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# 1 UNIT

# The Olympic Games

## Part I

## Reading and Translating

### ■ Reading A

Read the following passage, paying attention to the questions on the left.

### Modern Olympic Games

1. *Where did the ceremony begin?*

Every four years, the best athletes from countries around the world come together in the spirit of peace and friendship to compete in the Olympic Games. With the lighting of the Olympic flame the Games begin, the Olympic spirit kept alive. That flame has been brought over thousands of miles by relay runners all the way from Olympia in Western Greece, where the ceremony began 2 700 years ago. This simple ceremony, with the lighting of the torch, is the spark that renews the Olympic flame wherever the Games are played. The Games symbolize the early Greeks' ideal of man's unity, their vision of peace and of human perfection.

2. *When did the first Games take place?*

The Olympic began as a religious ceremony. The first Games in recorded history took place in the year 776 BC. This was the time of the Western Zhou Dynasty in China. All the Greek city-states participated. States at war with each other would end hostilities for the duration of the Games.

The Olympic motto is universally accepted as "Swifter, Higher, Stronger. " One athlete from the host country takes an oath at the opening ceremony on behalf of all the competing athletes: "In the name of all competitors, I promise that we shall take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honor of our teams."





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### 3. Who started the modern Olympic Games?

In ancient times, winners were crowned with wreaths of the sacred olive; their names were proclaimed throughout the Greek city-states. Things have not changed much in this regard. Today, first place winners are awarded with gold medals, second place winners, silver, and third place winners get the bronze. And, as in ancient times, Olympic stars become internationally famous.

A Frenchman named Le Baron Pierre De Coubertin (1863 – 1937) started the modern Olympic Games in 1896. He believed the Games would help bring friendship and fair play to people all over the world.

Let us hope that this living experience of peace and friendship between all the people of the world that began in Olympia, in ancient Greece, will continue for many centuries to come.

### NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

abide /ə'baɪd/ v.

athlete /'æθli:t/ n.

ceremony /'serɪməʊni/ n.

competitor /kəm'petɪtə(r)/ n.

duration /dʒʊə'reɪʃən/ n.

glory /'glɔ:ri, 'glɒ- / n.

hostility /hɒ'stɪləti/ n.

oath /əʊθ/ n.

olive /'ɒlɪv/ n.

proclaim /prəʊ'kleɪm/ v.

swift /swɪft/ a.

wreath /ri:θ/ n.

遵守

运动员

仪式

竞争对手, 参赛选手

持续时间, 期间

光荣

敌对

誓言, 誓约

橄榄, 橄榄树

宣扬, 表扬

快速的

花圈, 花环, 花冠

in the name of  
on behalf of

以...的名义  
代表

### NOTE

Le Baron Pierre De Coubertin (1863 – 1937) 皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦男爵, 现代奥林匹克运动的奠基人

### R Check Your Understanding

I. Mark the following statements with T (true) or F (false) according to the

**passage.**

- ( ) 1. Every four years, the best athletes from all over the world come to compete in the Olympic Games.
- ( ) 2. With the lighting of the Olympic flame, the Games end.
- ( ) 3. The Olympic began as a religious ceremony.
- ( ) 4. It was the time of the Western Zhou Dynasty in China when the first Olympic Games took place.
- ( ) 5. More than one athlete from the host country takes an oath at the opening ceremony on behalf of all the competitors.
- ( ) 6. In ancient times, winners were awarded with gold medals.
- ( ) 7. Olympic stars became internationally famous in ancient times.
- ( ) 8. Le Baron Pierre De Coubertin started the modern Olympic Games in 1896.

**II. Give brief answers to the following questions.**

- When do the best athletes from countries around the world come together to compete in the Olympic Games ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- In what way do the Games begin?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- When did the first Olympic Games take place in recorded history?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What is the Olympic motto?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How were winners awarded in the ancient Olympic Games?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Who was Le Baron Pierre De Coubertin?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**d Build up Your Vocabulary****III. Match the definitions in column B with the terms in column A.**

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1. OG         | a. to say publicly that something important is true or exists            |
| 2. ceremony   | b. to accept and obey a decision etc. even though you may not agree with |
| 3. athlete    | c. something that makes you feel proud                                   |
| 4. hostility  | d. someone who is good at sports   |
| 5. oath       | e. Olympic Games   |
| 6. competitor | f. a person or team that is competing with others                        |
| 7. glory      | g. a formal or traditional set of actions used at an important           |



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social or religious event

8. abide by h. a formal and very serious promise  
 9. proclaim i. a feeling or attitude that is extremely unfriendly  
 10. swift j. very fast

## IV. Fill in the table below by giving the corresponding translation.

English	Chinese
	奥运会
the lighting of the torch	
	奥林匹克箴言
opening ceremony	
	闭幕式
wreaths of the sacred olive	

金牌

fair play

和平与友谊

ancient Olympic Games

## V. Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese in the brackets into English.

- With the lighting of the Olympic flame, the Games begin \_\_\_\_\_ (奥运精神生机盎然).
- One athlete from the host country takes an oath at the opening ceremony \_\_\_\_\_ (代表所有参赛运动员).
- States at war with each other would \_\_\_\_\_ (在奥运会期间停止一切敌对行动).
- In ancient times, winners were crowned with wreaths of the sacred olive, and their names \_\_\_\_\_ (在所有城邦家喻户晓).
- He believed the Games would help bring friendship and fair play \_\_\_\_\_ (给全世界人民).
- The Olympic began as a \_\_\_\_\_ (宗教仪式).

## ■ Reading B

## Le Baron Pierre De Coubertin

— Father of the Modern Olympics

Le Baron Pierre De Coubertin was born on January 1, 1863. Young Coubertin, whose



father was an artist and whose mother a musician, was raised in the cultivated and aristocratic surroundings. He was intensely interested in literature, education, and sociology since childhood. At the tender age of 17, his deep interest in education was sharply focused on the problem of the widespread apathy still crippling his fellow Frenchmen even a decade had passed since their demoralizing defeat in the Franco-Prussian War. He concluded that education would be the development of the individuals, which was the key to the future of the society.

Thus, from 1880 to 1887, Coubertin studied education. During his visits to Europe and America, he was deeply impressed by the high standard of physical and intellectual education. He strongly approved of the curriculum at rugby, where competitive games and sport were compulsory.

Coubertin's travels had led him to the conclusion that athletic exercise was of great value in the intellectual development and upbringing of young people. Although interest in athletics was gaining ground in many countries, there was still complete indifference at this issue in France. He held that "competing for a place on an athletic team developed qualities of character, whereas the attitude in French schools was that games destroyed study." Thus, he decided to devote all his time and energy to securing a reform in his own country. At the age of 24, he made up the aim of his life: he would help bring back the noble spirit of France by reforming its old-fashioned and unimaginative education system.

To this end, thirty-one-year-old Coubertin organized an international congress of sportsmen and physical education enthusiasts in 1894. The "International Congress on Amateurism" was attended by 79 delegates representing 49 organizations from nine countries. By the end of the Paris Congress, Coubertin had formed the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and plans were in place to stage the first modern Olympic Games in Athens, Greece in 1896.

Pierre de Coubertin died suddenly of a heart attack in a park in Geneva at the age of 74. In accordance with his last wish, he was buried in Lausanne and his heart was placed inside a stele erected to his memory at Olympia.



## NEW WORDS

apathy /'æpəθi/ <i>n.</i>	无感情, 冷淡, 漠不关心
aristocratic /,æristə'krætɪk/ <i>a.</i>	贵族的
compulsory /kəm'pʌlsəri/ <i>n.</i>	必修的, 强制的
cripple /'krɪpl/ <i>n.</i>	削弱
cultivated /'kʌltɪveɪtɪd/ <i>a.</i>	有修养的, 高雅的
curriculum /kə'rɪkjʊləm/ <i>n.</i>	课程
demoralize /dɪ'mɔrəl,aɪz/ <i>v.</i>	使道德败坏; 使士气低落
enthusiast /ɪn'θju:ziæst/ <i>n.</i>	热心家, 狂热者
erect /ɪ'rekt/ <i>v.</i>	树立
Geneva /dʒɪ'ni:və/ <i>n.</i>	日内瓦(瑞士城市)



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intensely /ɪn'tensli/ <i>ad.</i>	激烈地, 热情地
Lausanne /lə(ʊ)'zæn/ <i>n.</i>	洛桑(瑞士城市)
reform /rɪ'fɔ:m/ <i>n.</i>	改革
rugby /'rʌɡbi/ <i>n.</i>	橄榄球
secure /sɪ'kjʊə/ <i>v.</i>	获取
stage /steɪdʒ/ <i>v.</i>	上演, 筹备, 举行
stele /'sti:l/ <i>n.</i>	石碑, 石柱, 匾额

### I Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese in the brackets into English.

1. Le Baron Pierre De Coubertin, \_\_\_\_\_ (生长在) in the cultivated and aristocratic surroundings.
2. He was intensely interested in \_\_\_\_\_ (文学, 教育学和社会学) since childhood.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (在他访问欧美期间), he was deeply impressed by the high standard of physical and intellectual education.
4. He decided to \_\_\_\_\_ (献出他的全部时间和精力) to securing a reform in his own country.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (到他 24 岁时), he made up the aim of his life: he would help bring back the noble spirit of France by reforming its old-fashioned and unimaginative education system.
6. By the end of the Paris Congress, \_\_\_\_\_ (顾拜旦成立了国际奥林匹克委员会).
7. At the tender age of 17, his deep interest in education was sharply \_\_\_\_\_ (集中在) the problem of the widespread apathy still crippling his fellow Frenchmen even a decade had passed since their demoralizing defeat in the Franco-Prussian War.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (根据他的遗愿), he was buried in Lausanne and his heart was placed inside a stele erected to his memory at Olympia.

### II. Give brief answers to the following questions.

1. What did Coubertin study when he visited Europe and America from 1880 to 1887?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What was of great value in the intellectual development and upbringing of young people?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. When did he make up the aim of his life that he would help bring back the noble spirit of  
\_\_\_\_\_



France by reforming its old-fashioned and unimaginative education system?

4. When and where were the first modern Olympic Games held?

5. How old was he when Coubertin died?

6. Where was his heart placed?

Part II Simulated Writing

Name Card 名片

名片是人们在社交活动以及公务活动中用于自我介绍的一种手段,分为公务名片和私人名片两种。名片上一般包括本人的姓名、职务、职称、通信地址、电话等。常用的名片格式为横式和竖式,文字排列的顺序也不一致。通常以横式居多。

公务名片一般包括: 供职单位名称及职务、供职单位标志、姓名及头衔或职称、地址及邮编、电话及传真、因特网网址等。

私人名片一般包括: 姓名及头衔或职称、供职单位名称及职务、地址及邮编、电话及传真、电子邮箱等。

**Sample 1**

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<p><b>Sample 2</b></p> <p><b>Jilin Trade Center</b></p> <p><b>Guo Chengjiang</b> Manager</p>	<p>Add: No.2699 Qianjin Street, Changchun</p> <p>Tel: 0431-4721236 Fax: 4721235</p> <p>Cell-phone: 13843185666</p> <p>吉林贸易中心</p> <p><b>郭成江 经理</b></p> <p>地址: 中国长春市前进大街 2699 号</p> <p>电话: 0431-4721236 传真: 4721235</p> <p>手机: 13843185666</p> <p>邮编: 130012</p>
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**8 Unit 1 The Olympic Games****Follow-up writing**

I 根据所提供的內容设计一张名片。

东北师范大学体育学院  
路 2474 号

邮编: 130022

陈 扬 教授

电话: 0431-5685421

地址: 吉林省长春市自由

手机: 13338321252

II 设计一张你自己的名片。

**Part III Listening and Speaking****Showing the Way****Sample Dialogue 1**

A: Excuse me.

B: Yes? What can I do for you?

A: Well, I need a map of Beijing. Can you tell me where I can get it?

B: Sure. See that tall building at the end of the street?

A: Yes, that white building?

B: Right. That's a bookstore. I'm sure you can find a map there.

A: Thank you very much.

B: You're welcome.

**Sample Dialogue 2**

A: Excuse me, sir. Do you speak English?

B: I beg your pardon?

A: Oh, so you do speak English.

B: Well, just a little, actually.

A: Can you tell me where the post office is?

B: Sure. Go straight ahead. Turn right at the next street. You'll see a gray building. The post office is on the first floor.

A: Thank you very much.



B: You're welcome. Goodbye.

A: Bye!

### Sample Dialogue 3

A: Oh no! I'm lost. I'd better ask for help. Excuse me, ma'ma. Could you please tell me how to get to the Railway Station?

B: Sorry, I'm also new here. You may ask the policeman over there for direction.

A: Excuse me, sir. Can you help me out? I'm going to find the Railway Station.

C: Sure. Take No.1 Line for two stops and get off at the Square Station. You will find Pine Street. Walk north for about three blocks. The Railway Station is next to the Star Hotel.

A: Thanks, but where is the nearest subway station?

C: Walk along the street until you get to a large park. There is a subway station near a post office. You cannot miss it.

A: Is it too far to walk?

C: No. It's only a five-minute walk.

A: Thank you very much.

C: You are welcome.

### Sample Dialogue 4

A: Excuse me, I'm a tourist here. I wonder if you could tell where this address is?

B: Oh. It's far from here. Would you take a taxi or the subway?

A: ~~Subway may be OK to me.~~

B: Right. You may take No.1 Line and ride to Fuxingmen and then transfer to Line 2 and ride south for two stops. You may get off at Jishuitan. I think the hotel you are looking for is right behind the subway station.

A: Is it on the street?

B: No, you will need to ask for direction if you can't find it.

A: Thanks a lot.

B: You are welcome. By the way, the nearest subway station is over there. Cross the street. You can't miss it.

### USEFUL EXPRESSIONS AND PATTERNS

1. Excuse me. Can you tell me where the post office is?
2. Excuse me. Could you please tell me how to get to the Railway Station?
3. Can you help me out? I'm trying to find the library.
4. Pardon me. I wonder if you could tell me how to get to the nearest bus station to the Exhibition Center.
5. I'm new here. I've lost my way. Do you happen to know the way to the People's Hospital?





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6. Sorry. Do you know the way to the nearest subway station?
7. Do you know where this address is?
8. What's the fastest way to the theatre?
9. Turn left at the second light and then go straight for two blocks. You can't miss it.
10. Go three blocks and make a right. It's on the left of the parking space.
11. Keep going straight for two blocks, then turn right on the Sichuan Road.
12. Make a right at the second street after the traffic light.
13. Walk east for about five minutes and turn left.
14. Walk along the street until you get to a large park.
15. Cross the road and pass the bridge.

### I. Role-play the sample dialogues.

### II. Complete the following dialogues by translating the Chinese parts given.

1. A: Excuse me. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ (去火车站怎么走)?  
B: OK. \_\_\_\_\_ (一直走大约 10 分钟, 向右拐就是).  
A: Thank you very much.  
B: You're welcome.
2. A: Excuse me. Can you help me out? \_\_\_\_\_ (我要去邮局怎么走)?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ (穿过马路一直走, 过三条街道, 左拐即是).  
A: Thanks a lot.  
B: Don't mention it.
3. A: Do you know where this address is?  
B: Sorry, I'm a stranger here. \_\_\_\_\_ (您最好去问那边的警察).  
A: Excuse me. Do you know where this address is?  
C: \_\_\_\_\_ (您在下一个红绿灯左转, 再过两条街就到了).  
A: Thank you.  
C: It's my pleasure.

### III. Match the following two columns.

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. 打扰一下        | a. cross the road / street                |
| 2. 一直走         | b. subway station                         |
| 3. 向右拐         | c. I beg your pardon?                     |
| 4. 过马路         | d. I'm a stranger here, too.              |
| 5. 地铁站         | e. What can I do for you?                 |
| 6. 对不起, 请再说一遍。 | f. The post office is on the first floor. |
| 7. 我对这里也不熟。    | g. Turn left at the next street.          |
| 8. 到下一条马路向左转   | h. turn right                             |
| 9. 邮局在一层。      | i. go straight ahead                      |
| 10. 我能帮您什么忙吗?  | j. Excuse me.                             |

### IV. Learn to communicate in the given situation.

A is a freshman and B is a senior student. They meet on the campus.

A wants to go to the school library, but he doesn't know the way. The following can be