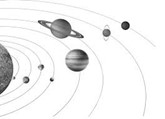
**桃園市立大有國民中學112學年度第一學期第三次評量試卷**

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| 年 級 | **9** | 考 試  科 目 | **英語** | | | 命 題  範 圍 | L 5 ~ Review 3 | 作 答  時 間 | 45分 |
| 班 級 |  | 姓 名 |  | 座 號 |  | 分 數 |  | | |

綜合測驗 每題2分，共80分。

1. Do you think there is life on other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?



1. dictionaries
2. planets
3. neighbors
4. workbooks
5. Many people in Taiwan are afraid to speak English with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. keys (B) squares (C) businessman (D) foreigners
7. A: Can you check if there are any mistakes in my English homework?

B: Sorry, I don’t have time. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. have bigger fish to fry

(B) have a frog in my throat

(C) get a butterfly in my stomach

(D) have a small fish to eat

1. She thinks \_\_\_\_\_ the cellphone I bought online is expensive.

(A) that (B) which (C) who (D) how

1. The woman and the black cat \_\_\_\_\_ sat beside you just now are looking for something in the park.

(A) that (B) who (C) which (D) X

1. Sean: I think keeping pets is not a bad idea, especially for the old people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children have grown up

and don’t live with them anymore.

Ella: I am glad we are on the same page.

(A) who (B) X (C) that (D) whose

1. The Wang family live in the house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

(A) which has four rooms (B) costs a lot of money

(C) which I am very interested (D) in that there is a special dining room

1. One of the students who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going camping in the mountains and getting close to nature comes from Taiwan.

(A) enjoying (B) enjoys (C) to enjoy (D) enjoy

1. My parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shopping at the supermarket on Sundays. The vegetables and fruits there are cheap and fresh.

(A) are used to going (B) use to go (C) are used to go (D) used to going

1. Most people have heard this one: “God helps those \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help themselves.

(A) which (B) whom (C) X (D) who

1. Students should follow the school rules \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their teachers ask them to follow every day.

(A) X (B) what (C) whose (D) who

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sally like the new cellphone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her dad bought in Hong Kong?

(A) Do; which (B) Did; whom (C) Does; X (D) Is; that

1. All the excuses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_John made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot about how much he hates to make a friend with Hank.

(A) that; say (B) X; says (C) X; saying (D) which; to say

1. Taipei 101\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is said to be the tallest building in Taiwan, is visited by millions of people from around the world.

(A) that (B) , which (C) X (D) whose

1. Do you know the beautiful young lady \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ long hair?

(A) that have (B) who is having (C) with (D) which has

1. Peter: Who is the man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a white shirt and blue jeans in front of the car?

Mary: He’s my father.

(A) that is wearing (B) who wear (C) from (D) with

1. Which sentence is **correct**?

(A) Jennifer is a beautiful woman whose I’ve ever seen.

(B) One of the pears which were in the basket has been eaten.

(C) This is the secret which Tina told it to her husband yesterday.

(D) Taoyuan City Public Library in that I studied with Betty is big and beautiful.

1. Which sentence is **NOT** correct?

(A) A schoolbag is something we use to carry books.

(B) The deal that they have been made will help them make money.

(C) Taiwan, which I was born in, is a beautiful place to visit.

(D) The girl the foreigner danced with has a sweet tooth.

1. Tayor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the stage because she started to perform at age 14.

(A) be no stranger to (B) is no stranger to (C) has not stranger to (D) doesn’t stranger to

1. I don’t know what’s wrong with the computer. When I started typing, the screen went \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) blind (B) block (C) bank (D) blank

1. The beautiful woman with whom your parents just talked lives in an old \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nearby.

(A) department (B) apartment (C) sidewalk (D) visitor

1. Did you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the big diamond ring on Mary’s finger? It should cost a lot!

(A) belong (B) appear (C) notice (D) cover

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| Jealousy is like a bad toothache.  The pain is killing.  It comes and stays  If you don’t do something about it.  The longer jealousy stays,  The more unhappy you become.  Jealousy is like a giant rock.  It gets heavier and heavier on your mind.  The smile is gone from your face.  You feel sick and afraid,  With little hope to be set free from the burden.  Jealousy is like an angry typhoon.  Its strong wind blows your happiness away.  You get wet in its heavy rain.  All your world is loud noise,  Mad and crazy.  burden 負擔 |

1. What is the reading about?

(A) What to do when jealousy fills your heart.

1. How to stay away from jealousy.
2. Why there is jealousy.
3. How jealousy makes people feel.
4. Which is NOT used in the reading to talk about jealousy?

(A) A strong typhoon.

(B) A big rock.

(C) A dark dream.

(D) A toothache.

1. What can we learn from the reading?

(A) Jealousy can hurt people.

(B) Jealousy goes away easily.

(C) Jealousy is a happy feeling.

(D) Jealousy is a heavy rain.

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| People care about road safety. In the past, the government also did a lot of promotion on road safety, especially  prohibiting drunk driving. However, there are still many cases of drunk driving. To **reduce** the number of drunk driving cases, the government passed a law amendment with higher fines on drunk drivers. From July 2019, people in Taiwan had to  follow the new law. The table shows the fines in the old law and the new one.  **Table**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | Fines in the old law | Fines in the new law | | Drunk scooter and motorcycle riders | NT$15,000 | First time: NT$15,000 ~ 90,000  Second time: NT$90,000 | | Drunk car drivers | NT$19,500 | First time: NT$30,000 ~120,000  Second time: NT$120,000 | | When drivers refuse to take a breath  alcohol test | NT$90,000 | First time: NT$180,000  Second time: NT$360,000 | | People in the same car |  | NT$600 ~ 3,000 for people above 18  and under 70 |   government 政府 promotion 宣傳 prohibit 禁止 amendment 修正案 alcohol 酒精的 refuse 拒絕 |

1. What is the **Table** about?

(A) What can we do to be safe on the road?

(B) The different fines between the old law and the new one.

(C) How people can stop drunk driving.

(D) The new law is worse than the old one.

1. Which “fine” in the following has the meaning as the one in the Table ?

(A) Everything is fine with me. Don’t worry!  
(B) It’s such a fine day today. Why not go picnicking?

(C) Don’t run the red light, or you will get a fine.

(D) We went to the Taipei Fine Arts Museum yesterday.

1. What does **reduce** mean in the article?

(A) To check out for something.

(B) To get more of something.

(C) To take care of something.

(D) To cut down on something.

1. Which is correct?

(A) There is no fine for people under 17 in the same car.

(B) Before July 2019, drunk scooter riders got a fine of NT$90,000.

(C) Drunk drivers will have the same fine every time after 2020.

(D) People followed the new drunk driving law in June 2019.

1. What is the main idea of this reading?

(A) The number of drunk driving cases is getting more.

(B) The road safety.

(C) How to drive car safely.

(D) No drunk driving.

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| Doctors say that obesity is the serious problem of the 21st century. But what is obesity? A person who is obese is too heavy. The problem of being overweight is caused by building up too much fat. Research shows that obesity may cause different diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases, sleep apnea, certain types of cancer, gout, and osteoarthrits.  Obesity has also been found to reduce a person’s life expectancy.  A person’s “BMI”(body mass index) can show if a person is obese. BMI is calculated by dividing an individual’s weight in kilograms by the square of his or her height in meters. Someone who weighs 80 kilograms and is 1.6 meters tall will have a BMI of 31.25. A BMI of between 18.5 and 24 is said to be healthy. If it’s more than 30, the person is probably obese.  In the past, it was thought to be beautiful to be heavy, because it meant you had enough food. Now, obesity has become a serious public health problem. Between the 1980s and today, the number of obese people in the USA has jumped.  For the first time in human history, there are now more overweight problems than people who are starving. Obese people may need medical care more than people with a healthy weight, so obesity is very expensive for socities.  Why are so many people obese? There are many reasons, but generally, we eat too much food and don’t exercise  enough. The types of food we eat also have an impact. Sugary, processed foods give us a rush without actually providing much nutrition. They can also be addictive. It’s also hard to exercise when the junk food we eat doesn’t give us energy and makes us tired.  But we can take control. As individuals and societies, we should take a hard look at our choices and make some changes.  cardiovascular diseases 心血管病 sleep apnea 睡眠呼吸中止 gout 痛風 osteoarthrits 骨關節炎 life expectancy 壽命 calculated 計算 individual 個人 processed foods 加工食物 addictive 使人上癮 impact 影響 nutrition 營養 cancer 癌症 |

1. Which comes first when becoming obese?

(A) A person gets cancer.

(B) A person builds up too much fat.

(C) A person has a low BMI.

(D) A person gets cardiovascular disease.

1. What is the main reason to become obese?

(A) A person doesn’t have enough food.

(B) A person eats too much junk food.

(C) A person has a BMI of 18.

(D) A person goes hiking every day.

1. Which is true about to be obese?

(A) People don’t eat any junk food.

(B) People seldom have sweet desserts.

(C) People eat too much and seldom do exercise.

(D) People are happy to be heavy.

1. Which of the following is correct?

(A) The obesity may cause different diseases.

(B) It’s healthy for a person to have a BMI of over 30.

(C) Becoming obese can make a person’s life longer.

(D) More people are starving than overweight.

1. In the past history, obesity was thought to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

(A) unhealthy (B) sick (C) ugly (D) pretty

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| Going vegan is in fashion, therefore, restaurants are racing to add plant-based items to draw customers who care about the environment and want to eat (36. ). As one of the biggest fast food companies in the world, McDonald’s surely can’t pass up the market. In fact, the company has quietly begun selling the McPlant burger in Sweden and Denmark. The new menu item is a meat-free burger (37. ) made up of peas, rice patties, buns, cheese, tomatoes, and vegetables. The patty is cooked on the same grill as beef burgers, so it is not a real vegan product, though. McDonald’s says the burger has the same kind of taste as anyone would expect from one of its burgers, and it is created for those (38. ) to have more choices on the menu.  The McPlant burger can only be seen on the dining table in Sweden and Denmark. The company will study the sales and customer interest in the two test markets to decided (39. ) it will roll out the meat-free item in other countries, which means **customers in the two countries may shape the future of the product.** The McPlant burger is for sale until March 15th in Sweden, and April 12th in Denmark.  vegan 素食 plant-based 以植物為基礎的 rice patties米漢堡 grill 烤網 roll out 推出 Sweden 瑞典 Denmark丹麥 |

1. (A) healthily (B) health (C) unhealthy (D) healthy
2. (A) which are (B) which is (C) that are (D) who is
3. (A) that wants (B) X (C) who want (D) which want
4. (A) whether and if (B) what and how (C) if and what (D) whether and how
5. Why does the writer say, “**customers in the two countries may shape the future of the product**” at the end of the

reading?

(A) The McPlant burger is not a successful vegan product, so it won’t pass the test.

(B) People in Sweden and Denmark can’t decide the future of the McPlant burger.

(C) The McPlant burger has failed to trick the customers in Sweden and Denmark into believing it’s for vegans.

(D) If people in the two countries don’t like the McPlant burger, it’ll not be sold in other parts of the world.

**May you all have a wonderful winter vacation!**

**~ END ~**