

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

巧嘴英语迎奥运/陈丹主编. —北京:北京邮电大学出版社,
2006

(巧嘴英语丛书)

ISBN 7-5635-1253-5

I. 巧... II. 陈... III. 英语—口语 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2006)第038039号

书 名: 巧嘴英语迎奥运

主 编: 陈 丹

责任编辑: 彭 楠 王晓丹

出版发行: 北京邮电大学出版社

社 址: 北京市海淀区西土城路10号(100876)

北方营销中心: 电话: 010-62282185 传真: 010-62283578

南方营销中心: 电话: 010-62282902 传真: 010-62282735

E - mail: publish@bupt.edu.cn

经 销: 各地新华书店

印 刷:

开 本: 787 mm × 1 092 mm 1/32

印 张: 6.875

字 数: 171 千字

版 次: 2006年6月第1版 2006年6月第1次印刷

ISBN 7-5635-1253-5/G · 233

定价: 14.00 元

· 如有印装质量问题请与北京邮电大学出版社营销中心联系 ·

丛书编委会

主 编：陈 丹

副主编：李文萍

编 委：赵修臣 马 兰 徐光伟 郭美娟

陈红彬 刘雷雷 李庆磊 韩 磊

策 划：浩瀚英语研究所

前言

PREFACE

2008年北京奥运会是世界瞩目的全球性盛会,更是华夏儿女的期盼和骄傲。现在,整个中国已经掀起了“学英语,迎奥运”的高潮,我们以此为宗旨精心编写了这本《巧嘴英语迎奥运》。

全书共分为奥运知识、田径和水上运动、球类运动和奥运会十大看点四章共34单元。我们把每一单元又分为:脱口而出、触类旁通、对答如流以及妙语连珠四部分,把有关奥运的常识和赛事由经典的句子、举一反三地实战操练、地道地会话以及名言警句细致地展现给大家。

本书奉献给具有中级英语水平的学习者及体育爱好者,我们的目标就是让读者在了解奥运知识的同时,学会用流利地道的英语喜迎奥运!

Contents



目录 CONTENTS

Chapter 1 奥运 Olympic knowledge 知识

- Unit 1** The Ancient Olympic Games
古奥运会 [1]
- Unit 2** The Renaissance of Olympic
复兴奥运 [9]
- Unit 3** Olympic Flame
奥运圣火 ... [15]
- Unit 4** The Olympic Spirit
奥运精神 ... [21]
- Unit 5** Architecture about Olympic
奥运建筑 ... [27]
- Unit 6** Winter Olympic and Paralytic Games
冬奥会与残奥会
..... [34]

- Unit 7** New Beijing, Great Olympics
新北京, 新奥运...
..... [41]

Chapter 2 田径和水上运动 Track Field and Water Events

- Unit 1** Field Events
田赛项目 ... [49]
- Unit 2** Track Events
径赛项目 ... [56]
- Unit 3** Diving
跳水比赛 ... [63]
- Unit 4** Swimming
游泳比赛 ... [69]
- Unit 5** Canoeing
皮划艇赛 ... [76]
- Unit 6** Rowing
赛艇比赛 ... [82]

Glib Tongue English for Olympic Games



目 录

巧嘴英语迎奥运

Chapter 3 球类运动 Ball Games 运动

- Unit 1** Football Game
足球比赛 ... [88]
- Unit 2** Basketball Game
篮球比赛 ... [94]
- Unit 3** Volleyball Game
排球比赛 ... [101]
- Unit 4** Table Tennis Game
乒乓球赛 ... [107]
- Unit 5** Tennis
网球大赛 ... [114]
- Unit 6** Badminton
羽毛球赛 ... [120]
- Unit 7** Handball
手球比赛 ... [126]
- Unit 8** Water Polo
水球比赛 ... [132]
- Unit 9** Baseball
棒球比赛 ... [137]
- Unit 10** Field Hockey
曲棍球赛
..... [143]
- Unit 11** Bowling
保龄球赛
..... [149]

Chapter 4 其他看点项目 Other Popular Games 看点项目

- Unit 1** Boxing
拳击运动 ... [155]
- Unit 2** Weight-lifting
举重比赛 ... [161]
- Unit 3** Judo & Taekwondo
柔道和跆拳道 ...
..... [167]
- Unit 4** Wrestling
摔跤比赛 ... [173]
- Unit 5** Cycling
自行车赛 ... [179]
- Unit 6** Gymnastics
体操比赛 ... [184]
- Unit 7** Fencing
击剑项目 ... [190]
- Unit 8** Shooting & Archery
射击和射箭 [195]
- Unit 9** Equestrian
马术项目 ... [201]
- Unit 10** Modern pentathlon
& Triathlon
现代五项和铁人三
项 [206]
- 附录一：历届奥运会详情
..... [211]
- 附录二：历届国际奥委会主
席 [212]

Chapter 1 Olympic Knowledge



Chapter 1 Olympic Knowledge 奥运知识

Unit 1

The Ancient Olympic Games 古奥运会



Glib Tongue English for Olympic Games



第一章 奥运知识

Talk Show 脱口而出

The ancient olympic games knowledge

古奥运会知识

1. The Olympic Games originated from ancient Greece.
奥运会起源于古希腊。
2. In the ancient Greek Olympics, only men were allowed to participate in it.
在古希腊奥运会中, 只有男人被允许参加比赛。
3. The ancient Olympics was a symbol of peace and friendship at the beginning.
古奥运会开始时就是一个和平与友谊的象征。
4. There were only running, wrestling, horse racing, and pentathlon at that time.
比赛项目只有赛跑、摔跤、赛马、五项全能等。
5. The ancient Olympic Games, which had lasted over a thousand years, disintegrated.
延续了一千余年的古代奥运会解体了。
6. The ancient Olympic Games was abolished in 394 AD.
公元 394 年古奥运会被废止。
7. That was a characteristic in the ancient Greek sports, which was very popular then.
那是古希腊体育竞技的一大特色, 风靡一时。
8. The ancient Olympic Games is a splendid page in the history in world sports.



Chapter 1 Olympic Knowledge



古代奥运会是世界体育史上灿烂的一页。

9. What was the dimension of the ancient Olympian stadium?
古代奥林匹亚体育场的面积有多大?
10. Were all people allowed to participate in the competition?
所有人都允许参加比赛吗?

2 Comprehend by Analogy 触类旁通

► 古奥运会开始时就是一个和平与友谊的象征。

● **The ancient Olympic Games was a symbol of peace and friendship at the beginning.**

- The ancient Olympic Games was a emblem of peace and friendship at the beginning.
- The ancient Olympic Games was a taken of peace and friendship at the beginning.

► 那是奥运会的发源地。

● **That's the place of origin**

of the Olympics.

- That's the source origin of the Olympics.
- That's the of origin birthplace of the Olympics.

► 第一届古奥运会就是在公元前 776 年应运而生的。

● **The first Olympic Games emerged in 776 BC as a result of the times.**

- The first Olympic Games arisen in 776 BC at the historic moment.

Glib Tongue English for Olympic Games



第一章 奥运知识

3 Ready Fluently 对答如流

Conversation 1

A: Jeff, would you like to tell us something about ancient Olympic?

B: The founder of the ancient Olympic Games was Yiphitus, a Greek. He not only reformed the religion ritual, but also organized an extensive athletic movement. It was he, who decided to hold the Olympic Games once in four years. The first ancient Olympic Games was held in 776 BC.

C: I was told that there was a "Month of Holy Cease-fire".

B: Yes. There were always wars between the states in ancient Greece. During the Month of Holy Cease-fire, nobody was allowed to use weapons, nobody was allowed to start a war and nobody was allowed to carry weapons into Olympiad. Therefore, the ancient Olympics was a symbol of peace and friendship at the beginning.

A: Were all the participants native Greek?

B: Yes, there was only Greek at the very beginning. With the development of the Olympics, people came to participate in the Games from the land and sea of other places. The atmosphere of Olympia was like a celebration of a festival.

C: The sport events must have been much less than now.

A: The time did not last as long as it does now, either. I guess.

B: You are right. There were only running, wrestling, horse racing, and pentathlon at that time. The Games only lasted one day. The duration of the games was extended to five days later. The rewards for the athletes emphasized more on the



Chapter 1 Olympic Knowledge



aspects of spirits and honor. The punishment on those who broke the rules was very serious.

A: Did anybody use doping then?

B: Yes, somebody did take stimulants, but not as bad as now. It was a pity that the ancient Olympic Games was on the wane after the Roman Empire dominated the ancient Greece. It was abolished in 394 AD. Due to two earthquakes and some battles, Olympia was destroyed completely, and the ancient Olympic Games, which had lasted over a thousand years, disintegrated.

C: This was the sorrow of the human being.

A: What a pity!

A: 南夫, 介绍介绍古代奥运会可以吗?

B: 古代奥运会的创始人是希腊人伊菲图斯, 他不仅革新宗教仪式, 还组织大规模的体育竞技活动, 并决定每四年举行一次。第一届古奥运会就是在公元前 776 年应运而生的。

C: 听说还有一个“神圣休战月”。

B: 对。当时希腊各个城邦之间经常交战。休战期间, 任何人不得动用武器, 不得发动战争, 不得携带武器进入奥林匹亚, 所以古奥运会开始时就是一个和平与友谊的象征。

A: 都是希腊本土人参加吗?

B: 刚开始只有希腊人, 随着发展, 其他地方的人从陆路、海上都有来参赛的, 奥林匹亚就像过节一般。

C: 比赛项目一定比现在少多了。

A: 我想时间肯定也长不了。





第一章 奥运知识

B: 你们想的都对。比赛项目只有赛跑、摔跤、赛马、五项全能等。比赛时间开始只有一天,以后延长到五天。对运动员的奖励着重于精神和荣誉方面;而对违禁者的惩罚却相当重。

A: 有用“兴奋剂”的吗?

B: 也有,用一些带刺激性的东西,但不像现在。只可惜罗马帝国统治整个希腊后,古奥运会渐渐衰落并走向灭亡,公元 394 年被废止。由于交战与两次大地震,奥林匹亚遭到了彻底毁灭,延续了一千余年的古代奥运会解体了。

C: 这是人类的悲哀。

A: 真遗憾!

Conversation 2

A: I want to hear your story about the ancient Olympic Games.

B: Yes, you remind me of one question about the “nakedness sport”.

B: Oh that was a characteristic in the ancient Greek sports, which was very popular then.

A: Did they put on olive oil all over?

C: Yes. At the very beginning, they were not naked. It was said that once a player wore a skin of lion during the competition, and that skin was stripped off his body by accident. Unexpectedly, people found out that nakedness might even more enhance the beauty of the human body.

B: There was another legend which was about the 14th Olympic Games in 724 BC. In that game, an athlete stumbled and fell down unexpectedly by the undergarment covering his abdomen and died of it during the race. Therefore, starting from

Chapter 1 Olympic Knowledge



the 15th Olympic Games, all the athletics were required to be naked while participating in the competition.

A: People then had aesthetic foresights. It would be strange if the human body set off with shinning olive oil and it was not handsome!

C: Whether or not this was the case, it embodied that the Greek nation upheld sports and athletics.

A: 我想接着听你们说古奥运。

B: 对了,你倒让我想起个问题,就是“赤身运动”。

C: 噢,这是古希腊体育竞技的一大特色,很风靡一时。

A: 全身涂满橄榄油吗?

C: 是。刚开始也不赤身裸体。据说,一个身穿狮皮的选手在比赛中,不小心狮皮掉下来了,人们意外地发现裸体更能体现人体美,就开始“赤身运动”了。

B: 还有一传说,相传公元前 724 年第 14 届古奥运会时,一位选手赛跑时被散落的“兜裆布”绊倒而丧命。所以从第 15 届起,规定选手一丝不挂,进行裸体比赛。

A: 那时的人们就很有审美眼光,人体本身的美,再加上油光闪闪的橄榄油的衬托,不健美才怪呢!

C: 不管怎样都体现了古希腊这个民族对体育竞技的崇尚!

K4

Sentences

妙语连珠

高频词汇

ancient Olympics

championship [ˈtʃæmpjənʃɪp]

conception [kənˈsepʃən]

古代奥运会

竞赛

观念

Glib Tongue English for Olympic Games



第一章 奥运知识

domicile['dɒmɪsaɪl]	总部
entry['entri]	参赛
honor['ɒnə]	荣誉
inconceivable[ɪnkən'si:vəbl]	不可想像的
non-governmental	非政府的
purity['pjʊəriti]	纯洁
rhythm['rɪðəm, 'rɪθəm]	韵律
role model	榜样
reverence[ɪ'venə'reɪʃən]	崇拜
political ideas	政治理念
origin['ɔrɪdʒɪn]	起源;来源
founder['faʊndə]	创始人
amateur['æmətə(:)]	业余选手
professional[pre'feʃənl]	职业选手
religion[ri'lɪdʒən]	宗教;宗教信仰

名言荟萃

1. World history is the world's court of judgement.
世界历史就是世界的法庭。
2. If you want to understand today, you have to search yesterday.
想要懂得今天,就必须研究昨天。
3. He that would know what shall be must consider what have been.
想知道将发生什么事情,必须回溯过去。

Chapter 1 Olympic Knowledge



Unit 2

The Renaissance of Olympic

复兴奥运



Glib Tongue English for Olympic Games

Talk Show

脱口而出

About the renaissance 关于复兴

1. The first modern Olympics began in 1896 through the efforts of a Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin.
通过法国人皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦的努力,第一届现代奥运会开始于 1896 年。



第一章 奥运知识

巧嘴英语迎奥运

2. The Atlanta Olympics was the first to make profits out of the Games.

亚特兰大奥运会是第一届赢利的奥运会。

3. The Olympics were not held because there were three World Wars in history.

在历史上,奥运会曾有3次因世界大战的原故而停办。

4. The International Olympic Committee is in charge of the Olympic affairs.

国际奥委会负责奥运会的事务。

5. In 1912, the IOC decided to allow women to compete in the Games.

1912年,国际奥委会决定允许妇女参加奥运会的竞赛。

6. The Olympic Games is an international sports festival held every four years.

奥运会是每四年举行一次的国际性体育节。

7. The International Olympic Committee was established on June 23, 1894. And that day was decided as the "Olympic Day".

1894年6月23日国际奥委会成立,这一天就被定为奥林匹克日。

Comprehend by Analogy 触类旁通

► 顾拜旦亲自起草了运动员宣誓誓词。

drafted the athlete's vows himself.

● Mr. Baron de Coubertin

● Mr. Baron de Coubertin drew

Chapter 1 Olympic Knowledge



up the athlete's vows himself.

► 顾拜旦把毕生精力都献给了奥林匹克事业。

● **Mr. Baron de Coubertin has devoted all of his effort to the Olympic cause.**

● Mr. Baron de Coubertin has dedicated to the Olympic cause.

● Mr. Baron de Coubertin has

given all of his effort for the Olympic cause.

► 这一天就被定为奥林匹克日。

● **This day was decided as the "Olympic Day".**

● This day was fixed as the "Olympic Day".

● This day was set as the "Olympic Day".

3 Reply Fluently 对答如流

Conversation 1

A: When did the Olympic Games resumed, Professor Maclaren?

B: In the nineteenth century a Frenchman Baron Pierre de Coubertin suggested that it would be good to have the Olympics again, but not just for the Greek people.

A: When were the first modern Olympic Games held?

B: Coubertin organized a meeting in 1894. Representatives from nine countries went to the meeting in Paris. They agreed to start the Olympic Games again in Athens, Greece, in 1896.

A: When was the IOC (International Olympic Committee) founded?

B: It was established on June 23, 1894 in Paris, France. The headquarters is in Lausanne, Switzerland. It was decided that this day would be commemorated as the "Olympic Day".



第一章 奥运知识

A: 麦克拉伦教授, 奥运会是何时重新开始的?

B: 在 19 世纪, 法国人皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦男爵建议最好重开奥运会, 但不要只局限于希腊人。

A: 首届现代奥运会何时举办的?

B: 顾拜旦 1894 年组织了一次会议。来自 9 个国家的代表出席了在巴黎的会议。他们同意 1896 年在希腊的雅典再次举办奥运会。

A: 国际奥委会何时成立的?

B: 国际奥委会于 1894 年 6 月 23 日在法国巴黎成立, 总部设在瑞士洛桑。这一天被定为“奥林匹克日”。

Conversation 2

A: Jeff, do you know how the modern Olympic Games was resumed?

B: Do you know Mr. Baron de Coubertin, a Frenchman?

A: Of course, he was the father of the Olympics.

B: Mr. Baron de Coubertin made a great contribution to the restoring of the Olympic Games. He once made a speech on the renaissance of the Olympics. With the efforts of him and his colleagues, the International Olympic Committee was established on June 23, 1894. And that day was decided as the "Olympic Day".

A: I was told that they have made an Olympic charter.

B: Not only the charter, there were explicit and specific explanations on the organizing principles. In addition, it was determined that the Olympic Games would be held every four years.

A: Mr. Baron de Coubertin was also the chairman of the IOC then.