

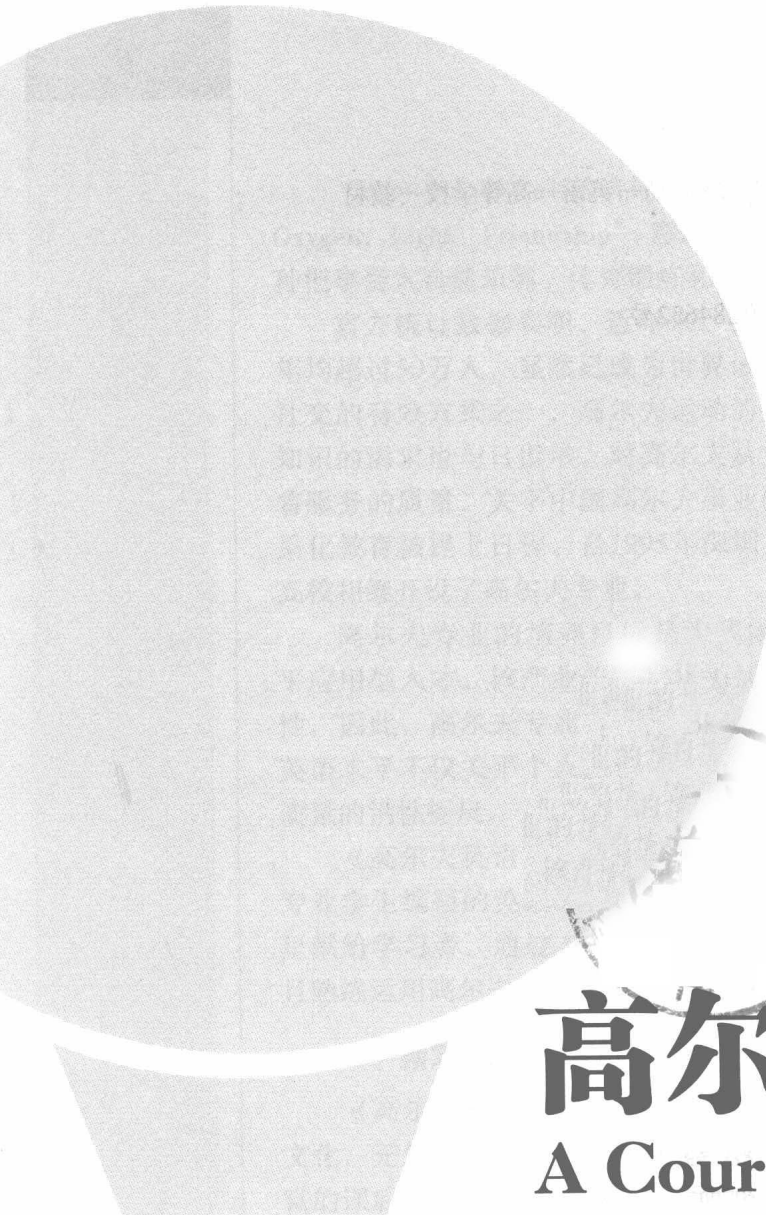


# 高尔夫英语教程

## A Course in Golf English

主 编 朱 虹 李 志  
副主编 何 云 赵 憬

**W** 上海外语教育出版社  
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“高尔夫”是Golf的音译，GOLF的四个字母分别代表着“Green、Oxygen、Light、Friendship”，意思是“绿色、氧气、阳光、友谊”，它是一种把享受大自然乐趣、体育锻炼和游戏集于一身的运动。

官方统计数据表明，近年来，我国接待外国游客参与高尔夫运动者年均超过50万人，显然已成为世界该项目最大的潜在发展国。作为高端社交的有效方式之一，高尔夫运动的重要性已广为人知，人们对其专业知识的渴求也与日俱增。对高尔夫从业人员而言，其英语水平直接影响着服务的质量，关乎中国高尔夫事业的发展。高尔夫运动的专业化、体系化教育被提上日程。自1995年深圳大学首建高尔夫学院后，全国多所高校相继开设了高尔夫专业。

高尔夫专业的培养目标是为我国高尔夫产业输送市场亟需的高水平应用型人才。该产业的国际化特征决定了高尔夫专业英语教学的重要性，因此，高尔夫专业英语作为主干课程被纳入教学计划。学生的专业英语水平不仅关乎个人事业发展空间，更成为衡量高校高尔夫专业办学质量的刚性标尺。

《高尔夫英语教程》顺应时势，应需而作，是专为我国高校高尔夫专业学生编写的英语教材。该教程将高尔夫运动以英语形式原汁原味地呈献给学习者，通过本书系统、科学的指导与训练，最终达到精确掌握且熟练运用高尔夫专业英语的目的。

## 一、编写宗旨

《高尔夫英语教程》旨在帮助学习者全面了解高尔夫运动和高尔夫文化，充分掌握相关英语词汇，增强高尔夫英语语篇的理解能力，配合丰富的课后练习，全面培养学习者的高尔夫英语实际应用能力。

## 二、编写框架

本教程共二十个单元，每单元一个主题，内容涉及高尔夫英语的诸多方面，力求多维度、多层次、全方位地介绍高尔夫运动的相关知识和专业用语。每个单元由课文和课后练习两部分组成。课文包括A和B两部分，配有生词注释，旨在帮助学习者了解高尔夫知识，学习高尔夫用语；练习内容丰富，围绕单元主题，从课文理解、词汇、翻译、写作、阅读等方面拓展高尔夫教学内容。为强化口头交际能力，练习中还特别设计了讨论和角色扮演环节，提供将课文主题与交际功能紧密结合的会

话题目，学习者可以依据设定情景进行口语练习。

除课后练习参考答案以外，书末配有三个附录，即高尔夫专业词汇、世界球场100强以及全美球场100强，以补充专业词汇，扩大知识面。

### 三、选材原则

1. 注重信息性、知识性、实用性与趣味性。教程内容聚焦世界高尔夫运动发展趋势，精心挑选的文章均出自国外知名的高尔夫专业人士之笔以及高尔夫杂志、高尔夫专业书籍和官方网站，具有鲜明的时代性和时效性。

2. 强调语言的规范性和题材的广泛性。本教程精心设计了二十个主题，对高尔夫运动进行了全面系统的介绍，内容涉及球场设计、球场保养、重要赛事、著名运动员、球技、装备、礼仪与规则、判例、商务高尔夫以及高尔夫在中国等。

3. 体现“以人为本”和“以学习者为中心”的教学理念。本教程教学活动和课后练习设计巧妙，灵活多样，包括主题篇章理解练习、课堂讨论、分角色口语练习，以及词汇、翻译和写作练习，旨在考查学习者的英语语言理解能力和输出能力，进而夯实学习者的英语基本技能，提升语言交际能力。

《高尔夫英语教程》以专题分类，循序渐进；设计巧妙，别具匠心；篇幅适中，内容丰富；语言地道，原汁原味；注释详尽，使用方便；辅以精心编排的读、说、写、译练习及参考答案，既适合课堂教学，也便于读者自学，对高尔夫专业英语学习者大有裨益。

由于时间紧迫，水平有限，本教程难免有疏漏之处，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

2014年11月

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## Section A

## What Is Golf

Golf is a ball-and-stick game in which participants try to hit the ball into holes placed at fixed distances around a grass **course**. They must contend with natural and artificial obstacles such as **sand traps** and trees. The golf ball is struck with **clubs** designated as **woods** or **irons**. Each player must hit his or her own stationary ball in the desired direction and for the desired distance, using one of a variety of clubs of **assorted** lengths and shapes. Each attempt to strike the ball, whether successful or unsuccessful, is called a **stroke**. Scoring is based on the number of strokes needed to complete the round; low scores win. Golf is unique among ball games in matching a single human being's skill against the forces of nature; it is the only ball game that one can **legitimately** play against oneself.

## Origin

The exact origin of golf is unknown. Some historians believe the earliest form of golf may have emerged in Greece, where ancient shepherds hit

**course** /kɔ:s/ *n.* facility consisting of a circumscribed area of land or water laid out for a sport 球场(比赛场地之全貌, 包括18个洞的全部。公开赛全场须达5944公尺, 18个球洞)

**sand trap** a hazard on a golf course 沙坑障碍

**club** /klʌb/ *n.* 1. golf equipment used by a golfer to hit a golf ball 球杆 2. a formal association of people with similar interests 社团, 俱乐部

**wood** /wud/ *n.* a club usually used for longer shots off the tee or fairway. Once made of wood, most such clubs now have shafts and clubheads constructed with

steel, titanium or graphite 木杆

**iron** /'aɪən/ *n.* the metal, steel, titanium or graphite-headed clubs used for most shots between tee and green, including wedges 铁杆

**assort** /ə'sɔ:t/ *v.* arrange or order by classes or categories 把……分类, 把……分级

**stroke** /strəʊk/ *n.* (sports) the act of swinging or striking at a ball with a club or racket or bat or cue or hand (打、击等的)一下, 一击, 挥杆

**legitimately** /lɪ'dʒɪtɪmətlɪ/ *ad.* in a manner acceptable to common custom 正当地, 合理地

stones with their staffs. However, the game as we know it today had its origins in St. Andrews, Scotland, around 1744. In 1888 the first officially recorded golf club was established in Yonkers, New York, by three Scotsmen. This first course had six holes **scattered** through cow **pastures** and an apple grove and was named in honor of their Scottish homeland course, St. Andrews. Today a regulation course has 18 holes and may cover as many as 250 acres of beautifully **groomed** countryside. Golf is enjoyed today as a popular recreational activity. It can lead to various levels of competition. Golf is also a growing spectator sport, with professional and amateur **tournaments** becoming very popular.

### Playing the Game

You may play a game of golf alone or in a group with one to three other players. Golf is played on golf courses with 9 or 18 holes. The holes vary in length from 85 to 600 yards and are generally referred to as short holes (85–245 yards), medium holes (245–445 yards), or long holes (445–600 yards). The total yardage of a regulation 18-hole golf course varies from 5,600 to 7,200 yards.

In addition to the lengths of the holes, golf courses have other characteristics that provide challenges to players. Each hole begins from a **teeing area** (tee box) from which the first ball must be hit. Each hole ends on a **green**, which has a 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-inch **diameter** hole, or cup, cut down into the grass on the green. Between the tee and the green is the **fairway**. The course is designed with specific boundaries that are marked by out-of-bounds **stakes**. A player

**scatter** /'skætə(r)/ *v.* a haphazard distribution in all directions (使) 散开, (使) 分散, 驱散

**pasture** /'pæstʃə(r)/ *n.* a field covered with grass or herbage and suitable for grazing by livestock 牧草地, 牧场

**groom** /gru:m/ *v.* give a neat appearance to 整饰

**tournament** /'tʊ:nəmənt/ *n.* a sporting competition in which contestants play a series of games to decide the winner 锦标赛, 联赛

**tee** /ti:/ *n.* the starting place for each hole on a golf course 开球处, 发球处 *v.* place on a tee 开赛, 发球, 开球

**teeing area** 开球区

**green** /grin/ *n.* an area of closely cropped grass surrounding the hole on a golf course 球穴区, 果岭 (洞口附近草修得很平整的地区)

**diameter** /daɪ'æmɪtə(r)/ *n.* the length of a straight line passing through the center of a circle and connecting two points on the circumference 直径

**fairway** /'feəweɪ/ *n.* the closely mown area between the tee and green 球道

**stake** /steɪk/ *n.* a pole or stake set up to mark something (as the start or end of a race track) 桩子

who hits a ball outside the boundary or into water is **penalized** by having one stroke added to the score.

All golf holes have the five components described: teeing area, fairway, **rough**, putting green, and cup (hole). The central path from tee to green is the fairway, and it is the preferred location for your ball's landing. These areas may be wide or narrow, smooth or rough, and may have trees and **shrubs** located within them. Unfortunately, sometimes shots land in the taller grass left alongside the fairway, called the rough, which may also have natural obstacles such as trees and wooded areas. The ball may also land in sand or **water hazards**. Such challenges on the golf course are called hazards or trouble.

### Professional Golf

Take the United States as an example, the development of professional golf is graphically illustrated by the growth of the PGA tour. In 1950 it was hosted by 12 cities, largely in California, Arizona, and Texas. Twenty years later the tour embraced 30 cities, and by 1997 there were some 50 tournaments across the nation on the men's PGA tour and 38 tournaments on the LPGA women's tour. The two tours are coordinated so that the events complement rather than compete with each other. In addition, there are 35 events on the men's European PGA Tour and 37 events on the men's Senior PGA Tour. There is also a Japan Tour, although it is not as highly rated as the major tours. For professional golfers, the most important victories are achieved at the four major tournaments. For men these are the Masters, the British Open, the U.S. Open, and the PGA Championship. For women they are the Dinah Shore, U.S. Women's Open, LPGA Championship, and du Maurier Classic. These tournaments are so important that a professional

**penalize** /'penəlaɪz/ *vt.* impose a penalty on; inflict punishment on 对……予以惩罚

**rough** /rʌf/ *n.* the part of a golf course bordering the fairway where the grass is not cut short (高尔夫球场的)深草区

**shrub** /ʃrʌb/ *n.* a low woody perennial plant usually

having several major branches 灌木; 灌木丛

**hazard** /'hæzəd/ *n.* 1. an obstacle on a golf course 障碍 2. a source of danger; a possibility of incurring loss or misfortune 危险, 危险的根源, 危害物  
*vt.* put at risk 冒……的风险

**water hazard** 水障碍区

golfer is not truly successful until he or she wins at least one. Excellent golfers who fail to do so are often described as “the best golfer never to win a major.” A case in point is American golfer Mark O’Meara, who finally won his first and then his second major in 1998, following a highly successful career.

The growth of amateur golf in the United States has also been **phenomenal** as well. It has been estimated that 21.7 million Americans play at least one round of golf and spent \$20 billion on golf and golf-related services per year. American colleges and universities are now a major **venue** for amateur golf and many professionals come from the college ranks. In the United States, **spectator** facilities have become important in the Tournament Players clubs built by the PGA since 1980. These massive architectural creations, with grass **amphitheaters** and **colossal** spectator **mounds**, capitalize on a sport that is “part golf course, part theater.” The **exemplar** is the Augusta National Golf Club, site of the Masters, which has taken on a legendary, heroic, and mystical **aura**.

926 words

## Proper Names

PGA: Professional Golfers’ Association 职业高尔夫协会

LPGA: Ladies’ Professional Golf Association 女子职业高尔夫协会

Senior PGA Tour: 老年职业高尔夫巡回赛

**phenomenal** /fəˈnɒmɪnəl/ *a.* 1. of or relating to a phenomenon 现象的 2. exceedingly or unbelievably great 非凡的

**venue** /ˈvenjuː/ *n.* the scene of any event or action (especially the place of a meeting) 会场; (尤指) 体育比赛场所

**spectator** /spekˈteɪtə(r)/ *n.* a close observer; someone who looks at something (such as an exhibition of some kind) 观众; 旁观者

**amphitheater** /ˈæmfɪθiətə(r)/ *n.* 1. a sloping gallery with seats for spectators (as in an operating room or theater) 阶梯式座位区 2. an oval large stadium

with tiers of seats; an arena in which contests and spectacles are held 圆形剧场

**colossal** /kəˈlɒsəl/ *a.* so great in size or force or extent as to elicit awe 巨大的

**mound** /maʊnd/ *n.* structure consisting of an artificial heap or bank usually of earth or stones 土墩, 小丘

**exemplar** /ɪɡˈzemplə(r)/ *n.* something to be imitated 模范, 榜样

**aura** /ˈɔːrə/ *n.* a distinctive but intangible quality surrounding a person or thing; atmosphere 气氛, 氛围



## Golf in Society

Some sports experts believe that golf is the most popular sport of the 1990s, with more people playing golf, more people watching golf, and more golf courses built than ever before. While golf may not be the most popular sport of the decade, it is certainly true that it is very popular and has grown in popularity. There seems to be a number of reasons for this. First, golf is a relatively expensive sport, with the cost of equipment, club memberships, and greens fees and the boom economies in Europe and Asia in the 1990s have given people more money to spend on activities such as golf. Second, a round of golf can take a long time to play relative to many other recreational sports and thus has benefited from the increase in leisure time available to some people. Third, in the United States and Europe there has been an increase in both permanent and seasonal living in warmer **locales**, where golf can be played year-round. Fourth, golf is a life sport that is not as **strenuous** as some other sports such as singles tennis and therefore people play for longer periods of time. Fifth, golf is a sport that is highly sociable in that there is much opportunity for golfers to talk as the game progresses. And, sixth, golf, as the sport of business, has benefited from the increase in business activity over the decade.

Despite — or perhaps because of — its popularity, golf has been subject to a number of criticisms. Perhaps the oldest criticism is that golf is **elitist** and **discriminatory**, with Jews, blacks, and the nonwealthy often excluded from play by private clubs with restrictive membership policies and the high cost of play game. Annual **dues** range from several hundred dollars

**locale** /ləu'kæl/ *n.* the scene of any event or action (especially the place of a meeting) (事件发生的) 场所或地点

**strenuous** /'strenjuəs/ *a.* characterized by or performed with much energy or force 繁重的; 艰苦的

**elitist** /'li:tɪst/ *n.* someone who believes in rule by an elite group 精英

**discriminatory** /dɪs'krɪmɪnətəri/ *a.* being biased or having a belief or attitude formed beforehand 区别对待的; 不公正的; 歧视的

**due** /dju:/ *n.* a payment that is due (e.g., as the price of membership) 应缴款(如俱乐部会费) *a.* 1. owed and payable immediately or on demand 应有的, 应得到的 2. proper and appropriate 适当的, 正当的

to six-figure totals for the most expensive metropolitan areas. Golf in the United States has been accused of discriminating against minority groups. In a 1995 Sports Illustrated **profile**, golf **celebrity** Tom Watson noted that he gave up his membership in the Kansas City Country Club in 1990 “over its **blackballing** of a prospective Jewish member.”

Golf has been accused of showing a grave insensitivity to race relations. For example, during the worst years of South Africa’s **apartheid** system one of the country’s so-called homelands (satellite states set up to avoid granting political rights to blacks in South Africa itself), Bophuthatswana, organized an annual rich golf tournament at the Sun City resort. Despite the international sports boycott of South Africa and warnings from the U.S. State Department, Jack Nicklaus, Lee Trevino, and other big-name players continued to attend the tournament. Similarly, there have been very few successful African American professional golfers and critics argue that the success of Tiger Woods (an American of African American and Asian ancestry) in 1997 and 1998 does not erase a history of limited African American participation. The PGA has taken steps to address this situation in recent years.

Another criticism is the suggestion by some that golf is not a sport, but a mere game, because it does not require extraordinary strength, speed, or **agility**. Golf is obviously a sport and does require various physical skills including strength, hand-eye coordination, agility, and the ability to judge distances. Perhaps what makes golf unique as a sport is the need to use these different skills in sequence as one **drives**, plays fairway irons, and then putts from hole to hole over the course. Driving requires strength, iron

**profile** /ˈprəʊfaɪl/ *n.* 1. biographical sketch 人物简介 2. an analysis (often in graphical form) representing the extent to which something exhibits various characteristics 外形; 轮廓

**celebrity** /sɪˈleɪbrəti/ *n.* a famous person 名人, 名流

**blackball** /ˈblækbo:l/ *v.* vote against; refuse to endorse; refuse to assent 投票反对, 排斥

**apartheid** /əˈpɑːthaɪt/ *n.* a social policy or racial

segregation involving political and economic and legal discrimination against non-whites; the former official policy in South Africa 种族隔离 (前南非政府推行的政策)

**agility** /əˈdʒɪləti/ *n.* the gracefulness of a person or animal that is quick and nimble 敏捷, 活泼, 灵活

**drive** /draɪv/ *v.* cause to move rapidly by striking or throwing with force 发球, 打远球

shots require **precision**, and putting requires a delicate touch.

Golf has also been singled out as a sport that is damaging to the environment, both because the environment is altered to create golf courses and because chemical **herbicides** and **pesticides** are used to maintain the courses. Golf has addressed this criticism by moving to build some courses on land — such as waste **dumps** — that is not suitable for human habitation and also by letting sections of courses that are usually out of play return to their natural states of growth. Interestingly, golf is free of the major criticisms leveled at other sports including player and owner greed, player violence, spectator violence, cheating, gambling excesses, and illegal drug use. Quite to the contrary, professional golfers are held up as role models who work hard, play fair, compete with themselves, help their fellow players, are polite to fans, and are humble in both victory and defeat.

727 words

**precision** /pri'si:ʒən/ *n.* the quality of being reproducible in amount or performance 精确(度), 准确(性)

**herbicide** /'hɜ:bisaɪd/ *n.* a chemical agent that destroys plants or inhibits their growth 灭草剂

**pesticide** /'pestisaɪd/ *n.* a chemical used to kill pests (as rodents or insects) 杀虫剂

**dump** /dʌmp/ *n.* a piece of land where waste materials are dumped 垃圾场

### ► Comprehension of the Text

**I.** *Read the following statements carefully and decide whether they are true or false. If false, give the correct answers.*

1. All the obstacles on the grass course must be artificial ones.
2. Both the earliest form of golf and the game as we know it today originated from Scotland.
3. Golf can be played alone or in a group with one to three other players.
4. Golf holes have five components including teeing area, sand, rough, putting green, and cup.
5. For various reasons golf becomes more and more popular in the 1990s. However, it has long been criticized such as showing a grave insensitivity to race relations, being elitist and discriminatory, etc.
6. Professional golfers are held up as role models who work hard, play fair, compete with themselves, help their fellow players, are polite to fans, and are humble in both victory and defeat.

**II.** *Questions for discussions*

1. What is golf?
2. Why has golf been subject to a number of criticisms?

**III.** *Role play*

A TV reporter is interviewing a golfer about golf.

### ► Vocabulary

**IV.** *Word guessing*

1. a hazard on a golf course
2. (sports) the act of swinging or striking at a ball with a club



3. a sporting competition in which contestants play a series of games to decide the winner
4. the part of a golf course bordering the fairway where the grass is not cut short
5. the quality of being reproducible in amount or performance
6. a chemical agent that destroys plants or inhibits their growth

#### V. Blank filling

1. a\_\_\_\_\_: a unit of area (4840 square yards) used in English-speaking countries
2. t\_\_\_\_\_: the starting place for each hole on a golf course
3. f\_\_\_\_\_: the closely mown area between the tee and green
4. b\_\_\_\_\_: vote against
5. d\_\_\_\_\_: cause to move rapidly by striking or throwing with force
6. p\_\_\_\_\_: a chemical used to kill pests (as rodents or insects)

#### ► Translation

#### VI. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

As a competitive event, twice the sport has been on the modern Olympic program. In 1900, golf made its Olympic debut at the second modern games in Paris. On October 2, twelve gentlemen gathered to play 36 holes of golf at Compiègne, about 30 miles north of Paris. Though only a few of them may have realized it at the time, they were the participants in the first Olympic golf tournament. In fact, there were two golf events then — one for gentlemen and one for ladies. The next day, October 3, the ladies' event took place and nine holes of golf were played. The games were won by Charles Sands of the St. Andrews Golf Club for gentlemen and Margaret Abbott of the Chicago Golf Club for ladies respectively. Golf was played again at the 1904 St. Louis Games with George Lyon as Olympic champion.