



◆ 张天霞 编著

# 体育英语精读

## Intensive Sports English



国防工业出版社

National Defense Industry Press

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· 北京 ·

## 内 容 简 介

本书第一部分对外研社《体育英语》第一册中的重点、难点单词做了详尽的中英文注解,并为阅读部分配上参考译文,第二部分总结和辨析了日常体育英语交流中的常见词语,给出了体育“场地”的不同英语表达,并提供了有关2008年北京奥运会的阅读文章,附录部分给出了阅读文章的参考译文和练习答案,并附有北京奥运场馆、中国各体育组织及奥运会和残奥会运动项目中英文对照。本书可供学习《体育英语》课程的学生、奥运会志愿者及一般体育英语学习、使用和爱好者使用。

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## 前 言

起源于古希腊,复兴于 1896 年的现代奥林匹克运动,以其无与伦比的包容性和吸引力赢得了全世界人民的支持和积极参与,堪称人类社会罕见的杰作。奥林匹克运动之所以得到如此广泛的关注与参与,不仅在于她悠久而灿烂的历史,更在于她将体育与文化、教育紧密融合,使奥林匹克精神得到了继承、传播与弘扬。

北京 2008 年奥运会已进入倒计时阶段,伴随这一国际盛事而来的是全国人民学习英语的高潮,特别是对体育英语的学习气氛更加高涨。为了更好地适应新形势的需要,提高英语学习者的体育英语学习和运用能力,特编写本书,其主要对象为高等体育院校的本、专科生及研究生,广大的奥运会志愿者,亦可供同等程度的英语学习者和体育爱好者选用。

全书共 21 章,主要分两大部分。第一部分 15 章,对外语教学与研究出版社出版的《体育英语》第一册中的重点、难点单词做了详尽的中、英文注解,并为阅读部分配上参考译文。第二部分 6 章,总结和辨析了日常体育英语交流中的常见词语;给出了体育运动中各种“场地”的不同英语表达;提供了有关北京 2008 奥运会的阅读文章。

书后附有第二部分的参考译文及部分练习答案,供自学参考。同时附有北京奥运场馆、中国各体育组织和奥运会运动项目、残奥会运动项目的中英文对照,供读者查阅。

因编者水平所限,错误疏漏在所难免,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

## Contents

Chapter 1	Ancient Olympic Games and Pierre de Coubertin .....	1
Chapter 2	The Olympic Charter .....	8
Chapter 3	The Olympic Movement .....	15
Chapter 4	The International Olympic Committee .....	20
Chapter 5	The IFs and NOCs .....	25
Chapter 6	Organization and Administration of the Olympic Games .....	29
Chapter 7	Participation in the Olympic Games .....	33
Chapter 8	Protocol of the Olympic Games .....	37
Chapter 9	The Olympic Games (1896 – 1924) .....	43
Chapter 10	The Olympic Games (1928 – 1960) .....	52
Chapter 11	The Olympic Games (1964 – 1980) .....	65
Chapter 12	The Olympic Games (1984 – 2000) .....	73
Chapter 13	The Paralympic Games .....	82
Chapter 14	The Olympic Winter Games .....	90
Chapter 15	Best Athletes of the 20th Century .....	107
Chapter 16	Sports English Words Analysis .....	123
Chapter 17	Playing Field .....	142
Chapter 18	Beijing 2008 Olympic Games' Emblem (1) .....	177
Chapter 19	Beijing 2008 Olympic Games' Emblem (2) .....	188
Chapter 20	New Beijing, Great Olympics .....	198
Chapter 21	Green Olympics, Hi-tech Olympics, People's Olympics .....	209

Appendix 1	Key to Exercises of Chapters 16 – 17 .....	216
Appendix 2	Chinese Translations of Chapters 18 – 21 .....	221
Appendix 3	Sports and Disciplines of Olympic Games (奥运会运动项目) .....	231
Appendix 4	Sports and Disciplines of Paralympic Games (残疾人奥运会运动项目) .....	232
Appendix 5	Venues of Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (2008 年北京奥运会比赛场馆) .....	233
Appendix 6	Chinese Sports Federations (中国体育组织) .....	235
Appendix 7	More Reading Materials (部分较有影响的体育英语书籍) .....	236
<b>References</b>	.....	238

# Chapter 1

## Ancient Olympic Games and Pierre de Coubertin

### I . Key Words Analysis

#### 1. host city 主办城市

eg. the host city for the next Olympic Games 下届奥运会主办城市

#### 2. edition [i'diʃən] n.

(1) [C] the copies of a book, newspaper etc. that are produced and printed at the same time 版

eg. the first edition 初版 a revised edition 修订版

(2) the form that a book, newspaper, magazine etc. is produced in 版本

eg. a paper-back edition 平装版

(3) one that closely resembles an original; a version [喻] 酷似的人(物); 翻版

eg. a small edition of his father 他父亲的缩影; 酷似他父亲

(4) any of the various or successive forms in which something is offered or presented (事物的)特定问世形式

eg. this year's edition of fall fashions from Paris 今年巴黎秋装最时髦的式样

#### 3. treaty ['tri:ti] n.

(1) [C] a formal written agreement between two or more countries or governments 条约

eg. negotiate a treaty of commerce 谈判通商条约

Both sides have agreed to sign the treaty. 双方都同意签署此条约。

(2) [U] the action of treating and especially of negotiating 商议, 协商, 谈判

eg. be in the treaty with sb. for purchase 同某人商谈买卖

in the treaty with (sb.) 在与(某人)谈判中

We sold the house by private treaty. 我们按私下协议售出房屋。

#### 4. **truce** ['tru:s] *n.*

(1) [C] an agreement between enemies to stop fighting or arguing for a short time, or the period for which this is arranged 休战, 停战

eg. the flag of truce 休战白旗

The two sides called a truce to avoid further bloodshed. 双方宣布停战以避免再有伤亡。

(2) a respite especially from a disagreeable or painful state or action (痛苦、劳苦的)终止, 暂停

#### 5. **Hellas** ['heləs] the Greek name for Greece [诗]希腊(古名)

6. **solstice** ['sɒlstis] *n.* [C] the time when the sun is furthest north or south of the equator (天)至, 至点(一年中太阳位于赤道以北或以南最远处的两次中的任意一次)

eg. the summer (winter) solstice: the longest(shortest) day of the year 夏至(冬至)

#### 7. **convict** ['kɒnvikt]

(1) *vt.* to prove or officially announce that someone is guilty of a crime after a trial in a law court 宣告…有罪, 使…知罪

eg. convict sb. of sth. (法)证明…有…罪(错误); 判定(某人)犯(某项)罪

She was convicted of shoplifting. 她被判入店行窃。



(2) *n.* person who has been convicted of crime and is being punished, esp. by imprisonment 囚犯, 罪犯

eg. The escaped convict has been caught by the police again. 越狱的逃犯已经再次被警方抓获。

**8. criterion** [krai'tiəriən] *n.* (*pl.* criteria [krai'tiəriə]) a standard that you use to judge sth. or make a decision about sth. 标准, 尺度

eg. a good criterion of real success in life 人生真正成功的好标准

eg. What criterion do you use when judging the quality of a student's work? 当评判学生作业的质量好坏时, 你采用什么样的标准?

**9. pillage** ['pɪlɪdʒ] *n.* [U] the act of stealing something from a place or a person by using violence, especially during war 强夺, 掠夺, 抢劫

eg. Pirates pillage the towns along the coast. 海盗抢劫沿海的城镇。

The town was pillaged by the invading army. 入侵的军队将该市掠夺一空。

**10. virtual** ['vɜ:tʃuəl, -tʃuəl] *adj.*

(1) very nearly a particular thing 实际上的, 实质上的

eg. the virtual head of the business 这家商店真正掌权的老板

(2) being such in essence or effect though not in actual fact 虚的, 假的

eg. virtual image 虚像

(3) made, done, seen etc. on the Internet or on a computer, rather than in the real world 虚拟的(实际上不存在但让用户看得到); 虚拟情景的(在因特网上玩交互游戏时出现的虚拟现实情景的; 模拟的, 通过电子媒体模拟实物的)

eg. virtual address 虚拟地址 virtual reality 虚拟现实

**11. amateur** ['æmətə, æmə'tə:]

(1) *adj.* taking part in an activity for pleasure, not as a job 业余的  
eg. amateur painter (writer) 业余画家(作家)

an amateur boxer 业余拳击手

(2) *n.* someone who does an activity just for pleasure, not as their job 业余爱好者

eg. This tennis tournament is open to both amateurs and professionals. 这场网球比赛不论业余选手还是职业选手都可以参加。

Mickelson won his first major golf tournament while still an amateur. 麦克逊在他作为一个业余爱好者时就赢得了他的第一个重要的高尔夫球比赛。

**12. arena** [ə'ri:nə] *n.*

(1) the area in the center of an ancient Roman amphitheater where contests and other spectacles were held (古罗马圆形剧场中心的)竞技场

(2) a place or scene where forces or events unfold 舞台;活动场所, 竞争场所

eg. the arena of politics 政界, 政治舞台  
the literary arena 文坛

(3) a building with a large flat central area surrounded by seats, where sports or entertainments take place 运动场

eg. an Olympic/a sports arena 奥运会场/运动场

Look, our athletes are marching into the arena! They all look full of vigour in sweat-shirts emblazoned with the name of our school. 看, 我校的运动员进场来了! 他们穿着印有我校校名字样的运动衫, 看上去个个精力充沛。

**13. exalt** ['ig'zɔ:lt, eg-] *vt.* to put someone or something into a high rank or position 提升, 提高(地位、荣誉等)

eg. to be exalted to the position of... 被提升任...职

He was exalted to the position of general manager. 他被提升到总经理的职位。

**14. blend** [blend] *v.* to mix or combine together 混合, 融合

eg. Blend the sugar, flour and eggs (together). 请把糖、面粉和鸡蛋混合在一起。

Oil and water do not blend. = Oil does not blend with water. 油不溶于水。

Which blend of coffee would you like? 你要哪一种混合咖啡?

**15. preservation** [ˌprezə(:)'veɪʃən] *n.* the activity of keeping something the same or preventing it from being damaged 保护, 维护

eg. The cathedral is in a poor state of preservation 大教堂没被好好维护。

**16. preserve** *v.* to keep something as it is, especially in order to prevent it from decaying or being damaged or destroyed 保护, 维持, 保持

eg. preserve peace 维护和平

I think these interesting old customs should be preserved. 我认为这些有趣的旧习俗应该保存下去。

**17. esteem** [is'ti:m]

(1) *vt.* to respect someone or have a good opinion of them 尊重, 认为

eg. I esteem your advice highly. 我非常尊重您的忠告。

She esteemed that she knew what life was. 她认为自己懂得什么是生活。

(2) *n.* high regard; favourable opinion 尊重, 看重

eg. We all have great esteem for him. 我们都非常尊重他。

self-esteem: [U] belief and confidence in your own ability and value 自尊心, 自信

## II . Translation of “More About Ancient Olympic Games”

古代奥运会的创始人：伊利斯城邦的国王——伊菲图斯

关于古代奥运会的传说中，流传最广的故事是这样的：最初奥林匹克节只是一项地区性的宗教仪式，一直到公元前 884 年，伊利斯城邦的国王伊菲图斯决定将其扩大为一项遍及城邦的盛事。为了实现这个宏愿，他与其他城邦统治者签署了一项临时停战协议：在这项盛典进行期间，允许运动员和其他人自由地来到奥林匹亚游览。

有记载的第一个古代奥运会冠军：伊利斯城邦的厨师——科罗巴斯

有记载的奥林匹克历史上最早的冠军是伊利斯城邦的科罗巴斯，他获得了公元前 776 年赛跑冠军。

古代奥运会的奖励方式：为优胜者戴橄榄冠

奥林匹克运动会就是希腊人所称的“桂冠”运动会。没有现金和实物形式的奖品，只有一个由橄榄枝简单编织的桂冠。真正的奖品是立时成名。冠军们开始被人崇拜并且成为众多歌曲和故事的主人公。选手们连同比赛通过绘画、雕塑、装饰的陶器、硬币以及文学作品等各种方式被人们所铭记。此外，与现代奥林匹克运动所不同的是，当时只有冠军才有花冠，二、三名是没有花冠的。

古代奥运会的参赛规格

所有没有犯过罪、不信奉异教的男性希腊自由公民，均享有参加奥运会的权利，除了赛马的主人；所有女性都无权参加比赛，同

时也被严禁观看比赛。

## 古代奥运会的“裸体竞技”

单词“gymnasium”(体育馆)来源于希腊词根“gymnos”,它的字面意思是裸体;“gymnasium”原指“裸体竞赛培训学校”。古时候,运动员们都是伴随着音乐裸体进行训练。在奥运会上,也同样是裸体进行比赛。不允许妇女参加,甚至连观看都不可以。

## Chapter 2

### The Olympic Charter

#### I . Key Words Analysis

##### 1. stipulate ['stipjuleit]

(1) *vt.* to state exactly how something must be or must be done  
[书]规定,约定

eg. They stipulate that the work be completed by the end of May. 他们约定工程应在五月底完成。

(2) *vt.* to guarantee or promise (something) in an agreement 坚持,要求

eg. I stipulate this only. 我坚持这一点。

(3) *vi.* to make an express demand or provision in an agreement 坚持,要求(...for)

eg. The contract stipulates for the use of seasoned timber. 合同规定要使用晾干的木材。

##### 2. protocol ['prəutəkəl] *n.*

(1) [C] an international agreement between two or more countries  
(外交)协定书

eg. the Montreal(蒙特利尔) protocol on the protection of the ozone layer 关于保护臭氧层的蒙特利尔协定书

(2) a written record of a formal or international agreement, or an early form of an agreement (条约等的)草稿,草案

(3) [U] the system of rules and acceptable behavior used at official

ceremonies and occasions 外交礼节; 礼宾

eg. the Protocol (法国等的)外交部礼宾司

a breach of diplomatic protocol 违背外交礼仪

- (4) an established method for connecting computers so that they can exchange information (信)协议, 规程(控制网络中计算机之间信息传递格式的一组规则)

### 3. bound [baund] *adj.*

- (1) to be forced to do what a law or agreement says you must do  
被约束的, 受拘束

eg. a bound prisoner 被缚的犯人

By signing the contract you agree to be bound by its terms. 签这份合同就表明你同意受其条款约束。

- (2) to feel that you ought to do something, because it is morally right or your duty to do it. 有义务的, 有责任的

eg. You are bound to pay. 你应当付款。

I'm bound to visit my grandmother every week. 我应该每周去看望祖母。

- (3) to be very likely to do or feel a particular thing 必定, 一定  
it is bound to be (= used to say that something should have been expected)

eg. It's bound to rain soon. 过一会儿肯定会下雨。

### 4. provision [prə'vɪʒən] *n.*

- (1) a stock of necessary supplies, especially food (常用复数)存粮, 粮食

eg. Provisions are plentiful. 粮食给养充足。

- (2) food, drink, and other supplies, especially for a journey 食物

eg. We had enough provisions for two weeks. 我们有足够两个星期吃的食物。

- (3) a condition in an agreement or law 规定, 条款

eg. Both sides should act according to the provisions of the agreement. 双方都应按协议条款办事。

**5. basis** ['beɪsɪs] *n.*

(1) the facts, ideas, or things from which something can be developed 基础

eg. We drew this conclusion on the basis of experiments. 我们是在试验的基础上得出这个结论的。

(2) because of a particular fact or situation 根据

eg. On the basis of our sales forecasts, we may begin to make a profit next year. 基于我们销售情况的预测,我们明年将开始赚钱。

(3) the principal component of something (混合物的)主要成分

eg. The basis of the drink is orange juice. 这种饮料的主要成分是橘子汁。

辨析: basis 指的“基础”是抽象的。eg. the basis of a philosophy 哲学的基础

base 指的“基础”是具体的。eg. the base of a lamp 灯座

**6. patronage** ['pætrənɪdʒ] *n.* [U]

(1) the support, especially financial support, that is given to an organization or activity by a patron 保护,资助

eg. with (under) the patronage of 在…的资助下

This orchestra has been established under the patronage of the government. 这个交响乐团是在政府赞助下成立的。

(2) *AmE* (*BrE* also custom) the support that you give a particular shop, restaurant etc. by buying their goods or using their services (顾客的)光顾,惠顾

eg. take away one's patronage because of poor service 由于服务差而失去了顾客

Thank you for your patronage. 谢谢您的惠顾。



**7. anthem** ['ænthəm] *n.*

(1) a formal or religious song [宗]赞美诗, 圣歌

eg. Anthems are often with words taken from the Bible. 圣歌的歌词多取自于《圣经》。

(2) a song that a particular group of people consider to be very important 赞歌, 颂歌

eg. national anthem 国歌

I get excited whenever I hear the playing of our national anthem.  
每当我听到我们国歌的演奏都很激动。

**8. sanction** ['sæŋkʃən] *n.*

(1) [U.] official permission, approval, or acceptance 批准, 认可

eg. These measures have sanction of tradition. 这些措施已约定俗成。

They tried to get official sanction for the scheme. 他们设法得到官方对这个方案的批准。

(2) [C] official orders or laws stopping trade, communication, etc. with another country, as a way of forcing its leaders to make political changes(常用复数)制裁

eg. legal(social) sanction 法律(社会)制裁

US sanctions against Cuba 美国对古巴的制裁

Western nations imposed tough sanctions on the country. 西方各国对这个国家实行了严厉制裁。

(3) [C] a form of punishment that can be used if someone disobeys a rule or law 维护道德的约束力(如, 习俗、良心等); 遵守规则等的原因

eg. The fear of ridicule is a very effective sanction. 人们不做违法乱纪的事, 一个重要因素就是怕人耻笑。

**9. code** [kəʊd] *n.* [C]

(1) a set of numbers, letters, or symbols that shows what something is or gives information about it 代码, 把...编号