



Sports and English

Communicating with the World





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Nan'un-do

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Preface

In 2016, the Summer Olympics and Paralympics will be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Also, in 2020 Summer Olympics and Paralympics will be held in Tokyo, Japan!

Studying and using English is similar to training for and playing sports. Firstly, sports require a good foundation in areas such as skill, strength, speed and stamina, along with confidence and hard training! English also requires a foundation in areas such as grammar, pronunciation and listening along with confidence and practice through various learning activities and communication experiences.

With sports, the advice of coaches, instructors, senior players and sporting textbooks can facilitate progress. So too can teachers, more experienced English users and also learning materials such as textbooks aid the English learner.

Finally, motivation is essential. The thrill of winning or the joy of playing is good motivation for sports. For English, the thrill and enjoyment that comes from being able to communicate well in English is hugely rewarding and grand motivation in itself!

Through this textbook students can enjoy the activities, grow in confidence, increase motivation and gain sporting knowledge in English, all while improving their English skills at the same time!

Let's communicate with the world!

はしがき

2016年夏季オリンピック・パラリンピックがリオデジャネイロで、そして 2020年は東京で開催されます。オリンピック種目としての野球やソフトボールの復活、日本ラグビーチームのワールドカップにおける大健闘と、今まさにスポーツの熱は高騰しています。

そのスポーツに取り組むことと英語を身につけることは、大変似ています。スポーツにおいては、トレーニングを通して、スキル、体力、スピードそして持久力のような基礎作りが必要とされます。英語学習においても、様々な学習活動やコミュニケーションを通して、文法、発音、聞き取りなどの基礎的スキルを習得することが重要となります。

またスポーツでは、コーチ、トレーナー、先輩、または専門書を通して、選手たちは個々のパフォーマンスの向上を図ります。同様に、英語学習の場合は、教員、経験豊かな英語話者、そして様々な英語教材などが、英語学習者のサポート役を担います。

モチベーションが必要不可欠という点も、スポーツ・英語学習の両方において類似しています。勝利することの感動や、競技に打ち込む楽しさは、スポーツをすることへの動機づけとなり、英語習得では、英語でコミュニケーションが取れたときの感動や喜びが、学習者へのやる気となります。

この教材を通して、学生たちは英語のスキルを上達させると同時に、アクティビティを楽しみ、自信をつけ、モチベーションを高め、そして英語でのスポーツに関する知識を習得できます。

Let's communicate with the world!

最後になりましたが、本書出版にあたり企画の段階から的確なアドバスを頂きました南雲堂・ 原島亮氏に心から御礼申し上げます。

筆者一同



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Track

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<u>No matter</u> what sport we play, it is always important to warm up beforehand. The first phase is to raise our <u>heart rate</u> to get blood to our <u>muscles</u> through some slow <u>aerobic</u> exercise such as jogging or cycling. To avoid injury, it is important to not move too quickly or suddenly.

The next phase is stretching. In the past, "static stretching" was common. This is slowly stretching individual muscles for usually about 10 seconds. Recently, "dynamic stretching" has become popular. The reason is that moving a body part stretches the muscles, while doing a movement that is similar to the target exercise.

The last phase is to do sports <u>specific</u> exercises. These <u>depend on</u> the sport: throwing a ball for baseball or softball, serving a ball for tennis or volleyball, passing a ball for basketball, or shadow boxing for fighting sports. Now the body will be <u>sufficiently</u> warmed up, and can begin giving maximum effort.

Finally, always remember to cool down after exercise. Slow aerobic activity and static stretching is recommended. If possible, doing the warm down in a pool helps the body relax and start <u>recovery</u>. Obvious results of not warming up and cooling down properly are poor performance, poor recovery, and even injury!

15

Need to kno	ow we	ords				
No matter	()	heart rate (n)	()
muscle (n)	()	aerobic (adj)	()
static (adj)	()	dynamic (adj)	()
specific (adj)	()	depend on (v))
sufficiently (adv)	()	recovery (n)	()
Understand	ling tl	he pas	sag	ye)		
1 The first thinga) do dynamib) do staticc) aerobic acd) throw a be	c stretcl stretche ctivity.	hes.	varm	up is to		
② Is a high leg sw	ving a "st	tatic" or "o	dynar	nic" stretch?		
③ Is a sitting har	nstring s	stretch "s	tatic'	or "dynamic?"		
④ Is throwing a s Circle: Yes, i		_	_	do to warm up?		
5 When can the	body give	e maximun	n eff	ort?		
After it has			w	armed up.		
6 Find and write sentence below		ence fron	n the	passage that mea	ins the same	e as the
Lastly, we shou	ıld never f	forget to co	ol our	bodies down after w	ve finish.	
What type of s	stretchir	ng is recor	nmen	ded when cooling (down?	

Activities

1 Warming Up – Athletic Trainer Interview

eanings of these	words befor	e listening to	the CD.	
) ()	clay (n)	()
)	·)
		_)
)
()
rds from the book re are three inc to warm up 1 and so we	x below in the correct "dumn s e can perform	e correct plac ny" words) o that we do n	e and a dict e. not get an	tionary to
properly we	ell soft	hard	stretch	injury
rue / False tching is better rue / False tching before e sitive / Negat e ways we can he aerobic ting a one minut	than dynami exercise can he eive elp flush away exercise exercise stretching	c stretching f ave a y lactic acid shower a	for cooling	down. performance
	ne interview with questions belowed are three income to warm up 1 and so we mand we need to properly we have a false atching is better the false atching before expected by Negative /	() () () () () () () () () ()	() clay (n) () advantage () similar (ad, () lactic acid () flexibility (ne interview with the Athletic Trainer about questions below. Use the vocabulary above and s from the box below in the correct place are three incorrect "dummy" words) to warm up 1 so that we do not a mand we need to 4 properly well soft hard Atching is better than dynamic stretching force / False Atching before exercise can have a besitive / Negative the ways we can help flush away lactic acid. aerobic exercise aerobic exercise stretching	() advantage (n) (

How Did You Warm Up and Cool Down at School?

1) How did you warm up for PE class in elementary school, junior high school, high school or your sports club?

Think about:

Did you do some aerobic exercise first?

What kind of stretching did you do — dynamic/static?

Did you cool down after?

2) Discuss in small groups and take notes below!

(eg. = example)

	Warm Up	Cool Down		
Slow Aerobic Exercise	Dynamic Stretching	Sports Specific Exercises	Slow Aerobic Exercise	Static Stretching
eg. no aerobic	eg. taisou	eg. we kicked balls before soccer	eg. no cool down, deep breathing only	eg. only legs

- 3) Next, interview people from other groups!
- eg. "Did you do (slow aerobic exercise) in your (warm up) at school?"
- 4) Tally how many people say "Yes" and "No" for each item. (Tally $\mathbb H=\mathbb E$)

Warm Up					Cool Down					
Slow Aerobic Exercise			Dynamic Stretching		Sports Specific Exercises		Slow Aerobic Exercise		Static Stretching	
YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	

5) Discuss the results. Are the results surprising?