 大学英语拓展课程系列教材



# 新编体育英语

## NEW SPORTS ENGLISH 2

总主编 杨小彬

主编 常 娟

清华大学出版社

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# NEW SPORTS ENGLISH 2

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# Preface

## ⌘ 教材理念

高等教育国际化对大学英语教学提出了新的挑战和要求。2015年颁布的《国务院关于印发统筹推进世界一流大学和一流学科建设总体方案的通知》（国发〔2015〕64号）要求，高校应“加强创新创业教育，大力推进个性化培养，全面提升学生的综合素质、国际视野、科学精神和创业意识、创造能力”。《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要（2010—2020年）》明确指出，高校要“适应国家经济社会对外开放要求，培养大批具有国际视野、通晓国际规则、能够参与国际事务和国际竞争的国际化人才”。在教育国际化的背景下，高等教育的使命之一就是为国家培养国际化人才，这其中，大学英语教学肩负着重要使命。

然而，国内部分高校对于大学英语教学的定位并不明确，盲目强调四六级英语证书的重要性，忽视学生专业发展的个性需求，从而导致学生英语学习积极性不高，课堂教学缺乏有效性。这在体育专业学生身上表现尤为突出。目前，随着体育文化交流与体育赛事日趋国际化，体育英语的重要性日益凸显。除了部分体育专业院校开设专业英语课程外，多数综合性大学的体育专业仍遵循传统的通用英语教学模式，缺乏渗透体育元素的专业英语熏陶。因此，我们有必要转变教学观念，在提高体育专业学生英语水平的基础上，融入一些体育英语知识，以提高体育专业学生大学英语课程学习的有效性和实用性。

本教材目标定位介于“通用英语”和“专门用途英语”之间，旨在帮助体育专业学生用英语获取专业领域知识，提高其语言应用能力，以适应未来职业发展的需要。具体来说，本教材希望提高学生的语言表达能力、语篇层次上的阅读能力、体育专业英语术语的理解和翻译能力，为他们将来从事体育教育、体育外事、体育新闻、体育研究等工作打下良好的基础。

## ⌘ 教材特色

本教材从主题内容、知识体系、活动练习等多方面精心策划，呈现以下特点：

### 1. 精心选材，内容新颖

本教材综合了体育学科下各专业特点，涉及体育项目、体育文化、传统体育以及运动体育科学等方面，视角多元，内容丰富。所选素材来源于国外网站最新的赛事规则、国际体育大会资料、技术手册以及国内外体育新闻报道和媒体评论等。教材编写时既考虑体育英语的原汁原味，又兼顾学生的语言实际水平，确保趣味性与实用性统一。

## 2. 科学编排, 侧重实用

本教材针对体育相关专业学生的英语学习需求, 加强语言技能训练, 同时侧重对外体育交往中的实际应用, 将日常生活与体育交往的不同场景交融在一起, 真正培养学生的英语应用能力。

### 教材框架

每单元的基本结构为:

第一部分: 知识准备 (Knowledge Preparation)。单元学习的准备部分, 主要提供与本单元体育运动相关的概念、竞技规则或者文化背景知识等, 帮助学生加深对单元主题体育运动的了解, 完善其知识结构。

第二部分: 阅读 (Reading)。包括两篇主题课文, 分别配有词汇和短语表以及相关练习。Text A 为精读课文, 建议教师精讲精练; Text B 是对本单元话题的扩展或深化, 目的在于开拓学生思路。练习活动丰富: 课文理解题型包括文章框架图、细节多选题和对错判断等, 注重引导学生在具体语境中学习专业知识, 抓住关键信息, 培养其归纳和演绎能力; 词汇练习着重考查在语境中理解词义, 练习所用语料均为原文原句, 有相对完整的语境, 注重原汁原味的语言表达; 文中重难点句子的英汉互译练习, 进一步提高学生的翻译能力。

第三部分: 听说 (Listening and Speaking)。根据单元主题设计两组任务。第一组为情景对话, 第二组为短文理解。听说部分既有听前活动的热身, 又有判断对错与多项选择等形式的理解练习, 并配有词汇表。

第四部分: 写作 (Writing)。鼓励学生参照范例写作, 写作文体涉及各类信函文书、个人简历、求职信等应用文体。

本教材内容安排灵活, 教师可以根据授课计划、学生英语水平和专业特点, 自主选取教学内容, 因材施教, 以培养学生英语应用能力、自主学习能力和体育文化素养。教材配有听力音频、电子课件、习题参考答案等教学资源, 广大教师可下载参考\*。

本教材编者团队为一线大学英语教师, 均有教授体育专业学生大学英语课程的教学经历。教材编写分工如下: 听力部分: 王瑰 (Units 1-4)、侯润 (Units 5-8); 写作部分: 常娟 (Units 1-3, 6-8)、张路 (Units 4-5); 阅读部分: 熊召永 (Unit 1)、樊国刚 (Unit 2)、杨慧 (Unit 3)、雷翠芳和桂滢 (Unit 4)、夏少芳 (Unit 5)、董又能和黄薇 (Unit 6)、杨柳 (Unit 7)、卢洁 (Unit 8)。此外, 本教材还有一支顾问团队, 他们是具有国内外体育大赛裁判和体育教学经历且理论功底深厚的体育教师们, 他们为教材的知识框架的建立提供了有力的专业保障。编写团队和顾问团队的合作确保了教材内容的准确性、语言的地道性和任务的真实性, 保证了教材的质量。尽管如此, 由于教材涉及大量体育专业知识, 编者编写水平有限, 书中不当之处在所难免, 请各位专家和广大读者批评指正。

编者

2017 年 12 月于武汉

\* 请登录 <ftp://ftp.tup.tsinghua.edu.cn/> 下载。

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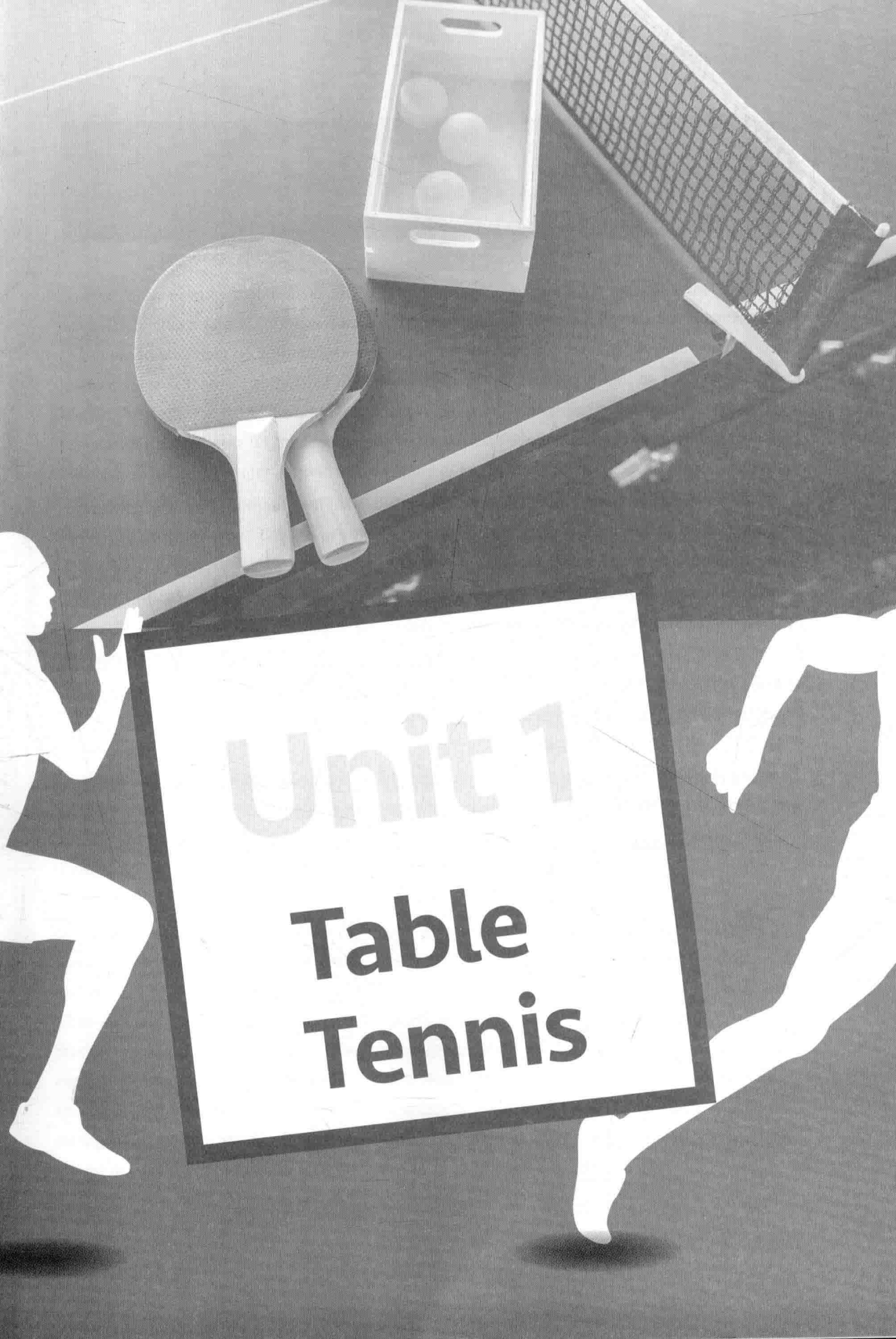
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Unit 1

# Table Tennis





## Part One



## Knowledge Preparation

Table tennis or ping-pong, originated in Britain in 1890s, is an indoor sport in which two or four opponents use a small racket to hit a lightweight ball back and forth across a table divided by a net. Players must allow a ball played toward them to bounce one time on their side of the table, and must return it so that it bounces on the opposite side at least once. A point is scored when a player fails to return the ball within the rules. A game shall be won by the player first scoring 11 points unless both players score 10 points, when the game shall be won by the first player subsequently gaining a lead of 2 points.

Players demand quick reactions to hit the ball by driving, looping, pushing, blocking, chopping, etc. Matches are typically best of five or seven games. The event categories involve teams, singles, doubles and mixed doubles.

Table tennis is governed by the worldwide organization—International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF). It is now dubbed the National Ball Game in China.

乒乓球起源于 19 世纪 90 年代英国的一项室内运动，两名或四名对手在球网隔开的球桌上来回击球。球员须让来球在己方场地弹起一次才能还击过网，以落在对方台面上为有效，使对方不能接到来球或把球打回从而得分。一局比赛先得 11 分的球员获胜，若双方打成 10 平后，领先两分的球员获胜。

球员对来球需要迅速做出反应，击法主要有抽、拉、搓、挡、削等。比赛中一般采用五局三胜制或七局四胜制。比赛分团体、单打、双打、混双等数种。

乒乓球国际管理机构为国际乒乓球联合会（国际乒联）。乒乓球在中国被誉为“国球”。





## Part Two



## Reading

### Text A

#### Exploring ITTF<sup>1</sup>

1 The International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) is the governing body for all international table tennis associations. The role of the ITTF includes overseeing rules and regulations and seeking technological improvement for the sport of table tennis. The ITTF is responsible for the organization of numerous international competitions, including the World Table Tennis Championships.

2 The ITTF was founded in 1926, the founding members being Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, Germany, Hungary, India, Sweden and Wales. The first international tournament was held in January 1926 in Berlin while the first World Table Tennis Championships was held in December 1926 in London.

3 The headquarters of the ITTF is in Lausanne, Switzerland. The previous president of the ITTF was Adham Sharara from Canada; the current president since 2014 is Thomas Weikert from Germany.

4 The ITTF recognizes six continental federations containing 226 members. Each continental federation has a president as its top official and owns its constitution. The following are recognized federations: ATTF (African Table Tennis Federation), ATTU (Asian Table Tennis Union), ETTU (European Table Tennis Union), ULTM (Latin American Table Tennis Union), NATTU (Northern American Table Tennis Union) and OTTF (Oceania Table Tennis Federation).

5 All member associations of the ITTF attend Annual General Meeting (AGM). Agendas on changes of the constitution, laws of table tennis, applications for membership, etc. are discussed and finalized through votes. Also, the president of ITTF, eight executive vice-presidents, and 32 or less continental representatives are elected at an AGM, serving for a four-year term. The president, executive vice-presidents, and the chairman of the athletes' commission compose the executive committee. The executive committee, continental representatives and presidents of the six continental federations or their appointees compose the board of directors (Board). The Board manages the work of the ITTF between AGMs. Several committees and commissions, working groups or panels work under the constitution of ITTF or under the Board.

1 This text is adapted from Wikipedia and ITTF.com.

6 Unlike the organizations for more popular sports, the ITTF tends to recognize teams from generally unrecognized governing bodies for disputed territory. For example, it currently recognizes the Table Tennis Federation of Kosovo even though Kosovo is excluded from most other sports. It recognized the People's Republic of China in 1953 and allowed some basic diplomacy which led to an opening for U.S. President Richard Nixon, called "Ping-pong Diplomacy", in the early 1970s.

7 Toward the end of 2000, the ITTF instituted several rules changes aimed at making table tennis more viable as a televised spectator sport. The older 38 mm balls were officially replaced by 40 mm balls. This increased the ball's air resistance and effectively slowed down the game.

8 The table tennis point system was reduced from a 21 to an 11-point scoring system in 2001. This was intended to make games more fast-paced and exciting. The ITTF also changed the rules on service to prevent a player from hiding the ball during service, in order to increase the average length of rallies and to reduce the server's advantage. Today, the game changes from time to time mainly to improve on the excitement for television viewers.

9 In 2007, ITTF's board of directors in Zagreb decided to implement the VOC-free glue rule at junior events, as a transitional period before the full implementation of the VOC ban on 1 September 2008. As of 1 January 2009, all speed glue was banned.

10 On 29 February 2008, the ITTF announced several rules changes after an ITTF Executive Meeting in Guangdong, China with regards to a player's eligibility to play for a new association. The new ruling is to encourage associations to develop their own players.

11 The ITTF is developing a "Table Tennis for ALL" program with the aim to make the sport popular, universal and inclusive. The term "ALL" means more people, but not only that, also different kinds of people in terms of age, gender, social status, culture and physical ability.

### Word Bank

seek	[si:k]	v. 寻求; 寻找
numerous	['nu:mərəs]	adj. 许多的, 很多的
found	[faund]	v. 创立, 建立, 创办
previous	['pri:vias]	adj. 以前的, 早先的
continental	[,kɑ:ntɪ'nentl]	adj. 大陆的; 大洲的
constitution	[,kɑ:nstə'tu:ʃn]	n. 章程; 宪法; 体制
union	['ju:niən]	n. 联盟; 协会
agenda	[ə'dʒendə]	n. 议程; 日常工作事项; 日程表
application	[,æplɪ'keɪʃn]	n. 申请; 应用
finalize	['faɪnəlaɪz]	v. 最后定下, 使(计划、交易等)确定
commission	[kə'mɪʃn]	n. 委员会; 佣金
appointee	[ə,pɔɪn'ti:]	n. 被任命者



panel	['pænl]	n. 咨询或研讨小组
disputed	[dr'spju:tɪd]	adj. 有争议的
territory	['terətɔ:ri]	n. 领土; 领域; 范围
opening	['oʊpnɪŋ]	n. 开始; 机会; 通路; 空缺的职位
diplomacy	[dr'pləʊməsi]	n. 外交, 外交手腕
institute	['ɪnstɪtu:t]	v. 开始(调查); 制定; 创立
viable	['vaɪəbl]	adj. 可行的
spectator	['spektətər]	n. 观众; 旁观者
resistance	[rɪ'zɪstəns]	n. 阻力; 抵抗, 反抗; 抵抗力
service	['sɜ:vɪs]	n. 发球
rally	['ræli]	n. (网球、乒乓球等)连续对打; 集会 v. 团结; 集合
server	['sɜ:rvər]	n. 发球员
glue	[glu:]	n. 胶, 胶水
transitional	[træn'zɪʃənəl]	adj. 过渡的
ban	[bæn]	v. 禁止
eligibility	[elɪdʒə'bɪləti]	n. 适任; 合格; 选举或参赛资格
universal	[ju:nɪ'vɜ:rsəl]	adj. 普遍的, 通用的; 宇宙的, 全世界的
inclusive	[ɪn'klu:sɪv]	adj. 包容的

### Phrases

be excluded from	从……被排除
lead to	导致
be aimed at	目的是, 旨在, 针对
slow down	减速, 放慢速度, 使……慢下来
be intended to do something	意在做……, 打算做……
as of	自……起
with regards to	关于
in terms of	依据, 就……而言

### Proper Names

International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF)	国际乒乓球联合会(国际乒联)
World Table Tennis Championships	世界乒乓球锦标赛
Czechoslovakia	(前)捷克斯洛伐克
Adham Sharara	阿德汉·沙拉拉(前任国际乒联主席)
Thomas Weikert	托马斯·维克特(现任国际乒联主席)
Table Tennis Federation of Kosovo	科索沃乒乓球协会

Richard Nixon  
Zagreb

理查德·尼克松（美国前总统）  
萨格勒布（克罗地亚首都）

## Task 1 Text Organization

Read the text and fill in the blanks.

Paragraphs	Key Words	Supporting Details
Para. 1	The _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an international governing body for international _____ associations</li> <li>• overseeing rules and regulations and seeking _____ improvement for the sport of table tennis</li> <li>• responsible for the organization of numerous international competitions including the _____</li> </ul>
Paras. 2-10	Further introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• birth:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) founded in _____</li> <li>(2) headquartered in _____</li> </ol> </li> <li>• membership:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) _____ members in 1926</li> <li>(2) _____ continental confederations containing _____ members now</li> </ol> </li> <li>• organizational structure:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) AGM</li> <li>(2) the _____ committee</li> <li>(3) the _____ of directors</li> </ol> </li> <li>• events and changes of rules:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) It recognized the People's Republic of China in _____.</li> <li>(2) It changed the ball from 38 mm to _____ in 2000.</li> <li>(3) It reduced the point system from 21 to _____ point scoring system and changed the rules on service: serving without _____ the ball in 2001.</li> <li>(4) It implemented _____ in 2008.</li> <li>(5) It announced the rule changes about players' _____ to play for a new association in February 2008.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>





Para. 11

“Table Tennis for All”  
program

• aim:

- (1) to make the sport popular, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) to bring the sport to more people and also different kinds of people in terms of age, gender, \_\_\_\_\_, culture and \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 2 Reading Comprehension****Exercise 1**

*Read the text and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) is the most important organization for all international table tennis associations.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The six continental confederations are: Africa, Asia, Europe, Oceania, South America and North America.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The first World Table Tennis Championships commenced in December 1926, in Berlin.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ The older 38 mm balls were replaced by 40 mm balls to increase the speed of ball.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ The ITTF allowed some basic diplomacy contributing to the U.S. President Richard Nixon's visit to China in the early 1970s, called “Ping-pong Diplomacy”.

**Exercise 2**

*Read the text and answer the following questions.*

1. What does the ITTF stand for? What kind of organization is it?
2. What agendas are discussed and finalized at an AGM?
3. Who are elected at an AGM?
4. What is the executive committee composed of? What is the board of directors made up of?
5. Why did the ITTF reduce the point system from a 21 to an 11-point scoring system and change the rules on service?

### Task 3 Language in Use

#### Exercise 1

Match the underlined words in the left column with their corresponding meanings in the right column.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. The role of the ITTF includes overseeing rules and regulations and <u>seeking</u> technological improvement for the sport of table tennis.  | A. a continuous series of shots that the players exchange without stopping as in playing table tennis, tennis, etc.              |
| 2. The <u>previous</u> president of the ITTF was Adham Sharara from Canada.  | B. the job or activity of managing the relationships between countries   |
| 3. Each continental federation has a president as its top official and owns its <u>constitution</u> .  | C. possible and likely to work well  |
| 4. <u>Agendas</u> on changes of the constitution, laws of table tennis, applications for membership, etc. are discussed and finalized through votes.   | D. not allowed to take part in something or to enter a place, especially in a way that seemed wrong or unfair                    |
| 5. Several committees and commissions, working groups or <u>panels</u> work under the constitution of ITTF or under the Board.   | E. the qualification for being able to do something  |
| 6. For example, it currently recognizes the Table Tennis Federation of Kosovo even though Kosovo is <u>excluded</u> from most other sports.  | F. a group of people with skills or specialist knowledge who have been chosen to give advice or opinions on a particular subject |
| 7. It allowed some basic <u>diplomacy</u> which led to an opening for U.S. President Richard Nixon, called "Ping-pong Diplomacy", in the early 1970s.  | G. a list of matters to be taken up (as at a meeting)  |
| 8. Toward the end of 2000, the ITTF instituted several rules changes aimed at making table tennis more <u>viable</u> as a televised spectator sport.   | H. trying to find or gain  |
| 9. The ITTF also changed the rules on service to prevent a player from hiding the ball during service, in order to increase the average length of <u>rallies</u> and to reduce the server's advantage. | I. a set of basic laws and principles that a country or organization is governed by  |



10. On 29 February 2008, the ITTF announced several rules changes after an ITTF Executive Meeting in Guangdong, China with regards to a player's eligibility to play for a new association.
- J. having happened or existed before

### Exercise 2

Select one word or phrase for each blank from a list of choices given below and fill in the blank with its correct form.

aim at  
oversee

spectator  
agenda

slow down  
current

official  
tend

govern  
lead to

The worldwide organization International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) is the most important body that 1. \_\_\_\_\_ the various competitions of table tennis all over the world, including the World Table Tennis Championships. Its main role involves 2. \_\_\_\_\_ rules and regulations and seeking technological improvement for the sport of table tennis. Its member associations have developed from the original 9 to the 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 226. All member associations must attend annual general meeting whose 4. \_\_\_\_\_ are discussed and finalized through votes.

The ITTF 5. \_\_\_\_\_ to recognize teams from the disputed territory. In 1953, it recognized China. Its flexible policy 6. \_\_\_\_\_ the success of Chinese Ping-pong Diplomacy and U.S. President Richard Nixon's visit to Beijing in the early 1970s.

In 2000, the ITTF made some rule changes which were 7. \_\_\_\_\_ making table tennis competitions more exciting for the television 8. \_\_\_\_\_. 40 mm balls 9. \_\_\_\_\_ took the place of the older 38 mm balls, which increased the ball's air resistance and effectively 10. \_\_\_\_\_ the game.

### Exercise 3

Translate the following sentences into English.

- 关于球员的参赛资格俱乐部做了一些规定。(with regards to)
- 就其特点而言, 乒乓球运动适合每个人。(in terms of)
- 由于受伤, 他没被列入参赛名单。(be excluded from)
- 为了使球速放缓, 小球被改成了大球。(slow down)
- 乒乓球规则的改变旨在让电视观众更好地观看比赛。(be aimed at doing something)

## Text B

### Ping-pong Diplomacy<sup>1</sup>

Ping-pong diplomacy refers to the exchange of table tennis players between the United States and People's Republic of China (PRC) in the early 1970s. This event marked a thaw in Sino-American relations that paved the way for a visit to Beijing by President Richard Nixon.

#### Background

In the 1950s, the United States viewed the People's Republic of China as an aggressor nation and enforced an economic containment policy including an embargo. After approximately twenty years of neither diplomatic nor economic relations, both countries finally saw an advantage in opening up to each other. The thirty-first World Table Tennis Championships, held in Nagoya, Japan, provided an opportunity for both China and the United States.

#### Process

The U.S. table tennis team was in Nagoya, Japan in 1971 for the 31st World Table Tennis Championships on April 6 when they received an invitation to visit China. From the early years of the People's Republic of China, sports had played an important role in diplomacy, often incorporating the slogan "Friendship First, Competition Second". During the isolated years, athletes were among the few PRC nationals who were allowed to travel overseas. This World Table Tennis Championships marked the return of China's participation after a six-year absence. On April 10, 1971, the team and accompanying journalists became the first American delegation to set foot in the Chinese capital since 1949.

According to the *History of U.S. Table Tennis* by Tim Boggan, who went to China along with the U.S. table tennis team, the greatest incident that may have triggered the invitation from China perhaps was the unexpected but dramatic meeting between the flamboyant American player Glenn Cowan and the Chinese player Zhuang Zedong, a three-time world champion and winner of many other table tennis events. Zhuang Zedong described the incident in a 2007 talk at the USC U.S.-China Institute.

The events leading up to the encounter began when Glenn Cowan missed his team bus one afternoon after his practice in Nagoya during the 31st World Table Tennis Championships. Cowan had been practicing for 15 minutes with the Chinese player, Liang Geliang, when a Japanese official came and wanted to close the training area. As Cowan looked in vain for his team bus, a Chinese player waved to him to get on his Chinese team bus. Moments after his casual talking through an interpreter to the Chinese players, Zhuang Zedong came up from his back seat to greet him and presented him with a silk-screen portrait of Huangshan Mountains, a famous product from

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<sup>1</sup> This text is adapted from Wikipedia.





Hangzhou. Cowan wanted to give something back, but all he could find from his bag was a comb. The American hesitantly replied, “I can’t give you a comb. I wish I could give you something, but I can’t.” On the following day, many Japanese newspapers carried photographs of Zhuang Zedong and Glenn Cowan. Glenn Cowan later bought a T-shirt with a red, white and blue, peace emblem flag and the words “Let It Be”, which he presented to Zhuang Zedong at another chance meeting.

### Results and Legacy

Ping-pong diplomacy was successful and resulted in opening the U.S.-PRC relationship, leading the U.S. to lift the embargo against China on June 10, 1971.

Two months after Richard Nixon’s visit, Zhuang Zedong visited the U.S. as the head of a Chinese table tennis delegation, April 12–30, 1972.

In 1988, table tennis became an Olympic sport.

During the week of June 9, 2008, a three-day Ping-pong Diplomacy event was held at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum in California. Original members of both the Chinese and American ping-pong teams from 1971 were present and competed again.

Ping-pong diplomacy was referenced in the 1994 film *Forrest Gump*. After suffering injuries in battle, Forrest develops an aptitude for the sport and joins the U.S. Army team—eventually competing against Chinese teams on a goodwill tour.

### Word Bank

exchange	[ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ]	n. 交换; 交流; 交易所; 兑换
thaw	[θɔ:]	n. 解冻; 融雪
aggressor	[ə'ɡresər]	n. 侵略者, 侵略国; 挑衅者
enforce	[ɪn'fɔ:rs]	v. 实施, 执行
containment	[kən'teɪnmənt]	n. 牵制(遏制)政策
embargo	[ɪm'ba:rgəʊ]	n. 贸易禁令, 禁运
approximately	[ə'prɑ:ksɪmətli]	adv. 大约, 近似地, 近于
diplomatic	[,dɪplə'mætɪk]	adj. 外交的, 外交上的; 老练的
incorporate	[ɪn'kɔ:rpəreɪt]	v. 包含; 结合
slogan	['sləʊɡən]	n. 口号; 标语
isolated	['aɪsəleɪtɪd]	adj. 孤立的, 隔离的
national	['næʃnəl]	n. 国民
participation	[pɑ:r'tɪsɪ'peɪʃn]	n. 参与
accompany	[ə'kʌmpəni]	v. 陪伴, 伴随; 伴奏
delegation	[,delɪ'geɪʃn]	n. 代表团
trigger	['trɪɡər]	v. 引发, 引起, 触发
flamboyant	[flə'm'bɔɪənt]	adj. 炫耀的; 火焰似的; 艳丽的
encounter	[ɪn'kaʊntər]	n. 遭遇; 偶然碰见