桃園市立大有國民中學 107 學年度第一學期第三次評量試卷

年系	级 九	考試科目	英語		命題範圍	L 7 — L 9	作答時間	45 分	
班系	级	姓名		座 號		分 數			
綜合測驗 總分 80									
1. Studying is important, and so is taking up a									
(.	A) stamp		(B) hobby		(C) rose		(D) garden		
2. Susan: Can you speak any languages? Daniel: Yes, I can speak French and Spanish.									
(.	A) indoor		(B) foreign		(C) dull		(D) slim		

綜	合測驗 總分 80					
1.	Studying is import	tant, and so is taking up a	<u>.</u>			
	(A) stamp	(B) hobby	(C) rose	(D) garden		
2.		beak any languages?				
	Daniel: Yes, I can	speak French and Spanish.				
	(A) indoor	(B) foreign	(C) dull	(D) slim		
3.	Bill Gate is a(n) _	businessman. He makes a	lot of money every year.			
	(A) interesting	(B) homeless	(C) successfully	(D) successful		
4.	Don't ride your sc	ooter on the sidewalk. It's				
	(A) safe	(B) polite	(C) alone	(D) dangerous		
5.		, you have to spend more time	on your study. Your final ex	am is coming soon.		
	Son: Okay, Mom.					
	(A) honesty	(B) volunteer	(C) honest	(D) simple		
6.	Our school will	pencils, books, and diction	aries for new students.			
	(A) provide	(B) give	(C) fix	(D) heat		
7.	Katie and Ryan pla	anted some roses on the	They look quite beautiful.			
	(A) balcony	(B) chalk	(C) news	(D) seat		
8.	Tommy made a(n)) mistake yesterday; he pu	at two spoons of salt in his c	coffee.		
	(A) stupid	(B) tidy	(C) honest	(D) unhappy		
	. , ,	` , , •	, ,			
9.	I will always be polite when chatting, and I will never say bad things about others.					
	(A) mad	(B) stranger	(C) online	(D) page		
10	Mia doesn't like to	o eat chocolate popcorn, and	Ī			
10.	(A) so do	(B) neither do	(C) so am	(D) neither don't		
	(11) 50 40	(b) netaler do	(e) so um	(B) neither don't		
11.	My mom wants to	cheer me up, and my da	d.			
	(A) so does	(B) neither does	(C) so am	(D) so is		
12	The man	_ glasses is my English teacher, Mr.	Kao			
14.	(A) in	_ glasses is my English teacher, with (B) under	(C) on	(D) with		
	(11) 111	(D) under	(0) 011	(D) WILL		

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(C) doesn't, either

(D) isn't, either

13. Sally seldom goes out with the one who she chatted with on the Net, and Ben_

(B) is, too

(A) does, too

14. E	Eric: Do you see the girl in f	ront of the bakery? She looks	so cute.			
F	Ryan: But there are three gir	ls over there.				
E	Eric: I mean the one	blue skirt.				
(A) under	(B) with	(C) on	(D) in		
15. N	My sister is looking for a dre	ess her look slim.				
(A) whose make	(B) who makes	(C) that make	(D) which makes		
16. T	Γhe reporter saw a boy and ε	a dog by a car on the	e way to the park yester	rday.		
(A) was hit	(B) that were hit	(C) who hit	(D) which hit		
17. N	My boss foundmis	stakes in the letter				
(A) dozens of; I typed		(B) two dozen; who I typed			
((C) dozens of; which I type		(D) two dozen; whose I typed			
18. E	Bill is the only boy	a cellphone in his class.				
(A) which doesn't have	(B) that doesn't have	(C) doesn't have	(D) whose has		
19. N	My daughter likes the dolls _	big blue eyes and lo	ng black hair.			
(A) which have	(B) which has	(C) who have	(D) whose has		
20. 1	Γhe beautiful woman	at the bookstore is my jun	ior high school teacher.			
(A) that you saw her	(B) who saw	(C) you saw her	(D) you saw		
21. 7	The medicine me	this morning three	times a day.			
(A) Dr. Chan giving; should	take	(B) which Dr. Chan gives; should be taken			
(C) Dr. Chan gave ; should b	e taken	(D) that Dr. Chan ga	ve ; should take		
22. <i>A</i>	A: Have you ever been to Ta	ipei 101, is the	building in Taiw	an ?		
E	3: No, never.					
(A) which; tall	(B) that; taller	(C) X; tallest	(D) which; tallest		
23. H	Harry Potter is the best nove	1				
(A) that I have ever read	(B) who I have ever read	(C) I ever read	(D) what I have read		
24. H	Here is the comic book	·				
(A) which is interested to yo	u	(B) that are interesting to your student, John			
(C) which you have interest	in	(D) you are intereste	ed in it.		
25. 1	The man to is talk	ing is a famous singer, Jay Ch	ou.			
(A) who our math teacher	(B) whom our math teacher	(C) that our math tea	acher (D) our math teacher		
克漏	字測驗: 26 - 35 每題	1分				
				aple, in the morning when I'm making and		
				e in a world without music or even of total		
		_) many less lucky people (29)	· -			
				who can't hear. Then why are most of the		
				ect sounds. It (31.) a lot of training to		
beco	me better at it, and many	of the deaf people just give	e up $(32.$) in the	end. Still, they have their own ways of		

communication. (33. ____) of the two most commonly-used ways is lip reading, and the other (34. ____) sign language. With special training, deaf people can learn to understand what the speaker is saying by looking at how his/her mouth is moving. Yet, for deaf people all around the world, sign language is the most useful way to "talk" with one another, which is also easier to learn. Sign language is in fact not quite so different from spoken languages, (35. ____) use "word", not the moving of hands. In sign language, deaf people can show their ideas or feelings just like hearing people do.

26. (A) whose
27. (A) with
28. (A) are
29. (A) who
30. (A) are born
31. (A) spends
32. (A) tried
33. (A) Any
34. (A) are
35. (A) which

(B) which
(B) of
(B) is
(B) that
(B) is born
(B) spend
(B) to try
(B) Both

(B) is

(B) what

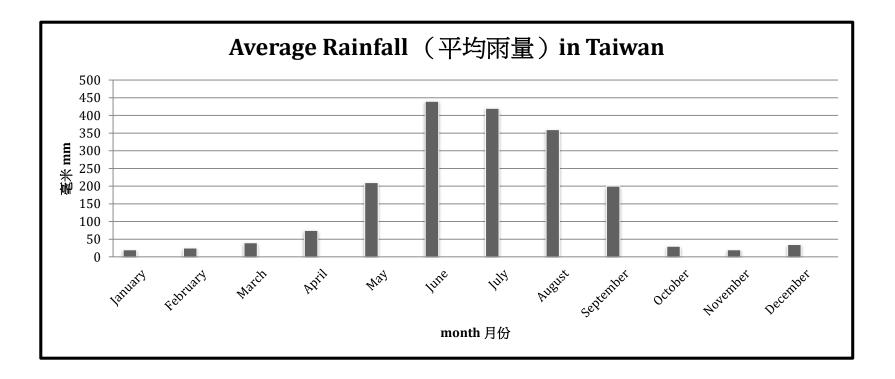
(C) who (D) whom (C) to (D) for (D) have (C) has (C) whose (D) which (C) have born (D) has born (C) takes (D) costs (C) try (D) trying (C) One (D) Some (C) be (D) has (C) whose (D) who

閱讀測驗 一

If you're going to visit Taiwan, be sure to bring a pair shorts, a T-shirt, and an umbrella. Actually, maybe it's better if you bring two umbrellas. It's always possible that the first one will be destroyed by a powerful wind during a typhoon.

Taiwan has a typhoon season that generally lasts from July to September. These large tropical storms (熱帶暴風雨) can be very dangerous. They often bring damaging winds and very heavy rain to this area. Everyone stays indoors whenever a typhoon passes over the island.

For more detailed (詳細的) information on rainfall in Taiwan, refer to the bar graph (長條圖). A bar graph represents (呈現) data using a series of bars, making it easy to compare different values. Use the bar graph to answer the following questions.



36. What month has the highest average rainfall?

(A) January

(B) July

(C) August

(D) June

37. In which month was there less than 100 mm of rainfall?

(A) November

(B) September

(C) May

(D) June

38. Around how much average rainfall is there in the month of September?

(A) 440	(B) 360	(C) 75	(D) 200
39. According to the art	cicle, how many months does	the typhoon season last fo	or?
(A) three	(B) four	(C) five	(D) six

- 40. Which one is true?
 - (A) The rain season in Taiwan is from January to March.
 - (B) It's better for visitors to bring umbrellas when they visit Taiwan during the typhoon season.
 - (C) The bar graph is useless for people who are planning to take a trip to Taiwan.
 - (D) People should stay outdoors when a strong typhoon passes over the island.

閱讀測驗 二

Everyone loves money, but do you know where money originally (起初) came from? Do you know who were the first people to use money? Scientists say that over 10,000 years ago, people in Swaziland, South Africa, were using red dye (染料) as a type of money. The aboriginal (原住民) people of Australia were also using a similar dye as a type of money around that period of time. Later, people in several other parts of the world used shells and other valuable (珍貴的) things as types of money to buy or trade for things they wanted. This is known as a barter system (易貨制度), a form of trade where some goods are exchanged for other goods.

Many things have been used as money, from pigs to spices (香料) to salt. For a long time, pepper could be used to pay for things in Europe. On the Micronesian island of Yap, people used very big stone "coins," some of which were up to eight feet wide and weighed more than a small car.

ms of money were nieces of valuable metals (金屬) like gold and silver. Historians think 言前). Gold and silver are

es in Europe were issued aper or pigs, most people

However, the most co	onvenient forms of money w	ere pieces of valuable met	ais (金屬) like gold and	
that the Lydians were the f	first people to introduce the	use of gold and silver coir	ns around 650 BC(西元	
still quite valuable today.				
The first banknotes (§	沙票) appeared in China in t	the seventh century(世紀)	, and the first banknote	
(發行) in 1661. Money has	s changed through the ages,	but it has always been imp	portant. Whether it's pa	
like to have some money.				
41. What is the main idea	of this article?			
(A) Money has a long l	history in China.	(B) There have been many kinds of money.		
(C) Money is the probl	em for many people.	(D) Money is the key	y to a happy life.	
42. What happened most re	ecently (最近)?			
(A) Lydians used gold	coins.	(B) Banknotes were issued in Europe.		
(C) Australian aborigin	als used dye as money.	(D) Banknotes appeared in China.		
43. Who was the first one	to use valuable metals as mo	ney?		
(A) Africans	(B) Australians	(C) Chinese	(D) Lydians	
44. What would the author	probably agree with?			
(A) Gold and silver are	en't valuable.	(B) Large stone coins were inconvenient.		
(C) Divo ying not the fire	est manager to be used	(D) Panimatas are not nanular forms of mar		

- (D) Banknotes are not popular forms of money. (C) Dye was not the first money to be used.
- 45. Which is true?
 - (A) Shells are used as money now.
 - (B) Money is not important for people.
 - (C) We can use paper or pigs to trade for things in Taiwan.
 - (D) The first banknotes in China appeared earlier than in Europe.

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祝大家寒假愉快,新年快樂!