

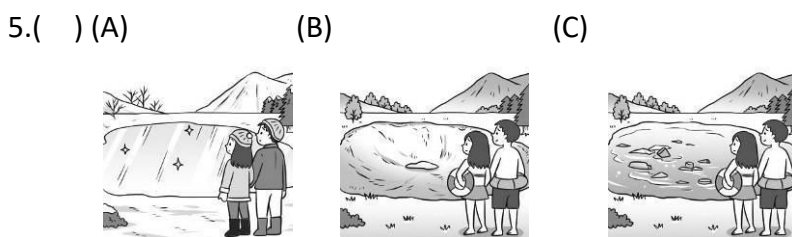
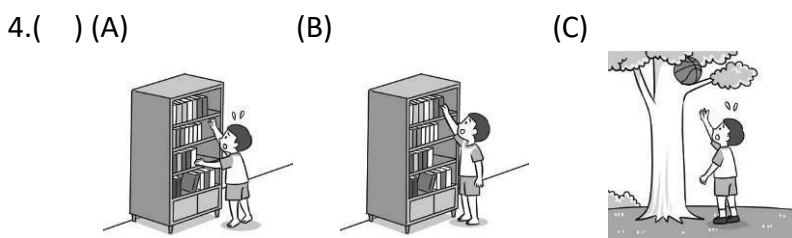
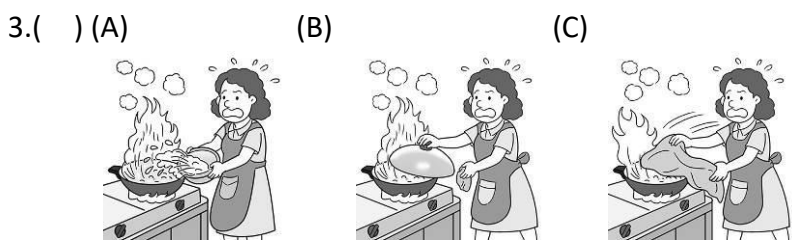
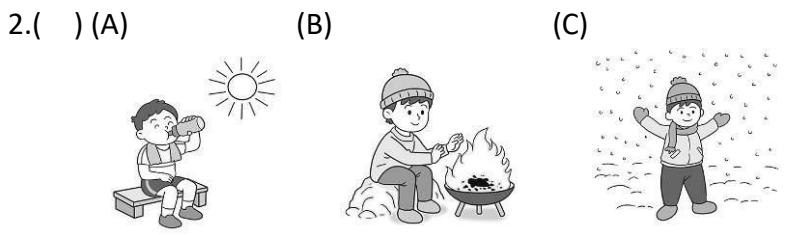
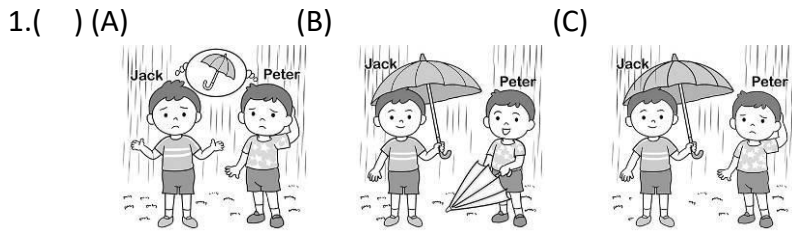
臺北市立新民國中 110 學年度第二學期第一次段考九年級英語科 題目卷

班級： 座號： 姓名

選擇題：每題 2 分，共 100 分。

A. 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



二、基本問答-根據聽到的內容，選出合適的回應

6. () (A) Yes, it was held last Saturday.
 (B) Yes, the museum was full of visitors.
 (C) No. They were sold out within ten minutes.
7. () (A) Neither yesterday nor today was rainy.
 (B) We'd better take our coats and gloves.
 (C) It's on the day after tomorrow, isn't it?
8. () (A) It lasted for three hours, didn't it?
 (B) Both Nicky and Jeff were late for it.
 (C) Oh, no! I won't be in school by Friday.
9. () (A) Neither am I. (B) So am I. (C) So did I.
10. () (A) Me, too. (B) Neither do I. (C) So do I.

三、言談理解-根據聽到的對話內容與問題，選出正確的答案

11. () (A) They're shopping.
 (B) They're watching TV.
 (C) They're having a meal.

12. () (A) Go to work.
 (B) Exercise in the gym.
 (C) Do some shopping.
13. () (A) He didn't miss the meeting.
 (B) He wasn't caught in heavy traffic.
 (C) He arrived just in time for the meeting.
14. () (A) She will buy a new laptop.
 (B) She still needs her old laptop.
 (C) She can fix the laptop by herself.
15. () (A) He couldn't find his mother.
 (B) He didn't get what he wanted.
 (C) He was too tired to walk anymore.

B. 讀寫測驗

一、字彙、片語選擇

16. () Kids, we can't buy any toys this time. There isn't any _____ for them in our house.
 (A) space (B) product (C) quality (D) brand
17. () My grandma is eighty now, but she can still read newspaper without wearing _____.
 (A) items (B) error (C) exercise (D) glasses
18. () With the help of her friends, Judy finally _____ the problem.
 (A) downloaded (B) solved (C) ran into (D) wicked
19. () The reporter said that Taiwan was famous for its _____ which helps it play an important role in the World Cup.
 (A) flight (B) traffic (C) file (D) technology
20. () My teacher knew how to choose the best _____ for my guitar.
 (A) roles (B) dimples (C) laptops (D) strings
21. () We need to know the _____ of the game before we start to play.
 (A) appliances (B) stoves (C) rules (D) strength
22. () I feel safer to live on the first _____ than other's because I am afraid of earthquakes.
 (A) mistake (B) floor (C) firefighter (D) building
23. () Steven _____ Jerry when he was on his way home and Jerry invited Steven to his place.
 (A) entered (B) broke out (C) put out (D) ran into
24. () According to the research, many people _____ Asus gaming laptops over other brands. (research 研究)
 (A) tidy up (B) choose (C) repeat (D) cause
25. () We can see the beautiful swimming pool from the _____.
 (A) balcony (B) exam (C) lid (D) mop

二、對話和文法選擇

- 26.() Either Jason or his parents _____ dogs. You can go check with them to see if they want to keep one.
(A) like (B) likes (C) liked (D) to like
- 27.() Leo _____ for Japan when I visited him last week.
(A) left (B) has left (C) was leaving (D) leaves
- 28.() Jack isn't good at swimming, and we _____.
(A) aren't, either (B) don't, either
(C) are, too (D) do, too
- 29.() Joe ran so fast _____ Claire couldn't catch him.
(A) when (B) that (C) while (D) because
- 30.() There is nothing in the box, _____?
(A) isn't there (B) is it (C) doesn't it (D) is there
- 31.() The soup _____ too hot to eat now. I will wait a little bit longer to have some.
(A) is having (B) has (C) is (D) was
- 32.() I was so tired that I fell asleep while everyone _____ to our principal's speech.
(A) listens (B) is listening (C) listened (D) was listening
- 33.() During the Christmas season, we often hear people _____ Christmas songs on the street.
(A) sang (B) sing (C) to sing (D) were singing
- 34.() I will study abroad next year, and Mary _____, too.
(A) won't (B) will (C) does (D) doesn't
- 35.() Jack is having a hard time dealing with the stress, and _____ Tim.
(A) so is (B) so does (C) is so (D) does so
- 36.() Do you know the person _____ car was stolen?
(A) who (B) which (C) that (D) whose
- 37.() We _____ if we will go to the USA or just take a short trip in Taiwan this summer.
(A) decided (B) deciding
(C) haven't decided (D) have decided

三、閱讀測驗

閱讀 A.

How to play Charades:

Charades is a game of using the gesture to show the meanings of words. Sometimes the picture cards are used for those kids who don't know many words. In the game, you act out the meaning of the words or phrases without speaking. Your team members need to guess the word quickly. There is a time limit: They need to guess as many words as possible before the time **runs out**. When the time runs out, the game is over.

What do you need:

@ Picture cards or pieces of paper with words or phrases.

@ A timer.

@ Pens and paper to keep the points.

Rules:

@ Divide the players into even teams.

@ Use body language ONLY.

@ One of the players needs to act out the word on the card.

The other members on the same team must try to guess the word.

@ There is a time limit for each team.

@ Everyone takes a turn as the actor.

@ After each team finishes their turn, compare the points.

@ The team with the highest points wins the game.

gesture 手勢 limit 限制 timer 計時器

divide 區分 even 偶數的 compare 比較

- 38.() What does the game look like?

(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



- 39.() What does "**runs out**" mean in the reading?

(A) There is some time.

(B) There is enough time.

(C) There is a lot of time.

(D) There is no time.

- 40.() Which is **NOT** true?

(A) Charades is a team game.

(B) Only one player should be the actor during the game.

(C) During the game, the actor can't say anything..

(D) If you play it with young learners, you can use picture cards.

閱讀 B.

Chief Seattle first saw a white man when he was just a boy. A huge ship sailed into Puget Sound. This was where his tribe lived. Because his father was chief, he got to go on board. He met Captain Vancouver. The captain gave him a treat. Seattle decided that some white people were nice.

Seattle became a chief when he grew up. He was chosen to lead all six Puget Sound tribes. He welcomed white settlers to his land. The settlers did not know how to survive in this new land. Seattle taught them to fish for salmon. He showed them how to dig for clams. He taught them how to split trees to make houses. When winter came, they ran out of food. Seattle brought them wild potatoes.

The white people needed a name for their new town. They wanted to name it after the chief who had helped them so much. Most white people could not say his real name. It sounded something like See-at-hl. So they called the town Seattle. Today, the town named after the great leader is the biggest city in Washington State in the USA.

tribe 部落 chief 首領 go on board 上船 settler 定居者
survive 生存 salmon 鮭魚 clam 蛤蜊 split 劈開

- 41.() Where did the young Seattle watch the first whites arrive in?
 (A) Seattle
 (B) Washington
 (C) Vancouver
 (D) Puget Sound
- 42.() What did Seattle show the white settlers?
 (A) He showed them how to hunt for buffalo.(buffalo 水牛)
 (B) He showed them how to get food for living.
 (C) He showed them how to speak his language.
 (D) He showed them how to plant corns.
- 43.() What is the best reason to answer why the Chief Seattle helped the white people?
 (A) He didn't want them to take his tribe's land.
 (B) The white people named a town after him.
 (C) He had a good experience when he first met the white people.
 (D) He wanted the white people to help him become a great leader.
- 44.() What is the best title for this reading?(title 標題)
 (A) The History of the USA
 (B) Chief Seattle's Welcome
 (C) Chief Seattle and Captain Vancouver
 (D) The History of Chief Seattle's Tribe

四、克漏字

Emily: Jane, what happened? You look sad.

Jane: My favorite actress, A-Chen, passed away. 45 I heard the news, I felt shocked.

Emily: 46 you 46 I was shocked. Didn't they say 47 she was much better few days ago?

Jane: It wasn't true. To keep her from 48 bothered, Mr. Shin, her husband, wanted to keep the news private.

Emily: That's true love, 49? I heard he couldn't live without her.

Jane: Yes. I will pray for him and support him. After all, I 50 supported them since they got married.

Emily: You are really their fan.

bother 干擾 the public 大眾 private 隱私的

- 45.() (A) Before
 (B) While
 (C) When
 (D) Although
- 46.() (A) Either; or
 (B) Neither; nor
 (C) Not only; but also
 (D) So; that
- 47.() (A) which
 (B) what
 (C) how
 (D) that
- 48.() (A) being
 (B) be
 (C) was
 (D) is
- 49.() (A) isn't that
 (B) is that
 (C) doesn't it
 (D) isn't it
- 50.() (A) had
 (B) was
 (C) am
 (D) have