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分钟学会

奥运英语

汗牛/策划
陈企华/主编

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10分钟学会 奥运英语

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内 容 提 要

本书全面、系统地介绍了奥运会及其主要比赛项目的基本知识,以对话的形式介绍了各运动项目的常用句型,奥运会和日常体育锻炼常用的口语。书后附有体育运动词汇索引便于查找。本书适合体育工作者、媒体记者和广大体育爱好者及奥运会志愿者阅读。

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第一章

奥运常识介绍

An Introduction to Some
Facts about the Olympics

一、奥林匹克运动会简介 (An Introduction to the Olympics)

The Olympic Games are the oldest international amateur sporting contest in the world. Held every four years, the games supposedly developed from ancient Greek athletic contests in honor of a god or dead hero. The original sole event was a 210-yard race held in 776 BC in Olympia in honor of Zeus. Later additional events such as boxing, wrestling, long jumping, discus and javelin throwing, distance running and chariot racing were added. The games at Olympia lasted seven days. The games lost popularity, however, largely due to the growth of cheating and were abolished by Emperor Theodosius I in 394 AD. In 1896 the first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens, organized by a Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin. Since then the games have been held in different cities once every four years except in 1916, 1940 and 1944. In 1924 the Winter Olympics were started at Chamonix, France.

奥林匹克运动会是世界上最古老的国际性的业余体育竞赛,每四年举行一次。据说,它起源于古希

腊用来祈祷神灵或纪念已逝英雄的一种古老的体育比赛。最初的惟一一项赛事是公元前 776 年为了纪念宙斯而在奥林匹亚举行的 210 码赛跑,后来又增添了一些新的项目,如拳击、摔跤、跳远、铁饼、标枪、长跑以及赛马。这些比赛在奥林匹亚共举行七天。但是,由于日渐增多的弄虚作假现象不断发生,奥林匹克运动会失去了它的声望,公元 394 年,国王赛奥德瑟斯一世宣布取消这一比赛。1896 年,法国人顾拜旦在雅典发起并组织了第一届现代奥林匹克运动会。从此以后,该运动会每四年都要在不同城市举行(除 1916、1940 以及 1944 年外)。1924 年,冬季奥运会在法国的沙莫尼开始举办。

There is no age limit for competitors, unless one has been established by a sport's international federation. No discrimination is allowed on grounds of race, religion, or political affiliation. The Games are contests between individuals and not between countries.

若国际体育同盟没有特殊规定,参赛运动员没有年龄限制,并规定不分种族,宗教或者政治倾向,不允许种族歧视。奥运会是个人之间的比赛而并非国家间的。

In 1986 the IOC voted to alternate the Summer and Winter Games every two years, beginning in 1994. The

Winter Games would be held in 1992 and again in 1994 and thereafter would be held every four years; the Summer Games would maintain their original four year cycle.

1986 年,国际奥委会通过投票决定从 1994 年开始每两年交替举办夏季奥运会和冬季奥运会。冬季奥运会将于 1992 年举行,然后是 1994 年,此后则每四年举行一次。夏季奥运会则保持原来的每四年举行一次的惯例。

The maximum numbers of entries permitted for individual events is three per nation. The number is fixed by the IOC in consultation with the international federation concerned. In team events, only one team per country is allowed.

按规定,每个国家允许参加某一项赛事的人数最多是 3 名,这是国际奥委会和上述的国际同盟组织协商制定的。而团体赛事,每个国家只允许一队参加。

二、国际奥林匹克委员会简介 (An Introduction to the IOC)

The IOC (International Olympic Committee) is the supreme authority responsible for policy making regarding

the Olympic movement and the spread of modern Olympism. It was founded in 1894 by Pierre de Coubertin. The IOC recognizes one National Olympic Committee for each country. Lusanne was chosen as the site for the IOC headquarters in 1913. Members of the Executive Board sit for four - year terms. The President is elected for eight years and is expected to serve as the leading spokesman for the Olympic Movement. Seven men have held this post.

奥委会(国际奥林匹克委员会)是奥林匹克运动的最高的权力机构,它主要负责奥林匹克运动会的政策制定以及现代奥林匹克精神的传播。它于1894年由顾拜旦发起并成立。奥委会承认每个国家都有各自的国家奥林匹克委员会。1913年奥委会选择洛桑为奥委会总部所在地。奥委会执委会成员任期为四年,奥委会主席任期为8年,是作为奥林匹克运动的首席发言人。已有七位主席任此职。

三、奥运会开幕式(The Opening Ceremony)

The form of the opening ceremony is laid down by the IOC in great detail, from the moment when the chief of state of the host country is received by the president of

the IOC and the organizing committee at the entrance to the stadium, to the end of the proceedings when the last team files out. When the head of state has reached his place in the tribune, he is greeted with the national anthem of his country, and the parade of competitors begins. The Greek team is always the first to enter the stadium, and, except for the host team, which is always last, the other nations follow in alphabetical order as determined by the language of the organizing country. Each contingent, dressed in its official uniform, is preceded by a shield with the name of its country, while an athlete carries its national flag. The competitors march around the stadium and then form up in the center of the ground facing the tribune.

奥委会对开幕式有很详细的规定:从奥委会主席欢迎主办国的国家元首,以及组委会进入体育场,到最后一个国家的运动员入场这一整个过程。伴随主办国的国歌,国家元首到达主席台,同时参赛队伍开始入场。希腊队总是第一个进场的队伍,而主办国通常最后入场,其他国家按主办国家语言的字母顺序入场。每个代表团都由标有其国家名称的标牌引导,由一名运动员举着国旗走在队伍前面,随后则是身着正式队服的代表团成员。参赛者绕场一周,

然后在场中央面对主席台列队。

The president of the organizing committee then delivers a brief speech of welcome, followed by another brief speech from the president of the IOC, who asks the chief of state to proclaim the Games open.

然后组委会主席发表一简短的欢迎辞,随后奥委会主席发表另一简短的演讲并由他请国家元首宣布奥运会开幕。

The Olympic hymn is sounded as the Olympic flag is slowly raised; pigeons are released, symbolically to fly to the countries of the world with the news that the Games are open.

奥运会旗随着奥运会会歌缓缓升起,同时放飞和平鸽,标志着奥运会的开幕。

The Olympic flame is then carried into the stadium by the last of the runners who have brought it from Olympia, Greece. The runner circles the track, mounts the steps, and lights the Olympic fire that burns night and day during the games.

奥运火种将由来自希腊奥林匹亚的最后一位火炬传递者带入会场,火炬手绕场一周,登上台阶,点燃圣火。圣火将在比赛期间日夜燃烧。

四、奥运会闭幕式(The Closing Ceremony)

The closing ceremony takes place after the final event. Since the Melbourne Olympics in 1956, and after certain formalities have been observed, the athletes taking part stage of their own demonstrations.

闭幕式在最后一项赛事结束后举行。从 1956 年的墨尔本奥运会之后,在遵守既定规则的情况下,运动员可尽情发挥自己的才能。

The ceremonies include a parade of athletes, six from each nation, marching eight or 10 abreast without distinction of nationality, signifying the friendly bonds of Olympic sport. The president of the IOC calls the youth of the world to assemble in four years to celebrate the Games of the next Olympiad. A fanfare is sounded, the Olympic fire is extinguished, and to the strains of the Olympic hymn the Olympic flag is lowered and the Games are over.

这项仪式包括一项运动员的入场式,每个国家六名,每排 8—10 名队员,不分国籍,标志着奥运会的友好。奥委会主席宣全世界布青年人在四年之后再次相聚于下一次奥运会。号声响起,圣火熄灭,伴

随着奥运会歌的旋律,奥运会会旗降下,奥运会结束。

五、奥运会会旗(The Olympic Flag)

In the stadium and its immediate surroundings, the Olympic flag is flown freely together with the flags of the nations taking part. The Olympic flag presented by Baron Coubertin in 1914 is the prototype: it has a white background and in the center there are five interlaced rings—blue, yellow, black, green and red. The blue ring is on the left next to the pole. These rings represent the five continents joined together in the Olympic movement.

在体育场及其周围,奥运会会旗连同各参赛国国旗自由飘扬。1914 利用顾拜旦构思设计的会旗是它的原型,旗为白底,中央有五个套连着的环。从左到右颜色分别是蓝、黄、黑、绿和红色。五环代表着五大洲团结相聚于奥运会。

六、奥运会会歌(The Olympic Hymn)

The Olympic hymn plays as the flag of the IOC is raised. The music was composed by Spirou Samara. The