

## 里约奥运——领袖精神的崛起 与求胜精神并驾齐驱

更多相关资料请在微信搜索英语背单词小程序！

导读:自中国女排在里约奥运会中夺得金牌之后，中国民众也为之欢欣鼓舞，骄傲不已。与此同时，这场胜利也让中国人回忆起了过去，那段民族自豪感与国际体育赛事胜利紧密联系的昔日岁月。



The Chinese public is beaming with pride and joy after the country's women's volleyball team won the gold medal at the Rio Olympic Games, a victory reminiscent of the country's past when national pride was closely linked to achievements in international sports.

自中国女排在里约奥运会中夺得金牌之后，中国民众也为之欢欣鼓舞，骄傲不已。与此同时，这场胜利也让中国人回忆起了过去，那段民族自豪感与国际体育赛事胜利紧密联系的昔日岁月。

As the Rio Olympics ends on Sunday evening local time, China has collected 26 gold medals as of press time, a lackluster performance compared to the Beijing and London Games. Still, the public has generally been unfazed since observers say the country, already the second largest economy in the world, no longer needs Olympic medals to boost morale.

里约奥运会在当地时间周日晚上落下了帷幕。截止记者发稿之前，中国共收获了26块金牌。虽然相对于之前的北京奥运会和伦敦奥运会来说，本次中国的奖牌数并不太尽如人意，但是中国并未因此而受到任何影响。正如一些媒体人所言，作为世界上第二大国家，中国已经过了靠金牌数来鼓舞国人士气的时代。

The team's hard-won championship, however, triggered a surge in national pride. China had been defeated by the US in the group stage and was not a pre-tournament title favorite. However, China beat Brazil 3-2, an opponent which has defeated China in the past two Games, and Netherlands at 3-1, which beat China in the group stage last week.

然而，中国女排此次来之不易的冠军还是极大地激发了国人的民族自豪感。虽然此前小组赛中中国队曾被美国队打败，也并未在热门夺冠队伍之列，但是中国队后来以3-2的比分打败曾在之前两届奥运会担任卫冕冠军的巴西队，并以3-1的比分打败了之前在小组赛打败中国的荷兰队。

Beating Serbia in Saturday's final gave the Chinese reason to cheer, especially after the UK overtook China as second in the medal standings.

在英国金牌数超越中国的情况下，中国女排战胜决赛对手塞尔维亚队的这一场胜利无疑给了中国欢呼与喝彩的机会。

Before the victory, the public was focused on the fitness of swimmer Ning Zetao, the marriage proposal by diver Qin Kai, and the animated post-race interview of swimmer Fu Yuanhui. None of these athletes won gold, but they are adored by millions of young people.

在此之前，媒体曾将聚焦于游泳选手宁泽涛，跳水队员秦凯求婚何姿以及游泳队员傅园慧妙趣横生的赛后采访等事迹。虽然上述队员没人在此次奥运会中摘得金牌，但是他们仍然受到了上百万年轻人的追捧。

Yet patriotism and the desire to win rekindled by the volleyball team's victory created extraordinary numbers. According to a China Business News' report, TV ratings of the women's volleyball final in China reached a staggering 56.78 percent share, and the advertising rate during commercial breaks reached 2.11 million yuan (\$301,000) for a 5-second commercial.

被女排胜利点燃的爱国主义热情和求胜心态也创造了非同一般的数据榜单。据《第一财经日报》报道，当日女排决赛的收视率达到56.78%之高。与此同时，该时段一段仅仅5秒钟的商业广告，其广告费已经超过了211万元人民币（约合30.1万美元）。

Beijing Sport University Olympic studies expert Ren Hai told the Global Times that China's women's volleyball team has had a unique influence on China, and the victory reminded him of the "Women's Volleyball Spirit."

北京体育大学奥林匹克中心研究专家任海接受《环球时报》采访时表示，中国女排的胜利对中国产生了非常独特的影响力，这场胜利也让他自己回忆起了中国的“女排精神”。

"They became the country's heroines which inspired a whole generation, won great confidence for the country in the early stages of the opening-up and reform," Ren said.

任海表示：“她们成为了国家的女英雄，激励了当时的一代人，为改革开放初期时的中国赢得了巨大的自信。”

Wang Dazhao, a Beijing-based sport commentator, said this spirit means "never give up," "unity" and "show no fear to the powerful."

北京当地的一位解说员王大昭则认为女排精神具有三层含义：永不放弃、团结一致和不畏强者。

"This is more powerful and heart-pounding compared to the idea of 'happy sport,' and this spirit can never die," Wang said.

王大昭还表示：“相对于‘快乐体育’的意义而言，我认为这种解读才更震撼人心，更具有力量，并且这种精神会永远存在，不会消失。”

Ren said that in the 1980s a win was always linked to national pride, but these days charisma and individual performance are likewise valued, such as Lang Ping's leadership and personal story.

任海表示，在上个世纪80年代，胜利还经常与民族自豪感紧密相连。然而最近以来，领袖魅力和个人表现却备受追捧，最突出的例子就是郎平的领导力与她的个人事迹。

Lang grew up in the Chinese state-run sports system and became a successful player. She started coaching the US team in 2005 and helped the US beat China in the 2008 Beijing Olympics, and won a silver medal. In 2009, Lang returned to China to coach the Guangdong Evergrande Women's Volleyball Club in Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, and in 2013 she started coaching the national team.

郎平从小在国内体制的大背景下成长，后来成为一名优秀的球员。从2005年起，郎平开始在美国排球队担任教练一职，并帮助美国在2008年北京奥运会上打败中国队，赢得一枚银牌。2009年，郎平回到中国，担任广东恒大女子排球俱乐部教练。2013年，郎平正式成为国家队教练。

"Her story shows that the state, the market and society are three important factors in the development of sports."

“她的事迹表明，国家、市场和社会在体育发展的过程中担任了非常重要的角色。”

Although China's performance at the Rio Olympics fell short of expectations, Wang stressed the medal tally only reflects China's performance in one Olympics but not the country's sports development.

虽然中国在里约奥运会的整体表现并不及预期理想，但是王大昭认为奖牌榜仅仅能够反映中国在某一届奥运会

的表现，并不能代表这个国家体育方面的整体发展情况。

"Compared to the Beijing Olympics, when China topped the medal standings, this year's performance was not as encouraging," Wang said, adding that China's sports program has remarkably developed in the past eight years.

“尤其是相对北京奥运会的奖牌成绩而言，本次中国在里约的表现似乎并没有那么鼓舞人心。”王大昭说道，但他仍旧强调中国的体育项目在过去的八年内已经有了非常大的发展和提高。

Ren said "the gold medal won by the women's volleyball team should not be overstated," since China still faces strong opposing teams in the future.

“中国女排夺得的这枚金牌固然可贵，但也不应该过分强调，”王大昭表示道。毕竟中国未来面临的对手依然强劲。

