

Tekst 7

Cool Running

BY NANCY GIBBS

1 **I**T WAS ONLY A MATTER OF TIME before the challenge of Oscar Pistorius would run headlong into our cherished notions of what's equal, what's fair and what's the difference between the two.

2 Democracy presumes that we're all created equal; competition proves we are not, or else every race would end in a tie. We talk about a level playing field because it's the least we can do in the face of nature's injustice. Some people are born strong or stretchy, or with a tungsten will.

3 30, Pistorius' advantage comes from what nature left out and technology replaced: his body ends at the knees, and from there to the ground it's a moral puzzle. Born in South Africa without major bones in his legs and feet, he had his lower legs amputated before he was a year old. As he grew up, so did the science of prosthetics. Now 21¹⁾, Pistorius runs on carbon-fiber blades known as Cheetahs. He won gold in the 200 m at the Athens Paralympics, breaking 22 sec.; but now his eye is on the Olympics. It was up to the world body that governs track and field, the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF), to determine whether using Cheetahs is cheating.

4 A runner's stride is not perfectly efficient. Ankles waste energy – much

more, it turns out, than Pistorius' J-shaped blades. He can run just as fast using less oxygen than his competitors (one describes the sound Pistorius makes as like being chased by a giant pair of scissors). On Jan. 14, following the findings of the researcher who evaluated him, the IAAF disqualified Pistorius from Olympic competition. He is expected to appeal, arguing that 31 is not that simple. No matter what happens next, Pistorius is changing the nature of the games we play.

5 Our intuition tells us there's a difference between innate advantages and acquired ones. A swimmer born with webbed hands might have an edge, but a swimmer who had skin grafts to turn feet into flippers would pose a problem. Elite sport is unkind to the human body; high school



linemen bulk up to an extent that may help the team but wreck their knees. What about the tall girl who wants her doctor to prescribe human growth hormone because her coach said three more inches of height would guarantee

her that volleyball scholarship: unfair, or just unwise? Where exactly is the boundary between dedication and deformity?

6 Imagine if Pistorius' blades made him exactly as biomechanically efficient as a normal runner. What

should be the baseline: Normal for the average man? Or for the average Olympian? Cyclist Lance Armstrong was born with a heart and lungs that can make a mountain feel flat; he also trained harder than anyone on the planet. Where's the unfair advantage? George Eyser's wooden leg didn't stop him from winning six Olympic gymnastics medals, including in the parallel bars. But that was 1904; legs have improved since then.

7 The questions are worth asking because in them lies not just the future of our sports but of ourselves. Why should nature be allowed to play favorites but not parents? Science will soon deliver unto us all sorts of novel ways of redesigning our offspring or re-engineering ourselves that test what we mean by *human*. The fight over doping in baseball will seem quaint one day when players can dope not with drugs but with genes. Already there is black-market interest in therapies developed to treat muscular dystrophy but which could potentially be used to build superstrong athletes.

8 But there is no honor in shortcuts. Today's dopers are like Rosie Ruiz's winning the marathon in 1980 – because she took the subway. Are Pistorius' blades the equivalent of his attaching wheels to his running shoes?

“We end up with these subtle, fascinating debates about what the meaning of competition is, and endless debate over where to draw the line,” says Tom Murray, president of the Hastings Center, a bioethics think tank. “Don't underestimate how difficult it will be to evaluate all the technologies that are likely to filter into sport.”

9 We honor heroes – in sports as in life – for grace and guts as well as natural gifts. When something comes easily, it's easy not to work at it, like the bright kid who coasts through class: talent taps persistence on the shoulder, says, “You're not needed here”. But put the two together, Tiger Woods' easy power and ferocious discipline – and he makes history. There's some sweet irony in the fact that before Pistorius came along, there was no need for rules that now ban him. Only when the disabled runner challenged the able-bodied ones did officials institute a rule against springs and wheels and any artificial aids to running. That's a testimony to technology, but it is also a tribute to the sheer nerve and fierce will that got him to the starting line in the first place. ■

Time

noot 1 This text dates from 2008.

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- 1p **29** What is suggested in paragraph 2 about democracy?
- A It guarantees that all people have the same opportunities.
 - B It starts from a false but indispensable premise about mankind.
 - C Though it is a useful idea for politics it cannot be applied to sports.
 - D With the advance of technology, it is fast becoming a problematic concept.
- 1p **30** Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 3?
- A By the way
 - B For example
 - C However
 - D Indeed
 - E Therefore
- 1p **31** Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 4?
- A the definition of advantage
 - B the exertion his handicap requires
 - C the story of his background
- 1p **32** Which of the following characterises paragraph 5?
- A It advocates that the best guideline on fairness in sports is people's gut feelings.
 - B It demonstrates that a sound rule is not suddenly invalidated by a single exception.
 - C It gives examples of cases that cast doubt on a seemingly straightforward principle.
 - D It illustrates that logical thinking can determine what is fair and unfair in sports.
- 1p **33** What is the point made in paragraph 6?
- A Exceptional sportsmen should not be taken as the norm for excellence in sports.
 - B The achievements of sports legends show that anyone can make it to the top.
 - C The headstart that technology may give to disabled sportsmen is hard to measure.
 - D There is an unfair element in allowing someone like Armstrong to compete.

- 1p **34** Which conclusion does paragraph 7 lead up to?
- A** Doping and new medical therapies could mean the end of competitive sports.
 - B** Future developments might make the issue of unfair competition seem irrelevant.
 - C** Genetic enhancement may become so sophisticated that it leaves no detectable trace in a sportsman.
 - D** Technology may become indispensable for the continuity of excellence in sports.
- 1p **35** Waarin zit volgens de schrijfster het verschil tussen “the bright kid who coasts through class” en Tiger Woods (alinea 9)?
- 2p **36** Welke twee redenen voor de prestaties van Pistorius geeft de schrijfster in haar eindoordeel?
- 1p **37** In which of the following phrases from the text does the writer play with words?
- A** “or else ... a tie” (at the beginning of paragraph 2)
 - B** “to determine ... is cheating” (at the end of paragraph 3)
 - C** “legs have improved since then” (at the end of paragraph 6)
 - D** “because she took the subway” (at the beginning of paragraph 8)
 - E** “a rule ... and wheels” (near the end of paragraph 9)