

Media
Coverage
of
the
Olympic
Games

奥运英语 报道选读

Olympism is a philosophy of life, exalting and combining in a balanced whole the qualities of body, will and mind. Blending sport with culture and education, Olympism seeks to create a way of life based on the joy found in effort, the educational value of good example and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles. Olympism is a philosophy of life, exalting and combining in a balanced whole the qualities of body, will and mind. Blending sport with culture and education, Olympism seeks to create a way of life based on the joy found in effort, the educational value of good example and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles. Olympism is a philosophy of life, exalting and combining in a balanced whole the qualities of body, will and mind. Blending sport with culture and education, Olympism seeks to create a way of life based on the joy found in effort, the educational value of good example and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles. Olympism is a philosophy of life, exalting and combining in a balanced whole the qualities of body, will and mind. Blending sport with culture and education, Olympism seeks to create a way of life based on the joy found in effort, the educational value of good example and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles.

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胡阳 王振英 编

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北京

内 容 简 介

本书是为英语爱好者及体育爱好者编写的有关英语体育新闻及体育评论的英语阅读教材,所选文章均为国内外主要媒体对2004年雅典奥运会的专题报道。全书共12个单元,每个单元3篇文章,从内容上分为两大部分:第一部分3个单元,主要是奥运会组织情况报道,如2008年北京奥运会准备情况及2004年奥运会开幕闭幕式报道等。第二部分为9个单元,主要是项目方面的报道,包括了2004年奥运会主要项目比赛情况的报道。

本书可供奥运会志愿者培训之用,同时可供大学本科学学生及研究生英语泛读课程使用,亦可供具备一定英语基础的体育爱好者自学使用。

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前言

2008年北京奥运会已经进入倒计时阶段,这举国期望的国际盛事带来的是广大人民学习英语的热潮。谷歌搜寻,铺天盖地的满是各种以奥运为主题的英语口语教程、英语演讲比赛、英语作文比赛等等。各行各业,尤其是服务行业,学习英语的气氛更是高涨。所有这些全都为着一个共同的目标:办好奥运会,向世界展现中华民族之精彩!

本书正是应此时代之需,为增进英语学习者理解体育报道的能力,同时提高其英语的整体阅读能力而编写,其主要对象为奥运会志愿者、大学本专科学生及研究生,亦可供同等程度的英语学习者和体育爱好者选用。

本书所选文章均为国内外主要媒体对2004年雅典奥运会的专题报道,所选文章内容典型,语言丰富,趣味浓厚,使用者可接触到原汁原味的现代英语,主要是体育新闻及体育评论的语言。

全书共12个单元,每个单元3篇文章,按主题分为两大部分:第一部分3个单元,主要是奥运会组织情况报道,如2008年北京奥运会准备情况及2004年雅典奥运会开幕式闭幕式报道等;第二部分9个单元,均为2004年雅典奥运会主要项目比赛情况的报道。每篇文章后面设有:

“Notes”简要介绍文章涉及的体育项目或著名运动员等背景知识;

“Vocabulary”列出了相关的体育用语及常用英语表达方式;

“Language points”提供汉语翻译及语法难点解释;

“Reading comprehension”问题均按照篇章特点设计,力求提高阅读者的两种阅读能力:“综合性”问题旨在用来使读者理解文章内容的总体结构及意义;“局部性”问题则把学生的注意力引至细

节,不仅能够检测理解的准确性,同时能够训练读者使用正确的外语阅读方法,使读者在了解奥运会知识的同时,大幅度提高其外语整体阅读能力。

书后附有阅读理解问题答案,供自学参考。附录有奥运会运动项目中英文、残疾人奥运会运动项目中英文、中国奥运场馆名称中英文、中国各体育组织英文名称和常用奥运英语词汇内容供读者查询。

因编者才疏学浅,错误疏忽在所难免,不当之处,还望各位同仁及广大读者批评指正,提出宝贵意见。

编 者
2007年2月
于清华园

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UNIT

One

PREPARATION OF 2008 OLYMPIAD

Text 1

Keep Your Eye on the Ball, Rogge Tells Beijing

By Nick Mulvenney, October 24, 2006, Reuters

Beijing—Beijing organizers must avoid complacency if they are to deliver a successful Olympic Games in 2008, International Olympic Committee (IOC) president Jacques Rogge said on Tuesday.

Rogge, speaking at the start of the IOC coordination commission visit to discuss the progress of preparations with the Beijing Organizing Committee (BOCOG), also said attention needed to be paid to the “less tangible” side of hosting the Games.

“Despite the great progress that BOCOG has so far been able to achieve, my experience throughout my Olympic career has been that it is extremely important not to ‘take your eye off the ball’, because it is often in the moments when you lose your focus that mistakes can creep in,” Rogge said.

While Beijing is on schedule with the construction of the venues, there are still concerns about pollution and traffic congestion in the city as well as media freedom and human rights in China.

“We should all remember that the Games are not judged solely by the

technical proficiency of the project, but also through the perception that the world has of the Games,” Rogge added.

“We must therefore ensure that while all the technical elements are in place, we do not forget to look after the less tangible elements that will ultimately shape the world’s image of China and the Beijing Games.”

VERY POSITIVE

Rogge said reports he had heard about the preparations for the Games were very positive.

“When I speak to my IOC colleagues ... they all tell me how impressed they are with the progress that our Chinese friends are making in developing the project,” he said.

“These comments are a positive signal that the dream of the Olympic Games being held in Beijing and China from all those years ago, when you, our friends, first started out with the idea of hosting top quality Olympic Games, is becoming a reality.”

The Belgian later went on a tour of the venues and was particularly impressed by the “Bird’s Nest” national stadium, which will host the opening and closing ceremonies, the athletics and the soccer final in August 2008.

“It is blending technique, sport and culture, I think it’s wonderful,” he said.

The coordination commission, led by the IOC’s Hein Verbruggen, will be in Beijing until Thursday.

Notes

1. the “Bird’s Nest” national stadium = the Beijing National Stadium 北京国家体育场 located in Olympic Green, the centerpiece of the 2008 Summer Olympics which began on December 24, 2003. Government officials engaged architects worldwide in a design competition. A Swiss firm, Herzog & de Meuron Architekten AG, collaborated with China Architecture Design & Research Group to win the competition. The National Stadium will feature lattice-like concrete skeleton forming the

stadium bowl which will seat 80,000 people. The Beijing National Stadium will be the site of the Opening Ceremony and Closing Ceremony as well as track and field events and soccer finals.

2. **IOC Coordination Commission 国际奥运协调委员会** The Olympic Games Coordination Commission is formed shortly after the election of a host city to oversee and assist the Organizing Committee (OCOG) in the planning, construction, and implementation of the Olympic Games. The Coordination Commission acts as a liaison between the IOC, the OCOG, the International Federations (IFs) and the National Olympic Committees (NOCs). The commission includes representatives of the IOC, the IFs, the NOCs and an athlete representative as well as experts in the fields of media, environment, and TV technology. The composition of the Coordination Commission for Beijing 2008 is as follows:

Chairperson: Mr. Hein Verbruggen
 Vice-president: Mr. Richard Kevan Gosper a. o.
 Director in charge: Mr. Gilbert Felli
 Member(s):

Mr. Sergey Bubka, Sir Philip Craven, MBE,
 Mr. Timothy Tsun Ting FOK, Mr. Alex Gilady,
 Mr. Issa Hayatou, Mr Nat Indrapana, Mr. Kipjoge Keino,
 Mr. Julio César Maglione, Mr. Ser Miang NG,
 Mr Carlos Arthur Nuzman, Sir Craig Reedie, CBE,
 Mr. Andrew Ryan, Mr. Austin L. Sealy, Mr. Adham Sharara,
 Mr. Marton Simitsek, Mr. Ching-Kuo Wu

Vocabulary

to take one's eye off the ball	fail to keep one's attention focused on the matter in hand 对所做的事不再高度集中注意力
to be on schedule with sth.	to do sth. as planned or at the planned time 如期/按计划做某事
traffic congestion	crowded with vehicles or traffic 交通拥堵
media freedom	freedom in reporting events 媒体自由

the technical proficiency of the project	工程的技术水平
the perception of the Games	the understanding of the Games 对奥林匹克 的理解
to be in place	to be ready to work 准备就绪
national stadium	国家体育馆
to start out	to begin to do sth. 着手做某事
to go on a tour of the venues	to visit the venues 参观各场馆

Language points

1. **Beijing organizers must avoid complacency if they are to deliver a successful Olympic Games in 2008.** 如果北京想不负众望地成功举办2008年的奥运会,他们就必须避免骄傲/就不能自鸣得意。(*deliver: to do what you have promised to do; be to do sth. = be going to do sth.*)
2. **speaking at the start of the IOC coordination commission visit to discuss the progress of preparations with...** 在国际奥运协调委员会为与北京奥组委讨论准备进展而进行的访问之初说话时(*speaking at... = when he is speaking at...; to discuss... = in order to discuss...*)
3. **Because it is often in the moments when you lose your focus that mistakes can creep in.** 因为正是在你失去中心/重点的时候错误就会溜进来。(*it is... that* 为强调句型。 *When you lose your focus* 用于修饰 *moments*。)
4. **We must therefore ensure that while all the technical elements are in place, we do not forget to look after the less tangible elements that will ultimately shape the world's image of China and the Beijing Games.** 因此我们必须保证所有的技术问题(硬件)都解决了的同时,我们也不忘关注软件方面,这是最终形成中国和北京奥运会世界形象的关键。(第一个 *that* 引导 *ensure* 的宾语从句;第二个 *that* 出现在宾语从句的主句中,引导一个定语从句修饰 *elements*。)
5. **These comments are a positive signal that the dream of the Olympic Games being held in Beijing and China from all those years ago,**

when you, our friends, first started out with the idea of hosting top quality Olympic Games, is becoming a reality. 这些评论是一种积极肯定的信号,说明你们多年前就有的主办高质量的奥林匹克运动会的梦想正在变成现实。(that 引导同位语从句修饰 *signal*, 从句中的主要结构为 *the dream of the Olympic Games is becoming a reality*。其中 *when* 引导时间状语从句限定 *from all those years ago*。)

6. "It is blending technique, sport and culture, I think it's wonderful," he said. "它融合了技术、运动和文化,我觉得它真是太棒了,"他说。
(*it = the "Bird's Nest" national stadium*)

Reading comprehension

1. What did Rogge come to China for?
2. What does "the ball" represent in this article?
3. Why did Rogge advise China to keep its eye on the ball?
4. What is the less tangible side of hosting the Games?
5. What should Beijing avoid for the successful Games in 2008 according to Rogge?
6. According to Rogge, what is the most important thing to shape the image of China?
7. What are the things people are most concerned about China's hosting the Olympic Games?
8. How was the preparation for the Games evaluated by the IOC?
9. What will be held in the "Bird's Nest" in August 2008?
10. How did Rogge think of the "Bird's Nest"?

Text 2

Education the Heart of Olympics Says Rogge

By Nick Mulvenney, Oct. 22, 2006, Reuters

Beijing—International Olympic Committee (IOC) president Jacques Rogge said on Sunday education remained at the heart of the Olympic

movement with millions of Chinese youngsters now being introduced to its values.

Rogge, who was opening the World Forum on Sport, Education and Culture in the host city of the 2008 Games, said the IOC had a duty to educate the world's youth on matters such as doping and even some not directly related to sport such as HIV prevention.

"The goal of the Olympic movement is to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sport practiced in the spirit of Olympism," he told delegates to the three-day forum in the Chinese capital.

"I am particularly pleased that this effort is being continued right now in China and that millions of young Chinese ... are being introduced to the strength and power of the Olympic values such as friendship, excellence and respect."

China returned to the Summer Games in 1984 after 32 years outside the Olympic fold and Beijing organizers have invested heavily in education programs to spread the spirit of the movement to the youth of the world's most populous country.

Beijing Organizing Committee (BOCOG) chief Liu Qi said the exposure of China to the rest of the world in 2008 would be an education in itself.

"Through the staging of the Olympic Games, we are willing to further reinforce the exchange with international friends and accelerate the development of China and Beijing to leave a precious legacy to China and world sports," he said.

YOUNG PEOPLE

Rogge said sport and the Olympics faced a battle for the attention of young people.

"We have to concentrate on this group who are today attracted by many other leisure activities such as music, video games, the Internet and movies," he said.

"We have to maintain serious efforts to maintain their interest in sport

and physical activities.”

He said warning athletes about the danger to their health caused by doping was a key element to the Olympic movement's education task.

“Scientists and doctors who contribute to unethical behavior through the misuse of drugs must be stigmatized,” he added, “That can be considered another form of education.”

The Belgian, who made his comments at the start of a week in which the International Olympic Committee (IOC) coordination commission will inspect Beijing's preparations for 2008, said he had high hopes for the next Summer Games. “In conjunction with BOCOG, the IOC intend to make the Beijing Olympics a festival of harmony and peace, education and culture and above all of sporting perfection.”



.....

the World Forum on Sport Education and Culture 世界体育教育与文化论坛 The 5th World Forum on Sport, Education and Culture held in Beijing from Oct. 22-24, 2006. The forum emphasized how the Olympic Games will function as a bridge linking sports and culture. Officially called “Sport and a World of Harmony: the role of Olympic Education and Culture,” the forum is the first of its kind to be held in China.



at the heart of

(be) the most important part of 是……
的核心

the host city of the 2008 Games

2008 年奥运会主办城市

to educate sb. on sth.

to teach sb. about sth. or how to do
sth. 教导;教育

the spirit of Olympism

奥林匹克精神

to be contributed to + n. /doing

致力于某事/做某事

the exposure of China to the rest
of the world

showing China to the rest of the world
中国对世界的展示

the Olympic fold	the Olympic group/world 奥林匹克团体/世界
to leave a precious legacy to China	to leave a precious property to China 为中国留下一笔宝贵的遗产
to face a battle for the attention of young people	to struggle for the attention of young people 为赢得年轻人的注意而努力
to warn sb. about the danger to their health	to tell sb. that sth. is dangerous to their health 警告某人对其身体的危险
to contribute to unethical behaviors	to help/make possible those morally unaccepted behaviors 使得不道德行为成为可能
to have high hopes for ...	对……有很高期望
a festival of harmony and peace, education and culture	一个和谐与和平、教育与文化的节日
sporting perfection	体育运动的完美



1. **Education remained at the heart of Olympic movement with millions of Chinese youngsters now being introduced to its values.** 随着成千上万的中国青年开始接触奥林匹克精神,教育就应该一直是奥林匹克运动的核心。(now being introduced to its values 现在分词短语与逻辑主语 Chinese youngsters 构成复合结构,表示伴随的状态;its 指代 Olympic movement。)
2. **The IOC had a duty to educate the world's youth on matters such as doping and even some not directly related to sport such as HIV prevention.** 国际奥委会有责任对年轻一代进行有关兴奋剂,甚至一些与体育不直接相关的问题如艾滋病预防等的教育。(on 后面有两个宾语, matters ... 和 some ... ; some = some matters, not directly related to sport such as HIV prevention 为过去分词短语做定语,修饰 some。)
3. **The goal of the Olympic movement is to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sport practiced in the spirit of Olympism.** 奥林匹克运动之目标应该致力于通过运

动体现的奥林匹克精神教育年轻人,从而建设一个和平的、更美好的世界。(*"to be to do" used to show what must/should be done* 应该,一定,必须; *by* 表示建设的手段, *through* 表示教育的途径; *practiced in the spirit of Olympism = which is practiced in the spirit of Olympism* 过去分词做定语修饰 *sport*。)

4. **He said warning athletes about the danger to their health caused by doping was a key element to the Olympic movement's education task.** 他说警告运动员服用兴奋剂对其身体有害是奥林匹克运动的主要教育任务之一。(*warning athletes about the danger to their health caused by doping* 为动名词短语做宾语从句中的主语,其中 *caused by doping* 为过去分词短语做定语修饰 *the danger*。)
5. **That can be considered another form of education.** 这可以说是另一种教育形式。(*that* 指代上一句 *Scientists and doctors who contribute to unethical behavior through the misuse of drugs must be stigmatized*。)
6. **The IOC intend to make the Beijing Olympics a festival of harmony and peace, education and culture and above all of sporting perfection.** 国际奥委会想把北京奥运会办成一个和谐与和平、教育与文化的盛会,尤其是一个体育运动的盛会。(*and above all of sporting perfection = and above all a festival of sporting perfection*)

comprehension

1. What is the heart of the Olympics?
2. What other duties did the IOC have with the world youth through sports?
3. What is the goal of the Olympic movement?
4. How was the education of the heart of the Olympics going in China's preparation for the Games?
5. What does Beijing hope to reach from the Olympics?
6. Is it certain that young people in the world will pay much attention to the Olympic Games? Why?
7. What should the sports and the Olympics do about the young people in the world?
8. What did Rogge say about scientists and doctors?