



# Unit 1

## Football

## Part One



## Knowledge Preparation

Football originated from a ball game called “cuju” in ancient China, and after being spread to Europe by Arabs, it developed into “modern football” in Britain in 1863.

A football game is played between two teams, each attempting to win by scoring more goals than their opponent. Each team has eleven players and three substitutes, or reserve players. The team consists of a goalkeeper, defenders, midfield players, and forwards (or strikers). A game of football is split into two halves of 45 minutes each, with a 15-minute break at halftime. A referee and two assistants make sure that nobody cheats or breaks the rules.

Football is played predominantly with the feet, but players may use any part of their body except their hands and arms to propel the ball; the exceptions are the two goalkeepers, who are the only players allowed to handle the ball in the field of play, albeit with restrictions.

Football is played both at an amateur level and professional level all over the world. The international governing body is FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association).

足球起源于古代中国的球类运动“蹴鞠”，后经阿拉伯人传入欧洲，1863年在英国发展成现代足球。

一场足球比赛在两队之间进行，以比对方进球多为胜。每队 11 人，另外还有 3 名替补球员。球队由守门员、后卫、中场球员、前锋组成。比赛分上下半场，各 45 分钟，中场休息 15 分钟。一名主裁判和两名助理裁判监督是否有球员作弊或犯规。

球员主要用脚踢球，除了手和手臂以外，可以用身体任何部位触球。唯一的例外就是守门员，他们可以在场内用手触球，虽然有一定限制。

世界各地都有业余足球赛和职业足球赛。足球的国际管理机构是国际足联（国际足协联合会）。



## Part Two



## Reading

### Text A

#### Exploring FIFA<sup>1</sup>

**1** The Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), called “International Federation of Association Football”, is the international governing body of association football, futsal, and beach soccer. FIFA is responsible for the organization of football’s major international tournaments, notably the World Cup which commenced in 1930 in Uruguay, and the Women’s World Cup which started in 1991 in China.

**2** FIFA was founded in 1904 to oversee international competitions among the national associations of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. Headquartered in Zürich, its membership now comprises 211 national associations. Each member country should also be the member of one of the six regional confederations: Africa, Asia, Europe, North & Central America and the Caribbean, Oceania, and South America.

**3** Although FIFA does not control the rules of football (that being the responsibility of the International Football Association Board), it is responsible for both the organization of a number of tournaments and their promotion, which generate revenue from sponsorship. In 2013, FIFA had revenues of over 1.3 billion U.S. dollars, for a net profit of 72 million U.S. dollars, and had cash reserves of over 1.4 billion U.S. dollars.

**4** FIFA’s supreme body is the FIFA Congress, made up of representatives from each affiliated member association. Each national football association has one vote, regardless of its size or footballing strength. The Congress assembles in ordinary session once every year, and extraordinary sessions have been held once a year since 1998. The Congress makes decisions relating to FIFA’s governing statutes and their method of implementation and application. Only the Congress can pass changes to FIFA’s statutes. The Congress approves the annual report, and decides on the acceptance of new national associations and holds elections. The Congress elects the President of FIFA, its General Secretary, and the other members of the FIFA Council on the year following the FIFA World Cup.

**5** FIFA’s Executive Committee, chaired by the President, is the main decision-making body of the organization in the intervals of the Congress. The Executive Committee is composed of

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<sup>1</sup> This text is edited from Wikipedia and FIFA.com.



25 people: the President, eight Vice Presidents, and 15 members and one woman member. The Executive Committee is the body that decides which country will host the World Cup.

6 The President and the General Secretary are the main officeholders of FIFA, and are in charge of its daily administration. Gianni Infantino is the current president, appointed on 26 February 2016 at the Extraordinary FIFA Congress.

7 FIFA is the most important international football organization, whose aim is not only to improve and promote football and organize exciting tournaments around the world, but also to care about the society and environment and pay much attention to fighting corruption.

### Word Bank

<b>tournament</b>	['tʊrnəmənt]	<i>n.</i> 比赛; 锦标赛
<b>notably</b>	['nəʊtəbli]	<i>adv.</i> 显著地; 尤其
<b>commence</b>	[kə'mens]	<i>v.</i> 开始; 着手
<b>oversee</b>	[,oʊvər'si:]	<i>v.</i> 监督; 审查
<b>headquarter</b>	['hed'kwɔ:tə]	<i>v.</i> 在……设总部
<b>comprise</b>	[kəm'praɪz]	<i>v.</i> 包含, 由……组成
<b>regional</b>	['ri:dʒənl]	<i>adj.</i> 地区的; 局部的
<b>promotion</b>	[prə'mouʃn]	<i>n.</i> 推广, 晋升; 推销, 促销; 促进; 发扬, 振兴
<b>generate</b>	['dʒenəreɪt]	<i>v.</i> 生成, 产生, 发生
<b>revenue</b>	['revənu:]	<i>n.</i> 税收, 国家的收入; 收益
<b>sponsorship</b>	['spɒnsərʃɪp]	<i>n.</i> 赞助; 发起
<b>reserve</b>	[rɪ'zɜ:rv]	<i>n.</i> 储备, 储存; 自然保护区
<b>supreme</b>	[su:'pri:m]	<i>adj.</i> 最高的, 至高的; 最重要的
<b>session</b>	['seʃn]	<i>n.</i> 会议
<b>affiliated</b>	[ə'fɪlietɪd]	<i>adj.</i> 附属的; 有关联的
<b>assemble</b>	[ə'sembl]	<i>v.</i> 集合, 聚集
<b>statute</b>	['stætʃu:t]	<i>n.</i> 章程; 法规, 法令; 条例
<b>implementation</b>	[,ɪmplɪmen'teɪʃn]	<i>n.</i> 执行, 履行; 实现
<b>interval</b>	['ɪntərvl]	<i>n.</i> 间隔, 间距; 幕间休息
<b>host</b>	[haʊst]	<i>v.</i> 主持; 当主人招待
<b>administration</b>	[əd,mɪnɪ'streɪʃn]	<i>n.</i> 管理; 行政; 实施; 行政机构
<b>appoint</b>	[ə'pɔɪnt]	<i>v.</i> 任命, 指定; 约定
<b>corruption</b>	[kə'rʌpʃn]	<i>n.</i> 贪污, 腐败; 堕落



### Phrases

net profit	纯利润
regardless of	不管，不顾，不论
decide on	决定，选定
be composed of	由……组成
in charge of	负责，掌管

### Proper Names

FIFA	国际足联
World Cup	国际足联世界杯（与奥运会并称为全球体育两大最顶级赛事）
futsal	室内五人制足球（起源于加拿大）
beach soccer	沙滩足球
the Caribbean	加勒比海地区
International Football Association Board	国际足协理事会
FIFA Congress	国际足联代表大会
FIFA Council	国际足联理事会
FIFA's Executive Committee	国际足联执行委员会
Gianni Infantino	詹尼·因凡蒂诺（现任国际足联主席）

### Task 1 Text Organization

Read the text and fill in the blanks.

Paragraphs	Key Words	Supporting Details
Beginning (Para. 1)	The _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an international governing body of association football, _____ and _____</li> <li>responsible for the international major tournaments notably</li> </ul> <p>(1) _____</p> <p>(2) _____</p>



Body

(Paras. 2-6)

Further introduction

• birth:

- (1) founded in \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) headquartered in \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) oversaw the international competitions among \_\_\_\_\_ national associations

• membership now:

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ national associations
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ regional confederations

• revenues in 2013:

- (1) from \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ U.S. dollars for a \_\_\_\_\_ profit of 72 million U.S. dollars, and cash \_\_\_\_\_ of 1.4 billion U.S. dollars.

End

(Para. 7)

The most important international football organization

• its aim is to:

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ football
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ exciting tournaments around the world
- (3) care about the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) pay much attention to fighting \_\_\_\_\_

Task 2 Reading Comprehension

Exercise 1

Read the text and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. \_\_\_\_\_ FIFA is the international governing body of association football, futsal, and street soccer.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The six regional football confederations are: Africa, Asia, Europe, Oceania, South America and North America.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The first Women's World Cup commenced in 1991 in China.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Only the Congress can pass changes to FIFA's statutes.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ FIFA does not control the rules of football.

Exercise 2

Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. What does FIFA stand for? What kind of organization is it?



2. Which body of FIFA elects its President? What is it made up of?
3. Which body of FIFA decides the host country of the World Cup? What is it composed of?
4. Who is the current President of FIFA? When was he appointed?

### Task 3 Language in Use

#### Exercise 1

*Match the underlined words in the left column with their corresponding meanings in the right column.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. FIFA is responsible for the organization of football's major international tournaments, <u>notably</u> the World Cup.                        | A. gather together   |
| 2. Headquartered in Zürich, its membership now <u>comprises</u> 211 national associations.  | B. the act of carrying out a plan, policy, etc.  |
| 3. It is responsible for both the organization of a number of tournaments and their promotion, which generate revenue from <u>sponsorship</u> . | C. highest in position, especially of power  |
| 4. FIFA's <u>supreme</u> body is the FIFA Congress, made up of representatives from each affiliated member association.                         | D. financial support for an event or activity  |
| 5. The Congress <u>assembles</u> in ordinary session once every year, and extraordinary sessions have been held once a year since 1998.         | E. activities or work such as managing and organizing affairs in an institution, company, etc. |
| 6. The Congress makes decisions relating to FIFA's governing statutes and their method of <u>implementation</u> and application.                | F. consist of, include   |
| 7. The President and the General Secretary are the main officeholders of FIFA, and are in charge of its daily <u>administration</u> .           | G. especially or particularly  |

#### Exercise 2

*Select one word or phrase for each blank from a list of choices given below.*

regardless of  
decides on

statutes  
relating to

following  
implementation

affiliated  
sessions

annual  
supreme



FIFA's 1. \_\_\_\_\_ body is the FIFA Congress, made up of representatives from each 2. \_\_\_\_\_ member association. Each national football association has one vote, 3. \_\_\_\_\_ its size or footballing strength. The Congress assembles in ordinary session once every year, and extraordinary 4. \_\_\_\_\_ have been held once a year since 1998. The Congress makes decisions 5. \_\_\_\_\_ FIFA's governing statutes and their method of 6. \_\_\_\_\_ and application. Only the Congress can pass changes to FIFA's 7. \_\_\_\_\_. The Congress approves the 8. \_\_\_\_\_ report and 9. \_\_\_\_\_ the acceptance of new national associations and holds elections. The Congress elects the President of FIFA, its General Secretary, and the other members of the FIFA Council on the year 10. \_\_\_\_\_ the FIFA World Cup.

### Exercise 3

*Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. 大卫负责球队的日常管理。(be in charge of)
2. 我们已经选定了比赛日期。(decide on)
3. 每队由 11 名球员组成, 包括守门员、后卫、中场球员和前锋。(be composed of)
4. 每个国家协会不论其大小或足球实力都有一张选票。(regardless of)

## Text B

### Exploring Football Culture<sup>1</sup>

Football culture refers to the cultural aspects surrounding the game of association football. In many countries, football has ingrained itself into the national culture, and parts of life may revolve around it. Many countries have daily football newspapers, as well as football magazines. Football players, especially in the top levels of the game, have become role models for ordinary people. The FIFA World Cup held every four years is the quintessential football event, combining the greatest players in the world and the passion of the fans. Football has a long and glorious history, with which a vast and diverse culture has emerged.

#### Fair Play

Fair Play is the name of a FIFA program which aims to increase sportsmanship as well as prevent discrimination in the game of football. This also involves programs to reduce racism in the game. The program extends to outside of football, in trying to support charities and other organizations which improve conditions around the world.

<sup>1</sup> This text is edited from Wikipedia.





## Rivalries

Derby matches, which are matches between two neighboring rival clubs, are often fiercely competitive. Sometimes there are underlying political or sectarian tensions. The term often applies to matches between two teams from the same city or region, but it is sometimes used to refer to matches between big clubs from the same country. Derbies are usually treated as the most important matches by the fans, players and clubs.

## Celebrities

Such is the popularity of football that some players become better known for their “off-the-pitch” activities. The celebrity status is such that advertisers and sports goods manufacturers hire them to sponsor their products.

The English footballer David Beckham has been perceived as a trend-setter in England due to a history of frequent hairstyle changes. Beckham was for a long time an Armani model, famous for his underwear advertisements. In late-2009 Beckham was replaced by the Portuguese midfielder Cristiano Ronaldo as Armani’s primary footballer model.

## Globalization

In the modern game most clubs have multiple foreign players; this is especially evident in the English Premier League where English players are outnumbered by their foreign counterparts. Many teams attempt to build a complete team with players with ball control, others with strength, others with speed and others with vision. Traditionally these skill sets are associated with different regions; ball control is regarded as a South American trait, speed is typically associated with African players and strength is typically seen as the European way. Football has become a global sport where spectators from around the world can enjoy many different leagues.

Coaches are also becoming sought after internationally. This extends to national team coaches, once being native to their country, being brought in from other countries. Dutch coach Guus Hiddink has an iconic status in South Korea after coaching its national team to the semifinals of the 2002 World Cup. So much so that one of South Korea’s World Cup stadiums was renamed in his honor shortly after the competition. The famous Italian “Silver Fox” Marcello Lippi became the head coach of the Chinese team after his success in Guangzhou Evergrand.

### Word Bank

<b>quintessential</b>	[ˌkwɪntrɪˈsenʃl]	<i>adj.</i> 精髓的，精粹的
<b>passion</b>	[ˈpæʃn]	<i>n.</i> 激情；热情；酷爱
<b>diverse</b>	[daɪˈvɜːrs]	<i>adj.</i> 不同的；多种多样的
<b>emerge</b>	[iˈmɜːrdʒ]	<i>v.</i> 出现，显现，浮现
<b>sportsmanship</b>	[ˈspɔːrtsmənʃɪp]	<i>n.</i> 运动风范，体育道德
<b>discrimination</b>	[dɪˌskrɪmɪˈneɪʃn]	<i>n.</i> 歧视



racism	['reɪsɪzəm]	n. 种族主义, 种族歧视; 人种偏见
charity	['tʃærəti]	n. 慈善; 施舍; 慈善团体
rivalry	['raɪvlrɪ]	n. 对抗, 较劲
fiercely	['fɪrslɪ]	adv. 猛烈地, 激烈地
underlying	[ˌʌndər'laɪɪŋ]	adj. 潜在的; 根本的
sectarian	[sek'terɪən]	adj. 宗派的
celebrity	[sə'lebrəti]	n. 名人
pitch	[pɪtʃ]	n. 足球场
globalization	[ˌɡləʊbəlaɪ'zeɪʃn]	n. 全球化
outnumber	[ˌaʊt'nʌmbər]	v. 数目超过; 比……多
counterpart	['kaʊntəpɑːrt]	n. 对应的人或物
trait	[treɪt]	n. 特性, 特点; 品质
iconic	[aɪ'kɔːnɪk]	adj. 偶像的; 图标的
coach	[kəʊtʃ]	n. 教练 v. 训练, 执教

### Phrases

ingrain... into...	使……根深蒂固于
revolve around	围绕, 以……为中心
apply to	适用于
perceive... as...	认为……是……
be associated with	和……联系在一起, 与……有关
seek after	寻找, 追寻
in one's honor	向……表示致敬

### Proper Names

fair play	公平竞赛
Derby	同城德比, 国家德比
English Premier League	英格兰足球超级联赛
David Beckham	大卫·贝克汉姆
Armani	阿玛尼(世界著名时装品牌)
Cristiano Ronaldo	克里斯蒂亚诺·罗纳尔多
Guus Hiddink	胡斯·希丁克
Marcello Lippi	马尔切洛·里皮
Guangzhou Evergrand	广州恒大