



张鑫友英语系列

ZHANG XINYOU ENGLISH SERIES

英语专业

4级

仿真试题

主编 杜世彦（上海外国语大学）

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编写 英语专业四级考试

命题研究组

- ★ 仿真试题
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- ★ 试题详析
- ★ 听力原稿



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写在前面的话

全国高等院校英语专业四(八)级考试是由高等院校外语专业指导委员会主持实施的全国性考试。考试的目的是检查各校执行英语专业高年级教学大纲的情况,促进各校之间的合作与交流,为教育管理部门、教师和学生提供有关信息反馈。

随着考试质量逐渐趋于稳定,参加考试的人数逐年地增加,考试的权威性及社会影响也在不断地提高。为了帮助广大英语专业学生适应考试大纲的相关要求,在平时或考前进行有针对性的自我训练,我们特地编写了一系列专业四(八)级应试丛书。这些丛书在出版之后,深得广大英语专业学生的好评。同学们普遍反映,这些丛书对于理清备考思路,强化应试技能有着无可替代的指导作用。全国高校外语专业教学指导委员会于2004年2月颁布了新的《高校英语专业四(八)级考试大纲》。我们根据新大纲的有关要求,重新修订出版了这套英语专业四级应试丛书,本丛书共分为五册:《英语专业四级听力训练》、《英语专业四级阅读理解》、《英语专业四级语法与词汇》、《英语专业四级写作范例》、《英语专业四级仿真试题》。前四本书分别为英语专业四级考试中几种题型的单项训练,最后一本书是前四本书的综合。

本书为《英语专业四级仿真试题》,由8套试题组成,每套试题内附有详细的解析和听力原稿,以帮助考生熟悉考试形式和内容,找出(TEM-4)考试的重点,进行有针对性的训练,达到少花时间多获益的目的。

英语专业四级考试命题研究组

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Model Test One

PART I DICTATION

[15MIN.]

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be read at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be read at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE.

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION

[15MIN.]

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything once only. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on your answer sheet.

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the conversation.

1. What's Don's problem?

A. He can't walk.

B. He can't speak.

C. He can't write.

D. He can't listen to somebody.

2. What's the room number of Don's class for this afternoon?

A. 214.

B. 241.

C. 421.

D. 412.

3. Don doesn't have another class to teach until ____.

A. Monday

B. Tuesday

C. Wednesday

D. Saturday

Questions 4 to 7 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the conversation.



4. They are discussing where to _____.
A. have a rest B. have breakfast C. have dinner D. have a walk
5. In what country does the conversation take place?
A. China. B. Japan. C. America. D. Canada.
6. Chuck wants to go to the McDonald's for _____.
A. coca-cola B. raw fish C. bread D. hamburgers
7. Bette suggests as a compromise that they eat in the Japanese restaurant in _____.
A. their company B. their family C. their school D. their hotel

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the conversation.

8. Who gave New York its nickname?
A. Artists. B. Musicians. C. Grocers. D. Tour guides.
9. What does the word "apple" in the phrase "the Big Apple" mean?
A. An instrument. B. A concert. C. A theater. D. A city.
10. How does the woman describe New York?
A. As interesting. B. As cold. C. As popular. D. As huge.

SECTION B PASSAGES

In this section, you will hear several passages. Listen to the passages carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the passage.

11. Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the speaker?
A. Diamond-producing rivers are located near the mountain sides.
B. Diamonds couldn't be formed without great heat and pressure of the volcano.
C. Volcano explosions brought some diamonds up to the surface of the earth.
D. Explosions of the volcano can damage diamonds as well.
12. According to the passage, where did diamonds first come into existence?
A. In the volcanoes. B. On the floor of the sea.
C. Under the river bed. D. At the foot of the mountains.
13. What do you think is the best title for this passage?
A. How Is Diamond Formed And Found. B. Diamond—A Precious Stone.
C. Diamond Hunting. D. Diamond-Producing Countries.



Questions 14 to 17 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the passage.

14. What is the effect of mircotechnology upon the leisure industry?
- A. Fitness has become a real growth industry.
 - B. Rubik's cube became popular in the early 80's.
 - C. In the US they're working on a self-contained robot.
 - D. Jogging and aerobics have become popular sports.
15. How did the teenage hackers break into government and business computers?
- A. They just used their own computers.
 - B. They slipped into the government and business center.
 - C. They tried out different passwords until they found the right one.
 - D. They played it as computer games.
16. What is the function of a modem?
- A. The major component of home computers.
 - B. A device that allows computers to transmit data over the phone lines.
 - C. The integrated service's digital network connector.
 - D. A device that connects home computers to form a digital network.
17. What is not needed for the hackers to break into computers?
- A. A home computer.
 - B. A modem.
 - C. An ISDN device.
 - D. A basic knowledge of how to operate a computer.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the passage.

18. According to the passage, what does the burning torch symbolize?
- A. The link with the games in ancient Greece.
 - B. The link with the god, Zeus.
 - C. The link with Baron Pierre de Goubertin.
 - D. The link with the five colors.
19. What is the right order of the five colors mentioned in this passage?
- A. Red, blue, yellow, black and green.
 - B. Blue, yellow, red, green and black.
 - C. Yellow, blue, black, green and red.
 - D. Blue, yellow, black, green and red.
20. In which year were the Olympic Games discontinued?
- A. AD776.
 - B. AD393.
 - C. AD1896.
 - D. AD793.



SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

Questions 21 to 23 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the passage.

21. A fierce fighting happened between _____.
A. the security forces and the Afghans B. the tribesmen and the Afghans
C. terrorists and the security forces D. the security forces and the Alfreedi tribesmen
22. What were used in the battle?
A. Artillery and small arms. B. Artillery, mortars and missiles.
C. Artillery, mortars and small arms. D. Mortars and rockets.
23. What caused the violence?
A. The authorities drove the tribesmen away.
B. The securitymen confiscated the whole lot.
C. The authorities made an attempt to remove the tribesmen from the area they had settled.
D. The securitymen detained the Alfreedi tribesmen.

Questions 24 to 25 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

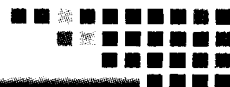
Now listen to the passage.

24. Mr. Winston Thompson warned other countries not _____.
A. to help the members of recent military coup
B. to interfere with his country's affairs after the recent military coup
C. to deceive the people of Fiji
D. to help resolve the situation in Fiji
25. Mr. Thompson told the General Assembly that _____.
A. outside interference would help
B. the people of Fiji needed the assistance of the U. N
C. the people of Fiji needed help from Great Britain
D. the people of Fiji must be allowed to resolve the situation in their own way

Questions 26 to 27 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the passage.

26. Why did the William Milam delivered a stern message to his Taleban counterpart?
A. The Taleban forces has attacked some US targets.



- B. The Taleban forces has attacked some Israeli targets.
C. The Taleban refused to deliver Osama bin Laden to US.
D. Bin Laden followers were planning terrorist strikes against U-S targets.
27. How did the Taleban response the US Ambassador's stern message?
- A. Very indifferent.
B. Whatever bin Laden's followers do, they will not be involved in.
C. Very angry.
D. They assured that they would not allow Mr. bin Laden or any one else to attack U-S interests from Afghan soil.

Question 28 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 5 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the passage.

28. Mr. Hashemi Rafsanjani of the Iranian Parliament warned _____.
A. Iran has secret weapons in the U. S.
B. Iran has got the news from secret sources that the United States will take part in the War
C. Iran has secret resources at its disposal in the event of war in the Gulf with the United States
D. Iran's defence forces are seeking confrontation with the U. S. and the mines and boats will be used at the appropriate time

Questions 29 and 30 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the passage.

29. What happened to the Amoco Cadiz in 1978?
A. It disappeared while enroute to Britain.
B. It disappeared while enroute to America.
C. It broke up not far away from the coast of Brittany.
D. It broke up off the coast of Britain.
30. What was the original amount of the award recommended by an expert from the French court?
A. Approximately 1, 700, 000 dollars. B. Approximately 1, 500, 000 dollars.
C. Some 2, 000, 000 dollars. D. Some 2, 100, 000 dollars.

PART III CLOZE

[15MIN.]

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on your answer sheet.



Just a few years ago, the United States celebrated its two-hundred birthday. For a person (31) _____ would be old indeed. For a nation, (32) _____ it is only the coming of age.

All that has happened before can be compared (33) _____ the childhood and adolescence (青春期) of a person. During these (34) _____ a person is not ordinarily very productive. The strength and energy of every day (35) _____ to stay alive, to grow, and to develop. (36) _____ it is with a young country; it is struggling to survive and to grow. Little time is left to write about the struggle. It is recorded, however, in the minds of those who live (37) _____ those days and who later (38) _____ their experiences to their children. It is recorded in the kinds of buildings they (39) _____, first primitive shelter and (40) _____ designed for greater comfort. It is recorded in the articles made and used, (41) _____ in the homes, farms, schools, churches, stores, or (42) _____ transportation on land or over water. It is also recorded in the letters and in account books kept by conscientious merchants.

Many people tend to throw away what is old and used. Fortunately, there are hoarders(囤积者) who cannot part with (43) _____. Thanks to them, we have today the very tools, kitchen utensils, furniture, pictures and books that (44) _____ the prized possessions of our ancestors during the (45) _____ of our country.

Some of these objects are carefully (46) _____ and displayed in museums. Others are found in (47) _____ villages. (48) _____ others are scattered among the numberless antique shops that are found everywhere.

America, now a youth come of age and (49) _____ the historical importance of these objects, hungrily (50) _____ these relics(遗物) of the past, buying them up to preserve them for still further generations.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 31. A. that | B. which | C. who | D. he |
| 32. A. on the contrary | B. what is more | C. however | D. for example |
| 33. A. with | B. by | C. to | D. of |
| 34. A. bands | B. intervals | C. stages | D. breaks |
| 35. A. need | B. needs | C. needing | D. is needed |
| 36. A. Such | B. So | C. As | D. Similarly |
| 37. A. before | B. through | C. after | D. thorough |
| 38. A. relate | B. connect | C. say | D. inform |
| 39. A. put in | B. put on | C. put up | D. put off |
| 40. A. next | B. latter | C. at last | D. later |
| 41. A. other than | B. either | C. whether | D. neither |
| 42. A. for | B. with | C. within | D. beyond |
| 43. A. nothing | B. something | C. everything | D. anything |
| 44. A. to be | B. are | C. having been | D. were |
| 45. A. childhood | B. onset | C. youngster | D. outbreak |
| 46. A. reserved | B. confined | C. preserved | D. concealed |
| 47. A. retrieved | B. restored | C. resumed | D. revised |



48. A. Much B. Like C. Still D. Few
49. A. realizing B. realizes C. realized D. to realize
50. A. looks into B. exposes C. investigates D. searches for

PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

[15MIN.]

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

51. Charles regretted _____ the TV set last month. The price has now been raised.
A. not buying B. not buy C. not to buy D. buying not
52. Improbable _____ it seems, it's true.
A. thought B. as C. although D. like
53. Every man in this country has the right to live where he wants to, _____ the color of his skin.
A. with the exception of B. in the light of
C. by virtue of D. regardless of
54. She ought to stop working; she has a headache because she _____ too long.
A. has been reading B. had read C. is reading D. read
55. I don't mind _____ the decision as long as it is not too late.
A. you to delay making B. your delaying making
C. your delaying to make D. you delay to make
56. We'll visit Europe next year _____ we have enough money.
A. lest B. until C. unless D. provided
57. Frankly speaking, I'd rather you _____ anything about it for the time being.
A. didn't do B. haven't done C. don't do D. have done
58. The trumpet player was certainly loud. But I wasn't bothered by his loudness _____ by his lack of talent.
A. than B. more than C. as D. so much as
59. The conference _____ a full week by the time it ends.
A. must have lasted B. will have lasted
C. would last D. has lasted
60. There's a man at the reception desk who seems very angry and I think he means _____ trouble.
A. making B. to make C. to have made D. having made
61. The government fights firmly against the _____ of land that is most privately owned.
A. enclosure B. disclosure C. exposure D. encounter
62. It requires real _____ to drive such long distances.
A. continuation B. consistency C. personality D. endurance



63. He seems to be _____ enough to climb to the mountain top in an hour.
A. radiant B. conscientious C. conspicuous D. energetic
64. She announced her _____ to White at the party.
A. appointment B. engaging C. arrangement D. engagement
65. He needs a bigger house and this will _____ getting more money.
A. hint B. imply C. entail D. ensure
66. The most _____ students were also the most successful.
A. enthusiastic B. frantic C. thrilled D. exhilarated
67. In his unhappiness he had come even to question his _____.
A. diversity B. entity C. prosperity D. minority
68. We had an _____ of influenza last winter.
A. infectious B. contagious C. immune D. epidemic
59. The old queen's death seemed to end an _____.
A. epoch B. epic C. episode D. equation
70. Forests provide natural beauty, prevent _____, and furnish food and cover for wild life.
A. erosion B. spoil C. decay D. corruption
71. The two things are the same in outward but different _____.
A. in excess B. in existence C. in essence D. in sense
72. The _____ cycle of life and death is a subject of interest to scientists and philosophers alike.
A. eternal B. external C. internal D. interior
73. We must _____ our educational work among our own troops.
A. heighten B. intense C. relieve D. intensify
74. I could see that my wife was _____ having that coat, whether I approved of it or not.
A. adequate for B. intent on C. short of D. deficient in
75. Where the two carpets _____, you have one on top of the other.
A. parallel B. overlap C. coincide D. coordinate
76. The news item about the fire is followed by a detailed report made _____.
A. on the spot B. on the site C. on the location D. on the ground
77. If you want this painkiller, you'll have to ask the doctor for a _____.
A. transaction B. settlement C. permit D. prescription
78. The _____ from childhood to adulthood is always critical time for everybody.
A. conversion B. turnover C. transition D. transformation
79. It is hard to tell whether we are going to have a boom in the economy era _____.
A. concession B. submission C. recession D. transmission
80. His use of color, light and form quickly departed from the conventional style of his, as _____, he developed technique.
A. descendants B. successors C. predecessors D. ancestors



PART V READING COMPREHENSION

[25MIN.]

In this section there are several reading passages followed by twenty questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

TEXT A

Britain almost more than any other country in the world must seriously face the problem of building upwards, that is to say of accommodating a considerable proportion of its population in high blocks of flats. It is said that the Englishman objects to this type of existence, but if the case is such, he does in fact differ from the inhabitants of most countries of the world today. In the past, our own blocks of flats have been associated with the lower-income groups and they have lacked the obvious provisions, such as central heating, constant hot water supply, electrically operated lifts from top to bottom, and so on, as well as such details, important notwithstanding, as easy facilities for disposal of dust and rubbish and storage places for baby carriages on the ground floor, playgrounds for children on the top of the buildings, and drying grounds for washing.

It is likely that the dispute regarding flats versus individual houses will continue to rage on for a long time as far as Britain is concerned. And it is unfortunate that there should be hot feelings on both sides whenever this subject is raised. Those who oppose the building of flats base their case primarily on the assumption that everyone prefers an individual home and garden and on the high cost per unit of accommodation. The latter ignores the higher cost of providing full services to a scattered community and the cost in both money and time of the journeys to work for the suburban resident.

81. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A. English people, like most people in other countries, dislike living in flats
B. people in most countries of the world today are not opposed to living in flats
C. people in Britain are forced to move into high blocks of flats
D. modern flats still fail to provide the necessary facilities for living
82. What is said about the blocks of flats built in the past in Britain?
A. They were mostly inhabited by people who did not earn much.
B. They were usually not large enough to accommodate big families.
C. They were sold to people before necessary facilities were installed.
D. They provided playgrounds for children on the top of the buildings.
83. Some people oppose the building of flats because _____.
A. the living expenses for each individual family are higher
B. it involves higher cost compared with the building of houses
C. they believe people like to live in houses with gardens
D. the disposal of rubbish remains a problem for those living in flats
84. The author mentions that people who live in suburban houses _____.
A. do not have access to easy facilities because they live away from the city
B. have to pay a lot of money to employ people to do service work



- C. take longer time to know each other because they are a scattered community
- D. have to spend more money and time traveling to work every day

TEXT B

Rhythm in literature is a more or less regular occurrence of certain elements of writing: a word, a phrase, an idea, a pause, a sound, or a grammatical construction. We are also accustomed to this recurrence in the alternate heavy and light beats in music. Our love for rhythm seems to be innate; witness the responses of a small child to lively music. Children love to beat on toy drums or empty boxes. They stamp their feet and chant nursery rhymes or nonsense syllables, not unlike primitive dancers. As children grow older, they are taught to restrain their responses to rhythm but our love of rhythm remains. We live in rhythms; in fact we are governed by rhythms.

Physiologically, we are rhythmical. We must eat, sleep, breathe, and play regularly to maintain good health. Emotionally we are rhythmical, too, for psychologists say that all of us feel alternate periods of relative depression and exhilaration. Intellectually we are also rhythmical, for we must have periods of relaxation following periods of concentration. It naturally follows then that rhythm, a fundamental aspect of our lives, must be a part of any good literary works whether poetry or prose.

85. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Rhythmic patterns in literature are helpful to physicians and psychologists.
- B. Rhythmic patterns in literature are among the natural manifestations of rhythm in all facets of life.
- C. Rhythm tends to be more accentuated in music than in poetry.
- D. Rhythm tends to be regular in literature than in other facets of life.

86. According to the passage, an adult's reaction to rhythm in music would probably be _____.

- A. uninhibited
- B. indifferent
- C. restrained
- D. responsible

87. It can be inferred from the passage that conscious thought plays the most significant part in creating _____.

- A. physiological rhythms
- B. emotional rhythms
- C. psychological rhythms
- D. literary rhythms

TEXT C

As we know, it is very important that a firm should pay attention to the training of its staff as there exist many weak parts in its various departments. Staff training must have a purpose, which is defined when a firm considers its training needs, which are in turn based on job descriptions and job specifications. A job description should give details of the performance that is required for a particular job, and a job specification should give information about the behavior, knowledge and skills that are expected of an employee who works on it. When all of this has been collected, it is possible to make a training specification. This specifies what the Training Department must teach for the successful performance of the job, and also the best methods to use in the training period.

There are many different training methods, and there are advantages and disadvantages of all of them. Successful training programmes depend on an understanding of the difference between



learning about skills and training in using them. It is frequently said that learning about skills takes place "off the job" in the classroom, but training in using these skills takes place "on the job", by means of such activities as practice in the workshop.

It is always difficult to evaluate the costs and savings of a training programme. The success of such a programme depends not only on the methods used but also on the quality of the staff who do the training. A company can often check on savings in time and cost by examining the work performed by the workers and technicians who have completed a training programme. The evaluation of management training is much more complex than that.

88. To be successful in our training programmes, we must understand the difference between _____.
A. a job description and a job specification
B. what is taught and how it is taught
C. learning about skills and training in using them
D. the savings in time and the savings in cost
89. The success of a training programme depends on _____.
A. the places where the training takes place
B. the correct evaluation of the costs and savings of the programme
C. the performance of the workers and technicians trained in the programme
D. the training methods and the quality of the training staff
90. A training specification specifies _____.
A. the performance required for a certain job
B. the behavior, knowledge, and skills expected of an employee
C. the training contents and methods
D. the costs and savings of the programme
91. The best title for this passage could be _____.
A. A Successful Training Programme
B. How to Describe and Specify a job
C. Staff Training
D. The Importance of Training Workers and Technicians

TEXT D

We all know that the normal human daily cycle of activity is of some 7-8 hours' sleep alternating with some 16-17 hours' wakefulness and that, broadly speaking, the sleep normally coincides with the hours of darkness. Our present concern is with how easily and to what extent this cycle can be modified.

The question is no mere academic one. The ease, for example, with which people can change from working in the day to working at night is a question of growing importance in industry where automation calls for round-the-clock working of machines. It normally takes from five days to one week for a person to adapt to a reversed routine of sleep and wakefulness: sleeping during the day and working at night. Unfortunately, it is often the case in industry that shifts are changed every week; a person may work from 12 midnight to 8 a. m. one week, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. the next, and 4 p. m. to 12 midnight the third and so on. This means that no sooner has he got used to one



routine than he has to change to another, so that much of his time is spent neither working nor sleeping very efficiently.

The only real solution appears to be to hand over the night shift to a number of permanent night workers. An interesting study of the domestic life and health of night-shift workers was carried out by Brown in 1957. She found a high incidence of disturbed sleep and other disorders among those on alternating day and night shifts, but no abnormal occurrence of these phenomena among those on permanent night work.

This latter system then appears to be the best long-term policy, but meanwhile something may be done to relieve the strains of alternate day and night work by selecting those people who can adapt most quickly to the changes of routine. One way of knowing when a person has adapted is by measuring his body temperature. People engaged in normal daytime work will have a high temperature during the hours of wakefulness and a low one at night; when they change to night work the pattern will only gradually go back to match the new routine and the speed with which it does so parallels, broadly speaking, the adaptation of the body as a whole, particularly in terms of performance. Therefore, by taking body temperature at intervals of two hours throughout the period of wakefulness it can be seen how quickly a person can adapt to a reversed routine, and this could be used as a basis for selection. So far, however, such a form of selection does not seem to have been applied in practice.

92. Why is the question of "how easily people can get used to working at night" no mere academic one?
- A. Because few people like to reverse the cycle of sleep and wakefulness.
 - B. Because sleep normally coincides with the hours of darkness.
 - C. Because people are required to work at night in some fields of industry.
 - D. Because shift work in industry requires people to change their sleeping habits.
93. The main problem of the round-the-clock working system lies in ____.
- A. the inconveniences brought about to the workers by the introduction of automation
 - B. the disturbance of the daily cycle of workers who have to change shifts too frequently
 - C. the fact that people working at night are often less effective
 - D. the fact that it is difficult to find a number of good night workers
94. The best solution for implementing the 24-hour-working system seems to be ____.
- A. to change shifts at longer intervals
 - B. to have longer shifts
 - C. to employ people who work on night shifts only
 - D. to create better living conditions for night workers
95. It is also possible to find out if a person has adapted to the changes of routine by measuring his body temperature because ____.
- A. body temperature changes when the cycle of sleep and wakefulness alternates
 - B. body temperature changes when he changes to night shift or back
 - C. body temperature reverses when the routine is changed
 - D. people have higher temperatures when they are working efficiently