**2012年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（广东卷）A**

**英  语**

**I** **语言知识及应用（共两节，满分45分）**

**第一节** **完形填空（共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分）**

    阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从1~15各题所给的A、B、C和D项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

We all know that some things are obviously right. For example, it is right to be \_\_\_1\_\_\_ to other people. It is also right to look after the environment. Some things are \_\_\_2\_\_\_ wrong, too. For instance, we should not hurt or bully(欺负) others, nor should we litter. Rules often tell us what is right or wrong.

Rules can help the public make the right \_\_\_3\_\_\_, and remain safe. Car divers have to obey traffic regulations that tell them the right things to do on the road to avoid crashes. Cyclists who give signals before turning or stopping help prevent \_\_\_4\_\_\_.

If people follow rules without taking other matters into consideration, it will be \_\_\_5\_\_\_ for them to form what is sometimes called a “black and white” view. For example, they may believe that people should always tell the truth, and that lying is \_\_\_6\_\_\_ acceptable. Such people always stick to their views, even if it means that they may get into \_\_\_7\_\_\_.

Sometimes it may not be so easy to know \_\_\_8\_\_\_ what is right or wrong. Some people choose not to eat meat because they believe that it is \_\_\_9\_\_\_ to eat animals, but other argue that they can eat meat and \_\_\_10\_\_\_ be kind to animals; some insist that stealing is always wrong, but others think that one does not need to feel so \_\_\_11\_\_\_ when stealing some food to eat, if he lives in a really poor area and he is \_\_\_12\_\_\_.

Rules help us live together in harmony, because they show us the right way to \_\_\_13\_\_\_ others. However, some people argue that rules may be \_\_\_14\_\_\_, having observed that rules change all the time, and that some schools have some regulations and others have different ones —so who is to \_\_\_15\_\_\_ what is right ?

1. A. kind               B .sensitive         C. fair              D. generous

2. A. equally            B. slightly          C. clearly          D. increasingly

3. A. suggestions B. conclusions     C. turns             D. choices

4. A. accidents B mistakes       C. falls             D. deaths

5. A. interesting       B. vital             C. easy              D. valuable

6 .A. seldom            B. rarely            C. merely            D. never

1. A. trouble            B. power             C. prison            D. exactly

8. A. roughly B. eventually C. deliberately D. exactly

9. A. awful              B. cruel             C. unhealthy         D. unnecessary

10. A. still             B. even              C. later             D. somehow

11. A. nervous   B. anxious           C. afraid            D. guilty

12. A. begging    B. staving           C. growing           D. wandering

13. A. follow            B. instruct          C. treat             D. protect

14. A. disgusting B. confusing  C. unsafe            D. unimportant

15. A. predict           B. explain           C. decide            D. consider

**第二节** **语法填空** **（共10小题** **，每小题1.5分** **，满分15分）**

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用口号中词语的正确形式填空，并将答案填写在答题卡标号为16~25的相应位置上。

Mary will never forget the first time she saw him. He suddenly appeared in class one day, \_\_\_16\_\_\_ (wear) sun glasses. He walked in as if he \_\_\_17\_\_\_ (buy) the school. And the word quickly got around that he was from New York City.

For some reason he sat beside Mary. Mary felt \_\_\_18\_\_\_ (please), because there were many empty seats in the room. But she quickly realized that it wasn’t her, it was probably the fact that she sat in \_\_\_19\_\_\_ last row.

    \_\_\_20\_\_\_ he thought he cloud escape attention by sitting at the back, he was wrong. It might have made it a little \_\_\_21\_\_\_ (hard) for everybody because it meant they had to turn around, but that didn’t stop the kids in the class. Of course whenever they turned to look at him, they had to look at Mary, \_\_\_22\_\_\_ made her feel like a star.

“Do you need those glasses for medical reasons?” the teacher asked. The new boy shook his head.” “Then I’d appreciate it if you didn’t wear them in class. I like to look at your eyes when I’m speaking to you.” The new boy looked at the teacher \_\_\_23\_\_\_ a few seconds and all the other students wondered \_\_\_24\_\_\_ the boy would do. Then he took \_\_\_25\_\_\_ off, gave a big smile and said “That is cool”.

Ⅱ阅读理解（共两节，满分50分）

第一节  阅读理解（共20小题；每小题2分，满分40分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D和D项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

“Have a nice day!” may be a pleasant gesture or a meaningless. When my friend Maxie says “Have a nice day” with a smile, I know she sincerely cares about what happens to me. I feel loved and secure since another person cares about me and wishes me well.

“Have a nice day. Next!” This version of the expression is spoken by a salesgirl at the supermarket who is rushing me and my groceries out the door. The words come out in the same tone (腔调) with a fixed procedure. They are spoken at me, not to me. Obviously, the concern for my day and everyone else’s is the management’s attempt to increase business.

The expression is one of those behaviors that help people get along with each other. Sometimes it indicates the end of a meeting. As soon as you hear it, you know the meeting is at an end. Sometimes the expression saves us when we don’t know what to say “oh, you may have a tooth out? I’m terribly sorry, but have a nice day.”

The expression can be pleasant. If a stranger says “Have a nice day” to you, you may find it heart-warming because someone you don’t know has tried to be nice to you.

Although the use of the expression is an insincere, meaningless social custom at times, there is nothing wrong with the sentence except that it is a little uninteresting. The salesgirl, the waitress, the teacher, and all the countless others who speak it without thinking may not really care about my day. But in a strange and comfortable way, it’s nice to know they care enough to pretend they care when they really don’t care all that much. While the expression may not often be sincere, it is always spoken. The point is that people say it all the time when they like.

26. How does the author understand Maxie’s words?

A. Maxie shows her anxiety to the author. B. Maxie really wishes the author a good day.

C. Maxie encourages the author to stay happy D. Maxie really worries about the author’s security.

27. What does the underlined sentence in Paragraph 2 mean?

A. The salesgirl is rude.            B. The salesgirl is bored.

C. The salesgirl cares about me.    D. The salesgirl says the words as a routine.

28. By saying “Have a nice day,” a stranger may \_\_\_\_\_.

A. try to be polite to you           B. express respect to you

C. give his blessing to you          D. share his pleasure with you

29. According to the last paragraph, people say “Have a nice day”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. sincerely           B. as thanks    C. as a habit   D. encouragingly

30. What is the best title of the passage?

A. Have a Nice Day—a Social Custom. B. Have a Nice Day—a Pleasant Gesture.

C. Have a Nice Day—a Heart-warming Greeting. D. Have a Nice Day—a Polite Ending of a Conversation.

B

I have been consistently opposed to feeding a baby regularly. As a doctor, mother and scientist in child development I believe there is nothing to recommend it, from the baby’s point of view.

Mothers, doctors and nurse alike have no idea of where a baby’s blood sugar level lies. All we know is that a low level is harmful to brain development and makes a baby easily annoyed. In this state, the baby is difficult to calm down and sleep is impossible. The baby asks for attention by crying and searching for food with its mouth.

It is not just unkind but also dangerous to say a four-hourly feeding schedule will make a baby satisfied. The first of the experts to advocate a strict clock-watching schedule was Dr Frederic Truby King, who was against feeding in the night. I’ve never heard anything so ridiculous. Baby feeding shouldn’t follow a timetable set by the mum. What is important is feeding a baby in the best way, though it may cause some inconvenience in the first few weeks.

Well, at last we have copper-bottomed research that supports demand feeding and points out the weaknesses of strictly timed feeding. The research finds out that babies who are fed on demand do better at school at age 5, 7, 11 and 14, than babies fed according to the clock. By the age of 8, their IQ（智商）scores are four to five percent higher than babies fed by a rigid timetable. This Research comes from Oxford and Essex University using a sample（样本）of 10,419 children born in the early 1990s, taking account of parental education, family income, a child’s sex and age, the mother’s health and feeling style. These results don’t surprise me. Feeding according to schedule runs the risk of harming the rapidly growing brain by taking no account of sinking blood sugar levels.

I hope this research will put an end to advocating strictly timed baby feeding practices.

31. According to Paragraph 2, one reason why a baby cries is that it feels\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. sick         B. upset       C. sleepy       D. hungry

32. What does the author think about Dr King?

A. He is strict.                B. He is unkind.

C. He has the wrong idea. D. He sets a timetable for mothers.

33. The word “*copper-bottomed*” in Paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. basic  B. reliable     C. surprising        D. interesting

34. What does the research tell us about feeding a baby on demand?

A. The baby will sleep well. B. The baby will have its brain harmed.

C. The baby will have a low blood sugar level. D. The baby will grow to be wiser by the age of 8.

35. The author supports deeding the baby\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in the night               B. every four hours

C. whenever it wants food    D. according to its blood sugar level

C

I was blind, but I was ashamed of it if it was known. I refused to use a white stick and hated asking for help. After all, I was a teenager girl, and I couldn’t bear people to look at me and think I was not like them. I must have been a terrible danger on the roads, coming across me wandering through the traffic; motorists probably would have to step rapidly on their brakes. Apart from that, there were all sorts of disasters that used to occur on the way to and from work.

One evening, I got off the bus about halfway home where I had to change buses, and as usual I ran into something. “I’m awfully sorry,” I said and stepped forward only to run into it again. When it happened a third time, I realized I had been apologizing to a lamppost. This was just one of the stupid things that constantly happened to me. So I carried on and found the bus stop, which was a request stop, where the bus wouldn’t stop unless passengers wanted to get on or off. No one else was there and I had to try to guess if the bus had arrived.

Generally in this situation, because I hated showing I was blind by asking for help, I tried to guess at the sound. Sometimes I would stop a big lorry and stand there feeling stupid as it drew away. In the end, I usually managed to swallow my pride and ask someone at the stop for help.

But on this particular evening no one joined me at the stop; it seemed that everyone had suddenly decided not to travel by bus. Of course I heard plenty of buses pass, or I thought I did. But because I had given up stopping them for fear of making a fool of myself, I let them all go by. I stood there alone for half an hour without stopping one. Then I gave up. I decided to walk on to the next stop.

36. The girl refused to ask for help because she thought\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. she might be recognized B. asking for help looked silly

C. she was normal and independent D. being found blind was embarrassing

37. After the girl got off the bus that evening, she\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. began to run B. hit a person as usual

C. hit a lamppost by accident D. was caught by something

38. At the request stop that evening, the girl\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. stopped a big lorry B. stopped the wrong bus

C. made no attempt to stop the bus D. was not noticed by other people

39. What was the problem with guessing at the sound to stop a bus?

A. Other vehicles also stopped there. B. It was unreliable for making judgments.

C. More lorries than buses responded to the girl. D. It took too much time for the girl to catch the bus.

40. Finally the girl decided to walk to the next stop, hoping\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to find people there B. to find more buses there

C. to find the bus by herself there D. to find people more helpful there

D

Sports accounts for a growing amount of income made on the sales of commercial time by television companies. Many television companies have used sports to attract viewers from particular sections of the general public, and then they have soled audiences to advertisers.

An attraction of sports programs for the major U.S. media companies is that events are often held on Saturday and Sunday afternoons—the slowest time periods of the week for general television viewing. Sports events are the most popular weekend programs, especially among male viewers who may not watch much television at other times during the week. This means the television networks are able to sell advertising time at relatively high prices during what normally would be dead time for programming.

Media corporations also use sports to attract commercial sponsors that might take their advertising dollars elsewhere if television stations did not report certain sports. The people in the advertising departments of major corporations realize that sports attract male viewers. They also realize that most business travelers are men that many men make family decisions on the purchases of computers, cars and life insurance.

Golf and tennis are special cases for television programming. These sports attract few viewers, and the ratings （收视率）are unusually low. However, the audience for these sports is attractive to certain advertises. It is made up of people from the highest incomes groups in the United States, including many lawyers and business managers. This is why television reporting of golf and tennis if sponsors by companies selling high-priced cars, business and personal computers, and holiday trips. This is also why the networks continue to carry these programs regardless of low ratings. Advertisers are willing to pay high fees to reach high-income consumers and those managers who make decisions to buy thousands of “company cars” and computers. With such viewers, these programs don’t need high ratings to stay on the air.

41. Television sport programs on weekend afternoons＿＿＿.

A. result in more sport events. B. get more viewers to play sports.

C. make more people interested in television. D. bring more money to the television networks.

42. Why would weekend afternoons become dead time without sport programs?

A. Because there would be few viewers.

B. Because the advertises would be off work.

C. Because television programs would go slowly.

D. Because viewers would pay less for watching television.

43. In many families, men make decisions on ＿＿＿.

A. holiday trips B. sports viewing C. televisions shopping D. expensive purchasers

44. The ratings are not important for golf and tennis programs, because＿＿＿.

A. their advertisers are carmakers. B. their viewers are attracted by sports.

C. their advertisers target at rich people. D. their viewers can afford expensive cars.

45. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Television ratings are determined by male viewers.

B. Rich viewers contribute most to television companies.

C. Sports are gaining importance in advertising on television.

D. Commercial advertisers are the major sponsors of sport events.

第二节 信息匹配（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

阅读下列应用文及相关信息，并按照要求匹配信息。请在答题卡上将对应题号的相应选项字母涂黑。

首先阅读下列某实习编辑从一组读者来信中整理出来的关键备忘信息。

|  |
| --- |
| A |
| **Hobbies**: reading, listening to music and watching birds  **Purpose**: asking for spare copies of textbooks, teaching materials or journals |

|  |
| --- |
| B |
| **Hobbies**: reading, singing and traveling  **Purpose**: learning about ideas of teaching professionals in the world |

|  |
| --- |
| C |
| **Hobbies**: role-playing, listening to music and collecting nice things  **Purpose**: communicate with new friends among English teachers from the UK and the USA |

|  |
| --- |
| D |
| **Hobbies**: reading and exchanging fancy gifts and ideas about local customs and conventions  **Purpose**: exchanging ideas on teaching methods |

|  |
| --- |
| E |
| **Hobbies**: listening to western pop music, exchanging gifts and collecting things  **Purpose**: making friends with both fellow teachers and students of English around the world |

|  |
| --- |
| F |
| **Hobbies**: swimming, cycling and raising cats and dogs  **Purpose**: finding pen friends all over the world and communicate in English |

46.

Dear Editor,

I am a secondary school teacher of English. I would like to have pen friends all over the world for my students. They are aged 15-19 and good at swimming, cycling and raising cats and dogs. If students in your country are interested in corresponding with Turkish students in English, please tell them to write to my address, so that I can distribute their letters to my students who are willing to have friends and are in need of practice.

Ms. Imbat

81030, Istanbul

Turkey

47

Dear Editor,

I am interested in corresponding with other TEFL teachers and researchers about issues of professional development. I would like to share ideas with fellow teachers from English-speaking countries throughout the world. My hobbies are reading, listening to music and watching birds. Since I live in a rather isolated area, I would appreciate any spare copies if text books, teaching materials or journals that other teachers would be able to send me.

Ms. Juliana Sirait

21214,Kisaran

Indonesia

48.

Dear Editor

I am a 33-year-old secondary school teacher of English in Hungary. I would like to make new friends among English teachers mainly from English, the USA, Switzerland, and Scandinavia. I am interested in role-playing and team work , I would also like to correspond with colleagues all over the world with the same hobbies as mine: collecting nice things, listening to music, reading and traveling

Mariann Nyari

6724, Szeged , Tavasz1/B

Hungary

21214,Kisaran

Indonesia

49.

Dear Editor,

I am a 23-year-old Peace Corps Volunteer teaching secondary English in Equatorial Guinea. This is my first experience teaching formally, so I would like to know some of the ideas of all you professionals out there in the world. Letters do not have to be all business. When the school day ends; I would enjoy hearing from you. I enjoy reading. Singing, traveling and so on.

Kury W.Cobham

AP Box 456

Equatorial Guinea

50

Dear Editor,

I’m a 30-year-old teacher of English at a middle school. I’d be happy to make friends with both fellow teachers and students of English around the world. I also wish to find pen friends for my students between 13 and 20 years old. My interests are letter writing, listening to western pop music, exchanging gifts, and collecting stamps, maps, picture postcards and coins.

Mr.S. Thevachandra

47/1,Kalm Unai

Sri Lanka

**III 写作 (共两节，满分40分)**

1. 基础写作 (共1小题；满分15分)

你接受了一项写作任务，要为英语校报写一篇人物介绍。

【写作内容】

请根据以下信息，介绍一位传奇人物。

|  |
| --- |
| 姓名：Allan Stewart  国籍：澳大利亚  出生日期：1915年3月7日  世界纪录：2006年获硕士学位\*时年龄最大  学习态度：挑战自我，永远为时不晚。  52第一个学位：1936年获得  第二个学位：医学博士\*\*  第三个学位：80多岁时决定学习法律，2006年获得硕士学位。  第四个学位：2012年通过网络学习获得，善于合理安排学习时间，受到老师表扬。 |

\*硕士学位：master’s degree; \*\*博士：doctor

【写作要求】

只能用5个句子表达全部内容。

【评分标准】

句子结构准确，信息内容完整，篇章连贯。

第二节 读写任务 (共1小题；满分25分)

阅读下面短文，然后按要求写一篇150词左右的英语短文。

My husband received a letter a month ago from a young woman who had been his student when she was in middle school. She was writing because she wanted to thank him for having a great influence on her life.

In the letter she wrote, “You were the teacher who helped me discover my talent for math. Before you came to teach us, I had been terribly poor at math, and had never thought that I would be interested in it. To my surprise, you magically showed me the beauty of math. I guess that was the turning point of my attitude towards it. Gradually my interest in it began to grow. Thanks to your encouragement, I made continuous progress in math, and finally made up my mind to study it in the university. Today I am working as an accountant at Valley Medical Center in California. You played an important part. Thank you!”

What a wonderful gift to a relief teacher! My husband has received many letters from students over the years. This one was special, for it arrived at this time in his life when he is in very poor health.

【写作内容】

1. 以约30个词概括上文的主要内容。
2. 以约120个词就老师影响学生的话题谈谈你的想法，内容包括：
   1. 上文使你想起哪位对你帮助最大的老师；
   2. 举例说明该老师对你学习或成长的影响；
   3. 你怎样看待老师对学生的影响。

【写作要求】

1. 作文中可以使用亲身经历或虚构的故事，也可以参照阅读材料的内容，但不得直接引用原文中的句子。
2. 作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称。

【评分标准】

概括准确，语言规范，内容合适，语篇连贯。

**2012年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语（广东卷）参考答案及分析**

**完形填空答案 1-5 ACDAC 6-10DADBD 11-15DBCBC**

**语法填空 16.wearing 17.had bought 18.pleased 19.the 20.Although/though**

**21.harder 22.which 23.for 24.what 25.them**

**阅读理解26-30 BDACA 31-35 DCBDC 36-40.DCCBA 41-45 DADCC**

**信息匹配FACBE**

III 写作

第一节 基础写作

**Version 1**

Allan Stewart, of Australian nationality, **was born** **on** March 7, 1915. He **got his first degree** in 1936 and then his second degree of Doctor of Medicine. He believed that one is never too old to challenge oneself. ***Therefore***, **in his eighties**, he decided to study law, and in 2006 he **set a world record** **for** becoming the oldest person **to get a master’s degree**. Because he was so good at arranging his study time, he got praise from his teacher, and in 2012 he managed to get his fourth degree by network learning.

**Version 2**

**Born on** March 7, 1915, Allan Stewart, (who is) an Australian, become the oldest man **to obtain a master’s degree** over the world in 2006. He believed that one is never too old to challenge oneself. He **got his first degree** in 1936 and then his doctor’s degree in medicine. **In his eighties**, he decided to study law, ***after which*** he obtained his third degree in 2006. In 2012, he managed to get his fourth degree by online learning and won praise from his teacher for his good time management in study.

第二节 读写任务

概括应包括以下要点：

1. The author’s husband received a letter a month ago.

2. In the letter the student expressed her thanks to the teacher for encouraging her to study math.

**解答精讲**：

本文就rule是否有助于人们判断是非做出议论。从正反两方面议论，首先说明rule在很多方面都是有利的，2012年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（广东卷）A

I 语言知识及应用（共两节，满分45分）

第一节 完形填空（共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分）

本文说明规章有助于人们判断是非，作出正确选择，有助于我们和睦相处，但有时要判断否非也不容易。

1. A 与下文hurt or bully(欺负) others 意义相对的应是be kind to others，反义同现。

2. C 与第一句some things are obviously right相对应，与obviously近义复现的是clearly。

3. D 由常识和下句 “…tell them the right things to do on the road”可知，规章是告诉人们对该如何做作出正确“选择”。

4. A 由常识和上面中的avoid crashes可知，选A。accidents与crash是上下义复现。

5. C 由逻辑推断可知，如果人们遵守规章而不用考虑其他事情，他们就很“容易”形成是“黑白”观。

6. D 因tell the truth与lying相对，而与always相对的应是never。

7. A 由常识可知，坚持自己的观点的人有时也会“惹上麻烦”。“上台(get into power)”与语境不符，“坐牢(get into prison)”似乎也是可能发生的，但可能言重了。

8. D 由下面的例子可知，有时很难“严格地”区分正确与错误。

9. B 由but可知，应选与下文中kind相对的cruel。反义同现。

10. A 他们认为可以吃肉，但对动物“依然”是友好的。

11. D 根据俗语“做贼心虚”可知，偷东西应有“犯罪感”，即感到犯了罪(guilty)。

12. B 因与poor(贫穷)同现的应是starving(挨饿)。

13. C 由因果关系可知，“规章制度有助于我们和睦相处，因为规章制度告诉我们‘对待’他人的正确方式”。

14. B 由最后一句“that some schools have some regulations and others have different ones…”可知，规章制度也可能是“令人困惑的”。

15. C 既然不同学校的规章不同，该由谁来“评判”什么是正确的呢？

第二节   语法填空 （共10小题 ，每小题1.5分 ，满分15分）

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用口号中词语的正确形式填空，并将答案填写在答题卡标号为16~25的相应位置上。

16. wearing 因已有谓语动词appeared，动词wear前又没有并列连词，即wear不是并列谓语，它应是非谓语动词，作状语，表示伴随情况；又因he与wear是主动关系，故用现在分词。

17. had bought 在主格人称代词he后，显然是作谓语；又因他不可是买下了这个学校，故应用虚拟语气，与过去事实相反，故填had bought。

18. pleased 在系动词felt后作表语，用形容词，表示“高兴的”。

19. the 特指最后的那一排，或在序数词前，用定冠词。

20. Although /Though 因he thought…与he was wrong是两个句子，且两者之间没有关联词，必定是填关联词；根据两句之间的逻辑关系，应填表示让步的“尽管，虽然”。

21. harder 作宾补依然是要用形容词，所以不作词类转换，可考虑比较级；句中a little修饰比较级harder，表示“更难一点”。

22. which 引导非限制性定语从句，先行词是前面整个句子。

23. for 表示某个动词或状态延续了多久，用“for +时间段”。

24. what 引导宾语从句并在从句中作do的宾语，故用连接代词。

25. them 代替前面的those glasses，作took off的宾语，用人称代词的宾格。

Ⅱ阅读理解（共两节，满分50分）

第一节  阅读理解（共20小题；每小题2分，满分40分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D和D项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

本文主要介绍了人们相互之间常说 “Have a nice day”这一习惯。

26. B 细节理解题。由第一段最后两句可知，特别是“cares about me and wishes me well”等字眼。

27. D 句意理解题。由第二段最后一句可知。

28. A 细节理解题。由第四段可知，特别是 “has tried to be nice to you”最为明显。

29. C 深层理解题。由第一句(特别是custom一词)和最后一段的最后两句(While the expression may not often be sincere, it is always spoken. The point is that people say it all the time when they like.)可知，人们常说 “Have a nice day”已成为一种习惯了。

30. A 主旨大意题。由最后一段，特别是该段的第一句(特别是custom一词)可知。

B

本文是典形的议论文，“总——分——总”模式。论点：是“反对定时喂养婴儿”；论据：1.我们不知道婴儿的血糖所处的情况2.定期喂养的危害 3.实验结论，按需喂养较定时喂养的孩子更聪明；结论：希望结束定时喂养的习惯。

31. D 细节理解题。由第二段最后一句 “The baby asks for attention by crying and searching for food with its mouth”可知。

32. C 推理判断题。由第三段第三句I’ve never heard anything so ridiculous ( 荒谬可笑的)以及本文最后一句可知。

33. B 词义猜测题。由第四段的具体描述可知。

34. D 细节理解题。由第四段第三句 “By the age of 8, their IQ（智商）scores are four to five percent higher than babies fed by a rigid timetable”可知。

35. C 由本文的第一句(I have been consistently opposed to feeding a baby regularly)就提出观点，“反对定期喂婴儿”，最后一句(I hope this research will put an end to advocating strictly timed baby feeding practices)希望结束主张严格按时喂养的习惯。既然“不定期”，也就是按婴儿需要喂养，故选C。

C

36. D 细节理解题。由本文第一句(I was blind, but I was ashamed of it if it was known.)可知。

37. C 细节理解题。由第二段前三句，特别是第三句(When it happened a third time, I realized I had been apologizing to a lamppost)可知。

38. C 细节理解题。由题干中的that evening可知，问的是“那天晚上发生的事”，即信息点应在第2和4段，因为第3段是讲通常的情况而不是当晚，所以A和B两个选项就很容易排除了。根据第2段最后一句No one else was there可知，当晚只有她一个人在那等车，都没有人在身边，怎么可能被人注意到呢？据此可排除D；根据第4段中的But because I had given up stopping them for fear of making a fool of myself, I let them all go by. I stood there alone for half an hour without stopping one.可知，特别用的是过去完成时（had given up），可见她怕拦错车，出洋相，早就放弃努力自己拦车了，因此当晚她并没有努力去拦车，因此，选项C正确。

39. B 推理判断题。由Sometimes I would stop a big lorry可知，靠声音来判断有时是靠不住的。

40. A 推理判断题。从I had given up stopping them for fear of making a fool of myself可知，她本人不想拦车了，又由managed to swallow my pride and ask someone at the stop for help可知，她是决定找人帮忙了，而在本站没有人，去下一站当然就是希望在那里可以找到人帮忙。

41. D 根据This means the television networks are able to sell advertising time at relatively high prices during what normally would be dead time for programming.可知，周末的体育节目能给电视台带来很多的利益。

42. A 根据Saturday and Sunday afternoons—the slowest time periods of the week for general television viewing.和among male viewers who may not watch much television at other times during the week 可知，周末本来就很少人看电视，因此如果取消体育节目，便几乎没有人在周末下午看电视了。

43. D 根据many men make family decisions on the purchases of computers, cars and life insurance 可知，男人决定买一些贵重物品。

44. C 根据It is made up of people from the highest incomes groups in the United States 可知，电视台不在乎他们播放高尔夫和网球时收视率低，因为他们的目标是高收入人群即 rich people.

45. C 主旨大意题。本文主要在讲电视台通过播放体育节目而让广告商注入资金