



COLLEGE ENGLISH

Band Four
程家才 主编

大学英语综合技能实践教程
(2014年版) 四级

东华大学出版社

College English Band Four

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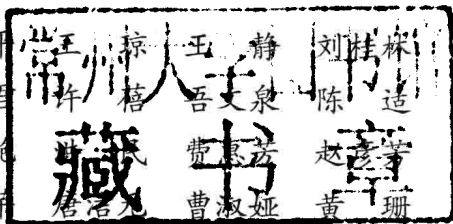
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修订说明

《大学英语综合技能实践教程(1-4级)》根据教育部高教司主持和领导下的大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会制定的《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案》所推行的新的计分体制和成绩报道方式,依据《大学英语课程教学要求》来编写的。该系列与大学英语教学课程和计划同步,对大学生的“听、说、读、写、译”等**综合技能**进行全面培养和训练,由浅入深、循序渐进,一学期一册,共分四级。本系列属水平能力练习与检测题,可独立用于课堂测试,也可供学生课后自学。参加本套书编写的作者,都是长期从事大学英语教学且有着四、六级考试指导丰富经验的大学老师。编写时,作者还将近期教学与考试中出现的新内容、新题型吸收进来,使该套书具有较强的**时效性**和**实用性**,可与各高校现行使用的《全新版大学英语》、《新视野大学英语》、《大学英语》、《新编大学英语》、《当代大学英语》和《大学核心英语》等教材配套使用并配有 MP3 录音光盘。

此次修订,我们特别聘请了具有丰富教学经验的老师,着重修改了第二部分听力 Section C、第三部分阅读理解和第四部分翻译(中译英)等部分,使之更贴近 2013 年 12 月的大学英语四、六级考试题型。为使学生在作文写作时,能学会运用标准地道的英语语言,此次修订,我们还特别聘请了美籍教师 Andy, Amanda, Chad, Daisy, Leona 和 Luke 等几位专家,对所有试题中的作文范文进行审阅,并替换了部分与大学英语四级考试难易程度不相匹配的作文范文。相信这对广大学生的写作水平的提高有较大的帮助!

四级中的写作、听力、阅读和翻译等的难易程度与上述教材的四级水平相当,可与上述教材同步使用。由于时间仓促和编者水平局限,书中难免有不足之处,真诚欢迎同行和使用者提出宝贵意见。

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College English Test 1

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **On the Education of Children**. You should write at least 180 words following the outline given below:

1. Some parents believe corporal punishment makes a perfect child.
2. Other parents spoil their children.
3. What is the proper method of educating children according to you?

注意:此部分试题写在答题卡1上。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. A) Because the game wasn't shown in his area.
B) Because there was no electricity in his area.
C) Because he didn't buy a TV set.
D) Because he had something important to do.
2. A) She understood little of it.
B) She understood the reading.
C) She doesn't have much trouble with the subject.
D) She works very hard at it.
3. A) The work.
B) The noise.
C) The heat.

- D) The crowdedness.
4. A) At her aunt's address.
B) At her own address.
C) At her family's address.
D) At her office's address.
5. A) She wonders why he's not returned to school.
B) She doesn't believe he could earn much money.
C) She doesn't like that company.
D) She wants him to tell her when the classes begin.
6. A) 1978.
B) 1979.
C) 1980.
D) 1981.
7. A) He had a traffic accident.
B) He had to work overtime.
C) He was delayed by his boss.
D) His car ran out of gasoline.
8. A) At the airport.
B) At the railway station.
C) In a restaurant.
D) In an office room.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) How to talk properly.
B) The candidates they have just interviewed.
C) The importance of the job interview.
D) How to dress for an interview.
10. A) She was nicely dressed.
B) She had a nice voice.
C) She seemed intelligent.
D) She seemed very relaxed.
11. A) An actor.
B) A librarian.
C) A receptionist.
D) A tour guide.
12. A) Frank Brisziniski.
B) Barbara Jones.

- C) David Wallace.
- D) Lois Johnson.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) Talking to an old friend of his uncle's.
B) Taking a French lesson.
C) Learning French from a book.
D) Looking for a French grammar book.
14. A) To study French in Montreal.
B) To take some interesting courses in Montreal.
C) To get more credits for his graduation.
D) To visit an old friend of his uncle's.
15. A) Have the credits transferred back before leaving Canada.
B) Take courses for the sake of credits.
C) Take a short leave of absence from school.
D) Pay a visit to Susan before leaving for Canada.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) They are studying the content of dreams.
B) They are studying the meaning of dreams.
C) They are studying the process of sleeping.
D) They are studying dreamers while they dream.
17. A) Everyone dreams every night.
B) Dreams are easily remembered.
C) Dreams are likely to be frightening.
D) Persons dream only one dream a night.
18. A) The dream that was of most interest to him.
B) The dream that occurred immediately after he went to sleep.
C) The dream that occurred just before he woke up.
D) Both A and B.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) Because the colonists preferred corn bread.
B) Because corn was more abundant.
C) Because the colonists did not know how to make wheat bread.
D) Because corn bread did not spoil as rapidly as wheat bread did.
20. A) They were shown how by the Indians.
B) They changed their wheat bread recipes.
C) They knew the technique before they arrived in America.
D) They tried to make more nutritious bread.
21. A) Because it was easy to ship from England.
B) Because horses occasionally ate it if there was no grain available.
C) Because people took it with them when they traveled.
D) Because it was easy to prepare over an open fire in the forests.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) The people of France.
B) Building a new statue.
C) Fixing the Statue of Liberty.
D) Replacing a rusty torch.
23. A) The Statue of liberty was assembled on an island.
B) The Statue of Liberty became corroded.
C) The Statue of Liberty arrived in 214 crates.
D) The Statue of Liberty had to be repaired.
24. A) He is aware of the rust spots.
B) He is angry at the cost of repairs.
C) He is seasick and lonely.
D) He is happy and proud to be there.
25. A) The donations come from citizens, including numerous school children.
B) The donations come only from those rich persons.
C) The donations come only from the government.
D) It is not mentioned in the passage.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard.

Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Scientists are racing to build the world's first thinking robot. This is not science fiction; some say they will have made it by the year 2020.

Machines that walk, speak and feel are no longer science 26. Kismet is the name of an android which scientists have built at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Kismet is different from the traditional robot because it can show 27. Its eyes, ears and lips move to show when it feels happy, 28. Kismet is one of the first of a new 29 of androids — robots that look like human beings — which can imitate human feelings. Cog, another android invented by the MIT, imitates the action of a mother. However, scientists admit that so far Cog has the 30 of a two-year-old.

The optimists say that by the year 2020 we will have created humanoids with brains 31 to those of all adult human beings. These robots will be designed to look like people to make them more 32 and easier to sell to the public. What kind of jobs will they do? In the future, robots like Robonaut, a humanoid invented by NASA, will be doing 33 jobs, like repairing space stations. They will also be doing more and more of the household work for us. In Japan, scientists are designing androids that will 34 us by dancing and playing the piano.

Some people worry about what the future holds: Will robots become monsters? Will people themselves become increasingly like robots? Experts predict that more and more people will be wearing micro-computers, connected to the Internet, in the future. People will have micro-chips 35 of their body, which will connect them to a wide variety of gadgets. Perhaps we should not exaggerate the importance of technology, but one wonders whether we will still be falling in love in the years to come. Who knows?

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Ronald Reagan, 93, 40th president of the U. S. , died on June 5, 2004, at his home in Los Angeles, CA, from 36 of Alzheimer's disease.

The ceremonies following his death 37 strong emotions, and more than 200,000 people waited for hours to pass by his closed coffin lying at the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library, in

Simi Valley, CA (where he was later buried), and in state in the Capitol. The news coverage focused on the charisma and positive achievements of the former lifeguard, screen actor, conservative spokesman, California governor, and U. S. president, who occupied the White House for 2 terms, from 1981 to 1989. He was recognized for his 38 spirit, as well as for what most considered a key role in ending the Cold War and (though it was anathema to many) in shifting the domestic political landscape toward the right. Despite the encomiums, Reagan remained a highly 39 figure, and critics have continued to point to flaws in his record, such as 40 federal budget deficits and the Iran-contra scandal (involving the secret sale of arms to Iran to finance support for right-wing Nicaraguan guerrillas). To many, he led the country in the wrong direction, and some questioned whether he did contribute to the ending of the Cold War. Many commentators, even among those strongly opposed to his policies, 41 agreed with the assessment of the New York Times, that Reagan was “one of the most important Presidents of the 20th century.”

Born in Tampico, IL, Feb. 6, 1911, Reagan grew up in Dixon, IL, and graduated from Eureka College. After reporting sports events on radio, he got a screen test in Hollywood and appeared in many movies. His first political activity came as President of the Screen Actors Guild; during this time his views evolved in a 42 conservative direction. As a spokesman for conservative causes for the General Electric Corp., he gained a national following, buttressed in 1964 by an impassioned speech in behalf of Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Republican nominee for president. Twice elected governor of California (1966, 1970), Reagan sought to put into practice his philosophy in support of smaller government, less regulation, and lower taxes. After 2 unsuccessful tries for the GOP nomination for president, he won the nomination in 1980 and was elected president, unseating the 43, Jimmy Carter. He was reelected in 1984 over former Vice Pres. Walter Mondale.

Reagan's efforts to rein in government were frustrated by difficult economic times and a Democrat-controlled House of Representatives. He reduced, raised, and then reduced taxes as circumstances seemed to warrant. He committed the nation to a major military buildup to overcome the threat 44 by the Soviet Union and its allies. During his 2nd term he and the new Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, explored ways to end the cold war, and in 1987 they signed the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, banning an entire class of weapons.

Reagan was diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease in 1994 and disclosed the diagnosis in a letter to the American public. He remained mostly in 45 from then on. He was survived by his wife, Nancy, and 3 of his 4 children.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A) nevertheless | I) posed |
| B) seclusion | J) optimistic |
| C) pessimistic | K) gender |
| D) incumbent | L) scribble |
| E) pronouncedly | M) unprecedented |
| F) geared | N) nether |
| G) controversial | O) evoked |
| H) complications | |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

Young Workers Push Employers for Wider Web Access

- A) Ryan Tracy thought he'd entered the Dark Ages when he graduated from college and arrived in the working world. His employer blocked access to Facebook, Gmail and other popular Internet sites. He had no wireless access for his laptop and often ran to a nearby cafe during work time so he could use its Wi-Fi connection to send large files. Sure, the barriers did what his employer intended: They stopped him and his colleagues from using work time to mess about online. But Tracy says the rules also got in the way of reasonable work he needed to do as a scientific analyst for a health care services company.
- B) "It was a constant battle between the people that saw technology as an advantage, and those that saw it as a hindrance," says the 27-year-old Chicagoan, who now works for a different company. He was sure there had to be a better way. It's a common complaint from young people who join the work force with the expectation that their bosses will embrace technology as much as they do. Then some discover that sites they're supposed to be researching for work are blocked. Or they can't take a little down time to read a news story online or check their personal e-mail or social networking accounts. In some cases, they end up using their own Internet-enabled smart phones to get to blocked sites, either for work or fun.
- C) So some are wondering: Could companies take a different approach, without compromising security or workplace efficiency, that allows at least some of the online access that younger employees particularly long for? "It's no different than spending too much time around the water cooler or making too much personal phone calls. Do you take those away? No," says

Gary Rudman, president of GTR Consulting, a market research firm that tracks the habits of young people. “These two worlds will continue to conflict until there’s a mutual understanding that performance, not Internet usage, is what really matters.”

- D) This is, after all, a generation of young people known for what University of Toronto sociologist Barr Wellman calls “media multiplexity (多重性).” College students he has studied tell him how they sleep with their smart phones and, in some cases, consider their electronic tools to be like a part of their bodies. They’re also less likely to fit the traditional 9-to-5 work mode and are willing to put in time after hours in exchange for flexibility, including online time. So, Wellman and others argue, why not embrace that working style when possible, rather than fight it?
- E) There is, of course, another side of the story — from employers who worry about everything from wasted time on the Internet to giving away secret information and liability for what their employees do online. Such concerns have to be taken especially seriously in such highly regulated fields as finance and health care, says Nancy Flynn, a corporate consultant who heads the Ohio-based ePolicy Institute. From a survey Flynn did this year with the American Management Association, she believes nearly half of U. S. employers have a policy banning visits to personal social networking or video sharing sites during work hours. Many also ban personal text messaging during working days. Flynn notes that the rising popularity of BlackBerrys, iPhones and other devices with Web access and messaging have made it much more difficult to enforce what’s being done during work time, particularly on an employee’s personal phone. Or often the staff uses unapproved software applications to get around the blocks.
- F) As a result, more employers are experimenting with opening access. That’s what Joe Dwyer decided to do when he started Chicago-based Brill Street & Co., a jobs site for young professionals. He lets his employees use social networking and has found that, while they might spend time chatting up their friends, sometimes they’re asking those same friends for advice for a work problem or looking for useful contacts. “So what seems unproductive can be very productive,” Dwyer says. Kraft Foods Inc. recently opened access to everything from YouTube to Facebook and Hotmail, with the warning that personal use be reasonable and never interfere with job activities.
- G) Broadening access does, of course, mean some employees will cross lines they aren’t supposed to. Sapphire Technologies LP, an information-technology staffing firm based in Massachusetts, started allowing employees to use most Internet sites two years ago, because recruiters for the company were going on Facebook to find talents. Martin Perry, the company’s chief information officer, says managers occasionally have to give employees a “slap on the wrist” for watching sports on streaming video or downloading movies on

iTunes. And he says older managers sometimes raise eyebrows at their younger peers' online judgment. "If you saw some of the pictures that they've uploaded, even to our internal directory, you'd question the maturity," Perry says. It's the price a company has to pay, he says, for attracting top young talents that's willing to work at any hour. "Banning the Internet during work hours would be short-sighted on our part," Perry says.

- H) But that also means many companies are still figuring out their online policies and how to deal with the unclear lines between work and personal time-including social networking, even with the boss. "I think over time, an open embrace of these tools can become like an awkward embrace," says Mary Madden, a senior research specialist at the Pew Internet & American Life Project. "It can get very messy." One option is for companies to allow access to certain sites but limit what employees can do there. For instance, Palo Alto Networks, a computer security company, recently helped a furniture maker open up social networking for some employees, but limited such options as file-sharing, largely so that sensitive information isn't transferred, even accidentally. "Wide-open Internet access is the risky approach," says Chris King, Palo Alto Networks' director of product marketing. However, "fully closed is increasingly unsustainable for cultural reasons and business reasons."
- I) Flynn, at the ePolicy Institute, says it's important that employers have a clear online policy and then explain it. She believes not enough employers have conducted formal training on such matters as online liability and confidentiality(保密性). Meantime, her advice to any employee is this: "Don't start blogging. Don't start chatting. Don't even start e-mailing until you read the company policy."

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. Some highly regulated fields, like finance and health care, tend to take serious concern about the problem of secret information exposure.
47. Many young people who just join the work force hold the expectation that web access is available for employees.
48. In spite of the problem caused, some still think that it's short-sighted for the company to fully close the Internet during work hours.
49. Kraft Foods Inc. opened web access to the employees on the condition that they use the web without interfering with work.
50. The generation of "media multiplexity" tends to consider electronic tools as a part of their body.
51. Some employers blocked access to Internet because they wanted to prevent employees from using work time to mess about online.
52. It is suggested that employees should start blogging, chatting or e-mailing only after they

have a clear idea of the company's online policy.

53. Gary Rudman reckons that the conflict between employers and employees over web access will fade away if the importance of performance is prioritized.
54. One possible online policy for the company is to allow access to certain websites but limit the things employees can do there.
55. Due to the popularity of smart phones with web access, it becomes more difficult to enforce what employees are doing during work time.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

If there is one thing scientists have to hear, it is that the game is over. Raised on the belief of an endless voyage of discovery, they recoil (畏缩) from the suggestion that most of the best things have already been located. If they have, today's scientists can hope to contribute no more than a few grace notes to the symphony of science.

A book to be published in Britain this week, *The End of Science*, argues persuasively that this is the case. Its author, John Horgan, is a senior writer for *Scientific American* magazine, who has interviewed many of today's leading scientists and science philosophers. The shock of realizing that science might be over came to him, he says, when he was talking to Oxford mathematician and physicist Sir Roger Penrose.

The End of Science provoked a wave of denunciation (谴责) in the United States last year. "The reaction has been one of complete shock and disbelief," Mr. Horgan says.

The real question is whether any remaining unsolved problems, of which there are plenty, lead themselves to universal solutions. If they do not, then the focus of scientific discovery is already narrowing. Since the triumph of the 1960s — the genetic code, plate tectonics (板块构造说), and the microwave background radiation that went a long way towards proving the Big Bang — genuine scientific revolutions have been scarce. More scientists are now alive, spending more money on research, than ever. Yet most of the great discoveries of the 19th and 20th centuries were made before the appearance of state sponsorship, when the scientific enterprise was a fraction of its present size.

Were the scientists who made these discoveries brighter than today's? That seems unlikely. A far more reasonable explanation is that fundamental science has already entered a period of diminished returns. "Look, don't get me wrong," says Mr. Horgan. "There are lots of

important things still to study, and applied science and engineering can go on for ever. I hope we can go on for ever. I hope we get a cure for cancer, and for mental disease, though there are few real signs of progress.”

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

56. The sentence “most of the best things have already been located” could mean _____.
 A) most of the best things have already been changed
 B) most of the best things remain to be changed
 C) there have never been so many best things waiting to be discovered
 D) most secrets of the world have already been discovered
57. John Horgan _____.
 A) has published a book entitled *The End of Science*
 B) has been working as an editor of *Scientific American*
 C) is working as a science writer
 D) both A and C
58. There have not been many genuine scientific revolutions in the past few decades because _____.
 A) there have been decreased returns in the research of fundamental science
 B) there are too many important things for scientists to study
 C) applied science and engineering take up too much time and energy
 D) today's scientists are not as intelligent as those in the past
59. The term “the Big Bang” probably refers to _____.
 A) the genetic code theory
 B) a theory of the origin of the universe
 C) a geological theory
 D) the origin and the power of atomic energy
60. The best title of this passage can be _____.
 A) Great Scientific Discoveries Will Never Be Possible
 B) The Harsh Challenge Has to be Met by Modern Scientists
 C) The State Sponsorship and Scientific Enterprise Are All in Vain
 D) The Chance for Great Scientific Discoveries Becomes Scarce

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

For millions of years before the appearance of the electric light, shift work, all-night cable TV and the Internet, the earth's creatures evolved on a planet with predictable and reassuring 24-hour rhythms. Our biological clocks are set for this daily cycle. Simply put, our bodies want to sleep at night and be awake during the day. Most women and men need between eight and eight

and a half hours of sleep a night to function properly throughout their lives. (Contrary to popular belief, humans don't need less sleep as they age.)

But on average, Americans sleep only about seven and a half hours per night, a marked drop from the nine hours they averaged in 1910. What's worse, nearly one third of all Americans get less than six hours of sleep on a typical work night. For most people, that's not nearly enough.

Finding ways to get more and better sleep can be a challenge. Scientists have identified more than 80 different sleep disorders. Some sleep disorders are genetic. But many problems are caused by staying up late and sleeping in, by travelling frequently between time zones or by working nights. Dr. James F. Jones at National Jewish Medical and Research Center in Denver says that sleep disorders are often diagnosed as other discomforts. About one third of the patients referred to him with possible chronic fatigue syndrome actually have treatable sleep disorders. "Before we do anything else, we look at their sleep," Jones says.

Sleep experts say that most people would benefit from a good look at their sleep patterns. "My motto is 'Sleep defensively'," says Mary Carskadon of Brown University. She says people need to carve out sufficient time to sleep, even if it means giving up other things. Sleep routines — going to bed and getting up at the same time every day — are important. Pre-bedtime activities also make a difference. As with Elaner, who used to suffer from sleeplessness, a few lifestyle changes — avoiding stimulants and late meals, exercising hours before bedtime, relaxing with a hot bath — yield better sleep.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. Which of the following is true?

- A) Most people need less sleep when they grow older.
- B) Most people need seven and a half hours of sleep every night.
- C) On average, people in the U. S. today sleep less per night than they used to.
- D) For most people, less than six hours of sleep on a typical work night is enough.

62. For our bodies to function properly, we should _____.

- A) sleep for at least eight hours per night
- B) believe that we need less sleep as we age
- C) adjust our activities to the new inventions
- D) be able to predict the rhythms of our biological clocks

63. According to the author, many sleeping disorders are caused by _____.

- A) other diseases
- B) pre-bedtime exercises
- C) improper sleep patterns
- D) chronic fatigue syndrome