

2008职称英语考前每日一练(理工类第14期 - A级) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/499/2021_2022_2008_E8_81_8C_E7_A7_B0_c91_499333.htm 第3部分：概括大意与完成句子

(第23~30题，每题1分，共8分) 下面的短文后有2项测试任务：(1)第23~26题要求从所给的6个选项中为第2~5段每段1选择个最佳标题；(2)第27~30题要求从所给的6个选项中为每个句子确定1个最佳选项。 The Science of Sport 1 At the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens, the Chinese athlete Liu Xiang equaled the world record for the 110 metres hurdles (跨栏) when he ran the race in 12.91 seconds. This record time had been set in 1993 by British sprinter (短跑运动员) Colin Jackson and 9 years went by before another athlete was able to run as fast. 2

Record-breaking in all track events is Slowing clown and we appear to be moving much closer to the limits of human performance. Nevertheless, every four years, records which were previously thought to be unbeatable are broken. So whats behind this never-ending improvement in performance? And how long can we keep breaking records? Is there a limit to human performance or will athletes continue to gain seconds? 3 Most experts agree that it isnt the athletes bodies which have changed but the huge advances in sport science which have enabled them to improve their performances. The individual athlete obviously has to have the necessary skill and determination to succeed, but the help of science and technology can be significant. Research has brought a better understanding of the athletes body and mind but the advances in sports equipment

technology have also had an important impact on human performance. 4 Scientists have shown that an athlete's body needs vary according to the type of sport. This research has helped top sports people to adapt their training programme and diet better to their particular needs. Running the marathon and cycling, for example, are endurance (耐力) sports and require a different parathion (硝苯硫磷脂) to that of a 100-metre sprinter. In some sports, changes in techniques have significantly improved performance. 5 But in any sport, a player's success or failure results from a combination of both physical and mental abilities. Most coaches use psychological techniques to help their athletes cope with stress and concentrate on their performance. For example, the English football team listens to music in the changing rooms before a game to help the players relax and not feel so nervous. Before a difficult match, tennis players are encouraged to use visualization (想象) techniques to build confidence and this is almost as good as practice. 6 But as science begins to dominate sport, are we in danger of losing sight of the heart of the competition, the sporting challenge? What's more, are all these advantages fair? 23 Paragraph 2_____. 24 Paragraph 3_____. 25 Paragraph 4_____. 26 Paragraph 5_____. A Different sports require different training programs. B Science may be too important today. C Sports equipment has been improved a lot. D Athletes are still breaking records. E Sport science helps improve athletes performances. F Mental training is as important as physical training. 27 It is more difficult for today's athletes 28 We don't know if there is a limit 29 Research has helped

coaches 30 Scientific advances are suspected A to avoid
psychological techniques B to break records C to better understand
the athletes body and mind D to time and space E to be replacing the
sporting challenge F to human performance 答案: 23 D 24 E 25 A 26
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