**重庆市巴渝学校2021-2022（上）半期学业评价**



**九年级 英语试题**

**I. 听力测试**（共30分）

**第一节**（每小题1.5分，共9分）

听一遍。根据你所听到的句子，从A、B、C三个选项中选出最恰当的答语，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

1.A. Yes,please B. No,thanks. C. Walk along the road and turn right.

2.A. By writing to my friends. B. By having conversations with my classmates.

C. By keeping diaries.

3.A. That’s OK. B. That’s all right. C. No, I didn’t.

4.A.Sure. There's a fruit store on Green Street.

B.That's right. C.It's a ten-minute ride.

5.A.Simple and easy. B.In my hometown. C.Cotton and silk.

6.A.Good idea. B.Not at all. C.Turn right.

**第二节**（每小题1.5分，共9分）

听一遍。根据你所听到的对话和问题，从A、B、C三个选项中选出正确答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

7.A.At the school. B.In the street. C.On the playground.

8.A.Two. B.Three. C.Four.

9.A.Basketball. B.Soccer C.Baseball.

10.A.To a post office. B.To a bookstore. C.To a supermarket.

11.A.She used to be fat. B.She used to be shy. C.She used to be short.

12.A.By car. B.On foot. C.By bike.

**第三节**（每小题1.5分，共6分）

听两遍。根据你所听到的长对话，从A、B、C三个选项中选出正确答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

听第一段材料，回答第13和14小题。

13.Where are the speakers?

A.In a farmer's market. B.In a department store. C.In a changing room

14.What size does the man wear?

A.30. B.13. C.20.

听下面一段材料,回答第 15 和 16 小题。

15.How long will the man stay in Australia?

A.For two months B.For two weeks C.For three days.

16.Who lives in Australia?

A.The man's sister. B.The man's wife's sister C.The man's wife's brother.

**第四节** 听两遍。(每小题1.5分，共6分)

17.A collection is in Lockley House.

A.gift B.gun C.book

18.The concerts are given .

A.in the garden B.in the upstairs room C.in the hall

19.The speaker probably is

A.a history teacher B.a news reporter C.a tour guide

20.The indoor swimming pool used to be

A.an indoor tennis court B.a parking lot C.a meeting hall

**II. 单项选择**（每小题1分，共10分）

21. China is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Asian country while Italy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ European country.

A. a; a    B. a; an    C. an; a   D. an; an

22. —Did he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ live in Germany?

—Yes, but now he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_living in China.

A.use to;is used to B. used to ;used to

C. use to;used to D. used to;is used to

23.Our desks are made\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wood,and paper is also made\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wood.

A.of;of B. of;from C. from;of D. from;from

24.British physicist Stephen Hawking died\_\_\_\_\_\_\_March 14,2018\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the age of 76.

A. on;at B. in; at C. on; in D. in; in

25.— How is this kind of apples?

— They taste\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and sell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. good;good B. well;well C. good;well D. well;good

26.— \_\_\_\_\_\_ Jack \_\_\_\_\_\_ Laura has got a ticket to the concert.

— How lucky they are!

A.Neither ;nor B. Either; or

C. Not only;but also D. Both;and

27.A large number of people\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fallen in love with walking. And the number of them\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ still increasing

1. has;is B. has;are C. have;are D. have;is

28.The woman had trouble\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the way back to the hotel and she was advised\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ police for help.

1. finding;asking B.finding;to ask C. to find;asking D.to find;to ask

29.Lu Xun is known \_\_\_\_\_\_ his books.And he is also known \_\_\_\_\_\_ a great thinker.

A.as , for B. for , as C.for, for D.as, as

30.—Dear friends,do you still remember\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ three years ago?

—To realize our dreams!

1. how you came here      B. how did you came here

C. why you came here       D. why did you come here

**Ⅲ.完形填空**（每小题1.5分，共15分）

根据短文内容，从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个能填入相应空格内的最佳答案，并将其标号填入前括号内。

Let's look at two old but popular inventions we use in our daily life .

**Band-aids(创可贴)**

The first band-aid was 31 by American Earle Dickson in 1921.He came up with the 32 by chance. Dickson's wife Josephine often cut 33 fingers when she was cooking.At that time gauze(纱布)and adhesive tape(胶带)didn’t come together. People had to cut them to the right 34 .Dickson found these bandages were 35 too big and soon fell off.So he put a piece of gauze on the center of a piece of adhesive tape. This is 36 he invented the first band-aid.

**Bubble gum(泡泡糖)**

Bubble gum was invented 37 accident.In1928,Walter E.Diemer played around with new chewing gum recipes. He 38 that the gum he made was less sticky(粘的)and easier to stretch(伸展).He blew a bubble and then saw the possibility to buy his new gum. He took some of his new gum to a shop and it was 39 in a single afternoon.Most of the kids like blowing bubble gum. 40 these inventions are small,they are useful and interesting.

31.A.discovered B.invented C.mentioned D.traded

32.A.result B.list C.idea D.style

33.A.her B.his C.my D.your

34.A.answer B.direction C.place D.size

35.A.never B.always C.hardly D.seldom

36.A.who B.what C.how D.when

37.A.for B.with C.by D.in

38.A.translated B.found C.forgot D.smelt

39.A.took place B.found out C.sold out D.looked out

40.A.Because B.If C.Since D.Although

**V. 阅读理解**（A篇每小题1分，B – E篇每小题2分，共35分）

**A**

Every English learner needs to know how to ask for something in English.There are a number of ways to do this. If you know anyone has anything: you can ask for it with a polite question. If you don't know,it's possible to ask for something with a yes or no question. Be careful not to use the direct expressions. In other words,don't say “Give me that”,but ask kindly as the following examples,“Do you have a pen I could borrow?”“Is there any wine?”“Did you buy any bread?”If you know or see anyone has anything,ask a polite question with“could”“may”or“might".It's also possible to use“can”in some special situations. In the past，can”was not used when people asked for something,but meant ability.In the UK,people mainly use“Can you lend me ...?”or“Can I have ...?”In the Us,this is still considered to be wrong and“May I have ...?”is preferred.

It's common to use“Could you lend/hand/ give ...?”You can also use:“May/Can I borrow ...?”“Could/Can you lend me ...?”“May I have ...?"“Could you hand/give me ...?” Do not begin a sentence with“please",but you can add “please”at the end of the sentence to be polite.

41.What can we ask if we know anyone has anything?

A.A direct question. B.A no question.

C.A yes question. D.A polite question

42.What can Lucy say politely if she wants some coffee?

A.Pass me some coffee B.Is there any coffee?

C.Give me some coffee. D.Take some coffee to me.

43.What's the main idea of the passage?

A.How to express or ask politely. B.What to do when we are polite.

C.How to describe our ideas. D.What to do with our language problems.

B

Dear Rita,

How are you?Last time you asked me about the greatest invention in my eyes. I have also discussed it with my best friends,Anna, Sue and Kris.We have different ideas. Anna thinks it is the high-speed railway; Sue, the shared bike;Kris,the online shopping; and I prefer the Internet. The Internet is just like a net, and it connects us with the world. In the past,it was nearly impossible for people to communicate immediately with people in other countries. They had to spend a long time to reach their destinations (目的地), and not everyone could do that. But the Internet has made the impossible possible.Now we can communicate with foreigners online...

The Internet also helps us know what is happening around the world, and has made our life and work easier. In recent years,shopping online is very popular. We can just stay at home and buy what we need online. We can also do online office work and distance education. Besides, we can watch movies, listen to music and even play games to relax ourselves on the Internet.

So,I think that the Internet is one of the greatest inventions. It has changed our world! Although there are still many problems with the Internet, they will be solved in the near future. As a student we should make good use of the Internet!

Yours,

Martin.

44.The article doesn't mention that people can use the Internet to .

A.know the world news B.do online shopping

C.watch movies D.learn how to drive

45.Anna thought that was the greatest invention.

A.the high-speed railway B.the shared bike

C. the Internet D.the online shopping

46.The letter was written by .

Rita B.Sue C.Anna D. Martin

47. What's the main idea of the passage?

A.To warn others how to make use of the Internet.

B. To tell people the communication ways in the past.

C. To talk about his opinions about the greatest invention.

D. To make people know about the problems of the Internet.

C

She is a cute,quiet girl. As a daughter, she has no secrets from her mother,who is very pleased with her. But these days she has become not so open as before. She has a diary that she keeps under lock and key. Her mother cannot help worrying about her: What will I do if she falls in love, which is too early of her age? After all she is reaching the “dangerous time”. These thoughts have caused trouble in the mother's mind.

One weekend the girl came to tell her mother that she was going to the cinema with her schoolmate and would return late. This was the first time her mother agreed,and she couldn't help worrying because her daughter had never been away at night before. The mother waited till nine. She decided to go out to meet her daughter. Just at that time, she heard the noise of a car parking. She went to the window and saw her daughter waving goodbye to a boy. Her heart missed a beat.

When the girl came in, the mother was watching TV, just like nothing had happened.“Mum，I'm going to bed.”

“All right. Go to sleep early.”

Next morning when the mother went to the daughter's room to do some cleaning,she found her diary left on the bed. After a few minutes’ thinking,she at last opened it to the page of the night before. It reads:Mum,it's love that made you ask, but it would show your understanding of me if you hadn’t.

48.From the diary, we can see the daughter .

A. thanked her mother for caring her much

B. thought it was her mother's duty to ask

C.wanted her mother to talk with her as much as before

D. thought her mother's understanding is better than simple love

49:Which of the following is TRUE according to the story?

A. The girl's diary was always on her bed.

B.What the daughter did these days worried her mother.

C. The mother wanted to have a talk with her daughter the next day

D.The girl knew her mother would ask her the question about the boy.

50.The main purpose of this article is to show that parents should .

A.not give much freedom to their children

B.talk with their children about their early love

C.care about what their children really think and feel

D. not read their children's diaries without their permission

51.The best title for this story can be .

A.To Ask or Not to Ask B.Early Love

C. Daughter's Secret D.Dangerous Age

D

With her eyes always feeling tired as she prepared for an exam,16-year-old Sun Run went to the hospital with her parents in January. She was shocked when she found out that her eyesight dropped from 5.0 to 4.6.“A few of my friends have had the same experience lately,”Sun said.

In fact,poor eyesight among Chinese primary and high school students rose from 59.2 percent to 70.6 percent in the first six months of 2020，according to the Ministry of Education.

To protect students’ eyesight, the Chinese government has worked out new requirements for school supplies and equipment that will take effect (生效)on March 1,2022. For example,according to the requirements, the size of text in students’ textbooks should be no smaller than nine-point(小五号).

Teachers should also avoid using projectors(投影仪)or other multimedia equipment(多媒体设备)that are too bright, Beijing Daily reported.

There are also requirements for desk and classroom lights. For example, these lights should give off as little blue light as possible.

Blue light is bad for our eyes,as it can kill the photoreceptor cells(感光细胞)we need for vision，according to Harvard Medical School. Many of the electronic devices(电子设备)we use every day，including our phones and computer screens, give off blue light.

52.Through Sun's experience,the writer tells us that .

A. she still has good eyesight

B.she should have gone to the hospital carlier

C.most Chinese students wear glasses

D.many Chinese students have bad eyesight

53.Over the first half of 2020, more Chinese students experienced vision loss.

A.0.4 percent B.11.4 percent C.59.2 percent D.70.6 percent

54. To protect students’ eyes, the Chinese government is asking .

a. schools to use textbooks with larger text

b. teachers to avoid using bright multimedia equipment

c. schools not to use blue light bulbs

d. schools to use lights that give off less blue light

A.abc B.abd C.acd D.bcd

55.The last paragraph is mainly about .

A.how to reduce the use of blue light

B.how to use blue light correctly

C. what blue light is and how it affects(影响) us

D.why the government is protecting students’ eyes

**E**

As the global pandemic(传染病)speeds up,many are wondering about whether the face masks(口罩)really work and when it's proper to wear them. Most people from the East believe that wearing a mask is necessary to control the spread of NCP(新冠肺炎).But people in the West generally would argue that unless one is already ill,wearing a mask is simply unnecessary.

In Eastern countries，mask-wearing is mostly due to their cultures. In fact，people in the East wear masks not just to protect themselves from illness but also for all kinds of other reasons. In China, masks are worn in other situations in daily life, such as doing housework or visiting parents in the hospital. They can give people the comfort of being protected.

In recent years, some of Asian people wear masks just to make themselves look good. Young people in Japan, for example, like to wear masks as a fashion, expressing their personal style through special drawings and patterns.

Some sociologists(社会学家)even make some deeper study about the different ideas about wearing masks between Eastern countries and Western countries.

In Asia,wearing a face mask is also a direct expression of group values With one's face half covered, one becomes part of the group.“Peopl communicated their responsibilities (责任) to the social group of which the were members,”wrote Peter Bachr, a researcher in sociology(社会学) Lingnan University，Hong Kong.

In Western countries,however, .As a member in the city, it's one's duty to prevent the spread of illness by following proper hygienic(卫生的) steps，such as washing one's hands and not getting touch with others. But a face mask is showing some signs of illness. They will never do what they don't want to do for the public.

Whether from the East or the West, social culture and peer pressure (同伴压力)have played an important role in one's decision about whether or not to wear a mask.That’s because human(人类)belong to society,who will properly consider what other members of society think of us. The most important thing is to respect others’ opinions, no matter how different they are.

56. According to the passage. people like to wear masks to make themselves look fashionable.

A.French B.American C.Japanese D.Chinese

57.Which of the following sentences can be put in the ?

A.group values are more important

B. personal values are more important

C.people are not afraid of the spread of illness

D. people try their best to prevent the spread of illness

58.From the passage, we can infer that . .

A.Western people regard wearing masks as a sign to show illness

B.if a Westerner finds his friends around him wearing masks, he may also wear a mask

C.Eastern people wear masks, but Western people think it unnecessary

D.if an Easterner wears a mask, his friends around him will keep away from him.

59.If we put the passage into parts,which of the following is the best?

A.1/234/56/7 B.123/45/67 C.1/23/456/7 D.12/34/567

**V. 口语运用。每小题1分，共5分）阅读下面对话，从方框内7个选项中选择5个恰当的句子完成此对话。**

|  |
| --- |
| A.When was it invented?  B. Do you like reading books?  C.But how does it work?  D.Would you like to let me have a try?  E.Who was that machine invented by?  F.What is it used for?  G.It is used for seeing in the dark. |

A:Hi,Danny!What's this in English?

B:Oh,it's a key.

A:What's it made of?

B:It's made of metal.

A: 60 .

B:It's used for opening and locking a door.

A:I see. That's interesting! Can I have a try?

B:Yes,please.

A:Look!It worked. By the way, what's that over there?

B:You may have a guess.

A:It looks strange,neither like a bike nor a plane. 61 .

B:It was invented by my father. You may call it a“p-bike”.

A: 62 .

B:Yesterday morning.

A:What is it used for?

B:It's used for riding or flying.

A: 63 .

B:You can ride it like a bike. As you ride faster and faster,it can fly like a plane.

A:That sounds interesting! I think your father is so great. 64 .

B:Yeah,of course.

**VI. 任务型阅读。**(69-71小题2分，72小题3分，共9分)

阅读下文并回答问题。

Most bikes today have two wheels,but you've probably seen other kinds,too.

Some people start riding bikes that have three wheels. The third wheel makes the bike easier to balance. These bikes are called tricycles. As you've seen,the bi- in bicycle means“two”.The tri- in tricycle means“three”.Bikes with three wheels aren't just for young children. They matter to adults because bikes with three wheels can help move people or things. The most common kind of adult tricycle is the rickshaw(黄包车).Rickshaws are used as bike taxis in many parts of the world.

Some bikes also have only one wheel and no handlebars(把手).These bikes are called unicycles. The first part of the word,uni-,means “one”.Riding a bike with only one wheel is a balancing act - that's why unicycles are used in the circus(马戏团).

There are also bikes with four wheels. Bikes with four wheels are called quadracycles. Again, the first part of the word refers to the number of wheels.In this case,quadra- means“four”.

65.Are there other kinds of bikes besides bicycles today?

.

1. What are rickshaws used as?

.

1. Where are unicycles used?

.

1. Do you like bikes with four wheels?Why or why not?

.

**VIII. 完成句子，每空一词**（每空1分，共10分）

69. The water is used for watering the flowers. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ the water used for?

70. He was very tired.（改为感叹句）

\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ he was!

71. The teacher made me read the article. (变为被动语态)

I \_\_\_\_\_\_made \_\_\_\_\_\_ read the article.

72. 薯片是无意中被发明的.(完成译句)

Potato chips were invented \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

73. 他们为我做的每一件好的事情而感到骄傲 (完成译句)

They \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ in everything good that I do.

**VIII. 短文填空。**(每空2分，共16分)

When throwing away rubbish, do you know which bin(垃圾桶) it should go in? Have you ever seen the differently-colored rubbish bins on the street?

Some of you might not be able to answer the 74 .However, if you live in Shanghai, you might have to take a “lesson”in sorting rubbish(垃圾分类) Shanghai is the first city to put rubbish-sorting into practice in China.

As for us,it's 75 to know how to sort your rubbish. Not knowing how to sort rubbish can make 76 harder to save energy and protect the environment.

The government asks people to sort rubbish into four groups: recyclable(可回收的)， harmful,dry and wet waste.

◎Wet waste is also known as household waste，“They are things you don’ want 77 that pigs can eat,”*Guangzhou Daily* explained.

◎Paper，metal，glass and other things that can be used are recyclable waste.

◎Harmful waste includes things 78 medicine，batteries （电池and fluorescent bulbs(荧光灯泡).

◎Any waste that's not wet,recyclable or harmful will go in the“dry waste”dustbin.

Besides China，many 79 foreign countries have also introduced garbage-sorting rules.In developed countries,the recycling rate(率) of rubbish is 80 higher,thanks to their sorting systems.

In order to protect our environment,everyone should think about which bin you should put it in when you 81 away rubbish. We have to put the right garbage in the right place at the right time.

74. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 75. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 76. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 77. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

78. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 79. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 80. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 81. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**IX. 书面表达。**（共20分）

进入九年级以来,不少同学熬夜使用手机或电脑玩游戏。导致睡眠不足，不能认真听课，成绩下降。鉴于此现象，你们班召开了一次班会来讨论这个问题。请你以“How to Use the Cellphone and Computer Properly”为题写一篇发言稿。

包含内容:

1.手机和电脑可以用来查阅资料，记单词等；

1. 长期使用手机和电脑对视力（eyesight）带来的影响；
2. 熬夜对青少年带来的危害；
3. 自己的看法（一到两点）

要求:包含所给要点，语言流畅，意思连贯，适当拓展;词数 80~120。

How to Use the Cellphone and Computer Properly

Hello,everyone! It’s my honor(荣幸) to stand here to share my opinion.

.