

体育英语 读写教程

陈珊 主 编

Yonatan Asher (美) 副主编

上海市本科重点课程指定用书

Sports
Reading



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前言

体育英语阅读是一门关于特殊用途英语的课程,它和通用英语阅读课程在课程设置方面是不同的。通用英语阅读课程旨在提高学生的阅读技能,使学生通过广泛阅读提高阅读能力。特殊用途英语阅读注重的是对某一个学科领域的材料阅读,以及对描述该学科内容方面的语言特点的解释、对学科知识框架的认识和构建。在以往的体育英语阅读教学中,主要是一个体育项目一个体育项目地学习,主要内容涉及专用语、项目规则等,或者选取一些和体育相关的文章针对课后问题进行阅读。关于相关学科的知识不够系统,比较碎片化;另外,对于语言点主要是术语的学习。考试主要以英语术语作为考试内容。这种教学方式的弊端在于用通用英语的阅读理解方式进行特殊用途英语阅读的教学,而教学的知识点方面忽略了从体育与英语的关系来分析学科语言特色,在选取阅读材料时忽略了把体育作为一门学科的组织体系的学习,学生学习的是一个个碎片化的体育项目,没能形成一个完整的知识体系框架,导致了学习效果不好的结果。因此,在设计本书前,我们想通过四个问题来理清思路:1. 体育英语的学习者是谁? 2. 体育与英语的关系是怎样的? 3. 研究不同体育语境中的语言使用如何有助于学习者了解体育体系的构成? 4. 用什么样的教学方式可以让学习者有效地掌握体育英语体系的核心点?

先回答第一个问题。这个问题让我们看清学习者的背景以及需求。根据需求的不同,我们可以把体育英语学习者分为两类:一类是缺乏体育工作经验的学习者,另一类是具有体育工作经验的学习者。前一类主要是在校学生,他们没有明确目标,对于现实体育情景中的语言交际需求并不明确,他们学习的体育英语主要是由专业课程设置所决定的。后一类学习者主要是已经具有体育工作经验的人,他们有的是运动员、教练员,也可能是体育赛事管理人员、体育新闻记者等,即在各个体育领域中工作的人们,他们需要用英语进行国际化的交流。我们目前的学习者主要是第一类学习者,并且主要是英语专业的学生。这类学生大多数是对语言感兴趣,但对体育不感兴趣、甚至不了解的人。

第二个问题主要关于如何针对教材选取阅读内容。关于英语与体育的关系,根据特殊用途英语的分类进行梳理,可以将体育与英语的关系分别从英语中有体育、体育中有英语分成两类:一个是普通英语(体育),另一个是特殊用途英语(体育)(如图1)(陈珊,2013)。在普通英语中,可以是文学中的体育以及体育术语用于隐喻出现在日常用语中;特殊用途英语由职业英语和学术英语组成,体育英语会受到场地和情景要素的影响,例如训练和比赛、体育器材、体育场馆等,这种类型与法律英语、商务英语相似。从这个角度,体育英语归于专业学术英语。在这个分类中,体育英语具体可以分为:体育项目英语、体育运动人体科学英语、体育新闻英语和体育经济英语。体育项目英语中,根据Jadwiga Kowalikowa(2009)的描述可以有:体育术语(例如:net, run, love, ace),单项体育项目和赛事名称(例如:football, rugby, soccer, boxing),体育动作(例如:dribble, front crawl, spike),体育器材(例如:trampoline, pommel horse, epee, tartan)。

第三个问题回答的是关于体育英语的特征,这也是在内容的编排上需要体现体育英语的语言特征。

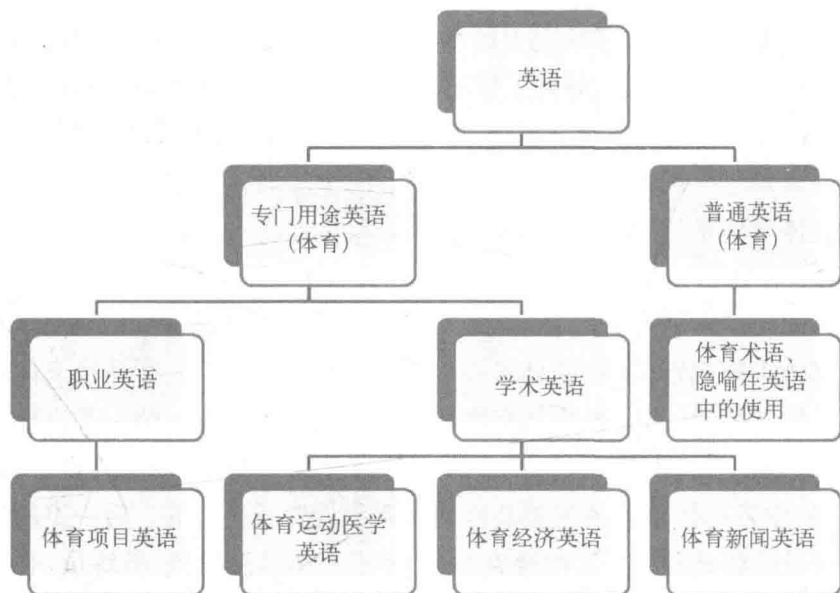


图1 体育英语分类图(陈珊,2013)

从上图可以看出,根据使用人群和使用场合的不同,笔者把专门用途体育英语分为了两个部分:职业英语和学术英语。综上所述,体育英语(sport

English)可以定义为:既可以是体育文化在英语中的体现,也可以指在英语中表述体育项目或者体育相关职业中所用的语言变体,可以是职业英语,也可以是专业学术英语。简单地说,凡是一切在体育活动或相关体育事务中用于沟通的英语变体,都可以称为体育英语。从图1可以看到,体育英语也分为普通英语和专门用途英语,即它不仅包含普通用途内容,还包含专门用途内容。普通用途内容主要是体育在英语中的体现,例如体育用语在日常生活中的运用,也就是在日常生活中,人们可以运用一些体育英语表达方式进行有效沟通的能力。专门用途英语与职业领域密切相关,指人们在体育相关活动中运用英语进行有效沟通的体育英语能力,专业性极强。前者的学习是人们在学习语言和文化过程中,为了达到沟通的有效性而在学校进行学习,其目的不是为了工作,而是为了文化和语言的学习。后者的学习具有极强的针对性,主要为了工作的目的而学习。我们根据目前体育俱乐部对于体育英语技能的需求描述研究(胡本东,2008)以及体育类工作招聘中对英语的需求描述得出体育活动中所需的语言技能主要有:体育活动交往(例如:训练、赛事、体育赛场现场广播、体育商务活动)、参加体育学术会议、撰写计划、报告和学术论文(赛事计划、体育活动计划、体育经济报告、体育运动科学报告)、新闻撰写(新闻发布会、新闻报道)。前面两项活动主要涉及体育英语口语、听力技能和翻译,后三项涉及写作和阅读。因此,在课堂教学活动中应该考虑在体育活动背景中训练和提高体育英语语言技能。

第四个问题有关教学理念,也就是关于活动的设计。理论上,我们采用了建构主义作为理论指导。基于建构主义的理论,个体与环境的相互作用涉及两个基本过程:“同化”与“顺应”。前者指吸收知识扩充认知,后者指认知体系的改变。个体的认知结构就是通过同化与顺应过程逐步建构起来的,并在“平衡—不平衡—新的平衡”的循环中得到不断的丰富、提高和发展。根据这个理论,我们在设计中注意了通过大量阅读材料对学生进行“同化”,通过实践操作逐渐地让学生来“顺应”体育组织体系。教学过程中,用建构主义的观点来看,一节课的效果如何应当首先关注学生学得如何。因为知识必须通过学生的主动建构才能获得。建构主义认为,学生学习的有效性主要体现在学生是否积极主动地参与学习,以保证对知识的主动建构。教师教学的有效性主要体现在能否调动学生的学习积极性,促进学生对知识的主动建构的过程。

根据以上四个问题的回答,我们在内容上根据体育与英语的关系中的

体育中的英语和英语中的体育分别来选取材料:在普通英语方面,我们在第一章“体育精神”和第五章“体育文学”两章中主要通过文学作品体现体育与社会的关系、体育精神,让学生对体育在生活中的重要性有一个新的认识;第二章中的体育项目产生的历史以及术语的发展,也是从语言与体育的关系让学生认识体育项目产生的社会意义,以及对语言促进体育文化产生这一观点的认识,“体育术语与生活俚语的关系”一文又让学生再次体会体育与语言的关系是如此紧密。另一方面,第三章和第四章内容主要体现体育中的英语;第三章主要通过语料库的方式讲述了如何使用语料来分析术语以及特殊的词语搭配用法;第四章从职业英语的方面选取了多种体育环境下的英语文章进行阅读,让学生通过阅读找到这类文章的语言特点,从而掌握体育语言特征。通过这种编排让学生可以逐渐构建体育英语体系的框架,有助于以后学生的体育英语的学习。

在活动设计中,基于建构主义理论,让学生主动建构知识体系,主要分为三个阶段:第一步,教师创设情境提出问题或任务;第二步,学生分成小组在教师指导下进行讨论;第三步,完成任务或问题。例如:第二章的活动就是学生分成小组设计一个体育项目,然后先通过阅读发现规律,根据设计的步骤来进行安排,让学生在亲自“做”的过程中一步一步地了解体育项目特征,教师在每一个步骤中作为指导者和引导者,通过提出问题让学生思考,解决学生在设计过程中的问题,并带领学生逐步完成任务。学生在课堂设计好,还要到操场进行实践操练,然后又回到课堂进行反思,不断完善,最后完成任务。在这样的建构主义的课堂中,教师不再是一讲到底的主角,而是学生学习的促进者、引导者、指导者;课堂不再是教师向被动的学生灌输知识的场所,而是学生会产生兴趣,主动积极地探索,形成互动型的教学方式。教师最重要的工作就是提出好的问题。在建构主义的课堂上,教师和学生不再是机械地学习一些术语、一个项目一个项目地讲解规则,而是把项目的特征提出来,通过实际操作,把项目从无到有的发展过程中的规律找出来。学习是一个动态的探索过程,认识、发现和形成新的知识结构的过程。

本书的编写主要基于课程实践内容和经验,还有很多不足之处,请大家批评指正。

编者

2018年8月

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Unit One

The Nature of Sports

贵州师范学院内部使用

Unit One

The Nature of Sports

Brainstorm

- Do you like playing sports? What kind of sports do you like, and why?
- What role do you think sports play in your life?
- Are sports significant to society? Why or why not?
- Why are fans crazy for sports?

Section One Read and Think

What do sports mean to us? Are sports important to us in our daily lives? The answer, for some, is definitely yes; but for others, it is no. For some who are not big fans of sports, it is hard to understand how important sports are to them. To understand how sports can be so important, please read the following texts.

Text One

Previewing: *think about these questions as you read the text.*

1. What is the definition of “sports” in this text?
2. What is the role that sports play in people’s daily life according to this text?

Sportsmen of the Year

Tom Verducci

The cancer would have killed most men long ago, but not George Sumner. The Waltham, Massachusetts, native had served three years aboard the USS Arkansas in World War II, raised six kids with a hell of a lot more love than the money that came from fixing oil burners, and watched from his favorite leather chair in front of the television—except for the handful of times he had the

money to buy bleacher seats at Fenway—his Boston Red Sox, who had found a way not to win the World Series in every one of the seventy-nine years of his life. George Sumner knew something about persistence.

The doctors and his family thought they had lost George last Christmas Day, more than two years after the diagnosis. Somehow George pulled through. And soon, though still sick and racked by the chemo, the radiation, and the trips in and out of hospitals for weeks at a time, George was saying, “You know what? With Pedro and Schilling we’ve got a pretty good staff this year. Please let this be the year.”

On the night of October 13, 2004, George Sumner knew he was running out of persistence. The TV in his room at Newton Wellesley Hospital was showing Pedro Martinez and the Red Sox losing to the New York Yankees in game two of the American League Championship Series—this after Boston had lost game one behind Curt Schilling. During commercial breaks, Sumner talked with his daughter Leah about what to do with his personal possessions. Only a few days earlier his wife, Jeanne, had told him, “If the pain is too much, George, it’s okay if you want to go.”

What the Red Sox mean to their faithful—and larger still, what sport at its best means to American culture—never was more evident than at precisely 11:40 EDT on the night of October 27. At that moment in St. Louis, Red Sox closer Keith Foulke, upon fielding a ground ball, threw to first baseman Doug Mientkiewicz for the final out of the World Series—and the first Red Sox world championship since 1918. And then all hell didn’t just break loose. It pretty much froze over.

Dear Red Sox:

Can you get married on the mound in, say, November at Fenway?

On its most basic level, sport satisfies man’s urge to challenge his physical being. And sometimes, if performed well enough, it inspires others in their own pursuits. And then, very rarely, it changes the social and cultural history of America; it changes lives. The 2004 Boston Red Sox are such a perfect storm.

The Red Sox are *SP’s* (*Sports Illustrated*) Sportsmen of the Year, an honor they may have won even if the magnitude of their unprecedented athletic

achievement was all that had been considered. Three outs from being swept in the ALCS, they won eight consecutive games, the last six without ever trailing. Their place in the sporting pantheon is fixed; the Saint Jude of sports, patron saint of lost athletic causes, their spirit will be summoned at the bleakest of moments.

“It is the story of hope and faith rewarded,” says Red Sox executive vice president Charles Steinberg. “You really believe that this is the story they’re going to teach seven-year-olds fifty years from now. When they say, ‘Naw, I can’t do this,’ you can say, ‘Ah, yes you can. The obstacle was much greater for these twenty-five men, and they overcame. So can you.’”

What makes them undeniably, unforgettably Sportsmen, however, is that their achievement transcended the ballpark like that of no other professional sports team. The 1955 Brooklyn Dodgers were the coda to a sweet, special time and place in Americana. The 1968 Detroit Tigers gave needed joy to a city teeming with anger and strife. The 2001 Yankees provided a gathering place, even as a diversion, for a grieving, wounded city. The 2004 Red Sox made an even deeper impact because this championship was lifetimes in the making.

This Boston team connected generations, for the first time, with joy instead of disappointment as the emotional mortar. This team changed the way a people, raised to expect the worst, would think of themselves and the future. And the impact, like all things in that great wide community called the “Red Sox Nation”, resounded from cradle to grave.

On the morning after the Red Sox won the World Series, sergeant Paul Barnicle, a detective with the Boston police and brother of *Boston Herald* columnist Mike Barnicle, left his shift at six, purchased a single red rose at the city’s flower market, drove forty-two miles to a cemetery in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and placed the rose on the headstone of his mother and father, among the many who had not lived long enough to see it.

Five days later, Roger Altman, former deputy treasury secretary in the Clinton administration, who was born and raised in Brookline, Massachusetts, flew from New York City to Boston carrying a laminated front page of the October 28 *New York Times* (headline: “Red Sox Erase 86 Years of Futility

in Four Games”). He drove to the gravesite of his mother, who had died in November 2003 at age ninety-five, dug a shallow trench, and buried the front page there.

Such pilgrimages to the deceased, common after the Red Sox conquered the Yankees in the ALCS, were repeated throughout the graveyards of New England. The totems changed, but the sentiments remained the same. At Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, for instance, gravestones were decorated with Red Sox pennants, hats, jerseys, baseballs, license plates, and a hand-painted pumpkin.

So widespread was the remembrance of the deceased that several people, including Neil Van Zile Jr. of Westmoreland, New Hampshire, beseeched the ball club to issue a permanent, weatherproof official Red Sox grave marker for dearly departed fans, similar to the metal markers the federal government provides for veterans (Team president Lucchino says he’s going to look into it, though Major League Baseball Properties would have to license it). Van Zile’s mother, Helen, was a Sox fan who kept score during games and took her son to game two of the 1967 World Series, died in 1995 at age seventy-two.

“There are thousands of people who would want it,” Van Zile says. “My mom didn’t get to see it. There isn’t anything else I can do for her.”

One day last year Van Zile was walking through a cemetery in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, when the inscription on a grave stopped him. “BLOUIN” was the family name chiseled into the marble. Beneath that it was “NAPOLEON A. 1926–1986”. At the bottom, nearest to the ground, was the kicker of a lifetime.

“DARN THOSE RED SOX”.

Read the text again, and answer these questions.

1. Where does the significance of sports come from?
2. How do sports relate to religion? (find evidence to support your opinion)

After reading the text a second time, answer this question.

After having read this text, how do you like sports now?

Text Two

In Text One, the author presented the nature of sports by listing several examples of how important a team can be to its fans. However, corruption exists in the field of sports. What is Buzz Bissinger's response to the present situation in American sports?

Introduction

Buzz Bissinger

• Part One •

If you care, as I do, with a love and passion that is almost mysterious because of the very depths of it, this was the year that pushed me overboard.

To hell with sports. To hell with all of it. To hell with the greed and the pettiness, to hell with that insouciant arrogant athlete swagger of "I-could-care-less" man-boys making their millions and not putting out a dime's worth of effort for it.

The hype got to me, the towering Babel of Kornheiser and Wilbon and Rome and Tom Arnold. Tom Arnold, for god-sakes. The saturation got to me, college football games around the clock, NCAA basketball for every mood swing, the NFL draft receiving almost as much bad seat-of-the-pants analysis as the war in Iraq. The scandals got to me, the pathetic shame of the Harricks at Georgia and the decision by St. Bonaventure, when confronted with cheating, to simply cancel the rest of the basketball season as if it never happened. I got tired of sports pages reading like rap sheets. I got tired of wondering whether Shaq liked Kobe or Kobe liked Shaq. I got tired of checking the box score every night to see how many times Rasheed Wallace had pouted. The more I read about high school basketball wunderkind LeBron James, the more it seemed like a nasty little morality play. Big-time magazines and big-time net-works were making this kid larger than life only to chisel away at him when he began to act like the entitled smack-ass monster that they of course had created.

I went to a couple of Major League Baseball games, but they were at Veterans Stadium in Philly where I live. The stadium is amorphous and

atmosphere-less, everything about it drab except for the hideous glaring green of the artificial-surface field and the increasingly desperate antics of the Phanatic. By the time it got into the fifth inning, the players seemed like they were in slow motion in the thick soupy summer Philly heat, and I knew it wasn't just the beer that was inducing such bleary-eyed lethargy.

I went to an NBA game in Seattle. Thanks to a friend, I had a great seat on the floor right opposite the Seattle SuperSonics' bench. The SuperSonics were playing Indiana, and the game was pretty good, actually, it was damn good, since it went into overtime. You couldn't help but admire the intensity of Gary Payton even if his scowl did cast the entire arena in shadow. It was the conduct of the players on the Seattle bench that drew my attention, the way they rose for a team huddle during a time-out with all the enthusiasm of arthritic octogenarians, the cool little nods they gave during the game to friends in the stands, as if what happened after the game was a whole lot more important than what was happening during it.

I went to a pro football game in Tennessee. It was a big game, a Monday Night game on ABC, the Titans versus the Patriots. As a result, there was a lot of hype, and it seemed to me that for some of the players, in particular Jevon Kearse, the pregame intro was far more important than the game itself, the way he ran onto the field like a gyrating drum major, swiveling his head back and forth with slightly less effect than when Linda Blair did her 360 in *The Exorcist*. It was a grand entrance, a great entrance, and the fans loved it. The cameras loved it, too, but Kearse loved it most of all, making his invisible play during the game almost incidental. Face time, baby. Face time. And he had gotten lots of face time in that preening cock-a-doodle strut, better than any sack.

The disillusionment I felt wasn't something conjured up. Sports truly has defined my life, a presence as powerful in my forties as it was in my prepubescence. Drawing ever closer to the no-man's land of fifty, I am shocked by the slippage of so many facts that were once at my fingertips. And yet, there is all this sports knowledge that still crams my head, as if there is a specific part of the brain actually dedicated to the gathering and permanent collection of it, like a frontal sports lobe.