

## Unit 1 Track and Field

### Section A Preliminary Work

#### First Listening

Listen to a speaker talking about track and field.

#### Second Listening

Listen to the speaker again and answer the following questions according to what you hear. The last question is open-ended and may have different answers.

1. Which competition does the passage talk about? And which event does the passage talk about?

\_\_\_\_\_

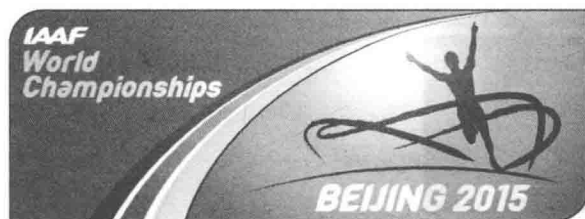
2. Why was China moved up to the second place finally? And which country got the gold medal?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How long did the boys use to finish this event? Do you know more about the national men's 4 × 100m team?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Section B Enjoying the Game



### Men's 200m Final—IAAF World Championships, Beijing 2015

The 200m **duel** between **Jamaica**'s defending champion Usain Bolt and USA's Justin Gatlin was the last event of Thursday evening and the highlight of the day.

After Bolt won the 100m, even with Gatlin not having a perfect race there, it was clear that the 200m was going to be even harder for 33-year-old Gatlin to win.

Despite his world records in the 100m, 29-year-old Bolt has been a 200m **specialist** since he was 15 years old. That experience showed through the **rounds**, and in the semi-finals he had shown the same kind of power and pace from his best races.

With the athletes emerging on to the **track** from the **tunnel** behind the 100m **start**, the Chinese crowd roared in delight upon seeing Bolt **jogging** towards the 200m start. The Jamaican had won three **consecutive** world titles in this event between 2009 and 2013, but his winning **margins** had shortened.

In Berlin in 2009, Bolt won with a huge margin of 0.62, then by 0.3 in Daegu in 2011 and only 0.13 in Moscow in 2013. Today Bolt was already in the lead after 50 metres and entered the home straight ahead of Gatlin.

Looking every bit back to his dominant best, there was no way that anyone would have beaten him tonight. He **powered** home to win in a world-leading 19.55, his fastest time since the 2012 Olympic final. He clearly had something to **spare**, too, as he was smiling through the last 20 meters of the race.

It was the fifth fastest time of his career and 0.19 faster than Gatlin's 19.74 in second place.

Once again, as in the 100m, Gatlin failed to match his best result of the season, the 19.57 he ran to win the U. S. title in June. It was Gatlin's second silver medal at these championships and his fourth silver overall at the World Championships.

Anaso Jobodwana, appearing in his third straight global championships final, took the bronze medal in a national record of 19.87. Before yesterday, South Africa had never won a medal in a men's or women's flat **sprint** event at the World Championships. Now, following Wayde Van Niekerk's 400m gold, they have two sprint medals.

But Jobodwana's bronze was far from certain, because the difference to fourth-placed Alonso Edward was a mere two thousandths of a second, their exact times being 19.861 and 19.863 **respectively**.

For the 25-year-old **Panamanian**, who took the silver medal in Berlin in 2009 at the age of 19, 19.87 is the third-fastest result of his career.

Britain's Zharnel Hughes has been **consistent** this season, but the 20-year-old was not yet ready to win a medal. A 20.02 personal best for the fifth place, however, is a great achievement at his first World Championships.

Turkey's Ramil Guliyev was sixth in 20.11, missing the national record he set in the **heats** by just 0.1. This is the 25-year-old's best placing at the World Championships, having finished seventh in Berlin in 2009 at the age of 19 when he represented Azerbaijan.

Qatar's Femi Ogunode was seventh in 20.27 in his first World Championships 200m final (he was eighth in the 400m in 2011). Jamaica's Nickel Ashmeade—who finished fourth in 2013 and fifth in 2011—made his third consecutive 200m final at the World Championships, placing eighth with 20.33. (580 words)

## New Words

duel [ 'dju:əl ]	<i>n.</i> 决斗; 斗争, 竞争 <i>vi.</i> 决斗
Jamaica [ dʒə' meɪkə ]	<i>n.</i> 牙买加(拉丁美洲一个国家)
specialist [ 'speʃəlɪst ]	<i>n.</i> 专家; 专门医师
round [ raʊnd ]	<i>n.</i> (比赛)一回合; 轮次; 圆形物体
track [ træk ]	<i>n.</i> 跑道; 轨道; 足迹, 踪迹; 路线
tunnel [ 'tʌnl ]	<i>n.</i> 洞穴通道; 隧道
start [ stɑ:t ]	<i>n.</i> 开始; 起点
jog [ dʒɒg ]	<i>vt.</i> 慢跑; 轻推; 蹒跚行进; 使颠簸 <i>vi.</i> 慢跑; 轻推; 蹒跚行进; 颠簸着移动 <i>n.</i> 慢跑; 轻推, 轻击
consecutive [ kən'sekjətɪv ]	<i>adj.</i> 连贯的; 连续不断的
margin [ 'mɑ:dʒɪn ]	<i>n.</i> 边缘; 利润; 页边的空白
power [ 'paʊə(r) ]	<i>vi.</i> 快速前进
spare [ speə(r) ]	<i>vt.</i> 不吝惜; 饶恕; 免去
sprint [ sprɪnt ]	<i>n.</i> 冲刺; 短跑比赛 <i>vi.</i> 冲刺; 短距离快速奔跑
respectively [ rɪ'spektɪvli ]	<i>adv.</i> 分别; 各自; 依次为
Panamanian [ ,pænə'meɪniən ]	<i>n.</i> 巴拿马人 <i>adj.</i> 巴拿马的
consistent [ kən'sɪstənt ]	<i>adj.</i> 始终如一的, 一致的; 连续的
heat [ hi:t ]	<i>n.</i> 预赛; 分组赛

## Phrases and Expressions

defending champion	卫冕冠军	home straight	(赛马等跑道的)
semi-final	半决赛		终点直道
winning margins	获胜优势	world-leading	世界领先的

be far from certain

不确定

national record

国家纪录

two thousandths of a second

千分之二秒

## Notes

### 1. IAAF World Championships

世界田径锦标赛, 创始于 1983 年的国际性田径赛事, 主办机构是国际田径联合会 (IAAF)。最初是每四年一届, 1991 年起改为每两年一届。1977 年开设的世界杯田径赛 (IAAF World Cup in Athletics), 是国际田联单独主办的第一个世界性田径赛, 对世界田径运动的发展起了一定的推动作用。2015 年田径世锦赛于 8 月 22 ~ 30 日在北京举行。

### 2. Usain Bolt

尤塞恩·博尔特, 昵称“闪电”, 1986 年 8 月 21 日生于牙买加特里洛尼区, 奥运会冠军, 男子 100 米、200 米世界纪录保持者。2013 年, 在莫斯科世锦赛上, 他包揽了男子 100 米、200 米和 4 × 100 米接力 3 枚金牌, 他的世锦赛的金牌总数达到 8 枚, 追平美国名将卡尔·刘易斯和迈克尔·约翰逊共同保持的纪录。2015 年, 他在北京田径世锦赛上获得男子 100 米、200 米和 4 × 100 米接力赛冠军。至此, 博尔特在世锦赛中获得的金牌数量已达到 11 枚。

### 3. Justin Gatlin

贾斯廷·加特林 (1982 年 2 月 10 日 ~ ), 绰号美国“加速度”, 美国著名的短跑运动员, 奥运会冠军, 世锦赛冠军, 室内世锦赛冠军以及两次国际田联钻石联赛钻石大奖的获得者。他是目前 30 岁以上男子 100 米、200 米的最好成绩创造者, 目前 100 米个人最好成绩为 9 秒 77 (+0.6m/s), 200 米的个人最好成绩为 19 秒 68 (-0.5m/s)。2012 年, “加速度”与中国著名体育品牌“特步”签约, 并多次来中国参加比赛和体育公益活动。在 2015 年北京田径世锦赛男子 100 米决赛中, 加特林以 9 秒 80 获得亚军。随后, 在男子 200 米决赛中, 加特林以 19 秒 74 获得亚军。

### 4. Anaso Jobodwana

安纳索·乔布瓦纳 (1992 年 7 月 30 日 ~ ), 南非短跑运动员, 100 米个人户外最佳成绩为 10 秒 10 (+1.6m/s), 200 米个人户外最佳成绩为 19 秒 87 (-0.1m/s), 并凭此成绩成为 2015 年北京田径世锦赛男子 200 米决赛季军。

### 5. Alonso Edward

阿隆索·埃德沃德 (1989 年 12 月 8 日 ~ ), 巴拿马短跑运动员, 100 米个人户外最佳成绩为 10 秒 02 (+1.0m/s), 200 米个人户外最佳成绩为 19 秒 81 (-0.3m/s), 该成绩在 2009 年柏林世锦赛中取得。2015 年北京田径世锦赛男子 200 米决赛中, 埃德沃德以千分之二秒的差距屈居季军乔布瓦纳之后。

### 6. Ramil Guilyev

拉米·古利耶夫 (1990 年 5 月 29 日 ~ ), 土耳其短跑运动员, 100 米个人户外最佳成绩为 10 秒 08 (+1.3m/s), 200 米个人户外最佳成绩为 20 秒 11 (-0.1m/s), 并凭此成绩成为 2015 年北京田径世锦赛男子 200 米决赛第 6 名。

### 7. Femi Ogunode

费米·奥古诺德 (1991 年 5 月 15 日 ~ ), 卡塔尔短跑运动员, 男子百米亚洲纪录保持者, 100 米个人户外最佳成绩为 9 秒 91 (+1.8m/s), 200 米个人户外最佳成绩为 20 秒 17 (+0.2m/s)。2015 年北京田径世锦赛男子 200 米决赛中, 奥古诺德以 20 秒 27 的成绩位居第 7 名。

### 8. Nickel Ashmeade

尼克尔·阿诗米德 (1990 年 8 月 7 日 ~ ), 牙买加短跑运动员, 比赛成绩稳定, 分别于 2011 年和

2013年世锦赛中以20秒29(+0.8m/s)和20秒05的成绩位居男子200米决赛第5名和第4名,并在2013年世锦赛中以9秒98(-0.3m/s)位居男子100米决赛第5名。2015年北京田径世锦赛男子200米决赛中,阿诗米德以20秒33的成绩位居第8名。

## Translation Skills

1. The 200m duel between Jamaica's defending champion Usain Bolt and USA's Justin Gatlin was the last event of Thursday evening and the highlight of the day.

**【译文】**牙买加卫冕冠军尤塞恩·博尔特与美国名将贾斯廷·加特林的200米对决是周四晚间的一大亮点,男子200米决赛也是周四晚间的最后一场赛事。

**【译文解析】**本文属于体育赛事报道,翻译此类文章应体现赛事报道的特点,即语言生动、短小精悍。因此,该句的翻译可不囿于原文,将句中的关键信息置于句首,并适当补充相关的背景信息。Usain Bolt和Justin Gatlin两位明星选手是该句最引人注目的信息,因此将“Jamaica's defending champion Usain Bolt and USA's Justin Gatlin”置于句首,译为“牙买加卫冕冠军尤塞恩·博尔特与美国(名将)贾斯廷·加特林”;次重要信息为“200m duel”,译为“200米对决”,而“the highlight”紧随其后,再次表明该赛事的重要程度,最后翻译“the last event”。另外,该句在翻译时增加了贾斯廷·加特林的背景信息“名将”,从而和博尔特“卫冕冠军”的信息保持平衡。同时,补充“男子200米决赛”这一信息,使整个句子的表述更加流畅。最后,句中将“duel”译为“对决”,增加了比赛现场的紧张气氛,并增强现场感。

2. The Jamaican had won three consecutive world titles in this event between 2009 and 2013, but his winning margins had shortened.

**【译文】**这位牙买加战神横扫2009~2013年三届世锦赛男子200米决赛冠军,但其获胜优势却在逐渐减小。

**【译文解析】**该句的翻译仍然遵循赛事报道的基本特点,因此,增加“Jamaican”的信息含量,译为“牙买加战神”,生动形象,且与“had won three consecutive world titles in this event”的表述保持一致,连续三届赢得该项目的世锦赛冠军,就可形象理解为“战神”。另外,“横扫”一词也突出博尔特在比赛中的不俗表现,同时,根据上下文提供的信息,将“this event”译为“男子200米决赛”,表达更加准确。最后,该句翻译的一个难点为“winning margins”,指比赛中两名次之间存在的差距,故译为“获胜优势”。该句整体上采用直译的翻译策略。

3. Looking every bit back to his dominant best, there was no way that anyone would have beaten him tonight.

**【译文】**今晚,博尔特无人能敌,稍稍回顾他精彩的过往便可明白这一点。

**【译文解析】**该句的翻译仍然遵循赛事报道的基本特点,因此,将重要信息“there was no way that anyone would have beaten him”置于句首,该部分中“anyone would have beaten him”是虚拟语气,指“任何人本可以打败他”,与否定成分“there was no way”合并,译为“博尔特无人能敌”,简洁精炼。然后,次重要信息“Looking every bit back to his dominant best”紧随其后,译为“稍稍回顾他精彩的过往便可明白这一点”。

4. Once again, as in the 100m, Gatlin failed to match his best result of the season, the 19.57 he ran to win the U. S. title in June.

**【译文】**200米决赛,加特林再走麦城,未能再现19秒57的荣光,100米的失意再次上演。19秒57是加特林本赛季的最佳成绩,并为他赢得6月份美国田径锦标赛冠军。

**【译文解析】**该句采用意译的翻译策略,首先增加信息“200米决赛”,明确比赛项目,继而翻译核心部分“Once again, Gatlin failed”,译为“加特林再走麦城”,简洁生动;随即翻译“as in the 100m”,译为“100米的失意再次上演”,表达生动形象,蕴含加特林内心的失意;最后补足背景信息“his best result of the season, the 19.57 he ran to win the U. S. title in June”,译为“19秒57是加特林本赛季的最佳成绩,并

为他赢得6月份美国田径锦标赛冠军”,该新闻事件至此表述完整。

5. But Jobodwana's bronze was far from certain, because the difference to fourth-placed Alonso Edward was a mere two thousandths of a second, their exact times being 19.861 and 19.863 respectively.

【译文】但是,乔布瓦纳的铜牌远未确定,因为他与位列第4的阿隆索·埃德沃德仅有千分之二秒的差距,两人的精确成绩分别为19秒861和19秒863。

【译文解析】该句采用直译的翻译策略。翻译难点在于“two thousandths of a second”和“exact times”,前者译为“千分之二秒”,其中“second”的意思为“秒钟”,而后者译为“精确成绩”,与径赛以时间计输赢的特点保持一致。

## Exercises

### Comprehension of the Text

#### I. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

1. According to the passage, who is Bolt's biggest rival in men's 200m?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. According to the passage, how many years is Bolt younger than Gatlin?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. According to the passage, how many times had Bolt won the men's 200m in the world championships between 2009 and 2013?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. According to the passage, what does “winning margin” refer to?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Why did the author say “Jobodwana's bronze was far from certain”?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What was the result of Ramil Guilyev in 2015 World Championships? And what was Ramil Guilyev's national record?

\_\_\_\_\_

#### II. Questions for discussion or oral report.

1. What do you think of “Bolt has been a 200m specialist since he was 15 years old”?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What do you know more about athletics competition?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Apart from Bolt and Gatlin, could you list some other stars in the field of athletics?

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### Vocabulary

III. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

duel	track	margin	consecutive	sprint
season	jog	heat	highlight	power
round	start	event	consistent	world-leading

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is one of a series of races or competitions. The winners of a heat take part in another race or competition, against the winners of other heats.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the difference between two amounts, especially the difference in the number of votes or points between the winner and the loser in an election or other contest.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a short, fast running race.
4. The Cup was won for the third \_\_\_\_\_ year by the Toronto Maple Leafs.
5. It is the walking and \_\_\_\_\_ that got his weight down.
6. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a piece of ground, often oval-shaped, that is used for races involving running, cars, bicycles, horses, or dogs called greyhounds.
7. An \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the races or competitions that are part of an organized occasion such as a sports tournament.
8. 19.57 was Gatlin's best result of the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The audience are waiting for the 200m \_\_\_\_\_ between Usain Bolt and Justin Gatlin.
10. All the athletes jogged towards the 200m \_\_\_\_\_, waiting for the bang.

### Translation

IV. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. In the heats, he clocked one minute 0.60 seconds to slice 0.35 seconds from the world mark set by Hungary's Karoly Guttler.  

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2. Li Na will face either defending champion Serena Williams or Belarusian Victoria Azarenka for a place in the final.  

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3. Russia's two-time Olympic pole vault champion and world record holder Yelena Isinbayeva announced early Sunday (Beijing Time) she is to take an indefinite break from the sport.  

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4. Huge hopes were put in Mr. Liu that China's first Olympic men's gold medalist in track and field would repeat his gold-medal performance in Athens with a decisive win on home soil.  

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5. Relay races incorporate all the techniques of sprinting, especially the fast baton handoff in highly intensive competition. But the first and final legs usually play the most critical role.

**V. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. 他和卫冕冠军湖人队签了一年合同。

2. 戴维斯以 49.3 秒这一新的奥运会纪录在 400 米跨栏赛跑中夺冠。

3. 撑杆跳不是汤普森的强项,他必须跃过 16 英尺的横杆。

4. 他们最后可能会以 50 点的优势获胜。

5. 即便是在半决赛,博尔特还是很放松。

**Cloze**

**VI. Read the following passage carefully and choose the best word to fill in each blank.**

Track and field is a sport which combines various athletic contests based on the skills of running, jumping, and throwing. The name is derived from the sport's typical venue: a stadium with an oval running 1 enclosing a grass field where the throwing and jumping events take place. It is one of the oldest sports. In ancient times, it was an event held in conjunction with festivals and sports meets such as the Olympic Games in Greece.

The running events, which include 2, middle and long-distance events, and hurdling, are won by the athlete with the 3 time. The jumping and throwing events are won by the athlete who achieves the greatest 4 or height. Regular jumping events include long jump, 5 jump, high jump and pole vault, while the most common throwing events are shot put, javelin, discus and 6. There are also "7 events", such as heptathlon and decathlon, in which athletes compete in a number of the above events. Most track and field events are 8 sports with a single victor, but a number are relay races. Events are almost exclusively divided by 9, although both the men's and women's competitions are usually held at the same venue.

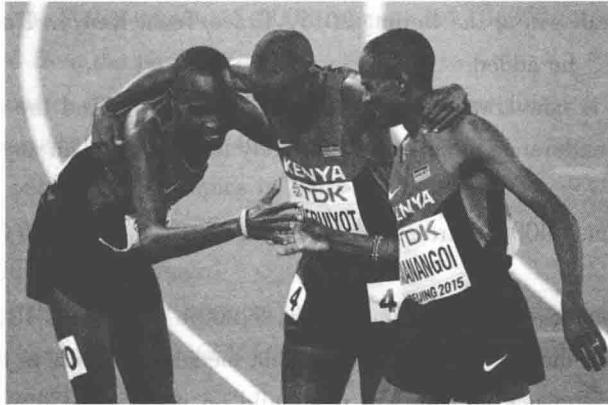
Track and field is categorised under the umbrella sport of 10, which also includes road running, cross country running, and race walking. At the international level, the two most prestigious international track and field competitions are athletics competition at the Olympic Games and the IAAF World Championships in Athletics. The International Association of Athletics Federations is the international governing body.

1. A. way                      B. track                      C. ground                      D. circle



- |                  |             |              |              |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2. A. hammer     | B. discus   | C. sprints   | D. javelin   |
| 3. A. fastest    | B. longest  | C. most      | D. effective |
| 4. A. way        | B. distance | C. method    | D. programme |
| 5. A. step       | B. third    | C. second    | D. triple    |
| 6. A. hammer     | B. sprints  | C. knife     | D. vault     |
| 7. A. mixed      | B. mixing   | C. combined  | D. combining |
| 8. A. individual | B. personal | C. personnel | D. oneself   |
| 9. A. number     | B. area     | C. age       | D. gender    |
| 10. A. athletes  | B. athlete  | C. athletics | D. athletic  |

### Section C More About the Game



Kenya wrote history as the best country in track and field when it ruled roost as the curtains came down on the 15th edition of the World Championships at the Bird’s Nest Stadium in Beijing on Sunday.

Kenya took the top podium spot as the best athletics country scooping 16 medals—seven gold, six silver and three bronze. Jamaica was second with 12 medals—seven gold, two silver and three bronze, while the United States who settled for third place with 18 medals—six gold, six silver and six bronze.

And there was all sense of good will in the country as fans and citizens congratulated Team Kenya for a wonderful show, which also saw its diversify from its traditional middle and long distance races to reign supreme over the sprints and field events.

President Uhuru Kenyatta was the first to congratulate Kenyan athletes for their sterling performance.

Kenyatta said the athletes have proved to the world that they have the talent, discipline, determination, teamwork and vision to successfully compete at the highest level.

“Our young people have once again shown that they are as good as the world’s best and brightest.” he said in a statement issued in Nairobi.

He emphasized that his government’s focus on youth empowerment is going to unleash the country’s tremendous potential for rapid transformation and enable Kenya to take on the global big league.

“Our commitment to enhance the capacity of every young person to develop themselves, our communities and our nation has been vindicated by the fine showing in Beijing,” he said. “On behalf of an adoring and grateful nation and my Government, I congratulate our athletics team for bravely going out, conquering valiantly and returning home in triumph. Hongera.”

Indeed, there was no stopping of Kenya. For the last three championships, the country has finished in the top five position.

So when Commonwealth Games javelin champion Julius Yego and Nicholas Bett added the two unique gold to the haul, perennial winners USA and Jamaica felt the pressure, but their reaction was not good enough to overturn the tables.

Of course, international championships are all about national pride, so when the final national anthem was recited at the Bird's Nest Stadium in Beijing on Sunday, there was a sense of invincibility in the country as Kenya made history to emerge the best overall.

"It was the best performance for the country. Kenya has a good feeling about Beijing. In 1996, David Rudisha led Kenya to win the World Junior Championships in Beijing," said Kipchoge Keino, Chairman of the National Olympic Committee of Kenya (NOCK).

"And 12 years later, Kenya had their best Olympic performance at the Bird's Nest in 2008. Now we are third time lucky with the overall win at the Beijing 2015. Bravo Team Kenya. I am proud of our athletes and everyone who was in Beijing." he added.

But out of Africa, there is now always something new, and faster. And the opposition had better accept that, in middle distance and endurance terms, they are likely to be faster than anything the rest of the world is likely to produce.

Winning medals in sprints (400m hurdles for Nicholas Bett) and javelin (Julius Yego) changed the equation for Kenya.

Despite missing out in some events like 800m women, 5,000m women and 10,000m, which went to either Britain or Ethiopia, Kenya still did well to amass seven gold medals, the best in the competition.

"This is a very good performance and we will now build on it as we head to the Rio Olympics in 2016. Athletics is one of our stronghold and with this kind of performance, we will certainly do well." said David Okeyo, the Athletics Kenya Vice President. (622 words)

## Comprehension of the Text

### Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. How many gold medals did Kenya take in the 15th World Championships? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 16                      B. 7                      C. 6                      D. 3
2. According to the passage, what is Kenya's traditional strength? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Sprints                      B. Hammer                      C. Discus                      D. Middle and long distance races
3. According to the passage, which is NOT the reason of the good feeling Kenya holds towards Beijing? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Kenya had won the World Junior Championships in Beijing in 1996  
B. Kenya had the best Olympic performance at the Bird's Nest in 2008  
C. Kenya has the overall win at the 15th World Championships  
D. Kenya had learned more athletic skills in Beijing
4. According to the passage, which statement is NOT true? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Kenya does best in middle distance and endurance terms around the world  
B. Kenya has the best middle-distance runner in Africa  
C. Kenya has the best long-distance runner in Africa

- D. Kenya has fell behind in endurance terms because of the new techniques in the world
5. Why does the author say “Winning medals in sprints and javelin changed the equation for Kenya”?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Because the winners will get much money from the two golden medals
  - B. Because Kenyans are proud of the success
  - C. Because it means Kenya is diversifying from its traditional races to reign supreme over the sprints and field events
  - D. Because it has proved that Kenya has the best athletes in the world
6. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true? \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Kenya won all the running events in the championships
  - B. Kenya got two gold medals in the throwing event in the championships
  - C. Kenya missed the gold medal in 800m women, 5,000m women and 10,000m race
  - D. The Britain won the 800m women, 5,000m women and 10,000m race
7. What can be inferred from the passage? \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. The USA and Jamaica are still the perennial winners in javelin
  - B. Nicholas Bett created the history in 400m hurdles
  - C. Kenya will take part in Rio Olympics in 2016
  - D. Kenya will send more athletes to China in the future
8. Which is the best title of this passage? \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Kenya makes history, reigning supreme at Beijing World Championships
  - B. Kenya—the best country in the world
  - C. Kenya—we are proud of you
  - D. Kenya—the star of Beijing World Championships



## Unit 2 Cycling

### Section A Preliminary Work

#### First Listening

Listen to a speaker talking about cycling.

#### Second Listening

Listen to the speaker again and answer the following questions according to what you hear. The last question is open-ended and may have different answers.

1. How has bicycle been used since its first development? And what did the original bicycle look like?

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2. Who invented the modern bicycle? And how did he or she improve the original bicycle?

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3. How many disciplines does cycling include in the Olympics? Do you know more about the cycling competition?

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## Section B Enjoying the Game



Cycling

Cycling, also called bicycling or biking, is the use of bicycles for **transport**, **recreation**, or for sport. Persons engaged in cycling are referred to as “cyclists”, “bikers”, or less commonly, as “bicyclists”.

Bicycles are considered as a **sustainable** mode of **transportation**, especially suited for urban use and relatively shorter distances when used for transport. Meanwhile, bicycles are also used for recreation at all ages. Bicycle touring involves touring and exploration or sightseeing by bicycle for **leisure**. Many cycling clubs hold organized rides in which bicyclists of all levels participate.

As a sport, competitive cycling developed independently in many parts of the world shortly after the introduction of bicycles. Like **fencing** and **athletics**, cycling is among the **rare** sports that have always **featured** on the Olympic programme. Road cycling, however, was not on the programme of the Paris 1900, St. Louis 1904 or London 1908 Games.

The first road event in Olympic history took place in 1896 on the marathon **route** at the first Games of the modern era in Athens. Since the 1912 Games in Stockholm, the individual pursuit has been organized at each edition of the Games. The team time trial was on the programme between 1912 and 1992. 1996 marked the **debut** of the individual time trial at the Olympic Games in Atlanta.

Olympic cycling was added to the women’s programme in Los Angeles in 1984, with an individual road event. Later, in 1996, the individual time trial was included in women’s Olympic cycling.

The Europeans have always **dominated** Olympic cycling, particularly through the **contribution** of the French and Italians. Eastern European countries have also won many Olympic medals, especially in track cycling. As early as 1870, track races in England were regularly attracting large crowds. The riders competed on wooden indoor tracks that closely **resembled** the modern velodromes of today. Such tracks ensured the event could be competed all year round. But for promoters there was an even greater benefit—**spectators** could be **charged** an entrance fee!

Track cycling events have been organized at all the editions of the Games since 1896, with the exception of the 1912 Games in Stockholm, when only the road race was staged. Between 1924 and 1992, the range of events was generally as follows: sprint, time trial over one kilometer, team pursuit. The individual pursuit was added to the programme of the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo.

Women have competed in the track events since the Seoul Games in 1988, the year that marked the appearance of women in the sprint event, followed by the individual pursuit in 1992.

In the 1970s, mountain biking developed as a **fringe** sport in California. Taking a bike off-road was nothing new but the development of a new bike that **relished** such **terrain** was; these bikes had fatter **tyres**, rapid-shift **gears**, drum **brakes** and ground-breaking **suspension**. These bikes gave **thrill** seeking cyclists a much more freedom and the sport of mountain biking was born.

The first national mountain bike championships were held in 1983 in the USA. But the sport quickly grew in popularity in Europe and Australia. The first mountain bike World Championships, recognized by the International Cycling Union (UCI), were organized in 1990. Olympic recognition followed and mountain biking made its debut as an Olympic **discipline** at the Atlanta Games in 1996, with a cross-country event for men and women. The programme has remained unchanged ever since. Among the big names in this discipline is France's Julien Absalon, a two-time gold-medal winner in 2004 in Athens and in 2008 in Beijing.

BMX (bicycle motocross) racing took off in California, inspired by **motocross**. In April 1981, the International BMX Federation was founded. BMX rapidly developed a unique sporting identity and it became evident that the sport had more in common with cycling than motocyling. This was officially recognized in 1993 when BMX was fully integrated into the International Cycling Union. The sport made its Olympic debut at the 2008 Beijing Games. (663 words)

## New Words

transport [ 'trænsɒ:t ]	<i>n.</i> 运输; 运输机 <i>vt.</i> 运输; 流放
recreation [ ,rekri'eɪʃən ]	<i>n.</i> 娱乐; 消遣; 游戏
sustainable [ sə'steɪnəbl ]	<i>adj.</i> 合理利用的; 可持续的
transportation [ trænsɒ:'teɪʃ(ə)n ]	<i>n.</i> 运输; 运输系统; 运输工具; 流放
leisure [ 'leɪʒə(r) ]	<i>n.</i> 闲暇; 空闲; 安逸
fencing [ 'fensɪŋ ]	<i>n.</i> 击剑运动; 篱笆
athletics [ æθ'letɪks ]	<i>n.</i> 体育运动; 田径运动
rare [ reə(r) ]	<i>adj.</i> 稀有的; 半熟的; 稀罕的
feature [ 'fi:tʃə(r) ]	<i>vt.</i> 以……为特色; 由……主演 <i>n.</i> 特色, 特征; 特写或专题节目 <i>vi.</i> 起重要作用
route [ ru:t ]	<i>n.</i> 路线; 途径 <i>vt.</i> 按某路线发送
debut [ 'deɪbjʊ:] ]	<i>n.</i> 初次登台; 首次亮相
dominate [ 'dɒmɪneɪt ]	<i>vt.</i> 控制, 支配; 占优势; 在……中具有最重要的特色
contribution [ ,kɒntrɪ'bju:ʃn ]	<i>n.</i> 贡献; 捐献; 稿件
resemble [ rɪ'zembl ]	<i>vt.</i> 看起来像; 像
spectator [ spek'tetə(r) ]	<i>n.</i> 观众; 观看者

charge [tʃɑ:dʒ]	<i>n.</i> 要价; 电荷; 掌管; 控告 <i>vt.</i> 对……索费; 给……充电; 使……承担责任
fringe [frɪndʒ]	<i>n.</i> 边缘; 穗; 刘海儿; 外围
relish [ˈrelɪʃ]	<i>vt.</i> 渴望; 喜欢 <i>n.</i> 享受; 乐趣; 风味佐料
terrain [tə'reɪn]	<i>n.</i> [地理] 地形, 地势; 地带
tyre [taɪə(r)]	<i>n.</i> 轮胎
gear [gɪə(r)]	<i>n.</i> 齿轮; 挡; 传动装置 <i>vt.</i> 使……适合; 使……准备好
brake [breɪk]	<i>n.</i> 闸, 刹车; 阻力 <i>vt.</i> 刹车
suspension [sə'spenʃn]	<i>n.</i> 悬架; 悬浮; 暂缓; 暂令停职(停赛等)
thrill [θrɪl]	<i>n.</i> 激动; 震颤感 <i>vt.</i> 使……颤动; 使……紧张; 使非常兴奋或激动
discipline [ˈdɪsəplɪn]	<i>n.</i> 训练; 行为准则
motocross [ˈməʊtəʊkrɒs]	<i>n.</i> 摩托车越野赛

## Phrases and Expressions

engage in	从事; 忙于	time trial over one kilometer	1000 米计时赛
at all ages	所有年龄段	team pursuit	团体追逐赛
road cycling	公路自行车赛	mountain biking	山地自行车赛
individual pursuit	个人追逐赛	International Cycling Union	国际自行车联盟
team time trial	计时赛	BMX racing	小轮车越野赛
individual time trial	个人计时赛	International BMX Federation	国际小轮车联合会
track cycling	场地自行车赛		
with the exception of	除了……之外	in common	共同的; 共有的

## Notes

### 1. Stockholm

斯德哥尔摩, 瑞典首都, 也是该国第一大城市。它位于瑞典的东海岸, 濒波罗的海, 梅拉伦湖入海处, 风景秀丽, 是著名的旅游胜地。该城市于 1912 年 5 月 5 日 ~ 7 月 27 日成功举办斯德哥尔摩奥运会 (the 1912 Stockholm Olympic Games), 又称第五届夏季奥林匹克运动会。本届奥运会首次举行艺术比赛, 内容包括以体育运动和奥运会为题材的建筑、色彩画、雕塑、音乐和文学作品等。

### 2. Los Angeles

洛杉矶, 位于美国加州西南部, 是美国的第二大城市, 仅次于纽约, 同时也是西部最大的都会, 美国最大的海港, 又称为“天使之城”。现代历史上, 洛杉矶曾两度举办夏季奥林匹克运动会, 分别是 1932 年第 10 届奥运会和 1984 年第 23 届奥运会。

1978年国际奥委会雅典会议决定,由唯一申请城市美国洛杉矶承办1984年第23届夏季奥林匹克运动会。大赛于洛杉矶的黄金季度7月28日~8月12日举行。当时国际奥委会成员有159个,参赛的共140个国家和地区,远远超过了以往各国的规模。抵制和因故未参加国家和地区有19个。1984年7月28日当地时间16:15,大赛于洛杉矶纪念体育场正式开幕。值得注意的是,本届奥运会上,中国大陆代表团首次参赛并且一举夺取了15金、8银、9铜,位列奖牌榜第4名。

### 3. Tokyo

东京,日本首都,位于日本本州岛关东平原南端。东京是日本的政治、经济、文化中心,海陆空交通枢纽。第18届夏季奥林匹克运动会于1964年10月10日~24日在该城市举办。93个国家和地区参加了本届赛事。参赛运动员达5151人,其中女运动员678人。比赛项目分为19个大项、163个小项。这是奥林匹克运动会第一次来到亚洲,也是日本第一次进入奥运会奖牌前三甲。2013年9月7日,在阿根廷的国际奥委会会议上,日本东京申办2020年夏季奥林匹克运动会成功,成为亚洲第一个、世界第五个两度举办奥运会的国家。

### 4. UCI

国际自行车联盟(法语:Union Cycliste Internationale,英语:International Cycling Union)成立于1900年4月14日,是一个以监督各国自行车赛为任务,并针对各种不同的比赛制定出相关规章的非营利组织,目前总部设在瑞士艾高“世界自行车中心”(World Cycling Centre)。

国际自行车联盟除了针对不同赛制(性别差异、比赛道路差异、比赛阶层与规模不同)会制定出相关的竞赛规章与对应的积分制度以外,还针对各国(或洲际等级)的自行车队或选手制定出相关的条款(包括禁药),防止不法事件的发生。该协会目前也负责监督世界公路自行车冠军锦标赛,以及其他相关的大型自行车赛事(包括洲际比赛、奥运资格赛等)。自行车运动在19世纪风靡欧洲,1892年成立由英国人控制的国际自行车运动员协会(ICA)。由于利益冲突,协会内部关系紧张,1900年4月15日由法国自行车协会发起,在意大利、瑞士、美国和比利时等国的支持下成立国际自行车联盟,简称国际自联,该组织逐渐成为世界自行车运动的领导力量,现有160个协会会员。自行车运动是奥运会正式比赛项目,国际自联是国际单项体育联合会总会的成员。国际自联的正式工作用语为英语和法语。

### 5. Atlanta

亚特兰大,美国佐治亚州首府和最大的工商业城市。它位于美国东部,坐落在海拔350米的阿巴拉契亚山麓的台地上,是美国三大高地城市之一。该城市于1996年7月19日~8月4日成功举办第26届夏季奥林匹克运动会。1996年是现代奥运会的100年诞辰,在美国亚特兰大举行的第26届夏季奥林匹克运动会实现了奥运家庭的大团圆。本届比赛中设26个大项、271个小项,共有来自世界197个国家和地区的10788名运动员参加了各项比赛的角逐,各国选手经过17天的激烈争夺共打破25项世界纪录。上述数字皆创造了奥运会历史上的新纪录。

### 6. Julien Absalon

茹里安·阿布萨隆(1980~ ),法国人,世界上最好的自行车选手之一,在2007年被评为年度山地自行车最佳男运动员。他分别在2004年雅典奥运会和2008年北京奥运会上夺得了山地自行车比赛的金牌。

## Translation Skills

1. Like fencing and athletics, cycling is among the rare sports that have always featured on the Olympic programme.

【译文】同击剑和田径一样,自行车是为数不多的在奥运会比赛中始终占据重要地位的项目之一。

【译文解析】该句翻译的重点在于“rare”和“feature”两个词汇,分别译为“为数不多的”和“占据重要地位”。定语从句“that have always featured on the Olympic programme”限定先行词“the rare sports”,整个



句子采用直译的翻译方法。

2. Olympic cycling was added to the women's programme in Los Angeles in 1984, with an individual road event. Later, in 1996, the individual time trial was included in women's Olympic cycling.

**【译文】**1984年,洛杉矶奥运会首次增加了自行车公路女子个人赛。随后,个人计时赛也于1996年进入自行车女子比赛项目。

**【译文解析】**两个句子均为被动句,分别由“was added to”和“was included in”构成,翻译时均转换为主动语态,译为“增加了”和“进入”,更符合汉语的表达习惯。另外,介词短语“with an individual road event”中“with”表示方式,同“Olympic cycling”一起译为“自行车公路个人赛”。

3. Track cycling events have been organized at all the editions of the Games since 1896, with the exception of the 1912 Games in Stockholm, when only the road race was staged.

**【译文】**自1896年起,场地自行车赛始终被列为奥运会比赛项目,然而,1912年斯德哥尔摩奥运会却是一个例外,当时只有公路自行车赛登台亮相。

**【译文解析】**该句包含一个由“when”引导的时间状语从句,翻译时将引导词“when”译为“当时”。介词短语“at all the editions of”意为“在所有的版本中”,此处转译为“始终”,而“with the exception of”译为“除了……之外”。

4. Taking a bike off-road was nothing new but the development of a new bike that relished such terrain was; these bikes had fatter tyres, rapid-shift gears, drum brakes and ground-breaking suspension.

**【译文】**将自行车带离常规道路并不新鲜,然而,一种新型自行车的发展却让这项越野运动魅力大增,这些自行车的车胎更宽,除此之外,还拥有变速齿轮、鼓式刹车闸以及开创性的悬架。

**【译文解析】**该句包含两个并列成分,翻译的难点在第一个部分,该部分中的定语从句“relished such terrain”意为“为该地形增加了调料”,翻译时结合省略的表语“new”,最终转译为“让这项越野运动魅力大增”,表达更生动。另外,该句第二部分的翻译重点在于对自行车专有术语的理解,翻译时增加了连词“除此之外”,使表达更符合汉语习惯。

5. BMX rapidly developed a unique sporting identity and it became evident that the sport had more in common with cycling than motorcycling.

**【译文】**小轮车越野赛迅速发展成为一项独特的运动项目。显然,与摩托车运动相比,该越野赛与自行车运动存在更多共同点。

**【译文解析】**该句是一个简单的并列句,翻译时采用直译的方法即可。句中“identity”意为“身份,特性”,此处与“sporting”搭配,转译为“运动项目”。另外,句中“more...than...”意为“比……更多”,此处翻译时与“had more in common with”合译为“与摩托车运动相比,该越野赛与自行车运动存在更多共同点”,使译文更符合汉语表达习惯。

## Exercises

### Comprehension of the Text

#### I. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

1. According to the passage, what does cycling mean?

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