

Sports English Textbook

运动项目英语系列教材

总主编 李在辉

# VOLLEYBALL ENGLISH 排球英语



本册主编

杨 飞 李梦楚 张莺凡

復旦大學出版社

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684/533

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复旦大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

排球英语/李在辉总主编,杨飞,李梦楚,张莺凡本册主编. —上海:复旦大学出版社,2015.7  
(运动项目英语系列教材)

ISBN 978-7-309-08431-3

I. 排… II. ①李…②杨…③李…④张… III. 排球运动-英语-高等学校-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 182254 号

排球英语

李在辉 总主编 杨 飞 李梦楚 张莺凡 本册主编  
责任编辑/庄彩云

复旦大学出版社有限公司出版发行

上海市国权路 579 号 邮编:200433

网址:fupnet@fudanpress.com <http://www.fudanpress.com>

门市零售:86-21-65642857 团体订购:86-21-65118853

外埠邮购:86-21-65109143

同济大学印刷厂

开本 787×960 1/16 印张 11 字数 193 千

2015 年 7 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-309-08431-3/H·1783

定价:25.00 元

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如有印装质量问题,请向复旦大学出版社有限公司发行部调换。

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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项目的《运动项目英语》课程。而中国体育国际化进程加快、众多体育与翻译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、自备讲义为主,缺乏具备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——排球英语》的编写,以排球一个项目为主要内容,对其起源、发展、规则、基本技术、基本战术及沙滩排球等各个环节进行介绍讲解,为排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,同时学生亦可以全方位地了解排球项目,学习排球英语。

本教材供一学期试用。教师可根据班级具体情况,对本书各部分灵活掌握,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一个全新的自学模式,每单元的排球英语句子翻译可以让学生充分理解排球英语的表达和特点,让学生在授课之后仍然可以有更多的排球知识摄入。

本书可供体育院校英语专业作为高年级专业核心课程教材,亦可以为体育教育、运动训练专业的排球专项学生或高等院校体育学院用作体育英语教材或参考书。同时可供广大排球爱好者、排球专业的在读硕士、博士及具有一定程度的英语自学者作为进修读物。

本书在编选过程中,曾参考了国内外出版的许多排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,书中难免错漏之处,望读者专家批评指正。

编者  
2015年5月

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# Unit 1

## Origin of Volleyball



### 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 got.*

YMCA, short for \_\_\_\_\_ (1), is where \_\_\_\_\_ (2) invented volleyball. The date is \_\_\_\_\_ (3).

Volleyball would involve a \_\_\_\_\_ (4) net in the middle dividing the \_\_\_\_\_ (5), and it would be played on a \_\_\_\_\_ (6), so that it could be played in gyms.

On February 9, 1895, William Morgan presented his new sport to the world. When Morgan was explaining the game before the demonstration, he named a few key guidelines in the game of “\_\_\_\_\_ (7)” such as that the game was created so that \_\_\_\_\_ (8) and in gyms as well as the objective of the game was to \_\_\_\_\_ (9).



## Text

### Origin of Volleyball

Volleyball is a team sport in which two teams of six players are separated by a net. Each team tries to score points by grounding a ball on the opponents' court under organized rules.

Volleyball was invented by William G. Morgan (1870-1942), a Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)<sup>[1]</sup> physical education director, on February 9, 1895, in Holyoke<sup>[2]</sup>, Massachusetts, USA.

William G. Morgan met James Naismith<sup>[3]</sup>, inventor of basketball, when Morgan was studying at Springfield College, Massachusetts in 1892. Morgan pursued his whole career in Physical Education at the YMCA. Influenced by Naismith and basketball, in 1895, in Holyoke, Massachusetts, Morgan invented "Mintonette"<sup>[4]</sup> a less rough indoor team sport more suitable for older members of the YMCA to play, while still requiring a bit of athletic efforts.



*William G. Morgan*

When James Naismith invented the basketball, William Morgan also worked as the Director of Physical Education at the YMCA in Holyoke. Later he noticed that the game of basketball was not suitable for everyone to play. The weaker young men, non-athlete adults, and the older adults were not able to keep up with running up and down the court, along with the amount of contact they would occasionally run into. Morgan then had to think of a game in where everyone would have an equal amount of participation but also had similar objectives to basketball. He wanted to think of a game, which everyone could play, no matter how old or strong you are.

After a long-time training and teaching at the YMCA, he decided that the game would involve a six-foot, six-inch net in the middle dividing the two separate playing areas, and that it would be played on a 30 feet × 60 feet court, so that it could be played in gyms. After creating some simply rules and regulations, Morgan had to experiment with this game.



On February 9, 1895, William Morgan presented his new sport to the world. When Morgan was explaining the game before the demonstration, he named a few key guidelines in the game of “Mintonette” such as that the game was created so that it could be played in open air and in gyms as well as the objective of the game was to keep the ball in action as it goes from one side of the high net to the other.



## Notes

1. YMCA: Young Men's Christian Association 的缩写, 指基督教青年会。
2. Holyoke: 霍利约克(美国马萨诸塞州西部城市)
3. James Naismith: 詹姆斯·奈史密斯(篮球运动的发明者)
4. Mintonette: 排球(Volleyball)最初名称。



## New Words

opponent /ə'pəʊnənt/ *n.*

对手; 反对者; 敌手

*a.*

对立的; 敌对的

demonstration /ˌdemən'streɪʃən/ *n.*

实物示教, 示范

rough /rʌf/ *a.*

粗糙的; 粗暴的; 艰苦的

athletic /æθ'letɪk/ *a.*

运动的; 运动员的

occasionally /ə'keɪzənəli/ *ad.*

偶尔; 间或

gym /dʒɪm/ *n.*

体育馆; 健身房

guideline /'gaɪdləɪn/ *n.*

指导方针; 参考



## Practical Words

1. 排球运动 volleyball
2. 国际排协 FIVB (= *Fédération Internationale de Volleyball*)

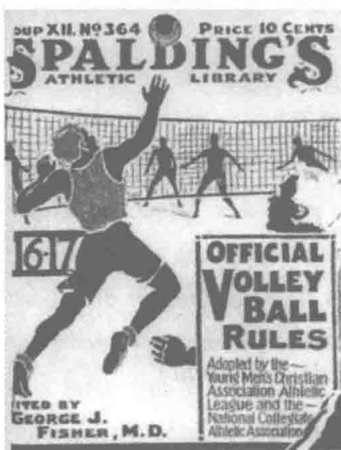


## Reading

### Why Was the Game of Volleyball Originated?

During the early 1900s, the YMCA exerted the greatest influence upon the growth and development of volleyball. The game was introduced in Canada and Central and South America by YMCA missionaries. In 1913, it was included in the Far Eastern Games in Manila, Philippine Islands; by 1914, it was being played in England and Europe. During World War I, the American Expeditionary Forces<sup>[1]</sup> distributed over sixteen thousand volleyballs to their troops and allies in Western Europe. Immediately after the war, several Eastern European nations adopted the game and rapidly began national competitions.

The 1920s was the decade of most rapid change for volleyball in the United States. The first men's YMCA National Championships were held in 1922 at the Brooklyn Central YMCA. The NAAF (National Amateur Athletic Federation—later the AAU<sup>[2]</sup>) sanctioned volleyball as an official national activity in 1923. In 1924, the first intramural volleyball program was instituted at the University of Illinois. The same year, the first interscholastic (high school) volleyball program was founded in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



*The 1916 Rules of the Game*



*The 1947 Founding of FIVB*



The ten years prior to World War II were relatively stable ones for volleyball, with few changes in rules or play. The University of Washington formed the first men's varsity volleyball program with awards in 1934. During the five years after the war, several advancements occurred internationally. In 1946, college club teams developed all over the world. The FIVB (Federation Internationale de Volleyball) was established in 1947 with fourteen member nations to serve as the official international governing body for the sport. In 1948 the first European Championships<sup>[3]</sup> were held in Rome. The first college in the nation to offer men's scholarships in volleyball and have a full-time coach was Florida State University in 1949.

Although volleyball had its roots in the United States, it was not played as competitively in the United States as in China, Japan, Cuba or the Soviet Union<sup>[4]</sup>. When the 1964 Olympic Games were held in Tokyo, volleyball was initiated as an Olympic sport for men and women.

Volleyball gained enough popularity by the early 1970s to justify the development of the first professional volleyball competition in the western United States.



## Timeline

- 1895 Mintonette originated
- 1896 Renamed Volleyball
- 1897 First written rules
- 1900 Canada, India—Volleyball began
- 1905 Cuba—Volleyball began
- 1906 China—Volleyball began
- 1910 Peru, Philippines—Volleyball began
- 1912 YMCA major rule changed
- 1916 YMCA/NCAA Men's rules published
- 1922 Syria, Soviet Union—Volleyball began
- 1942 Japan—Volleyball began
- 1947 FIVB originated
- 1948 First European Championships
- 1951 First Men's World Championships

1952 First Women's World Championships

1955 Volleyball added to Pan American Games

1964 Volleyball introduced in Olympic Games



## Notes

1. American Expeditionary Forces: (第一次世界大战期间派往欧洲的)美国远征军
2. NAAF: National Amateur Athletic Federation 的简称, 后为 AAU, 即 Association of American Universities 北美大学协会。
3. European Championship: 欧洲锦标赛
4. the Soviet Union: 苏联, 苏维埃社会主义共和国联盟的简称, 1922 年成立, 于 1991 年解体。



## New Words

exert /ɪgˈzɜ:t/ *vt.*

运用, 发挥; 施加影响

missionary /ˈmɪʃənəri/ *n.*

传教士

troop /tru:p/ *n.*

军队

sanction /ˈsæŋkʃən/ *vt.*

批准, 认可

intramural /ˌɪntrəˈmjuərəl/ *a.*

校内的

institute /ˈɪnstɪtju:t/ *vt.*

开始; 制定; 创立

interscholastic /ˌɪntəskəˈlæstɪk/ *a.*

校际的, 学校间的

varsity /ˈvɑ:səti/ *a.*

大学代表队的

distribute /dɪsˈtrɪbjʊ:t/ *vt.*

散发, 分发

ally /ˈælaɪ/ *n.*

同盟国, 同盟者; 助手, 支持者; 协约国;  
联盟

amateur /ˈæmətə(r)/ *n.*

业余爱好者

*a.*

业余的, 非职业的

prior /ˈpraɪə(r)/ *ad.*

在前; 居先



## Volleyball Sentences

1. And all seasoned fans know, volleyball is not just a sport but a passion—one that brings together a multitude of people from different parts of the world for one common purpose.

所有经验丰富的球迷都知道,排球不仅仅是一项运动,更是一种激情——一种汇集了大批来自世界各地的人为一个目标而奋斗的激情。

seasoned *a.* 经验丰富的

a multitude of 大批的,大量

2. The Bulgarian block proved almost impossible to break through, while the offense, led by captain Vladimir Nikolov, took care of opening up a wide gap of 9 points to close the set at 25-16.

保加利亚人的拦网几乎无法被突破,与此同时,由队长弗拉基米尔·尼科洛夫发起的进攻将分差拉开到9分,最终以25比16结束了这一局比赛。

block *n.* 拦网

break through 突破

a gap of 9 points 9分的分差

close the set 结束一局比赛

3. After being knocked out in the European Champions League quarterfinals, the Trentino missed out on qualifying for this year's FIVB Volleyball Men's Club World Championship Belo Horizonte 2014, but were allocated one of two wild cards to complete the eight-team line-up for the competition.

在欧洲冠军联赛四分之一决赛中失利后,特伦蒂诺队失去了参加2014贝洛哈里桑塔的国际排联男子俱乐部世界锦标赛的资格,但是仍获得了两张外卡中的一张,能组成完整的8支球队的阵容参加比赛。

knock out 淘汰

wild card 外卡

line-up *n.* 阵容

4. Talita and Lima won the first set comfortably, 21-15. But the second set was a see-saw battle as the teams played point by point before the Dutch pair took it on their second set point with an ace serve by Braakman. In the deciding third set, the Brazilians enlisted a little help from their experience to take the upper hand and triumphed.

塔丽塔和利马以 21 比 15 轻松赢下第一局。在第二局中,她们与荷兰队展开了艰难的拉锯战,不过荷兰队的布拉克曼通过发球得分拿到了第二个局点。在第三局决胜局中,这对巴西组合借助以往的经验取得上风并赢得比赛。

set point 局点

ace serve 发球得分

5. Brazil sealed their third straight FIVB Volleyball Men's World Championship title in Italy in 2010 after beating Cuba in the final. Serbia completed the podium after beating the home side in the bronze medal match. Reigning world champions, Brazil could make history with a fourth win in a row at this year's FIVB Volleyball Men's World Championship.

巴西在 2010 年在意大利举办的国际排联的世界男排锦标赛决赛中打败古巴后,连续三次拿到了世锦赛冠军。塞尔维亚队也在铜牌争夺战中击败了东道主队登上领奖台。作为卫冕冠军,巴西队有可能会创造历史,今年蝉联第四个世锦赛冠军。

seal the title 获得冠军

podium *n.* 领奖台

## True or False.

Mark "T" (True) or "F" (False) at the end of each of the following sentences according to the text.

1. The FIVB (Federation Internationale de Volleyball) was established in 1947 with fifteen member nations to serve as the official international governing body for the sport. ( )
2. The first men's YMCA National Championships were held in 1922 at the Brooklyn Central YMCA. ( )
3. Volleyball is a team sport in which two teams of six players are separated by a net. ( )

# Unit 2

## The Development of Volleyball



### Preliminary Work

*Write down the important volleyball events in the given years.*

1948

1949

1952

1953

1955

1964

1947

1946

1927

1916

1912

1897

1896

1895



## Text

### Volleyball in Asia

Volleyball landed Japan in 1908. It was Hyozo Omori, a Springfield college graduate in the United State, who first demonstrates the rules of the new game on YMCA court in Tokyo. After two years, volleyball reached in China. until 1917, play was between 16-man teamwork and goes to 21 points. In 1910, the Philippines, too, got to known the new game. It was imported by Manila YMCA director Elwood Brown. In a very short space of time, there were 5,000 public and private courts. After three years volleyball was put on the program for the first Far Eastern Games<sup>[1]</sup> held in Manila. Teams were made up of 16 players. In 1918, the first high school championship was played in Japan. After one year, the rules were modified in China, play became 12 against 12, with matches going to 15 points. In 1920, the Philippines developed the first kind of spike<sup>[2]</sup>. It was known as the Filipino bombs and it was a pretty lethal weapon. In 1927 the Japanese Federation was organized. China adopted the nine-player-per-team system, the same used in Japan that year.

In 1947, only in Asia, the rules were different: the court has to measure 21.35 × 16.67 meters, and the net has to be 2.28m high for men and 2.13m for women. There was no rotation of players and on court there were nine athletes arranged in the three lines.

### Development of Volleyball in the World

The International Volleyball Federation (FIVB) was founded in 1947. From April 18 to 20 in Paris, 14 federations founded the FIVB, with the headquarters in Paris. Frenchman Paul Libaud was the first president. The founding of the International Volleyball Federation in 1947 marked the beginning of a new period of volleyball sport fast developing. One of the first concrete measures taken by the FIVB after its foundation competition involves teams from more than one continent.



*The Founding of FIVB in 1947*



*Paul Libaud*

In 1948, the first European Championship was held in Rome and won by Czechoslovakia<sup>[3]</sup>. After the war, the rules were rewritten and clarified to make interpretation easier. In particular, a better definition was given to the idea of blocking, and service was limited to the right third of the back court boundary. It was also made clear that each player has to be in his right place during service; points scored by the wrong serve were nullified; simultaneous contacts by two players were to be considered one; time-outs were to last one minute, while time-outs due to injury can last five minutes; and rest time between one game and another was set at three minutes. At the same time, American and European rules of the game were harmonized. The court was to measure  $9 \times 18$  meters; and net height was to be 2.43m for men and 2.24m for women.

In 1949, the first men's world championship was held in Prague and won by the USSR<sup>[4]</sup>. This was also the first time a setter can penetrate from the back line, leading to a three-player attack.

At its third congress in 1951, the FIVB decided that a player's hand could "invade" at the net during blocking, but only in the final phases of spiking. Furthermore, a back-line player could spike, providing that he remains in his zone and does not move up to the front line. China began to participate in international tournaments. The first



*The 1949 World Championships*

women's world championship was held in Moscow and won by USSR in 1952. At its fourth congress in 1953, the FIVB defined referee action and terminology. The Chinese Federation was born that year. The Asian Confederation was founded in Manila in 1954. At the FIVB congress in Florence, the Japanese Federation adopted the international rules and committed itself to gradually introducing them in Asia in 1955. The first Asia Championship was played in Tokyo; both 6-player and 9-player tournaments were scheduled. Volleyball was included in the Pan American Games in Mexico City in 1955. Mexico won and the USA placed second.



## Notes

1. Far Eastern Games: 远东运动会
2. Czechoslovakia: 捷克斯洛伐克, 原欧洲中部国家, 1993 年解体, 分为捷克共和国和斯洛伐克共和国。
3. USSR: 苏维埃社会主义共和国联盟, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 的缩写。



## New Words

spike /spaɪk/

扣球

rotation /rəʊ'teɪʃən/ *n.*

轮流, 循环

continent /'kɒntɪnənt/ *n.*

大陆, 洲

programme /'prəʊgræm/ *n.*

(运动会的) 秩序册

lethal /'li:θəl/ *a.*

致命的, 致死的

headquarters /hed'kwɔ:təz/ *n.*

总部

nullify /'nʌlɪfaɪ/ *vt.*

使无效, 作废; 取消

simultaneous /ˌsɪmə'l'teɪniəs/ *a.*

同时发生的

penetrate /'penɪtreɪt/ *vt.*

渗透; 穿透

boundary /'baʊndəri/ *n.*

分界线; 范围; (球场) 边线

harmonize /'hɑ:mənaɪz/ *vt.*

使和谐

*vi.*

和谐

terminology /ˌtɜ:mɪ'nɒlədʒɪ/ *n.*

术语