

## 初四英语

注意事项:

1. 本试卷共 8 页, 共 80 分。考试时间 90 分钟。
2. 答题前, 考生务必用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔将自己的姓名、考生号、座号填写在答题卡和试卷规定的位置上。
3. 需要涂卡的小题, 选出答案后, 用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑; 如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号, 答案选在试卷上无效。
4. 非选择题必须用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔作答, 答案必须写在答题卡指定区域内相应的位置, 写在试卷上的答案无效; 如需改动, 先划掉原来的答案, 然后再写上新的答案; 不能使用涂改液、胶带纸、修正带, 不按以上要求作答的答案无效。

一、阅读理解 (共五篇短文, 共 25 小题, 计 30 分。其中 1-20 每小题 1 分; 21-25 每小题 2 分)  
阅读 A、B、C 篇, 从文后每小题 A、B、C 选项中选择最佳答案。请将答案编号涂卡。

## A

We may know some good health habits, but we don't realize how much difference they can make. In the 1970s, scientists at the University of California-Los Angeles asked 7,000 people about their health habits. Then they followed these people to see how long they lived.

The scientists discovered that seven habits were closely linked with (与.....有关) a longer life.

- ▲ eating breakfast every day
- ▲ avoiding eating anything like cakes between meals
- ▲ keeping a good weight—not too heavy or too thin
- ▲ exercising regularly
- ▲ sleeping seven or eight hours every night—not more or less
- ▲ not smoking
- ▲ drinking two or fewer alcoholic (含酒精的) drinks every day

The researchers found that these habits had a powerful effect on health. People in this study who had three or fewer of these habits lived another 21.6 years. People who had six or seven could expect to live another 33 years!

But how do you change your habits? Make one small change every week. And be patient. It takes about 21 days to form a new habit.

1. The underlined word "they" (Paragraph 1) most probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. scientists      B. good health habits      C. 7,000 people

2. One of the habits closely linked with a longer life is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. taking regular exercise  
B. drinking less water every day  
C. sleeping more than eight hours every night

3. How long does it take to form a new habit?

- A. 21 days.      B. 21.6 years.      C. 33 days.

4. In which page of a newspaper can you most probably read this passage?





- A. News.      B. Health.      C. Sports.

5. The passage is written mainly to tell people \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to keep a good weight    B. to avoid eating too much    C. to form good health habits

## B

Everywhere in the world there are different ways of behaving. When we meet someone, everything we say and do expresses our cultural background. So if you want to get on with someone from another culture, it helps to understand something about these differences.

 <p><b>Canada</b> If you are invited for a meal, you should arrive on time—not early or late.</p>	 <p><b>Indonesia</b> Never point to anything with your foot.</p>
 <p><b>France</b> When eating out, keep both hands on or above the table.</p>	 <p><b>Italy</b> Italians chat at an average distance of 80 cm.</p>

Even how we stand depends on our culture. English people talk to each other at an average (平均) distance of 130 cm, while Italians chat at an average distance of 80 cm. So Italians can think that English people are unfriendly because they stand too far away! And English people can think that Italians are too close.

Touching is also cultural. The French touch much more than Americans. A French couple may touch 100 times in half an hour while an American couple may only touch twice! And French teenagers touch each other much more often than American teens.



6. In which country should you arrive on time for a meal?  
A. Canada. B. Indonesia. C. France.
7. What do French people do when they eat out?  
A. Arrive on time.  
B. Keep both hands on or above the table.  
C. Chat at an average distance of 130cm.
8. When in Indonesia, what you shouldn't do according to the passage?  
A. You shouldn't often touch each other.  
B. You shouldn't arrive earlier when you are invited for a meal.  
C. You shouldn't point to anything with your foot.
9. Why do Italians think English people are unfriendly?  
A. Because they think English people stand too far away when they are talking.  
B. Because they think English people arrive late when they are invited for dinner.  
C. Because they think English people always point things with their feet.
10. How many times may a French couple touch in an hour?  
A. 100. B. 130. C. 200.

C



Frank is a student. He likes playing with his phone very much. And he keeps the phone with him at all times. His dad thinks he is addicted (上瘾的) to his phone. But Frank doesn't think so. They write to each other.

Dear Frank,

You've heard the warnings. It's reported that fifty percent of the teenagers depend on their phones too much. I think you have this problem too. That's why I think you should give up your phone. Not forever, just for a week. I'm warned that you are developing some bad habits. You keep your phone with you all the time—you even check the basketball scores at the dinner table. It's not a good idea to use your phone while you are doing homework. You can't put your heart into your homework at all. And you may make more mistakes when you can't fully put your heart into it. There are many good reasons to take a break from your phone. Have a try! So what do you say? Are you ready to give up using your phone?

Love

Dad

Dear dad,

I know you think I depend on my phone too much. But I'm just using technology to help my life to be better. My phone helps me in many way.

Do you remember that time when the car broke down? I sent a message to tell you that I was going to be late. If I didn't you would be worried about me. My phone helps me with my homework too. I can look up anything in a second. It's really hard to be successful today if you don't have a phone. Social media, games, and apps might seem silly to you, but they help me to keep in touch with my friends. I promise to cut back my phone use, and I won't use it at the dinner table anymore. But giving it up for a week would be a mistake and it wouldn't change anything in the long term.

Love

Frank



11. How long does Frank's dad advise him to give up his phone?  
A. For a week. B. For a month. C. Forever.
12. How many teenagers are addicted to the phones according to the passage?  
A. Thirty percent.  
B. Forty percent.  
C. Fifty percent.
13. What does Frank think of Social media, games, and apps?  
A. They make him smart.  
B. They make him relaxed.  
C. They help him keep in touch with his friends.
14. According to the passage, Frank promises to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. use it at home  
B. spend less time on it  
C. give it up forever
15. What can we learn from the passage?  
A. Frank thinks it is a waste of time to use phones.  
B. Frank sometimes uses his phone to look up something.  
C. All teenagers depend on their phones too much.



## D

请仔细阅读短文，根据短文内容，将下面方框中的五个句子还原到短文当中，使短文内容完整。请将答案填写到答题卡指定位置。

Every scientist has a childhood dream. A scientist in China once had a dream. 16

This new type of rice would be as big as peanuts. This person is Yuan Longping—"Father" of Hybrid rice.

Yuan Longping was born in 1930. He graduated from the Southwest Agricultural (农业) University in 1953.

17 Since then, he has devoted (把---奉献于) himself to research and to the development of new varieties (种类).

In 1973, together with other people, he succeeded in the development of Hybrid rice.

18 In 1980, the technology for hybrid rice was introduced to the United States. Now his "super rice" has been introduced to more than 20 other countries.

Because of Professor Yuan's hard work, China now produces enough rice to feed her people every year. Last November a survey was made online. 19

In his spare time, Yuan Longping loves playing the violin (小提琴) and listening to music. Every night, he reads for half an hour before he goes to sleep. He likes swimming, too. It is said that Professor Yuan is one of the richest people in China. 20



- A. He came up with an idea for a Hybrid rice in the 1960s.
- B. He cares about nothing but his research.
- C. This made China a worldwide leader in rice production.
- D. He wished to grow a new type of rice.
- E. Most Chinese believed that Yuan deserved (应得) a Nobel Peace Prize.

## E

阅读 E 篇，根据短文内容简要回答问题。请将答案填写到答题卡指定位置。



On April 26, 2017, a big Chinese ship caught the eyes of the whole world. China's first homemade aircraft carrier (航空母舰) hit the water in Dalian, Liaoning. It is the largest and best ship China has ever built.

The new ship is China's second aircraft carrier and it has no name yet. China's first carrier is called Liaoning which bought from Ukraine and later rebuilt by China. The new carrier was designed in China and building began in 2013. It is about 315 meters long and 75 meters wide. That is a bit larger than three soccer fields. The ship must be completed at sea, which will take several years.

An aircraft carrier is like an airport on the sea. It can carry planes and troops to war. Planes fly from and land back on it, and soldiers work and live on it. Thanks to carriers, planes can fight along with warships. They allow planes to take off and land from anywhere in the ocean around the world.

But an aircraft carrier is very hard and expensive to build. It costs a lot of money and needs a large amount of steel and other special materials. For example, a basic aircraft carrier is made of 60,000 tons of steel! It also uses complex (综合的) technologies, including radar, electronics, mechanics and weapons. Finally, it takes years to build.

Today, not many countries own an aircraft carrier or have the ability to build one. When the new carrier is finished, China will become the seventh country in the world that can build an aircraft carrier by itself, after the US, Russia, UK, France, Italy and Spain.

21. What's the name of China's first aircraft carrier?
22. When did the first homemade carrier building begin?
23. What is the size of the new aircraft carrier?
24. How much steel does it need to build a basic aircraft carrier?
25. How many countries have the ability to build aircraft carriers? What are they?

## 二、单词拼写 (共 8 小题, 计 8 分)

根据句意和音标提示以适当形式填写单词。请将答案填写在答题卡指定位置。

26. I am sorry to tell you that the meeting is \_\_\_\_\_ / 'kænsld / because of the rain.
27. I don't like that \_\_\_\_\_ / greɪ / jacket.
28. The building is \_\_\_\_\_ / bɜːnt / down last week.
29. Please follow the \_\_\_\_\_ / ɪn'strʌkʃnz / before taking the medicine.
30. Please tell me your \_\_\_\_\_ / 'pɜːpəs / to say that.
31. Please show me your \_\_\_\_\_ / 'pɔːspɔːts /, ladies and gentlemen.
32. His grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ / ə'fɔːdz / his education after his parents died.
33. I \_\_\_\_\_ / 'daʊtɪd / what he said last night.



### 三、动词填空 (共8小题, 计8分)

用括号里所给动词的适当形式填空。请将答案填写在答题卡指定位置。

Do you know E-textbooks? E-books have become a more and more popular way of reading with the development of high-tech. Now more than 20 schools in the northwest of China 34 (use) E-textbooks. Some teachers say that they make learning easier and teaching more convenient.

Jing Xuan 35 (excite) about lessons like Chinese, English and math. She 36 (enjoy) the pictures and animations (动画) in the E-textbooks. The children here 37 (study) with E-textbooks since last September.

With the help of the E-textbooks, some good ideas 38 (share) at times. Some parents encourage their children 39 (try) the E-textbooks to make learning easier. But others worry about their children's health.

"You can't imagine how the growing popularity of E-textbooks 40 (change) the way the students learn! More and more students 41 (learn) with E-textbooks in the future. However, there's still a long way to go." said the headmaster.

### 四、完成句子 (共6小题, 计12分)

根据所给汉语句子完成英语句子, 词数不限。请将答案填写在答题卡指定位置。

42. 你知道电话是什么时候发明的吗?

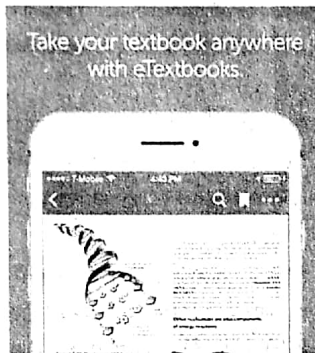
43. 我弟弟还太小, 不能自己做决定。

44. 我认为让别人等着是不礼貌的。

45. 高声的音乐总让我很紧张。

46. 这个房子前面以前曾有棵树。

47. 我觉得我应该为这次考试更加努力地学习。



### 五、短文填空 (共10小题, 计10分)

根据短文内容, 选择适当的单词或短语填空, 使短文意思完整。每个选项至多使用一次。请将答案编号填写在答题卡指定位置。

A. worried	B. poorer	C. more	D. happy	E. healthier
F. hard	G. good	H. valuable	I. happiest	J. busy

Scientists find that hardworking people live longer than the others. Career (职业) women are 48 than housewives. Facts show that the jobless are in 49 health than the jobholders (有工作者).

Why is work for health? It's because work keeps people 50, away from loneliness and solitude. Studies show that people feel unhappy, 51 and solitary (孤独的) when they have nothing to do. Instead, the happiest persons are those who are busy. Many successful people who love their work feel that they're the 52 when they're working hard. By working together, people can contact (联系) with each other and find friendship and warmth. This is 53 to health.

Work can give one a sense of fulfillment (满足感). Work makes one feel 54 in society. When a writer finished his writing he's very 55. From the above we can learn that the 56 you work, the happier and healthier you will be. Let us work 57 and study well and live a happy and healthy life.

### 六、书面表达 (共1小题, 计12分)

58. 每个人都有不同的生活习惯, 养成良好的生活习惯, 会使我们拥有健康的体魄。良好的生活习惯有哪些呢? 例如: 每天按时起床和睡觉; 饭前洗手; 多吃水果和蔬菜, 不吃垃圾食品; 多参加体育锻炼; 不乱扔垃圾和随地吐痰; 不在马路上玩耍, 横过马路时注意交通安全等。根据以上提示, 以How to Develop Good Living Habits?为题, 写一篇英语短文。

要求: 意思连贯、表达准确, 词数不少于100。

注意: 短文的题目、开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

#### How to Develop Good Living Habits?

Everyone has different living habits. Good habits can make us keep healthy. As teenagers, we \_\_\_\_\_

In a word, if we want to keep healthy and happy, we must develop good living habits.

