

Sports English Textbook

运动项目英语系列教材

总主编 李在辉

BASKETBALL ENGLISH

篮球英语

(修订版)

本册主编

杨 飞 霍传颂



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前 言

我国体育高等院校英语专业在高年级课程中开设了《体育英语》课程。经过了十余年的探索与发展,《体育英语》课程逐步细化为具体的运动项目英语课程。而中国体育国际化进程的加快、众多体育与英语的复合型人才的涌现以及体育高等院校与各级体育机构的合作程度的加深都从不同程度上为运动项目英语的教学研究提供了大量的实践平台、经验和资料。但是运动项目英语各个课程的教学仍然在较长时期内以教师自我备课为主,缺乏完整系统的正式教材作为支撑,使得这个课程的教学研究滞后于社会实践,跟不上现实发展的需求。

《运动项目英语系列教材——篮球英语》的编写以篮球一个项目为主要内容,对其起源、发展、规则、主要机构联赛、经典赛事等各个环节进行介绍讲解,为篮球英语的教学提供了一个完整的系统和平台,使教师得以以一个多彩的教学模式为学生授课,同时学生亦可以在一个立体的环境中进行篮球英语的学习,从理论、感官等诸多具体及抽象层面更好地理解篮球运动、掌握篮球英语。

本教材提供一学期试用。教师根据班级具体情况,对本书各部分可灵活掌握,因材施教。在教学中可采用每周2学时,以课堂授课为主,规则场地以及技战术部分可由教师灵活掌握,适时选择到实际场地为学生现场讲解。每单元的课文、项目单词部分由教师主要讲解,课后的补充阅读则给学生提供了进一步的自学素材,让学生在课余仍然可以摄入更多的篮球运动方面的知识。

本书可作为体育院校英语专业高年级核心课程教材,亦可以用作体育教育、运动训练专业的篮球专项训练的学生或高等院校体育学院的体育英语教材或参考书。同时可用作广大篮球运动爱好者、篮球运动专业在读硕、博士及具有一定程度的英语自学者的英语进修读物。

本书在编选过程中,曾参考了国内外出版的许多篮球方面的书籍以及各类来自网络、媒体的素材与资料,注释部分也参照了有关资料的注释,在此不一一列举。由于编者水平有限,望与读者专家共同进步。

编 者
2015年5月

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Unit 1

Origin of Basketball



Preliminary Work — Clues

You are supposed to read the article below and find the related information about the clues, then fill in the blanks with the useful information you have found.

YMCA, short for _____ (1), is where _____ (2) (name) invented basketball. The date is about _____ (3).

Basketball is played by _____ (4) teams of _____ (5) players each. At the beginning, the aim of inventing basketball is _____ (6), and its inventor drew inspiration from other games such as _____ (7), _____ (8), _____ (9) and a childhood game _____ (10).

The first historic basketball game had just _____ (11) goal, and on _____ (12), the first copy of the rules were published. In _____ (13), the first pro league was founded, and the hoops we know today were invented in _____ (14).

Basketball had quickly been adopted by different ages of people in different places and seasons. In 1950, _____ (15) introduced _____ (16) basketball for the children _____ (17) of age.

Origin of Basketball

Basketball is played by two teams of five players each. The aim of each team is to score in the opponents' basket and to prevent the other team from scoring. The game is controlled by officials, table officials and a commissioner, if present.

The only major sport strictly of U. S. origin, basketball was invented by James Naismith (1861-1939) on about December 1, 1891, at the International Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) Training School (now Springfield College), Springfield, Massachusetts, where Naismith was an instructor in physical education.



In 1891, Dr. Luther Gulick, the head of Physical Education at the School for Christian Workers at the YMCA Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts, issued a challenge to Dr. James Naismith, one of the school's instructors: come up with an indoor game that would occupy some unruly students during the winter.

Naismith had exactly 14 days to fulfill his supervisor's request. Drawing inspiration from other games such as baseball, football, lacrosse¹, rugby² and soccer — and his favorite childhood game, “duck-on-a-rock” — Naismith had the pieces in place for “basketball”.

For that first game of basketball in 1891, Naismith used as goals two half-bushel peach baskets, which gave the sport its name. The students were enthusiastic. After much running and shooting, William R. Chase made a midcourt shot — the only score in that historic contest. Word spread about the newly invented game, and numerous associations wrote to Naismith for a copy of the rules, which were published in the January 15, 1892, issue of the *Triangle*, the YMCA Training School's campus paper.

During 1885, high schools and colleges began to adopt the game, and by 1898, the first pro³ league was founded. After the first game played, Naismith drafted 13 rules and regulations, but many more were yet to come. The hoops we know today were invented in 1906. They were steel, with a net hanging from its rim.

Although basketball is competitively a winter sport, it is played on a 12-month basis — on summer playgrounds, in municipal, industrial, and church halls, in



schoolyards and family driveways, and in summer camps — often on an informal basis between two or more contestants. Many grammar schools, youth groups, municipal recreation centres, churches, and other organizations conduct basketball programs for youngsters of less than high school age. Jay Archer, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, introduced “biddy” basketball in 1950 for boys and girls under 12 years of age, the court and equipment being adjusted for size.



Notes

1. lacrosse: 长柄曲棍球
2. rugby: 英式橄榄球
3. pro: professional 职业的
4. duck-on-a-rock: 流行于加拿大的一种儿童游戏, 用一块石头把另一块石头打掉



New Words

unruly /ˌʌnˈruːli/ *a.*

commissioner /kəˈmɪʃənə/ *n.*

enthusiastic /ɪnˈθjuːzɪˈæstɪk/ *a.*

municipal /mjuːˈnɪsɪpəl/ *a.*

hoop /huːp/ *n.*

不守规矩的; 任性的; 难驾驭的
技术代表

热心的; 热情的; 狂热的

市政的, 市的; 地方自治的

篮筐, 篮球运动



Practical Words

1. 篮球运动员 basketball player
2. 篮球队 basketball team
3. 传球 pass
4. 长传 long pass
5. 穿过全场的传球 coast-to-coast pass
6. 短传 close/short flip/pass
7. 横传球 cross pass
8. 三角传球 triangle pass

9. 回传球 return pass
10. 身后传球 behind-the-body pass
11. 向后传球 back pass
12. 胸前传球 chest pass
13. 头上传球 overhead pass
14. 体侧传球 side pass
15. 身前异侧传球 cross-body pass
16. 头前异侧传球 cross-face pass
17. 隐蔽传球 trick pass
18. 单手传球 single-hand pass
19. 双手传球 two-hand pass
20. 手递手传球 hand-off; quarterback pass
21. 低手传球 under(hand) pass
22. 传地滚球 rolling pass
23. 上手传球 overhand pass
24. 单手肩上传球 baseball pass
25. 快传 quick pass
26. 猛力传球 shot pass
27. 跑动传球 running pass
28. 跳起传球 jump pass
29. 反弹传球 bounce pass
30. 点拨传球 slap pass
31. 第一传 outlet pass
32. 分球 relay a pass
33. 假装投篮的传球 fake-shot pass
34. 传球跟进 pass and follow
35. 领前传球 lead pass
36. 球领人;传球提前量 lead
37. 传球到位 spot pass
38. 暴露传球意图 telegraph a pass



Basketball Sentences

1. On Wednesday in New Jersey, the Chicago Bulls trailed by seven when Omer Asik entered the game in the first quarter, and by four when Ronnie Brewer and Taj Gibson checked in a couple of minutes later.

在周三晚上新泽西的比赛中,芝加哥公牛队落后7分的时候,欧米尔·阿西克被替换入场,几分钟之后公牛队落后4分,兰尼·布鲁尔和泰·吉布森两人一起被替换入场。

2. Lakers coach Phil Jackson has no idea how the NBA did the math that resulted in Andrew Bynum receiving a two-game suspension for his flagrant foul on Minnesota's Michael Beasley.

湖人队球员安德鲁·拜纳姆对明尼苏达森林狼队的迈克尔·比斯利的犯规违反了体育道德,收到了NBA联盟开出的禁赛两场的处罚,湖人队教练菲尔·杰克逊对此无话可说。

3. Kyle Lowry posts his second career triple-double, scoring 28 points, grabbing 11 rebounds and dishing 10 assists in a win over the Jazz.

凯尔·洛里在对阵爵士队的比赛中获得了个人职业生涯的第二次三双,以28分、11个篮板和10次助攻的表现带领火箭队取得比赛的胜利。

4. Vince Carter, dubbed "Air Canada" for his Michael Jordan-like leaping ability and acrobatic dunks, has never faced Jordan in a NBA game before.

因具有像迈克尔·乔丹般弹跳能力与空中移步的妙技而被取了个“加拿大飞人”绰号的文斯·卡特,之前从来没有和乔丹交过手。

dub:古时国王封爵位时,以剑在受爵者的肩上轻轻点一下。这个动作称为dub。如今“封给”某人一个绰号也借用了这个词。

Air Canada:迈克尔·乔丹的绰号是“飞人乔丹”,而文斯·卡特是加拿大猛龙队的王牌明星球员。Air Canada就是在比喻文斯·卡特是加拿大的迈克尔·乔丹。恰好Air Canada也是加拿大最大的航空公司。

acrobatic:像是高空平衡走钢索、空中飞人、翻筋斗等高难度动作表演的。

5. Billups split the defense with 4:13 left in the first quarter to cap a 10-2 run that put Minnesota ahead 25-14.

第一节比赛还剩下4分钟13秒时,比卢普斯突破防守,完成一波10比2的攻势,使明尼苏达(灰狼队)以25比14领先对手。

split:原义是“使…裂开”,例如:“劈柴”,引申为“使…分开”,作及物动词用,此

处是指“突破”防守。也可以当作不及物动词用,意为“分开、裂开”,例如:一条路“分岔”为两条路,裤子太紧被撑得“裂开”,都可用 split。

cap a 10-2 run: cap 是“完成”、“结束”之义。

put Minnesota ahead: put ... ahead 是“置…于前面”。



Matching

NBA

战绩表

FIBA

常规赛

regular season

(美国)大学生运动协会

NCAA

(美国)篮球联赛

standing

国际篮联

Reading



Pre-reading

You are supposed to read the article below and find some information about the article, then fill the blanks or answer questions with the useful information you have found.

1. Who gave the order to Naismith that asked him to invent a new game? What was his demand?

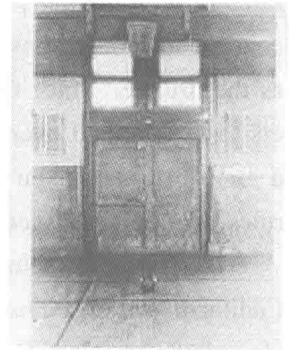
2. Naismith was guided by 3 main thoughts: _____ (1); _____ (2); _____ (3). He then put his thoughts together in _____ (4) basic rules.
3. By _____ (5), basketball had grown popular and there were calls to call it _____ (6). From Springfield, Naismith went to _____ (7), then he acquired a _____ (8).



Springfield College: Invention of “Basketball”

At Springfield YMCA, Naismith struggled with a rowdy class which was confined to indoor games throughout the harsh New England winter and thus was perpetually short-tempered. Under orders from Dr. Luther Gulick, head of Springfield YMCA Physical Education, Naismith was given 14 days to create an indoor game that would provide an “athletic distraction”; Gulick demanded that it would not take up much room, could help its track athletes to keep in shape and explicitly emphasized to “make it fair for all players and not too rough”.

In his attempt to think up a new game, Naismith was guided by three main thoughts. Firstly, he analyzed the most popular games of those times (rugby, lacrosse, soccer, football, hockey¹ and baseball); Naismith noticed the hazards of a small fast ball and concluded that the big soft soccer ball was safest. Secondly, he saw that most physical contact occurred while running with the ball, dribbling or hitting it, so he decided that passing was the only legal option. Finally, Naismith further reduced body contact by making the goal unguardable, namely placing it high above the player’s heads. To score goals, he forced the players to throw a soft lobbing shot that had proven effective in his old favorite game “duck-on-a-rock”. Naismith christened this new game “Basketball” and put his thoughts together in 13 basic rules.



Picture of the original 1891 “Basketball” court in Springfield College. Note the peach basket attached to the wall.



The 1899 University of Kansas basketball team, with Dr. James Naismith at the back, right.

The first game of “Basketball” was played in December 1891. In a handwritten report, Naismith described the circumstances of the inaugural match. In contrast to modern basketball, the players played nine versus nine, handled a soccer ball, not a basketball, and instead of shooting at two hoops, the goals were a pair of peach baskets: “When Mr. Stubbins brot [sic] up the peach baskets to the gym, I secured them on the inside of the railing of the



Basketball games at Allen Fieldhouse take place on the James Naismith Court.

gallery. This was about 10 feet from the floor, one at each end of the gymnasium. I then put the 13 rules on the bulletin board just behind the instructor's platform, secured a soccer ball and awaited the arrival of the class ... The class did not show much enthusiasm but followed my lead ... I then explained what they had to do to make goals, tossed the ball up between the two centre men and tried to keep them somewhat near the rules. Most of the fouls were called for running with the ball, though tackling the man with the ball was not uncommon." In contrast to modern basketball, the original rules did not include what is known today as the dribble. Since the ball could only be moved up the court via a pass early players tossed the ball over their heads as they ran up court. Also, following each "goal" a jump ball was taken in the middle of the court. Both practices are obsolete in the rules of modern basketball.

By 1892, basketball had grown so popular on campus that Dennis Horkenbach (editor-in-chief of *Triangle*, the Springfield College newspaper) featured it in an article called "A New Game", and there were calls to call this new game "Naismith Ball", but Naismith refused. By 1893, basketball was introduced internationally by the YMCA movement. From Springfield, Naismith went to Denver where he acquired a medical degree and in 1898 he joined the University of Kansas faculty at Lawrence, Kansas.



Note

hockey: 冰球



New Words

rowdy /'raʊdi/ *a.*

吵闹的;粗暴的

perpetually /pə'petʃʊəli; -tju-/ *ad.*

永恒地;持久地

athletic /æθ'letɪk/ *a.*

运动的;运动员的;体格健壮的

explicitly /ɪk'splɪsɪtli/ *ad.*

明确地;明白地

unguardable /ˌʌn'ɡɑ:dəbl/ *a.*

无防卫的

inaugural /ɪ'nɔ:ɡjʊərəl/ *a.*

开始的;开幕的;就任的

Unit 2

The History of Basketball



Preliminary Work — Clues

You are supposed to read the article below and find the related information about the clues, then fill in the blanks with the useful information you have found.

Naismith firstly nailed a peach basket on the wall which was _____
_____ (1) meters above the floor, this basket was used until _____
_____ (2). To prevent the interference from the spectators, the _____
_____ (3) was introduced into the game. By 1897-1898, _____ (4)
became standard.

NCAA, short for _____ (5), which was founded in 1910 and
had a forerunner named _____ (6), and NBL, short for _____
_____ (7), was the first pro league formed in 1898. On _____
_____ (8) the first intercollegiate _____ (9) game was played.

Professional players had the first play in Olympic in _____ (10)
(year), and the champion team is _____ (11), which is later
called the _____ (12).

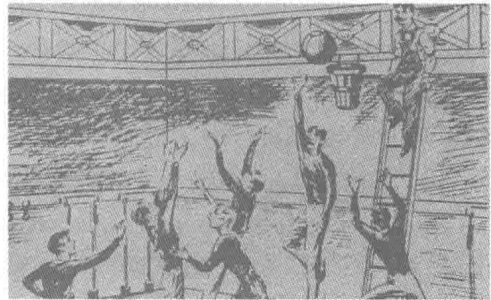


The History of Basketball

The First Rules and court of Basketball

In early December 1891, Dr. James Naismith, a Canadian-born physical education professor and instructor at the Young Men's Christian Association Training School (YMCA) (today, Springfield College) in Springfield, Massachusetts, USA, trying to keep his gym class active on a rainy day, sought a vigorous indoor game to keep his students occupied and at proper levels of fitness during the long New England winters. After rejecting other ideas as either too rough or poorly suited to walled-in gymnasiums, he wrote the basic rules and nailed a peach basket onto a 10-foot (3.05 metres) elevated track. A further change was soon made, so the ball merely passed through, paving the way for the game we know today. An association football was used to shoot baskets. Whenever a person got the ball in the basket, his team would gain a point. Whichever team got the most points won the game. The baskets were originally nailed to the mezzanine balcony of the playing court, but this proved impractical when spectators on the balcony began to interfere with shots. The back-board was introduced to prevent this interference; it had the additional effect of allowing rebound shots.

Naismith's handwritten diaries, discovered by his granddaughter in early 2006, indicate that he was nervous about the new game he had invented, which incorporated rules from a children's game called "duck-on-a-rock", as many had failed before it. Naismith called the new game "Basketball".



The first official game was played in a YMCA gymnasium on January 20, 1892 with nine players. The game ended at 1-0; the shot was made from 25 feet (7.6 m), on a court just half the size of a present-day Streetball or National Basketball Association (NBA) court. By 1897-1898 teams of five became standard.