



*ENGLISH-CHINESE  
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF  
OLYMPIC GAMES WITH  
CLASSIFIED PICTURES*

英汉对照分项图解

# 奥林匹克运动

# 百科全书

卜纯英 主编

Bu Chunying, Chief Editor

兵器工业出版社

**ENGLISH-CHINESE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF  
OLYMPIC GAMES WITH CLASSIFIED PICTURES**

**英汉对照分项图解  
奥林匹克运动百科全书**

Bu Chunying Chief Editor

卜纯英 主 编

**The Publishing House of Ordnance Industry**

**兵器工业出版社**

## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英汉对照分项图解奥林匹克运动百科全书/卜纯英主编. —北京: 兵器工业出版社, 2001.9

ISBN 7-80132-994-5

I. 英...      II. 卜...      III. 奥运会—百科全书—英、汉  
IV. G811.21-61

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第058182号

出版发行: 兵器工业出版社

责任编辑: 易 行

责任技编: 罗正云

社 址: 100089 北京市海淀区车道沟 10 号

经 销: 各地新华书店

印 刷: 兵器工业出版社印刷厂

版 次: 2001 年 10 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

封面设计: 紫 东

责任校对: 胡 平

责任印制: 吕亚东

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 122

字 数: 3045 千字

定 价: 365.00 元

(版权所有 翻印必究 印装有误 负责调换)

**Editorial Board for the English-Chinese Encyclopedia  
of Olympic Games With Classified Pictures**

**英汉对照分项图解**

**奥林匹克运动百科全书编委会**

**Chief Editor:** Bu Chunying

**主 编** 卜纯英

**Associate Editor:** Xin Lancheng

**副主编** 信兰诚

**Compiling Members:**

**编 委**

Bu Chunying	Xin Lancheng	Li Yucai
卜纯英	信兰诚	李育才
Luo Chaoyi	Han Shuxia	Zhang Xiaoning
罗超毅	韩淑霞	张小宁
Zhang Yihong	Liu Xiuwu	Feng Shuyong
张艺宏	刘修武	冯树勇
Yuan Xiaojian	Wang Xinle	Xiao Li
袁小剑	王新乐	肖 力
Chen Gang	Li Zhenyu	Xia Hong
陈 钢	李振宇	夏 红
Huang Guangming	Pan Yan	Lin Yi
黄光明	潘 艳	林 毅

**Checkers:**

**审 校**

Li Yucai	Liang Ruiju	Zhao Yuji
李育才	梁瑞驹	赵玉姬
Lu Wen	Chen Ruifang	Wang Xintang
卢 雯	陈瑞芳	王馨塘
Lu Min	Wang Xiangzhou	Mei Yu
吕 敏	王相周	梅 郁
Li Wenchuan	Yan Yi	Chen Shuhong
李文川	严 翊	陈树虹

Mao Rongjian  
毛荣建  
Chang Yaohua  
常耀华  
Ji Qiang  
籍强  
Wang Qingzhong  
王清忠  
Guo Bingyan  
郭炳彦

Qi Xin  
齐昕  
Chen Xiaoan  
谌晓安  
Lan Yan  
兰燕  
Xie Wenjie  
解文杰  
Yan Ning  
宴宁

Guo Shutao  
郭树涛  
Jin Wen  
金雯  
Wang Yanli  
王艳丽  
Xue Hongwei  
薛红卫  
Shi Yunjia  
时运佳

**Staffs:**

**工作人员**

An Ying  
安莹  
Hong Xiaohan  
洪孝安

Li Shizhen  
李世振

Zhou Xiangui  
周先贵

---

**Publishing Editors:**

**编审**

Hu Xingguang  
胡星光

Zhou Xingjun  
周兴俊

Cao Xinhua  
曹新华

**Publishing Revisers:**

**校订**

Luo Zhengyun  
罗正云

Lu Tao  
路涛

**Printing:**

**印制**

Lu Yadong  
吕亚东

Hu Ping  
胡平



CITIUS · ALTIUS · FORTIUS

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIQUE

CHÂTEAU DE VIDY, 1007 LAUSANNE, SUISSE

THE PRESIDENT

Professor Chunying BU  
Chief Editor  
Hohai University Press  
Hohai University  
NANJING / Chine

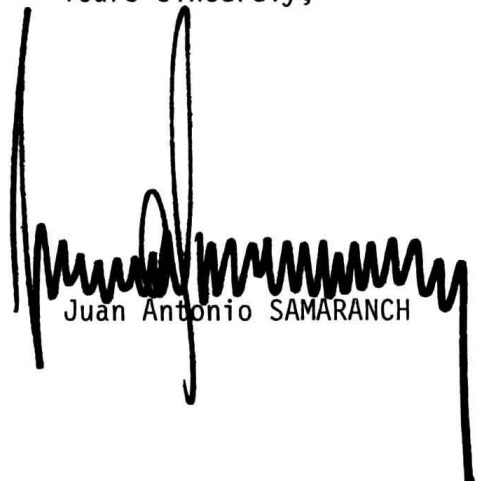
Lausanne, 28th July 1988  
Ref. No. 4668 /88/ACL/ab

Dear Professor Bu,

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter dated 10th July 1988.

May I take this opportunity to congratulate you on your excellent work entitled the "Olympic Complete Words". I was honoured to receive a copy of such a thorough study, and took the liberty of showing it to the members of the IOC Executive board recently, who all voiced similar admiration for this book.

Yours sincerely,



Juan Antonio SAMARANCH

# 国际奥委会萨马兰奇主席给本书主编卜纯英的复信

尊敬的卜教授：

我非常感谢您 7 月 10 日的来信。

借此机会，我衷心地祝贺您，您定名《奥林匹克词汇大全》一书是最优秀的著作。

我非常荣幸地获得了您这一学科完整的专著，并转给国际奥委会执委会们看，他们异口同声地赞赏此书。

胡安·安东尼奥·萨马兰奇

1988 年 7 月 28 日

瑞士·洛桑

## Notes:

This book is the revision of the “Olympic Complete Words” edited by Professor Bu Chunying, as a result of more than two years efforts and with the help of Xin Lancheng, Luo Chaoyi, Zhang Xiaoning, Feng Shuyong, etc., those famous persons in the sports circles and the teachers and graduate students of universities of physical culture. This book is therefore, more systematic, comprehensive, and practical than the former edition.

## 编者注：

本书系卜纯英教授主编的《奥林匹克词汇大全》的改编修订本，依然由卜纯英教授主编，在信兰诚、罗超毅、张小宁、冯树勇等体育界知名人士和体育大学研究生部部分师生的共同参与下，经过两年多的努力才完成本书的改编修订任务。所以本书比原书更为系统、完备、实用。

# PREFACE

Bu Chunying  
July, 2001

Over two thousand years ago, sports activities were important parts in the life and custom of ancient Greeks. The Olympics was named after the first sports game held at Olympia, ancient Greece. And it is carried on as before. The modern Olympic Games, which began from 1896, are held every four years. In the year of 2000, our Chinese sports athletes realized the historic breakthrough in the Twenty-seventh Olympic Games held in Sydney. They stood in no fear of those formidable opponents and struggled to exert themselves to the most. With the perfect sports techniques and nice sportsmanship, they won the raise of the Five-Starred Red Flag fifty-nine times and the play of the national anthem of the People's Republic of China twenty-eight times in the sports field. With the third place on the list of gold medals, our Chinese sports athletes entered the first group of strongly sports-cultured countries in the world at one blow. That is the generous gift dedicated to the motherland by the Chinese athletes. That also fully shows that China always constantly strives to become stronger and displays the spirits of the Olympics "Faster, Higher, Stronger" as well. Now the Five-Circled Flag appeared in the Twenty-seventh Olympic Games has been handed over to Athens, Greece, the host city of the next Olympic Games (in the year of 2004). Since the end of one thousand years announces the arrival of another thousand years, we are determined to greet the next Olympic Games with the brandnew look.

To promote the spirits of the Olympics, deepen the friendship of people all over the world and advance the cause of the sports, we have specially recompiled the book named "Olympic Complete Words", which was published in 1988 and had ever received the congratulations and praise from Samaranch, chairman of the International Olympic Committee, and members of its Executive Committee. With the new name of "English-Chinese Encyclopedia of Olympic Games with Classified Pictures", this book is to extend our congratulations to Beijing, that has won bid to host 2008 Olympic Games. This book collects more than fifty items, which cover all the previous Olympic Games, the World Championships and newly added events of sports and over sixty thousand professional words and pictures of sketch movements. With the appendix of the colour pictures concerning the Olympic Games, it is an encyclopedia of the sports with English-Chinese explanations through diagrams. The adequate and accurate content proves it to be not only a necessary reference book for those professional figures in the sports world, the research workers for sports theories and translators dealing with foreign affairs, but also a beneficial reading material for the broad masses of sports fans, sports workers and teachers and students in the school. The publication of this book is also to extend our heartfelt respects to Mr. Samaranch and those at home and abroad who have made outstanding contributions to advancing the Olympic Games and promoting the spirits of the Olympics.

It took us more than two years in all to complete the book from writing through examining to checking. Now it is published formally and to be seen on the shelf of bookstores. We take final responsibility for any errors and inadequacies in this book. It is hoped that readers and experts at home and abroad offer suggestions and criticisms that will assist us in improving the Encyclopedia when it is revised. We are very grateful to those for their contributions.



## 前 言

两千多年以前，体育活动是古希腊人生活风俗中一个很重要的组成部分。奥林匹克，就是由古希腊奥林匹亚地方举办的第一届运动会而得名，并沿袭至今。现代奥林匹克运动会，从 1896 年开始，每隔四年举行一次。在去年悉尼举行的第 27 届奥运会上，我国体育健儿实现了历史性的突破，他们不畏强手，奋勇拼搏，用精湛的运动技术和良好的体育道德，在奥运赛场上赢得 59 次升起五星红旗、28 次奏响中华人民共和国国歌、金牌总数位列第三，一举步入世界体育强国的第一集团。这是我国体育健儿献给祖国的厚礼，它充分展现了中华民族自强不息的意志，以及“更快、更高、更强”的奥运精神。现在，奥运会五环旗已移交下届主办城市雅典手中。一个千年过去了，又一个千年来临，我们将以崭新的姿态迎接下届奥运会。

为了弘扬奥林匹克精神，增进各国人民的友谊和促进体育事业的发展，并祝贺北京申奥成功，特将我主编的曾获得国际奥委会萨马兰奇主席及执委们一致好评的《奥林匹克词汇大全》重新编撰，改名为《英汉对照分项图解奥林匹克运动百科全书》交由兵器工业出版社出版。本书汇集了历届奥运会、世锦赛和新增体育项目等 50 多类、6 万余条专业词汇及示意图，并附有与奥运会有关的珍贵图片数十幅，是一部英汉对照分项图解的体育全书。其内容翔实，不仅是体育专业人士、体育理论研究者 and 外事翻译人员的必备工具书，也是广大体育爱好者、体育工作者、大中小学师生的有益读物。本书的出版，也是为了表达对萨马兰奇先生以及所有为推动奥运、弘扬奥运精神而做出贡献的海内外朋友的深深敬意。

本书从撰写到审阅、校订，花费了两年多的时间，今天虽然正式与读者见面，仍难免有疏漏不足之处，诚望读者和海内外专家提出宝贵意见，以期再版时补充修订。谨此表示衷心的感谢！

卜纯英  
2001 年 7 月

# Guide to the Use of the Encyclopedia

## I Order of Arrangement

1. The Encyclopedia is composed of colour pictures, classified sports events with illustrations and appendix.

2. All events are arranged according to English alphabetical order and are given ordinal numbers.

3. Each event contains its relevant terms and illustrations. Those terms are arranged according to English alphabetical order and are given ordinal numbers. Those illustrations are marked with figure numbers such as Fig. 3, and then with sub-figure numbers, such as ⑬; further more marked with term ordinal numbers, such as 253. Sub-figure number can be marked as Fig. 3-⑬, or in a simplified form as 3-⑬ behind the term. (See the following figure)

## II Index System

1. Looking up ordinal number and page number of the event from contents, you can find English and Chinese terms according to ordinal numbers of each term. If there is a mark at the end of a word such as 3-⑬, you can find sub-item picture ⑬ from Fig. 3, then you can search out the picture from the term. (See the following figure)

2. Looking up the terms from classified illustrations, you can find numbers of ⑬ from Fig. 3, for example, Number 253 is the relevant term. (See the following figure)

253 corner-pivot play 3-⑬



Fig. 3

3. As to polysemy, if there is a mark at the end of a word such as 11-⑧, 12-①, it shows that this term corresponds to the sub-item ⑧ of Fig. 11 and the sub-item ① of Fig. 12. If there is a mark such as 10-①②③, it shows that this term corresponds to the sub-items ①② and ③ of Fig. 10.

## III Symbols Used

1. Comma [ , ] separates the same or the similar meanings of words.
2. Semicolon [ ; ] separates different meanings of words.
3. Bracket [ ( ) ] indicates meanings of words and notes or letters that can be abbreviated.
4. Equal-sign [ = ] indicates synonyms or the full names of abbreviations.
5. Ellipsis [ ... ] indicates the meaning of and so on.
6. Archaism, colloquialism, dialects and loan words have no explanatory notes.

# 凡 例

## I 编排顺序

1. 本书由图版、词目和附录三部分组成。

2. 词目按英文字母排序并冠以序号。

3. 每一运动项目均包括该类项目词条及图解。该类项目词条亦按英文字母排序并冠以斜体序号。该类项目图解则标出图号，例如 Fig. 3 (图 3)，再标出分项图号，例如⑬；再标出该项词条序号，例如 253。其中分项图号可标为：Fig. 3 - ⑬ (图 3 - ⑬)，在词条后则简标为：3 - ⑬。(见下图)

## II 检索方法

1. 从词条查找图。先从总目录中找出所查项目的序号及页码，再根据该项目的分编目录找出英汉词条，再根据词条后的分项图号查找到图。例如：词条后标有 3 - ⑬，即可从该项目图 3 (Fig. 3) 中查找到分项图⑬。(见下图)

2. 从图查找词条。例如在图 3 (Fig. 3) 中找出分项图⑬的外围 253，则 253 便是所查词条的分编目录序号。(见下图)

图例：

253 场角队员和中锋策应队员之间的配合 3 - ⑬



Fig. 3

3. 当一词多义时，则在词条后标出多个分项图号，例如：11 - ⑧，12 - ①，说明该词条对应图 11 (Fig. 11) 的分项图⑧和图 12 (Fig. 12) 的分项图①；如果一图标有多个分项图号，例如：10 - ①②③，说明该词条对应图 10 (Fig. 10) 的分项图①、②、③。

## III 使用符号

1. 逗号 [ , ] 分隔词义相同或相近的解释。

2. 分号 [ ; ] 分隔词义不同的解释。

3. 圆括号 [ ( ) ] 内为词义的解释或可省略的字母。

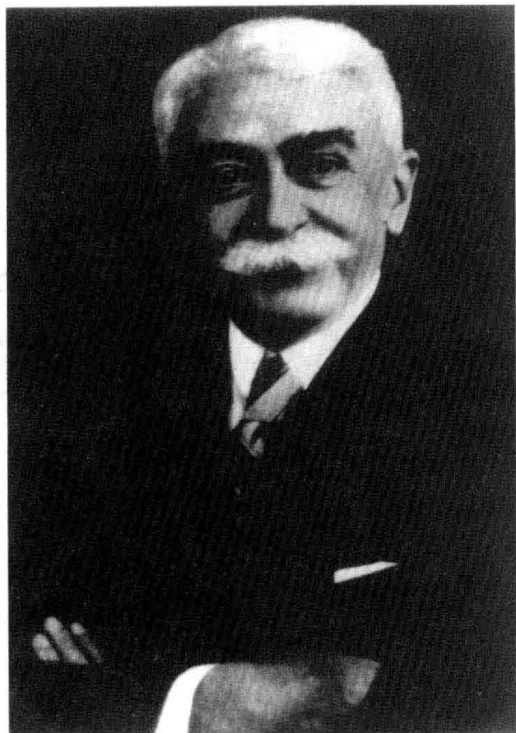
4. 等号 [ = ] 表示同义词或缩略语的全称。

5. 省略号 [ …… ] 表示等等、类推。

6. 古语、俗语、方言和外来语一律不加注释。

# The Olympics and the Olympic Spirits

## 奥运与奥运精神



Pierre de Coubertin(1863 – 1937), French historian and educationalist. He was the first man to propose the resumption of the Ancient Greek Olympics and delivered the famous speech “Reconstruct the Olympics”. With other internationally famous contemporaries, he established the International Olympic Committee (IOC). In 1894, he was elected secretary of the 1st IOC at the international sports conference in Paris. He was the 2nd IOC President from 1896 to 1925 and was the lifelong honorary president after his retirement.

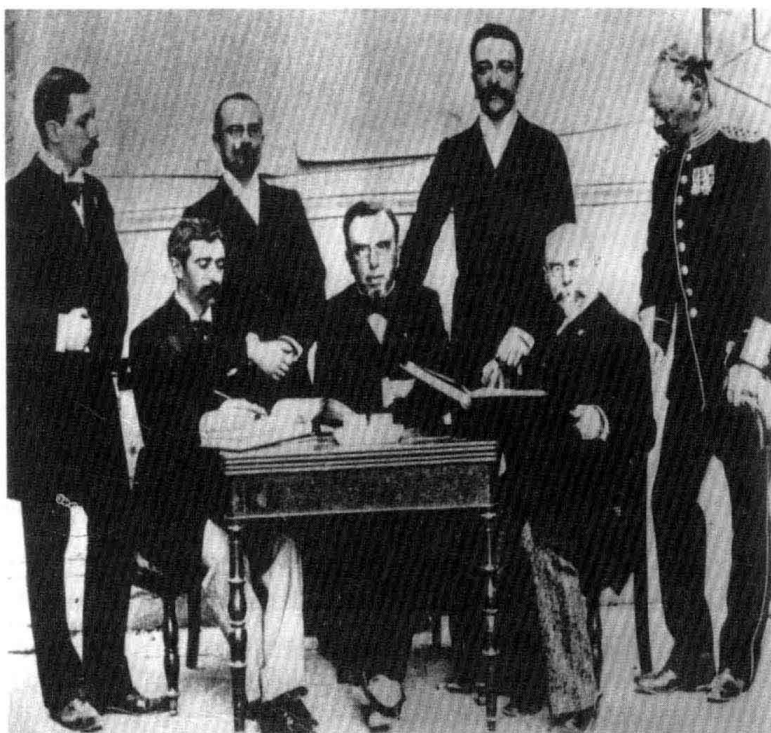
皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦(1863 – 1937)，法国史学家、教育家。他最早提出恢复希腊古代奥运会，发表过“复兴奥林匹克”的著名演说。他与同代的国际知名人士共同创建了国际奥林匹克委员会。在1894年巴黎国际体育会议上他被选为第1届国际奥委会秘书长。1896年至1925年任第二任国际奥委会主席，离职后任终身名誉主席。

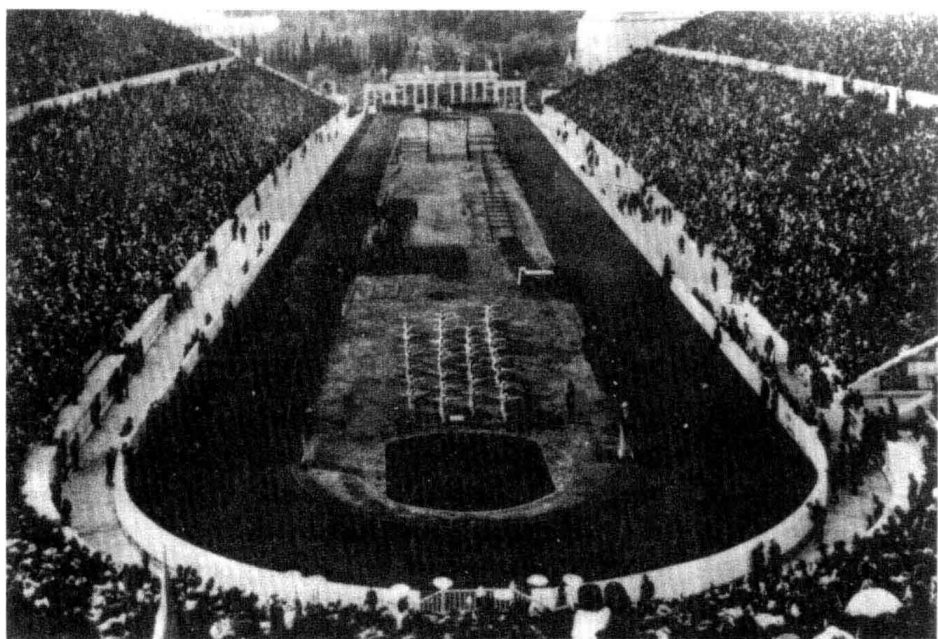
(新华社供稿)

In June, 1896, the international sports conference for promoting the revival of the Olympic Games was held in Paris, and the IOC was founded on June 23. The picture shows some members of the IOC, among whom the third on the right is Coubertin, the pioneer of modern Olympics, and the second on the right is Vikélas, the 1st IOC President.

1896年6月，促使奥林匹克运动复兴的国际体育会议在巴黎召开。6月23日，国际奥林匹克委员会正式成立。图为部分委员，其中右三为现代奥运会的先驱顾拜旦，右二为第一任国际奥委会主席维凯拉斯。

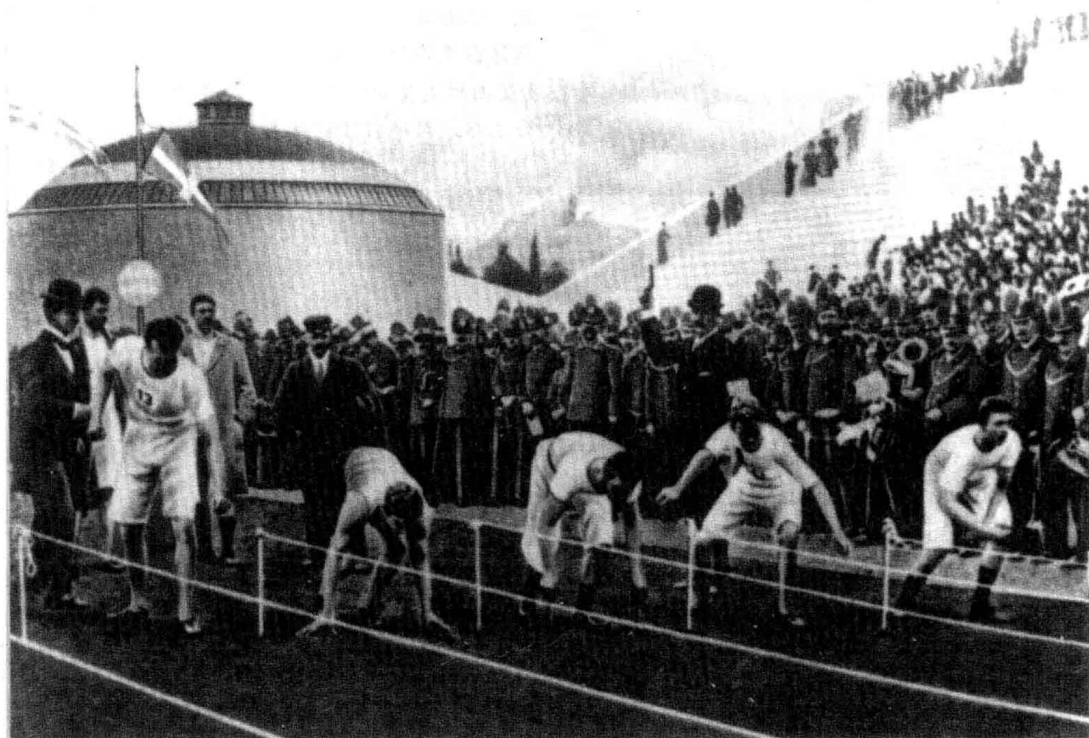
(新华社供稿)





The First Olympic Games were held in Athens, the capital of Greece, from April 6 to April 15 in 1896, and more than three hundred athletes from thirteen countries took part. The picture is the Marble Sports Field of track-and-field games in Athens.

第1届奥运会于1896年4月6日至15日在希腊首都雅典举行，13个国家的300多名选手参赛。图为举行田径比赛的雅典大理石运动场。  
(新华社供稿)



In the 100m final of the First Olympic Games in 1896, the athletes got off the mark in different positions, and the American athlete Thomas Burke(the left 2nd in the front) started in “squat jump” and won the champion finally.

在1896年第1届奥运会的100米跑决赛中，运动员们的起跑姿势千姿百态，美国的托马斯·伯克(前左二)采用近似“蹲踞式”的起跑法最终获得冠军。  
(新华社供稿)



From the Second Olympic Games in 1900, women athletes began to take part in some games and broke that no women were allowed to compete in the games. After that, women proved their capability in all the following Olympic Games. The Polish-American athlete Stanislaw Walasiewicz won the 100m champion with the score of 11.9 seconds in the Tenth Olympic Games and this flying woman made world records in women's short distance running for 13 times.

从1900年第2届奥运会开始，便有女选手参加一些项目的比赛，突破了古代奥运会不许女子上赛场的禁令。在以后历届奥运会的比赛中，妇女证明了自己的能力。侨居美国的波兰女运动员斯·瓦拉谢维奇在第10届奥运会上，以11秒9的成绩获100米跑冠军。这位女飞人曾13次创造女子短跑世界记录。

(新华社供稿)

In the marathon competition of the Fourth Olympic Games in London, the Italian athlete Tounado Pieteri was the first one to run back to the sports ground. But he was utterly exhausted and was not in his right mind. As a result, he first ran the wrong direction and fell to the ground several times, and he was finally supported by the doctors to the finish. Although his score was acknowledged several years later after his death, his competing spirit has been eulogized ever.



在第4届伦敦奥运会马拉松比赛中，意大利选手多兰多·皮特里最先跑回运动场。但当时他已精疲力竭，神志不清，先是跑错方向，后又几次摔倒在地，最终由医生搀扶至终点。尽管他的成绩在他去世几年后才得到承认，但是他的参与精神一直被世人传颂。

(新华社供稿)



At the beginning of the Seventh Olympic Games in Antwerp, Belgium, in 1920, the flag of IOC was raised for the first time and the athlete's oath ceremony was also held for the first time.

1920年在比利时安特卫普举行的第7届奥运会开幕式上，第一次升起国际奥委会会旗，第一次举行运动员宣誓仪式。（新华社供稿）



The Eighth Olympic Games were held in Paris, France, in 1924 and the Ice and Snow events were held separately for the first time. In order to accommodate the athletes, the promotion commission built some simple houses, which were named Olympic Village. From then on, the Olympic Villages have been set up in the Olympic Games.

第8届奥运会于1924年在法国巴黎举行，并首次将冰雪项目分出单独举行。为了安排运动员住宿，筹委会兴建了一些简易房屋，命名为奥运村。从此，奥运会开始设奥运村，一直延续至今。（新华社供稿）



In the Paris Olympic Games in 1924, the Finnish athlete Paavo Nurmi was very excellent in the long-distance running and won all the five gold medals, and became the one that won gold medals the most in the Paris Olympic Games. He won nine gold medals in three Olympic Games he took part, and was one of the athletes winning gold medals the most up till now.

参加1924年巴黎奥运会的芬兰运动员帕沃·鲁米在中长跑中成绩出色，共夺得5枚金牌，成为本届获金牌最多的运动员。鲁米在他参加的三届奥运会中共获9枚金牌，是迄今历届奥运会中获金牌最多的选手之一。

(新华社供稿)



As the only athlete of the old China, the track and field athlete Liu Changchun took part in the Tenth Olympic Games in Los Angeles, USA, in 1932. He competed in the 100-meter and 200-meter events and became the first athlete of our country that officially took part in the Olympic Games.

1932年，田径选手刘长春作为旧中国唯一的一名运动员，参加了在美国洛杉矶举行的第10届奥运会。他参加了100米、200米跑的角逐，成为我国第一位正式参加奥运会的选手。(新华社供稿)





From the Eleventh Berlin Olympic Games in 1936, the Olympic firebrand was burnt all the time. The kindling was gained from Olympia in ancient Greece and the firebrand fired through condensing lens was sent to the host country by relays. Now, the firing of the Olympic firebrand has become one of the necessary ceremonies in each Olympic Games. The picture shows the Greek artists on the kindling-fetching ceremony in Olympia.

从1936年第11届柏林奥运会开始，大会期间主体育场自始至终燃烧着奥林匹克圣火。火种取自希腊的古奥运发祥地奥林匹亚，由聚光镜点燃火炬，然后采取接力方式传到主办国。目前，点燃奥林匹克火炬是每届奥运会开幕式不可缺少的仪式之一。图为希腊艺术家在奥林匹亚取火种仪式上。

(新华社供稿)

The Olympic Games brought up numberless sport stars, and many of them were written down in the Olympic history. Jesse Owens is the Negro track and field athlete, and he won four gold medals including man's 100m sprint, 200m sprint, 4 × 100m relay, and long jump in the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936. In addition, he also won many champions in other important competitions, and reached or broke world records many times. Later Owens was elected the most outstanding sport athlete in the 20th century by the European and American press circles.

奥运会造就了无数的体育明星，许多明星因其优异成绩永载奥运史册。杰西·欧文斯是美国黑人田径运动员，他在1936年的柏林奥运会上一举夺得男子100米、200米、4 × 100米接力和跳远4枚金牌。此外，他还在世界其他重大比赛中屡获冠军，并多次平、破世界记录。欧文斯后来被欧美新闻界评为20世纪最优秀的体育运动员。

(新华社供稿)

