i'vɒlv]

vt. 1. 发展;进化

2. 使逐步形成

3. 推断出

shaft [ʃɑ:ft]

n. 1. 拍杆

2. 杆状物

3. (机器的)轴;传动轴

distribution [ˌdɪstrɪ'bju:ʃən]

n. 分布;分配

utility [ju:'tɪlətɪ]

adj. 1. 实用的;通用的

2. 有多种用途的

n. 1. 公共设施

2. 实用;效用

whack [wæk]

n. 1. 尝试;份额

2. 重击

v. 重击

beast [bi:st]

n. 1. 野兽

2. 畜生,人面兽心的人

caddie ['kædɪ]

n. 球童

v. 当球童

tee [ti:]

n. 球座

documented ['dɒkjuməntɪd]

adj. 备有证明文件的

patented ['peɪtəntɪd]

adj. 专利的

vertical ['vɜ:tɪkəl]

adj. 1. 垂直的;直立的

2. 立式的

n. 1. 垂直

2. 垂直线;垂直面

prong [prɒŋ]

n. (叉子等的)尖头;尖齿

peg [peg]

n. 钉子

spike [spaɪk]

n. 1. 钉鞋

2. 长钉

v. 1. 阻止

2. 用尖物刺穿

issue[ˈɪʃuː]

vt. 1. 发行; 发布

2. 发给

3. 放出; 排出

n. 1. 问题

2. 期号

3. 发行

Phrases and Expressions

claim to 要求

be derived from 源于; 来自; 得自

come into being 形成; 产生

lay claim to 要求; 自以为

be used for 用于; 被用于做某事

start off with 从……开始

be stuffed with 用……填满; 用……

堵住

evolve from 由……进化而来

Translation of Text A

高尔夫和高尔夫装备的历史

高尔夫的历史

当人们在追溯高尔夫历史或通过寻找案例来证实人类何时开始拿一根棍子击球的运动时,几乎每个国家都有权利宣称是自己发明了高尔夫球运动。当然,除了高尔夫以外的许多其他运动项目也可以通过棍子击打球的形式来完成。

起源

没有一个国家可以宣称是自己发明了高尔夫球,因为几乎每个国家都有类似高尔夫球的历史案例存在。

苏格兰人认为高尔夫是苏格兰渔民在打鱼回家的路上为了自娱自乐而发明的一项运动。其他高尔夫的前身包括古罗马的简式曲棍球,荷兰的考尔夫以及中国的捶丸。

“Golf”这一术语也来源于古苏格兰词汇“glove”和“gouff”。然而,荷兰术语“kolf”拥有“球杆”的意思,这都是高尔夫的雏形。

苏格兰起源说

1457年,高尔夫球运动曾被苏格兰国王詹姆斯二世禁止,因为士兵们沉迷于高尔夫而导致在军事上疏于操练。但是苏格兰人置议会和教会的反对于不顾而继续这项运动。当苏格兰人在无法耕作的海滨球场打高尔夫球时,“林克斯