**桃園市立大有國民中學109學年度第一學期第一次評量試卷**

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| 年 級 | **九** | 考 試  科 目 | **英語科** | | | 命 題  範 圍 | Unit 1~  Review 1 | 作 答  時 間 | 45分 |
| 班 級 |  | 姓 名 |  | 座 號 |  | 分 數 |  | | |

每題2分，共80分

一、文法測驗

1. Look at the picture. It’s a \_\_\_\_\_\_.

(A)　key (B)　ring (C) bat (D) wallet

2. Amy: What \_\_\_\_\_\_ jacket do you wear? Patty: Small.

(A) cultural (B) leather (C) size (D) strange

3. The girl over there is able to speak several 　　　, like English, French, Chinese, and even Japanese.

(A) cases (B) wishes (C) programs　 (D) languages

4. My sister is \_\_\_\_\_\_ the dark. She always sleeps with the light on.

(A) fill up (B) afraid of (C) famous for (D) getting married

5. Never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ how much money you bring with you, or you’ll be in danger(危險).

(A) hear of (B) get to (C) show off (D) dress up

6. Remember Uncle Jerry? It’s been ten years since he left for Germany, 　　　?　  
(A) did he　 (B) didn’t he　 (C) is it　 (D) hasn’t it

7. Lisa really has to try her best to pass the English test, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?   
 (A) doesn’t she　 (B) does she　 (C) hasn’t she　 (D) has she

8. Jim: 　　　 you taken the medicine yet? Sue: Yes, I 　　　 it half an hour ago.　  
 (A) Did; took　 ( B) Have; have taken　 (C) Have; took　 (D) Did; have taken

9. That is going to be a problem for you, ?

(A) will you (B) isn’t it (C) is that (D) aren’t you

10. My father to Japan for days. He will fly back to Taiwan next Wednesday.  
(A) went　 (B) has been 　(C) has gone　 (D) was going

11. We are all  at the news.

(A) surprised ; surprising (B) surprising ; surprising (C) surprised ; surprised (D) surprising ; surprised

12. Sue seldom gets up early, ?

(A) isn’t she (B) is she (C) doesn’t she (D) does she

13. Ann: Gina has been in the bathroom 　　 　. What is she doing there?

Ben: I have no idea.

(A) since one hour (B) one hour ago (C) for one hour (D) about one hour

14. Jason: 　　　 have you been married? Bess: For more than ten years.

(A) How much (B) When (C) How long (D) How many times

15. Amy: I haven’t heard from Dan for months. How is he doing?

Rita: Don’t you know 　　　 he has moved to Japan with his family?

(A) that (B) to (C) is (D) how

16. John feels tired 　　　 doing the same things every day. He’s thinking about quitting（辭去）his job.

(A) in (B) about (C) of (D) at

17. Many of my classmates have had the experience of taking an airplane, but I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) didn’t (B) wasn’t (C) won’t (D) haven’t

18. Making a paper boat is interesting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the kids.

(A) in (B) at (C) on　 (D) to

19. I don’t want to take this road. I’m that big black dog over there.

(A) surprised at (B) scared of (C) interested in (D) crazy about

20. After watching the movie, the little boy couldn’t fall asleep.

(A) scary (B) scared (C) bored (D) excited

21. Charlie is smart, and he studies very hard. We all think is very possible for him to enter the best high

school in Taoyuan.

(A) one (B) that (C) there (D) it

22. Andy is , no one likes being with him.

(A) bored (B) boring (C) interested (D) interesting

23. I was surprised to know from the Facebook Nora with her boyfriend last week.

(A) what ; breaks up (B) X ; is breaking up (C) that ; broke up (D) that ; has broken up

24. Alice: What is Tina talking about? Do you know?

Tony: I don’t know. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. I can make sense of it, too.
2. I can’t make heads or tails of it.
3. Well, just to play it safe, I’ll play baseball with her.
4. It is a piece of cake to me.



25. Look at the picture. It’s dangerous to sail across the Bermuda \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Something terrible often happens in it.

(A) Square (B) Circle (C) Rectangle (D) Triangle

二、克漏字測驗

(26-30)

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| When Francis Lee was a boy, he wanted to be an astronaut. He (26) TV one day in 1969 when he saw Neil Armstrong walk on the moon. Since then, he (27) of doing the same.  Every night when there is a full moon, he (28) up at it for hours and imagines himself walking around on it. At the moment, however, he is working as a night-watchman at a meat factory. He has done the same job since he  (29) school fifteen years ago, but he still hopes that one day his dream (30) true. He has heard that in the 21st century they will sell tickets to fly to the moon. For this reason, he has been saving half of his money every month for the past two years.   * astronaut 太空人 imagine 想像 | | | | |
| 26. (A) watch | (B) was watching | (C) has watched | (D) is watching | |
| 27. (A) dreamed | (B) was dreaming | (C) has dreamed | (D) dreams | |
| 28. (A) looks | (B) looked | (C) has looked | (D) is looking | |
| 29. (A) leaves | (B) is leaving | (C) has left | (D) left | |
| 30. (A) will come | (B) has come | (C) came | (D) comes | |

(31-33)

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| Do you agree the old saying “Seeing is believing?” In fact, we shouldn’t always 　(31)　 our eyes. Although we can know the world better (32) our eyes, what we see may sometimes not be true. Look at Picture A first. Which line is the longest? Your answer may be , but the three lines are the same length. Then look at Picture B. Which circle is bigger? This is another easy question. Is your answer ? However, the two circles are the same size. In these two cases, our eyes trick us, 　 (33) 　?  A  B  2  1  1  2   * saying 諺語 length 長度 | | | | | |
| 31. (A) trusted | (B) trust | (C) trusting | (D) to trust |
| 32. (A) over | (B) forward | (C) through | (D) below |
| 33. (A) don’t they | (B) do we | (C) do they | (D) don’t we |
|  | | | | | |

三、閱讀測驗

(34-35)

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| Happy Valentine’s Day! This holiday is different around the world. In the US, when you love with someone, you might give them chocolate or roses. Here are some other examples:   1. In Argentina(阿根廷), people celebrate Valentine’s Day all week. During the week, when you kiss someone, they’ll give you a sweet treat. 2. In Taiwan, people celebrate Chinese Valentine’s Day, called Qixi, on the seventh day of the seventh month on the lunar calendar. It’s a good idea to get a small present for your lover. Also, some people go to a temple to pray for a good relationship. 3. In Japan, women give men chocolate on February 14. Then, on March 14, or White Day, men give women chocolate back. 4. In South Korea, the romantic couples celebrate the day of love on the 14th of each month. Yeah, you read it right! “The day of roses” is celebrated in May, “the day of kisses” is celebrated in June, “the day of hugs” is in December, and single people celebrate “the black day” in April by eating black noodles.   Interesting Valentine’s Day traditions around the world! Which Valentine’s Day do you like?   * relationship 關係 couple 情侶 single 單身的 |

34. What might be a Valentine’s Day gift in Argentina?

1. Some yummy candy.
2. A dozen red roses.
3. A beautiful card.
4. An expensive ring.

35. What is NOT true about Valentine’s Day?

1. Some countries celebrate on different days.
2. It’s a day to celebrate your love for someone.
3. Everyone celebrates it in the same way.
4. People get and give presents on this day.

(36-37)

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| The Cat That Beckons  Have you seen the Maneki-neko, the beckoning cat figurines? They are everywhere in places like Japan and Taiwan, they are also found in countries around the world at Japanese restaurants. So, you’ve seen them, but do you know where and when they started from and what does the raised paw mean?  The cat statue first showed up during the Edo period(江戶時代). One of the most common stories is about a poor monk and a cat lived in a Tokyo temple. As legend has it, the monk wished that the cat would bring luck and riches to the temple. One day, a man was standing under the tree during a storm. He saw the cat beckoning to him. As he moved to the temple, the tree was hit by lightning. Thanks to the cat, the man was safe. When the cat died, he even made a statue to honor it.  There are some things we do know about the Maneki-neko. A raised left paw means to welcome customers. A raised right paw brings good luck. The first one would be put in businesses, and the second one would be for homes. A Maneki-neko may also have one thing in its paw, like a coin, or a fish. All means good things, including good luck, wisdom, and wealth. Sounds like a good charm to have around, doesn’t it?   * beckon 向…招手 Maneki-neko 招財貓 figurine公仔 paw 掌；爪 statue 雕像 monk 和尚   honor 表揚 charm 護身符 |

36. Sarah’s friend has just bought a house and she wants to get her a Maneki-neko.

Which of the following should she bring?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (A) |  | (B) |  | (C) |  | (D) |  |

37. Which is true about the reading?

(A) If you have bad luck, don’t buy a Maneki-neko figurine.

(B) Each Maneki-neko can bring different meanings. It is good to have one.

(C) There are few beckoning cat figurines in Japan.

(D) A Maneki-neko holds a fish, means it is hungry.

(38-40)

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| The Fridge-door-effect Why do we forget easily?  Have you ever had the experience of walking to the fridge, opening the door and forgetting what you wanted to take? This is usually called “the fridge-door-effect”. Another situation happens when you are going to say something but can’t remember the words that you need. This is the famous “tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon”. Both the “fridge-door-effect” and “tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon” are **deterioration** of memory performance. It happens more often for people as they get into their 40’s and 50’s.  People easily forget the information that they don’t use within 18 to 30 seconds. If the information is used by the brain in some other ways, it can last for up to several minutes. If we keep using it, it can turn into a long-term memory and will possibly remember for all time.  The “fridge-door-effect” happens because of the missing of short-term memory information. On the way from your room to the fridge, you are probably paying attention to something else, and the original focus is then moved out from short-term memory. In this case, when you get to the fridge, you just can’t remember what you were going to take. The “tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon” happens because of a slowdown of memory performance, just like the situation of an old computer. When information processing slows down, the brain will need more time to find the needed information.  Besides growing old, lack of sleeping, taking medicine, overworking and being nervous can all lead to deterioration of memory performance. To keep or make our memory performance better, we need to do exercise. It can help both in short and long term memories.   * effect 效應 situation 情形 memory 記憶力 tongue 舌頭 phenomenon 現象 performance 表現   term 期限 original 本來的 focus 注意聚焦 process 處理 increase 增加 |

38. Which one has the closest meaning as “deterioration” in paragraph one?

(A) becoming worse (B) being creative (C) speed up (D) make sense of something

39. Which one is true according to the article?

(A) If students review their lessons or use what they have learned more often, they will learn better

because what they have learned will become long-term memory.

(B) The “tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon” is highly related with short-term memory because information

processing is too slow.

(C) It takes time for brain to get information from long-term memory, and staying up late can help.

(D) We can hardly change our memory performance by living habits such as having good sleep and

doing exercise regularly(規律地).

40. Which of the following is “Fridge-door-effect”?

(A) “I studied all night for my history test. But when I got into the classroom this morning, I found that

I left my pencil case home and had to borrow pens from my classmates.” – Harry

(B) “Although my grandma is eighty, she is healthy and lives alone. We visit her every weekend, and

she looks happy to see us. But she often calls me Betty while Betty is my cousin.” – Vicky

(C) “I saw the movie “Still Alice” today. It is about a professor who got dementia (Alzheimer’s

Disease 阿茲海默症), which made her forget the things that she was good at.” – Billy

(D) “I asked Gary to pick our son up from school on his way home from food shopping. When he got

home, I got two bags of food and a call from school teacher: our son was still there.” – Jenny

試題結束