

体育英语精读教材

SPORTS ENGLISH INTENSIVE READING

主 编 黄森林



Football
足球



中国地质大学出版社有限责任公司
ZHONGGUO DIZHI DAXUE CHUBANSHE YOUXIAN ZEREN GONGSI

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主 编 黄森林

副主编 王成勇 杨 剑

翁小芳 汤国进



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黄森林 主 编

王成勇 杨 剑 翁小芳 汤国进 副主编

责任编辑:江 楚

责任校对:张咏梅

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邮政编码:430074

(武汉市洪山区鲁磨路 388 号)

电 话:(027)67883511

传 真:67883580

E-mail:cbb@cug.edu.cn

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前言

随着郎平、姚明、李娜、林丹、丁俊晖、孙杨等中国超级体育偶像,以及梅西、伍兹、波尔等国际明星的出现,中国大学生甚至全中国人民对他们所从事的项目表现出极大的热情,并纷纷投身其中。正是由于这些明星的存在,他们所从事的竞技运动项目才显得如此有魅力。由于这些竞技项目具有高度的国际流行性,学习与之相关的英语也显得更为迫切。为了深度剖析这些竞技项目的流行成因及满足大学生和体育爱好者们对体育英语的需求,作者特编写了这本《体育英语精读教材》。

本教材主要针对在大学生中非常流行的多种体育项目,以中英文对照的形式,系统、全面地介绍了种种术语与相关知识。不仅对这些体育项目的起源进行深度阐述,探究其普及和流行的原因,还以对话的形式对项目进行了探讨。在每个章节的最后还结合该项目中偶像巨星的成长历程,对各个项目的流行原因和发展趋势进行了剖析,使本教材的可读性进一步提升,为热爱运动同时对英语感兴趣的年轻朋友提供一个很好的入门参考。

本教材得到了华中科技大学“教学质量工程”项目的资助。本教材适用于体育专业本科生、普通高校大学生及外国留学生。对于体育类的研究生也是提高其专业英语水平的实用教材。通过对本教材的学习,学习者不仅可以了解体育科学与体育运动各项目的基本词汇和表达方式,而且还可以学到普通英语的基本用法,从而提高阅读和翻译体育专业文章的能力。

全教材共分 10 个章节,分别介绍了网球、篮球、足球、排球、羽毛球、乒乓球、游泳、斯诺克、高尔夫、瑜伽等深受大学生喜欢的现代流行运动项目。本书倡导在学习英语时欣赏体育,在欣赏体育中提高英语”,最终达到运动水平和英语水平共同提高的效果。

本教材在撰写过程中参阅了一些英美国家的报刊,引用了一些英文书籍和网络资料,并得到了很多人的大力支持,在此不一一表述,谨致以诚挚的谢意。

本教材集专业性和普及性于一体,由于经验和水平有限,不妥之处在所难免,恳请使用本教材的师生和读者批评指正。

笔 者

2012 年 6 月

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Chapter 1 Tennis

第一章 网球

Origins and Reasons for Popularity

项目起源及流行探因

Tennis is a beautiful and intense movement. The origin and development of tennis can be summarized into five sentences: bred in France, was born in England, began to spread and formed the climax in the U. S. , prevalent over the world, known as the world's second popular ball games.

网球是一项优美而激烈的运动。网球运动的由来和发展可以用五句话来概括:孕育在法国,诞生在英国,开始普及和形成高潮在美国,现在盛行全世界,被称为世界第二大球类运动。

Its origins can be traced back to 12—13 century. French missionaries were popular with a game hitting the ball with the palm of your hand. Two men separated from a rope on the ground hit the ball made of hair which was wrapped up within cloth and played with

the palm of your hand. This movement not only prevailed in the convent, but also appeared in the French court. During the reign of King of France Louis X., the court frequently played this for pastime. From 1358 to 1360, this ancient nobility entertainment spread from France into England. United Kingdom Emperor Edward III showed great interest and ordered the construction of an indoor stadium in the palace. The racket was converted into sheep, the ball from the cloth into leather. Its size or its weight was not well documented. In 15th century the wear strings of the racket was invented; in 16th century the ancient indoor tennis has become the national sport in France. Later, the ancient indoor tennis has its own rules, and in Europe, particularly in the UK has been carried out better.

它的起源可以追溯到 12—13 世纪的法国,当时在传教士中流行着一种用手掌击球的游戏,方法是在空地上两人隔一条绳子,用手掌将布包着头发制成的球打来打去。这种运动不仅在修道院中盛行,而且也出现在法国宫廷。法国国王路易十世在位时,宫廷中就经常进行这种以消遣为目的的运动。1358—1360 年,这种供贵族玩的古式网球从法国传入英国,英国爱德华三世对网球产生很大兴趣,下令在宫中修建一片室内球场。当时球拍的拍面改装成羊皮,球由布面改成皮面,球的大小、重量没有详细记载。15 世纪发明了穿弦的球拍,16 世纪古式室内网球成为法国的国球。之后,古式室内网球有了自己的规则,在欧洲,尤其是英国得到了较好的开展。

In 1887 held the United States Lawn Tennis Women's Singles Championships. Women's doubles and mixed doubles first was held in 1890 and 1892 respectively.

In 1891, France held its first men's singles and men's doubles

tournament, participants are limited to French citizens. The women's singles was held since 1897.

In 1904, the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia was established and in 1905 host the Australian Championships including the men's singles, men's doubles. In 1922 the women's singles, women's doubles and mixed doubles was added.

March 1, 1913, the International Tennis Federation (ITF) was established in Paris, by the representatives of the Tennis Association of Australia and other 11 countries, in charge of the coordination of international tennis, arrangements for the annual game schedule, amendments to the tennis rules and oversees its implementation.

1887 年,开始举行美国草地网球女子单打锦标赛。女子双打和混合双打分别开始于 1890 年和 1892 年。

1891 年,法国首次举行男子单打和男子双打锦标赛,参加者限于法国公民。女子单打始于 1897 年。

1904 年,澳大利亚草地网球协会成立,并于 1905 年开始主办澳大利亚锦标赛,设男子单打、男子双打两个项目。1922 年又增加了女子单打、女子双打和混合双打三项。

1913 年 3 月 1 日,由澳大利亚等 12 个国家的网球协会代表在巴黎成立了国际网球联合会(ITF),协调国际网球活动,安排全年比赛日程表,修订网球规则并监督它的执行。

Held in Athens in 1896, the first modern Olympic Games tennis men's singles and doubles was announced as an official event. Later, due to the differences on subject of amateur athletes between the IOC (International Olympic Committee) and the International Tennis Federation, Olympic Games tennis event which has been carried out

for seven times was cancelled. Until the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games, tennis was held again as a demonstration event. In the 1988 Seoul Olympics, tennis was reclassified as an official event.

1896 年在雅典举行的现代第一届奥运会上,男子网球单打与双打被列为正式比赛项目。后来,由于国际奥委会和国际网球联合会在“业余运动员”问题上有分歧,已经进行了连续七届的奥运会网球比赛项目被取消。直到 1984 年的洛杉矶奥运会上,网球才被列为表演项目。到 1988 年的汉城奥运会上,网球重新被列为正式比赛项目。

Rules of the Game

比赛规则

Venue

比赛场地

Tennis singles site is 23.77 meters (78 feet) long, 8.23 meters (27 feet) wide. Both ends of the network should be attached to or across the two networks; net column should be a square column with its side length less than 15 meters(6 inches), or a cylinder of 0.15 meters(6 inches) in its diameter. The posts must not exceed 0.025 meters above the top of the net rope (1 inch). The midpoint of each side of the net post should be from the site of 0.914 meters(3 feet); the vertical distance of the net post to the top of the net of rope or wire rope from the ground, should be 1.07 meters (3 feet 6 inches).

网球单打场地长为 23.77 米(78 英尺),宽为 8.23 米(27 英尺)。网的两端应附着或跨在两个网柱上,网柱应为边长不超过 0.15 米(6

英寸)的正方形方柱或直径为 0.15 米(6 英寸)的圆柱。网柱不能超过网绳顶端以上 0.025 米(1 英寸)。每侧网柱的中点应距场地 0.914 米(3 英尺),网柱的高度应使网绳或钢丝绳的顶端距地面垂直距离 1.07 米(3 英尺 6 英寸)。

Stadium fixtures include the net, net post and singles pillar, rope or wire rope, center markers, the white network edge, the golf course around the backstop, bleachers, fixed or movable seats and its possessor; the equipment placed at the venue around, as well as the referees, associate referees, foot-fault referee, the secretary-line staff, picking-up players in their respective positions.

球场固定物包括球网、网柱、单打支柱、绳或钢丝绳、中心带、网边白布,还包括球场四周的挡网、看台,固定的或可移动的座椅;安置在场地周围上空的设备,以及在各自位置上的裁判员、助理裁判员、脚误裁判员、司线员、捡球员等。

Competition Method

比赛方法

The beginning score of each board is 0 : 0; the first point of the ball is denoted by 15, so if the service player wins the ball, the score becomes 15 : 0; the catcher wins the ball, the score is 0 : 15 (scores of the service players is given in front of a colon). Service players score 30, followed by 40 (in history, these figures represent 1/4 hours, namely: 15, 30, 45 which later changed to 40). If the opponent scores, only 30 or have less than 30, then the next ball will be able to win this board. For every game, one should be at least better

than the opponent more than two-point shots to end the council game. If both players have reached 40, known as the “deuce”. With the next points, the precedence of the players will try to be 2 points ahead to win the board. Opponents in hot pursuit efforts to tie the scores to deuce the precedence players. The one winning the next wins this board.

每局的开始比分是 0 : 0, 第一分球记为 15, 所以, 若发球员赢了这分球, 比分就变为 15 : 0, 若接球员赢了这分球, 比分就为 0 : 15 (比号前面给出的是发球员的分数)。球员的第二分球为 30, 接下来为 40 (在历史上, 这些数字代表 1/4 小时, 即 15、30、45, 但 45 后来改为了 40)。若对方球员只有 30 或还少于 30 的话, 那么在有 40 的情况下, 再赢下一个球就能赢了这一局, 因为每局比赛中, 至少要比对手多 2 分球才能结束该局比赛。如果双方球员都达到了 40, 此时称为“局末平分”。随着接下来的这一分, 占先的球员必须领先 2 分, 才能赢得这一局。同时, 紧追不舍的对手也会努力扳平分数来达到“局末平分”, 占先的球员赢了下一分, 也就赢了这一局。

If the opponent is backward at least two innings, then the first player to win six innings is to win one game. However, if the disk is 6 : 5, then both sides will play one more. If preemption is won, the disk score is 7 : 5, sentenced precedence is to win this disk. However, if another player catches up to 6 : 6, then who will be the winner is decided by the deciding game (tiebreak).

如果对手落后至少两局, 那么先赢得 6 局的球员就赢了一盘。但是, 若是 6 : 5, 那么双方就要再打一局。若占先者赢了, 即该盘比分为 7 : 5, 判占先者赢得此盘。然而, 若另一个球员把这盘扳平为 6 : 6, 那就由决胜局 (抢七局) 决定谁为胜者。

In the three sets match, the first to win two sets is the winner, that is, best of the three; For five sets match, the first to win 3 sets is the winner, that is, best of the five.

在 3 盘赛中,是先赢得 2 盘者为胜者,即为 3 盘 2 胜;在 5 盘赛中,是先赢得 3 盘者为胜者,即为 5 盘 3 胜。

Deciding game (tiebreak): the player to serve in the deciding game starts the first point shot, the opponent then makes the second and third point shot, and then the two sides in turn makes two point shot. The one at least leading the other side 2 points, then he would win the game. When comes to the 6 points for every ball and deciding game should exchange site, but there are exceptions: if competition is to take advantage set in accordance with the prior agreement, there is no tiebreaker; one has to win more than the other two games in order to win the set.

决胜局(抢七局):在决胜局中,要本该轮到发球的球员先发第一分球,对手接着发第 2、第 3 分球,然后双方轮流发 2 分球。先得 7 分的球员若至少领先了对方 2 分,那么他就赢了该盘比赛。每 6 分球和决胜局结束都要交换场地。不过也有例外,如果按照事先的约定,比赛采取长盘制,则没有决胜局,只有比对方多胜两局才能赢得该盘比赛。

After the end of each odd-number score, both players can have a short break, and then switch sides to continue the game.

在每一盘的奇数局结束后,双方运动员可以进行短暂的休息,然后交换场地继续进行比较。

Violation**违 例**

Before the ball strokes twice, unable to fight back over the net.
在球第二次着地前, 未能还击过网。

In fight back, the ball touches the boundaries of the ground, fixtures or other objects outside the opponent's court.

还击的球触及对方场区界线以外的地面、固定物或其他物件。

Volley fault.

空中截击失误。

Intentionally touch the ball more than once with the racket.

故意用球拍触球超过一次。

Athlete's body, or racket touches the net during the serve.

运动员的身体、球拍在发球期间触及球网。

Hit the ball over the net.

过网击球。

Throw racket and hit the ball.

抛拍击球。

Glossary of Terms**术语词汇****Venue & Equipment****场地及装备篇**

alley 单打与双打之间的场区

base line 底线
center mark 中点
clay courts 红土球场
court 网球场
grass court 草地球场
net-post 网柱
over-grips 护柄带
racket 网球拍
service court 发球区
service line 发球线
sideline 边线
single court 单打场区
skirt 网球裙
strings 球拍线
tennis stringer 穿弦机
vibration dampening device 避震器

Staffs

人员篇

amateur 业余运动员, 爱好者
associate referee 辅助教练
ball boy 球童
chair-umpire 主裁判
enthusiast, fan 迷, 爱好者
guide 领队
instructor 教练, 技术指导

linesman 司线员

manager 经纪人

partner 伙伴

professional 职业运动员

referee 裁判

team 队

Technical Terms

技术篇

ace 发球直接得分(没有碰到接发球一方的球拍)

advantage 占先

advantage receiver 接发球占先

advantage server 发球占先

alternate service 换发球

attack 进攻

attacking return 攻击性回击球

back-hand 反手击球

back-hand drop shot 反手吊球

back-hand half-volley 反手半截击

back-hand volley 反手截击

ball change 换球

ball control 控制球

ball falls on line 压线球

ball sense 球感

baseline player 底线型球员

blocked return 截击

body touch 触网
bodyline ball 追身球
break point 破发点
center service line 中线
change service 换发球
change sides 换边
chip shot 削球
closed stance 关闭式站位
consistency 一致性
continental grip 大陆式握拍
cross-court shot 斜线球
depth shot 深球
deuce 平分(终局前的比分相同)
double bounces 两跳
double fault 双误
double hit 双击
doubles 双打
double-handed backhand 双反击球
down the line shot 直线球
down-the-line shot 压线球
driven return 抽球
drop shot 短球
faults 失误
fifteen 15 分
fifteen all 15 平
finish 随挥