

2017年武警院校招生文化科目统一考试

英语模拟试题（一）

一、单词拼写（共5分，每小题1分）

根据句意和结构，按照括号里的汉语意思，写出句中所缺单词的正确形式，每空只填一词。

1. He looks old, _____(事实上)he is only twenty-five.
2. Thank you for your _____(邀请)which reached me just now.
3. We should keep learning the new and advanced _____(知识).
4. The summer camp was _____(吸引) to the parents.
5. Decorate the Christmas tree is usually a family _____(事件)

二、单项选择（共20分，每小题1分）

从下列各题所给的 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

6. Bill was doing a lot of physical exercises to build his _____.
A. ability B. force C. strength D. mind
7. I'm moving to the countryside because the air there is much fresher than _____.
in the city.
A. ones B. one C. that D. those
8. I don't think the experiment is _____. failure. At least we have gained _____.
experience for future success.
A./ ; the B. a ;the C. a ;/ D./ ;/
9. Nobody can do two things well _____.
A. at one time B. at once C. one time D. once
10. Whoever is never _____. with the progress he has made will be a success.
A. content B. proud C. praised D. enough
11. Although _____. my opinion, the old professor didn't come up with his own.
A. against B. on C. for D. in
12. I would appreciate it _____. you call back this afternoon for the doctor's
appointment
A. until B. if C. when D. that
13. —Did you tidy your room?
—No! I was going to tidy my room but I _____. visitors.
A. had B. have C. have had D. will have
14. With the help of high technology, more and more new substances _____. in the past years.

- A. discovered B. have discovered
C. had been discovered D. have been discovered
15. _____ he went to ask his teacher.
A. Not know how to do it B. Unknown what to do
C. Knowing not how to do D. Not knowing how to do it
16. I don't know _____ up so early last Sunday.
A. why did he get B. why he gets C. why does he get D. why he got
17. You never go to the movies, _____?
A. don't you B. do you C. won't you D. can't you
- 18.—You don't look so well, Mary. What's the matter with you?
—Why? _____.
A. I'm quite myself B. Fine, think you
C. I felt bad D. I'm not myself
19. What worried the child most was _____ to visit his mother in the hospital.
A. his not allowing B. his not being allowed
B. his being not allowed D. having not been allowed
20. The plane to New York _____ at this time of day.
A. takes off B. gets to C. leaves for D. takes away
21. _____ online shopping has changed our life, not all of its effects have been positive.
A. Since B. After C. While D. Unless
22. Mary was silent during the early part of the discussion but finally she _____ her opinion on the subject.
A. gave voice to B. kept an eye on
C. turned a deaf ear to D. set foot on
23. In art, you must know the artist has a secret message _____ within the work
A. to hide B. hidden C. hiding D. being hidden
- 24.—Excuse me, which movie are you waiting for?
—The new Star Wars. We _____ here for more than two hours.
A. waited B. wait
C. would be waiting D. have been waiting
25. "Got it? "Professor Smith says, " _____, let's move on to the next part. "
A. If not B. If anything C. If ever D. If so

三、阅读理解（共 40 分，每小题 2 分）

Passage 1

In my living room, there is a plaque(匾) that advises me to “Bloom(开花) where you are planted.” It reminds me of Dorothy. I got to know Dorothy in the early 1980s, when I was teaching Early Childhood Development through a program with Union College in Barbourville, Kentucky. The job responsibilities required occasional visits to the classroom of each teacher in the program. Dorothy stands out in my memory as one who “bloomed” in her remote area.

Dorothy taught in a school in Harlan County, Kentucky, Appalachian Mountain area. To get to her school from the town of Harlan, I followed a road winding around the mountain. In the eight-mile journey, I crossed the same railroad track five times, giving the possibility of getting caught by the same train five times. Rather than feeling excited by this drive through the mountains, I found it depressing. The poverty level was shocking and the small shabby houses gave me the greatest feeling of hopelessness.

From the moment of my arrival at the little school, all gloom(忧郁) disappeared. Upon arriving at Dorothy's classroom, I was greeted with smiling faces and treated like a queen. The children had been prepared to show me their latest projects. Dorothy told me with a big smile that they were serving poke greens salad and cornbread for “dinner” (lunch). In case you don't know, poke greens are a weed-type plant that grows wild, especially on poor ground.

Dorothy never ran out of reports of exciting activities of her students. Her enthusiasm never cooled down. When it came time to sit for the testing and interviewing required to receive her Child Development Associate Certification, Dorothy was ready. She came to the assessment and passed in all areas. Afterward, she invited me to the one-and-only steak house in the area to celebrate her victory, as if she had received her Ph.D. degree. After the meal, she placed a little box containing an old pen in my hand. She said it was a family heirloom (传家宝), but to me it is a treasured symbol of appreciation and pride that cannot be matched with things.

25. “Early Childhood Development” in Paragraph I refers to _____.

- A. a program directed by Dorothy
- B. a course given by the author
- C. an activity held by the students
- D. an organization sponsored by Union College

26. In the journey, the author was most disappointed at seeing _____.

- A. the long track
- B. the poor houses
- C. the same train
- D. the winding road

27. Upon arriving at the classroom, the author was cheered up by _____.
A. a warm welcome B. the sight of poke greens
C. Dorothy's latest projects D. a big dinner made for her
28. What can we know about Dorothy from the last paragraph? _____.
A. She was invited to a celebration at a restaurant.
B. She got a pen as a gift from the author.
C. She passed the required assessment.
D. She received her Ph.D. degree.
29. What does the author mainly intend to tell us? _____.
A. Whatever you do, you must do it carefully.
B. Whoever you are, you deserve equal treatment
C. However poor you are, you have the right to education.
D. Wherever you are, you can accomplish your achievement.

Passage 2

The light from the campfire brightened the darkness, but it could not prevent the damp cold of Dennis's Swamp (沼泽地) creeping into their bones. It was a strange place. Martin and Tom wished that they had not accepted Jack's dare. They liked camping, but not near this swamp.

"So," Martin asked as they sat watching the hot coals. "How did this place get its name?"

"Are you sure you want to hear it? It's a scary story," warned Jack.

"Of course!" cried out Tom. "If there were anything to be scared of, you wouldn't have chosen this place!"

"OK, but don't say I didn't warn you," said Jack, and he began this tale.

"Way back in time, a man called Dennis tried to start a farm here. He built that cottage over there to live in. In those days, the area looked quite different ---- it was covered with tall trees and the swamp was a crystal-clear river. After three hard years, Dennis had cleared several fields and planted crops. He was so proud of his success that he refused to listen to advice.

"'You are clearing too much land,' warned one old man. 'The land is a living thing. It will hit back at you if you abuse it.'

"'Silly fool,' said Dennis to himself. 'If I clear more land, I can grow more crops. I'll become wealthier. He's just jealous!'"

"Dennis continued to chop down trees. Small animals that relied on them for food and shelter were destroyed. He was so eager to expand his farm that he did not notice the river flowing slowly

towards his door. He did not notice salt seeping to the surface of the land. He did not notice swamp plants choking all the native plants."

"What happened?" Martin asked. It was growing colder. He trembled, twisting his body closer to the fire.

"The land hit back -- just as the old man warned," Jack shrugged. "Dennis disappeared. Old folks around here believe that swamp plants moved up from the river and dragged him underwater. His body was never found."

"What a stupid story," laughed Tom. "Plants can't ..." Before he had finished speaking, he screamed and fainted (晕倒). The other two boys jumped up with fright, staring at Tom. Suddenly, they burst out laughing. Some green swamp ivy (常春藤) had covered Tom's face. It was a while before Tom could appreciate the joke.

31. The underlined word "dare" in Paragraph 1 is closed in meaning to _____.
A. courage B. assistance C. instruction D. challenge
32. Why did Jack tell Tom and Martin the story? _____.
A. To frighten them.
B. To satisfy their curiosity.
C. To warn them of the danger of the place.
D. To persuade them to camp in the swamp.
33. Why did Dennis ignore the warning of the old man? _____.
A. The old man envied him.
B. The old man was foolish.
C. He was too busy to listen to others.
D. He was greedy for more crops.
34. Why did Tom scream and faint? _____.
A. He saw Dennis's shadow
B. He was scared by a plant
C. His friends played a joke on him.
D. The weather became extremely cold.
35. What lesson can we learn from the story of Dennis? _____.
A. Grasp all, lose all.
B. No sweat, no sweet.
C. It is no use crying over spilt milk.
D. He who makes no mistakes makes nothing.

Passage 3

Jimmy is an automotive mechanic, but he lost his job a few months ago. He has a good heart, but always feared applying for a new job.

One day, he gathered up all his strength and decided to attend a job interview. His appointment was at 10 a.m. and it was already 8:30. While waiting for a bus to the office where he was supposed

to be interviewed, he saw an elderly man wildly kicking the tyre of his car. Obviously there was something wrong with the car. Jimmy immediately went up to lend him a hand. When Jimmy finished working on the car, the old man asked him how much he should pay for the service. Jimmy said there was no need to pay him; he just helped someone in need, and he had to rush for an interview. Then the old man said, "Well, I could take you to the office for your interview. It's the least I could do. Please, I insist." Jimmy agreed.

Upon arrival, Jimmy found a long line of applicants waiting to be interviewed. Jimmy still had some grease on him after the car repair, but he did not have much time to wash it off or have a change of shirt. One by one, the applicants left the interviewer's office with disappointed looks on their faces. Finally his name was called. The interviewer was sitting on a large chair facing the office window. Rocking the chair back and forth, he asked, "Do you really need to be interviewed?" Jimmy's heart sank. "With the way I look now, how could I possibly pass this interview?" He thought to himself.

Then the interviewer turned the chair and to Jimmy's surprise, it was the old man he helped earlier in the morning. It turned out he was the General Manager of the company.

"Sorry I had to keep you waiting, but I was pretty sure I made the right decision to have you as part of our workforce before you even stepped into this office. I just know you'd be a trustworthy worker. Congratulations!" Jimmy sat down and they shared a cup of well-deserved coffee as he landed himself a new job.

36. Why did Jimmy apply for a new job? _____.

- A. He was out of work.
- B. He was bored with his job.
- C. He wanted a higher position.
- D. he hoped to find a better boss.

37. What did Jimmy see on the way to the interview? _____.

- A. A friend's car had a flat tyre.
- B. A wild man was pushing a car.
- C. A terrible car accident happened.
- D. An old man's car broke down.

38. Why did the old man offer Jimmy a ride? _____.

- A. He was also to be interviewed.
- B. He needed a traveling companion.
- C. He always helped people in need.
- D. He was thankful to Jimmy .

39. How did Jimmy feel on hearing the interviewer's question? _____.

- A. He was sorry for the other applicants.
- B. There was no hope for him to get the job.
- C. He regretted helping the old man.
- D. The interviewer was very rude.

40. What can we learn from Jimmy's experience? _____.

- A. Where there's a will, there's a way.
- B. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

C. Good is rewarded with good.

D. Two heads are better than one.

Passage 4

Alfred Nobel, the great Swedish inventor and industrialist, was born in Stockholm on October 21, 1833, but moved to Russia with his parents in 1842, where his father, Immanuel, made a strong position for himself in the engineering industry. Immanuel Nobel invented landmine and made a lot of money from the government during the Crimean War, but went bankrupt soon after. Then, the family returned to Sweden in 1859, where Alfred began his own study of explosives in his father's lab. He had never been to school or university but had taught himself, and by the time he was twenty, he became a skillful chemist and excellent linguist, speaking Swedish, Russian, German, French and English. He built up over 80 companies in 20 different countries. He was always searching for a meaning to life. He spent much time and money working on how to end the wars, and the peace between nations, until his death in Italy in 1896. His famous last will, in which he left money to provide prizes for outstanding work in physics, chemistry, physiology, medicine, literature and peace, is a memorial to his interests

and ideas. And so, the man is remembered and respected long after his death.

41. Alfred Nobel was born in_____.

- A. Sweden B. Stockholm C. Russia D. Moscow

42. What did Immanuel Nobel invent during the Crimean War?_____.

- A. The engineering industry. B. A strong position.
C. Landmine. D. Study of explosives.

43. Why did Alfred Nobel return to Sweden? Because his father_____.

- A. went bankrupt B. was put in prison
C. was ill D. died

44. Alfred Nobel built up over_____companies in different countries.

- A. 20 B. 40 C. 60 D. 80

45. What was Alfred Nobel always searching for?_____.

- A. More time and more money. B. A meaning to life.
C. How to end the war. D. The peace between nations.

四、完形填空（共20小题；每小题1分，满分20分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

It happens every day, everywhere I go. At the supermarket and the post office, people keep telling me to enjoy my kids while they are 46. I spend my days taking care of them and answering 47 questions about everything from why we have two eyes but one nose to 48 there are toilets in the heaven. They 49 me from eating a full meal or getting a full 50 sleep. Yet, the other day, when I took my kids to a children's museum, I began to 51 what people were trying to tell me. It was the 52 time we had gone there without diaper (纸尿片) bag, baby bottle or stroller (小推车). As I watched my sons paint there, I was suddenly 53 by a wave of 54. My babies weren't babies any more.

Now I'm paying more attention to the 55 that won't happen when my kids are 56. I'm enjoying the minute when Christ looked up the sky and cried 57 "Wow! The moon!" In a few 58, it will take a rare Shrek card or something else to get him that excited. I'm 59 the moment when Nicholas put down his fork at dinner and asked, "Mommy, how are you doing?" About ten years from now, he 60 not care about me. When they're in primary school, they won't want to hold my 61 any more. In junior high school, they won't hug me and say, "I love you, too." In high school, they won't even want to be 62 together with me.

Pretty 63 they'll both be gone. And I'll 64 through the supermarket and the post office alone, warning young 65 to enjoy their kids while they are little. Hope they'll listen.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 46. A. well | B. humorous | C. funny | D. little |
| 47. A. endless | B. boring | C. strange | D. special |
| 48. A. how | B. whether | C. why | D. when |
| 49. A. make | B. turn | C. take | D. keep |
| 50. A. day's | B. time's | C. night's | D. bed's |
| 51. A. realize | B. admit | C. remind | D. admire |
| 52. A. very | B. real | C. first | D. best |
| 53. A. hit | B. thrown | C. stuck | D. moved |
| 54. A. happiness | B. sadness | C. luck | D. failure |
| 55. A. accident | B. event | C. scene | D. moment |
| 56. A. younger | B. older | C. worse | D. better |
| 57. A. excitedly | B. disappointedly | C. lovely | D. shyly |
| 58. A. days | B. weeks | C. months | D. years |
| 59. A. measuring | B. pleasing | C. treasuring | D. surprising |
| 60. A. might | B. should | C. must | D. need |
| 61. A. hair | B. hands | C. bag | D. basket |

-
- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 62. A. seen | B. talked | C. carried | D. treated |
| 63. A. quickly | B. slowly | C. soon | D. more |
| 64. A. come | B. go | C. wander | D. pass |
| 65. A. fathers | B. mothers | C. people | D. ladies |

五、书面表达（15分）

以“It is Possible to Learn English Well”为题，写英语一篇不少于100词的英语短文，说明只要学习目的明确，方法对头，刻苦认真，英语是可以学好的。

注意：

1. 请将短文写在答案指定的区域；
2. 文中不得出现考生个人身份的任何信息，如姓名，所在单位及省份；
3. 词数100左右；
4. 文章开头已给，不计入总词数。

参考答案

一、单词拼写（共 5 分，每小题 1 分）

1. actually 2. invitation 3. knowledge 4. attractive 5. event

二、选择填空（共 15 分，每小题 1 分）

6.C	7.C	8.C	9.B	10.A
11.A	12.B	13.A	14.D	15.D
16.D	17.B	18.A	19.B	20.A
21.C	22.A	23.B	24.D	25.D

三、阅读理解（共 40 分，每小题 2 分）

26.B	27.B	28.A	29.C	30.D
31.D	32.B	33.D	34.B	35.A
36.A	37.D	38.D	39.B	40.C
41.B	42.C	43.A	44.D	45.B

四、完形填空（共 20 分，每小题 1 分）

46.D	47.A	48.B	49.D	50.C
51.A	52.C	53.A	54.B	55.D
56.B	57.A	58.D	59.C	60.A
61.B	62.A	63.C	64.C	65.B

五、书面表达（15 分）

It is Possible to Learn English Well

Is it possible to learn English well? The answer is YES.

First, we should know clearly what we study English for. English is a useful tool. It is spoken all over the world. Knowing English is equal to having an additional pair of eyes. And we can communicate with the people from other countries and learn them. So clear an aim gives us will and strength. It is also important to have correct learning method and work hard at English. If we do so, English will no longer be a difficult subject. Marx was a German, in order to make London the base for his revolutionary work; he worked hard at English and practiced it whenever and wherever possible. He made such rapid progress that before long he could write articles in English for an American newspaper. Marx's example shows nothing is impossible to a willing mind. English can be grasped by willing people.