

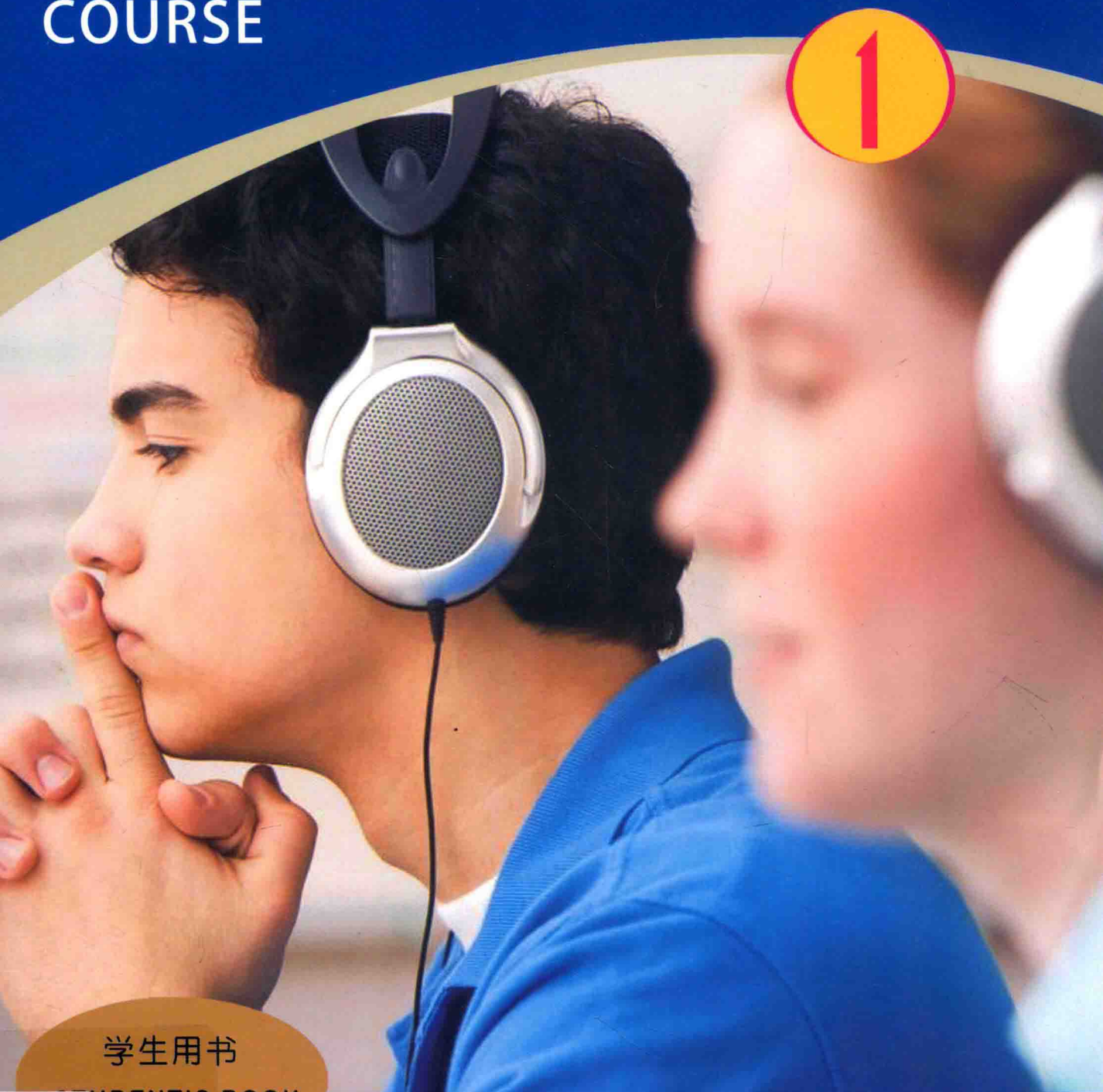
普通高等教育英语专业规划教材

主 编 杜思民

体育英语听力教程

SPORTS ENGLISH LISTENING
COURSE

1



学生用书

STUDENT'S BOOK

河南大学出版社

SPORTS ENGLISH LISTENING COURSE 1

体育英语听力教程

(1)

主编 杜思民
编者 邓靓靓 王倓倓

河南大学出版社

· 郑州 ·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

体育英语听力教程. 1/杜思民主编. —郑州:河南大学出版社,2015. 2

ISBN 978-7-5649-1813-2

I. ①体… II. ①杜… III. ①体育—英语—听说教学—体育院校—教材 IV. ①H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 310821 号

责任编辑 陈晓林
责任校对 田真真
封面设计 王四朋

出版发行 河南大学出版社
地址:郑州市郑东新区商务外环中华大厦 2401 号
邮编:450046
电话:0371-86059713(营销部)
网址:www. hupress. com

排版 郑州市今日文教印制有限公司
印刷 河南安泰彩印有限公司
版次 2015 年 2 月第 1 版
印次 2015 年 2 月第 1 次印刷
开本 890mm × 1240mm 1/16
印张 9.5
字数 234 千字
定价 22.00 元

(本书如有印装质量问题,请与河南大学出版社营销部联系调换)

前 言

随着国内体育院校体育英语专业的开设,我们需要不断培养懂得体育项目与体育英语且能够从事体育领域对外交流工作的人才,以适应我国体育事业发展的需求。目前,体育英语专业基础阶段课程沿用了全国统编英语专业教材,但相关的体育英语教材很少,因此迫切需要具有体育英语专业特色的教材。所以,我们精心编写了一系列有关体育英语的教程。

《体育英语听力教程》是为培养体育院校体育英语专业学生的听力能力而编写的,本套教材共分为两册。它以奥运会及非奥运会体育项目为主线,涵盖了体育项目的背景知识、体育赛场风云以及体育人物轶事等内容。本套教材按照体育项目编排,第一册为夏季奥运会项目,第二册为冬季奥运会项目及非奥运会体育项目。本教材共有十五个单元,每单元包含四个部分:第一部分为准备练习,包括生词预习以及与体育项目相关的听力小对话、小短文,以帮助学生进入热身状态;第二部分和第三部分为听力技能训练,在真实的语境和环境中进一步训练学生的听力技能;第四部分为实战技能训练,涉及体育相关领域的听力资料,词汇量大,这将进一步扩大学生的知识面。

本教材具有以下特点。第一,针对性、实用性强。我们针对奥运会和非奥运会体育项目精心设计练习,反映了真实的体育生活。同时,根据学生体育英语听说学习的需要,加强语境及技能训练。第二,内容新颖,选材广泛。本教材的材料大多选自最新的体育赛事和体育活动,既有英语国家人士的对话,又有英美国家电台及电视台的体育新闻节目、体育即席评论及体育解说等第一手资料。另外,教材使用了大量原版、保真材料。第三,能力培养全面。本教材选用了大量的体育大赛、体育新闻报道、赛事现场解说等听力语料,注重入选材料的语言真实度和典型性,始终把重点放在全面发展学生的听力理解能力和思维能力上。

本教材不仅可供体育英语专业、体育外事专业基础课程使用,而且也适合于体育专业(运动训练、民族传统体育、体育、社会体育)的学生及体育相关专业(体育新闻、体育管理等)的学生进行体育方面的英语听力训练。同时,也可供体育工作者与体育爱好者自学使用。

本教材即将出版,在此,编者谨向帮助本教材编写的同事和朋友致以衷心的感谢,并感谢河南大学出版社在编写、插图、排版等方面提出的宝贵意见。在选材过程中,我们参阅了大量英美国家的报纸杂志语料以及部分网络资源,特此向原作者致以诚挚的谢意。

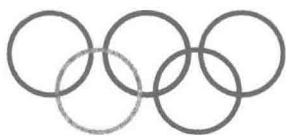
编 者
2014 年 10 月

Contents

Unit 1 The Olympic Games	(1)
Part I Warming Up	(1)
Part II The Olympic Committee	(2)
Part III The Olympics	(3)
Part IV Olympic Mascots	(4)
Unit 2 Ball Games (I)	(7)
Part I Warming Up	(7)
Part II Football (1)	(7)
Part III Football (2)	(9)
Part IV Soccer or Football	(10)
Unit 3 Ball Games (II)	(13)
Part I Warming Up	(13)
Part II Basketball (1)	(13)
Part III Basketball (2)	(15)
Part IV Words and Their Stories; Baseball Terms	(16)
Unit 4 Ball Games (III)	(19)
Part I Warming Up	(19)
Part II Table Tennis	(19)
Part III Tennis	(20)
Part IV Cricket	(21)
Unit 5 Athletics (I)	(24)
Part I Warming Up	(24)
Part II Track Events (1)	(24)

Part III Track Events (2)	(25)
Part IV London Marathon	(26)
Unit 6 Athletics (II)	(29)
Part I Warming Up	(29)
Part II Field Events (1)	(29)
Part III Field Events (2)	(31)
Part IV World Athletics Championships	(32)
Unit 7 Aquatics (I)	(35)
Part I Warming Up	(35)
Part II Swimming (1)	(35)
Part III Swimming (2)	(36)
Part IV The Boat Race	(38)
Unit 8 Aquatics (II)	(40)
Part I Warming Up	(40)
Part II Swimming Events	(40)
Part III News Items	(41)
Part IV Scuba Diving	(42)
Unit 9 Combat Sports (I)	(45)
Part I Warming Up	(45)
Part II Boxing	(45)
Part III Wrestling	(46)
Part IV Meet This Blind Boxer	(47)
Unit 10 Combat Sports (II)	(50)
Part I Warming Up	(50)
Part II Body Exercise	(50)
Part III Judo	(52)
Part IV Taekwondo——When East Meets West	(53)
Unit 11 Artistic Gymnastics	(56)
Part I Warming Up	(56)

Part II Gymnastics Trampoline	(56)
Part III Gymnastics	(57)
Part IV Rhythmic Gymnastics Gains the U. S. Following	(58)
 Unit 12 Equestrian	(61)
Part I Warming Up	(61)
Part II Equestrian (1)	(61)
Part III Equestrian (2)	(62)
Part IV The Rodeo	(64)
 Unit 13 Archery & Fencing	(66)
Part I Warming Up	(66)
Part II Archery	(66)
Part III Fencing	(67)
Part IV Hot Shot	(68)
 Unit 14 Kayak & Sailing and Surfing	(70)
Part I Warming Up	(70)
Part II Kayak	(70)
Part III Surfing	(72)
Part IV Eleanor Creesy	(73)
 Unit 15 Sports Doping	(75)
Part I Warming Up	(75)
Part II Doping	(75)
Part III Anti Doping	(77)
Part IV Sports Doping Rules	(78)
 Keys and Typescript	(80)



Unit 1 The Olympic Games

Part I Warming Up

Section A Talking About A Match

Listen to the dialogue. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. How is the team doing in the standings?

2. Why did the organizers get rid of the round-robin rounds?

3. One of the speakers' team is the defending champion. What happened this year? Why aren't they ranking higher?

Section B Olympic Hero Report

Listen to the broadcaster. Supply the missing information in the blanks.

1. What must an Olympic hero have? He must have determination, power, and _____.
2. What is being a champion all about? The ability to _____ for the sake of glory.
3. What did Liu Xiang work hard to accomplish? _____.
4. What do Olympic athletes teach us? _____.

Part II The Olympic Committee

Section A IOC

Listen to the short passage about the Olympic organization. Some important words are taken away from the written passage. Supply the missing words.

IOC stands for International Olympic Committee, which governs the Olympics in general. It was founded in Paris on _____. Its headquarters are in the Swiss city of Lausanne. Its official languages are _____ and _____. IOC members come from five different continents—_____, _____, _____, _____ and Oceania. They choose Olympic cities _____ years in advance. All the Olympic movement's _____ are contained in a book called The Olympic Charter. There's an Olympic Museum and Studies Center in Lausanne. It contains posters, _____, medals, books, photos, _____ films and _____. The International Olympic Academy is a special center at Olympia in Greece. People involved in sport go there every summer to study the Olympic movement's _____, ideals and _____.

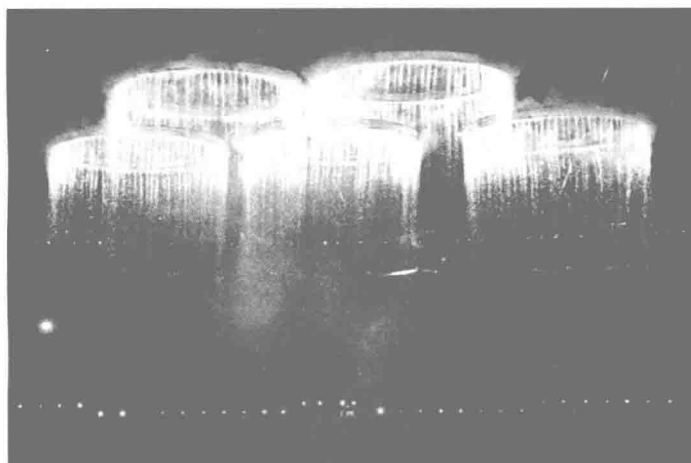
Section B Jesse Owens and His Story

Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to the following questions.

1. Why were so many people interested in the 1936 Olympic Games? _____.
 - A. Because the Olympics was held in Germany that year
 - B. Because many countries and athletes would participate
 - C. Because a black athlete was competing in Hitler's Germany
 - D. Because the world's greatest athletes would participate
2. According to the passage, what did the Nazi party believe? _____.
 - A. They believed Germany would win the most gold medals
 - B. They believed white people were better than black people
 - C. They believed Hitler was Germany's greatest leader
 - D. They believed Jesse Owens could win many gold medals
3. What surprised Hitler and the Nazis? _____.
 - A. Jesse Owens was a black
 - B. Americans beat Germans
 - C. Owens won four events
 - D. Germans set no world records

4. What made Jesse Owens most proud? _____.
A. He participated in the Olympics in 1936
B. He won four gold medals in a single Olympics
C. He was known all over the world
D. He demonstrated that black people were as good as people of other races
5. Why is Jesse Owens remembered as a great man? _____.
A. Because he set many world records in his sport
B. Because he won four gold medals in 1936
C. Because he wrote great books after the Games
D. Because he showed the true Olympic spirit

Part III The Olympics



Section A Information About the Olympic Games

Listen to the recording and write down the key points for each question.

1. Why are they called “the Olympic Games”?

2. How long do the Summer Games last?

3. There are Winter Games too, aren't there?

4. What do the five circles on the Olympic flag represent?

5. When did the tradition of the Olympic flame begin?

6. All Olympic athletes have to be amateurs, don't they?

7. What happens at the opening ceremony?

8. What's the motto of the Olympic movement?

Section B 2012 Olympics

Listen to the passage. While listening, focus on the major points and then choose the correct answer.

1. The UK capital is awarded the right to host the 2012 Olympic Games by defeating _____.
A. Brussels B. New York C. Barcelona D. Roman
2. The investment in developing the city's infrastructure is _____.
A. cheap B. far from good C. expensive D. endless
3. —“To have the Olympics in our manor would be a special thing.” Who said this sentence? _____.
A. Rio Ferdinand B. David Beckham C. Jacques Rogge D. Olly Croft
4. One thing that will change in the 2012 Games is _____.
A. investments B. athletes C. competitions D. the number of games
5. The International Olympic Committee has decided to add _____ into the games.
A. darts B. baseball C. hockey D. softball

Part IV Olympic Mascots

The Olympic mascots are fictional characters, usually an animal native to the area or human figures, who represent the cultural heritage of the place where the Olympic and Paralympic Games are

taking place. The mascots are often used to help market the Olympic Games to a younger audience, in particular toddlers and children.



A. Listen to the passage. Decide whether the statements are true or false. Put “T” for true or “F” for false in the brackets.

- () 1. The bear Misha is the mascot of the Atlantic Olympic Games.
- () 2. Some adult commentators think that the mascots might scare youngsters.
- () 3. Sebastian Coe doesn’t want mascots to engage with young people.
- () 4. Michael Morpurgo said that the mascots origin was from the last drops of molten steel left over from the construction of the Olympic Stadium.
- () 5. The most important audience for Wenlock and Mandeville are adults.

B. Listen to the passage again. Then discuss the following questions and write down the key points.

1. Who are the mascots of the London Olympic Games?

2. Where did the Paralympic movement begin?

3. What are the impressions of adult commentators towards the mascots?

4. Do children like the mascots?

Glossary

Olympic Games 奥运会	Olympic Trial 奥运会选拔赛
Olympic Charter 奥林匹克宪章	Olympic Oath 奥林匹克誓词
Summer Olympics 夏季奥运会	Winter Olympics 冬季奥运会
Paralympic Games 残疾人奥运会	Youth Olympic Games 青奥会
Olympic Rings 奥林匹克五环	Olympic Anthem 奥运会会歌
Olympic Flame 奥林匹克圣火	Olympic Record 奥运会纪录
International Olympic Committee (IOC) 国际奥委会	Faster, Higher, Stronger 更高,更快,更强(奥运会格言)
opening ceremony 开幕式	closing ceremony 闭幕式
Olympic Torch 奥运火炬	torch relay 火炬传递
Olympic Delegation 奥运会代表团	Organization Committee 组委会
Olympic Village 奥运村	mascot 吉祥物
the candidate cities 候选城市	the bidding cities 申办城市
the host city 主办城市	Cup / Trophy 奖杯
the International Olympic Day 世界奥林匹克日	The Olympic ideals / the Olympic spirit 奥林匹克精神
prize money 奖金	prize / award 奖品
medal 奖牌	announce results 公布成绩
title 称号	mount the rostrum 登上颁奖台
gold medal 金牌	silver medal 银牌
bronze medal 铜牌	awarding / to present prize 颁发奖品
raise national flag and play national anthem 升国旗,奏国歌	medal presentation 颁奖仪式



Unit 2 Ball Games (I)

Part I Warming Up

Listen to the dialogue. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What are the speakers talking about?

2. What happened to the man?

3. What is the man's attitude?

Part II Football (1)

Section A FIFA Women's World Cup

Listen to the passage about FIFA Women's World Cup. Fill in the blanks.

FIFA stands for Fédération Internationale de Football Association. The first competition of the FIFA Women's World Cup was played in the People's Republic of China in _____ and proved

to be a resounding _____. _____ captured the first title in 1991 in China, while _____ were the victors in _____ in Sweden, beating _____ in a superbly played _____. Women's players have proved at both competitions that they can lift the game to a _____ level. The 1999 FIFA Women's World Cup is the _____ competition contested by 16 nations, increasing from 12 for the first _____, once again signaling a growth for _____ throughout the world.

Section B Football Conversation

Listen to the conversation and write down the key points.

1. Where did the conversation take place?

2. Which star were the two persons talking about?

3. Write down some information about the star.

4. When did football be banned and why?

5. What about the modern game? How did that start?

6. England haven't won the World Cup since 1966. Why is that?

7. Who do the speakers think will win the Premiership?

8. What a "hat trick" means?

Part III Football (2)

Section A Soccer

Listen to the passage about soccer. Supply the missing information in the blanks.

Soccer has had a slow start in _____. In fact, the _____ of schools still have no _____ soccer teams or _____. But the blossoming popularity of the game cannot be denied. Thanks to the efforts of some _____ soccer stars, soccer is soon to have its _____ in American culture. Although soccer has enjoyed decades of popularity elsewhere, it was literally ignored in America. Instead, a _____ of the game called “football” was most popular in the U. S. and still is to this day. But the obvious advantages of playing soccer instead will soon win even the most avid football _____. For one thing, soccer is a much _____ game to play than football. No one deliberately tries to _____ an opponent down in soccer. In fact, the players are discouraged from even _____ each other. Soccer is a game that requires skill and dexterity in _____ the ball. Since no one may use _____ to do this, soccer players soon acquire incredible control of their _____, _____, and _____.

Section B Football in the UK

Listen to a passage about football in England and choose the best answer to the following questions.

1. In England football is a game enjoyed _____.
 - A. only by young people
 - B. only by rich people
 - C. only by boys
 - D. by people of all ages and classes
2. A stranger in England will be surprised to find that in that country _____.
 - A. people have little knowledge of football
 - B. girls are more interested in football than boys
 - C. even small boys know a lot about football
 - D. children are not interested in football at all
3. There is a great difference between schools in England and those in Europe in that _____.
 - A. European schools take football seriously
 - B. European schools often arrange football matches for their pupils
 - C. schools in England care little about football lessons

- D. schools in England believe character training to be part of education
4. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of the football game? _____.
A. It makes people selfish
B. It encourages cooperation
C. It is good for health
D. It is not expensive
5. What is the author's attitude towards the football game in England? _____.
A. Critical.
B. Positive.
C. Negative
D. Not mentioned

Part IV Soccer or Football

Football refers to a number of sports that involve, to varying degrees, kicking a ball with the foot to score a goal. The most popular of these sports worldwide is association football, more commonly known as just "football" or "soccer". Unqualified, the word football applies to whichever form of football is the most popular in the regional context in which the word appears, including association football, as well as American football, Australian rules football, Canadian football, Gaelic football, rugby league, rugby union, and other related games. These variations of football are known as football codes.



A. Listen to the passage. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Put "T" for true or "F" for false in the brackets.

- () 1. Soccer is a game beloved from South America to Europe, from Africa to Asia.
() 2. The fact that the game which is so pure is partly because of its beauty.
() 3. "Goal!" is a book written for soccer fans.