

ENGLISH FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION: SPECIFICATION AND APPLICATION

编 著 周丽君
王志华

体育英语

规范与应用

 SOAPE 东方剑桥专业英语系列

TENNIS

SOCCER

BASKETBALL

VOLLEYBALL

JOGGING

GOLF

JOCKEY

FOOTBALL

BASEBALL



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前言

随着国内外体育交流的日益频繁，体育英语作为一门实用性较强的语言工具显得不可或缺。近年来，体育院校陆续开设了体育英语课程，国内也出现了一些体育英语的相关书籍，为体育爱好者学习体育英语提供了帮助。

本书旨在供高等体育院校的学生学习专业英语使用，也可供广大体育专业人员和广大体育爱好者学习体育专业英语词汇，提高体育英语文献阅读能力和对外体育交际能力。负责本书编写的作者多年来一直从事与体育英语教学相关的工作，在教学过程中及与学生的交谈中发现，学生在体育英语的学习过程中，应当涵盖听、说、读、写的内容，只有在不断实践中，学生才能学习运用体育专业词汇。因此在编写本书的过程中，尽量做到口语和写作并重，文献阅读和情境对话交融，力求体现体育英语的规范性与实用性。

全书以运动项目为中心，以运动项目的普及性为序，分为两部分。第一部分共九章，主要介绍奥运会项目中比较受欢迎的项目。每部分内容紧紧围绕项目的专业词汇展开，力求学生在短时间内记住体育英语的词汇，从而提高体育的国际交流能力。

内容一：精读（Intensive Reading），旨在培养学生阅读和翻译体育专业文献的能力。该部分的文章主要以介绍某一体育专项组织机构及发展史和某一体育专项中比较热门的话题或人物。

内容二：情境对话（Dialogue），旨在培养学生进行英语口语交际的能力。根据课文提供的专业词汇，便于学生学习模仿和学用结合，提高口语水平。

内容三：写作（Writing），旨在培养学生根据专业词汇撰写与该专项相关的热门话题文章，提高英语的应用能力。

内容四：延伸阅读（Supplementary Reading），旨在进一步提供含有该运动项目专用术语的、阅读性及趣味性强的文章，进一步巩固专业词汇，提高专业文献的阅读能力。

在第一部分的基础上，第二部分主要介绍一些读者可能感兴趣的运动项目，

本书共编写了 16 章内容供读者选择。每章内容主要介绍运动项目及专业英语词汇。

本书构思独特，实用性强，选材新颖，内容丰富，语言规范，练习设计具有实用性和针对性。全书由周丽君和王志华统稿。浙江大学外语学院梁斌老师和徐雪英老师对全书英语翻译进行了校对，在此表示感谢。

本书所引用的部分文章及图片只是服务于教学，为体育事业培养人才，对此向被引用的部分文章及图片的各位作者表示最真挚的感谢。

由于编者水平与经验有限，加之时间仓促，难免有不足之处，请广大读者批评指正。

周丽君 王志华

2013 年 3 月 1 日

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Part I

Popular Sports in
Olympic Games

Chapter 1 Athletics

田 径



1. Preview

Talk about the questions below, either in Chinese or English for the warm-up.

- (1) How to define the concept of Track and Field events respectively?
- (2) What are the disciplines of heel-and-toe walking race?
- (3) Who are your favorite athletes?



2. Intensive Reading

Read the passage carefully 2-3 times; make sure you can understand the meaning of the passage.

The History of IAAF 国际田联的历史

enthusiasm [in'θju:ziæzəm]
n. 热情, 热心; 巨大兴趣, 热衷的事物

component [kəm'pəʊnənt]
n. 成分, 组成部分

thrive [θraiv] vi. 兴盛; 兴隆; 长得健壮

industrial [in'dʌstriəl] adj. 工业的, 产业的; 用于工业的

amateur [æmətə] adj. 业余的, 非职业的; 外行的

standardize ['stændədaiz]
vt. 使合乎规格; 使标准化

noble ['nəubl] adj. 高尚的; 雄伟的; 贵族的, 显贵的

principle ['prinsəpl] n. 原则, 原理

by virtue of 凭借……的力量; 由于(因为)

privileged ['prɪvəlɪdʒd,
'prɪvlɪdʒd] adj. 特许保密的;

By the late 1800s, popular enthusiasm for all types of physical exercise had caused a boom in participation sports. Athletics was especially popular, and soon became central to the exercise components of national educational systems. Organised athletics thrived in well developed industrial societies and an ever expanding competition programme developed in the schools and universities, in military organizations and private clubs.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation was founded in 1912 by 17 national athletic federations who saw the need for a governing authority, for an athletic programme, for standardized technical equipment and world records.

But what was the sport the IAAF was meant to govern? For participants, athletics was about enhancing the quality of life; it was something done for love and other noble principles. This permitted a limited group of athletes to achieve high-level performances by virtue of a privileged social and financial situation.

Yet with the continual evolution of modern society came tremendous enthusiasm for sport. This growing

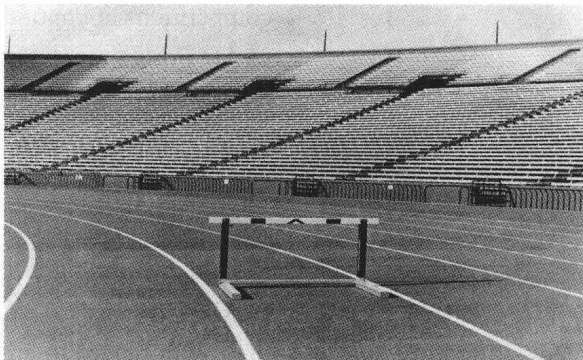
享有特权的

continual [kən'tɪnjuəl] *adj.* 不间断的, 不停的; 多次重复的, 频繁的

coverage ['kʌvərɪdʒ] *n.* 新闻报道, 报道量; 覆盖范围

commercial [kə'mɜːʃəl] *adj.* 商业的, 商务的

interest and the improvement of individual performances boosted the stature of athletics. Beginning in the 1960s, TV coverage of athletics greatly increased and many companies began to see commercial value in the sport. It became harder to follow the amateur principle in the traditional sense, especially considering the time and resources needed to train and maintain elite athletes. Faced with this commercially demanding world, the IAAF made changes to benefit the athlete, spectators and all other members of the “Athletics Family”.



In 1982, the IAAF abandoned the traditional concept of amateurism and in 1985 created trust funds for athletes. The way to high performance was opened to larger groups of extremely talented athletes. Steadily, there has been a change from the so-called amateurs to financially motivated and secure athletes at the highest levels and this development has continued with the introduction of the IAAF Competition Awards in 1997, which offered prize money to successful athletes for the first time in the history of IAAF competitions. The development of applied sports sciences, improved equipment and new training and competition techniques, brought even more changes to the sport. Sadly, performance enhancing drugs became more prominent at this time as well, jeopardizing the moral fabric of sport as well as the health and lives of young people. The IAAF has subsequently led the sports movement worldwide in the development and application of an extensive anti-doping programme involving testing both in and out of competition.

jeopardize ['dʒepəˌdaɪz]

vt. 危及, 损害

fabric ['fæbrɪk] *n.* 织物, 布; 构造, 组织

subsequently ['sʌbsɪkwəntli]

adv. 其后, 随后, 接着, 后来

anti-doping *adj.* 反兴奋剂的

Until the late seventies, athletics had its moment of

glory every four years, at the Olympic Games. Today, the official IAAF Competition Programme now includes World Championships, World Junior Championships, World Youth Championships, World Indoor Championships, World Cup, World Cross Country Championships, World Race Walking Cup, World Half Marathon Championships, World Road Relay Championships, the international Golden League/Grand Prix Circuit, the Golden League/Grand Prix Final, the international Cross Country Circuit and the Combined Events Challenge. In addition a variety of major competitions at continental level reflect the expansion of the IAAF programme. Fourteen multi-sport and Area Games competitions, including the Olympic Games, are organised on all continents with athletics as the core sport. Added to this are thousands of other national and local area events. In 2003 the IAAF Congress approved the addition of Mountain Running to the list of disciplines governed by the IAAF.

affiliated [ə'fɪliətɪd] *adj.* 隶属的, 附属的
 Netherlands ['neðələndz] *n.* 荷兰

With regard to administration, the number of affiliated federations grew dramatically, from 17 in 1912 to 213 in 2008, and back to 212 in 2010 when the Netherlands Antilles federation ceased to exist independently. All federations are invited to attend the IAAF Congress every two years with elections held during even-numbered Congresses. While once functioning in a way which favoured the wealthier, developed nations through its voting system, the IAAF adopted the ultimate democratic system of “one country, one vote” in 1987.



The IAAF Council, which administers all IAAF