**桃園市立大有國民中學110學年度第一學期第二次評量試卷**

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| 年 級 | **八** | 考 試科 目 | **英語** | 命 題範 圍 | L3~Review II | 作 答時 間 | 45分 |
| 班 級 |  | 姓 名 |  | 座 號 |  | 分 數 |  |

**一、辨識句意：根據聽到的內容，選出符合描述的圖片或符合圖片的描述。(一題兩分)**

1. (A)　 (B)　
(C)　
2. (A)　 (B)　
(C)　
3. (A)　 (B)　
(C)　
4. (A)　 (B)　
(C) 
5. (A)　 (B) 
(C)

**二、基本問答：根據聽到的內容，選出一個最適合的回應或最適合的問句。(一題兩分)**

1. (A)　They were reading the sentences.
(B)　They are coming soon.
(C)　They didn’t talk to Mr. Wu.
2. (A)　At half past nine.
(B)　I enjoyed the party very much.
(C)　It was really fun.
3. (A)　He drives me to school.
(B)　He is good at driving.
(C)　He delivers goods when he is at work.
4. (A)　He is late for school.
(B)　Someone kept talking in class.
(C)　He was worried about William.
5. (A)　Yes, there is still enough water.
(B)　Yes, it is very important. It’s good for your health.
(C)　No, I don’t really like the drink.

三、**言談理解：根據聽到的內容，選出一個最適合的答案。**

 **(一題兩分)**

1. (A)　Yuki is good at Japanese.
(B)　Yuki learns Japanese from her school teacher.
(C)　Yuki thinks Japanese is really difficult.
2. (A)　Try to exercise every day.
(B)　Try to eat vegetables.
(C)　Have the right food and exercise.
3. (A)　Go to the doctor.
(B)　Have some cold drinks.
(C)　Have warm water.
4. (A)　The little boy broke her window.
(B)　She couldn’t find her baseball.
(C)　The boy didn’t want to play baseball with her.
5. (A)　She cleans the room for her every day.
(B)　She picks her up after school every day.
(C)　She preparers dinner for her every day.

**四、文法選擇 (一題兩分)**

1. A: What you doing at 9:00 last night?
B: I was watching TV.
(A) did (B) were (C) do (D) was
2. A: What time is it? I am hungry.
B: It’s ten twelve. It’s almost(幾乎) lunch time.

(A) to (B) for (C) in (D) with

1. She was making breakfast . (A) last week (B) today
(C) for three days (D) at seven this morning
2. Selina was studying English when someone her last night.
(A) called (B) calling (C) is calling (D) calls
3. A: Are we late?
B: It is half eleven. The next bus comes at twelve.
(A) for (B) to (C) past (D) before
4. A: I went to your house at 3 p.m. yesterday, but no one answered the door (應門).
B: Sorry, I a shower at that time.
(A) take (B) took (C) am taking (D) was taking
5. A: Were you studying with them at the library then?
B: No.
(A) I didn’t remember their names.
(B) I planned to go with them.
(C) I was helping my dad then.
(D) It was great to study with them.
6. Class, stop . The teacher is coming.
(A) talking (B) talks (C) to talk (D) talk
7. Sweeping the floor a good exercise.
(A) are (B) is (C) be (D) has
8. A: Thanks for these boxes for me.
B: You’re welcome.
(A) move (B) moved (C) moving (D) to move
9. What do you want for Grandma?
(A) buy (B) bought (C) buying (D) to buy
10. to exercise often and have enough sleep.
(A) You must keep (B) It is good for you
(C) I am thinking of (D) You can be healthy
11. They finished dinner at about 7 p.m.
(A) ate (B) eat (C) eating (D) to eat
12. My friend plans a movie with her family this Saturday.
(A) to watch (B) watching (C) watch (D) watches
13. It is bad you use the computer for too long.
(A) to ；to (B) for ；for (C) for ；to (D) to ；for

**五、克漏字 (一題兩分)**

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| Thomas is a junior high school student. He loves 31. and decided 32. a singer at age 8. \_\_33.\_\_\_, he got butterflies in his stomach when he performed in front of people, so he joined a drama club to practice 34. . Last month, he heard about a singing contest and started to prepare for it. Sadly, he didn’t win. But it was a great 35. for him.drama 話劇 |

1. (A) singing (B) sing (C) writing (D) to write
2. (A) becomes (B) became (C) becoming (D) to become
3. (A) Finally (B) Luckily (C) However (D) Besides
4. (A) to read stories (B) to sing songs
(C) being on stage (D) writing drama
5. (A) interview (B) experience (C) job (D) dream

**六、閱讀測驗 (一題兩分)**

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| Dear Diary,  This afternoon I played basketball with my friend after school. My ankles were really hurt while I was going to jump. I couldn’t even walk at that time. When I took the MRT home, I still didn’t feel well.  It was rush hour. The MRT was full of people. People were pushing each other to get on the MRT. I couldn’t find any seats. Later, I found nobody sat on the priority seat. I sat on it to take a rest, but other passengers looked at me. They thought about why I could sit on the special seat. Then, a man was very angry and shouted at me. He told me “You shouldn’t sit on it because this is for people in need, and you looked like a young and strong boy.” I felt very sad. I stood up slowly and rolled up my pants. All the other passengers could see my hurt ankles clearly at this moment. They became quiet, and I sat back again.  I heard a lot but never thought this would happen to me. The priority seats are for people with special needs. It is a good thing to give the seats to those people. But sometimes, when people sit on the priority seats, other passengers would say that they don’t think of others and ask them to stand up. I don’t know why now more people believe in what they see but ignore the real facts. Do people do this only because those people look normal? But maybe they need the seats more than you think. To sit or not to sit, that is a question. ankle 腳踝 while 當 rush hour 交通尖峰時刻 priority seat 博愛座 roll 捲 passenger 乘客 ignore 忽略 normal 正常的 |

1. What is the main idea of the reading?
(A)We can ask any passenger to give his seats to others.
(B) All people can sit on the priority seats.
(C) Sometimes things are not as they appear(呈現).
(D)It is good to give seats to people in need.
2. What can we infer(推論) from the reading?
(A)We can shout at anyone if we think we are right.
(B)We should not judge(評判) people if we don’t know

 them.
(C)We can sit on the priority seats even though we are strong and healthy.
(D)We should give our seats to others all the time.

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|  There are a lot of phrasal verbs in English. It can be hard to understand their meanings because sometimes you can’t tell the meaning by its separate word. You have to remember the whole phrasal verb. It is even more difficult when one phrasal verb has many different meanings in different sentences. For example, “take out” can mean “get something out of a place” as in “The teacher asks us to take out our books before the class begins.” It can also mean “invite someone to some places and pay the money for someone” like in “Tom is taking me out to dinner.” or “I took my friend out to the movies.” It also means “to borrow money from the bank” like in “I want to take out a loan.” Here is another phrasal verb with different meanings. Look at the dictionary entry of the phrasal verb “take off” below:**※take off**

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| Meaning  | Example Sentence  |
| 1. to start to fly  | e.g. 1. The plane took off at  8:30 a.m.e.g. 2. The plane will take off  on time. |
| 2. to suddenly start to be successful or popular  | e.g. 1. His business took off and he made a lot of money last year. e.g. 2. The new product really took off. It sells very well.  |
| 3. to leave a place suddenly, usually without telling anyone | When she saw me, she took off.  |
| 4. to remove clothing  | Take off your shoes before you enter the room.  |
| 5. to have time away from work or school | e.g. 1. I took a day off yesterday because I was sick.e.g. 2. I will take a week off to go to Canada.  |

🕮 phrasal verb 片語動詞 separate 各自的 whole 整個的 loan 貸款 entry 條目 product 產品 remove 去除 clothing 衣服 without 沒有 |

1. One of the following meanings of “take out” is NOT mentioned(被提及) in the reading. Which is it?
(A) Don’t take it out on Sam. Sam did not do anything

wrong.
(B) Ryan really likes Jenny. He wants to take her out

sometimes.
(C) I need to take out a loan to pay for the car.
(D) He took out a pencil from his pocket.

1. Which is NOT the reason why phrasal verbs are hard to learn?
(A) There are many phrasal verbs in English.
(B) There can be different meanings to the same phrasal

verb.
(C) Phrasal verbs are usually very long.(D) It is not easy to understand the meaning.

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| Claire: I can’t believe that Benny took off without saying goodbye to me last night!Ray: Are you talking about the party last night? Yeah, I saw him at the party. He was totally drunk. I saw his friend drive him home.Claire: It must be Tony. I’m still angry with him. I will talk to him about it. 🕮 totally 完全地 without 沒有 drunk 酒醉的 |

1. What does took off mean here?
(A)To start to fly.
(B)To remove clothing.
(C)To have time away from work or school.
(D)To leave a place suddenly without telling anyone.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**※下面答案請寫在手寫作答卷 (共20分)**

**七、文意字彙(一題一分)**

1. I met that woman one year ago, but I don’t r r her name.
2. Mr. Wang has five car f ries ；they make about 500, 000 cars every year.
3. All the kids are l ghing because the story is very funny(好笑的).
4. The weather was t le last night. The snow was heavy and the wind was strong.
5. Larry put his new books in his desk d rs.
6. The farmer g ws bananas and apples.
7. Many people here are f n ；they work at sea.
8. He is a su l singer and has fans all over the world.
9. S e is knocking(敲) on the door. Go check.
10. I am doing fine in the new school. Don’t w y.
11. Hundreds of s rs died each day during the war(戰爭).
12. A: Did you help your mom today?

B: Yes. I s p the floor.

1. Carrie is a s y. She plans things and makes phone calls for her boss.
2. We climbed the s rs up to the top of the building.
3. Vivian h g her jacket on the wall after she came into the house.
4. A: What do you want to be in the f e?

B: I want to be a teacher.

**八、改寫** (一題兩分)

1. Reading comic books is interesting for me. (改為 It … )
2. She was eating breakfast when her mom left for work. (依畫線部分造原問句)