

2012硕士学位研究生入学资格考试

语文历年真题分类精解
数学历年真题分类精解
逻辑历年真题分类精解
英语历年真题分类精解

GCT

■ 真题是GCT复习备考的最好蓝本。它将考试指南(大纲)中了解、理解、掌握等抽象的字眼变为具体的题目及考点。GCT命题具有较强的继承性,历年真题具有重要的相互参考价值。

■ GCT高分的秘诀就是真题类型化方法。本书把历届考题按题目的内容、表现形式或解题方法进行分类,并做详细剖析说明。

■ 最有效提高实战能力的办法就是真题精练。所谓精练,就是反复做题,特别是反复研习历年真题,按照题目的类型进行解题套路的训练,全面把握各类题型的命题规律,逐步形成题感,从而顺利赢得高分。

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历年真题分类精解

(2003—2011)

王敬慧 封宗信 罗立胜 编

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硕士学位研究生入学资格考试

说明

Introduction

硕士学位研究生入学资格考试(Graduate Candidate Test, GCT)是国务院学位委员会办公室组织的全国统一考试,考试始于2003年,当时名为“工程硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试”(简称GCT-ME),考试适用范围为报考工程硕士的考生。2004年,适用范围增加了报考农业推广和兽医专业硕士的考生,考试名称去掉了“工程”二字。2005年,国务院学位委员会办公室组织专家对2003版考试指南(即考试大纲)进行了修订,同时考试适用范围又增加了报考风景园林硕士,以及高等学校教师、中等职业学校教师在职攻读硕士学位的考生,考试名称改为“硕士学位研究生入学资格考试”。GCT考试属于综合素质型考试。考试试卷由四部分构成:语言表达能力考试、数学基础能力测试、逻辑推理能力测试、外国语运用能力测试。试卷满分400分,每部分各占100分。考试时间为3小时,每部分均为45分钟。考试试题均为客观选择题。

这套《硕士学位研究生入学资格考试历年真题分类精解(2003—2011)》系列,分为语文、数学、英语、逻辑4册,对设立硕士学位研究生入学资格考试以来的9次考试的考题中的考点,进行分类汇总和分析,并安排在年初出版,使考生较早地全面了解硕士学位研究生入学资格考试的考点分布及试题难度,以便更好地安排备考的复习计划。

清华大学出版社是最早出版GCT考前辅导用书的出版机构。2003年工程硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试指南(大纲)发布不久,我们出版了由全国工程硕士专业学位教育指导委员会组织编写的《全国工程硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试考前辅导教程》丛书,包括语文、数学、英语、逻辑4册,丛书全面系统

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意思能够与上下文意思相配。

例 3: (2003 GCT-1)

The new currency will get into _____ soon.

- A. circuit B. circulation C. circular D. circle

答案: B

注释: 此题属于固定搭配词组考点。“get/go into circulation”意思是“进入流通,进入市场”。其他的选项属于近型词迷惑选项,在此句中的意思都不对。

1.3 固定词组题型

例 1: (2004 GCT-6)

John Smith, being a diligent student, never refuses to _____ more responsibilities that are assigned to him.

- A. take up B. take in C. take off D. take on

答案: D

注释: 应该区分四个词组的意思和用法。“take up”意思为“占”,宾语一般为“时间”;“take in”意思为“接受,容纳,了解”,宾语一般为较为抽象的概念,其被动语态形式“be taken in”意思为“上当,受骗”;“take off”一般指“(飞机)起飞”;“take on”意思为“承担”,后面一般跟“任务,工作”等。全句的意思为“约翰·史密斯是个用功的学生,给他再多的任务他也不会拒绝。”

例 2: (2004 GCT-10)

Becoming aware of our mother's age, not just in numbers of years but _____ her psychological and physical state, often helps us to understand her better.

- A. in spite of B. on account of C. in terms of D. by means of

答案: C

注释: 四个词组的意思不同:“in spite of”意思为“尽管”;“on account of”意思为“由于”;“in terms of”意思为“就……来说;在……方面”;“by means of”意思为“通过,以……的方式”。应该正确理解整个句子,只有 C 项最适合本句的意义。全句的意思为:清楚母亲的年龄,不只是具体的年数,还有她精神和身体方面的状况,通常有助于我们更好地了解她。

例 3: (2005 GCT-9)

Today's popular clothing chains _____ teenagers, who can be counted upon to change their tastes every 30 days.

- A. resort to B. attend to C. appeal to D. apply to

答案: C

注释: 应注意不同单词与介词“to”搭配的意思区别: A 项“resort to”的意思为“利用”; B 项“attend to”的意思为“关心,在意”; C 项“appeal to”的意思为“有吸引力”; D 项“apply

只能用“take place”，意为“发生变化”。其他选项的动词都不符合“changes”一词的要求。

5. 答案: D

注释: 全句话的意思为“写私人信件时应该使用简单自然的语言”。本题的关键是: 一要注意理解全句话的意思; 二要注意连词“and”前后的两个词应该为并列相对关系。只有选项 D 的“plain”和原文中的“natural”为并列相对关系。

8. 答案: C

注释: 本题的关键是正确理解全句话的意思。只有 C 项“聪明的(cleverly)”的意思符合语境。A 项“generously”意为“慷慨的”; B 项“genetically”意为“遗传的”; D 项“subsequently”意为“后来的”。

10. 答案: B

注释: 本题的关键是正确理解全句话的意思。只有 B 项“口味(the flavor)”和连词“and”后面的“颜色(color)”为并列相对关系。其他选项的内容都会使句子的前半句失去意义。

2.7 2005 GCT 词汇题

1. To speed _____ your entry, please bring your Admission Card with you.

- A. up B. on C. cut D. down

5. Children don't _____ understand what are reciting, but gradually it will have an impact on thinking.

- A. necessarily B. profitably C. unnecessarily D. unprofitably

6. Every year, thousands of college students apply for the CCTV Cup English Speech _____.

- A. Argument B. Quarrel C. Debate D. Contest

9. Today's popular clothing chains _____ teenagers, who can be counted upon to change their tastes every 30 days.

- A. resort to B. attend to C. appeal to D. apply to

10. There is going to be _____ time for people to assess whether or not we have made the right decision in this time of urgency.

- A. sufficient B. additional C. efficient D. consequent

1. 答案: A

注释: “speed up”为固定搭配词组, 意为“加快”。本句话的意思为“为了快点进来, 请带上你的出入证。”其他搭配或者意思不符合上下文或者在英语中不存在。

5. 答案: A

注释: “(un)profitably”一词不符合这个句子的意思。由于空格前面有一个否定词

“not”,所以后面不能用另一个否定词“unnecessarily”而只能用 A。全句意思为“孩子们不见得懂他们背的东西,但是慢慢地会对他们的思维想法产生影响。”

6. 答案: D

注释: 本题重点在于考查单词的用法,属于近义词使用于不同语境的考点。“speech contest”意思为“演讲比赛”。其他选项都与本句话的意思不符。

9. 答案: C

注释: 应注意不同单词与介词“to”搭配的意思区别: A 项“resort to”的意思为“利用”; B 项“attend to”的意思为“关心,在意”; C 项“appeal to”的意思为“有吸引力”; D 项“apply to”的意思为“适用于”。全句的意思为“现在的流行服装连锁店对青少年很有吸引力,他们可以依赖这些商店每 30 天就改变一下自己的穿戴风格。”

10. 答案: A

注释: 本题的关键在于对单词意思和用法的正确掌握。“sufficient”意思为“足够的”; “additional”意思为“额外的”; “efficient”意思为“有效的”; “consequent”意思为“结果的”。由于本句的修饰词为“时间(time)”,所以应该选 A。

2.8 2004 GCT 词汇题

1. The bird flew upward and dropped the shellfish onto the rock to _____ it open.

A. cut B. press C. break D. shake

2. People who walk on the grass are _____ to a fine of \$5.

A. possible B. likely C. liable D. reliable

5. Dr. Hawking has made much contribution to the theories of modern physics at the _____ of his health.

A. cost B. disposal C. mercy D. expenditure

6. John Smith, being a diligent student, never refuses to _____ more responsibilities that are assigned to him.

A. take up B. take in C. take off D. take on

10. Becoming aware of our mother's age, not just in numbers of years but _____ her psychological and physical state, often helps us to understand her better.

A. in spite of B. on account of C. in terms of D. by means of

1. 答案: C

注释: 本句的大意是,鸟夹着海贝飞起来,再将海贝抛向石头摔开。“break open”是“摔开口”的意思,最适合本句的意思。“cut”是用工具“切、割”的意思。“press”是“压”的意思。“shake”是“摇”的意思。

2. 答案: C

注释: 本句的意思是,践踏草地者要罚款 5 美元。本题的考点是固定搭配词组的应用。

“be liable to”后面跟名词,为一个固定词组,意思为“极有可能要面临”。“possible”和“likely”为同义词,但其句型有所不同:“It is possible for sb to do sth”和“Somebody is likely to do something”,意思都是“某人可能做某事”。“reliable”意思为“可靠的”,不符合本句的意思。

5. 答案: A

注释:本题的重点是固定搭配词组的应用。“at the cost of”意思为“以……为代价”;“at the disposal of”意思为“舍弃……”;“at the mercy of”意思为“受……的影响(控制)”;“at the expenditure of”为错误搭配,应该是“at the expense of”,与“at the cost of”为同义词组。全句意思为:霍金博士以他的健康为代价,在现代物理理论方面作出了巨大的贡献。

6. 答案: D

注释:应该区分四个词组的意思和用法。“take up”意思为“占”,宾语一般为“时间”;“take in”意思为“接受,容纳,了解”,宾语一般为较为抽象的概念,其被动语态形式“be taken in”意思为“上当,受骗”;“take off”一般指“(飞机)起飞”;“take on”意思为“承担”,后面一般跟“任务,工作”等。全句意思为:约翰·史密斯是个用功的学生,给他再多的任务他也不会拒绝。

10. 答案: C

注释:四个词组的意思不同,“in spite of”意思为“尽管”;“on account of”意思为“由于”;“in terms of”意思为“就……来说,在……方面”;“by means of”意思为“通过,以……的方式”。应该正确理解整个句子,只有C项最适合本句的意义。全句意思为:清楚母亲的年龄,不光是具体的年数,还有她精神和身体方面的状况,通常有助于我们更好地了解她。

2.9 2003 GCT 词汇题

- The new currency will get into _____ soon.
A. circuit B. circulation C. circular D. circle
- Shortage of capital is the main factor that _____ economic development.
A. holds out B. holds on to C. holds back D. holds on
- The captain of the ship _____ the passengers that there was no danger.
A. assured B. ensured C. secured D. insured
- Many old people in the cities find themselves unable to get used to the rapid _____ of city life.
A. rate B. speed C. step D. pace
- The first Olympiad is said to have consisted _____ of a 200-yard foot race near the small city of Olympia.
A. nearly B. completely C. merely D. identically

1. 答案: B

注释:此题属于固定搭配词组考点。“get/go into circulation”意思是“进入流通,进入

市场”。其他的选项属于近型词迷惑选项,在此句中的意思都不对。

2. 答案: C

注释:“hold back”意思是“阻碍”,最适合本句的意思。另一个常用词组是“hold on to”,意思是“抓住,坚持住”,与本句的宾语“economic development”不符合。“hold on”意思是“等一下”,不能带宾语。

3. 答案: A

注释:“assure”意思是“使某人相信”;“ensure”意思是“肯定/确认某件事实”;“secure”意思是“使安全”;“insure”意思是“保险”。注意,一定要区分这四个同义词的意思和用法,特别是其后所带的宾语特点,例如,“assure”后跟的宾语是“某人”,而“ensure”后跟“某事”。

4. 答案: D

注释:“pace of life”意思是“生活节奏”,属于固定词组搭配的考点。此项选择的关键是要知道和熟悉“pace of life”这个词组,与“life”搭配的只能是“pace”。其他同义词选项的用法在此处都错误。

5. 答案: C

注释:此句话的意思是“第一届奥运会据说仅仅只有一个在奥林匹亚小城附近的 200 码赛跑项目”。“nearly”意思是“接近地”;“completely”意思是“完全地”;“identically”意思是“相同地”,这三个单词在此句中的意思都不对。

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注释：本题是主动语态与被动语态区别的考点。应该看到，句子两个逗号之间的部分为插入语，不影响句子的主要结构。其主语是“A virus”，为单数第三人称，谓语要用“causes”，再加宾语“diseases”。由于宾语没有提前，所以不能用被动语态 B。全句说的是一事实，所以只能用一般现在时态 C。

1.3 虚拟语气题

例 1：(2003 GCT-7)

The extensive survey suggested that their assumptions _____ totally wrong.

- A. were B. be C. was D. would be

答案：A

注释：本题不属于虚拟语气考点。含有“建议、命令、要求”等意思的动词如果后面跟宾语从句，则宾语从句的谓语动词一般省略“should”，而直接跟原形动词。但是，本句的动词“suggest”一词在此的意思不是“建议”，而是“显示”，所以不是虚拟语气的用法。此处用 A 项。

例 2：(2003 GCT-9)

If they had sent a check to the telephone company last week, their telephone _____ out of service at this moment.

- A. will not be B. will not have been
C. would not be D. would not have been

答案：C

注释：本题属于混合式虚拟语气考点。当条件句的时间和主句的时间不一致时，其时态的对应关系应该是提前一个时态即可。例如，本句条件句的时间是“上周(last week)”，属于过去时间，其时态要用过去完成时“had sent”，而主句的时间是“现在(at this moment)”，所以只提前一个时态，变成“would not be”就可以了。

例 3：(2004 GCT-8)

A recent survey suggested that if money were not an issue, most mothers _____ not to work at all.

- A. should prefer B. prefer C. would prefer D. preferred

答案：C

注释：本句的考点是虚拟语气。当条件句的时态是过去式时，主句的时态应该为“would”再加动词原形。本句中“were”与“would prefer”相对应，所以应该选 C。注意，“suggest”由于其主语不是某人，所以它的意思不是“建议”，不能用后面的宾语从句跟动词原形的形式。“suggest”在本句的意思为“表明、显示”。全句意思为：一项最近的调研结果表明，如果经济上没有问题的话，大部分母亲宁愿什么工作也不做。

例 4: (2007 GCT-6)

_____ the flood, the ship would have reached its destination on time.

- A. In case of B. But for C. As of D. In spite of

答案: B

注释: 本题为虚拟语气的考点, “But for”=“If it had not been for”。只有 B 项符合虚拟语气中主句与条件句的正确搭配。其他选项的意思和搭配都不正确。

1.4 复合从句题

例 1: (2005 GCT-8)

The newly released movie was _____ as to arouse so much sensation among the young people.

- A. so B. such C. much D. very

答案: B

注释: 只有“such”符合本句的语法要求, 其他选项属于副词修饰词, 从语法上来讲都要在后面再加一个形容词才成立。全句意思为: 新公映的电影之所以如此, 是为了在年轻人中引起很大的反响。

例 2: (2004 GCT-9)

The ATMs enable bank customers to access their money 24 hours a day and seven days a week _____ ATMs are located.

- A. wherever B. whenever C. however D. whatever

答案: A

注释: 应该搞清楚四个连接副词的意思区别, “wherever”引导地点状语从句, “whenever”引导时间状语从句, “however”引导方式状语从句, “whatever”引导宾语从句。首先应判断句子最后部分从句的性质, 此从句的关键词是“located”, 意思是“位于, 存在”, 表示地点, 所以应该选择 A 项。全句的意思为: 只要有自动取款机的地方, 银行客户就能够每时每刻取到钱。

例 3: (2006 GCT-4)

Scientists can predict regions _____ new species are most likely to be found.

- A. where B. when C. why D. how

答案: A

注释: 本题为定语从句引导词的考点。名词为“地点”用“where”引导; “时间”用“when”引导; “原因”用“why”引导; “方式”用“how”引导。本句话的“region(地域)”属于地点, 所以应该用 A “where”作为其定语从句引导词。

例 4: (2006 GCT-7)

It is a great pity for _____ to be any quarrel in the school board meeting.

- A. where B. here C. there D. why

答案: C

注释: “there to be”属于固定搭配词组, 意思为“有/存在”。B项的“here to be”在英语表达法中不存在; A和D项都是定语从句的引导词, 前面都需要一个名词或代词才成立。

例 5: (2003 GCT-8)

Undoubtedly, _____ wins the election is going to have a tough job getting the economy back on its feet.

A. anyone B. who C. whoever D. everyone

答案: C

注释: 本题属于复合从句考点。“whoever”相当于“no matter who”, 在此做本句的主语, 同时又要引导其定语从句“wins the election”。其他正确说法还包括“anyone who, everyone who, one who”等。请注意这些说法与其他选项的区别。

1.5 非谓语动词搭配题

例 1: (2005 GCT-4)

Susan will come to watch him _____ at Wimbledon this week.

A. played B. play C. to play D. playing

答案: B

注释: 本题的考点在于考生是否掌握了“watch someone do/doing something”这个句型。“看”和其他的感觉动词都可以用这个句型。应该掌握“do/doing”在这个句型中的意思区别: “do”表示看到了动作的整个过程; “doing”表示看到了动作的一个片断或瞬间。

例 2: (2006 GCT-6)

Radios today seldom need _____ or the attention of a technician.

A. to repair B. repaired C. repairing D. to have repaired

答案: C

注释: 固定搭配要求“need doing something”, 有被动语态“to be done”的概念。其他的选项都不符合语法规则。

例 3: (2007 GCT-7)

Without sun's light _____ the earth's surface, no life could exist on the earth.

A. warms B. warmed C. to warm D. warming

答案: D

注释: 本题的关键是明确第一个词“Without”为介词, 其后面的动词形式只能为动名词“warming”。其他的选项不符合介词短语的搭配。

1.6 倒装句型题

例题: (2005 GCT-7)

_____ shall we forget the day when we received the admission into Harvard

1.5 词汇题

例 1: (2008 GCT-21)

The word “drawbacks” in the first paragraph probably means _____.

- A. benefits B. interests C. effects D. problems

答案: D

注释: 注意本依据句的第一个词“But”, 体现前后概念相反的规律。前面为正面观点, 后面肯定为负面概念。另外, 第二段的整个内容都具体说明照明方面的问题。所以, 可以肯定“drawback”为负面概念, 与“problem(问题)”意思相近。

例 2: (2008 GCT-28)

What does “GSOH” possibly mean?

- A. Gentle, sensible, obedient and honest.
B. Generous, sincere, open and handsome.
C. Good sense of humor.
D. Great source of honor.

答案: C

注释: 本段中“GSOH”出现的两个表达法: “with a GSOH, have a GSOH”。从语法判断, A 和 B 项的词性明显不符合规格。从意思和常理判断, C 项“幽默感”说明一个人的性格, 最可能出现在征婚广告中。D 项内容不合常理。

例 3: (2005 GCT-21)

What does the phrase “white stuff” in the first paragraph refer to?

- A. wood B. snow C. ice D. rock

答案: B

注释: 这是一个词汇题, 应该利用定冠词“the”所体现的语法意义判断答案。定冠词的使用说明后面的名词肯定在本句中有一个同义词, 而本句话中唯一能找到的单词就是 B 项。其他答案在文章中没有出现, 属于无关信息。

例 4: (2004 GCT-15)

What did Marty Dettling mean when she said “It’s going to be big”?

- A. Green buildings have a great potential.
B. People expect bigger green buildings.
C. Green buildings will be larger in size.
D. People prefer to live in bigger buildings.

答案: A

注释: 首先应找到文章的最后一个句子, 分析句子中的支持信息和线索。可以判断, “green buildings will become common in the future”与“it’s going to be big”为同义句子。

- A. Asking more people to register to donate organs after death.
- B. Having more people carry donor cards when they get around.
- C. Encouraging more people to consider organ donation through registering.
- D. Getting more people to donate organs by offering huge monetary rewards.

Questions 21-25 are based on the following passage:

Recently, the American Heart Association surveyed 1,000 people nationwide about their thoughts on sodium and heart health. 61% said that they believed sea salt was a low-sodium alternative to table salt. They can be forgiven for thinking so. Sea salt is marketed as a healthy food, added to soups, potato chips and a wide variety of packaged snacks labeled “low sodium”, “all natural” and “healthy”. But in reality, sea salt and table salt are not terribly different, at least chemically. The real differences are in how the two are used in cooking.

Table salt comes from underground salt deposits. Companies that sell it typically add something to keep it from clumping (结块). During processing, table salt is stripped of many of its natural minerals. Sea salt, on the other hand, is made from evaporated seawater. With little processing, it retains most of its minerals, which some cooks say give it a better flavor.

But both contain the same amount of sodium chloride (氧化的) by weight, which means they contribute equally to total sodium consumption and have the same effect on blood pressure. Officials recommend that adults consume no more than 2,300 milligrams of sodium a day, equivalent to a teaspoon of salt. You should eat less if you are black, hypertensive (患高血压的) or older than 40. Yet most Americans consume more than double the amount they need, mostly from processed foods, so it is best to limit salt of any kind.

21. According to the survey, more than half the people believe that _____.
A. table salt should be used in cooking
B. it is necessary to eat sea salt
C. sea salt is a high-sodium product
D. sea salt is a healthier choice than table salt
22. The difference between table salt and sea salt lies in that table salt _____.
A. contains less natural minerals than sea salt
B. forms clumps more easily than sea salt
C. tastes better than sea salt
D. goes through less processing than sea salt

28. What happens right after the interview?

- A. The company will review other interviewees.
- B. The company will notify those who get an offer.
- C. The applicants will confirm job offers with the company.
- D. The applicants will call in to check whether they get the offer.

29. A work contract is signed when _____.

- A. all options have been considered
- B. there is no more interviewee to review
- C. the applicant accepts the company's offer
- D. the company finishes training for its new staff

30. What does "Com." in "Com. Offer" possibly mean?

- A. Confirm
- B. Company
- C. Compensate
- D. Communicate

11. 答案: D

注释: 必须首先搞清楚四种选项的确切意思。A 项的意思为“以后的幸福”, B 项的意思为“幸福之外”, C 项的意思为“里里外外的幸福”, D 项的意思为“现在幸福还是将来幸福”。第二段第一个句子将幸福分为“short term(暂时的)”和“long term(以后或长期的)”。全文都在讲这两种幸福, 所以可以判断答案是 D。

12. 答案: B

注释: 只需要分析段落主题句(本段第一个句子)即可判断答案。原文中的“look at happiness”=选项中的“understand happiness”。其他选项在原文中没有依据。

13. 答案: D

注释: 第二段最后一个句子引起了一个主题: “两种幸福经常有冲突”, 而第三段的例子说明了这一点。所以, D 项的“暂时和将来的幸福会有矛盾”最为符合这一主题。其他选项的说法在文章中没有依据。

14. 答案: C

注释: 本句中重点是“prioritize”将来的幸福, 以暂时的幸福为代价“at the expense of day-to-day pleasures”, 可以判断出该词有“重视、强调”的意思, 因而最为接近 C 项的意思“特别重视、优先考虑。”

15. 答案: D

注释: 首先要搞清楚四种选项意思上的区别: A 项的意思为“效果很好”, B 项的意思为“可以得到佐证”, C 项的意思为“不值得”, D 项的意思为“没有意义、没有作用”。作者最后一段的意思是让大家兼顾两种不同的幸福。最佳答案为 D, 为了未知的将来幸福而完全放弃暂时的幸福没有意义。

16. 答案: B

注释: 本题是一个细节题, 其依据句是第一段最后一个句子“The people in need of

owners a 50% better chance of _____.

- A. preventing a fire
- B. surviving a fire
- C. detecting a hidden fire
- D. not getting injured in a fire

18. A smoke detector must always be placed _____.

- A. outside all bedrooms in a home
- B. on any levels of a home
- C. in all hallways of a home
- D. in kitchens where fires are most likely to start

19. The passage implies that dead-air space is most likely to be found _____.

- A. on a ceiling four inches away from a wall
- B. near an open window
- C. in kitchens and garages
- D. close to where a wall meets a ceiling

20. What is the focus of this passage?

- A. The proper installation of home smoke detectors.
- B. How firefighters carry out their responsibilities.
- C. The detection of dead-air space on walls and ceilings.
- D. How smoke detectors prevent fires in homes.

Questions 21-25 are based on the following passage:

Watch out! Here comes London Mayor Boris Johnson riding a bicycle from his new bike hire plan. "What we've put in is a new form of public transport. These bikes are going to belong to everybody."

More than 12,000 people have signed up for the plan. They each receive a key at a cost of three pounds, with cost at one pound for a 24-hour membership, five pounds for seven days, and 45 pounds for an annual membership.

John Payne, a London teacher who cycles a lot, is among the first to use the system. "It's very comfortable. For people who don't cycle much I think it'll be very useful. But for people who cycle regularly, they are possibly a bit slow. But they're perfect for London streets, very strong. I think they'll be very widely used."

And Johnson says it's of good value. "I think it's extremely good value. The first half hour is free. If you cycle smart and you cycle around London—most journeys in London take less than half an hour, you can cycle the whole day free." Some 5,000 bikes are currently available at over 300 docking stations (租车点) in central London. Johnson says the city will gradually expand the system. "Clearly one of our ambitions is to make sure