

21世纪大学行业英语系列



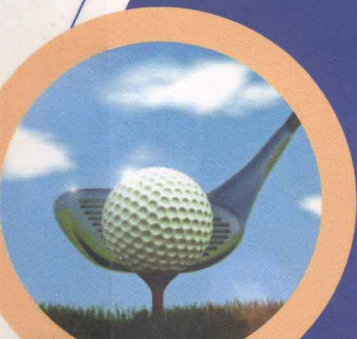
体育英语

Sports English

李 涛 主 编



Tennis
Badminton
Table Tennis
Football
Basketball
Volleyball
Golf
Swimming
Track and Field
Gymnastics
Wushu
Formula One
Skiing
Roller Skating



 复旦大学出版社

21世纪大学行业英语系列

体育英语

Sports English

主 编：李 涛

副主编：刘霄楠 卢爱华 蔡峰涛
李 晖 徐 虹

 复旦大学出版社

内 容 提 要

《体育英语》是一本以主流体育运动项目为纲,融入项目背景知识介绍、赛场风云人物轶事等内容的体育英语阅读类教程。本教程按体育项目编排,共14个项目,每个项目为1个单元。主要具备以下特点:一、每个项目(包括有众多拥趸的新型项目)均以文化视角切入,修正了以往同类教材偏重术语介绍、内容枯燥的不足。二、以英语文献阅读为主线,兼顾技术手册、新闻报道、赛事解说等多种文体。三、精心设计练习,对体育活动及体育文章中的词汇、术语、语法、体裁进行深入分析后编写相应习题,帮助学生巩固学习重点。本教程适合体育学院各专业学生及综合性院校体育专业学生用作英语教材,能帮助学生了解体育各专业基础知识的同时,有效提高专业英语水平,为将来的就业打下扎实的基础。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

体育英语/李涛主编. —上海:复旦大学出版社,2012.8

(21世纪大学行业英语系列)

ISBN 978-7-309-09074-1

I. 体… II. 李… III. 体育-英语-高等学校-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2012)第162419号

体育英语

李 涛 主编

责任编辑/曹珍芬

复旦大学出版社有限公司出版发行

上海市国权路579号 邮编:200433

网址:fupnet@fudanpress.com http://www.fudanpress.com

门市零售:86-21-65642857 团体订购:86-21-65118853

外埠邮购:86-21-65109143

上海春秋印刷厂

开本787×960 1/16 印张15.5 字数289千

2012年8月第1版第1次印刷

ISBN 978-7-309-09074-1/H·1871

定价:28.00元

如有印装质量问题,请向复旦大学出版社有限公司发行部调换。

版权所有 侵权必究

前言

《体育英语》是为体育学院各专业学生、综合性院校体育专业学生及其他有体育背景或对体育感兴趣的大学生编写的一本阅读类教程。体育无国界，英语与体育的关联决定了学生日后有参与中国体育国际化进程的可能，因此，他们对体育英语相关知识及基本英语词汇应有相当的了解。鉴于此，本教程选择当今世界流行的14个运动项目为蓝本，对每个项目的起源、术语、技战术及风云人物做具体介绍，以满足体育专业读者的特殊需要。每个项目均设阅读课文两篇，一篇以该项目背景介绍为主，另一篇则有关该项目的技战术特点。两篇课文之间设关键术语。正文后配有练习，帮助学生复习每个项目有关的核心语言点和语法知识。书后附有练习参考答案以备学生自学之需。

本书主要具备以下几个特点。

一、每个项目均以文化视角切入，文章内容涉及项目起源、名人轶事、赛场风云等，在引发读者兴趣的基础上引入项目相关知识，文化比重合理，实际效果突出，修正了以往同类教材偏重术语介绍、内容枯燥的不足。

二、在传统强势体育项目之外，本教程还特别编写了在现代社会拥有大量拥趸的项目：高尔夫、F1赛车、武术、滑雪及轮滑等。高尔夫及F1在国际大都市上海拥有极高人气，武术是中华民族的国粹，而轮滑已成为现代都市青少年的首选运动项目。这些新型项目的加入极大提高了本教程的创新性及时效性。

三、本教程兼顾了体育英语文献、技术手册、新闻报道、赛事解说等多种文体，以帮助读者最大化地接触体育英语阅读的各种风格，掌握体育英语的显著特点。

四、精心设计练习，对体育活动及体育文章中的词汇、术语、语法、体裁进行深入分析后编写相应习题，帮助学生巩固各类重点。练习与大学英语四、六级考试题型挂钩，一举两得，满足学生实际需要。

五、本书突出了资料性功能，词汇及术语均包含音标、词性、注解等必要知识。书后附录有术语表、词汇表。学生一书在手，无需其他工具书，就能快速习得基本词汇和专业术语。

本教程由李涛负责总体设计、章节安排及统编定稿。14个单元的分工如下：

田径及体操由李涛完成；篮球、排球及高尔夫由刘霄楠完成；乒乓、游泳及武术由卢爱华完成；足球及F1赛车由蔡峰涛完成；网球及羽毛球由李晖完成；滑雪及轮滑由徐虹完成。上海体育学院陈珊副教授及王兴教授主编的《体育项目英语》对于本书的形成具有极大借鉴意义，在此向他们表示衷心感谢！

由于编撰本书是第一次尝试，时间紧张，水平有限，缺憾在所难免。诚挚希望广大读者提出批评与建议，以使本书在今后修订中得到改进与完善。

编 者

2012年7月

Contents

Contents

Unit 1	Tennis	1
I	Cultural Insights	1
II	Knowledge of Tennis Terms	5
III	Tactical Reading	7
IV	Exercises	10
Unit 2	Badminton	13
I	Cultural Insights	13
II	Knowledge of Badminton Terms	17
III	Tactical Reading	19
IV	Exercises	22
Unit 3	Table Tennis	25
I	Cultural Insights	25
II	Knowledge of Table Tennis Terms	29
III	Tactical Reading	30
IV	Exercises	34

Unit 4	Football	37
I	Cultural Insights	37
II	Knowledge of Football Terms	40
III	Tactical Reading	42
IV	Exercises	53
Unit 5	Basketball	56
I	Cultural Insights	56
II	Knowledge of Basketball Terms	60
III	Tactical Reading	62
IV	Exercises	65
Unit 6	Volleyball	68
I	Cultural Insights	68
II	Knowledge of Volleyball Terms	72
III	Tactical Reading	74
IV	Exercises	77
Unit 7	Golf	80
I	Cultural Insights	80
II	Knowledge of Golf Terms	83
III	Tactical Reading	85
IV	Exercises	89
Unit 8	Swimming	92
I	Cultural Insights	92
II	Knowledge of Swimming Terms	96
III	Tactical Reading	98
IV	Exercises	101

Unit 9	Track and Field	104
I	Cultural Insights	104
II	Knowledge of Track and Field Terms	107
III	Tactical Reading	109
IV	Exercises	113
Unit 10	Gymnastics	116
I	Cultural Insights	116
II	Knowledge of Gymnastics Terms	120
III	Tactical Reading	122
IV	Exercises	126
Unit 11	Wushu	129
I	Cultural Insights	129
II	Knowledge of Wushu Terms	134
III	Tactical Reading	136
IV	Exercises	140
Unit 12	Formula One	143
I	Cultural Insights	143
II	Knowledge of Formula One Terms	147
III	Tactical Reading	148
IV	Exercises	151
Unit 13	Skiing	154
I	Cultural Insights	154
II	Knowledge of Skiing Terms	158
III	Tactical Reading	160
IV	Exercises	164

Unit 14	Roller Skating	166
I	Cultural Insights	166
II	Knowledge of Roller Skating Terms	170
III	Tactical Reading	172
IV	Exercises	176
Appendix I	Glossary	179
Appendix II	Terminology	196
References	218

Unit 1

Tennis

Goals

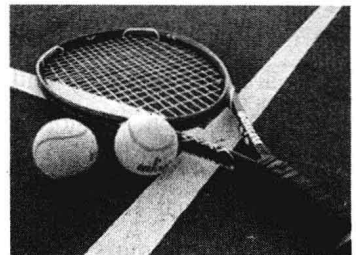
1. Familiarizing with the History and Origin of Tennis
2. Acquiring Knowledge of Tennis Terms
3. Learning Tennis Skills

I Cultural Insights

i. History of Tennis

The history of tennis can be **traced back** to the 12th century France, where French Monks used to play a **crude** handball against their **monastery** walls or over a rope strung across a courtyard. As the game became more popular, courtyard playing areas were changed into indoor courts, where the ball was still played off the walls.

The modern game of tennis **originated** in Birmingham, England in the late 19th century as “lawn tennis” which has close connections to various field/



A Tennis Racket and Balls

lawn games as well as to the ancient game of real tennis. According to the record of the origin of tennis, Major Harry Gem and his friends established the world's first tennis club in Leamington Spa in 1872, and the first tennis **tournament** was held in July 23, 1884 in the grounds of Shrubland Hall.

After its creation, lawn tennis spread first throughout the upper-class English-speaking population, and then around the world. Now tennis is an Olympic sport and is played at all levels of society at all ages.

ii. Rules of Tennis

Tennis is a sport usually played between two players (singles) or between two teams of two players each (doubles). Each player uses a racket that is strung to strike a hollow rubber ball covered with felt over a net into the **opponent's** court.

The rules of tennis have not changed much since the 1890s. There have been two exceptions. One was that from 1908 to 1961 the server had to keep one foot on the ground at all times, and the other was the **adoption** of the **tie-break** in the 1970s. A recent addition to professional tennis has been the adoption of electronic review technology coupled with a point challenge system, which allows a player to challenge the line (or chair) **umpire's** call of a point. Players have unlimited opportunities to challenge provided the challenges made are correct. However, once three incorrect challenges are made in a set, they cannot challenge again until the next set. If the set goes to a tie break, players are given one additional opportunity to challenge the call. This electronic review, currently called Hawk-Eye, is used at some high-level tournaments.

iii. Four Grand Slam tournaments

Tennis is enjoyed by millions of recreational players and is also a hugely popular worldwide spectator sport. And the four **Grand Slam tournaments** (also referred to as the "Majors") are considered to be the most famous tennis tournaments in the world. They are held annually and include, in **chronological** order, the Australian Open, the French Open, Wimbledon, and the US Open. Apart from the Olympic Games, Davis Cup, Fed Cup, and Hopman Cup, they are the only tournaments regulated by the International Tennis Federation (ITF). The Australian Open and the US Open are played on hard courts, the French Open is played on red clay courts, and Wimbledon

on grass courts.

Aside from the historic significance of these events, they also carry larger prize funds than any other tour event and are worth double the number of ranking points to the champion than in the next **echelon** of tournaments, the Masters 1000 (men) and Premier events (women). Another **distinguishing** feature is the number of players in the singles draw. There are 128, more than any other professional tennis tournament. This draw is composed of 32 seeded players, other players ranked in the world's top 100, qualifiers, and players who receive invitations through wild cards. Grand Slam men's tournaments have **best-of-five** set matches throughout. Grand Slam tournaments are among the small number of events that last two weeks.

iv. Who's Who

A frequent topic of discussion among tennis fans and **commentators** is who's the greatest singles player of all time. There's no denying Carlos Moya, Petra Kvitová and Li Na will be ranked as the greatest tennis players in the world.

1. Carlos Moya

The Spaniard first made an impact on the ATP World Tour in 1995 after Carlos won his first Tour title in Buenos Aires at the age of 19. Carlos then **embarked** on a rapid rise up the rankings and less than two years later he found himself in the final of the Australian Open.

Carlos is one of only a handful of tennis players to have reached three of the greatest heights in the sport, winning a Grand Slam singles title at Roland Garros in 1998, reaching the World Number One position the following year, and helping Spain to win a Davis Cup title in 2004.

After battling a foot injury for a number of years, Carlos officially announced his retirement from professional tennis in 2010.

2. Petra Kvitová

Kvitová, born on 8 March 1990, is a Czech professional tennis player. She has won seven WTA singles titles. She reached her career-high ranking of world No.2 in October 2011, and is currently ranked world No.3. Kvitová won the 2011 Wimbledon Championships and the 2011 WTA Tour Championships singles titles, becoming the first Grand Slam event winner born in the 1990s, and the third player to win the WTA Championships in her first attempt.

Kvitová is known for her fast and powerful left-handed serve, shots and variety. At the 2011 Wimbledon Championships, she had 36 **aces**, the third-most of any woman. She is also noted for her heavy forehand, backhand, variety, and timing, and is known to make up for her lack of speed by playing close to the baseline.

3. Li Na



Li Na is a Chinese professional tennis player. She has won 5 WTA and 19 ITF singles titles. At the 2011 French Open singles, after getting the first ever singles Grand Slam title for a Chinese player by beating the defending Champion Francesca Schiavone in the final at Roland Garros, she fell to the ground with joy. It was not only the biggest moment of her career, but the biggest moment in the history of Chinese tennis. The title makes her the first player from an Asian country to win a Grand Slam in singles.

Li Na struggled to put together wins for the rest of the season and reached the final of the 2011 Australian Open, becoming the first player from an Asian country to appear in a Grand Slam singles final. She is currently ranked world No. 8. The history making achievement makes Li Na a household name in international sports.

(1058 words)

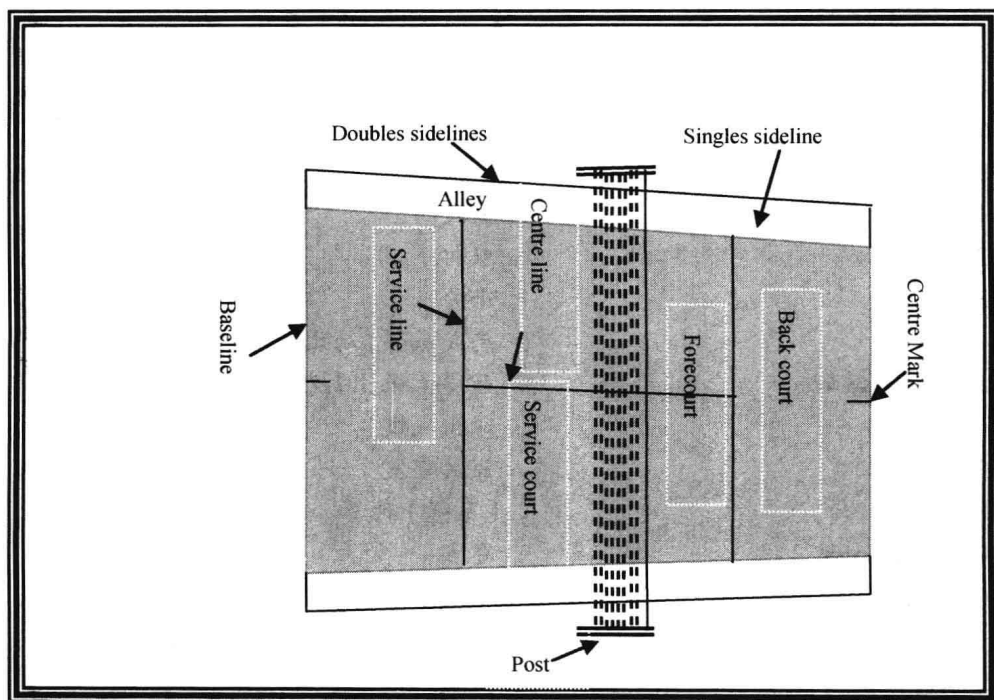
Notes

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. trace back | | 追溯 |
| 2. crude | /kru:d/ | a. 粗糙的; 简陋的 |
| 3. monastery | /'mɒnəstri/ | n. 修道院; 寺院 |
| 4. originate | /ə'ri:dʒneɪt/ | v. 开始, 发生; 起源于 |
| 5. tournament | /'tuənəmənt/ | n. 锦标赛; 联赛 |
| 6. opponent | /ə'pəʊnənt/ | n. 对手; 敌手 |
| | | a. 对立的; 敌对的 |
| 7. adoption | /ə'dɒpʃən/ | n. 采用; 收养 |
| 8. tie-break | /'taɪbreɪk/ | n. 正赛未分胜负后的加赛 |
| 9. umpire | /'ʌmpaɪə/ | n. 裁判员; 仲裁人 |
| 10. Grand Slam tournament | | 大满贯赛事 |
| 11. chronological | /'krɒnə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ | a. 按时间前后顺序排列的; 编年的 |

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 12. echelon | /eʃəˌlɒn/ | <i>n.</i> (机构中的) 等级, 梯队 |
| 13. distinguish | /dɪs'tɪŋɡwɪʃ/ | <i>v.</i> 区分, 辨别, 分清; 引人注目 |
| 14. best-of-five | /'best.əv'faɪv/ | <i>a.</i> 五局三胜制的; 五个中最好的 |
| 15. commentator | /'kɒmən.tərɪtə/ | <i>n.</i> (电台的) 时事评论员 |
| 16. embark | /'ɪmbɑ:k/ | <i>v.</i> 上飞机, 上船; 着手, 从事 |
| 17. ace | /eɪs/ | <i>n.</i> (网球中的) 发球得分, 爱司球 |

II

Knowledge of Tennis Terms



- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| 1. alley | 单、双打边线间地带 |
| 2. back court | 后场 |
| 3. baseline | 底线 |
| 4. centre mark | 发球中线, 中点 |
| 5. doubles court | 双打场地 |

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| 6. doubles sidelines | 双打边线 |
| 7. forecourt | 前场 |
| 8. service court | 发球区 |
| 9. service line | 发球线 |
| 10. singles court | 单打场地 |
| 11. singles sideline | 单打边线 |
| 12. tramline | 限制线 |
| 13. 0 (love) | 0分 |
| 14. 15(fifteen) | 15分 或 1分 |
| 15. 30 (thirty) | 30分或2分 |
| 16. 40 (forty) | 40分或3分 |
| 17. all | 平分 |
| 18. ace | 爱司球 |
| 19. advantage | 占先 |
| 20. advantage set | 长盘制 |
| 21. to break serve | 破发 |
| 22. doubles | 双打 |
| 23. deuce | 平分 |
| 24. game | 局或赢得1局比赛 |
| 25. to hold serve | 赢得(保住)发球局 |
| 26. long | 球出底线 |
| 27. let | 擦网重发 |
| 28. match | (赢得)比赛 |
| 29. match point | 赛点 |
| 30. net | 下网球 |
| 31. set | 1盘比赛 |
| 32. set point | 盘点 |
| 33. wide | 球出边线 |
| 34. straight sets | 未失1盘(赢得)比赛 |
| 35. tie-break(er) | 抢七局 |
| 36. approach shot | 随球上网击球 |
| 37. backhand | 反手击球 |
| 38. backspin | 后旋(球) |

39. cross-court shot	大斜线
40. dink	放小球
41. double fault	双发失误
42. drop shot	扣球
43. earned point	主动得分
44. fault	发球失误
45. foot fault	脚误
46. forehand	正手(击球)
47. ground stroke	落地球
48. half volley	反弹球
49. kick serve	跳球
50. lob	挑高球
51. passing shot	破网击球
52. poach	澳式站位
53. rally	回合
54. receiver	接球方
55. return	回击
56. serve	发球
57. slice	切削球
58. smash	高压球
59. top spin	上旋
60. volley	截击空中球

III

Tactical Reading

i. The motion of the tennis ball

The lift of the tennis ball begins when spin is applied by the racket to the ball. As well, the ball experiences the effects of weight and drag throughout its flight. The flight of the ball from one side of the court to the other takes less than a second. This happens so quickly that generally the naked eye can not observe the differences in the **trajectories** and these effects. With a video camera we can see the effects more clearly.

Because of the way the ball is **initially** hit, the return of the ball will be unique each time. Sometimes the ball will have been hit with no spin, or a great deal of spin on it. When the ball **bounces** on the opponent's court there will be variations because of the **friction** of the bounce on the court. The ball will take on a spin as it **rebounds** from the court before the opponent returns the ball to the server. The ball may have a change in direction in which it is moving.

As each ball is hit, different **variables** affect the motion of the ball: the amount and type of spin, the impact of the ball with the racket, the interaction with the court. With all of these variations there is always something new to observe. This is what makes science and in this case "Tennis Science" so interesting!

ii. The angle of attack on the tennis court

Within the tennis world there are varied approaches to the placement of the tennis ball on the court. Some players play primarily from the backcourt while others like to attack the net.

One's "angle of attack" is very important to the success of a tennis game. In various situations, the crosscourt shot has a larger **vertical** acceptance angle than the down-the-line shot and is safer. When you hit a ball crosscourt, the baseline is considerably farther away on the **diagonal** than it is down-the-line. This is known as the **horizontal** angle of attack. You, therefore, have a much larger portion of the court to get your ball to bounce in, and that increases your chances of the shot being good.

The "angle of attack" is a vital part of one's tennis game and the larger the diagonal you have when hitting your ball the greater the chance that the ball will get into the court safely. So remember angles are not just for mathematics, but for the sport of tennis! You also open the court by hitting crosscourt, pulling your opponent wide and creating an opening to hit a winner down the line.

When a player comes to the net he or she normally hits the approach shot down the line into this opening. At the net, because it is closer to the opponent, the player can hit much sharper angles with his or her volleys for crosscourt winners. Offense and defense in tennis can be thought of as trying to stay in the center of your opponent's two widest possible shots, while pushing them out of the center of your own. The attacking player moves the opponent so far to one side that he or she cannot cover both angles.