



ZHIHUI JIAOYU HUODONG CONGSHU

智 慧 教 育 活 动 丛 书

体坛经纬

这里有阅读的春恋、深情、体悟；
这里我们一起分享，让阅读与学习相长，思维共智慧齐飞……

李 亚◎主编

[英汉对照]



远 方 出 版 社

智慧教育活动丛书

体坛经纬

李亚 主 编

远方出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

体坛经纬:英汉对照/李亚编. —2 版. —呼和浩特:远方出版社,
2008. 4

(智慧教育活动丛书)

ISBN 978—7—80595—872—9

I. 体… II. 李… III. ①英语—汉语—对照读物②体育—青少年读物 IV. H319. 4:G

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 043151 号

智慧教育活动丛书 体坛经纬

| | |
|-------|------------------------|
| 主 编 | 李 亚 |
| 责任编辑 | 张 旭 |
| 出版发行 | 远方出版社 |
| 社 址 | 呼和浩特市乌兰察布东路 666 号 |
| 邮 编 | 010010 |
| 发 行 | 新华书店 |
| 印 刷 | 廊坊市华北石油华星印务有限公司 |
| 开 本 | 850×1168 1/32 |
| 字 数 | 2100 千字 |
| 印 张 | 150 |
| 版 次 | 2008 年 4 月第 2 版 |
| 印 次 | 2008 年 4 月第 1 次印刷 |
| 印 数 | 3000 |
| 标准书号 | ISBN 978—7—80595—872—9 |
| 总 定 价 | 888.00 元(共 30 册) |

远方版图书,版权所有,侵权必究。

远方版图书,印装错误请与印刷厂退换。

前言

许多教育专家都认同这样的观点：教育的一半是知识教育，另一半是智慧教育。智慧教育对学生的未来发展起着决定性作用。但如今，我们往往重视知识教育，却忽视了智慧教育。

很多人都看见过苹果落地，看见过吊灯的自然摆动，都觉得这是正常的。结果，苹果还是苹果，吊灯还是吊灯。但拥有智慧的牛顿、伽利略却能从中看到事物的本质，产生联想。从而发现了地球的引力作用，发明钟表。由此，我们不仅要推崇知识，更要启迪智慧。

生活本是智慧之源，当我们倡导教育要回归智慧的时候，理所当然呼唤教育也要回归生活。我们应该把书本中的智慧和生活中的智慧结合起来。引导这种结合，本身需要一种悟性，这种悟性只有热爱智慧的人在实践中才能获得；只有热爱智慧才能从书本中、生活中去汲取智慧、获得智慧，才能把对学习、生活水平的理想转化为现实生活中的实践智慧，从而走向智慧的优化和创新。可以说，热爱智慧——获得智慧——优化智慧，这就是智慧教育生成的三

部曲。

因此,我们精心组织编写了《智慧教育活动丛书》,让学生在阅读中,在获得知识的同时,积极思考,提高阅读能力,养成良好的阅读习惯,提升学生整体的阅读素养与人文素养,优化智慧。本套丛书选材广泛,内容丰富,体裁灵活多变,选入的主题有语言学习、体育运动、文化生活、环境保护、文学艺术、音乐影视、风俗礼仪、自然科学、饮食文化、兴趣爱好、科学技术、地球、电脑、情感、成长、诗歌、幽默、名人、旅游、交际、演讲等,从各个层面分主题介绍。并采取中英文对照的形式编排,让学生在学过程中,体会、认识两种语言与文化的差异,增强跨文化意识;同时,本套书也可作为各种英语活动、竞赛的教材、参考资料。

限于编者水平有限,时间仓促,难免有纰漏之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编者



目 录

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| History of Table Tennis | 1 |
| 乒乓球历史 | 5 |
| Ping Pong Diplomacy | 8 |
| 乒乓外交 | 12 |
| History of the FIFA World Cup | 14 |
| 国际足联世界杯的历史 | 18 |
| Football Knowledge | 20 |
| 足球知识 | 23 |
| Crazy for Football | 24 |
| 为足球而狂 | 30 |
| About Basketball | 34 |
| 篮球概述 | 37 |
| Paradise of Basketball Player | 38 |
| 篮球运动员的殿堂 | 43 |
| Streetball | 46 |
| 街头篮球 | 50 |



| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| The Joys of Surfing | 52 |
| 冲浪的乐趣 | 55 |
| Skateboarding | 56 |
| 滑板 | 59 |
| Five Mascots | 61 |
| 五福娃 | 64 |
| The Los Angeles Olympics | 66 |
| 洛杉矶奥运会 | 69 |
| Modern Olympic Games | 71 |
| 蒙特利尔奥运会 | 74 |
| About the Ancient Olympics | 76 |
| 古代奥运会概述 | 80 |
| Sports of the Ancient Olympics | 82 |
| 古代奥运会项目 | 86 |
| Rhythmic Gymnastics | 88 |
| 艺术体操 | 90 |
| The History of Badminton | 91 |
| 羽毛球的历史 | 94 |
| Bowling | 95 |
| 保龄球 | 99 |
| The Origins of Tennis | 102 |
| 网球起源 | 108 |
| About Baseball | 111 |



| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| 棒球概述····· | 114 |
| About Hockey ····· | 116 |
| 曲棍球概述····· | 119 |
| About Gymnastics ····· | 120 |
| 体操概述····· | 123 |
| Aquatics ····· | 124 |
| 水上运动····· | 128 |
| About Archery ····· | 130 |
| 射箭概述····· | 133 |
| About Canoe and Kayak ····· | 135 |
| 皮划艇概述····· | 137 |
| About Equestrian ····· | 138 |
| 马术概述····· | 141 |
| Sports of Americans ····· | 142 |
| 美国人的运动····· | 145 |
| Sports and Body Building ····· | 146 |
| 体育运动与强身健体····· | 150 |



The History of Table Tennis



Table tennis is a sport immediately associated^① with the East. However, it was created by Europeans. The origins of Table Tennis are not very certain. It is a relatively new sport; a lot younger than lawn tennis but slightly older than basketball.

The earliest form of the sport was called indoor tennis and was played by British soldiers stationed in India



and South Africa. Some of the best creations in the world arise out of boredom and it appears that the British soldiers in 19th Century outposts of their empire were very bored indeed. They used cigar tin lids as bats, wine bottle corks as balls and tables as courts. They fashioned a net by placing a row of books across the centre of a table.

In the early 20th Century improvements were made to the equipment and in 1921 a table tennis association was established in Britain. Table tennis organizations soon started to sprout^② up in other European countries. The first world championship was held in London in 1927 and from then until the Second World War the sport was dominated by Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

After the war Asian stars began to rise and by the Fifties they had already started to dominate the sport. Asian players brought two important innovations to the game. The first was the introduction of the foam rubber paddle by Japan's Horoi Satoh in 1952. This made the



game faster and allowed players to put more spin on the ball. The second contribution that Asian players made was the “penholder” grip in which the paddle is held between the forefinger and the thumb. This grip improved player s ability to maneuver^③ the paddle.

In 1988, about one hundred years after bored soldiers goofed about with lids and corks, table tennis was accepted as an Olympic sport.

Table tennis is the official name of the sport but it was formerly known as ping pong. This name is credited to an English man by the name of Gibb. Back in 1900, when the sport was still in its infancy^④, Gibb started to use celluloid balls to play and came up with the name “ping pong” from the sound they made when hit from the paddle to the table. In 1901, a British sports manufacturer called Jean Jacques registered^⑤ “Ping Pong” as a trade name and sold the American rights to Parker Brothers. The Parker Brothers wouldn’t allow anyone to use the term without paying them a huge amount of money in-



stead so the organizers of competitions started to use the name table tennis instead.

Notes



- ① associate v. 联想,把……联想在一起
- ② sprout v. 很快地成长
- ③ maneuver v. 巧妙地操纵(或处理)
- ④ infancy n. 初期,未发达阶段
- ⑤ register v. 登记,注册,申报



乒乓球历史

乒乓球是一项每每言及便会联想到东方的运动。然而，它却发源于欧洲。而且乒乓球的起源并不确定。它是一项相对较新的运动；比草地网球要晚很多，但又比篮球要稍微早一点。

这项运动的最初形式被称为室内网球，玩耍者是驻扎在印度和南非的英国士兵。世界上某些最棒的发明竟是出于无聊而问世的，而且 19 世纪部署在前哨阵地上的英帝国士兵似乎真的很无聊。他们把雪茄烟的锡盒盖当球拍，葡萄酒的酒瓶塞当球，并把桌子当作了球场。他们还在桌子中间用一排书拉起了球网。

20 世纪初，器械被加以改进，而 1921 年时，还在英国成立了一个乒乓球协会。不久之后，乒乓球组织便开始在欧洲各国涌现。1927 年的时候，在伦敦举行了第一届世界锦标



赛,从那时起到第二次世界大战,匈牙利和捷克斯洛伐克一直统治着这项运动。

战争结束后,亚洲明星开始崛起,到了 50 年代的时候,他们已经开始统治这项运动了。亚洲选手为这项运动带来了两项重要的革新。其一就是,日本人左藤博治在 1952 年时引入了海绵胶皮球拍。这就使该项运动的节奏变得更快,使选手们可以击出转速更快的球。亚洲选手做出的第二个贡献就是发明了用食指和大拇指握住球拍的“直拍”握法。这种握法提升了选手们对球拍的操控能力。

乒乓球于 1988 年被列为了奥运会运动项目,这距无聊士兵用盖子和瓶塞来打发时间的时代已有约 100 年的时间了。

“Table tennis”是这项运动的正式名称,但它之前却被称为“ping pong”。而这个名字是一个名叫基博的英国人给起的。在这项运动尚处在幼年时期的 1900 年,基博开始把赛璐珞材质的球作为比赛用球,并根据球体由球拍击出后到撞击球桌过程中所产生的声音,提出了“ping pong”这一名称。1901 年,一家名为“让·雅克”的英国运动器械制造商注册了“Ping Pong”商标,并将美国地区的使用权出售给了帕克兄弟



公司。而帕克兄弟公司不允许任何人使用这一名称,除非向其支付高额费用,所以比赛的组办者转而使用“table tennis”这个名称。





Ping Pong Diplomacy



Like many other sports, table tennis began as a mild social diversion^①. Descending^②, along with lawn tennis and badminton, from the ancient medieval game of tennis. It was popular in England in the second half of the



nineteenth century under its present name and various trade names.

After the name Ping Pong (an imitation of the sound made by the ball striking the table and the vellum bats that were used) was introduced by J. Jaques and his son, the game became a fashionable craze[®].

The game was popular in Central Europe in 1905—1910, and even before this a modified version had been introduced to Japan, where it later spread to China and Korea. After a period when it had dropped out of favor in Europe, the game was revived in England and Wales in the early twenties.

By that time “Ping Pong” had been registered as a trademark, so the earlier name of table tennis was reintroduced. National associations were formed and standardization of the rules began, both in Europe and the Far East. Then, over the next sixty years, table tennis developed into a major worldwide sport, played by perhaps thirty million competitive players and by uncountable