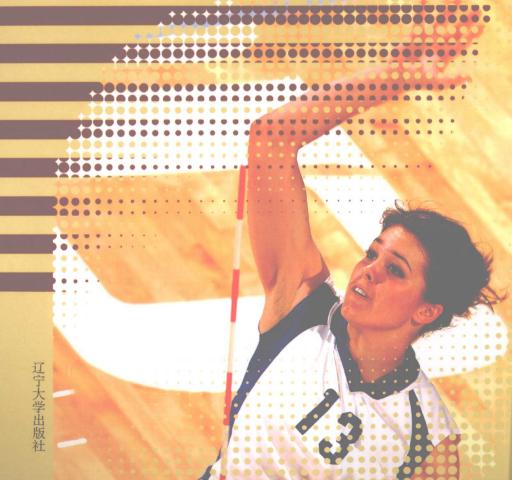
# 排城双语实用教程

付哲敏 编著

BILINGUAL PRACTICAL COURSE OF VOLLEYBALL



本教材由辽宁省示范专业建设经费资助出版

# 排球双语实用教程

Bilingual Practical Course of Volleyball

编 著 付哲敏

===辽宁大学出版社

#### 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

排球双语实用教程/付哲敏编著.一沈阳:辽宁大学出版社,2009.3

ISBN 978-7-5610-5748-3

I.排··· [I.付··· [II.排球运动一双语教学一高等学校一教材一英、汉 [V.G842

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 033962 号

出 版 者:辽宁大学出版社

(地址:沈阳市皇姑区崇山中路 66 号 邮政编码: 110036)

印 刷 者:抚顺光辉彩色广告印刷有限公司

发 行 者: 辽宁大学出版社

幅面尺寸: 148mm×210mm

印 张: 6.875

字 数:200 千字

出版时间: 2009年3月第1版

印刷时间: 2009年3月第1次印刷

责任编辑:董晋骞 武 瑛 王 健

封面设计, 邹本忠 徐澄玥

责任校对:齐 悦

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5610-5748-3

定 价: 21.50元

联系电话: 024-86864613

邮购热线: 024-86830665

网 址: http://press. lnu. edu. cn

电子邮件: lnupress@vip. 163. com

## 沈阳体育学院运动训练专业教材 编 审 委 员 会

主任: 赵顺来

主审: 赵顺来 程 公

委员:魏丕来 程 公 赵 亮 马 策

龙春生 胡日查 张 萍 王 尔

斯力格 王景波 张麟寰 于泉海

张 樯

### 总 序

沈阳体育学院运动训练专业是辽宁省示范专业和国家特色专业。为使该专业得以更好地发展,加强专业建设尤为重要。我院运动训练系组织编写了《体能训练法》、《高山滑雪》、《青少年足球训练与教育指导》、《排球双语实用教材等十余部教材,旨在运动训练专业建设中,发挥广大教师教学、科研的主体作用,总结、归纳、梳理、提炼教学实践活动,充分发挥理论指导作用,提高人才培养质量,促进专业建设与学科发展。它聚集了全体编者多年来从事体育与运动训练的心得、经验和研究成果,既不失同类教材的公认性、科学性和实用性等一般风格,又突出了一些运动项目独特的内容。

这套教材给人一种知识准确、平实质朴、清晰简洁的感觉,它遵循体育专业院校的教学、训练的基本规律,科学地组织和凝练了教材内容,增加了现代体育赏析等过去教材少有的内容,运用运动训练学和体育教育学等基本原理将内容贯穿始终,形成完整的理论体系,又使教材各具运动专项特色,具有一定的创新性和前瞻性。

教材的内容安排具有一定的可开发性。教材在注意了系统性的前提下,为广大学生及体育教师、教练员的使用留有一定的自由空间,使他们在学习和训练过程中能够在教材的提示下举一反三、灵活运用,这也是教材的又一特点。

我很感谢为学院的教材建设付出辛勤劳动的教师们,也希望我院有更多高水平的专业理论教材面世,为专业建设与学科发展服务,为教学、训练、科研服务,把沈阳体育学院的教材建设工作提高到一个新水平。

于战生

2009年3月

## 前 言

在世界范围内,有很多运动员在进行着排球比赛,也有很多观众 在关注着排球比赛。打比赛容易,但是在这个运动领域能够运用准确 的语言来交流彼此的意图,达到相互沟通、相互学习的目的,却存在 一定困难,阻碍因素主要包括两点:一是受限于排球参与者的英语水 平,二是双语参考书的匮乏。本书是作者在多年来从事双语教学、排 球教学和获得训练成果的基础上,参考和借鉴国内外有关书籍和资料 编撰而成的。书中采用中英文分段对照形式,在每章开始部分介绍学 习目的并列出重点词汇,在章末又进行总结并安排对重点词汇的英文 释义,有利于读者快速掌握各章的内容,为广大排球爱好者搭建了一 个良好的学习平台。

本书对专门从事排球教学与训练的教师、教练员、科研人员以及 研究生学习英语有一定的参考价值。同时也可作为高校排球教学训练的参考书,又可作为排球双语教学以及教练员的培训教材。

由于编者水平有限,疏漏之处在所难免,敬请专家及读者不吝赐教。

编 者 2009年3月

## 目 录

| 前言 | ·  | ••••• | ••••••      |   | ••••••                                  |            | 1   |
|----|----|-------|-------------|---|---|------------|-----|
| 第一 |    |       |             |   | olleyball all about                     |            |     |
|    | 第一 | 节     | 排球运动        | 的发展史                                    |   |            | 2   |
|    | 第二 | 节     | 排球运动        | 的其他形式                                   | <b>犬······</b>                          |            | 6   |
| 第二 | 章  | 比赛    | 设施 Fac      | ilities and                             | Equipment ······                        |            | 17  |
|    | 第一 | 节     | 室内排码        | 求场地 ⋯⋯                                  |   |            | 18  |
|    | 第二 | 节     | 室内排环        | 战比赛设施                                   |   |            | 20  |
| 第三 | 章  | 比赛    | 规则和专        | ₹业术语 Ru                                 | iles and Terminol                       | ogy        |     |
|    |    | of th | ne Game     | • | • |            | 27  |
|    | 第- | ·节    | 规则 …        | ••••••                                  | • |            | 28  |
|    | 第二 | 节     | 比赛中的        | 的基本技术:                                  | 动作                                      |            | 38  |
|    | 第三 | 节     | 排球项目        | 目专业术语                                   |   |            | 40  |
| 第四 | 章  | 赛前    | <b>前的准备</b> | L作 Prepar                               | ing to Play Volley                      | ball ····· | 51  |
|    | 第一 | - 节   | 赛前的身        | 身体准备和。                                  | 心理准备                                    |            | 52  |
|    | 第二 | 节     | 合理的智        | 营养饮食 提                                  | 高竞技状态                                   |            | 61  |
| 第五 | 章  | 基本    | 技术 Fu       | ndamental                               | Skills                                  |            | 66  |
|    | 第- | -节    | 准备姿势        | 4、移动、                                   | 传球和垫球技术                                 |            | 67  |
|    | 第二 | 节     | 发球、打        | 11球和拦网                                  | 技术                                      |            | 77  |
| 第六 | 章  | 基本    | 攻防体系        | K Introduct                             | tory Playing System                     | ms:        |     |
|    |    | Offe  | ense and    | Defense ···                             | ••••••                                  |            | 102 |
|    | 第一 | -节    | 接发球・        | • | ••••••                                  |            | 103 |
|    | 第二 | 节     | 基本进口        | 女体系                                     | • |            | 107 |

| •                                  |   |     |  |  |  |  |  |
|------------------------------------|---|-----|--|--|--|--|--|
| 第七章 高级                             | 及技术 Advanced Skills ·······             | 124 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 第一节                                | 上手发飘球、上手发旋转球、跳发球、跳传球                    |     |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                    | 以及二传进攻技术                                | 126 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 第二节                                | 快攻、快抹、吊球、后排进攻、背飞、打手出                    |     |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                    | 界以及双人拦网技术                               | 136 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 第三节                                | 鱼跃、滚翻和前扑技术                              | 141 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 第八章 高级攻防体系和专项要求 Advanced Offensive |   |     |  |  |  |  |  |
| Syst                               | ems and Specialization                  | 149 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 第一节                                | "4-2" 国际进攻体系                            | 150 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 第二节                                | "6-2"、"5-1"进攻体系                         | 153 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 第三节                                | 专项素质                                    | 160 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 附录1 排球                             | 裁判                                      | 171 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 附录 2 排球                            | 运动员身体素质的练习方法 ·······                    | 189 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 附录 3 排球                            | ·事件 ··································· | 201 |  |  |  |  |  |

## 第一章 排球运动概述

# CHAPTER 1 WHAT IS VOLLEYBALL ALL ABOUT?



#### 本章目标

- 1. 对室内排球运动和沙滩排球运动的发展有所了解 Verbally recount a history of indoor and beach volleyball games.
- 2. 更好地理解为什么排球运动被认为是适合终生进行的体育运动

Understand why volleyball is considered a game for lifetime, and the ways it can be adapted to fit the needs of individuals throughout life.

#### 关键词

| 轮转次序 | Rotational order (Serving order)        |
|------|---|
| 拦网队员 | Blockers                                |
| 扣球队员 | Spikers (Hitters, Attackers)            |
| 二传队员 | Setter                                  |
| 自由人  | Libero                                  |
| 记分   | Point                                   |
| 换发球  | Side out                                |
| 垫 球  | Dig                                     |
| 扣 球  | Spike                                   |
| 吊 球  | Dinking (Tipping)                       |
| 国际排联 | FIVB                                    |
| 沙滩排球 | Beach volleyball                        |
| 坐式排球 | Sitting volleyball                      |
|      | *************************************** |

#### 第一节 排球运动的发展史

#### 发明人

1895年,美国麻萨诸塞州的霍利约克城,一位叫做威廉姆·G. 摩根的人,时任当地基督教青年协会的体育干事,发明了一种叫做小网子的游戏。起初这个游戏是给来协会参加课程学习的商务人士设计·2·

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

的,它要比篮球更轻松且没有太多体力消耗。这种游戏结合了棒球、 手球和网球的技术,每个队人数并不固定,队员之间用手将球打来打 去直到丢掉控球权。

William G. Morgan, the physical director of the Holyoke, Massachusetts, Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), created a game called Mintonette in 1895. It was initially devised as a less strenuous activity than basketball for middle-aged businessmen who attended YMCA classes (see Appendix E for original rules). The game incorporated baseball, handball, and tennis-related skills. The objective was to hit the ball back and forth with the hands. Each team, having any number of players, was permitted three outs before the team forfeited the ball.

#### "排球"的由来

因为这个游戏起初就是用手将球打来打去,所以在 1896 年被命名为 "volleyball" (排球)。最开始比赛的场地为 25 英尺×50 英尺,网高 6.6 英尺,起初,比赛用球为球胆,但是太轻,后来又换为篮球胆,又太重了,最后,只好由 A. G. Spalding (后来的斯伯丁体育用品公司) 为比赛专门设计了用球。

Because the basic idea of play was to bat the ball with the hands back and forth over a net, the game was renamed "volleyball" in 1896. Earliest rules mandated the game be played in nine innings on a  $25' \times 50'$  count. The serve was hit over a 6'6'' net; it could be assisted by any offensive player. The bladder of a ball was originally used for the ball, but it was too light. A basketball was too heavy. A. G. Spalding (later of Spalding Sporting Goods Company) constructed a ball expressly for the game.

#### 排球运动的管理者

当今世界的排球运动由国际排联管理,该组织有超过200多个国

#### 家的成员国。

Internationally today, the sport of volleyball is controlled and regulated by the FIVB. The federation currently has over 200 member countries.

#### 排球运动在世界迅速传播

在20世纪初期阶段,基督教青年会(YMCA)的一些传教士极大地推动了排球运动的发展。他们不仅将这项运动引进到了加拿大、中美洲和南美洲,并于1913年在菲律宾的马尼拉举行的远东运动会上被列为比赛项目。1914年,英国和欧洲各国仍在进行此项运动。"一战"期间,远在西欧的美国远征军,在陆军和空军阵营中仍在继续着这项运动。战后,东欧的一些国家也开始接受这项运动并在国内开展各种比赛。

During the early 1900s, the YMCA exerted the greatest influence upon the growth and development of volleyball. The game was introduced in Canada and in Central and South America by YMCA missionaries. In 1913, it was included in the Far Eastern Games in Manila, Philippine Islands; by 1914, it was being played in England and Europe. During World War I, the American Expeditionary Forces were still playing the game in their troops and allies in Western Europe. Immediately after the war, several Eastern European nations adopted the game and rapidly began national competitions.

战后五年内,排球运动在世界范围内得到进一步推广。1946年起,退伍军人重返美国各地的校园,并在学校组成排球俱乐部队。1947年,作为国际排球运动的管理组织的国际排联(FIVB)成立,有14个成员国。1948年,在罗马举行了第一届欧洲排球锦标赛。

During the five years after the war, several advancements occurred internationally. In 1946, college club teams developed all over the United States as war veterans, who had played during the

war, returned to college. The FIVB was established in 1947 with fourteen member nations to serve as the official international governing body for the sport. In 1948, the first European Championships were held in Rome.

尽管排球运动起源于美国,但是美国的排球运动并没有像日本、古巴、中国或者前苏联那样带有明显的竞技性。在 1964 年的东京奥运会上,排球比赛(男子和女子)作为东道主国家推荐的三个项目之一出现在奥运会的竞技场上。当时日本队所表现出的力量、耐力、灵活和精湛的技术为排球运动的发展起到了革命式的推进作用。同时,比赛用球的材质和尺寸的变化使得球速更快、更加难以控制;而且官方规则对比赛过程中技术动作的规定也影响了比赛的风格。

Although volleyball had its roots in the United States, it was not played as competitively in the United States as in Japan, Cuba, China, or the Soviet Union. When the 1964 Olympic Games were held in Tokyo, volleyball was initiated as an Olympic sport for men and women. It was one of three trial sports introduced by the host nation. The Japanese style of play revolutionized and helped develop the game into one of power, endurance, agility, and finesse. Additionally, the texture and size of the ball were altered to make it faster and more difficult to manipulate. Ball handling interpretations by officials were also adapted to assist the style of play.

排球运动的发展深受美国历史的影响,两次世界大战期间美国军队使这一运动得到了广泛的传播,如日本、古巴和前苏联等国的排球运动都是在那个时候开展起来的。然而直到 1984 年奥运会,美国的排球运动才再次受到广泛重视。

The roots of the game of volleyball are deeply woven into the history of the United States, with periods of war boosting its popularity. Competitively, its branches blossomed in foreign countries such as Japan, Cuba, and the Soviet Union. Not until the 1984 Olympic Games had the roots developed sufficiently to bear fruit

once again in the United States.

目前,在世界的 210 多个国家中有 8 亿人每周至少一次在进行着排球运动。如此巨大的参与度每年可以创造 65 亿美元的收入,大概占全世界体育参与消费的 5%。同时,室内排球和室外排球比赛也吸引着数以万计的现场观众和几百万的电视观众。另外,特殊奥林匹克和残疾人体育也是排球运动的直接受益者。

Volleyball is presently played at least once a week by more than 800 million people in 210 countries. This participation generates annual business of \$6.5 billion dollars, just over 5% of the overall world expenditures in sport participation. The sport also attracts hundreds of thousands of spectators and millions of telespectators who support the indoor and outdoor games. Several groups who benefit directly through participation in volleyball are Special Olympics and Disabled Sports.

#### 第二节 排球运动的其他形式

#### 沙滩排球



图例 沙滩排球运动

沙滩排球运动最早于 20 世纪 20 年代出现在美国加利福尼亚州的 Santa Monica。最初的规则是效仿 6 人制的室内排球比赛规则。在 20 世纪 30 年代初,沙滩排球比赛为 4 人制,到了 30 年代末期的时候则改为了双人制的沙滩排球。当时为了逃避经济危机,很多人都来到了沙滩进行排球运动。

Beach volleyball was initially played in the 1920s in Santa Monica, California, USA. Rules were originally adapted from the 6-on-6 indoor rules of the times. By the 1930s, the game was played with teams of four. By the late 1930s, teams were composed of two players. To escape the Great Depression, people went to the beach and played volleyball.

沙滩排球在 1996 年亚特兰大奥运会上被作为正式比赛项目,有 24 支男队和 18 支女队参加了比赛。事实上,在过去的 30 年里,沙滩排球在美国和巴西一直快速地发展着,而目前的沙滩排球比赛对运动员的能力提出了更高的要求。

Beach volleyball was established as an Olympic medal sport at the 1996 Summer Games in Atlanta, with twenty-four men's teams and eighteen women's teams. Over the past thirty years there has been a rapid growth of the game, particularly in the United States and Brazil. Presently, the beach game requires the overall development of players.

在 20 世纪 50 年代初,扣球和拦网技术已经开始逐渐引入沙滩排球比赛中。这样的变化为培养这项运动的超级明星提供了机会,他们以强有力的扣球表演以及两人团队的合作意识开始逐渐让自己"声名大震"! 20 世纪 60 年代,在海滩、阳光、细沙和聚会的陪伴下,加之超级明星的"声名大震",使得沙滩排球逐渐被认为是适合那些穿着短裤背心、戴着太阳眼镜、过着慵懒生活人们的一项运动。

By the early 1950s, the spike and block were also introduced to the game. This addition prompted the opportunity for the development of superstars, whose stellar spiking performances and two person team thinking encouraged individual notoriety. During the 1960s, the superstar notoriety, coupled with the beach, sun, sand and parties, established a perception of beach volleyball as a game for those who wanted to live the shorts, tank tops, sunglasses, and relaxed lifestyle.

1987年,国际排球联合会举行了第一届男子世界沙滩排球锦标赛。在接下来的三年里,总计有11项赛事共计奖金总额为493,340美元。直到1998年赛季,赛事增加到16项,而奖金总额为249万美元。

The FIVB held its first men's beach volleyball World Championship in 1987. Prize money from 1987 to 1990 totaled \$493,340 with eleven events during the three years. By the 1998 season, there were sixteen events, with prize money at \$2,490,000.

国际排球联合会在 1992 年举行了第一届女子沙滩排球赛事,目的在于推进女子沙滩排球运动,并期望女子沙滩排球能够成为 1996 年奥运会的正式比赛项目。1993 年,第一届国际排球联合会女子世界锦标赛开赛。在 1992 年刚开始之际,国际排球联合会只有两项赛事,奖金总计为 10 万美元。到 1998 年,已经发展到 9 项赛事以及 155 万美元的总奖金。

The FIVB initiated its first women's event in 1992, to encourage the development of beach volleyball in anticipation of the 1996 Olympic Games and beach's premiere as an Olympic medal sport. In 1993, the first FIVB women's World Championships were initiated. At its beginning in 1992, only two events were held, with prize money totaling \$100,000. By 1998, nine events were held with prize money rising to \$1,550,000.

#### 特殊排球运动——坐式排球

1956年,荷兰体育委员会向世界介绍了一种新型的"坐式排球" 8 8 •