

大学英语四级模拟试卷第07组（问答）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/119/2021_2022__E5_A4_A7_E5_AD_A6_E8_8B_B1_E8_c83_119594.htm Part Short Answer

Questions(15 minutes) Directions: In this part there is a short passage with 8 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in fewest possible words. Your answer may be a word, a phrase, a short sentence, or fewest possible words. Write your answers in the spaces provided on the right of the page. Sports is one of the world ' s largest industries, and most athletes are professionals who are paid for their efforts. Because an athlete succeeds by achievement only not by economic background or family connections sports can be a fast route to wealth, and many athletes play only for money than for love. This has not always been true. In the ancient Olympics the winner got only a wreath of olive leaves (橄榄叶花环). Even though the winners became national heroes, the games remained amateur for centuries. Athletes won fame, but no money. As time passed, however, the contests became increasingly less amateur and cities began to hire athletes to represent them. By the fourth century A.D., the Olympics were ruined, and they were soon ended. In 1896, the Olympic games were revived (使再度兴起) with the same goal of pure amateur competition. The rules bar athletes who have ever received a \$50 prize or an athletic scholars or who have spent four weeks in a training camp. At least one competitor in the 1896 games met these qualifications. He was Spiridon Loues, a water carrier who

won the marathon race, After race, a rich Athenian offered him anything he wanted. A true amateur, Loues accepted only a cart and a horse. Then he gave up running forever. But Loues was an exception and now, as the Chairman of the German Olympic Committee said, “ Nobody pays any attention to these rules. ” Many countries pay their athletes to train year-round, and Olympic athletes are eager to sell their names to companies that make everything from ski equipment to fast food. Even the games themselves have become a huge business. Countries fight to hold the Olympics not only for honor, but for money. The 1972 games in Munich cost the Germans 545 million dollars, but by selling medal symbols, TV rights, food, drink ,hotel rooms, and souvenirs (纪念品), they managed to make a profit. Appropriately, the symbol of victory in the Olympic games is no longer a simple olive wreathit is a gold medal. Questions: 1. To many people, sports today is nothing S1._____ but ____ S1____. S1._____ S2. What do most athletes of today go after? S2._____ S3. What reward could an ancient Greek athlete expect?____ S3____ S3._____ S4. By the fourth century A.D., Olympic contests became increasingly more__ S4____ thus ruining the Olympics. S4._____ S5. When the Olympic games were revived in 1896, athletes who had received special training in camps would be__ S5____. S5._____ S6. What did Spiridon Loues do after he accepted the Athenian ’ s gift?____ S6____. S6._____ S7. According to the author, some athletes are even willing to advertise for businesses which sell things like__ S7____.

S7. _____ S8. The 1972 Munich games managed to make a big profit mainly by__ S8_(1)services S8.(1)_____ and selling__ S8___. S8.(2)_____ S1 a fast route to wealth S2 money S3 a wreath of olive leaves / olive wreath S4 professional / less amateur S5 barred / forbidden / banned S6 He gave up running forever./ Giving up running forever. S7 Ski equipment and fast food S8 (1) hotel (2) medal symbols, TV rights, souvenirs, food and drinks 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com