

SFLEP – Longman Secondary English Graded Readers

外教社 — 朗文中学英语分级阅读

新课标百科丛书
激情世界杯

WORLD CUP



新课标
第7级
之九



上海外语教育出版社



KATHERINE RATCLIFFE
DAVID WHITE

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出·版·说·明

随着新《英语课程标准》(以下简称《新课标》)的颁布,中学英语教学改革推进到了一个新的阶段,对学生的知识面、交际能力、文化意识等方面的要求提到了新的高度。课外阅读不再是课堂教学可有可无的补充,而已成为英语学习不可或缺的部分。《新课标》对学生课外阅读在数量上作出了明确的规定,在培养目标上提出了一系列新的要求。为此,上海外语教育出版社与朗文合作编写了这套“外教社·朗文中学英语分级阅读:新课标百科丛书”。其目的是将《新课标》的教学理念贯彻到课外阅读当中,帮助学生达到《新课标》所提出的各项要求。

丛书的编写以《新课标》为指导,主要有以下特点:1.在总体设计上,根据《新课标》分级编写,针对性强,充分满足各阶段中学生的阅读需求;2.在选材上,突出个性化特征,根据不同年龄段学生的不同阅读兴趣,选择具有时代感、内容丰富的题材,帮助学生在完成《新课标》阅读任务的同时,扩大知识面,培养跨文化交流意识;3.在难度的把握上,兼顾能力的提高和阅读兴趣及自信心的培养,为学生营造宽松的学习氛围;4.在学习策略的指导上,根据《新课标》对各级的要求为每册书编写阅读技巧指南,引导学生养成良好的学习习惯;5.在单元后的练习编排上,突出灵活性、开放性 & 参与性,将读、说、写等相结合,激发学生的想象力和创造力,帮助学生全面达到《新课标》的各项要求。

丛书共80册,分3、5、7、9四级,每级各20册。本丛书与“外教社·朗文小学英语分级阅读”一脉相承,是外教社与朗文合作推出的阅读精品。

作为以《新课标》为指导编写课外阅读的积极尝试,我们衷心希望广大读者能够多与我们联系、沟通,提出宝贵的意见和建议,协助我们精益求精,将丛书不断提高、完善。

上海外语教育出版社

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Do you know?

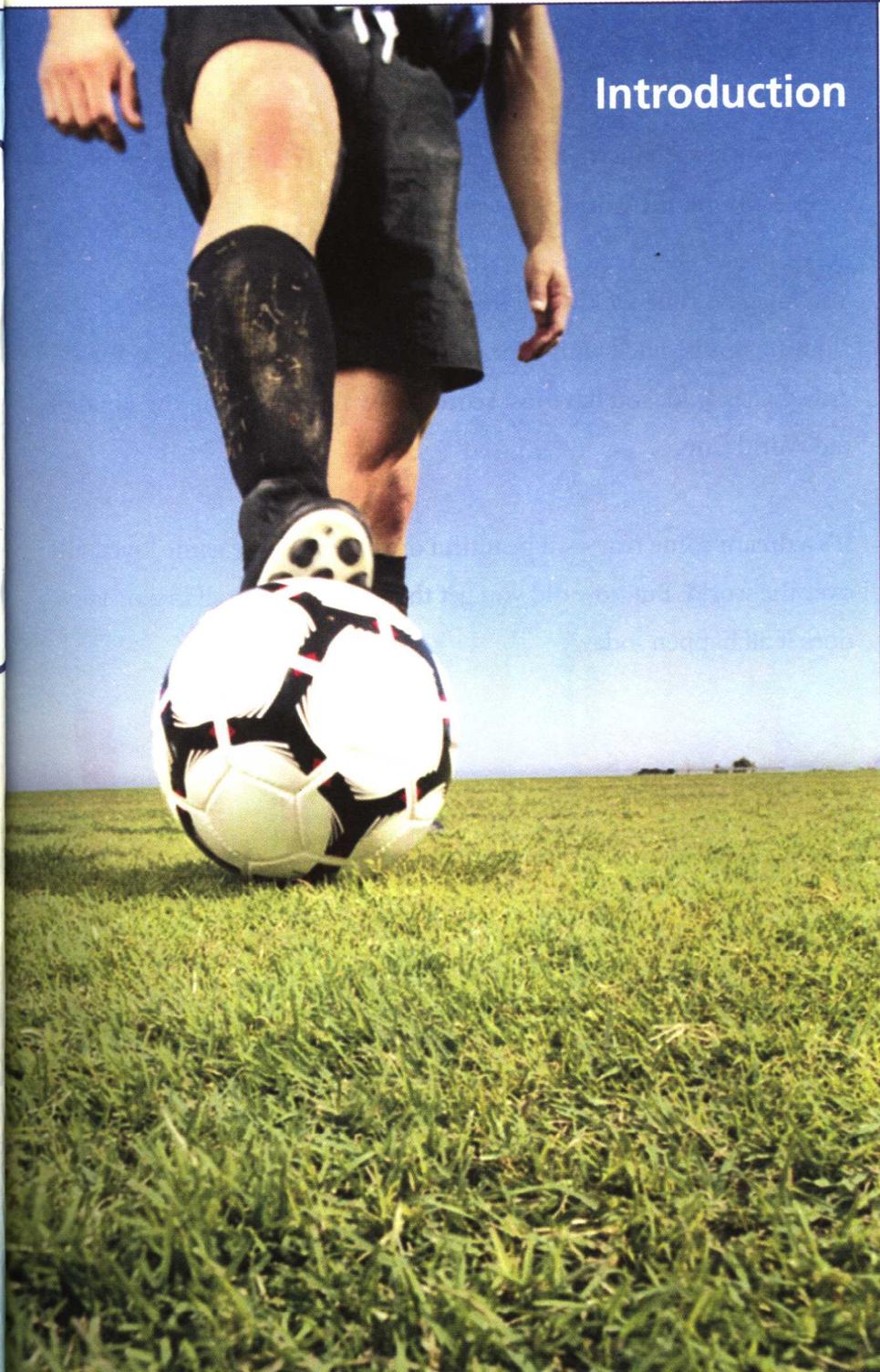
- Who have scored the most goals in a World Cup match?
- What is the Mexican wave?
- How did traffic lights help football?
- Who is Pickles? What does he have to do with the World Cup?
- How can a person win the World Cup by playing video games?
- What is a bicycle kick?

Read this book and find the answers to these and other questions. Learn about World Cup football and you too can become an expert!



Introduction

Cup?
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Gooaall!

When you see a ball, what do you want to do? If you are like millions of people around the world, you want to kick it.

You imagine yourself kicking the ball into the back of the net and running up the pitch with your arms spread out like a plane as the crowd goes wild. You have just scored the winning goal in the Final of the World Cup.

It's a dream come true — a beautiful dream about the game loved all over the world. But how did you get there? How did it all begin? How does it all happen today?



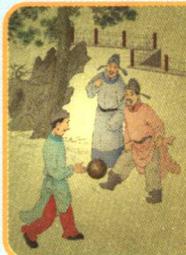
GOOAAALL!



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Where does football come from?

Nobody knows the true origins of football. But one thing we do know for sure is that it is a very ancient game.



The earliest form of a ball game played only by feet can be found in records of China's Zhou Dynasty. It had many different styles — some of them were for military training while others became a sport.

The ancient Greeks played a game that looked more like modern football, even though hands were allowed. The Romans learned the game and developed it into a rugby-style game. It allowed the use of hands and feet. Some believe this game is the true ancestor of football.



know



The Japanese also had a football-like game. In this game, two to twelve players used their feet to keep the ball in the air, with each person shouting 'ariyaaa' (here we go) whenever he touched it and 'ari' (here) when he passed it.

In ancient Central America, people played a ball game which did not allow the players to use their hands.

NOTES

origin / 'brədʒɪn / 起源, 开端

record / 'rekə:d / 记载, 记录

military / 'mɪlɪtəri / **training** 军事训练

rugby-style / 'rʌɡbi stɑɪl / 橄榄球风格

ancestor / 'ænsəstə / 祖先, 祖宗



'Mob football'

In the 8th century, football was extremely popular in England. Entire villages played against each other. Getting the ball into the opposing village scored goals. There were no rules, and it was common for players to get hurt, even killed.



King Edward II

...we command and forbid... such game to be used in the city...

NOTES

mob / mɒb / 暴徒, 乱民

entire / ɪn'taɪə / 全部的

opposing / ə'pəʊzɪŋ / 对方的

By the 14th century, 'mob football' was so dangerous that King Edward II banned it from London. But that did not stop people from playing. It was not until the beginning of the 19th century that the game started to look more like today's football.

Much of the game's development took place in schools in Britain, but different schools played with different rules. In 1842, representatives from different schools met at Cambridge University to agree on a common set of rules for the game. This meeting marked the separation of modern football and rugby.

In 1863, the Football Association was born. It drew up the first set of official rules of football.

What do you call it: football or soccer?

The English-speaking world is divided. In Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States, football is called soccer. Why? They have other games called football!



NOTES

ban / bæŋ / (尤指法律上) 禁止

take place 发生

representative / ,reprɪ'zentətɪv / 代表

Cambridge / 'keɪmbɪdʒ / **University**
剑桥大学

association / ə,səʊsi'eɪʃən / 协会, 社团

draw up 起草, 拟定

Football spreading around the world

At the beginning of the 20th century, football was very popular in Europe. But the idea of nations competing against nations was new.

A match was held in 1904 between France and Belgium. It marked the birth of an association that united international football — Fédération Internationale de Football Association, commonly known as FIFA. Until then the rules of football were slightly different in different countries. FIFA made rules for all countries to follow in international matches.

Now if a country wants to enter the World Cup, it must become a member of FIFA. As of 2004, there were 205 member nations.



NOTES

nation / 'neɪʃən / 国家

compete / kəm'pi:t / 竞争, 竞赛

mark the birth of 标志着……的诞生

The Brazilian team at FIFA Centennial Soccer Match, 2004



Robert Guérin and Jules Rimet



Robert Guérin

Frenchmen Robert Guérin and Jules Rimet were important to the creation of World Cup football. Guérin had the idea for FIFA; Rimet helped to organise the first World Cup.



Jules Rimet

The first World Cup

Football became an Olympic event in the 1900 Paris Olympics, but FIFA wanted to create a major international competition of its own. In 1928, the plans for a World Cup started to be drawn.

Several European countries wanted to organise the first World Cup.

At that time, Uruguay had one of the best teams in the world — they had won the Olympic tournament twice. Also the country was celebrating 100 years of independence in 1930.

However, FIFA chose a small country in South America: Uruguay.



NOTES

Uruguay / 'juərəgwaɪ / 乌拉圭
tournament / 'tuənəmənt / 锦标赛, 联赛
celebrate / 'selɪbreɪt / 庆祝, 欢庆
independence / ,ɪndɪ'pendəns / 独立