

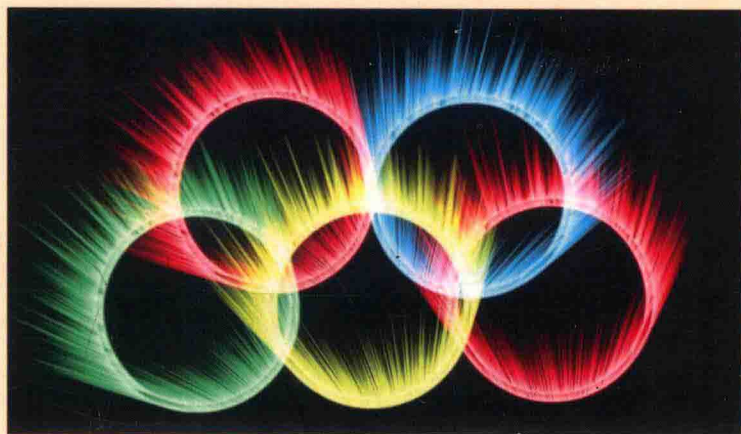
首都体育学院教材立项资助出版项目

现代奥运趣闻报道

(学生用书)

XIANDAI AOYUN QUWEN BAODAO

湛 冰 主 编



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编写委员会

主 编：湛 冰

编 委：（按姓氏拼音的字母排列）

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前言

《现代奥运趣闻报道》双语教材旨在通过将奥运知识与英语相结合，依托情景活动和辅助阅读，全面提升学生（尤其是体育院校大学生和运动员）在国际场景与多文化中的英语听说交流能力，培养具有人文素养和英语表达能力全面发展的人才。

编写依据

一、《现代奥运趣闻报道》双语教材的编写紧扣《大学英语课程教学要求》的目标，即通过加强实用性英语教学，提高大学生的综合能力，尤其是听说交流能力。

二、《现代奥运趣闻报道》双语教材切实贯彻《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要（2010—2020年）》提出的“培养大批具有国际视野……能够参与国际竞争的国际化人才”的要求，注重通过奥运故事提升学生的知识储备、文化意识、国际视野，以最终达到培养高水平复合型国际人才的目标。

三、《现代奥运趣闻报道》双语教材充分渗透素质教育和全人发展的教育理念，教材设计以学生学习和发展为主，在充分提高学生英语表达水平的同时，内容选择尽量考虑学生情感和道德培养，让学生获得知识和技能的同时，提升综合素质，获得全面发展。

四、《现代奥运趣闻报道》双语教材注重教育理念和方法的运用，强调学生学习的社会性和情境性，注重学生对知识的主动建构过程。在教学内容和教学活动安排上，鼓励学生协作完成课堂和课后活动，体验获得新知识的过程和乐趣，引导学生从被动的知识接受者转向积极主动建构和加工者。

教材特色

一、定位具体、实用性强

体育类院校学生是许多重大国际赛事的志愿者，掌握基本的体育英文文章特点、

具备体育专业英语表达能力,有助于学生综合素质和形象的提升。选择难度适中的奥运材料,尽量避免学生听不懂、不愿学的现象,有利于克服学生害怕接触英文原版材料的心理障碍和望词生畏的为难情绪,此套教材的选材与大学英语四级水平相当,适用于大学二年级和三年级的英语学习者。另外,根据英语听说读写四种基本能力相辅相成、相互促进的特点,本套教材主要形成以音频与原版文章多听多看为主、纸质版教材和视频多读多看为辅的教学模式,不但有效提高学生的口头“说”的能力,也有助于其他输出能力的提高。

二、道德教育性与趣味性统一

通过以奥运故事为内容的双语教学模式为载体,充分传播奥林匹克竞赛中所蕴含的心理健康和道德情感教育内容。其次,本教材选用吸引眼球、激起兴趣的奥运趣闻轶事,按照奥运举办的时间顺序编排教材内容,将生动活泼的情景活动与奥运趣事融合穿插进行,使枯燥乏味的被动英语学习变成饶有趣味的主动英语欣赏。再次,本教材采用简单的单元结构,即每2届奥运会或每个情景活动为一独立单元;人性化的版面设计如采用图示、合理的段落结构及间距等,提高课本的易读性和使用性。

三、视听与图文并茂的纸质教材结合

本套教材主要以珍贵的原版录音和视频资料为输出内容,配合相应的国外新闻报道,在提供优秀的图文并茂的纸质主教材同时,可提供电子教案、教学大纲等教学资源,并进一步开发相应电子课件,形成纸质出版物、录像视频和电子课件相结合;课上教学与课后自主学习相结合;课堂师生互动和课后学生互助的“三位一体”式综合、系统的教学方案。

四、情景活动设计

此版块根据教材用于一个学期的教学为前提,每学期阶段性安排4个情景活动,主要运用国外新颖的课堂教学活动方式,加以改进后与课程内容相结合,按团队合作的方式,将学生进行分组完成任务。情景活动的设计避免单一的输入式教学模式,是培养学生互助、协作学习能力和自主学习意识的有效方式和重要渠道。

教材构成

《现代奥运趣闻报道》双语教材以时间逻辑顺序,围绕奥林匹克的主题,共设

14 章，每章设计一般包括 2 个模块：听说模块和阅读模块。听说模块配套有录音和录像及教学课件。同时，教材设计包括 3 个阶段性情景活动章节。其形式主要有“今天我当新闻播报员”“趣事 Tableau”等，还包括原创的情景活动设计“申请奥运现场演讲”等。

教学建议

《现代奥运趣闻报道》双语教材注重课堂教学和课后自主学习两方面。即适用于体育院校和普通高等院校的大学二年级、三年级学生的视听教材，有效提升学生的语言能力、学习能力和协作能力；也适用于作为大学英语课程的拓展教材和选修课教材。教师可根据本校课程设置情况及学生英语水平选择，实现分类指导、因材施教。

此外，基于现代化信息技术的发展，教师也可采用课堂和计算机网络相结合的英语教学模式，合理安排课上和课后自主学习的内容和时间。

编写团队

《现代奥运趣闻报道》双语教材是在体育院校在职任教多年的老师们和外籍教师的辅助下协作完成。在策划和编写过程中还得到了北京师范大学和北京体育大学多名教师和博士同学的帮助，教材中凝聚了他们的经验、创意和智慧，同时还听取了部分学生的建议，我们期待这本教材能为教师和学生带来全新的专业英语视角和新的感受。

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Chapter 1

Listening and Speaking

1896 1st Olympic Games in Athens

America In First Olympic Games

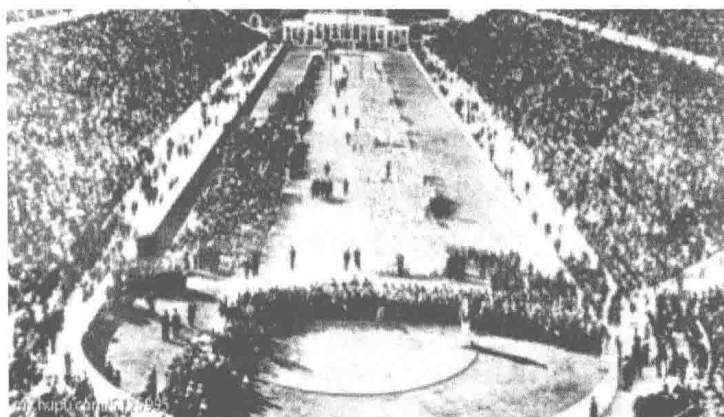
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Charlotte Cooper, First Woman Olympic Champion

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Listening and Speaking

1896 Olympic Games

America In First Olympic Games^①

John H. Lienhard^②

The earliest contest was a 200-yard run. Later, more games were added: horse races, other foot races, wrestling, javelin, discus. Women weren't allowed to compete or even watch. As the games grew, fat purses replaced olive wreaths. Athletes turned professional. Rome made major spectacles of the games. Finally the Christian Emperor Theodosius was fed up with the pagan and commercial quality of the games. He abolished them in 393 AD. They stayed dead for 1500 years. Then, in 1892, a young French aristocrat, Pierre de Coubertin, called for an Olympic revival. He believed the games would create international harmony. His efforts led to the first modern Olympics in Athens, in 1896. The King of Greece opened the new games.

America took no official interest, but writer Bob Fulton tells how 13 American athletes went to Athens on their own. (Compare that with 700 American athletes going to the 1996 games.) Harvard student James Connolly was the first to decide he'd go. He asked for a leave of absence and his dean said, "No!" Connolly, forced to drop out of Harvard, never forgave the school. The Boston Athletics Association sent five athletes. One was Thomas Burke, who ran the 440. He was the only national champion who went. The rest were simply people who wanted to compete. All had to dig up the money to get there. These 13 colonists of the new Olympics boarded the tramp steamer Fulda and set off for Athens.

In Naples, they learned that Greece was on the old Julian calendar. The games,

① <http://www.uh.edu/engines/epi1137.htm>.

② 约翰·里哈德是《创意的引擎》作者,获得加利福尼亚大学博士,双荣誉博士获得者。美国国家工程学院成员,1998年获美国工程学会颁发的工程历史学者奖。

scheduled for April 18, would begin on April 6th by Western reckoning. There was nothing to do but to cross Italy, catch a ship to Patras, and make a 10-hour train ride that reached Athens the day before the games. There they faced a grueling welcoming ritual with hours of speeches in Greek and toasts over cups of retsina. They arrived at the games bone-weary, hung over, with no hope of doing well. Then—a miracle occurred.

Connolly won the first modern Olympic gold medal in the triple jump. During the next days those 13 Americans (and two more who traveled separately) won 11 gold medals—the most by any country. Robert Garrett, from Princeton, competed in several events. The discus was unknown in America so he had a blacksmith fashion one like those in Greek art. It weighed 20 pounds—much too heavy to throw. Once in Greece, he found that a modern discus only weighed five pounds. He practiced with one for a few days. Then he dethroned the Greek champion. Garret came home with four gold medals.

Today the games are played by athletes who are professional in everything but pay. It's a different world—one whose glory is hard pressed to match those wonderful amateurs, a century ago.

I'm John Lienhard, at the University of Houston, where we're interested in the way inventive minds work.

New Words

- * javelin /'dʒævlin/ n. a light spear thrown in a competitive sport or as a weapon 标枪; 投枪
Harriet came second in the javelin. 哈丽特掷标枪得了亚军。
- * discus /'diskəs/ n. a heavy thick-centred disc thrown by an athlete, in ancient Greek games or in modern field events 铁饼
He was the first place in the discus throw. 他掷铁饼获得第一名。
- * wreaths /'riːə/ n. an arrangement of flowers, leaves, or stems fastened in a ring and used for decoration or for laying on a grave 花环, 花冠
a laurel wreath 桂冠
- * spectacles /'spektekəl/ n. a spectacle is a strange or interesting sight. 奇观
It was a spectacle not to be missed. 这是不可错过的奇观。

- * pagan /'peɪɡən/ n. a person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main world religions 异教徒

They regard us all as pagans. 他们把我们都看成异教徒。

- * abolish /ə'bɒlɪʃ/ v. formally put an end to (a system, practice, or institution) 废除
the tax was abolished in 1977. 这项税收于1977年被废除。

- * aristocrat /'æristə'kræt/ n. a member of the aristocracy 贵族(成员)

Many aristocrats were killed in the French Revolution. 许多贵族在法国大革命中被处死。

- * colonist /'kɒlənist/ n. a settler in or inhabitant of a colony 殖民者

The apple was brought over here by the colonists when they came. 这苹果是殖民者到这儿时带来的。

- * reckoning /'rekənɪŋ/ n. the action or process of calculating or estimating something 计算; 测算

By my reckoning we were seven or eight miles from the campground. 据我估算我们离露营地大约七八英里远。

- * grueling /'ɡru:əlɪŋ/ adj. tremely tiring and demanding 激烈的; 使极度疲劳的
a grueling climb 让人筋疲力尽的攀登

- * blacksmith /'blæk'smɪθ/ n. a person who makes and repairs things in iron by hand 铁匠
The old man is a blacksmith. 那位老人是一位铁匠。

- * bone-weary /'bəʊn,wɪəri/ adj. utterly weary; extremely tired 累得腰酸背痛的, 疲惫不堪的

The students were all bone-weary after an entire day of climbing. 经过一天的攀岩, 学生们都累得筋疲力尽。

Listening Task

Task 1

Listening to the passage for three times and discuss with your partner, then answer the following questions.

1. When did Pierre de Coubertin call for an Olympic revival?
2. Who was the first person graduated from American famous university attending the Olympic Games in Athens?
3. What does the first discus look like?

Task 2

In this section, you are going to listen to the passage for two times. For the first time you are required to fill in the blanks with exact words or phrases you have just heard and for the second time you should check what you have written.

In Naples, they learned that _____ was on the old Julian calendar. The games, _____ for April 18, would begin on April 6th by Western reckoning. There was nothing to do but to cross _____, catch a ship to Patras, and make a 10-hour train ride that reached Athens the day before the games. There they faced a grueling welcoming _____ with hours of speeches in Greek and toasts over cups of retsina. They arrived at the games bone-weary, _____, with no hope of doing well. Then—a _____ occurred. Connolly won the first _____ Olympic gold medal in the triple jump. During the next days those 13 Americans (and two more who traveled separately) won 11 gold medals—the most by any country. Robert Garrett, from Princeton, competed in several events. The discus was _____ in America so he had a blacksmith _____ one like those in Greek art. It weighed 20 pounds—much too heavy to throw. Once in Greece, he found that a modern _____ only weighed five _____. He practiced with one for a few days. Then he dethroned the Greek champion. Garret came home with four gold medals.

Speaking Task: Role Play

Task 1

You have just heard a passage about the American in first Olympic Games, now you are supposed to have a pair work with your partner, firstly you should replay the following conversation and then come to the floor to do the role play with your partner.

Sample

Linda: Hi, Tom, do you like to watch the Olympic Games?

Tom: Yes, I do! I won't miss each Olympics!

Linda: Oh, really? That's really cool. Because I watch them, too!

Tom: I'm really surprised to hear that, because a lot of girls I know don't watch sports game.

Linda: I know, but still I love watching the games. What's your favorite game?

Tom: Well, I love watching diving, especially when there are Chinese players in it.

Linda: Me too! It really excites me when I see Chinese players lead the rest of competitors.

Tom: So do I. And I also like to watch skiing. What else do you like?

Linda: Ping pong! Definitely ping pong—it's our national sport. You really cannot miss it!

Task 2

According to the dialogue you are supposed to organize a dialogue of 50 – 100 words by using any words in the text and finish the role play.

olive wreath spectacle school applause
Olympics Greek champion medal