



英语口语系列小丛书  
Spoken English Series



# 体育英语

## Sports English

霍光利 编著



金盾出版社

英语口语系列小丛书

**SPORTS ENGLISH**  
**体 育 英 语**

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## 内 容 提 要

本书围绕奥运会、亚运会及各主要体育运动项目的历史、现状、比赛实况等内容,精心选取典型、常用的口语句子编排成情景对话,英汉对照,供英语初、中级水平的读者学习、使用。

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# 前 言

在“入世”和“申奥”成功的鼓舞下,我国人民掀起了学习英语的新高潮。这个高潮的一个显著标志是学英语、用英语已从学生扩展到各类在职人员,从青少年扩展到幼儿、老年,从教室扩展到家庭、办公室、商务、旅游、体育乃至社会日常活动的各方面。为适应这个新形势,满足广大群众学、用英语的新需求,我们编辑了一套便于携带、易于学说的英语口语系列小丛书,包括《家庭英语》、《校园英语》、《办公室英语》、《商务英语》、《求职英语》、《社交英语》、《旅游英语》、《电话英语》和《体育英语》共九个分册。经验证明,学习英语应听说领先,以听说带动读写。听说也应尽可能结合学习者日常亲身经历的各种场合、各项活动。这样随时随地触景生情,学了就能用,在应用中又促进学,可以逐步养成用英语思维和表达的习惯。这实为省时间、见效快的学习与掌握英语的好方法。本丛书面向社会各界和城市、乡村的英语初、中级水平的读者。选材紧密结合日常生活、工作、学习,针对多种常见的现实场景。丛书各单元除情景对话外,还包括常用语以及词汇、背景知识等注释。各分册均配有课文朗读磁带,另外出版。

本丛书由多年从事英语教学的大学老师编写,由外国专家朗读,语音纯正,语调生动。读者边听边说,反复模仿,就能自学成才,掌握地道的英语口语。除《家庭英语》外,其余各分册均由霍光利总编。

欢迎大家提出宝贵意见,以便再版时改进。

丛书编者

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# Unit One The Olympic Games

## 第一单元 奥林匹克运动会

### Useful expressions 常用语

1. The Olympic Games are international sports competition.

奥林匹克运动会是国际性的竞赛。

2. The Olympic creed : The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part.

奥运信条:奥运会最重要的不是输赢而是参与。

3. The eternal Olympic theme: faster, stronger and higher and work for a better and peaceful world.

永恒的奥运宗旨:更快,更强,更高,开创一个美好和平的世界。

4. The Olympic Games have built a friendship bridge between nations, countries and peoples.

奥运会在全世界的民族和民族,国家和国家,人民和人民之间建起了友谊的桥梁。

5. The IOC (International Olympic Committee) was

established on June 23, 1894. The day was decided as the "Olympic Day".

一八九四年六月二十三日,国际奥委会成立。这一天被定为奥林匹克日。

6. The Eulogy of Olympics composed by Samalase and written by Parlamase became the Olympic Anthem in 1958.

萨马拉斯作曲,帕拉马斯作词的奥林匹克颂歌于一九五八年成为奥运会会歌。

7. The purpose of passing the Olympic torch by way of relay is to spread the Olympic spirits.

用接力跑的方式传递圣火,其目的是传播奥林匹克精神。

8. Everyone who would like to be in the Olympics must be an amateur. They must not play the sport professionally.

凡欲参加奥运会者必须是业余选手。不得以体育竞赛作为职业。

9. No one can be kept out the Olympics because of religion, color or political ideas.

不得以宗教信仰,肤色或政治观点为理由拒绝任何人参加奥运会。



10. Internationalization and market operations have transformed the Olympics from a money loser into a money earner.

国际化及市场运作已经使奥运会从亏损到盈利。

## Dialogue One The Ancient Olympic Games

### 对话一 古代奥林匹克运动会

A: Wei Minghua, a sophomore of a physical education institute

卫明华:体育学院二年级学生

B: Maclaren, a visiting professor

麦克拉伦:客座教授

A: The ancient Olympic Games are a splendid page in the history in world sports. Would you please tell me something about the ancient Olympics, Professor Maclaren?

古代奥运会是世界体育史上灿烂的一页。麦克拉伦教授,您能给我介绍一下古代奥运会的情况吗?

B: The first ancient Olympic Games were held in Ancient Greece in 776 B.C.

公元前七七六年第一届奥运会在古希腊举行。

A: Who began the ancient Olympic Games?

谁创办了古代奥运会?

B: It is said that Hercules, son of Zeus, started the ancient Olympic Games. The Olympic Games of ancient

Greece formed part of a religious festival dedicated to the God Zeus.

传说赫拉克勒斯,宙斯的儿子,创办了古代奥运会。古代希腊奥运会成了祭祀宙斯神宗教节日的一部分。

A: Were the ancient Olympic Games held every four years at Olympia?

古代奥运会每四年在奥林匹亚山举行一次吗?

B: Yes, but the ancient Olympics were rather different from the modern Games. The Games were always held at Olympia instead of moving around to different sites every time.

是的,古代奥运会和现代奥运会大不相同。运动会总是在奥林匹亚山举行,而不是每届都换不同的赛址。

A: So that's to say Olympia is not only the site of splendid culture of ancient Greece, but also the holy land of sports. What was the dimension of the ancient Olympian stadium?

那就是说奥林匹亚不仅是古希腊灿烂文化的遗址,也是体育圣地。古代奥林匹亚体育场的面积多大?

B: The stadium measured 643 feet long and 97 feet

wide (196 by 30 meters). About 40,000 spectators sat on the grassy slopes overlooking the arena.

体育场长度为六百四十三英尺,宽度为九十七英尺(一百九十六米乘三十米)。大约四万名观众坐在草地斜坡俯视比赛场。

A: Were all people allowed to participate in the competition?

所有人都允许参加比赛吗?

B: No. Only-Greek men were allowed. No women or non-Greeks were allowed to participate in the competition. Anyone caught violating this law was given the death penalty.

不是的。只有希腊男子才允许参加比赛。妇女及非希腊人是不允许参加比赛的。违者处死。

A: For how many days did the first competition at Olympia last ?

在奥林匹亚举行的首届竞赛举行了多少天?

B: It lasted only one day. At the beginning there was only running.

竞赛仅进行了一天。最初只有赛跑。

A: Only running? You must be kidding...

只有赛跑? 你是开玩笑……

B: The first 13 Olympics consisted of only one race—nearly the length of the stadium, or about 200 yards (183 meters). In time, other events were added to the program.

前三届奥运会只有短跑——其距离和体育场的长度几乎相等,大约二百码(一百八十三米)。后来在比赛程序表中增加了其他比赛项目。

A: People said the Olympic Games were a symbol of peace and friendship at the beginning. Why did people say this?

人们曾说过奥运会开始就是和平与友谊的象征。为什么人们会这样说呢?

B: There were always wars between warring city states in ancient Greece. Nobody was allowed to carry weapons into Olympia or to start a war during the Olympic Games. That was the Month of Holy Ceasefire. Therefore, the ancient Olympic Games were a symbol of peace and friendship at the beginning.

古希腊城邦之间经常发生战事,在奥运会期间不允许任何人使用武器,携带武器进入奥林匹亚或者发动战争。那就是“神圣休战月”。所以说奥运会开始就是和平与友谊的象征。

A: When did the ancient Olympic Games reach their peak?

古代奥运会处于巅峰期是什么时候?

B: The Olympic Games reached their peak by the 400's B.C. and then began to decline.

公元前四世纪,古代奥运会处于巅峰期,以后开始衰落。

A: Why did the ancient Olympic Games decline?

古代奥运会为什么衰落了?

B: First, high Olympic ideals were forsaken. Athletes were hired, and some foreign competitors were even naturalized as Greeks to make them eligible.

首先,崇高的奥林匹克理想被丢弃了。雇用运动员,为了使外籍竞争者有资格参加竞赛,竟然让他们加入希腊国籍。

A: Oh! The Greeks started employing and introducing foreign athletes then.

噢!希腊人那时就开始雇用、引进外籍运动员了。

B: Second, the Games deteriorated further during the Roman occupation. The spectacle had lasted nearly 1,200 years.

其次,在罗马人占领希腊期间,奥运会风气更加败

坏。奥运壮观持续了近一千二百年之久。

A: I was told, it was two earthquakes that destroyed the Olympian stadium.

我听说是两次地震破坏了奥林匹亚体育场。

B: That was not the main reason. The reason of the disintegration of the Games was the Roman occupation.

那不是主要原因,奥运会解体的原因是罗马人的占领。

A: Thank you, Professor Maclaren. You have taught me a great deal.

谢谢您,麦克拉伦教授,您给我上了一课。

B: I'm very glad to hear that.

听你这么说,我很高兴。

### **Words and phrases 词与词组**

Olympic [əu'limpik] a. 奥林匹克的

sophomore ['sɒfəmə:] n. 大(中)学二年级学生

Olympia [əu'limpiə] n. 奥林匹亚

forsake [fə'seik] v. 遗弃,抛弃

naturalize ['nætʃərəlaiz] v. 授予……以国籍

city state (古希腊的)城邦

## Dialogue Two

### The Modern Olympic Games

### 对话二 现代奥林匹克运动会

A: When did the Olympic Games resumed, Professor Maclaren?

麦克拉伦教授,奥运会是何时重新开始的?

B: In the nineteenth century a Frenchman Baron Pierre de Coubertin suggested that it would be good to have the Olympics again, but not just for the Greek people.

在十九世纪,法国人比尔·德·顾拜旦男爵建议最好重开奥运会,但不要只局限于希腊人。

A: When were the first modern Olympic Games held?

首届现代奥运会何时举办的?

B: Coubertin organized a meeting in 1894. Representatives from nine countries went to the meeting in Paris. They agreed to start the Olympic Games again in Athens, Greece, in 1896.

顾拜旦于一八九四年组织了一次会议。来自九个国家的代表出席了在巴黎的会议。他们同意在一八九



六年在希腊的雅典再次举办奥运会。

A: When was the IOC (International Olympic Committee) founded?

国际奥委会何时成立?

B: It was established on June 23, 1894 in Paris, France. The headquarters is in Lausanne, Switzerland. It was decided that this day would be commemorated as the "Olympic Day".

国际奥委会于一八九四年六月二十三日在法国巴黎成立,总部设在瑞士洛桑。那一天被定为“奥林匹克日”。

A: What factors does the IOC consider when it determines a site for the Olympic Games?

当国际奥委会决定奥运会会址时,它都考虑哪些因素?

B: The IOC considers a number of factors, e. g. the political situation, economic growth, environmental improvement, public enthusiasm, infrastructure etc.

国际奥委会考虑诸多因素,例如政局、经济增长、环境治理、公众热情、基础设施等。

A: Does the honor of playing host to the Games go to a city or to a country?