

体育英语



Tennis



Swimming

主审 王永祥

主编 杨春卉



Football



Basketball



Table Tennis



Volleyball



Beach Volleyball



Badminton



Rowing



东北大学出版社
Northeastern University Press



东北大学资助

体 育 英 语

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东北大学出版社

• 沈 阳 •

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

体育英语 / 杨春卉主编. —沈阳: 东北大学出版社, 2014.7

ISBN 978-7-5517-0727-5

I. ①体… II. ①杨… III. ①体育—英语—高等学校—教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2014) 第 175675 号

出 版 者: 东北大学出版社

地址: 沈阳市和平区文化路 3 号巷 11 号

邮编: 110004

电话: 024—83687331 (市场部) 83680267 (社务室)

传真: 024—83680180 (市场部) 83680265 (社务室)

E-mail: neuph @ neupress.com

http: // www. neupress. com

印 刷 者: 廊坊市新阳印务有限公司

发 行 者: 新华书店总店北京发行所

幅面尺寸: 185mm × 260mm

印 张: 14

字 数: 372 千字

出版时间: 2014 年 10 月第 1 版

印刷时间: 2014 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

责任编辑: 张德喜 刘 莹

责任校对: 孙 锋

封面设计: 唯 美

责任出版: 唐敏志

ISBN 978-7-5517-0727-5

定 价: 49.00 元

前 言

社会体育专业的任务是培养德、智、体全面发展的具有社会体育的基本理论、知识与技能,能在社会体育领域从事大众性体育活动的组织管理、咨询指导、经营开发工作的高级专门人才,为体育管理机关及企事业单位输送既懂专业知识又懂管理的专业人才,培养优秀的体育专业经纪人,为科研单位及大专院校培养体育方面的师资和科研人员。《体育英语》是社会体育专业学生必修的一门专业课程,旨在传授体育科学和体育运动各项目的基本词汇与表达方式,从而提高学生在体育领域的专业英语能力,其中包括专业阅读、翻译、写作和口头交际能力。

作者从2005年开始策划、编写这本《体育英语》教材,并于2007年获得东北大学教材立项。该教材也适用于体育院、系的新闻、人文等学科的学生,对于具有一定英语水平的体育工作者与爱好者也是提高专业英语的实用教材。

本教材的编写原则是:结合语言学习的特点,努力实现基础英语、专业英语和专业体育知识的有机结合,力求成为有实用价值、有一定指导作用的教材。社会体育专业的学生在完成大学基础英语学习和掌握体育运动基础知识之后,学习该教材,熟练运用体育英语的能力可以得到提高。

本教材具有以下特点。

① 内容的实用性。本教材主要根据社会体育工作的发展趋势,选用具有较强的实用性、娱乐性和普及性的运动项目,同时结合我校滑冰精品课,专门编写了滑冰运动一章,拓宽学生对滑冰知识的掌握程度,同时将学生的技术教学与英语学习有机地结合起来。

② 内容的新颖性。选用一些原版的体育新闻和赛事报道,增加了对体育明星的介绍,同时选用了一些对2008年北京奥运会的报道,如比赛编排、项目介绍等,追求内容的新颖,在使学生掌握专业英语知识的同时,也增加了内容的新颖性,提高学生的学习和阅读兴趣。

③ 内容的专业性。该教材语言规范,练习的设计具有实用性和针对性,便

于教学。同时介绍了常用运动项目的竞赛场地、基本技术、战术、竞赛规则，从而增加学习内容的专业性。

由于篇幅有限，本书仅对重点及难点内容提供了参考译文。

该教材由王永祥教授审稿，杨春卉负责全书的统稿和修订，并编写了第1章、第2章、第3章、第5章、第6章，第8章，第9章和第11章的英文部分，参与本书编写的还有回军（第4章及其译文部分），沈阳大学的康乐群（第7章、第10章英文部分，第3章，第2章的中文部分），孙玉宁（第7章和第10章的中文部分），王小东（第1章和第5章、第6章、第8章、第9章的译文部分）

本教材在编写过程中参阅了一些英美国家的报刊和书籍，以及部分网络资料，同时得到了东北大学教务处和东北大学出版社的大力支持与帮助，在此表示诚挚的谢意。由于经验和水平有限，书中难免存在疏漏和不妥之处，恳请使用本教材的师生和读者批评指正。

编 者

2014年5月

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Chapter 1 Olympic Games

The Olympic Games is the most important sporting event in the world. Its aim is to bring about a better understanding and friendship between the nations of the world through sports. Olympic Games include Ancient Olympic Games and Modern Olympic Games, of them the Modern Olympic Games include Olympic Summer Games and Olympic Winter Games, both of them take place every four years. The first Olympic Winter Games were celebrated in 1924. Starting from that date, they are numbered in the order in which they are held. Since 1994, the year of the XVII Olympic Winter Games, the Olympic Winter Games have been held in the second calendar year following the year in which the Olympiad began. Those sports which are practised on snow and ice are considered as winter sports (See chapter 9).

1.1 Origin of Ancient Olympic Games

The history of the Ancient Olympic Games can be traced back over 3000 years to ancient Greece. While celebrating physical excellence, they were mainly held for religious purposes. In 884 BC, the king of Elis reached a treaty with the kings of several other city states to hold regular athletic contests and to fulfill the “sacred truce”. That meant to cease fire in the Greek world for as long as the games were on.

But why were the games held at Olympia? Because Olympia was one of the oldest religious centers in ancient Greece. Since athletic contests were regarded by the ancient Greeks as a way to show their respects to their gods, especially Zeus, they chose Olympia, the site of the major temple, as the venue for the Games. The first Ancient Olympic Games was held in front of the temple of Zeus of Olympia in 776 BC.

There were three features of Ancient Olympic Games. First of all, it was a synthetic gathering in Greece. The main purpose was to remember the God. During the gathering there were not only hold the competitions, but also scholars, poets, musicians and artists had a chance to show their literary or artistic talent. Besides, there was a market for trade. Second, the Ancient Olympic Games were a part of national culture of Greece. It played an active role in uniting the people from different nations, maintaining unity, decreasing and preventing the war, which had a close relationship with politics. Finally, because of the customs and habits, artistic styles and geographical environment of Greece, the Olympic Games had a distinctive feature — “naked sports”. So women were forbidden to watch and take part in the competitions.

From the first Ancient Olympics in 776 BC to 394 AD, there held 293 Ancient Olympics in the same stadium of Olympia. At first there was only one event in the Ancient Olympic Games —

dash. It was not 100m, but 192.27 m. Later long distance, long jump, javelin, discus, wrestle, pentathlon (running race, long jump, javelin, discus and wrestle), boxing, horse racing, cycling race and so on.

In 146 BC, however, Roman Empire invaded Greece, leaving Greek people lost their freedom. The glory of ancient Olympic years came to an end. However, the Games continued to be celebrated until banned in 394 AD by the Roman Emperor for religious reasons.

Word list

synthetic [sin'θetic] *adj.* 综合的

Comprehension questions

- ① What did the "sacred truce" mean?
- ② Why were the games held at Olympia?
- ③ When was the first Ancient Olympic Games held?
- ④ What were the features of Ancient Olympic Games?
- ⑤ What was the first event in the Ancient Olympic Games?
- ⑥ When was the Ancient Olympic Games banned? Why?

1.2 Pierre de Coubertin

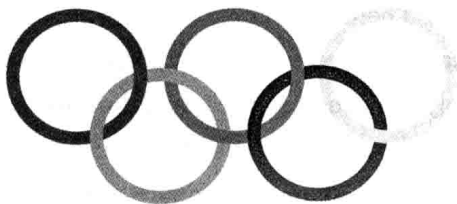
The father of the Modern Olympic Games is Pierre de Coubertin. He was born in Paris in 1863. Coubertin was a very active sportsman and practiced the sports of boxing, fencing, cycling and rowing. As an educator, he had a strong belief in the importance of sports for the development of the individual. His remarkable contribution led to the first Modern Olympic Games in Athens in 1896. He served as President of the IOC from 1896 to 1925. He died of a heart attack on 2nd September, 1937 in Geneva. In accordance with Pierre de Coubertin's last wishes, he was buried in Lausanne and his heart was buried under Olympia Mountain, overlooking the site of the Ancient Olympics.

1.3 Olympic Spirit

(1) Olympic symbol

The Olympic symbol consists of five Olympic rings used alone, in one or in several colors. The five colors of the rings are blue, yellow, black, green and red. The blue color represents Europe, the black represents Africa, the red represents America, yellow represents Asia, and the green represents Australia. The Olympic symbol represents the union of the five continents and the meeting of athletes from throughout the world at the Olympic Games.

(2) Olympic flag



On the Olympic flag, the rings appear on a white background with no border. Pierre de Coubertin, the father of the modern Olympic Games, explains the meaning of the flag:

“The Olympic flag has a white background, with five interlaced rings in the center: blue, yellow, black, green and red. This design is symbolic; it represents the five continents of the world, united by Olympism, while the six colors are those that appear on all the national flags of the world at the present time.” (1931)

At the Olympic Games, the flag is brought into the stadium during the opening ceremony. Since the 1960 Games in Rome (Italy), it has been carried horizontally by a delegation of athletes or other people well known for their positive work in society.

After its arrival, the flag is hoisted up the flagpole. It must fly in the stadium during the whole of the Games. When the flag is lowered at the closing ceremony, it signals the end of the Games.

The mayor of the host city of the Games passes the Olympic flag to the mayor of the next host city of the Games.

(3) Olympic motto

The Olympic motto is made up of three Latin words, “Citius, Altius, Fortius”, which means “Faster, Higher, Stronger”.

These three words encourage the athlete to give his or her best during the competition, and to view this effort as a victory in itself. It can apply equally to athletes and to each one of us.

(4) The oath

After igniting the flame and flying pigeons, the flag bearers of all the delegations form a semicircle around in front of the platform. A competitor of the host country represent all athletes to swear, “In the name of all the competitors I promise that we shall take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, committing ourselves to a sport without doping and without drugs, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honor of our teams.”

Immediately afterwards, a judge from the host country takes the following oath, “In the name of all the judges and officials, I promise that we shall officiate in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship.”

(5) Torch relay



Igniting the flame is a custom of the Ancient Greece. First, a grand ceremony of igniting flame is held in the place of origin of the Olympics — in front of the temple of Greece goddess Hera in Olympia. Greek girls in colorful national dresses gather the sunshine with spot-mirror to ignite the flame. Then the flame is sent to the host country by running (sometimes by plane or ship if there is a mountain or river). Wherever the flame arrive,

thousands of people would come to welcome and send it. The flame is carrying to the host city the day before the Olympics opening ceremony. Passing the flame is an expression of good will for

people: that is to spread Olympics spirit forever.

(6) IPC

The International Paralympic Committee (IPC) is the global governing body of the Paralympic Movement. The IPC organizes the Summer and Winter Paralympic Games, and serves as the International Federation for nine sports, for which it supervises and co-ordinates the World Championships and other competitions. The IPC is committed to enabling Paralympic athletes to achieve sporting excellence and to developing sport opportunities for all persons with a disability from the beginner to elite level. In addition, the IPC aims to promote the Paralympic values, which include courage, determination, inspiration and equality.

Founded on 22th September 1989, the IPC is an international non-profit organization formed and run by 162 National Paralympic Committees (NPCs) from five regions and four disability specific international sports federations (IOSDs). The IPC Headquarters and its management team are located in Bonn, Germany. The organization has a democratic constitution and structure, made up of elected representatives.

(7) Paralympic symbol and motto



The new Paralympic Symbol consists of three elements in red, blue and green — the three colors that are most widely represented in national flags around the world. It is a symbol that is in motion, with three Agitos (from the Latin word “agito”, meaning “I move”) encircling a center point; emphasizing the role that the IPC has of bringing athletes from all corners of the world together and enabling them to compete. It also emphasizes

the fact that Paralympic athletes are constantly inspiring and exciting the world with their performances — always moving forward and never giving up — as embodied in the new Paralympic vision “To Enable Paralympic Athletes to Achieve Sporting Excellence and to Inspire and Excite the World”.

“Spirit in Motion” is the new Paralympic Motto, expressing the inspirational character of the Paralympic Movement as well as elite performance of Paralympic athletes. It also stands for the strong will of every Paralympian. The word “Spirit” implies that the IPC is not limited to only staging high performance sport, but that there is a strong message behind our Movement. “Motion” on the other hand implies that the IPC is an organization on the move.

(8) The Paralympic games

The first true Paralympic Game to be held alongside the Olympic Games was in 1998 in Seoul, South Korea. Today, the Paralympics are elite sport events for athletes from six different disability groups. They emphasize, however, the participants’ athletic achievements rather than their disability.

The Paralympics are recognized and supported by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and governed by the International Paralympic Committee.

Word lists

interlace [ˌɪntə(:)ˈleɪs] *v.* 交织, 交错

horizontal [ˌhɒrɪˈzɒntl] *adj.* parallel to the horizon; flat or level 与地平线水平的

delegation [ˌdelɪˈɡeɪʃən] *n.* 代表

swear [swɛə] *v.* take an oath 宣誓

1.4 Beijing Olympic Games

(1) The Logo of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Torch Relay

The Logo of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Torch Relay owes much of its inspiration to the traditional concept of “fire phoenix”, and presents the image of two runners holding the Olympic Flame high. As ancient Chinese legend has it, phoenix is the king of all birds, and symbolizes good fortune, eternity, nobility and happiness. The use of the phoenix image in the Torch Relay logo conveys the idea that the Torch Relay will send the best wishes from the Beijing Olympic Games to people all over China and the rest of the world.



(2) Theme: Journey of harmony

The theme embodies the Olympic ideal of “placing sport at the service of the harmonious development of man, with a view to promoting a peaceful society concerned with the preservation of human dignity”. It expresses the traditional Chinese philosophy in pursuit of a balance between man and nature, among people and between man’s body and soul. It also supports Chinese people’s wish of building a harmonious society of enduring peace and common prosperity.

(3) Slogan: Light the passion, share the dream

The slogan is highly expressive of the theme and distinctive in sentence structure.

(4) Olympic torch

The Beijing Olympic Torch boasts strong Chinese characteristics, and showcases Chinese design and technical capabilities. It embodies the concepts of a Green Olympics, a High-tech Olympics and the People’s Olympics. The shape of the paper scroll and the lucky clouds graphic express the idea of harmony.

(5) Olympic emblem: Chinese Seal, Dancing Beijing

The emblem “Chinese Seal, Dancing Beijing” is filled with Beijing’s hospitality and hopes, and carries the city’s commitment to the world.

The color “red” in the emblem is a favorite color of the Chinese people. It pushes the passion up to a new level. It carries Chinese people’s longing for luck and happiness and their explanation of life.

Red is the color of the Sun and the Holy Fire, representing life and a new beginning. Red is mind at ease, symbol of vitality, and China’s blessing and invitation to the world.



“Dancing Beijing” calls upon heroes. Olympic Games functions as the stage where heroes are made known. The powerful and dynamic design of the emblem is a life poem written by all participants with their passion, affections, and enthusiasm. It is an oath every participant takes to contribute power and wisdom to the Olympics.

The form of a running human being stands for the beauty and magnificence of life. Its graceful curves are like the body of a wriggling dragon, relating the past and future of one same civilization.

“Dancing Beijing” is a kind of invitation. The open arms in the emblem say that China is opening its arms to welcome the rest of the world to join the Olympics, a celebration of “peace, friendship and progress of mankind”.

(6) Beijing Paralympics emblem

Dubbed “Sky, Earth and Human Beings”, the emblem of the Beijing Paralympics is a stylized figure of an athlete in motion, implying the tremendous efforts a disabled person has to make in sports as well as in real life. With the unity and the harmony of “sky, earth and human beings”, the emblem incorporates Chinese characters, calligraphy and the Paralympic spirit. It embodies the Paralympic motto of “Spirit in Motion” and reflects the integration of heart, body and spirit in human beings — the core of the philosophy of Chinese culture. The three colors in the emblem represent the sun (red), the sky (blue) and the earth (green).



(7) The official mascots of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games



Fuwa served as the Official Mascots of Beijing 2008 Olympic Games, carrying a message of friendship, peace and good wishes from China to children all over the world. When you put their names together — Bei Jing Huan Ying Ni — they say “Welcome to Beijing”, offering a warm invitation that reflects the mission of Fuwa as young ambassadors for the Olympic Games.

Fuwa also embody both the landscape and the dreams and aspirations of people from every part of the vast country of China. In their origins and headpieces, you can see the five elements of nature — sea, forest, fire, earth and sky — all stylistically rendered in ways that represent the deep traditional influences of Chinese folk art and ornamentation.

Each of Fuwa symbolizes a different blessing. Beibei is the fish. In China’s traditional culture and art, the fish and water designs are symbols of prosperity and harvest. And so Beibei carries the blessing of prosperity. A fish is also a symbol of surplus in Chinese culture, another measure of a good year and a good life. She is strong in water sports, and reflects the blue Olympic

ring.

Jingjing is the panda. Jingjing makes children smile — and that's why he brings the blessing of happiness wherever he goes. He was chosen to represent our desire to protect nature's gifts — and to preserve the beauty of nature for all generations. Jingjing is an athlete noted for strength who represents the black Olympic ring.

Huanhuan is the big brother. He is a child of fire, symbolizing the Olympic Flame and the passion of sport — Huanhuan stands in the center of Fuwa as the core embodiment of the Olympic spirit. He excels at all the ball games and represents the red Olympic ring.

Yingying is the Tibetan Antelope. Yingying carries the blessing of health. Yingying's flying pose captures the essence of a species unique to the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, one of the first animals put under protection in China. The selection of the Tibetan Antelope reflects Beijing's commitment to a Green Olympics. Strong in track and field events, yingying represents the yellow Olympic ring.

Nini is the swallow. Every spring and summer, the children of Beijing have flown beautiful kites on the currents of wind that blow through the capital. Among the kite designs is traditionally one of the most popular. Nini spreads good-luck as a blessing wherever she flies. Swallow is also pronounced "yan" in Chinese, and yanjing is what Beijing was called as an ancient capital city. She is strong in gymnastics and represents the green Olympic ring.

(8) Beijing 2008 Paralympic mascot Fu Niu Lele



Cows, symbolic of a down-to-earth, diligent, staunch and never-say-die spirit, are adopted to show the unremitting spirit of athletes with a disability in being the best they can be. The determined, optimistic and diligent spirit of cows reflects a positive attitude to life. The Paralympic Games calls for people with a disability to enjoy the same rights to compete in sports as anyone else, and to achieve sporting excellence and inspire, and excite the world, and thus develop their

strength to add vigor and vitality to social progress.

(9) Theme slogan: one world one dream

"One World One Dream" expresses the common wishes of people all over the world, inspired by the Olympic ideals, to strive for a bright future of Mankind. In spite of the differences in colors, languages and races, we share the charm and joy of the Olympic Games, and together we seek for the ideal of Mankind for peace.

(10) Volunteers symbol of Beijing 2008

The shape of heart, composed of interweaved hearts, signifies that volunteers, athletes, the Olympic family, and all guests would render service and compassion in a joint effort to glorify the Olympic Movement.

The shape of a dancing human stands for volunteers with dedicated spirit. The sincere smiles, outstanding services, and friendly actions of the volunteers will evoke a strong echo in every participant of the Olympic.



Word lists

- eternity [i(:)'tə:ni:ti] *n.* 永恒
 preservation [ˌprezə(:)'veiʃən] *n.* 维护, 保护
 boast [bəʊst] *v.* possess with pride 很自豪地拥有
 vitality [vai'tæliti] *n.* 活力
 wriggle ['riɡl] *v.* 蜿蜒行进
 calligraphy [kə'liɡrəfi] *n.* 书法
 headpiece ['hedpi:s] *n.* 盔
 ornamentation [ˌɔ:nəmen'teiʃən] *n.* 装饰物
 vigor ['vigə] *n.* 活力, 力量
 interweave [ˌintə(:)'wi:v] *vt.* 交织
 render ['rendə] *vt.* 给予

1.5 Translation

- ① June 23, 1894, the IOC was founded in Paris.
- ② April 6, 1896, the first modern Olympic Games was held in Athens, Greece.
- ③ November 26, 1979, Chinese Olympic Committee resumed its legal seat in the IOC.
- ④ July 29, 1984, Chinese athlete won the first Olympic gold medal.
- ⑤ July 13, 2001, the IOC chose Beijing as the host city of the 2008 Olympic Games.
- ⑥ Three concepts of the Beijing Olympic Games: the green Olympics, the high-tech Olympics, the people's Olympics.

⑦ All sports must take place in the host city of the Olympic Games, unless it obtain from the IOC the right to organize certain events in other cities or in sites situated in the same country. The opening and closing ceremonies must be organized in the host city itself.

⑧ When choosing locations for the Olympic Games, the IOC specifically gives the honor of holding the Games to a city rather than a country.

⑨ On the opening ceremony the athletes from every country enter the stadium according to the order of Latin letters. Athletes of Greece are the first to enter; those from the host country are the last.

⑩ Your team did well in the game. It showed great skill and good sportsmanship. Congratulations!

⑪ The Olympic Games are competitions between athletes in individual or team events and not between countries.