

本书导读 *Introduce*

“生命在于运动”,越来越多的人关注体育,热爱体育和参与体育,体育在现代人心中的地位越来越重要。国内对体育英语的需求与日俱增,广大体育爱好者和运动员急切想了解当今体育的最新信息和相关各类的体育知识。为此我们编写了这本《~~运动英语~~运动英语》。

本书大致分为两部分:第一部分为运动员参赛时相关的内容的表达;第二部分为介绍奥运会及常见项目,这一内容是全书的重点。

本书在编排上采用英文经典句、汉语释义、标准音标三者并举,在帮助广大读者正确理解句意时,掌握准确发音。通过练习,可使广大读者快速掌握地道发音,达到会话流畅的效果。

本书可供爱好体育和英语的读者阅读,也可作为教练员、运动员等体育工作者的参考用书。相信通过本书的学习,广大读者可以增长体育和英语两方面的知识,并在实际中灵活运用。同时,我们也衷心希望这本书能在普及奥运知识方面发挥一定的作用,为 ~~2008~~ 2008 年北京奥运会的举行作出贡献。

▶ 你好！(身体好吗?)

【匀燥葬剿燥? 见面时的问候语,要有回答。较正式的回答是:“ 随身戮曾燥造燥燥燥燥援 一般答以“云蚤燥燥燥燥燥燥援即可。在熟人间,回答可随便些。云蚤燥燥】

6. Fine.

[零蚤] [零蚤]

▶ 好。

【熟人间的回答对方问候。】

7. Just fine.

[凿入译劫] [零蚤]

▶ 很好。

8. Very well.

[憎燥凿] [憎燥凿]

▶ 很好。

9. All right.

[燥:造] [燥燥]

▶ 好。

【有一种俚语表达法与之相应 : 粤燥燥燥燥】

10. Not too bad

[燥燥燥] [燥燥] [燥燥]

▶ 不错。

【燥燥燥燥燥燥还行。可用作对于对方询问的回答。】

11. OK.

[忆燥燥燥]

▶ 好,不错。

【这是接受别人问候时的礼貌答复语。】

12. Thank you.

[θæŋk ju:] [蹠]

▶ 谢谢你。

13. And you?

[ænd ju:] [蹠]

▶ 你也好吗？

14. How about you?

[haʊ əbaʊt ju:] [蹠]

▶ 你怎样？

15. What about you?

[wɒt əbaʊt ju:] [蹠]

▶ 你怎么样？

问路的8大经典句

摇摇问路是请人帮助,最注重礼节。步行止步、骑车下车、躬身施礼、态度谦和,这样才会博得对方的好感,你也不会得到满意的答复。问路时你还需要注意以下几点:

问路时你最好停下车来等待你想问的人,如果是步行,你要缓步从容走上前,切不可急步向人走去,否则对方会怀疑你有其他不轨动机。

问路时说话要尽量慢而清晰。

对方讲话时要洗耳恭听,尤其在他思考时不要性急地追问。如果听不懂,就说:“对不起,我没听懂。”或“对不起,我没听懂。”(你是否能再说一遍,我恐怕还没有听清楚。)

问路时要注意与对方保持一定的距离,尤其是当你面对一位女士时,尽量不要使用手势。如果要用,动作也不要太大,因为西方人有很强的空间感。如果陌生人离他们太近,他们会觉得很不自在,甚至有一种威胁感。

1. Excuse me, could you tell me
 [ɪk'skju:z] [mi] [kʌd] [ju] [tel] [mi]
 the way to the Shanghai
 [ðə] [weɪ] [tu] [ðə] [ʃæŋhɑɪ]

fact I'm going the same
 [翻翻] [葬] [忆怎] [ðə] [泽] [葬]
 direction. Come and I'll show you
 [凿] [噪皂] [馊] [葬] [fə] [怎] [蹿]
 the way.

[ðə] [憎]

▶ 不, 一点儿也不远。正巧我也往那边走。跟我来。

8. Well, I'm new here myself, too.
 [憎] [葬] [灶] [泽] [身] [葬] [蹿]

You'd better ask the policeman
 [蹿] [忆] [a:] [泽] [ðə] [责] [泽] [灶]
 over there. He'll be able to
 [忆] [赠] [ðeə] [泽] [遭] [忆] [蹿]
 help you.

[泽] [蹿]

▶ 对不起, 我也是初到此地。您最好去问那边的警察, 他会帮助您。

003

有关体育器材的15大经典句

举办运动会,特别是大型运动会,比如奥运会,要有相当规模的运动场馆相辅,没有这些运动场馆,谈不上开什么运动会。自北京成功获得 2008 年奥运会举办权之后,开始兴建一批大型的运动场馆,其中很大特色为多用途场馆。

1. When was the Yangpu Gymnasium completed?

[憎蒙] [憎扣] [də] [贖佛志] [憎圣火蒙备皂]

[噪皂表造蒙]

▶ 杨浦体育馆何时落成?

2. It can hold 6000 spectators.

[到] [噪杜] [澡怎] [泽蒙彭楚坎] [泽蒙则蒙城]

▶ 体育场能容纳 6000 人。

3. The bowling alley is 11 metres

[də] [憎怎蒙] [憎蒙] [到] [圣蒙杜] [憎蒙扣]

wide and 85 metres long.

[憎蒙] [蒙杜] [憎蒙蒙蒙] [憎蒙扣] [造]

▶ 保龄球球道长 85 米,宽 11 米。

4. The sports facilities in Shanghai are

[də] [泽:蒙] [枣泽蒙] [圣] [泽蒙佛蒙] [ɑ:]

far from enough to meet the

[枣:] [枣皂] [圣枣] [噪] [皂蒙] [də]

growing demand.

[忆则蚤][嵩急:火焯]

▶上海的体育设施远远不能满足人民日益增长的需要。

5. It conforms to the international standard.

[蜀][噪灶恁身][噍][ðə][圣城恁焯:火焯造]

[忆颞焯焯]

▶灯光符合国际比赛要求。

6. The oldest sports stadium was a U-shaped long and narrow stadium build in the 15th century BC in ancient Greece.

[ðə][忆恁焯焯][涛:焯][忆颞焯焯][憎扎]

a U-shaped long and narrow stadium build in the 15th

[ə][忆恁焯焯焯][造][颞焯][忆颞恁焯]

stadium build in the 15th

[忆颞焯焯][造焯][圣][ðə][恁焯焯]

century BC in ancient Greece.

[忆颞焯焯][忆颞焯焯][圣][忆颞焯焯][g:恁焯]

▶世界上最古老的体育场是公元前15世纪建于古希腊的一座马蹄形狭长体育场。

7. In 7th century BC, Romans inherited the traditions of Greece and built racetracks and unroofed amphitheatres.

[圣][忆颞焯焯][忆颞焯焯][忆颞焯焯][忆恁焯焯]

inherited the traditions of Greece

[圣][忆颞焯焯][ðə][颞焯焯焯][g:恁焯]

and built racetracks and unroofed

[颞焯焯][造焯][忆颞焯焯焯][颞焯焯][^焯焯焯焯]

amphitheatres.

[颞焯焯焯焯焯焯]

► 公元前七世纪时罗马人继承希腊传统 就修建了赛马场和露天竞技场。

8. **The best and largest racetrack**
 [ðə] [遭制] [颞挫] [恹苗灶] [颞制] [颞制]
was Maximus racetrack built in
 [憎扎] [自颞制] [颞制] [颞制] [颞制] [颞制]
the 1st century BC in
 [ðə] [恹制] [恹制] [恹制] [恹制] [颞制]
Rome.
 [颞制]

► 最好最大的赛马场是公元前 1 世纪建于罗马的马克西穆斯赛马场。

9. **The Olympic Stadium built in**
 [ðə] [恹制] [颞制] [颞制] [颞制] [颞制]
Anthem in 1896 **was**
 [颞制] [颞制] [颞制] [颞制] [颞制] [颞制]
the best of all in modern
 [ðə] [遭制] [恹制] [恹制] [恹制] [恹制]
times , since the first Olympic
 [颞制] [颞制] [ðə] [恹制] [恹制] [恹制]
Games was held here.
 [颞制] [憎扎] [颞制] [颞制]

► 1896 年雅典修建的奥林匹克运动会场是近代之最。因为在这里举行了第一届奥运会。

10. **The stadium with the modern**
 [ðə] [颞制] [颞制] [颞制] [ðə] [恹苗灶]
style was a stadium built in
 [颞制] [憎扎] [恹制] [颞制] [颞制] [颞制]

development.

[场馆建设] [场馆]

▶ 场馆的建筑历史就是一部完整的体育发展的历史。

14. The change from the unroofed

[露天] [场馆] [露天] [露天] [露天]

stadiums to sealed off buildings

[场馆] [场馆] [场馆] [场馆] [场馆]

may be the beginning that tickets

[场馆] [场馆] [场馆] [场馆] [场馆]

were sought.

[场馆] [场馆]

▶ 从露天场馆到封闭的建筑的转变,就可能是追求门票收入的开始。

15. The Rome Gymnasium built for

[露天] [场馆] [场馆] [场馆] [场馆]

the Olympics Games in

[露天] [场馆] [场馆] [场馆] [场馆]

1961 could be

[场馆] [场馆] [场馆] [场馆] [场馆]

changed for other uses

[场馆] [场馆] [场馆] [场馆] [场馆]

conveniently.

[场馆] [场馆] [场馆] [场馆]

▶ 1961年为奥运会修建的罗马体育馆,比赛场地就可以很方便地改变用途。

劝诫的5大经典句

摇摇平时在训练馆里,有时看到运动员的训练方法等方面存有不足,教练便会及时给予纠正,这种纠正是指导性的,运动员都要虚心接受。

1. **Could you give some advice on how to make my winter training more effective?**

[噪啮][蹠][g 鞣][泽皂][ə 啮鞣][ɔ 焯][澡皂][焯][皂鞣][皂鞣][悒鞣][悒鞣]

[皂:] [鞣鞣]

▶你能给我一些建议,让我的冬训更有效吗?

【鞣鞣劝告,忠告。鞣鞣是不可数名词,可用 泽皂鞣鞣、澡皂鞣鞣、焯鞣鞣或 焯鞣鞣等形式表示建议的数量。鞣鞣后通常接介词 焯焯表示方面的名词,用于说明具体建议的内容或方面。】

2. **Try hard to have a proper approach to your training.**

[焯鞣][澡:啮][焯][澡鞣][蹠扎][悒鞣]

[ə 悒焯][焯][躁][悒鞣]

▶尽量找到一个适合你的训练方法。

【焯焯鞣鞣为可数名词,意为通路,方法。】

3. **If you want to go on being**

[鞣][蹠][悒焯][焯][gə 焯][ɔ 焯][悒鞣]

a player for years, you should look
[ə][忤] [壹] [叁] [躁] [扣] [蹿] [J] [怎] [造] [剩]
after yourself.

[忆: 斌] [躁] [忆] [壹]

▶要是你这几年还想做运动员的话,你该照顾好你自己。

4. What should I do to solve this
[憎] [贼] [J] [怎] [葬] [壹] [怎] [贼] [泽] [壹] [ò] [壹]
problem?

[忤] [壹]

▶我该怎么来解决这一问题?

5. Why not take the 200
[憎] [葬] [灶] [贼] [贼] [壹] [ò] [贼] [壹] [灶] [壹]
metres and 400 metres?

[忆] [壹] [J] [贰] [叁] [叁] [壹] [灶] [壹] [忆] [壹]

▶为什么不参加 圆 米和 源 米?

进驻奥运村的8大经典句

摇摇奥运会组委会为参加奥运会的男女运动员、官员和工作人员提供一处集中膳食的地点,称为奥林匹克村。奥林匹克村的位置应尽量靠近主运动场和其他练习场。

1984年第23届洛杉矶奥运会上,美国首次为所有的参赛运动员、官员及工作人员修造了专门的集中膳宿地,这就是我们所称的“奥运村”。

1. Can I enter the village through this gate?

[嘿:吐] [葵] [澳城] [ðə] [澳] [θ]

[ð] [g]

►我可以从这进入奥运村吗?

2. This gate is only for those who hold A or B AD. cards.

[ð] [g] [谁] [忆] [枣] [ðə] [澳]

[澳] [或] [澳] [澳] [澳] [澳]

[澳] [澳] [澳] [澳] [澳] [澳]

►这个门仅供持有 粤月注册卡者使用。

【粤月注册卡者是指持有粤月注册卡者。】

3. Are there any furniture in the flat?

[ɑ:] [ðə] [澳] [澳] [谁] [ðə] [澳]

►房间配有家具吗?

4. Are there laundry rooms in the

[ɑ:] [ðə] [澳] [澳] [谁] [ðə]

