

## READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14–26**, which are based on Reading Passage 2 on the following pages.

Questions 14–20

Reading Passage 2 has seven paragraphs, **A–G**.

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, **i–ix**, in boxes 14–20 on your answer sheet.

### List of Headings

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>i</b>    | Early research into athletes' physiology |
| <b>ii</b>   | A convenient method of acclimatization   |
| <b>iii</b>  | The need for a rational approach         |
| <b>iv</b>   | Changes in the body                      |
| <b>v</b>    | The athletes who break the rules         |
| <b>vi</b>   | Well-founded concerns                    |
| <b>vii</b>  | The surprising outcome of a race         |
| <b>viii</b> | The reversal of a decision               |
| <b>ix</b>   | The runners who dominate                 |

14 Paragraph **A**

15 Paragraph **B**

16 Paragraph **C**

17 Paragraph **D**

18 Paragraph **E**

19 Paragraph **F**

20 Paragraph **G**

## What is an unfair advantage in sport?

*Olympic athletes increasingly depend on technology to help them win - but is that fair?*

- A** What happened to the Australian athlete Ron Clarke in the 10,000 metres at the Mexico City Olympics of 1968 is now virtually forgotten, though at the time it was headline news. Clarke was the greatest distance runner in history; he'd broken more world records than anybody else. But in front of 55,000 horrified spectators, the event went disastrously wrong. In the third lap, one runner keeled over and, with six laps to go, two more were carried away. Yet the race was being conducted at a relatively leisurely speed: the halfway time was the slowest since the Paris Olympics of 1924. With two laps to go, Clarke was in the leading pack. 'I'd never felt better in a race,' he says. But suddenly he too began to struggle, and as the frontrunners moved up a gear, a gap opened up. Clarke remembers nothing of his last lap, which he ran in 90 seconds. 'Normally I would run it in 64,' he explains. He stumbled across the line in sixth place and collapsed. He was administered oxygen and stretchered off the track.
- B** Mexico City is surrounded by mountains and is over 2,240 metres above sea level. That the altitude would have an impact on the Games was predicted. Clarke had raised the issue himself, but had been told by the Australian sports authorities that complaining was regarded as bad sportsmanship. As it turned out, he had good reason to do so. Clearly, the link between athletic performance and altitude needed further investigation.
- C** Although there were few standout performances in distance running at the Mexico Games, they marked a turning point: the start of an astonishing record of success by East Africans. While Clarke lay crumpled in a heap, runners from Kenya and Ethiopia were celebrating their gold and silver medals. The record books confirm how entrenched this pattern has become. The names of the seven fastest men in history over 5,000 metres are Bekele, Gebrselassie, Komen, Kipchoge, Sihine, Songkok and Chereno. They are all from either Kenya or Ethiopia. Between 1997 and 2011 the 10,000 metres world record was smashed five times, dropping from 26:31.32 to 26:17.53. Each time, the record was broken by a Kenyan or an Ethiopian. While there is a complex mix of economic, political, social and cultural explanations for the pre-eminence of East Africans, one factor is surely that many of these athletes have lived most of their lives in thin air.
- D** At high altitudes, a number of physiological alterations occur, most importantly, more red blood cells and haemoglobin are produced. This, in turn, increases the capacity of the blood to carry oxygen, which feeds the muscles and which gives an advantage to the athletes when they return to sea level. However, it is impossible to train with the same level of intensity in the mountains—aerobic capacity and cardio-respiratory function both suffer at altitude. As a result, the consensus is that the optimum approach to athletic preparation is: Live High, Train Low (LHTL). Yet that has obvious practical

drawbacks. Not many people live in the mountains and those who do would prefer not to spend several hours each day driving up and down winding treacherous roads.

- E** That's where the altitude tent—sometimes called the hypoxic tent—comes in. Around two decades ago, two different scientists had the same exciting thought. If they could artificially control the atmosphere within a confined space, they could simulate the effects of high altitude and save an athlete at sea-level from the time and expense of travelling to higher ground. Altitude tents have improved over the years: they're not as hot or as noisy as the early prototypes, and are much cheaper too. They are also perfectly lawful. Five years ago, when the tents were investigated by WADA (the World Anti-Doping Agency), it was ruled that they did not violate the spirit of distance running. It is now routine for athletes to sleep in them in preparation for an event.
- F** However, it is not the case that all new technologies gain approval. In 2008, a staggering 105 world records were broken in swimming, the vast majority achieved by competitors wearing the new Speedo LZR Racer suit. These suits use a high-tech fabric tested in Nasa's wind tunnels, which reduces drag and improves buoyancy. The LZR was initially sanctioned by FINA, the international swimming body. But as better suits were produced by Speedo and other manufacturers, and more records were broken, they became increasingly controversial. In a 2009 ruling, FINA changed its mind, banning all suits made with this high-tech fabric.
- G** Going faster, higher, stronger is integral to the logic of athletics in general, and the Olympics in particular. Athletes believe they need records all the time. And the only way is through minute changes of 0.0001 of a second. But when a new technology is invented, the relevant sports authority has to consider whether to embrace or reject it. In some cases, athletes are granted permission to use the technology: in others, it is banned. But whatever the outcome, rulings should not appear arbitrary: arguments have to be examined and weighed and the rules of logic ought to apply in every case.

Questions 21 and 22

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Write the correct letters in boxes 21 and 22 on your answer sheet.

Which **TWO** of the following statements about Ron Clarke are made in the passage?

- A** Clarke was not performing well immediately prior to the Mexico Games.
- B** The worries Clarke had before the Mexico Games were not taken into account.
- C** Clarke's experiences at the Mexico Games are widely talked about today.
- D** At one stage of the Mexico Games 10,000 metres, Clarke was near the front.
- E** Clarke was the only runner at the Mexico Games who appeared to be affected by the altitude.

Questions 23–26

Complete the summary below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 23–26 on your answer sheet.

**Do all new technologies gain approval?**

Some people may be puzzled by attitudes towards performance-enhancing technologies in sport. For example, why is the altitude tent considered acceptable, but not the LZR Racer suit? For distance running, WADA concluded that the altitude tent was not contrary to the **23** \_\_\_\_\_ of the sport. However, the LZR swimsuit, which is made from a special fabric that aids buoyancy and cuts down **24** \_\_\_\_\_, was banned.

Athletes think they have to continually set fresh **25** \_\_\_\_\_. This is made possible by better **26** \_\_\_\_\_ and training, as well as improved clothing and equipment. However, when sports authorities have to decide whether to give permission for a new performance-enhancing technology to be used, it is important that their decisions are not seen as arbitrary.

一、Headings (14–20)

题干翻译：文章有 A–G 共 7 段。从下面标题列表中为每一段选出最合适的标题，把对应的编号 i–ix 写在 14–20 题。

题号	答案	对应 Heading + 翻译 (按你选的那条)	详细定位句 (英文)	定位句翻译	详细解释
14 (第 A 段)	vii	vii. The surprising outcome of a race = 一场比赛出人意料的结果	“But in front of 55,000 horrified spectators, the event went disastrously wrong. ... He stumbled across the line in sixth place and collapsed.”	“但在 55,000 名惊恐的观众面前，比赛灾难性地出了问题……他跌跌撞撞以第六名冲线并倒下。”	A 段是完整叙事：名将 Clarke 本应强势，却在比赛后段突然崩溃、记忆空白、倒地被抬走——核心就是“比赛结果异常/出人意料”。
15 (第 B 段)	vi	vi. Well-founded concerns = 有充分依据的担忧	“Clarke had raised the issue himself, but had been told ... that complaining was regarded as bad sportsmanship. As it turned out, he had good reason to do so.”	“Clarke 自己提出过这个问题，但被告知抱怨会被视为缺乏体育精神。事实证明，他确实有充分理由这么做。”	B 段主旨：他对高原影响的担心被压下，但后来证明担忧合理，因此选“有充分依据的担忧”。
16 (第 C 段)	ix	ix. The runners who dominate = 占据统治地位的跑者	“runners from Kenya and Ethiopia were celebrating their gold and silver medals. ... They are all from either Kenya or Ethiopia.”	“来自肯尼亚和埃塞俄比亚的跑者在庆祝金银牌……他们全部来自肯尼亚或埃塞俄比亚。”	C 段集中讲东非跑者在中长跑项目的长期优势与纪录“被他们反复刷新”，主题是“谁在统治”。
17 (第 D 段)	iv	iv. Changes in the body = 身体发生的变化	“At high altitudes, a number of physiological alterations occur, most importantly, more red blood cells and	“在高海拔会发生多种生理变化，最重要的是红细胞和血红蛋白增多。”	D 段纯科普：高原导致血液携氧能力变化、训练强度受限、LHTL 等——核心就是“身体变化机制”。
18 (第 E 段)	ii	ii. A convenient method of acclimatization = 一种便捷的适应高原方法	“If they could artificially control the atmosphere within a confined space, they could simulate the effects of high altitude ...”	“如果能在人为控制的封闭空间里调节空气，就能模拟高海拔效应……”	E 段介绍“高原帐篷/低氧帐篷”如何在海平面模拟高原、替代上山训练——就是“方便的适应方法”。
19 (第 F 段)	viii	viii. The reversal of a decision = 决定被推翻/反转	“The LZR was initially sanctioned by FINA ... But ... they became increasingly controversial. In a 2009 ruling, FINA changed its mind, banning all suits...”	“LZR 起初获得 FINA 认可……但争议越来越大。2009 年 FINA 改变主意，禁止所有这种面料的泳衣。”	F 段关键词是 initially sanctioned (先批准) → changed its mind / banning (后推翻并禁用)。
20 (第 G 段)	iii	iii. The need for a rational approach = 需要理性/合逻辑的处理方式	“rulings should not appear arbitrary: arguments have to be examined and weighed and the rules of logic ought to apply in every case.”	“裁决不应显得武断：必须审视并权衡论据，每个案例都应遵循逻辑规则。”	G 段不是讲某一项技术，而是在讲“面对新技术应如何做决定”：要论证、权衡、逻辑一致——典型“理性方法的必要性”。

二、选择 TWO letters (21–22)

题干翻译：下面关于 Ron Clarke 的说法，哪 两项 在文章中被提到? (选 A–E 两个字母)

题号	答案	选项句子翻译	详细定位句 (英文)	定位句翻译	详细解释 (含排除思路)
21	B	B. 墨西哥奥运前 Clarke 的担忧没有被认真采纳/考虑。	“Clarke had raised the issue himself, but had been told ... that complaining was regarded as bad sportsmanship.”	“Clarke 自己提出过这个问题，但被告知抱怨会被视为缺乏体育精神。”	这句话明确：他提出担忧，但官方以“抱怨不体育精神”压下，等于没被当回事/没被采纳。
22	D	D. 在比赛某个阶段，Clarke 曾经接近领先位置。	“With two laps to go, Clarke was in the leading pack.”	“还剩两圈时，Clarke 处在领先集团。”	“leading pack”=领先集团，说明他曾在前排竞争。

其余选项为什么不选 (快速排除)：

- A 不对：文中说他是 “the greatest distance runner... broken more world records...”，且他自己说 “I’d never felt better in a race”，完全不是“赛前状态不佳”。
- C 不对：开头就说 “is now virtually forgotten” (如今几乎被遗忘)，与 “widely talked about today” 相反。
- E 不对：A 段还写了 “one runner keeled over... two more were carried away”，显然不止他一个受影响。

三、Summary 填空 (23–26, ONE WORD ONLY)

题干翻译：完成下面总结。每空只写文章中的一个单词。

题号	答案	空格所在句 (题干翻译)	详细定位句 (英文)	定位句翻译	详细解释
23	spirit	WADA 认为高原帐篷并不违背这项运动的 23 _____。	"it was ruled that they did not violate the spirit of distance running."	"裁定它们并未违背长跑运动的精神。"	题干同义改写：not contrary to = did not violate；空格对应 <b>spirit</b> 。
24	drag	这种面料能增加浮力并减少 24 _____。	"which reduces drag and improves buoyancy."	"它能减少阻力并提高浮力。"	cuts down = reduces；空格对应 <b>drag</b> (阻力)。
25	records	运动员认为他们必须不断创造新的 25 _____。	"Athletes believe they need records all the time."	"运动员认为他们总是需要纪录。"	continually set fresh = need records all the time；空格 <b>records</b> 。
26	technology	这得益于更好的 26 _____ 和训练，以及更好的服装和装备。	"when a new technology is invented ..." + (题干总体来自 G 段 "新技术推动成绩" 逻辑)	"当一项新技术被发明出来时....."	本空要求来自文章的词，且和 "and training" 搭配：最贴合、且在文中反复出现的就是 <b>technology</b> 。题干后面又举 "clothing and equipment" 作技术载体的例子。

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