

# 体育专业英语阅读教材

北京体育大学外语教研室

田 慧 主编



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# 《体育专业英语阅读教材》编写组

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# 前 言

《体育专业英语阅读教材》是根据国家教委提出的,在各高校开设专业英语阅读课的要求而编写的,它是目前国内体育专业英语教材中包含运动项目较全的一本阅读教材。

本教材所选 36 篇文章,不仅包括奥运会大部分项目的介绍,同时还有有关学打高尔夫球及兴奋剂分类等内容。教材内容丰富、体裁多样、题材新颖、语言地道,融趣味性、知识性、大众性和专业性为一体,适用于具有一定英语基础的体育院系学生以及广大的体育工作者和爱好者。

为了减少学习者的困难,同时为教师的讲解提供方便,我们在每一篇文章之后列出了有关的词汇,并对文中的疑难之处作了详尽的注释,在书后还附有全部参考译文。为了检查学习者对于文章的理解情况,我们还针对每篇文章的具体内容提出了相应的思考题。通过对本教材的学习,学习者不仅可以了解体育科学与体育运动各项的基本词汇及表达方式,而且还可以学到普通英语的基本用法,从而提高阅读和翻译体育专业文章的能力。

在编写本教材的过程中,我们特聘请了杨静宜教授、秦椿林教授、任海教授、钟秉枢副教授等专家对每一篇文章严格审阅。同时我们还得到了北京体育大学各教研室及国家体委许多项目专家的鼎力相助,李俊平女士承担了本书全部输录工作,对此,我们深表谢意。

由于我们水平有限,译注中如有错误,恳切希望专家、学者及广大读者批评、指正。

编 者

1997 年 7 月

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# 1 . The International Olympic Committee

The International Olympic Committee created by the Paris Congress on 23rd June 1894,<sup>(1)</sup> is the supreme authority of the Olympic Movement. It has its headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland. The IOC has unquestionable powers as guide, guardian and arbiter. It owns all rights concerning the Olympic symbol, the Olympic flag, the Olympic motto, the Olympic anthem and the Olympic Games.

The IOC flag has five interlaced rings, of which the respective colours from the pole end are blue, yellow, black, green and red, on a white background. The yellow and green rings are lower than the other three. The yellow ring links the blue and the black ones; the green links the black and red ones. This Olympic symbol represents the union of the five continents and the meeting of athletes from all over the world at the Olympic Games. Coubertin, who designed this emblem in 1913, explained its symbolic meaning: 'These five rings represent the five parts of the world now won over to Olympism and ready to accept its fertile rivalries. Also (white background included), the six colours thus combined represent those of all nations,<sup>(2)</sup> with no exceptions.' This reflects the Olympic spirit of friendship and equality among sportsmen the world over. The Olympic flag first appeared officially in 1914, in Paris, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the re-establishment of the Games. It was first hoisted over an Olympic stadium in 1920, during the Antwerp Games.

The motto adopted by the IOC, Citius, Altius, Fortius ('Faster, Higher, Stronger'), made its appearance at the Antwerp Games. In a way the IOC has a second motto: 'The most important thing in the

Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well'.<sup>(3)</sup> These words said by Coubertin now appear on the electronic scoreboards at opening ceremonies of the Games.

An Olympic hymn of slow and solemn beauty and classical inspiration was composed in 1896 by the Greek Spyros Samaras to words by one of his colleagues. In the 1950s there were calls for a change but the attempts to provide something better were unsuccessful and Samaras' cadences have since been linked to every Olympic festival. This hymn, by decision of the IOC congress in Tokyo, in 1958, has been recognized as the official Olympic anthem.

The Olympic Games are competitions between athletes in individual or team events and not between countries. Athletes compete under the technical direction of the International Federations concerned.<sup>(4)</sup>

The Olympic Games consist of the Games of the Olympiad and the Olympic Winter Games (first celebrated in 1924). Both take place every four years.

The Olympiads are numbered consecutively from the first Olympic Games of modern times, celebrated in Athens in 1896.

Since its foundation in 1894 the IOC has had seven successive presidents, Demetrius Vikelas 1894 – 1896 (Greek), Baron Pierre de Coubertin 1896 – 1925 (French), Conde Henri de Baillet-Latour 1925 – 1942 (Belgian), J. Sigfrid Edstrom 1946 – 1952 (Swedish), Avery Brundage 1952 – 1972 (American), Lord Killanin 1972 – 1980 (Irish) and Juan Antonio Samaranch 1980 – (Spanish).

## Word List:

supreme /sju'prɪm/ adj.

headquarters /'hed'kwɔ:təz/ n.

guardian /'gɑ:dʒən/ n.

arbiter /'ɑ:bɪtə/ n.

concerning /kən'səmənt/ prep.

motto /'mɒtəu/ n.

anthem /'æntəm/ n.

interlace /,ɪntə'leɪs/ v.

respective /rɪ'spektɪv/ adj.

pole /pəʊl/ n.

background /'bækgraʊnd/ n.

continent /'kɒntɪnənt/ n.

emblem /'embləm/ n.

Olympism /ou'limpɪzəm/ n.

fertile /'fɜ:təɪl/ adj.

rivalry /'raɪvəlɪ/ n.

officially /ə'fɪʃəli/ adv.

hoist /hoɪst/ v. n.

stadium /'steɪdɪəm/ n.

triumph /'traɪəmf/ n. v.

conquer /'kɒŋkə/ v.

最高的, 至上的; 最大的;  
最重要的

司令部; 指挥部; 总部

保护人; 护卫者; 监护人

仲裁人, 公断人

关于

格言; 箴言, 座右铭

圣歌; 颂歌, 赞歌; 国歌;

校歌

(使) 交织, (使) 交错

各自的, 各个的; 分别的

杆, 柱; 电线杆; 旗杆

背景; 后景; (纺织品等  
的) 底(子)

大陆; 大洲

象征; 标志; 徽章; 纹章图  
案

奥林匹克主义

肥沃的; 多产的, 丰产的;  
丰富的

竞争; 竞赛; 抗衡

官方地; 正式地

升起, 扯起; 绞起

(周围有看台的) 露天大  
型运动场

成功; 胜利

征服; 胜利; 战胜

scoreboard /'skɔ:bɔ:d/ n.	(体育比赛中的)计分牌, 示分牌
hymn /him/ n.	赞美诗, 圣歌; 赞歌, 颂歌; 凯歌
solemn /'sələm/ adj.	庄严的; 严肃的; 神圣的; 庄重的
compose /kəm'pəuz/ v.	组成, 构成; 为(歌词等)作曲
cadence /'keɪdəns/ n.	调子; 节奏, 拍子; 声音的抑扬(顿挫)
compete /kəm'pi:t/ v.	比赛; 竞争; 对抗
technical /'teknɪkəl/ adj.	技术的, 工艺的, 技能的; 专门性的
Olympiad /ou'limpiəd/ n.	古希腊两次奥林匹克运动会之间的四年期间; (现代四年一度的)奥林匹克运动会
consecutively /kən'sekjutivli/ adv.	连续地; 连贯地; 按顺序地
successive /sək'sesiv/ adj.	连续的, 接连的; 相继的; 逐次的

### Notes on the Passage:

1. The International Olympic Committee created by the Paris Congress on 23rd June 1894, ...

国际奥林匹克委员会由巴黎会议通过, 成立于 1894 年 6 月 23 日, .....

1894 年 6 月 16 日, “国际体育运动代表大会”在巴黎索邦神学

院(巴黎大学前身)召开,顾拜旦主持开幕式。大会分为两个阶段:第一个阶段讨论了业余和职业运动问题;第二个阶段讨论了重新确立奥运会的问题。6月23日,大会通过了成立国际奥林匹克委员会的决议。句中的巴黎会议即指本次会议。

2. ...the six colours thus combined represent those of all nations.

……以这种形式连在一起的六种颜色,代表了所有民族的颜色。

本文中的 *those of all nations* 意指 *the colours of all nations* (各民族的颜色)。

3. 'The most important thing in the Olympic Games ...but to have fought well'.

“在奥林匹克运动会上,最重要的……而是奋力拼搏”。

这句广为流传的奥林匹克名言源于1908年,正值第四届奥运会举行之时。在伦敦的圣保罗大教堂一宗教仪式上,宾夕法尼亚主教在其讲道中有一句话“在奥林匹克运动会上,取胜不像参加那样重要”,引起了顾拜旦的深思。几天后,在一次演讲中,他讲了以上这段名言。

4. Athletes compete under ...the International Federations concerned.

运动员在相关的国际单项体育联合会的……下进行比赛。

本句中 *International Federations* 为国际单项体育联合会,其缩略形式为 *IFs*。

### Comprehension Questions:

1. Where and when was the IOC created?
2. What rights does the IOC have concerning the Olympic Movement?

3. Can you describe the Olympic flag and then explain its symbolic meaning?
4. What is the Olympic motto adopted by the IOC?
5. Who composed the Olympic anthem? When?



*Fears look behind and desires look ahead.*

—Unknown

## **2. Federation Internationale De Football Association**

FIFA was founded in Paris in 1904 by the Football Associations of France, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. Its headquarters has been in Zurich since 1927.

With its 167 members, the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) is certainly one of the most important sports organizations in the world. The competitions directly organized by FIFA are: the World Cup, which is a competition of the FIFA and is thus embodied in the federation's statutes,<sup>(1)</sup> takes place every four years; the Olympic Football Tournament, which is described as the forerunner of World Cups, takes place at the time of the Olympic Games; and the World Youth Championship, which takes place every two years.

The development of soccer, or more precisely its professionalism, forced the active parties of FIFA to more energetic action.<sup>(2)</sup> Therefore, on 29 May 1928, a debate in the Amsterdam Congress of FIFA resolved the rules of the World Championship, which was to be held every four years, in between the Olympics. The tournament was called the World Cup.

The Congress of Barcelona (18 May 1929) has given the privilege to initiate the World Cup series in Uruguay, who achieved two Olympic Gold Medals in 1924 and 1928 and had the magnificent stadium of the century, Estadio Centenario, built in Montevideo in 1928. The prize for winning the tournament was the World Cup, designed by Rimet. This statue was called the Gold Nike. It was a golden cup thirty centimetres high and

weighing eighteen hundred grams, hand manufactured by French goldsmith Abel Lafleur. This trophy was to be the champions' own property<sup>(3)</sup> if they were to win the tournament three times, not necessarily in a row.

During the First Congress of FIFA after World War II, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of Jules Rimet being installed as the president of this organization, the tournament was officially called the Rimet Cup. The name World Cup was reinstated in April 1971 when FIFA (after the Brazilians won the tournament three times and the cup as their own) founded the new cup. It was called the FIFA World Cup, and the important change was the fact that it would be a temporary prize. The champions were to receive only a copy of the cup. The new cup is similar to the old one and represents the globe with inscribed continents, held up by the outstretched hands of the players. The FIFA World Cup was built according to<sup>(4)</sup> the project of an Italian sculptor, Silvia Gazzanigi.



### Word List:

competition	/ˌkɒmpɪ'tɪʃən/	n.	竞争; 竞赛
embody	/ɪm'bɒdi/	v.	体现; 包含
statute	/ˈstætju:t/	n.	法规; 章程
forerunner	/ˈfɔːrʌnə/	n.	先驱; 先行赛
championship	/ˈtʃæmpjənʃɪp/	n.	冠军; 冠军赛
precisely	/pri'saɪsli/	adv.	精确地; 明白地
professionalism	/prə'feʃənəlaɪzəm/	n.	职业技术; 专业化
resolve	/rɪ'zɒlv/	v.	决定; 解决
tournament	/ˈtɔːnəmənt/	n.	比赛; 锦标赛
privilege	/ˈprɪvɪlɪdʒ/	n.	特权; 优先权
initiate	/ɪˈnɪʃieɪt/	v.	开始; 传授
magnificent	/mæɡ'nɪfɪsənt/	adj.	华丽的; 高尚的
manufacture	/ˌmænju'fæktʃə/	v.	制造; 假造
trophy	/ˈtrɒfi/	n.	奖杯; 纪念品
install	/ɪn'stɔːl/	v.	安装; 使就职; 安顿
reinstate	/ˈriːn'steɪt/	v.	使复原; 使恢复
temporary	/ˈtempərəri/	adj.	临时的; 暂时的
inscribe	/ɪn'skraɪb/	v.	铭记; 题写
outstretched	/ˈaʊtstretʃt/	adj.	伸开的; 展开的
sculptor	/ˈskʌlptə/	n.	雕塑家; 雕刻家

### Notes on the Passage:

1. ...which is a competition of FIFA and is thus embodied in the federation's statutes...

……在国际足联的法规中, 讲明其为国际足联的赛事……

本句中 *embody* 为动词, 是“表现, 体现, 包含”的意思。例如:

1) The sculpture embodies the artist's love of animals.