

普通高等教育英语专业规划教材

主 编 杜思民

体育英语阅读教程

SPORTS ENGLISH READING
COURSE

1



学生用书

STUDENT'S BOOK

河南大学出版社

SPORTS ENGLISH READING COURSE 2

体育英语阅读教程

(2)

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前 言

随着体育事业向国际化、全球化发展,体育领域内英语人才培养专门化势在必行。为了适应体育院校英语专业学生学习的特殊需要,强化学生在体育领域的英语阅读学习,在英语泛读课程中融入体育元素,符合复合型人才培养的根本宗旨。体育英语阅读具有专门用途的特点,课程特色十分突出。

《体育英语阅读教程》教材是为培养英语专业(体育方向)学生基础阶段的专业阅读能力而编写的。其目的是加强学生专业英语阅读的特殊技能训练,使其掌握体育英语专业知识和词汇,切实加强专业交流能力和学术交流水平。本教材也适合体育专业(运动训练、民族传统体育、体育、社会体育)及体育相关专业(体育新闻、体育管理等)进行体育方面的英语阅读而编写的。

本教材共分两册包括四十个单元,选材于夏季奥运会、冬季奥运会和少数非奥运动共 20 项,内容包括:运动项目的体育明星、竞赛规则、历史与文化、体育赛事等方面。此外,每个单元还附有练习题,便于检测学生阅读学习的效果。

在使用本教材时,可根据各校及任课教师课程计划安排,灵活选取章节教学,其中有些内容可以作为学生课外阅读。

本教材的特色是:1. 针对性、实用性强。针对体育院校英语专业(体育方向)学生阅读能力培养的需要,扩充词汇,加强阅读技能训练。2. 在能力培养方面,使用了大量原版、保真材料,各个部分注释清晰,课后附有练习。3. 内容新颖。材料选取自最新竞赛规则、体育赛事和体育活动,人物事件现代感强。

本教材由杜思民主编,编者有金丹、任锋、王青云、邓靓靓,体育英语资料由外籍教师 Luke 审阅。

在本教材的编写过程中,首都体育学院研究生刘源,郑州大学体育学院李利佳、彭丹等做了大量工作,在此表示衷心的感谢!

体育英语涉及内容相当广泛,由于本书编辑时间紧,加之作者水平有限,疏漏与不当之处在所难免,敬请广大同仁和专家批评指正,以便今后加以改进。

主 编

2013 年 6 月于郑州

Contents

Lesson 1 Ice Hockey	(1)
Part 1 Sports Superstars	(1)
Part 2 Sports Rules	(4)
Part 3 History and Culture	(8)
Part 4 Sports Events	(12)
Lesson 2 Judo	(15)
Part 1 Sports Superstars	(15)
Part 2 Sports Rules	(18)
Part 3 History and Culture	(22)
Part 4 Sports Events	(25)
Lesson 3 Luge	(29)
Part 1 Sports Superstars	(29)
Part 2 Sports Rules	(32)
Part 3 History and Culture	(35)
Part 4 Sports Events	(39)
Lesson 4 Modern Pentathlon	(42)
Part 1 Sports Superstars	(42)
Part 2 Sports Rules	(44)
Part 3 History and Culture	(48)
Part 4 Sports News	(51)
Lesson 5 Rowing	(56)
Part 1 Sports Superstars	(56)
Part 2 Sports Rules	(59)
Part 3 History and Culture	(61)
Part 4 Sports Events	(67)
Lesson 6 Rugby	(71)
Part 1 Sports Superstars	(71)
Part 2 Sports Rules	(74)
Part 3 History and Culture	(78)

Part 4 Sports Events (81)

Lesson 7 Sailing (85)

Part 1 Sports Superstars (85)

Part 2 Sports Rules (87)

Part 3 History and Culture (89)

Part 4 Sports Events (92)

Lesson 8 Sepaktakraw (95)

Part 1 Sports News (95)

Part 2 History and Culture (98)

Part 3 Sports Events (101)

Part 4 Sports Laws (103)

Lesson 9 Shooting (111)

Part 1 Sports Rules (111)

Part 2 History and Culture (114)

Part 3 History and Culture (117)

Part 4 Sports Events (120)

Lesson 10 Skating (125)

Part 1 Sports Superstars (125)

Part 2 Sports Rules (128)

Part 3 History and Culture (132)

Part 4 Sports Events (135)

Lesson 11 Skiing (139)

Part 1 Sports Superstars (139)

Part 2 Sports Rules (142)

Part 3 History and Culture (145)

Part 4 Sports Events (149)

Lesson 12 Soccer (154)

Part 1 Sports Superstars (154)

Part 2 Sports Rules (157)

Part 3 History and Culture (161)

Part 4 Sports Events (163)

Lesson 13 Table Tennis (168)

Part 1 Sports Superstars (168)

Part 2 Sports Rules (171)

Part 3 History and Culture (174)

Part 4 Sports Events (177)

Lesson 14 Taekwondo	(181)
Part 1 Sports Superstars	(181)
Part 2 Sports Rules	(184)
Part 3 History and Culture	(188)
Part 4 Sports Events	(192)
Lesson 15 Tennis	(196)
Part 1 Sports Superstars	(196)
Part 2 Sports Rules	(201)
Part 3 History and Culture	(206)
Part 4 Sports Events	(210)
Lesson 16 Triathlon	(215)
Part 1 Sports Superstars	(215)
Part 2 Sports Rules	(218)
Part 3 History and Culture	(221)
Part 4 Sports Events	(223)
Lesson 17 Volleyball	(227)
Part 1 Sports Superstars	(227)
Part 2 Sports Rules	(230)
Part 3 History and Culture	(234)
Part 4 Sports Events	(237)
Lesson 18 Weightlifting	(242)
Part 1 Sports Superstars	(242)
Part 2 Sports Rules	(245)
Part 3 History and Culture	(248)
Part 4 Sports Events	(256)
Lesson 19 Wrestling	(260)
Part 1 Sports Superstars	(260)
Part 2 Sports Rules	(263)
Part 3 History and Culture	(266)
Part 4 Sports Events	(268)
Lesson 20 Wushu	(272)
Part 1 Sports Superstars	(272)
Part 2 Sports Rules	(277)
Part 3 History and Culture	(282)
Part 4 Sports Events	(287)
Reference Answers	(290)

Ice Hockey

For ice hockey, people talk about skating, puck handling and shooting, but the whole sport is angles and caroms^①.

Part 1 Sports Superstars

Direction: Read the materials about the athletes and then do the following exercises.

Wayne Gretzky — The Great One recently lit the Olympic torch last week and represents all that is hockey. His 894 goals still stand as the all-time record^② making him the best hockey player of all time.

Mark Messier — Second to only Gretzky in all-time scoring, Messier compiled 6 Stanley Cups^③ in his 24 years career. Combine that with 2 Hart Memorial Trophies^④, 2 Lester B. Pearson Trophies and a Conn Smythe and you have your second best hockey player of all-time. His 694 goals and 1887 points aren't too shabby either.

Gordie Howe — Howe defines the goal scorer in the NHL^⑤ playing 25 seasons. All but one came with the Detroit Red Wings^⑥ where he amassed an impressive 4 Stanley Cup Championships. Howe also won the Art Ross Trophy and Hart Memorial Trophy 6 times. Before the likes of Gretzky and Messier, most referred to Howe as the best player of all time.

Ron Francis — What can you say about a 23 year career and almost 1800 career points? Francis won the Lady Byng Trophy^⑦ 3 times, the Frank J. Selke Trophy and King Clancy Memorial Trophy as well as 2 Stanley Cups over his illustrious career playing for the Pittsburgh Penguins, Toronto Maple Leafs and the Carolina Hurricanes/Hartford Whalers franchise^⑧.

Marcel Dionne — Dionne made a name for himself as a prolific goal scorer for the Red Wings during the 1970s. His 731 career goals and 1771 career points rank favorably amongst the all-time greats. The greatest hockey player to never to win a cup also played for the Los Angeles Kings and New York Rangers before hanging up his skates^⑨ with 18 years of NHL service.

Steve Yzerman — Known as the captain in Detroit, Yzerman led the Red Wings to 3 Stanley Cup titles over 22 seasons. Falling just shy of^⑩ 700 goals, the center from Cranbrook, British Columbia helped represent the powerhouse of the 1990s and early 2000s. He boasts 1755 career points while winning the Conn Smythe Trophy, Frank J. Selke Trophy and Lester B. Pearson Trophy during his career easily making him one of the best hockey players of all-time.

Mario Lemieux — Lemieux played 17 seasons in the NHL but showed potential to be the best hockey player of all-time. With 690 career goals and 1723 career points he holds a place^⑪ in the top 10 but some argue could be the greatest ever to play the game if he never received Hodgkin's

lymphoma¹². Due to extensive radiation treatments he could not play numerous seasons but still won the Art Ross Trophy¹³ 6 times, the Lester B. Pearson Trophy 4 times, 2 Conn Smythe Trophies¹⁴ and 2 Stanley Cups.

Joe Sakic — Sakic retired last season after an injury plagued game season. Similarly to Jagr and Esposito he won 2 championships but did so for only one franchise, the Colorado Avalanche/Quebec Nordiques. Over his 20 year career Sakic potted 625 goals and 1641 points. He also won the Conn Smythe Trophy, Hart Memorial Trophy, Lady Byng Memorial Trophy and Lester B. Pearson Trophy during various points in his career.

Jaromir Jagr — Jagr played 12 seasons in the NHL before leaving after the 2008 Stanley Cup playoffs for the KHL. During his excellent career he amassed over 600 goals and 1599 total points playing with the Pittsburgh Penguins, New York Rangers and Washington Capitals. A five-time Art Ross Trophy winner, three-time Lester B. Pearson Trophy winner, Hart Memorial Trophy winner and two-time Stanley Cup Champion deserves mention amongst the big boys.

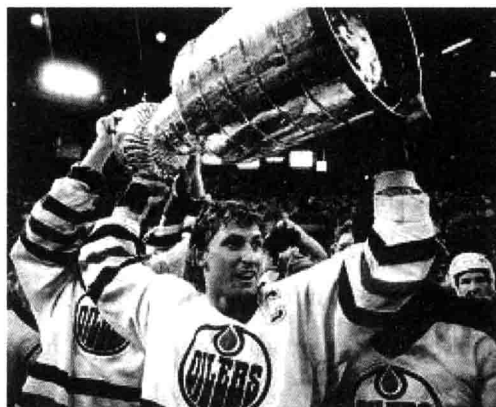
Phil Esposito-Esposito played for the New York Rangers, Boston Bruins and Chicago Blackhawks. He played 18 seasons in the NHL, registering over 700 goals and 1590 points. A two-time Stanley Cup Champion, five-time Art Ross Trophy winner, two-time Hart Memorial Trophy winner and three-time Lester B. Pearson Trophy winner proves exactly why Esposito should be considered an elite hockey player.

Wayne Douglas Gretzky¹⁵

Wayne Douglas Gretzky (born January 26, 1961) is a Canadian former professional ice hockey player and former head coach. He played 20 seasons in the National Hockey League (NHL) for 4 teams from 1979 to 1999. Nicknamed “The Great One”, he has been called “the greatest hockey player ever” by many sportswriters, players, and the NHL itself. He is the leading point-scorer in NHL history, with more assists than any other player has points, and is the only NHL player to total over 200 points in one season — a feat he accomplished 4 times. In addition, he tallied over 100 points in 16 professional seasons, 14 of them consecutive.

At the time of his retirement in 1999, he held 40 regular-season records, 15 playoff records, and 6 All-Star records. In addition to being its greatest scorer, Gretzky was the most gentlemanly superstar in the modern history of the NHL. He won the Lady Byng Trophy for sportsmanship and performance 5 times, and he often spoke out against fighting in hockey.

Born and raised in Brantford, Ontario, Gretzky honed his skills at a backyard rink and regularly played minor hockey at a level far above his peers. Despite his unimpressive stature, strength and speed, Gretzky’s intelligence and reading of the game were unrivaled. He was adept at dodging checks from opposing players, and



he could consistently anticipate where the puck was going to be and execute the right move at the right time. Gretzky also became known for setting up behind his opponent's net, an area that was nicknamed "Gretzky's office" because of his adept skills in that area.

Mark Douglas Messier

Mark Douglas Messier (born January 18, 1961) is a Canadian former professional ice hockey centre of the National Hockey League and current special assistant to the president and general manager of the New York Rangers. He spent a quarter of a century in the NHL (1979 – 2004) with the Edmonton Oilers, New York Rangers, and Vancouver Canucks. He also played professionally with the World Hockey Association^⑩ (WHA)'s Indianapolis Racers and Cincinnati Stingers. He was the last former WHA player to be active in professional hockey, and the last active player who had played in the NHL in the 1970s.

Messier is considered one of the greatest NHL players of all time. He is second on the all-time career lists for regular season points (1887), playoff points (295) and regular season games played (1756). He won 6 Stanley Cups, 5 with the Oilers and one with the Rangers, and is the only player to captain 2 different professional teams to championships. His playoff leadership while in New York, which ended a 54-year Stanley Cup drought in 1994, earned him the nickname "The Messiah". He was also known, over the course of his career, as "The Moose" for his aggression and strength. In 2007, he was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame, in his first year of eligibility.

Notes:

- ① caroms 2 人或 4 人玩的撞球(此处指撞击、连击)
- ② an all-time record 空前纪录,史无前例的最好记录
- ③ Stanley Cup 斯坦利杯(美国、加拿大职业冰球全国锦标赛杯,成立于 1893 年,为国家冰球联盟的最高奖项,在每个赛季季后赛后颁给联盟的冠军队伍;斯坦利杯以弗雷德里克·斯坦利之名命名,是为纪念其为冰球运动的贡献而设,斯坦利杯为职业运动中历史最悠久之冠军奖杯。)
- ④ Hart Memorial Trophies 哈特纪念奖(每年颁给最有价值球员)
- ⑤ NHL (National Hockey League 的缩写) 译为国家冰球联盟或北美职业冰球联盟(是一个由北美冰球队队伍组成的职业运动联盟,也是一个非注册非盈利性的联盟;是全世界最高层级的职业冰球比赛,为北美四大职业运动之一;队伍共分成东、西两个大区,每个大区各分为三个分区,每年东西两区的冠军会在联盟总决赛中争夺斯坦利杯。)
- ⑥ the Detroit Red Wings 底特律红翼队(组建于 1926 年,是位于美国底特律的国家冰球联盟队伍,隶属于西大区中央分区,在所有美国球队中赢得最多斯坦利杯。)
- ⑦ Lady Byng Trophy 宾尼夫人纪念奖(每年颁给在球场上表现最有体育精神及风度的球员。)
- ⑧ the Pittsburgh Penguins, Toronto Maple Leafs and the Carolina Hurricanes/Hartford Whalers 这三支球队均属于北美职业冰球联赛的球队,分别是匹茨堡企鹅队(大西洋赛区)、多伦多枫叶队(东北部赛区)和卡罗莱纳飓风队(东南部赛区)。
- ⑨ skate 冰刀
- ⑩ falling just shy of 700 goals 接近 700 个进球,shy of 缺乏,还不到

⑪ hold a place 占有一席之地

⑫ Hodgkin's lymphoma 霍奇金淋巴瘤

⑬ the Art Ross Trophy 阿特·罗斯奖(颁给得分王)

⑭ Conn Smythe Trophies 科恩·史密夫奖(每年颁给季后赛最有价值球员)

⑮ Wayne Douglas Gretzky 格雷茨基(他被许多人认为是冰球史上最伟大的运动员,曾经率领爱民顿油人队4次夺得斯坦利杯,9次当选 MVP,10次获得得分王头衔,他保持着40项常规赛纪录、15项季后赛纪录和6项全明星赛纪录。格雷茨基是唯一一位在一个赛季常规赛中得分超过200的运动员(他曾4次做到这一点),得分100以上的赛季有15个,其中有13个是连续的。他的号码99号,已经被NHL正式宣布从联盟中退休。)

⑯ World Hockey Association 世界冰球协会

Exercises

I. Decide whether each of the following statements is true or false:

- () 1. Wayne Gretzky's 894 goals still stand as the all-time record.
- () 2. Gordie Howe defines the goal scorer in the NHL playing 25 seasons.
- () 3. Francis won the Lady Byng Trophy 5 times.
- () 4. Jaromir Jagr is a five-time Art Ross Trophy winner, two-time Hart Memorial Trophy winner and three-time Lester B. Pearson Trophy winner.

II. Questions:

- 1. How many Stanley Cups did Messier compile in his 24 years career?
- 2. Among the ice hockey players mentioned above, who never won a cup?
- 3. How many seasons did Jaromir Jagr play in the NHL?
- 4. Who is the only NHL player to total over 200 points in one season?

Part 2 Sports Rules

Direction: Read the materials about Sports Rules of Ice Hockey and then do the following exercises.

The Playing Surface

The ice sheet is commonly known as the rink^①.

The rink is divided into zones by a red line at center ice and 2 blue lines.

A standard North American rink measures 200 feet by 85 feet.

European ice surfaces are slightly larger.

The ice is enclosed by boards and Plexiglas^②.

Rink "Zones"

The ice surface is divided into 3 zones.

The area where the goal net is located is the "defending zone" for the team defending that net.

The middle of the rink, between 2 blue lines, is the “neutral zone”.

The area where the opposing net is located is the “attacking zone” or “offensive zone”.

The Puck

The puck^③ is made of black, vulcanized rubber^④.

A standard puck measures one inch thick and 3 inches in diameter, and weighs between 5.5 and 6 ounces.

The puck can be moved with the hockey stick or the feet, but picking it up with the hands is illegal.

The Hockey Stick

A stick^⑤ held by each player and used to retrieve, control, carry, pass and shoot the puck.

Goals are scored by using the stick to shoot the puck into the opponent’s net.

A shot that inadvertently deflects into the net off another player’s body is allowed to stand as a goal.

The Net

A cage^⑥ measures 4 feet tall and 6 feet wide, strung with nylon mesh in the back.

There are 2 nets at opposite ends of the ice, guarded by the goaltenders.

Object of the Game

The object of the game is to score more goals than the opposition.

The Teams

Each team has 6 players on the ice, 1 goaltender and 5 “skaters”.

Regardless of assigned positions, all players except the goaltender can go anywhere on the ice.

The goaltender cannot cross the center ice red line^⑦ that divides the rink in half.

Substitutions

Substitutions are unlimited and can be made at any time.

A substitution does not require an official’s permission, or a stoppage in play.

A player can join the game “on the fly” — during the flow of play — as long as the departing player is within 5 feet of the bench and not involved in the play or with an opponent.

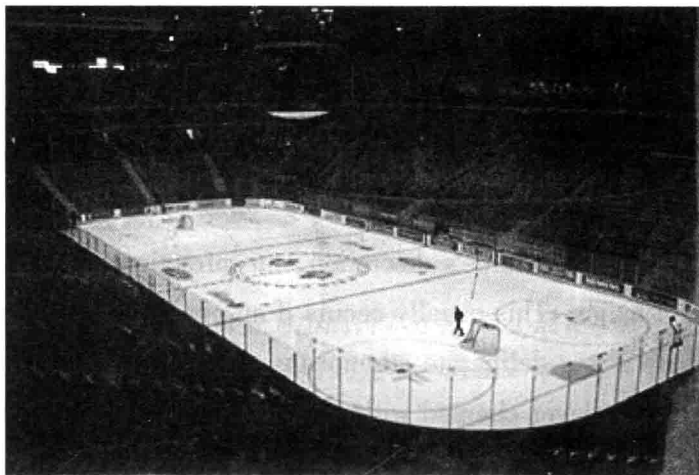
The Faceoff^⑧

The game begins when the referee drops the puck between 2 opposing forwards.

During the faceoff all other players are positioned on the defensive side of the puck.

The faceoff is used to resume play following any stoppage in the game.

There are 9 designated faceoff spots painted on the ice.



The Game Clock

The game is played in three 20-minute periods.

The clock is stopped during all stoppages in play.

Body Checking^⑨

A player can use a shoulder, hip or torso to hit or impede an opponent, but only when the opponent is in possession of the puck.

A body check that targets the head is illegal.

A body check to an opponent's back is illegal if the opponent is facing the boards.

Minor Penalties^⑩

Note that the difference between a legal check and a penalty is open to interpretation, and remains a source of dispute among fans, players, and everyone else involved in the game.

A player charged with a minor penalty is sent off the ice for 2 minutes, with no substitution allowed.

The penalty ends immediately if a goal is scored by the opposing team.

Minor penalties are called for obstructing an opponent. Infractions include:

- Tripping (with the stick or knee)
- Holding (with stick or hands)
- Hooking (with stick)^⑪
- Interference (checking or impeding a player without the puck)

Penalties are called for dangerous use of the stick, including:

- Slashing
- Spearing
- High-sticking (hitting an opponent in the head or face)^⑫
- Cross-checking (hitting an opponent with the shaft of the stick)

Penalties are called for dangerous physical fouls, including:

- Elbowing
- Checking from behind
- Kneeing
- Roughing (broadly defined; usually involves a wrestling or shoving match)

Major Penalties

A player charged with a major penalty is sent off the ice for 5 minutes.

The most common major penalty is fighting. If both fighters receive 5-minute penalties, substitutions can be made.

At the referee's discretion, an infraction commonly deemed a minor penalty can be increased to a major. This usually occurs if an opponent has been seriously injured, or if the referee believes there was a deliberate attempt to injure.

A player charged with a major penalty involving serious injury or attempt to injure is ejected from the game.

If a penalized player is ejected, a teammate is assigned to serve his major penalty. No substitution is allowed.

Offside^⑬

A player of an attacking team is offside if he or she precedes the puck into the offensive zone. For a violation of this rule, play is stopped and a neutral zone faceoff is conducted. For the purpose of the icing rule, the center red line divides the ice rink into 2 halves. The point of last contact with the puck by the team in possession is used to determine whether or not icing has occurred.

A goal is scored when the puck has been put between the goal posts below the crossbar and entirely across the goal line by the stick of a player of the attacking side. There are several degrees of reprimand available to the referee depending on the severity of a team or player's infraction, including minor penalty, bench minor, double minor, major penalty, match penalty, misconduct penalty and game misconduct penalty. Helmets are required for both men and women.

Time

A regular game consists of three 20-minute periods, with 15-minute intermission after the first and second periods. Team change ends for each period. If a tie occurs in a medal-round game in which a winner must be determined, a 10-minute sudden-death overtime period will be played subsequent to another 15-minute intermission. There will be a 20-minute overtime in the gold-medal game. If the game still is tied after the overtime period, penalty shots^⑭ will be employed immediately to determine a winner.

Notes:

① rink 冰球场(国家冰球联盟的冰球场大小为 25.91 米乘 60.92 米(85 英尺乘 200 英尺),而国际标准的冰球场为 60 ~ 61 米长和 29 ~ 30 米宽(196.85 ~ 200.13 英尺乘 95.14 ~ 98.43 英尺)。)

② Plexiglas 树脂玻璃,有机玻璃

③ puck 冰球(厚 2.54 厘米,直径 7.62 厘米,球重为 156 ~ 170 克)

④ vulcanized rubber 硫化橡胶,熟橡胶

⑤ stick 冰球杆

⑥ cage 冰球门(球门高 1.22 米,宽 1.83 米)

⑦ center ice red line 中线(冰球场的中心线将球场一分为二,并用作判断违例解围。冰面上的两条蓝线把冰球场分成三份,造出两个进攻区和中间的中立区。贴近两边的边缘各有一条幼细的红色球门线延伸到冰面的整个宽度,以用作判断入球与违例解围之用。于北美冰球联赛试验之后,由 2005 ~ 2006 球季开始 NHL 在两边球门后加上一个梯形区域,并规定守门员只能在该区域以及球门线前面控球,如守门员违反了这个规则,他将会被裁判视为延宕比赛而受到 2 分钟的处分。)

⑧ faceoff 争球

⑨ body checking 身体接触

⑩ minor penalties 小刑罚(若有球员犯规,按裁判裁决,刑罚可分为小刑罚 2 分钟,双小刑罚 4 分钟或大刑罚 5 分钟离场。球员离场后,被罚的一方会缺少一人上阵,直至离场时间完毕。但在 2 分钟和 4 分钟的离场刑罚时间中,若被罚方被攻入球,刑罚时间便会自动终结。)

⑪ hooking 钩球阻截,用棍勾对方身体

⑫ High-sticking (hitting an opponent in the head or face) 举杆过肩(击中对手的头部或脸部)

⑬ offside 越位(当控球队进攻时,球必须比所有己方球员先从中立区跨过对方蓝线进入进攻区,否则被副裁判员判决越位。对越位的判罚是在对方蓝线外的中立区的进攻半边重新开球。)

⑭ penalty shots 罚任意球(如果在正规时间结束后仍平手,便会进行加时赛。加时时限为10分钟,采用黄金入球赛制,即任何一方先入球立即获胜。如果比赛在加时后仍分不出胜负,则会以梅花间竹形式进行互射入球;每队各派3名球员进行单刀射球。假若三轮的互射后仍未有结果,每队会继续派遣球员以梅花间竹形式进行互射,直至分出胜负。胜方得2分,负方则以加时战败作算,得1分。)

Exercises

I. Decide whether each of the following statements is true or false:

- () 1. A standard North American rink measures 200 feet by 85 feet.
- () 2. Regardless of assigned positions, all players can go anywhere on the ice.
- () 3. The game is played in three 10-minute periods.
- () 4. A body check that targets the head is illegal.

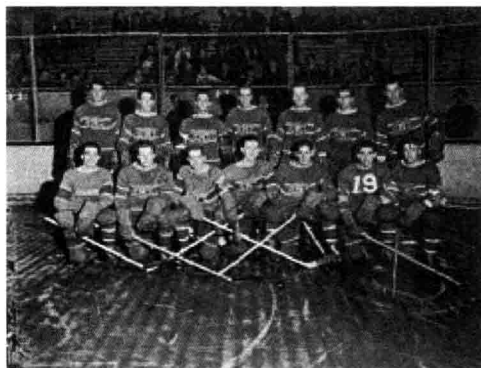
II. Questions:

- 1. Where is the “defending zone”?
- 2. What is the puck made of?
- 3. How are goals scored?
- 4. What is the rule for a player charged with a minor penalty?

Part 3 History and Culture

Direction: Read the materials about Sports History and Culture, and then do the following exercises.

Ball-and-stick games are almost as old as civilization itself. Its earliest origins may be from Persia, Egypt or China, while archaeological evidence shows an early ball-and-stick game played in Greece in the 400s BC. As civilization spread, so did the games. And eventually, as the civilized world went north, ball-and-stick moved onto the ice. Paintings in the Netherlands in the 1600s showed the Dutch playing a version of golf on the ice; Scotland's Edinburgh Skating Club, formed in 1642, is considered the oldest in the world, and records from Ireland's Dublin Evening Post have a report of men playing hurling on ice. When the Europeans made their way across the Atlantic to North America, they discovered Native Americans had their own games, the forerunners of lacrosse^①, and some Native Americans in South Dakota essentially played lacrosse on ice. The modern idea of field hockey sprouted out of these traditions, and the modern sport of ice hockey was relegated^② primarily to small towns, and in no organized



setting, until the late 1800s.

In 1872, a young man from Halifax, Nova Scotia named James Creighton moved to Montreal, bringing the sport of ice hockey (hereafter referred to just as “hockey”) with him — more particularly, bringing with him hockey sticks and skates. The skates, which were patented by a Nova Scotia company in 1866, featured rounded blades held onto boots by metal clamps (the first time that had ever been done and not too different from modern skates). After introducing the game to his friends, Creighton, in 1875, organized a group of players to practice the sport indoors at the Victoria Skating Rink. The sport had never taken hold^③ indoors, forced outdoors by the social belief that ice hockey only belonged on ponds, due in large part to the danger of a ball flying around inside. Creighton solved the problem by creating a “flat, circular piece of wood”, the first hockey puck. After practicing for about a month, Creighton staged a public exhibition of the sport on March 3, 1875. While some praised the new sport, others decried the violence in the game.

The earliest games in the sport were not carbon copies of the current version; the Halifax Rules, which Creighton played under in the March 3rd game, said the puck couldn’t leave the ice, no forward passing was permitted and the goalie^④ couldn’t fall down or kneel to make saves. As the sport’s popularity skyrocketed^⑤ in Montreal in the late 1800s, the official rules of the sport were created, the Montreal Rules, in 1877. Injured players could now be replaced, team sizes were set at 7 a side (down from 8) and the rink’s measurements were now made standard.

Lord Stanley

Hockey took the country by storm, as hockey teams sprouted up across eastern Canada, both at universities and at amateur athletic clubs. McGill University (at which James Creighton studied law) established the first university hockey team in 1877, and the 1880s saw an explosion of teams. The first hockey leagues formed in the mid-1880s, while the Amateur Hockey Association of Canada (AHAC), which began in 1885, was the first national hockey organization. At the Montreal Winter Carnival in 1889, at a match between the Montreal Victorias and the Amateur Athletic Association, Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Governor General of Canada, with his wife and 2 children stopped to watch the game. Stanley was taken with the game, and helped to form a team, the Rideau Rebels and a league, the Ontario Hockey Association (which formed in 1890). 2 years after the formation of the OHA, Stanley created the concept of a regional competition and gave a cup to be awarded to the victor, the Dominion Challenge Trophy. In 1893, it was decided the cup would never become the property of any team and was renamed the Stanley Hockey Championship Cup. While the cup, about the size of an association football, has undergone several cosmetic changes over the years, the Stanley Cup is still awarded to the champion of the National Hockey League today.

Growth

As the country spread west, so did the sport. The Manitoba Hockey Association was formed in 1892, and first competed for the Stanley Cup 4 years later. In their first attempt at capturing the Cup, the Winnipeg team defeated their counterparts from Montreal (the first team of the Cup

winners didn't come from Montreal) and the reports of the victory came down in hockey's first play-by-play^⑥, done by telegraph. The Cup continued to be awarded, year after year, to teams mainly from Montreal, the hockey capital of the world. In 1900, a team from Halifax^⑦ competed for the Stanley Cup, losing to the Montreal Shamrocks 11–0. However, the Halifax team had come west with the practice of putting up fishing nets on the back of the metal posts that served as goals. The tradition stayed, and the first goal nets were born.

Throughout the late 1800s and early 1900s, the game spread not only geographically but also across the classes. While the amateur athletic clubs who played organized hockey were made up of upper class men, hockey leagues and teams formed among both the middle and lower classes, often by banks or mining companies for example. Women also played early organized hockey, forming their own leagues by the turn of the century. The first black hockey league began in Nova Scotia, the Colored League of the Maritimes, in 1900. Its creation was spurred because the white leagues wouldn't allow black players. The game had also spread all the way to the Pacific in Canada and south to the United States by 1900, in places like Vancouver, the Yukon Territory, New England and Michigan. Early hockey, however, was also plagued by excessive violence. In 2 cases, one in 1905 and another in 1907, hockey players were put on trial after blows that killed other hockey players. Both times the players were found innocent, but the press and many in the country (including the juries) called on legislation to be enacted that would curb the violence.^⑫

Professional Hockey

Hockey's popularity led to serious moneymaking for the owners; the Stanley Cup in particular was a huge financial success, drawing large crowds who paid good money to watch the games. Hockey's success also led to gambling on the sport. However, despite all the money coming from the sport, almost none was going to the players. The leagues in Canada and the U. S. were strictly amateur, and though money often changed hands under the table, the vast majority of players were never paid. That all changed in 1904. Jack Gibson, born in Ontario in 1880 and a hockey star there, moved to Michigan to study dentistry in Detroit shortly after the turn of the century. After setting up a practice in Houghton, Michigan, Gibson formed the Portage Lake hockey team in 1902.

Gibson's team was given a new arena by local businessman James Dee, who invested a great deal of money in the team. The Portage Lake squad was exceptionally good, beating most opponents over the next 2 years. This was helped by the fact that Gibson had been recruiting Canadian stars to come play for the team, offering to pay them. In 1904, Gibson's Portage Lakers beat the Stanley Cup champion Montreal Wanderers. The success of the 2 game series — called the World Championship-led Dee and Gibson to form the International Hockey League, the first professional hockey league. The league's first teams came from Houghton, Calumet, Michigan, Pittsburgh, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan and Sault Ste. Marie, Canada^⑧. Hod Stuart, star of the Portage Lake team, took advantage of free agency in the new league and signed with Calumet as player-coach for \$1800 per season (worth \$44700 today). As the league experienced early