**桃園市立大有國民中學111學年度第一學期第二次評量試卷**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 年 級 | **九** | 考 試科 目 | **英文** | 命 題範 圍 | L3~Review II  | 作 答時 間 | 45分 |
| 班 級 |  | 姓 名 |  | 座 號 |  | 分 數 |  |

1. Tiffany is crying because her toys away.
(A) threw (B) were thrown (C) have thrown (D) were throwing
2. Ruby: the table moved to Jenny’s room?

Tom: Yes, she needs it.
(A) Was (B) Has (C) Will (D) Did

1. The doctor the dog last night.
 (A) saved (B) was saved (C) has saved (D) has been saved
2. I am really sorry. All of the tickets to the concert .
(A) booked (B) were booking (C) have booked (D) have been booked
3. The medicine should after a meal and before bed.
(A) take (B) took (C) be taken (D) taken
4. Spanish (西班牙文) in our school. Students can only choose English or Japanese.
(A)isn’t taught (B) didn’t teach (C) hasn’t taught (D) isn’t teaching
5. The report by Friday.
(A) must finish (B) must finished (C) will be finishing (D) must be finished
6. A new road is going to in town because the traffic is getting busier and busier.
(A)build (B) have built (C) be built (D) building
7. Vivian’s family decided not to send her to the senior center. They’ll take turns care of her.
(A)taking (B) to take (C) take (D) having taken
8. Jay: How about going hiking in the mountains this afternoon?
Mia: It’s said a typhoon is coming, so I’m not sure the road to the mountains will be closed or not.
(A)why (B) that (C) how (D) whether
9. I had a bad day today, and I don’t know .
(A)who I can talk to (B) what should I do (C) what did I do wrong (D) how did I feel
10. Lily didn’t know the file, so she asked me for help.
(A)where could she upload (B) what did she upload (C) when could she upload (D) how to upload
11. Tell me .
(A) where is Tom (B) how is Jean (C) what is in the box (D) who is the girl
12. Pam wants to know how many tickets last month.
(A)will her husband get (B) did her husband get (C) her husband got (D) her husband will get
13. Does anybody know ?
(A)who did Tom have dinner with (B) who broke the windows
(C) what is there in the box (D) when did the show start
14. Jill: Do you know Grandma is going to visit us?
Sue : It’s next week. She told me on the phone. And we’ll take her to the national(國家的) park.
(A)why (B) where (C) when (D) whether
15. Uncle Tom said that Jason is an honest boy, but his friends said Jason often tells lies. I don’t know to believe.
16. how (B) who (C) when (D) why
17. Do you know ?
(A) how choose the right senior high school (B) where will you buy fresh fruit
(C) when to you leave (D) where to buy fresh fruit
18. They have invited (邀請) Andy, but they’re not sure if he next week.
(A)came (B) was coming (C) will come (D) comes
19. Please give this box to her if she tomorrow.
(A) will come (B) comes (C) came (D) coming

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  The earth is getting warmer with more and more greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. To better understand how greenhouse gases heat up our earth, we should first know 21 . A greenhouse is a special house made of glass for plants. It holds the heat of the sun so that the plants inside can grow better. Some gases in the atmosphere work like a greenhouse and can keep the heat of the sun, so we call them greenhouse gases. Greenhouse gases help our earth stay warm enough for animals and plants. In fact, 22 .  There is, however, a big problem. More greenhouse gases than our earth needs are entering the atmosphere because of the way we lived. 23 , with a great number of cars, there is too much CO2, a common greenhouse gas, and farm animals give off a lot of CH4, another greenhouse gas. If we want to “cool down” our earth, a good start is to change our way of life, like driving less and eating less meat.

|  |
| --- |
| gas 氣體 atmosphere 大氣層  |

 |

1. (A) how long greenhouses have been used
(B) how many greenhouse gases there are
(C) what a greenhouse is and how it works
(D) what greenhouse gases are and where they come from
2. (A) the atmosphere around our earth is getting thinner
(B) greenhouse gases are dangerous for our earth
(C) there are many kind of greenhouse gases

(D) our earth would be too cold for life without greenhouse gases

1. (A) What’s worse
(B) For example
(C) Even so
(D) At last

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What does the word *family* mean to you? An American study in 2006 showed that people today \_\_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_\_. Over 99 % of the people who were interviewed agree that a husband, a wife, and a child are family. At the same time, 94 % see a parent with a child as a family, 91% say a husband and a wife, without children, are a family, and 81% think a man and a woman, with a child, but not married, are a family, too. The study also found that \_\_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_\_\_ is very important in the modern thinking on family. Though 81% think a man and a woman, not married, with a child, are a family, the percentage (%) drops to 40% if the couple doesn’t have a child. This is also true with same-sex couples. About 60 % see two men, or two women, with a child, as a family, but only 32% think so when the couple doesn’t have a child. In the study, those who see two men or two women that live together as a family often find it OK for same-sex couples to get married. \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, not everyone opens their arms to same-sex couples: the study said 30% have no problems seeing pets as part of one’s family, but they do not think a same-sex couple is a family.

|  |
| --- |
| couple 伴侶 same-sex 同性 |

 |

1. (A)do not find family as important as their parents did
(B) think differently about when to start a family
(C) want many different things when they start a family
(D) have several different ideas about what makes family
2. (A) whether people love each other or not
(B) whether people are married or not
(C) whether people have a child or not
(D) whether people live together or not
3. (A) This is not surprising.
(B) It is no good news for everyone
(C) It cannot be this way for very long.
(D) This is not possible everywhere

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| In 1971, Sophia found a bottle on the beach. There was a letter in the bottle.

|  |
| --- |
|  *June 6, 1970**Dear Mason,* *You didn’t show up this Friday when I waited at your school gate as usual. You’ve been lost to me since then. Everyone’s been telling me fifteen years is enough and that it’s time to let you go.*  *But I know you are somewhere in this world. I just haven’t found out where you are. I’ll keep looking for you, even though it may take another 15 years. I will never give up. I believe we’ll see each other again someday.*  *Love,* *Dad*  |

 After reading the letter, Sophia felt sad for the father and wanted to find him. With very few clues to start with, Sophia worked hard for years to learn what had happened. However, she could not put the broken pieces together to get a clear picture. Six years later, Sophia decided to write about the whole story of looking for the father. Her book came out in 1977, and, to her surprise, it sold thousands of copies.

|  |
| --- |
| as usual照常 clue 線索 |

 |

1. What do Sophia’s book and the letter she found have in common(共同之處)?
(A) Both tell people to forget about the past and move on.
(B) Both show why the writers care about a stranger they once met.
(C) Both show how much the writers want to find somebody.
(D) Both tell the sad stories of the writers’ families.
2. Many people called soon after Sophia’s book came out.

Which call is most likely(可能) true?
(A) I’m Juliet, Mason’s aunt. Sorry to tell you that Colin, Mason’s father died yesterday. As a father who had lost his son for over twenty years, Colin wanted to thank you for making sure that Mason was not forgotten …..”
(B) I’m Mason’ father. Thanks to your book, Mason finally came home. He has grown into a teenager. I can’t believe I can have Mason back after years of ….”
(C) I’m Arthur, Mason’s best friend. We both celebrated our fiftieth birthday this week. I wanted to tell you that in fact, we ran away together at the age of fifteen to see the big world. Now we own a factory …”
(D) This is Mason calling. Thanks for everything. A bad guy took me away from our house fifteen years ago. A nice woman saved me, but I was too little to tell her where my home was …”

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| We know both Americans and English people speak English. But is English the same in the two countries? English people went to America a long time ago. They took their language with them to America. However, both American and British English have changed over time. There are so many differences between the two kinds of English. Sometimes people may not fully understand the differences of the two. There are different spellings, different words for the same thing, and even different sounds. First, some words have different spellings. In America, “-our” becomes “-or.” For example, in America, there are seven “colors” in a rainbow. In the U.K., there are seven “colours.” Other examples are neighbour, favourite, and behaviour. In America, “-re” becomes “-er.” People go the movie “theatre” in the U.K., but they go to the “theater” in the U.S. Besides, they use different words for the same thing in the two countries. For example, Americans eat “French fries,” but English people eat “chips.” Americans eat “cookies,” but English people eat “biscuits.” Americans play “soccer,” but English people play “football.” Americans take the “subway,” but English people take the “underground.”American English and British English also sound differently. If you do not listen to British English often, you may have problems understanding it. For example, English people don’t usually say “r” after vowels. Vowels are usually a, e, i, o, and u. Therefore, you don’t say “r” in “hard, mother, father, and water.” When you know the differences, it can help you understand British English more.

|  |
| --- |
| British 英國的 difference 差異 besides 此外 therefore 因此  |

 |

1. What is the main idea of the reading?
(A)It is not easy to learn English.
(B)English is the most important language in the world.
(C)The differences between American and British English.
(D)American English is better than British English.
2. Which is NOT right in the form?
(A)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| British English | American English |
| humor | humour |

(B)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| British English | American English |
| football | soccer |

(C)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| British English | American English |
| litre | liter |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| British English | American English |
| underground | subway |

(D)

1. What is the organizational order of the reading?
organizational order 結構順序 introduction 介紹
(A) Introduction→Different sounds→Different spellings→Different words
(B) Introduction→Different spellings→Different words→Different sounds
(C) Introduction→Different words→Different sounds→Different spellings
(D) Introduction→Different words→Different spellings→Different sounds

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Disasters may happen at any time. What do you need to survive on your own for several days after disasters? You may hear someone talking about “Emergency Kit.” But what is this, and why do we need it? Most people think they can only use it when they can’t get out of the building. In fact, it can help us live for a few days during a disaster. It is actually a grab-and-go bag. After the disaster happens and we make sure it is safe outside, we can bring the bag right away and go to a safer place. The emergency kit can help us a lot. Then what do we need in an emergency kit? Most of the things are not expensive and easy to prepare. Any one of them could save your life. Here is a list of a basic emergency kit.  You have to prepare enough water and food for at least three days, and you also need copies of your information and family phone numbers. You can be anywhere when a disaster happens, please prepare kits and put them at home, work, and in the car. Also, if you keep pets, you had better put their things in the kit, too. Remember to check the kit every six months. Don’t forget to bring your cellphone when you run away. Hope everyone can survive from the terrible disaster.

|  |
| --- |
| disaster 災害 survive 存活 emergency 緊急 kit 成套裝備 grab 抓 basic 基本的 extra battery 備用電池 local 當地的 |

 |

1. What is the reading about?
(A) The facts of disasters.
(B) The way to keep away from disasters.
(C) Something we need to prepare before a disaster happens.
(D) Things we need to do when a disaster happens.
2. What can we learn from the reading?
(A) It is good to put many things in the kit.
(B) Many people know the real use of the emergency kit.
(C) Once we prepare a kit, we can use it forever.
(D) An emergency kit should be easy to get and carry.
3. What does copies of your own information mean?
(A) A set of paper with your name and birthday.
(B) Your study plan.
(C) A book about your life.
(D) A set of paper with your hobbies.
4. Kelly has an emergency kit. Now she is checking it. What might she do?
(A) Put video games in the kit.
(B) Take out the food out of date(過期) and put the new one in.
(C) Put a lot of books in the kit.
(D) Take out the old clothes and put beautiful skirts in.