



Practical English for Olympic Games

实用奥运英语系列丛书

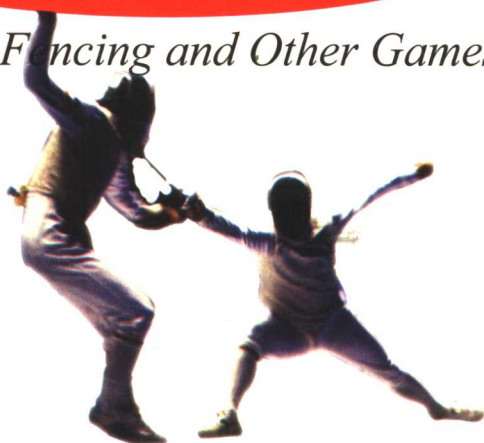
王慧慧 尚晓华
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编

奥林匹克

击剑和其他项目

Olympic Fencing and Other Games



大连海事大学出版社
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王慧慧 尚晓华
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前言

北京申办 2008 年夏季奥运会的成功,鼓舞了全国人民,举国上下掀起了体育运动的热潮。随着 2008 年夏季奥运会的日益临近,越来越多的人开始关注奥运会,希望了解一些关于奥运会的知识。如奥运会何时起源、现在共设多少个比赛项目、每个项目的比赛规则如何、优秀选手有哪些等等,这些或多或少地都成为了人们关注的话题。而且,随着北京奥运会的成功申办,奥运英语也引起了人们的极大兴趣。

我们每一个公民都应 为北京奥运会的举办尽一份微薄的力量。因此,我们几名长期从事英语教学和体育教学的老师经过认真研讨,并查阅了大量的第一手资料,形成了这套丛书。该丛书涵盖了奥运会的绝大部分知识和比赛的项目,更包括了历届奥运会的纪录和著名的运动员。这些对关注奥运会及爱好英语的读者来说都是有一定的参考价值的。

这套丛书以奥运会为主线,以英汉对照的方式向读者介绍奥运会的知识和相关内容,具备一般英语知识的读者都可以看懂其中的绝大部分内容。相信,通过这些内容的阅读,您的英语水平和对奥运会知识的获取一定会有一个新的层面。

由于作者的水平所限,书中必定会有一些不尽人意之处,恳望读者批评指正。



编者的话

奥林匹亚山孕育了古希腊精神，造就出人类文明史上的一个伟大奇迹。奥林匹亚山上的圣火在当代燃起了古希腊精神。在 21 世纪的晨曦里，我们欢庆百年奥运，翘首企盼北京奥运的到来。我们相信，这奥林匹亚山的圣火定能在北京放出更加夺目的光彩，她荡涤了文化和种族的隔阂，使全人类在五环旗下欢聚一堂。在这奥运盛典的日子里，为了在我国更好地普及奥运知识，弘扬奥林匹克精神，同时为了给广大运动员和体育爱好者提供合适的体育英语参考书，我们特意编写了这本书。

本书系《实用奥运英语系列丛书》之一，共分为 13 个单元，分别介绍了奥运会的 13 个竞赛项目：击剑、摔跤、柔道、举重、拳击、跆拳道、射箭、自行车、马术、体操、射击、现代五项和铁人三项等。每个项目都从其历史状况、基本竞赛规则、专用术语、历届冠亚军得主以及金牌得主等 5 个方面进行了重点介绍，以期读者能对这些体育项目既有全面的了解，又能增加体育英语知识。

本书不仅可作为体育院系专业英语教材，还为广大体育爱好者提供了一个良好的机会——在丰富体育知识的同时轻松学习英语；另外，本书还是从事有关体育工作人员的一本不错的参考书。

宋姐恒、曾烁燃、李九玲、张研和王洁斐等在编写本书过程中给予了编者很大帮助，在此向他们表示感谢。书中难免会存在一些疏漏和缺陷，恳请广大读者提出宝贵意见。

编者

2003 年 9 月



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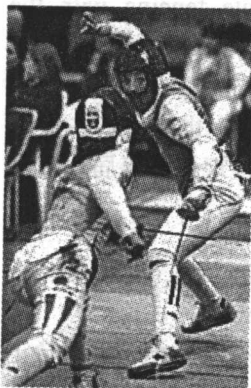
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Chapter One Fencing (击剑)

1 History (历史)



Fencing's history goes right back to the days when swords and armour were the principal equipment for warfare.

击剑的历史可一直追溯到以剑和铠甲作为主要装备的战争时期。

As a sport, fencing can trace its history back hundreds of years before the birth of Christ, but it wasn't until gunpowder made armour (and therefore large swords) redundant that it really took off as a sport.

作为一项运动，击剑的历史可追溯到耶稣基督诞生前的几百年，但直到火药的应用使铠甲（还有长剑）变得多余无用，击剑才真正作为一项运动开始兴起。

In fact, during the Renaissance period in Europe (14th~16th centuries) fencing was treated more like art than sport. Masters perfected techniques they then passed on to their chosen successors.

实际上，在欧洲的文艺复兴时期（14~16世纪），击剑与其说是一项运动倒不如说是被当成一种艺术。剑术大师完善击剑技术并将其传给所选的接班人。

Think of fencing and you think of Errol Flynn, the

swordfighting hero of dozens of films in the 1930s and 1940s, including *The Adventures of Robin Hood* and *Captain Blood*.

说到击剑，人们会想到埃罗·弗来恩，这位用剑打斗的英雄出现在数十部 20 世纪 30~40 年代拍摄的电影中，其中包括《罗宾汉历险记》和《上尉之血》。

But how many people would associate fencing with the Olympics? Perhaps they should, as fencing is one of only four sports to have featured at every Games in the modern era.

但有多少人会把击剑同奥运会相联系？也许他们本应将二者联系起来，因为仅有 4 项运动出现在现代的每届奥运会上，击剑就是其中之一。

In modern fencing, the aim is to strike the opponent. An electronic system records hits and keeps score.

在现代击剑中，比赛目的是击中对手，一种电子系统会记录击中的次数并计算所得到的分数。

Fencing's three disciplines, although appearing similar on the surface, are quite different.

击剑比赛的 3 个项目尽管表面看来类似，实际上有很大的不同。

The foil is the modern version of the duelling rapier. It has a flexible rectangular blade about 90 centimetres long. In the foil competition, hits must be scored with the tip of the blade, and the target area is the opponent's torso.

花剑是现代版的决斗长剑，剑刃为长方形，剑身柔软，长约 90 厘米。在花剑的比赛中，必须用剑尖刺向对手才能得分，而且目标区域为对手的躯干部位。

In the epee, the sword is of similar length to the foil, but is heavier and less flexible. It also requires hits to be registered with the tip of the blade, but in epee the entire body is a valid target.

重剑的长度与花剑类似，但更重一些也没那么灵活。它也要用剑尖刺向对手才能记分，但重剑的有效目标区域是对手的全身。

The sabre is the modern equivalent of the slashing cavalry sword. It is of similar length and weight to the foil, but is designed as a cutting weapon as well as a point-thrusting weapon.

佩剑是与骑兵使用的劈剑等同的现代砍剑，它的长度和重量与花剑类似，但它被设计成一种既可劈砍又可点刺的武器。

Legitimate hits can be registered on an opponent's body from the hips to the top of the head. This ruling is designed to simulate the target area for a mounted cavalry soldier.

击中对手从臀部到头顶的部位被认为合理有效并计分，这一规则是模仿骑兵进攻时寻求的目标区域。

Fencing has given the Games some of its greatest performers. Hungary's Aladar Gerevich is a case in point.

奥运会击剑运动涌现出一批最优秀的选手，匈牙利的阿拉达·盖尔维奇就是值得一提的例子。

He won seven gold medals in the individual and team sabre events over the course of six consecutive Olympic campaigns – the longest medal-winning career of any athlete in any sport.

在连续 6 届奥运会佩剑项目的团体赛和个人赛中，他赢得过 7 枚金牌，在所有项目的运动员中，他的夺金生涯持续时间最长。

Another fencing great was the Italian Edoardo Mangiarotti, who won a total of 13 fencing medals.

另一位伟大的击剑运动员是意大利的埃多阿多·曼加罗蒂，他总共赢得了 13 枚击剑奖牌。

An interesting character, Mangiarotti was naturally right-handed but was forced by his father to fence with his left hand as it was thought to be an advantage.

有趣的是，曼加罗蒂天生惯用右手，但他父亲强迫他改用左手击剑，因为人们认为左手击剑是一项优势。

Fencing has also given Games folklore one of its more bizarre tales. In 1924 a genuine duel resulted from a disagreement between a Hungarian judge and an Italian fencer. Months later the two fought a duel which ended only when spectators separated the two men, both of whom had sustained serious injuries.

击剑也给奥运会众多的传说增添了一个相当奇异的故事。1924 年，一位意大利击剑选手对一名匈牙利裁判的判定不服，导致两人于几个月后展开了一次真正的决斗，当围观者将两人分开时，两人都已身受重伤。

Despite the use of safety equipment, the sport also has its dangerous side. At the 1982 World Championships, Soviet competitor Vladimir Smirnov died after his opponent's sword pierced his mask. These days safety standards have been improved to the point where such a tragedy is considered virtually impossible.

尽管使用了安全设备，此项运动仍有其危险的一面。在 1982 年的世界击剑锦标赛上，前苏联选手伏拉迪米尔·斯米尔诺夫被他的对手用剑刺穿面罩后死去。近年来，安全标准已经提高，

人们认为类似的悲剧几乎不可能再发生。

One equipment innovation introduced ahead of the Sydney Games is the advent of clear masks, introduced to increase the sport's appeal to television audiences. In the past, no emotion has been visible from behind the mesh of competitors' masks.

为了增加此项运动对电视观众的吸引力,悉尼奥运会之前引入了一项设备革新即采用了清晰面罩。在过去,隔着面罩丝网,看不到比赛选手的表情。

But the fencers themselves have found the new masks somewhat disconcerting. It seems the ability to see the opponent's eyes makes the contest that much more personal.

但击剑选手自己却发现这种新式面罩在某种程度上令人感到窘迫不安,能够看到对手的双眼使比赛变得似乎更加像个人间的决斗。

2 Rules and Format (规则及赛事安排)

Rules (规则)

Fencing bouts take place between two competitors trying to score hits on one another while remaining within a playing zone, called a piste.

击剑比赛中,两名参赛选手尽力刺中对方得分,但选手须始终停留在被称为“击剑台”的比赛区域内。

The piste is 14 m long and 1.5 m wide with side the rear lines. There is a warning line two metres in from each rear line.

击剑台长 14 米,宽 1.5 米,两头设有端线,每条端线向内 2 米处,设有一条警告线。

There is also a centre line and two on guard lines. The on guard lines are set two metres either side of the centre line.

还设有一条中线和两条防卫线，防卫线设在中线两边各 2 米处。

Before each bout, fencers must salute one another, the referee and the audience by holding the sword's guard to the chin.

每次比赛开始前，击剑选手必须把剑护手盘持到下颏处，面向对手、裁判及观众行礼致意。

Fencers begin the bout at their respective on guard line and return to it after each hit. At the on guard line, fencers stand with one foot in front of the other pointing their sword at the opponent with the free arm tucked behind them.

开始比赛时，击剑手从各自的防卫线处向前攻击对方，每一次击中对手后，再返回到此处，击剑手一脚在前一脚在后站在防卫线处，剑指向对手，闲置的手臂扬在身后。

Each bout is contested over three three-minute periods. The bout ends before this time limit is one fencer scores 15 points.

每一场比赛分 3 节，每节 3 分钟，但是，一名击剑手如果在规定的比赛时限之前已得到 15 分，比赛即可结束。

If the time limit expires before either fencer has registered 15 points, the fencer with the most points is the winner.

如果任何一名击剑手得到 15 分之前比赛时间已到，得分最多的击剑手获胜。

If the score is tied after nine minutes, one minute of sudden-death extra time is added.

在 9 分钟的时间内战成平分，额外增加 1 分钟的突然死亡

时间。

Lots are drawn before the extra minute begins to determine a winner in the event that neither fencer scores.

在加时赛开始之前，如果没有任何击剑手得分，由抽签决定胜者。

To score, a fencer must hit the opponent in a valid target area. These areas vary according to the different disciplines.

为了得分，击剑手必须击中对手的有效目标区域，根据不同项目的比赛，这些区域也有所不同。

Weapons and the target areas of each fencer's body are wired so a hit is automatically registered and a light flashes to indicate a point has been scored.

每名击剑手的比赛用剑和自己的目标区域装有电线，所以每一次击中都会被自动记录并且 1 只灯开始闪烁显示得 1 分。

In foil and sabre, only the attacking fencer can score a point, but in the epee, either fencer can score a point at any given time.

在花剑和佩剑的比赛中，只有进攻的击剑手能得分；但在重剑比赛中，攻防击剑手均可在任何限定的时间内得分。

Both fencers score a point in the epee if they each hit the other within 0.04 of a second of one another (a double hit).

在重剑比赛中，如果彼此击中对方的时间差在 0.04 秒内时，每人各得 1 分（一次双击）。

The bout restarts from the on guard line after each successful hit.

每进行一次成功击中之后，比赛从防卫线处重新开始。

Fencers are not allowed to switch hands during competition.
击剑手在比赛期间不允许换手。

Injured athletes are allowed 10 minutes to recover, if not they must withdraw. No such provision is available for cramp.

运动员受伤时，有 10 分钟的恢复时间，到时不能恢复的，必须放弃比赛，抽筋不属于受伤的范围之列。

If a stoppage occurs, the bout continues from the same place, unless a one-metre penalty is given – this moves the action a metre towards the transgressor's end.

如果出现中断，除非发生“一米判罚”，即朝着犯规者的方向前进 1 米，否则比赛从中断前同一位置继续进行。

If a fencer puts both feet behind the rear of the piste, the opponent is awarded a point.

如果一名击剑手双脚退到比赛场地外，对手得 1 分。

A point is also awarded if, after being warned by way of a yellow card, a competitor commits a serious offence.

如果一名参赛选手严重犯规被黄牌警告，对手也可得到 1 分。

These vary from discipline to discipline but include a running attack in sabre (a fleche), body contact (corps-a-corps) in foil and sabre and violent jostling (also corps-a-corps) in epee.

这些规则根据不同的比赛项目而发生改变，在佩剑比赛时跑动进攻、在花剑和佩剑比赛时发生身体接触和在重剑比赛中发生猛烈的推挤行为都属于犯规。

Turning the back on the opponent, illegally hitting the piste