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中央电视台体育节目中心
体育英语教学节目

英语 体育

Sports English

第 四 册



清华大学出版社

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清华大学出版社
北京

内 容 简 介

本书系根据中央电视台体育节目中心《体育英语》栏目已播出的部分节目整理而成,内容涉及曲棍球、手球、棒球、垒球和篮球等奥运会正式球类比赛项目,每个项目都从项目的历史讲到规则,涉及到很多专业词汇和知识,并在电视节目的基础上增加了一些新的内容。适合从体育知识和英语两方面学习的读者。

随书赠送的电视节目视频光盘将为读者的学习提供帮助。

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编者的话

前几年法国政府做出了一个规定：为了法语的纯洁，所有公共场所的招牌都必须用法文标注。法语是否因此得到纯洁我不知道，知道的只是在那里连点个菜都麻烦。

我也希望2008年参加北京奥运会的外国人都会说中国话，但是这个希望肯定不会成为现实，所以作为东道主我们只好去将就一下客人，所以也就有了《体育英语》这个节目和这本书。


对有些人来说，语言是一种艺术，但对于大多数人来讲语言只是交流的工具。我们这个节目并不是系统地教大家学英语，而是告诉大家体育的东西在英语里怎样表达，告诉大家奥运会里最需要的是哪些英语。这个节目和教材不可能使学习者通过“托福”考试，却可以使具有一定英语水平的人将他们学过的英语用于体育，用于2008年的北京奥运会。

根据以往奥运会的经验，当地志愿者的热情与能力对于在那里举行的奥运会是至关重要的。热情在我们中国是不用担心的，但是能力之中就含有表达的能力，而英语是没有办法一蹴而就的。愿意在2008年北京奥运会中担任一名志愿者的人，《体育英语》可以是一个帮助你实现梦想的工具。

《体育英语》这个节目当然不仅仅是为了帮助志愿者，实际上凡是喜欢中央电视台体育频道的观众都不太可能绕过体育中的英语，特别是在今后几年。因为奥运会的关系，所有国际体育协会都要在2008年之前在北京举行热身赛，体育频道将会制作和播出其中的大部分赛事。当我们播出国内赛事的时候，当然会使用中文字幕和中文的介绍。但是当我们的信号传向全世界的时候，只能使用全世界目前通行的英文。所以知道一点某个项目的英语表达方式，一定会给中国的体育电视观众带来些许方便。

《体育英语》这个节目的初衷是支持北京申办奥运会，所以当梦想成真之后，这个栏目也就顺理成章地成为了要播出到2008年的节目，因此对今后的内容我们会根据2008年的需要设计，会延伸到中国生活的各个方面，将北京生活和国际体育连接得更加紧密。

在这个节目播出之后，我们收到许多观众的询问，希望看到重播，希望得到教材。为了满足这部分观众的要求，我们将节目中的核心内容集中到这本书和随书所赠的光盘里，希望能够给每一个需要的观众一点帮助。



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中央电视台体育节目中心主任

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Chapter 49

Field Hockey(I) 曲棍球(一)

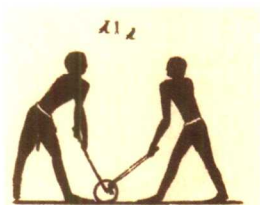


Field Hockey 曲棍球是一项比较古老的球类运动，12 世纪初的时候，出现了一种类似曲棍球游戏的学生式曲棍球运动，苏格兰人称之为 **shinty**，爱尔兰人则称之为 **hurley**。威尔士和英国人则开展一种类似曲棍球的运动 **bandy**；那时伦敦的学生也开展了一种曲棍球运动，他们称之为 **Ball in the Field**，草地球。19 世纪初期，英国的中、小学首先展开了曲棍球活动，并逐渐在英吉利三岛将类似的曲棍球运动统一称为 “Hockey”。



History of Hockey

曲棍球的历史



The ancient Greeks adopted Field hockey from the Egyptians. The marble relief above comes from Athens and shows Greek athletes playing field hockey. It is likely that this game is still played today in much the same as its original form. This relief is from the National Museum in Athens.

Field hockey is a game in which two opposing teams attempt to drive a ball into the goal of the opponent using sticks that are curved or hooked at one end. The sport, played both professionally and at an amateur level, is popular with men and women in Europe, India, Pakistan, New Zealand, and other parts of South America, Asia, and Africa. The sport is played worldwide and ranks second only to soccer in its global reach. One of the oldest competitive pastimes, the sport of field hockey dates back well before the Ancient Olympic Games. Although the exact origin of the game remains unknown, 4 000-year-old drawings found in the tomb in the Nile Valley of Egypt depicted men playing the sport. Down the ages, variations of the game were played by a range of cultures, from Greeks and Romans to Ethiopians and even Aztec Indians in South America several centuries before Columbus landed in the New World.



曲棍球是两队队员使用底端弯曲的球棍，把球打入对方球门的一种运动。曲棍球有职业比赛和业余比赛之分，男子和女子的曲棍球运动在欧洲、印度、巴基斯坦、新西兰、以及亚洲、非洲和南美等国都非常盛行。曲棍球是一项世界范围的运动，它在全球的流行程度仅次于足球。曲棍球是最古老的竞技项目之一，它的历史可以追溯到古奥运会时期。虽然，曲棍球运动具体起源何时，我们不得而知，但早在四千多年前，古埃及尼罗河谷地坟墓的壁画中，就有描绘人们打曲棍球的场面。几个世纪后，形式各异的曲棍球运动在不同的文化背景中发展开来，从古希腊、古罗马，到埃塞俄比亚，还有早在哥伦布发现新大陆的前几个世纪，南美洲的阿兹特克印地安人就在打曲棍球了。

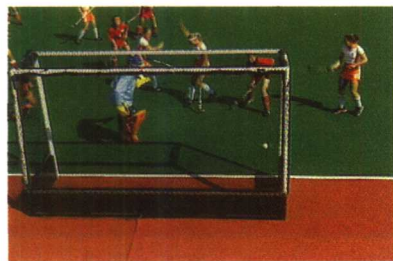
The modern version of the sport was first played in British schools in the 19th century and is believed to have been adapted from the Irish game of hurling. The first men's hockey club, Blackheath, was formed in 1849, and led to the establishment of the Hockey Association in London in 1886. The British army introduced the game to India and throughout the British colonies, leading to the first international competition in 1895. The first Olympic Hockey Competition for men was held in London in 1908. After having made its first appearance in the 1908 Games, hockey was subsequently dropped



from the 1912 Stockholm Games, and reappeared in 1920 in Antwerp before being omitted again in Paris in 1924. The Paris organizers refused to include hockey on the basis that the sport had no International Federation. Hockey had made its first step toward an international federation when in 1909 the Hockey Association in England and the Belgium Hockey Association agreed to mutually recognize each other to regulate international hockey relations, and the French Hockey Association followed soon after. Hockey took its most important step forward in 1924 when the International Hockey Federation, the world governing body for the sport, was founded in Paris under the initiative of Frenchman, Paul Léautey. Mr. Léautey, who would become the first President of the FIH, was motivated to act following hockey's omission from the program of the 1924 Paris Games. The sport was again featured on the program at Amsterdam in 1928 and has been an Olympic sport ever since. Originally considered far too dangerous for female participation, field hockey quickly became popular with women whose previous introduction to sport included the "socially acceptable" and supposed less strenuous and combative outdoor activities of croquet and lawn tennis. With more and more women becoming active in the sport, the liberating game of field hockey earned the dubious title as the only team sport considered proper for women. By 1887, the first women's hockey club appeared in East Mosley in England, and was quickly followed by the creation of the All England Women's Hockey Association in 1889. The women's game developed quickly in many countries and in 1927, the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations (IFWHA) was formed. Women's hockey became a fixture on the Olympic program in Moscow in 1980.



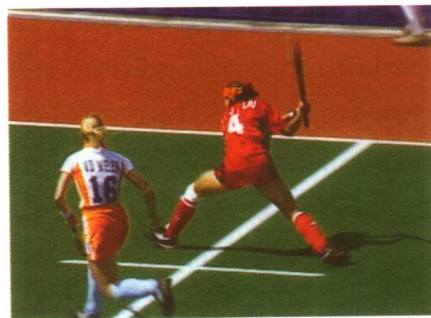
早在 19 世纪, 英国的一些学校就开展了现代曲棍球活动, 据说就是从爱尔兰式曲棍球运动演化而来。1849 年, 第一个男子曲棍球俱乐部 "blackheath" 成立了, 1886 年在伦敦成立了曲棍球协会。英国的军人们把曲棍球运动介绍到印度和英国的各殖民地, 1895 年举行了第一次国际性的曲棍球比赛。1908 年, 第一次奥运会的男子曲棍球比赛在伦敦举行, 在 1908 年奥运会上首次出现后, 1912 年斯德哥尔摩奥运会上曲棍球未被列为比赛项目, 直到 1920 年的安特卫普奥运会, 曲棍球才又成为比赛项目。1924 年巴黎奥运会的组织者认为曲棍球运动没有国际组织, 而把它拒之门外。其实, 早在 1909 年, 曲棍球就向着发展国际组织迈出了第一步。当时英国曲棍球协会



和比利时曲棍球协会, 就协商共同发展国际间的曲棍球运动, 随后法国曲棍球协会也加入了它们的行列。1924 年, 法国人保罗·洛迪为使曲棍球再次成为奥运会的比赛项目, 在巴黎成立了曲棍球运动的世界管辖机构——国际曲棍球联合会, 为这项运动的发展迈出了重要的一步。洛迪是国际曲棍球联合会的第一任主席。自 1928 年阿姆斯特丹奥运会起, 曲棍球被再次列为奥运会的正式比赛项目。本来人们认为曲棍球运动过于危险而不适合女子参加, 但



自从女子参加了“可被社会接受的”槌球和草地网球运动之后，曲棍球也逐渐走进了女子休闲运动的阵营。随着越来越多妇女的参与，自由洒脱的曲棍球运动反而成了惟一适合女性的团队运动。1887年，在英国的东墨斯里成立了第一个女子曲棍球俱乐部。1889年，又成立了全英女子曲棍球协会。此后，女子曲棍球运动在世界各国深入展开。1927年，国际女子曲棍球协会联合会（IFWHA）成立。1980年莫斯科奥运会上，女子曲棍球被奥运会列为正式比赛项目。



More About Field Hockey

Early History of Field Hockey 曲棍球的早期历史



The National Archaeological Museum in Athens holds a square marble slab with four bas-reliefs of ancient sporting events. One of these shows Athenian youths playing field hockey. These bas-reliefs date back to 514 BC and show that a type of hockey was being enjoyed in Greece at that time. This type of hockey, called “*ἐλάφιαιστος*”

(*Keritizin*) in ancient Greece, was very popular. Called such names as “*paganica*” by the Romans, “*hurling*” by the Irish and “*shinty*” by the Scots, the name “*hockey*” seems to have been first recorded in Ireland in 1527 and probably comes from the French word “*hoquet*” meaning “*shepherds crook*”.

中国古代的“步打球”和“马打球”

The name *POLO* comes from a Tibetan word “*pulu*”, the roots from which that ball was made. Some people believe *Polo* was first played during the Tang dynasty in China, whilst others are of the opinion that the roots of this sport lie in Persia. However, both agree that both Chinese and Persians adopted the game from the Mongols, a race of centaurs. The essence of the game has not changed in 2 000 years, and it still requires the combination of rider, horse, mallet and ball. The Britannic Encyclopedia considers that “*Polo, a stick-and-ball game played on horseback, is the oldest of all equestrian sports*”. *Polo* can be considered the predecessor of modern games such as *hockey, golf and cricket*, with the difference that these sports are played on foot.



一条隋唐时期的花毡，上织有一儿童在玩“步打球”。

步打球，又称“步打”，是一种徒步以杖击球的球类运动，类似于今天的曲棍球。步打是从马球活动演变发展而来的，马球也叫马打球。除了不骑马之外，步打

跟马球运动大体相似。有关步打球运动的最早记载，见于唐代宗大历十年（公元 775 年）考中进士的王建所作的一首宫词。这首宫词的内容是专门描写宫女们进行步打球活动的，宫词中说：

殿前铺设两边楼，寒食宫人步打球，一半走来争跪拜，上棚先谢得头筹。

Olympic History of Field Hockey 曲棍球在奥运会上的历史

Hockey for men first appeared on the Olympic program in 1908 and since its return in 1920 it has been on the program ever since. In 1980, hockey for women was first introduced as an Olympic sport. During the 2000 Sydney Games men competed in a 12-team tournament, while women competed in a 10-team tournament, an increase of two teams for women from 1996.

Equipment of Field Hockey 曲棍球的器材

The Ball 球

Originally a cricket ball (cork center, string-wound, and covered with leather) was used for the game, however, the ball today is usually constructed of a composite core with a PVC outer or a PVC cover depending on the 'feel' that is desired. The ball, slightly larger than a baseball, weighs between $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces and $5\frac{3}{4}$ ounces (156g to 163g) with a circumference of $8\frac{13}{16}$ inches to $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches (22.4cm to 23.4cm). Usually white in color, other colors may be used as agreed.

For game play the balls are dimpled - they have dimples (indentations) like those found on a golf ball. However this is not necessarily true of practice balls which often differ from game balls in quality, feel and texture. When hit correctly this small, hard ball can travel at speed of up to 100 miles per hour, which can make the sport rather dangerous for goalies and players alike especially since players wear no protection beyond shin, and mouth guards.



The Stick 球棍

Field hockey sticks are usually 36 to 38 inches (about 1 m) long and weigh 12 to 28 ounces (340 to 790 g). The stick has a curved head, is rounded on one side and is flat on the left-hand side. The ball can only be touched with the flat side of the stick. Players may strike the ball only with the flat side of the stick.

Aside from the various weight/balance characteristics of a stick, there are two main features that come into play as far as stick design is concerned - the reinforcement of the stick and the shape of the head of the stick.



Reinforcement of the stick 球棍的强化

All hockey sticks (with the obvious exceptions of the composite and aluminum sticks) begin life as a plain piece of wood. Various materials can then be added to the bare stick to determine its strength and performance characteristics. It follows that the more reinforcement of a stick, the stronger and stiffer it will be, and, as a



basic guideline the stiffer the stick, the harder it will hit the ball (however, it will be less forgiving on a cold day).The main materials that can be added are as follows:

- Fiberglass - For basic strength and stick durability.
- Kevlar - For increased strength and basic shock absorbency.
- Carbon - For extra stiffness.
- Dyneema - For supreme shock absorbency.



Shape of the stick head 球棍头的形状

The “toe” or “head” of the stick may also vary depending on your position or style of play. There are three main stick head shapes: shorti, midi and hook. The shorti is the traditional one piece head, whereas midi and hook heads are made of several pieces of wood attached together (laminated). These different shapes determine both the performance and durability of the head.

	Shorti The “shorti toe” features a one-piece head to allow quick maneuverability around the ball.
	Midi The “midi toe” features an increased hook surface and slightly longer length to allow a larger hitting and stopping area to facilitate receiving, flicking and reversing stick play.
	Hook A “hook toe” hooks up to provide the maximum surface for receiving and a larger sweet spot for hitting.

Player's Equipment 运动员的装备

Besides the goalie, the other 10 players on each team have no real protection from sticks or the ball, wearing only shin, and mouth guards in addition to their uniforms. However, modern shin guards often offer better protection than those worn by soccer players. Some types of shin guards are also constructed of the foam compounds that foam goalie pads are constructed out of, making them both lightweight and protective. As far as uniforms go, men usually wear shorts, a shirt, and hockey boots while women wear the same except for kilts or skirts. Both men and women often play with lycra shorts underneath their shorts or skirts though.



Goalkeeper's Equipment 守门员的装备

Pads 护垫

As in ice hockey the goalkeeper wears pads over his legs. These pads can be categorized into a few groups such as

cane pads, foam pads and pads which fall between these 2 categories and which are often hybrids of the two.

Goalie Kickers 护腿

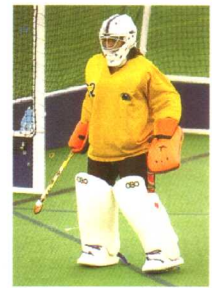
Because goalies use their feet a lot, to kick and stop the ball, they wear protective footwear called kickers, which are strapped on over their boots.

Goalie Gloves 手套

In field hockey the goaltender cannot catch or 'trap' the ball, but instead must stop/block shots by letting them hit the palm area of the glove. The left hand/blocking glove is therefore heavily padded (in a good quality glove) on the palm side as well as protecting the rest of the hand and fingers. The other glove, which is used to handle and hold the stick, has very little if any padding in the palm as this would hinder stick use but is padded to protect the fingers, thumb (often a lot of protection for the thumb) and top of the hand.

Helmets, Chest Protector and Misc.Items 面罩、护胸及其他

Among the other equipment worn by a goalie is a chest protector, which may be constructed of hi-tec foams, or may be similar in style and construction to the chest protectors worn by baseball catchers. The goalkeeper also wears a helmet (with facemask/ grill) and, if he so desires it, a throat protector which attaches to the helmet and offers both physical protection and mental relief from a potentially fatal injury.



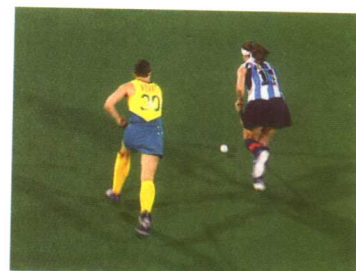
Major Competitions

主要赛事

Major international field hockey competitions include the World Cup, the Champions Trophy and of course, the Olympic Games. The blue ribbon event in international field hockey, the World Cup is held every four years. Sixteen teams earn spots in the World Cup including automatic qualifying berths for the hosts and defending champions as well as berths for the champions of five continental tournaments, the top two teams from the Olympic Games not already qualified and the top seven placing teams at the World Cup Qualifying Tournaments. The World Cup began with a men's tournament in 1971 before adding a women's tournament in 1974. It was originally held every two years and then changed to four. The 2002 women's World Cup is scheduled for Perth in Australia and the men's event for Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia. The International Hockey Federation's premier annual event, the Champions Trophy features the world's top



ranked teams competing in a round-robin format with the teams advancing to final classification games. Pakistan initiated the tournament and won the first men's Champions Trophy in 1978. The women's competition was added in 1987. Six teams annually qualify for the Champions Trophy. In the year following a World Cup or Olympic Games, the six teams include the host, the defending champion, the world champion and the next highest ranked teams - excluding those already qualified - from either the most recent World Cup or Olympic Games. The following year, the last place team at the Champions Trophy is dropped from the tournament, and is replaced by the winner of the Champions Challenge. Beginning in 2001, the Champions Challenge consists of the host and the five top ranked World Cup or Olympic teams who have not already qualified for the Champions Trophy. The Champions Challenge is scheduled for every two years (2001, 2003) with the winner of the tournament promoted to the Champions Trophy.



国际性曲棍球比赛主要有世界杯赛、冠军杯赛和奥运会。四年举行一次的曲棍球世界杯赛是这项运动的顶级赛事，共有 16 支球队参加角逐。东道国队和卫冕冠军队，还有来自五大洲巡回赛的冠军队自动获得参赛资格。另外的参赛队伍是在上述球队之外的奥运会上名次最高的两支球队，以及在世界杯入围赛中名列前 7 位的球队。世界杯的男子比赛始于 1971 年，女子比赛始于 1974 年。开始时曲棍球世界杯每两年举行一次，后来改为四年一次。2002 年的女子世界杯将在澳大利亚的珀斯举行，男子比赛在马来西亚首都吉隆坡举行。国际曲棍球联合会的经典赛事是一年一度的冠军杯赛，世界级的高水平团队以循环赛的方式决出最终参加决赛的团队。冠军杯赛是 1978 年由巴基斯坦首创的，巴基斯坦也是第一届男子冠军杯赛的冠军。1987 年，开始了女子比赛。每年有 6 支队伍具有冠军杯的参赛资格，在世界杯赛或奥运会的次年，参赛的 6 支球队是东道国队、冠军杯的卫冕冠军、世界杯赛或奥运会的冠军、以及除上述已获参赛资格以外的名次最高的几支球队。冠军杯赛的最后一位在下一年失去资格，由冠军挑战赛的第一名接替跻身六强。自 2001 年起，参加冠军挑战赛的团队包括东道国队、世界杯的前五名和奥运会中没有资格参加冠军杯赛的团队。冠军挑战赛每两年举行一次，冠军则有资格跻身于冠军杯赛。



Australian Women's Hockey Team

澳大利亚女子曲棍球队



The Australian Women's Hockey Team-the Telstra Hockeyroos-are arguably the greatest sporting team ever produced. Their run of success is unequalled in any sport and was cemented when they took their third gold medal at



the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games. Sydney 2000 Olympic Games. Strong, athletic and glamorous, the team have five times been crowned Australia's Team of the Year and unanimously awarded the Best Australian Team at the Olympic Games, as voted by past and present Olympians. Having maintained their position of World Number 1 for the past 7 years, the commitment of the Hockeyroos to uphold excellence is unquestionable. Whether on or off the pitch they are role

models for Australians of all ages, having succeeded under enormous pressure and expectation, always with honor, patriotism and fair play. Their motto: "Admire, Aspire. Be Proud!"

澳大利亚女子曲棍球队，被称为“Telstra Hockeyroos”，可以说是澳大利亚历史上最伟大的运动团队。她们是澳大利亚体育界登峰造极的团队。在 2000 年悉尼奥运会上赢得了第三枚金牌后，她们成功的地位更是无人能及。强壮、敏捷、迷人的女子曲棍球队，5 次获得澳大利亚年度最佳团队奖，还被历届奥运会运动员一致评为奥运会上最出色的澳大利亚运动队。在过去 7 年中，澳大利亚队一直排名世界第一，这与她们顽强拼搏的精神和不懈的努力是分不开的。在巨大的压力与期望中，无论是在场内还是在场外，她们都是各个年龄段澳大利亚人的楷模。她们带着荣耀，爱国精神和公平竞争的理念，获得了巨大的成功。她们的格言：“赞美，渴望，以我为荣！”



Born on June 12 1973 in Russia, Alyson Annan of Australia is regarded as the sharpest shooter in international women's hockey and the best female hockey player in the world. Alyson was first selected on the Australian Team in June 1991 to play in a Test Series against Korea in Hobart and Melbourne. She first made history the books at the 1998 Commonwealth Games when she became Australia's top goal scorer of all time with 110 goals. With 192 caps, Annan's goal total is heading rapidly towards 150. Her achievements include four Champions Trophy gold medals, two World Cup gold medals, two Olympic gold medals and one Commonwealth Games gold medal. In addition to her contribution to the Australian team effort, Annan has earned numerous individual honors over the years. She was the top goal scorer at the 1999 Champions Trophy, as well as at the 1998 World Cup where she was selected as Player of the Tournament. She was also the first-ever recipient of the International Hockey Federation's Player of the Year Award in 1999.

艾尔森·安奈 1973 年 6 月 12 日出生在俄国。这位澳大利亚籍球员堪称世界上最出色的女子曲棍球运动员，也是世界上最敏捷的射手。安奈 1991 年 6 月加入澳大利亚女子曲棍球队，在霍巴特（Hobart）和墨尔本（Melbourne）举行的澳韩对抗赛上初露锋芒。艾尔森·安奈的名字被载入史册是在 1998 年英联邦运动会上，她共射入 110 粒球，成为澳大利亚进球最多的球员。她在 192 场比赛中，进球数量接近 150 粒。她的辉煌成绩包括 4 次冠军杯赛的冠军，2 次世界杯冠军，2 次奥运会冠军和 1 枚英联邦运动会的金牌。除了她对澳大利亚队所做的贡献，



多年来她还赢得了很多个人的殊荣。1999 年冠军杯赛，她被评为最佳射手。1998 年世界杯，她被评为最佳球员。1999 年，她成为国际曲棍球联合会评出的首位年度最佳球员。

More About Field Hockey

International Hockey Federation (FIH) 国际曲棍球联合会



Hockey had made its first step toward an international federation when in 1909 the Hockey Association in England and the Belgium Hockey Association agreed to mutually recognize each other to regulate international hockey relations. The French Association followed soon after, but this was not considered sufficient for recognition as an international federation.

Mr. Paul Léautey, a Frenchman who would become the first President of the FIH, was motivated to act following hockey's omission from the program of the 1924 Paris Games and hockey took its most important step forward when the International Hockey

Federation, the world governing body for the sport, was founded in Paris in 1924 at his initiative.

The women's game developed quickly in many countries and in 1927, the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations (IFWHA) was formed. After celebrating their respective Golden Jubilees—the FIH in 1974 and the IFWHA in 1980—the two organizations came together in 1982 to form the FIH. Today, the International Hockey Federation consists of five Continental Federations (CHFs), 115 National Associations (NHAs), an executive board and 9 expert advisory committees, with a head office in Brussels.^[1]

In many ways, the FIH serves as the “guardian” of the sport. It works in co-operation with both the national and continental organizations to ensure consistency and unity in hockey around the world. The FIH not only regulates the sport, but also is responsible for its development and promotion so as to guarantee a secure future for hockey.



FIH Player of the Year Awards 国际曲联年度最佳运动员



The FIH Player of the Year Awards have been created to highlight and reward the outstanding male and female hockey players of each year.

The first player of the year awards were held in Egypt in 1999. Prior to that each tournament had its own player of

[1] 截止到 2003 年 9 月。

the tournament award - but there was no overall world player of the year award. Of course, being awarded the best player award in the World Cup is prestigious but unfortunately this was held only once every 4 years! The Player of the Year Awards have been held every year since 1999. In 2001, the FIH, for the first time also present awards for the most promising hockey players with the Young Player of the Year Awards.



	Women's Player	Men's Player
		
1998	Alyson Annan (Australia)	Stephan Veen (Holland)
1999	Natascha Keller (Germany)	Jay Stacy (Australia)
2000	Alyson Annan (Australia)	Stephan Veen (Holland)
2001	Luciana Aymar (Argentina)	Florian Kunz (Germany)
2002	Cecilia Rognoni (Argentina)	Michael Green (Germany)

Famous teams in history 历史上其他的著名曲棍球队

India men's team:

India won 8 times the Olympic competition, including 6 consecutive times between 1928 and 1956, other two titles in 1964 and 1980. India also won the World Cup in 1975.

Pakistan men's team:

Pakistan won 3 times the Olympic champion in 1960, 1968 and 1984, and won 4 times the World Cup in 1971, 1978, 1982 and 1994.

Netherlands men's team:

Netherlands won 3 times the Olympic champion in 1996 and 2000, and won the World Cup in 1973, 1990 and 1998.



Famous players in history 历史上著名曲棍球运动员

Dhyan Chand: Hockey Wizard

曲棍球奇才: 昌德

The greatest of all hockey players, Dhyan Chand learned the game in the Indian Army and had a dazzling