

Oral English for Sports

体育英语口语

.....

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前言

进入21世纪以来，中国体育以前所未有的速度向前发展，北京2008年奥运会的成功举办，大众体育运动的蓬勃开展，都反映了体育及体育文化强大的渗透力和生命力，无论是体育学者还是体育爱好者，无不倍感欣喜。世界竞技体育加速发展，我国体育界与国际交流日益频繁，对教练员、运动员的英语语言能力的培养提出了更高要求。为提高我国竞技体育总体实力，国家体育总局提出我国竞技体育的总体目标之一就是提高竞技运动人才的综合素质，增加竞技成绩中的科技含量。要实现这一目标，就必须使广大教练员、运动员熟练地掌握一门外语，使他们更深地融入到与国外的教练员和运动员交流的行列中去，增强他们了解和接受国际最新体育科技信息的能力，提高他们的科研能力，加强国际体育科技交流。我国是个体育大国，运动员竞技水平在很多项目上独占鳌头，这标志着训练水平及科研水平也达到了很高的水准。但是，我们的教练员和运动员的英语语言水平普遍偏低，这影响了他们在国际体育科技领域的交流与发展，影响了他们对国际体育发展方向全面准确的判断与了解，也影响了优秀人才的输入与输出，因而在一定程度上削弱了我国体育科研成果在国际上的影响力。

《体育英语口语》是2013年批准的山东省教育科学规划项目的主要成果之一，也是2014年山东省社会科学规划项目的主要成果。该书编写的目的是为广大的体育教师、教练员、裁判员、运动员和体育英语专业的大学生、体育爱好者提供一本能帮助他们了解各体育项目技术与训练英语词汇、专项术语和各个层次体育赛事、英语交际范式的书，使他们经过一定的学习，能够用英语在国际体育赛事和大会中流利顺畅地与同行进行交流，能够阅读体育专业的英语资料，提高自身素质和科研能力，促进我国体育界与国际体育界的交流与合作，



促使我国由体育大国向体育强国迈进。同时我们根据大学英语“通用英语、专门用途英语、通识教育”三融合的改革指导思想,突出大学英语服务功能,建立服务于学校人才培养目标、各专业人才培养需要和大学生个性化发展需求的大学英语教学体系。课题组调查研究了目前市场上的体育英语书籍,发现它们的内容仅仅局限在某一个方面,例如教练员英语、运动员英语、体育赛事英语或是应急句型,等等。课题组认为这样的内容结构很不理想,内容仅仅局限于一个方面是不够的,因此《体育英语口语》的主体部分由16个单元组成,每个单元结构如下: I. Daily Dialogue; II. Sports Dialogue; III. Passage Reading; IV. Related Terms and Sentence Structures; V. Comprehensive Practice。

该书主要内容涉及日常英语会话、体育英语会话、奥运会简介、运动项目英语。运动项目英语方面除了各单元生词外,还增加了每个项目的专业技术术语,并全部标注了音标,方便学习者使用。

课堂教学使用本书时,要求教师灵活组织教学活动,准确解释会话的情景、技巧,创设情境让学生进行会话练习,通过教师的“精讲”、多媒体课件、音像资料和学生课下通过网络的自学及各种形式的课外实践,培养学生具有扎实的英语语言基础和较强的英语综合应用能力。

在成书的过程中,编者得到了美国迪堡大学教授Michael Doren和 Eileen Seifert的大力支持,他们认真审阅了本书稿,并给我们提出了宝贵意见。

希望这本书能为我们国家的体育事业和对外交流事业做出进一步的贡献。

编 者

2015年10月于济南

Contents

Unit 1 Olympic Games 1

- I. Daily Dialogue 1
- II. Sports Dialogue 4
- III. Passage Reading 7
- IV. Related Terms and Sentence Structures 8
- V. Comprehensive Practice 11

Unit 2 Table Tennis 13

- I. Daily Dialogue 13
- II. Sports Dialogue 16
- III. Passage Reading 18
- IV. Related Terms and Sentence Structures 19
- V. Comprehensive Practice 23

Unit 3 Volleyball 25

- I. Daily Dialogue 25
- II. Sports Dialogue 27
- III. Passage Reading 31
- IV. Related Terms and Sentence Structures 32
- V. Comprehensive Practice 37

Unit 4 Badminton 39

- I. Daily Dialogue 39
- II. Sports Dialogue 42
- III. Passage Reading 46
- IV. Related Terms and Sentence Structures 46



V. Comprehensive Practice 51

Unit 5 Basketball 53

I. Daily Dialogue 53

II. Sports Dialogue 56

III. Passage Reading 59

IV. Related Terms and Sentence Structures 59

V. Comprehensive Practice 68

Unit 6 Football 70

I. Daily Dialogue 70

II. Sports Dialogue 73

III. Passage Reading 75

IV. Related Terms and Sentence Structures 76

V. Comprehensive Practice 81

Unit 7 Tennis 83

I. Daily Dialogue 83

II. Sports Dialogue 86

III. Passage Reading 89

IV. Related Terms and Sentence Structures 89

V. Comprehensive Practice 95

Unit 8 Wrestling 97

I. Daily Dialogue 97

II. Sports Dialogue 100

III. Passage Reading 102

IV. Related Terms and Sentence Structures 103

V. Comprehensive Practice 106

Unit 9 Taekwondo 109

I. Daily Dialogue 109

II. Sports Dialogue 112

III. Passage Reading 114

IV. Related Terms and Sentence Structures 115

V. Comprehensive Practice 117

Unit 10 Weightlifting 120

I. Daily Dialogue 120

- II. Sports Dialogue 123
- III. Passage Reading 126
- IV. Related Terms and Sentence Structures 126
- V. Comprehensive Practice 130

Unit 11 Track & Field Events 133

- I. Daily Dialogue 133
- II. Sports Dialogue 135
- III. Passage Reading 138
- IV. Related Terms and Sentence Structures 138
- V. Comprehensive Practice 153

Unit 12 Chinese Wushu 155

- I. Daily Dialogue 155
- II. Sports Dialogue 157
- III. Passage Reading 161
- IV. Related Terms and Sentence Structures 162
- V. Comprehensive Practice 164

Unit 13 Sanda 166

- I. Daily Dialogue 166
- II. Sports Dialogue 169
- III. Passage Reading 172
- IV. Related Terms and Sentence Structures 172
- V. Comprehensive Practice 174

Unit 14 Swimming 177

- I. Daily Dialogue 177
- II. Sports Dialogue 180
- III. Passage Reading 183
- IV. Related Terms and Sentence Structures 183
- V. Comprehensive Practice 186

Unit 15 Diving 189

- I. Daily Dialogue 189
- II. Sports Dialogue 192
- III. Passage Reading 195
- IV. Related Terms and Sentence Structures 196



V. Comprehensive Practice 198

Unit 16 Gymnastics 200

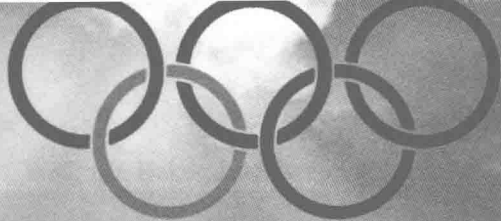
I. Daily Dialogue 200

II. Sports Dialogue 203

III. Passage Reading 207

IV. Related Terms and Sentence Structures 207

V. Comprehensive Practice 217



Unit 1 Olympic Games

I. Daily Dialogue



Model Dialogue

Greetings

A: **Good afternoon** ^①!

B: Good afternoon!

A: **Fancy meeting you here.** ^②

B: **Haven't seen you for ages.** ^③

A: **How is everything going?** ^④

B: Fine, just fine! **What's new with you?** ^⑤

A: **Not too bad.** ^⑥ Thanks.

B: How are your parents?

A: Oh, they're all right, still very active and enjoying their retirement.

B: It's nice to hear that. **I'm afraid I must be going.** ^⑦ I've got to attend a lecture in half an hour.

A: **Remember me to your family.** ^⑧ Bye.

B: Bye!



Words and Expressions

fancy /'fænsɪ/ <i>v.</i>	想象; 喜爱
active /'æktɪv/ <i>a.</i>	主动的; 积极的; 活跃的
retirement /rɪ'taɪəmənt/ <i>n.</i>	退休, 退役
attend /ə'tend/ <i>vt.</i>	出席; 上(大学等)
lecture /'lektʃə/ <i>n.</i>	演讲; 讲稿; 教训
all right	好; 顺利; 正确的
be afraid	恐怕, 害怕
in half an hour	半个小时后



Practice

Task 1 Listen to the dialogue and imitate the speakers.

Paying a Visit

A: Good morning, Mr. Li. It's nice to see you again. Welcome!

B: Good morning, Mr. Baker. How are you?

A: Pretty good. Please have a seat.

B: Thank you.

A: Did you have a good trip?

B: Yes, we had a long but pleasant trip.

A: It's rather hot here. Can your players get used to the weather here?

B: Yes, most of them can.

A: How about the facilities? Can you train normally?

B: Yes. Everything goes well with us here except the training schedule. I wonder if it is possible to change the training time from evenings to mornings. In this case, it will be easier for our athletes to recover from jet lag and to get accustomed to the schedule of the games.

A: OK. I'll see to it and try to have the time rearranged for you.

B: Thank you for your help.

A: You are welcome. I hope your team will perform well in the next few days.

B: We will try our best. Well, Mr. Baker, I really appreciate your taking the time to talk to me.

A: It's nice talking to you. Good luck to your team. Please give my greetings to my Chinese friends.

B: I will. Thank you, and good-bye.

Words and Expressions

facility /fə'sɪlətɪ/ *n.*

设施; 场馆

normally /'nɔːməli/ *ad.*

正常地

schedule /'skedʒul/ *n.*

时间表; 日程安排

recover /rɪ'kʌvə/ *v.*

恢复

jet lag /'dʒet/ /læɡ/

飞行时差

accustomed /ə'kʌstəmd/ *a.*

习惯的; 适应了的

rearrange /ri:ə'reɪndʒ/ *v.*

重新安排

perform /pə'fɔːm/ *v.*

做; 发挥; 表现

appreciate /ə'priːʃieɪt/ *v.*

感谢

Task 2 Work with your partner and create a dialogue. Try to use the following useful structures.

A. Useful Structures

- ① Good afternoon!
- ② Fancy meeting you here.
- ③ Haven't seen you for ages.
- ④ How is everything going?
- ⑤ What's new with you?
- ⑥ Not too bad.
- ⑦ I'm afraid I must be going.
- ⑧ Remember me to your family.



B. Substitution Structures

- ① Good morning! / Good afternoon! / Good evening! / Hi!
- ② Glad to meet you here. / Good to see you again. / Nice to see you.
- ③ Haven't seen you for some time / ages.
- ④ How are you? / How are things going with you?
- ⑤ All right / Much better / Pretty good / Quite well / Very well, thank you.
- ⑥ Well, not too good yet. Better than I was, though.
- ⑦ Have a good day! / Look after yourself. Bye! / Take care. Bye!
- ⑧ Good-bye! / Good-bye then, and all the best. / Good night then.

II. Sports Dialogue



Model Dialogue

The Olympic Flag

- A: Talking of the Olympic Flag, **what do you know about**^① it?
- B: There will be a handing-over and taking-over ceremony in each closing ceremony of the Olympic Games. The mayor of the host city will give the flag to the President of the IOC, and the President will hand it to the mayor of the next host city.
- A: But the flag raised at the opening ceremony of the Olympics **is only a substitute**^②. The host city treasures it after it receives the flag.
- B: The flag was officially used on June 15, 1914. It was first raised at the celebration congress of the 20th anniversary restoration of the Olympics Movement in Paris. **Unfortunately**,^③ this Olympic flag was burned in World War I.
- A: Then **where does** the flag we use now **come from**?^④
- B: The flag we use now was made by the Belgian Olympic Committee in 1920 when the Games were held in Antwerp. It was given to the International Olympic Committee as a gift, which has been used since then.
- A: It has been passed down one game after another and has become an "heirloom".

Words and Expressions

Olympic /ə'lɪmpɪk/ <i>a.</i>	奥林匹克的
ceremony /'serɪməni/ <i>n.</i>	典礼, 仪式
mayor /meə/ <i>n.</i>	市长
IOC abbr. (=International Olympic Committee)	国际奥林匹克委员会(=CIO)
substitute /'sʌbstɪtju:t/ <i>vt. & vi.</i>	代替, 替换, 代用
<i>n.</i>	替补(运动员)
treasure /'treʒə/ <i>n.</i>	宝藏; 珍宝, 珍品
<i>vt.</i>	重视; 珍惜; 珍视; 珍爱; 珍重
officially /ə'fɪʃəlɪ/ <i>ad.</i>	官方地, 正式地, 公开地
congress /'kɒŋɡres/ <i>n.</i>	代表大会; 国会, 议会
anniversary /,ænɪ'vɜ:səri/ <i>n.</i>	周年纪念, 周年纪念日
restoration /,restə'reɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	复原; 复位; 整修; 修复; 重建
movement /'mu:vmənt/ <i>n.</i>	移动; 运动; 活动; 动作, 姿势
Belgian /'beldʒən/ <i>n.</i>	比利时人
<i>a.</i>	比利时的
committee /kə'mɪtɪ/ <i>n.</i>	委员会; 全体委员
Antwerp /'æntwɜ:p/ <i>n.</i>	安特卫普(比利时的一个省份)
heirloom /'eə,lʊ:m/ <i>n.</i>	祖传遗物; 传家宝



Practice

Task 1 Listen to the dialogue and imitate the speakers.

Talking About the Olympics

A: Do you know where the next Olympics will be held?

B: No, I don't. Where?

A: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Rio de Janeiro has won the battle to host the 2016 Olympics and take the games to South America for the first time.

B: How often is it held?

A: Every four years. You know there are two types of Olympics — the Summer



Olympics and the Winter Olympics. They are held every four years at different sites in alternate even-numbered years.

B: What do you mean by “alternate even-numbered years”?

A: Well, I'll give you an example. The last Summer Olympics were held in 2012, and the last Winter Olympics were held in 2014 in Sochi, Russia, and we are bidding the next Winter Olympics.

B: I see. And the next Winter Olympics will be held in the year 2018.

A: That's right. Except for the Summer and Winter Olympics, there are also the Paralympic Games for the disabled people.

B: How considerate! So I will watch the Summer Games on TV.

A: I bet you'll learn a lot from TV about the Summer Games.

Words and Expressions

Olympics /əʊ'lɪmpɪks/ *n.*

Rio de Janeiro

Brazil /brə'zɪl/ *n.*

alternate /'ɔ:ltənert/ *vt.*

even /'i:vən/ *a.*

Sochi /'sɔ:tʃi:/

Russia /'rʌʃə/ *n.*

bid /bɪd/ *vt.*

the Paralympic Games

/ðə / ,pærə'lɪmpɪk/ /'geɪmz/

disabled /dɪs'æbld/ *a.*

considerate /kən'sɪdərɪt/ *a.*

(=Olympic Games) 奥林匹克运动会

里约热内卢 (巴西第二大城市)

巴西

交替; 轮流

[数] 偶数的; 平坦的; 相等的

索契 (俄罗斯城市)

俄罗斯

申办; 投标

残奥会

残疾的, 有缺陷的

体贴的; 体谅的; 考虑周到的

Task 2 Work with your partner and create a dialogue. Pay attention to the following useful structures.

A. Useful Structures

① What do you know about ...?

② ... is only a substitute.

- ③ Unfortunately, ...
- ④ Where ... come from?

B. Substitution Structures

- ① What do you know of ...?
- ② ... (be) only a substitute.
- ③ Unluckily, ...
- ④ Where ... is from?

III. Passage Reading

The History of Olympics

Pindar, the Greek poet /'pəʊɪt/ wrote in the 5th century BC, “As in the daytime there is no star in the sky warmer and brighter than the sun; likewise /'laɪkwəɪz/ there is no competition greater than the Olympic Games.” According to historic /hɪs'tɒrɪk/ records, the first ancient Olympic Games can be traced back to 776 BC. They were dedicated /'dedɪˌkeɪtɪd/ to the Olympian gods and were staged on the ancient plains of Olympia. Initially /ɪ'nɪʃ(ə)li/ they had a religious /rɪ'lɪdʒəs/ character and combined a number of ancient sporting events /ɪ'vents/, many of which were based on ancient Greek myths /maɪθs/. The ancient Games actually occupied /'ɒkjʊpaɪd/ an important position in the life of the Greek ancestors /'ænsɪstəz/. An Olympiad /əʊ'lɪmpɪəd/ was a time unit, measuring the four-year interval /'ɪntəvəl/ between two Games. Participants /pɑː'tɪsɪpənts/ came to compete from every corner of the Greekworldy aiming at the ultimate /'ʌltɪmɪt/ prize: an olive /'ɒlɪv/ wreath /rɪːθ/ and a “heroic” /hɪ'rəʊɪk/ return to their city-states. But apart from the glorious /'ɡlɔːrɪəs/ victory, it was the Olympic values themselves which accorded special meaning to the Games: noble competition and the effort to combine body, will, and mind in a balanced /'bælənst/ whole.



IV. Related Terms and Sentence Structures

1 Olympic Events

archery /'ɑ:tʃəri/	射箭
artistic /ɑ:'trɪstɪk/ gymnastics /dʒɪm'næstɪks/	体操
athletics /æθ'letɪks/	田径
badminton /'bædmɪntən/	羽毛球
baseball /'beɪsbɔ:l/	棒球
basketball /'bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l/	篮球
beach /bi:tʃ/ volleyball /'vɒlɪbɔ:l/	沙滩排球
boxing /'bɒksɪŋ/	拳击
canoe /kə'nu: / kayak /'kaɪæk/	皮划艇静水
canoe /kə'nu: / kayak-slalom /'kaɪæk-'slɑ:ləm/	皮划艇激流回旋
cycling /'saɪklɪŋ/	自行车
diving /'daɪvɪŋ/	跳水
equestrian /ɪ'kwɛstriən/	马术
fencing /'fensɪŋ/	击剑
football /'fʊtbɔ:l/	足球
handball /'hændbɔ:l/	手球
hockey /'hɒki/	曲棍球
judo /'dʒu:dəʊ/	柔道
rhythmic /'rɪðmɪk/ gymnastics /dʒɪm'næstɪks/	艺术体操
modern /'mɒdən/ pentathlon /pen'tæθlən/	现代五项
rowing /'rəʊɪŋ/	赛艇
sailing /'seɪlɪŋ/	帆船
shooting /'ʃu:tɪŋ/	射击
softball /'sɒftbɔ:l/	垒球
swimming /'swɪmɪŋ/	游泳
synchronized /'sɪŋkrənaɪzd/ swimming /'swɪmɪŋ/	花样游泳
table /'teɪbl/ tennis /'tenɪs/	乒乓球
taekwondo /taɪ'kɒndo/	跆拳道
tennis /'tenɪs/	网球

trampoline /'træmpəli:n/
 triathlon /traɪ'æθlən/
 volleyball /'vɒlɪbɔ:l/
 water /'wɔ:tə/ polo /'pəʊləʊ/
 weightlifting /'weɪtlɪftɪŋ/
 wrestling /'reslɪŋ/

蹦床
 铁人三项
 排球
 水球
 举重
 摔跤

2 Related Terms

Olympics /əʊ'lɪmpɪks/ = the Olympic Games
 Summer Olympics = the Summer Olympic Games
 Winter Olympics = the Winter Olympic Games
 the Paralympic Games /ðə/'pærə'lɪmpɪk/ /'geɪmz/ *n.*
 Olympic torch relay /ə'lɪmpɪk/ /tɔ:tʃ/ /'rɪ:leɪ/
 Olympic mascot /ə'lɪmpɪk/ /'mæskɒt/
 Olympic oath /ə'lɪmpɪk/ /əʊθ/
 opening ceremony /'əʊpənɪŋ/ /'serɪmənɪ/
 closing ceremony /'kləʊzɪŋ/ /'serɪmənɪ/
 flag /flæg/ *n.*
 hymn /hɪm/ *n.*
 motto /'mɒtəʊ/ *n.*
 flame /fleɪm/ *n.*
 emblem /'embləm/ *n.*
 the Olympic Village /ə'lɪmpɪk/ /'vɪlɪdʒ/ *n.*
 national anthem /'næʃənəl/ /'ænθəm/ *n.*
 trophy /'trəʊfi/ *n.*
 gold medal /gəʊld/ /'medəl/
 silver medal /'sɪlvə/ /'medəl/
 bronze medal /brɒnz/ /'medəl/

奥林匹克运动会
 夏季奥运会
 冬季奥运会
 残奥会
 奥运会火炬传递
 奥运会吉祥物
 奥运会宣言
 开幕式
 闭幕式
 会旗
 会歌
 格言
 圣火
 会徽
 奥运村
 国歌
 奖杯
 金牌
 银牌
 铜牌

3 Useful Sentences

(1) In the ancient Greek Olympics, only men were allowed to participate in it, and women were not allowed even to watch the race.

在古希腊奥运会中，只允许男人参加比赛，甚至不允许女人观看比赛。

- (2) The first modern Olympics began in 1896 through the efforts of a Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin.

通过法国人皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦的努力，第一届现代奥运会开始于1896年。

- (3) At the meeting in 1925, the IOC officially sanctioned /'sæŋkfənd/ the Olympic Winter Games and declared the competition in Chamonix in 1924 the first Olympic Winter Games.

在1925年的一次会议上，国际奥委会正式通过了举办冬奥会，并宣布1924年在法国夏蒙尼举行的比赛为第一届冬奥会。

- (4) In selecting the site of the Olympic Games, the IOC considers a number of factors, chief among which is which city has, or promises to build, the best facilities.

在挑选奥运会举办地的过程中，奥委会会考虑很多因素，其中最主要的是哪个城市已经有或者承诺修建最好的设施。

- (5) The IOC also considers which parts of the world have not hosted the Games.

奥委会同时也会考虑哪些地方还没有主办过奥运会。

- (6) The five interlaced rings on the Olympic Flag represent the five continents joined together — Europe (the blue color ring), Africa (the black), Australia (the green), Asia (the yellow), and America (the red).

奥运会会旗上五个交织在一起的环象征着五大洲紧密相连——欧洲（蓝色）、非洲（黑色）、澳洲（绿色）、亚洲（黄色）、美洲（红色）。

- (7) The International Olympic Committee was established on June 23, 1894. And that day was decided as the “Olympic Day”.

国际奥委会成立于1894年6月23日。那一天被定为“奥林匹克日”。

- (8) Taking drugs before the Games is considered cheating and against sportsmanship.

赛前服用药物被视为作弊，且违背运动精神。

- (9) The official languages of the IOC are English and French.

国际奥委会的官方语言是英语和法语。

- (10) The Olympic Flame is a symbol reminiscent of the ancient Olympic Games.

奥运圣火是人们缅怀古代奥运会的象征。