

SPORTS ENGLISH

体育英语

阅读

主 编◎陈玉玲 陈绍东



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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内 容 提 要

本书在编写的过程中充分研究国内外的英语阅读教材的编写原则与特点,注重思想性、人文性和科学性,强化语言能力,内容包括运动项目的历史介绍、国际体育组织的发展、明星运动员风采、竞赛赛程,还有运动损伤、体育服务、场馆建设等问题,在打好学生英语语言基础的同时,更侧重培养学生的应用语言能力,在培养学生阅读能力的同时,加强听、说、写、译等各项语言技能的综合训练,尤其注重语言的可操作性和知识技能的拓展,即实用表达能力的训练与培养,更注重这些技能在各种体育活动和比赛中使用英语进行交际的能力。

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前 言

当前,全国本科高校大学外语教学的改革目标是“提高学生用英语直接从事本专业知识学习、工作的能力,并使其在专业领域具有较强的国际交往和竞争能力”;在课程设置方面体现分类指导的原则,结合本专业和本院校实际情况(如专业需求、学生水平),设计出个性化的校本大学英语课程体系和各专业大学英语课程方案,将通用英语课程,专业英语课程有机结合,以确保不同层次和不同专业需求的学生从中得到有效的训练和提高。

基于上述精神,并根据全国体育院校大学英语教学实践,以提高学生素质为目标,并遵循以学生发展为本的理念,我们编写了《体育英语阅读》教材。本教材体现了最新大学英语教学的指导思想,其目的在于:在培养学生体育英语阅读能力的同时,加强听、说、写、译等各项语言技能的综合训练,尤其注重语言的可操作性和知识技能的拓展,即实用表达能力的训练与培养。所选内容从学生的学习兴趣、生活经验和认知水平出发,在打好学生英语语言基础的同时,更侧重培养学生的应用语言能力,倡导体验、实践、参与、合作与交流,以发展学生的综合语言运用能力。

《体育英语阅读》教材在编写的过程中充分研究国内外的英语阅读教材的编写原则与特点,注重思想性、人文性和科学性,强化语言能力,内容包括运动项目的历史介绍、国际体育组织的发展、明星运动员风采、竞赛赛程,还有运动损伤、体育服务、场馆建设等问题。在打好学生英语语言基础的同时,本书更侧重培养学生的应用语言能力,在培养学生阅读能力的同时,加强听、说、写、译等各项语言技能的综合训练,尤其注重语言的可操作性和知识技能的拓展,即实用表达能力的训练与培养,更注重这些技能在各种体育活动和比赛中使用英语进行交际的能力。

为了培养学生对中华体育文化的自信心和自觉性,在《体育英语阅读》的课文选材上也特意选择了有关中国体育竞赛和体育文化的内容,包括:国内知名的教练员、



运动员的故事和相关报道,我国举办的国际赛事的相关规程,中国足球问题等等,阅读后讨论的问题也涉及中国目前体育发展的现状和今后的发展方向。

《体育英语阅读》以内容为依托,根据竞赛项目和相关内容,共有十个单元,每个单元分为三个部分,文章在内容难度、长度以及练习题的设计上都有差异,便于教师课堂教学和学生自主学习时根据实际情况进行调整和选择。

《体育英语阅读》的编写人员为广州体育学院大学外语部教师。在此,一并向这些老师表示感谢。

由于时间紧迫,编者水平有限,难免出现纰漏,敬希读者批评指正。

2014年5月于广州

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Unit 1 Olympic Movement

Text A

Composition and General Organization of the Olympic Movement



Pre-reading questions

1. What do you know about Olympic Games?
2. Who is Coubertin?
3. When and where were the first modern Olympic Games held?

The modern Olympic Games are the leading international sporting event featuring summer and winter sports competitions wherein thousands of athletes variously compete. The Olympic Games are considered the world's foremost sports competition with more than 200 nations participating. The Olympic Games are held every four years, with the Summer and Winter Games alternating by occurring every four years but two years apart. Their creation was inspired by the ancient Olympic Games, which were held in Olympia, Greece, from the 8th century BC to the 4th century AD. Baron Pierre de Coubertin founded the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1894. The IOC is the governing body of the Olympic Movement, with the Olympic Charter defining its structure and authority.

1. Under the supreme authority of the International Olympic Committee, the Olympic Movement encompasses organizations, athletes and other persons who agree to be guided by the Olympic Charter. The goal of the Olympic Movement is to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sport practised in accordance with Olympism and its values.

2. The three main constituents of the Olympic Movement are the International Olympic Committee (“IOC”), the International Sports Federations (“IFs”) and the National Olympic Committees (“NOCs”). Any person or organisation belonging in any capacity whatsoever to the Olympic Movement is bound by the provisions of the Olympic Charter and shall abide by the decisions of the IOC.

3. In addition to its three main constituents, the Olympic Movement also encompasses the Organising Committees of the Olympic Games (“OCOGs”), the national associations, clubs and persons belonging to the IFs and NOCs, particularly the athletes, whose 14 interests constitute a fundamental element of the Olympic Movement’s action, as well as the judges, referees, coaches and the other sports officials and technicians. It also includes other organisations and institutions as recognised by the IOC.

Mission and Role of the IOC

The mission of the IOC is to promote Olympism throughout the world and to lead the Olympic Movement. The IOC’s role is:

1. to encourage and support the promotion of ethics in sport as well as education of youth through sport and to dedicate its efforts to ensuring that, in sport, the spirit of fair play prevails and violence is banned;
2. to encourage and support the organisation, development and coordination of sport and sports competitions;
3. to ensure the regular celebration of the Olympic Games;
4. to cooperate with the competent public or private organisations and authorities in the endeavour to place sport at the service of humanity and thereby to promote peace;
5. to take action in order to strengthen the unity and to protect the independence of the Olympic Movement;
6. to act against any form of discrimination affecting the Olympic Movement;
7. to encourage and support the promotion of women in sport at all levels and in all structures with a view to implementing the principle of equality of men and women;
8. to lead the fight against doping in sport;
9. to encourage and support measures protecting the health of athletes;
10. to oppose any political or commercial abuse of sport and athletes;

11. to encourage and support the efforts of sports organisations and public authorities to provide for the social and professional future of athletes;
12. to encourage and support the development of sport for all;
13. to encourage and support a responsible concern for environmental issues, to promote sustainable development in sport and to require that the Olympic Games are held accordingly;
14. to promote a positive legacy from the Olympic Games to the host cities and host countries;
15. to encourage and support initiatives blending sport with culture and education;
16. to encourage and support the activities of the International Olympic Academy (“IOA”) and other institutions which dedicate themselves to Olympic education.

The evolution of the Olympic Movement during the 20th and 21st centuries has caused several changes to the Olympic Games. Among these adjustments are creating the Winter Games for ice and winter sports, the Paralympic Games for athletes with a disability, and the Youth Olympic Games for teenage athletes. The IOC has adapted to economic, political, and technological advancements, shifting the Olympics from pure amateurism, as envisioned by Coubertin, to allow participation of professional athletes. The growing importance of mass media created the issue of corporate sponsorship and commercializing the Games. World wars caused the 1916, 1940, and 1944 Games' cancellings. Large boycotts during the Cold War limited participation in the 1980 and 1984 Games.

Word Tips

feature [ˈfi:tʃə(r)] *vi. / vt.* 以……为特色

alternate [ˈɔ:lte(r)nət] *vi. / vt.* 交替; 轮流

encompass [ɪnˈkʌmpəs] *vi. / vt.* 包含; 包围, 环绕

constituent [kənˈstɪtjʊənt] *n.* 成分; 构成要素

provision [prəˈvɪʒ(ə)n] *n.* 条款

abide [əˈbaɪd] *vi. / vt.* 遵守

ethics [ˈeθɪks] *n.* 道德规范, 职业道德; 伦理学



- dedicate ['dediket] *vt.* 把……奉献给; 致力于
- prevail [pri'veil] *vi.* 流行, 盛行; 获胜
- competent ['kɒmpitənt] *adj.* 足以胜任的, 有能力的
- endeavour [in'devə(r)] *n.* 努力; 尝试
- discrimination [di'skrimi'neiʃ(ə)n] *n.* 歧视
- implement ['implimənt] *vt.* 实施; 执行
- abuse [ə'bjʊs] *n.* 滥用; 虐待
- sustainable [sə'steɪnəb(ə)l] *adj.* 合理利用的; 可持续的
- legacy ['legəsi] *n.* 遗产
- initiative [ɪ'nɪʃətɪv] *n.* 主动权, 优先权; 倡议; 积极性
- blend [blend] *vi. / vt.* 混合; 融合
- shift [ʃɪft] *vi. / vt.* 改变; 转换
- envision [in'vɪʒ(ə)n] *vt.* 想象; 展望
- boycott ['bɔɪkɒt] *n.* (联合)抵制, 拒绝参加

Notes

- ◎ International Olympic Committee (IOC) 国际奥林匹克委员会
- ◎ International Sports Federations (“IFs”) 国际运动总会
- ◎ National Olympic Committees (“NOCs”) 国家奥林匹克委员会
- ◎ Organising Committees of the Olympic Games (“OCOGs”) 奥运会组委会
- ◎ International Olympic Academy (“IOA”) 国际奥林匹克学院
- ◎ Baron Pierre de Coubertin 顾拜旦(1863—1937), 法国人, 现代奥林匹克运动创始人

Exercises

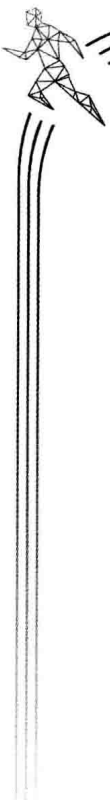
I. Choose the proper answer according to the above passage.

1. The ancient Olympic Games were held in _____.
A. Rome B. Greece C. France D. USA
2. Which is not true according to the passage? The main constituents of the Olympic Movement are _____.
A. the Organising Committees of the Olympic Games
B. the International Olympic Committee

- C. the International Sports Federations
 - D. the National Olympic Committees
3. In addition to its three main constituents, the Olympic Movement also encompasses _____.
A. clubs and companies
B. athletes and movie stars
C. sports officials and artists
D. referees and coaches
4. The IOC's role is _____.
A. to help athletes make more money
B. to prevent professional athletes from participating
C. to ensure the regular celebration of the Olympic Games
D. to hold a party every four years
5. The Paralympic Games are for _____.
A. winter sports
B. teenage athletes
C. mentally retarded athletes
D. athletes with a disability

II . Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The modern Olympic Games are the leading international sporting event featuring summer and winter sports competitions wherein thousands of athletes variously compete.
-
-
2. The goal of the Olympic Movement is to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sport practiced in accordance with Olympism and its values.
-
-
3. Any person or organisation belonging in any capacity whatsoever to the Olympic Movement is bound by the provisions of the Olympic Charter and shall abide by the decisions of the IOC.

- 
4. The IOC's role is to encourage and support the promotion of ethics in sport as well as education of youth through sport and to dedicate its efforts to ensuring that, in sport, the spirit of fair play prevails and violence is banned.

5. The evolution of the Olympic Movement during the 20th and 21st centuries has caused several changes to the Olympic Games.

Text B**Vancouver 2010 Legacy Lives on**

More than two years after it hosted the 2010 Olympic Winter Games, Vancouver is still benefitting from being an Olympic city thanks to the legacy plans.

From new sporting venues and infrastructure improvements to environmental and economic benefits, the city used the Winter Games as a catalyst to create a number of lasting legacies.

Perhaps the most evident is the sporting legacy that the Games provided. As well as the construction of new facilities—such as the Richmond Olympic Oval—Vancouver 2010 also helped get more young people involved in sport, thanks, in part, to the successful performance of the Canadian Olympic team.

“After the Games, kids were on their way to skating rinks the next day and signing up for curling and skiing and ski jumping, and this is what the Olympics can do,” said John Furlong, VANOC CEO, “Ultimately you hope that, as a result of the Games, every child will get a chance to experience sports.”

Numerous recreational and high performance sports programs

Thanks to the Games, numerous recreational and high performance sports programs were created for young people through the not-for-profit organization 2010 Legacies Now, which has worked with more than 2,000 organizations in the host region to ensure this legacy lives on. An Aboriginal Youth Sports Legacy Fund was also created, supporting high school students, elite athletes and community groups.

The Richmond Olympic Oval skating track, meanwhile, has since been transformed into a community facility that includes an indoor track, two ice rinks, badminton courts, volleyball courts and a 2,300-square-foot fitness centre.

Benefits for the local community

Other venues have also been adapted to further benefit the local community following the Games. These include the Vancouver Olympic Centre—used for

curling during the Games—which is part of a complex that includes a community centre, an ice rink, a curling club, a pre-school, and indoor and outdoor swimming pools.

The Games have also delivered benefits to Vancouver from an economic viewpoint. According to the Conference Board of Canada, approximately CAD 600 million was injected into the Vancouver economy as a result of the Games, lifting economic growth by 0.8 percent.

2,500 full-time jobs as a result

A coalition of Metro Vancouver municipal governments also announced in February 2011 that the Vancouver Games had so far helped to spur more than CAD 300 million in economic development benefits, which had resulted in 2,500 full-time jobs.

The Canadian Tourism Commission (CTC)'s media and public relations activities around the Games also generated about CAD 1 billion in “Advertising Value Equivalency” in 2010, while global audiences were reached 12 billion times in 2010 by Olympic coverage with Canadian tourism messages.

Indeed, Future Brand ranked Canada as the number one country brand in 2010, crediting the positive effects of hosting the Games, and noting CTC's Olympic Games tourism strategy and its strong tourism brand as a key influence.

A better transport infrastructure

Vancouver's transport infrastructure has also been improved as a result of the Games. “TransLink”, Vancouver's transit agency, launched an ambitious expansion plan before the Games that included 48 new SkyTrain cars, a new SeaBus and 180 diesel-electric hybrid buses. The new Canada Line, built in time for the Games, now speeds travellers between Vancouver's airport and downtown areas, while improvements to the Sea-to-Sky highway have made travel from Vancouver to Whistler safer and faster.

While hosting the Games can act as a catalyst for cities to deliver lasting benefits such as these, host cities must have a strong vision and clear objectives in place in order to take full advantage of the opportunities that the Games can provide.