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https／／www．100test．com／kao＿ti2020／128／2021＿2022＿E8＿81＿8C＿ E7＿A 7＿BO＿E8＿8B＿B1＿E8＿c91＿128263．htm PA SSA GE 16Sleep W e all know that the normal human daily cycle of some 7 －8hoursseep alternating with some 16－17 hourswakefulnessand that，broadly speaking，the seep normally coincideswith the hoursof darkness． O ur present concern iswin how easily and to what extent thiscycle can be modified．Thequestion isno more academic one．The case， for example，with which peoplecan change from working in the day to working at night is a question of growing importance industry where automation callsinsistently for round－the clock working of machines．It normally takesfrom five daysto one week for a person to adapt to a reversed of seep and wakefulness，seeping during the day and working at night．Unfortunately it isoften the case in industry that shiftsare changed every week．a person may work from 12 midnight to 8 a．m．oneweek ， 8 a．m．to 4 p．m．the next，and 4 p．m．to 12 midnight thethird and so on．Thismeansthat no sooner hashegot used to one routinethan he hasto change to another，so that much of histime isspent neither working nor seeping very efficiently．O ne answer would seem to be longer periodson each shift，a month，or even three months．Recent research by Bonjer of the Netherlands，however，hasshowsthat people on such systems will revert to their normal habitsof sleep and wakefulnessduring the week－end and that thisisquiteenough to destroy any adaptation to night work built up during the week．Theonly real solution appears
to beto hand over the night shift to acorpsof permanent night workerswhose nocturnal wakefulnessmay persist through all weekend and holidays. An interesting study of the domestic life and health of night-shift workerswascarried out by Brown. She found a high incidence of disturbed seep, digestive disorder and domestic disruption among thos on alternating day and night shifts, but no abnormal occurrence of theee symptomsamong those on permanent night work. 1 Thequestion raised in Paragraph 1 is "no mere academic one" A ) because Bonjersfindingsare different from Browns B) because seep normally coincideswith the hoursof darkness C) because some people can change their seeping habits easily. D)becaus shift work in industry requirespeople to change the seeping habits. 2. A ccording to the passage, the main problem about night work isthat A ) people hate the inconvenience of working on night shifts. B) your life isdisturbed by changing from day to night routines and back. C) not all industrieswork at the same hours. D) it isdifficult to find acorpsof good night workers. 3. A ccording to the passage, the best solution on the problem seemsto be A) not to change shiftsfrom oneweek to the next. B) to make periodson each shift longer. C) to employ people who will always work at night. D) to find way sof Oselecting people who adapt quickly. 4. In the second paragraph, "the third" meansA) the third week $B$ ) the third shift C) athird of thetime D) the third routine 5. In the last sentence of the second paragraph, "another" meansA) another routine B) another shift C) another week D) another person key: DBCBA PA SSA GE 17 W hat Makes a Soccer Player Great?

Soccer isplayed by millionsof people all over the world，but there have only been few playerswho were truly great．H ow did these playersget that way－wasit through training and practice，or are great players＂born，not made＂？First，theæe playerscame from places that have had famousstarsin the past－playersthat ayoung boy can look up to and try to imitate．In the history of soccer，only six countrieshave ever won the W orld Cup－threefrom South A merica and three from western Europe．Therehas never been agreat national team－or a really great player－from North A mericaor from Asia．Second，these playershave all had yearsof practice in the game． A Ifredo Di Stefano wasthe son of asoccer player，aswasPele．Most playersbegin playing the game at the age of three or four．100T est 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www．100test．com

