







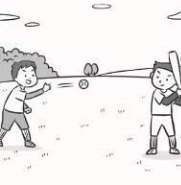

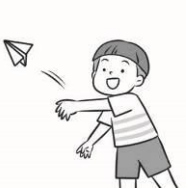






# 臺北市立新民國中 110 學年度上學期第一次段考九年級英語科 題目卷

班級：                      座號：                      姓名：

## 聽力測驗

### 一、辨識句意-根據聽到的內容，選出正確的圖片代碼：10%

- ( ) 1. (A)  (B)  (C) 
- ( ) 2. (A)  (B)  (C) 
- ( ) 3. (A)  (B)  (C) 
- ( ) 4. (A)  (B)  (C) 
- ( ) 5. (A)  (B)  (C) 

### 二、基本問答-根據聽到的內容，選出合適的回應：10%

- ( ) 1. (A) Her cup was broken.  
(B) She is a wise person.  
(C) She is kind to everyone.
- ( ) 2. (A) No, I did it myself.  
(B) Yes, I've helped him before.  
(C) No, he hasn't helped me yet.
- ( ) 3. (A) No, it will be closed on Monday.  
(B) No, it must be done by you.  
(C) Yes, it has been changed many times.
- ( ) 4. (A) For many years.  
(B) On Halloween.  
(C) Three miles away.
- ( ) 5. (A) Yes, I did.  
(B) Yes, I will.  
(C) Yes, I have.

### 三、言談理解-根據聽到的對話內容與問題，選出正確的答案：10%

- ( ) 1. (A) He is a lawyer.  
(B) He never feels tired.  
(C) He has been a police officer for many years.
- ( ) 2. (A) He was sleeping.  
(B) He was watching TV.  
(C) He was doing his homework.
- ( ) 3. (A) He went to the dentist.  
(B) His boss just called him.  
(C) He didn't have enough sleep.

- ( ) 4. (A) He hasn't been invited to a party.  
(B) He is not going to clean his room.  
(C) The room will be cleaned by his mom later.
- ( ) 5. (A) Since Jason went abroad.  
(B) For nearly twenty years.  
(C) Since Jason came home.

## 讀寫測驗

### A. 文義字彙 20%

- I feel tired. I need to take a r\_\_\_\_\_t for a few minutes.
- Mike got a r\_\_\_\_\_e at work last month and he could finally buy a new car.
- They c\_\_\_\_\_ted the old man out of his house and money.
- The Orio's company is m\_\_\_\_\_n to his workers. They need to work 16 hours a day.
- People like Fiona because she is always p\_\_\_\_\_e. Her good manners makes her popular.
- Chi-Lin Wang and Yang Lee won a gold m\_\_\_\_\_l for Men's doubles badminton in Tokyo Olympic.
- In America, children often wear costumes on H\_\_\_\_\_n.
- My eyes were s\_\_\_\_\_e from playing games on my cellphone.
- Eating a lot of potato chips made me th\_\_\_\_\_y last night. I kept drinking water.
- They danced to the sound of the dr\_\_\_\_\_ms.

### B. 語法選擇 20%

- ( ) Kenny saw a little dog \_\_\_\_\_ outside his house and he kept it from then.  
(A) to lie (B) has lied (C) lied (D) lying
- ( ) The poor kid has not \_\_\_\_\_ many days.  
(A) eat, for (B) ate, since (C) eaten, for (D) eaten, since
- ( ) Mike: \_\_\_\_\_ the boy finished his workbook?  
Joe: Yes, I think so.  
(A) How long (B) Did (C) How did (D) Has
- ( ) The new theater is not too far from our house. It is about 5 kilometers \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) far (B) length (C) long (D) way
- ( ) We haven't caught any fish \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) ever (B) yet (C) for (D) already
- ( ) Mike: Hi, I would like to book a table for three tonight.  
Waiter: Sorry! Our tables \_\_\_\_\_ tonight.  
(A) were fully booked (B) are fully booked  
(C) would be booked (D) will be booked
- ( ) My dad \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese at Wen-Ming Junior High thirty years ago.  
(A) has taught (B) teaches (C) have taught (D) taught
- ( ) Stop \_\_\_\_\_ me, Mom. Everything is fine.  
(A) being worried (B) worrying  
(C) to be worried about (D) worrying about

- 9.( ) I have known Mike since \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) more than five years (B) I am five  
 (C) I was little (D) five years
- 10.( ) The forest \_\_\_\_\_ by the forest fire last January.  
 (A) is burned (B) was burned  
 (C) has been burned (D) would be burned

**C. 詞類變化 (※變化要符合語義) 12%**

1. They \_\_\_(a)\_\_\_ (make) ten pairs of new shoes since last month.  
 2. Mr. Hall \_\_\_(b)\_\_\_ (buy) a new car in January this year. He  
 \_\_\_(c)\_\_\_ (own) the car for ten months.  
 3. I \_\_\_(d)\_\_\_ (start) to keep a diary two years ago. So far, I  
 \_\_\_(e)\_\_\_ (keep) four diary books.  
 4. John \_\_\_(f)\_\_\_ (write) anything yet today. He might need to  
 work late.

**D. 克漏字填空 10%**

(During the break at school)

Ann: Hi, Liz. I'm so excited my parents will take me to  
 Mei-nong. Have you 1 there before?

Liz: Yes, I 2. I've even watched someone 3 paper  
 umbrellas.

Ann: Cool!

Liz: Paper umbrellas are not easy to make, you know. A  
 man without enough experience is not able to make  
 them.

Ann: 4 paper umbrella a kind of work of art?

Liz: You got it. But today, not many people want to be paper  
 umbrella makers.

Ann: That's right. I'll go buy a pair this time, or maybe it  
 won't 5 in the future.

- 1.( ) (A) ever been (B) never gone  
 (C) ever gone (D) never went
- 2.( ) (A) did (B) have (C) am (D) do
- 3.( ) (A) has made (B) have made (C) make (D) to make
- 4.( ) (A) Has (B) Have (C) Did (D) Is
- 5.( ) (A) find (B) be found (C) be (D) have found

**E. 閱讀測驗 8%**

Today cars have become very common. Almost every family has one car. Some even have two or more. But cars weren't so popular at the beginning. They were too expensive for common families to **afford**. In 1903, Henry Ford opened the Ford Motor Company in Detroit, Michigan. He invented a new way to make cars. That is mass production. That way he could make cars quickly and cheaply. Ford called his cars "the Model T," and he sold more than fifteen million cars in 18 years. It was a big success, and more and more car makers used his ways to build cars. Although Henry Ford wasn't the first man to build the car, he was considered one of the pioneers. These pioneers helped the USA become a nation of cars.

§ company 公司; invent 發明; mass production 大量生產;  
 considered 被認為; pioneer 先鋒; nation 國家

- 1.( ) What does the word "**afford**" mean?  
 (A) Sell. (B) Buy. (C) Drive. (D) Lead.
- 2.( ) What does "the Model T" mean?  
 (A) A kind of cars. (B) A car factory.  
 (C) A car driver. (D) A car maker.
- 3.( ) What's the best title for the reading?  
 (A) Traffic Problems. (B) Drive Safely.  
 (C) The Nation of Cars. (D) Henry Ford and His Cars.
- 4.( ) How many cars did Ford sell in 18 years after the mass  
 production?  
 (A) 150,000 (B) 1,500,000  
 (C) over 15,000,000 (D) over 150,000,000