

臺北市立興雅國民中學 109 學年度第 2 學期 9 年級第 1 次定期評量英語科試卷

Part I、聽力測驗：30%

一、辨識句意：選出符合描述的圖片 (10%，每題 2 分)

1. (A)



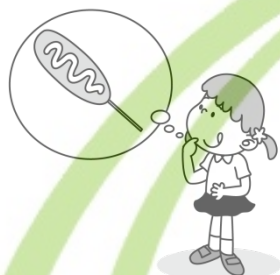
(B)



(C)



2. (A)



(B)



(C)



3. (A)



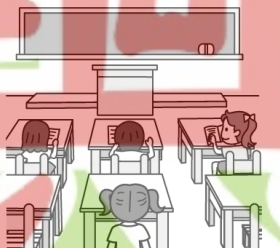
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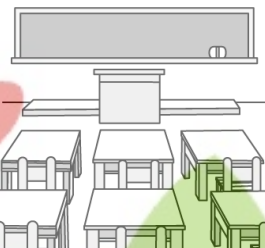
(C)



4. (A)



(B)



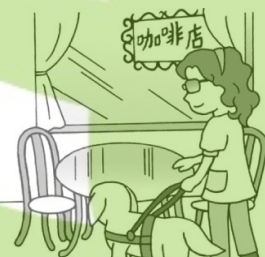
(C)



5. (A)



(B)



(C)



二、基本問答：選出一個最適合的回應 (10%，每題 2 分)

6. (A) I have mopped the floor and fixed the radio.

(B) When you got home, he was sleeping.

(C) I had reviewed English.

7. (A) It is not difficult to train one.

(B) Taking a guide dog to the train station is easy.

(C) It usually takes two years to train one.

8. (A) Hot pot is not a good choice.

(B) I'll pick pork.

(C) I love chicken.

9. (A) Yes, they both failed it.

(B) Yes, she passed it already.

(C) Yes, Jade passed it, but Vicky didn't.

10. (A) You are so smart that you can read my mind.

(B) It will take you a lot of time to cook a big meal.

(C) Work hard, and your dream will come true one day.

三、言談理解：選出一個最適合的答案 (10%，每題 2 分)

11. (A) He's not taking the medicine regularly.

(B) He's not trying hard enough to treat his cold.

(C) He's getting stress from work and not resting enough.

12. (A) No, she hasn't made any decisions.
(B) Yes, she has planned to sing and dance.
(C) Yes, she has decided to do magic tricks.
13. (A) At home.
(B) At school.
(C) At the park.
14. (A) Hobbies.
(B) Free time activities.
(C) Ways to let out stress.
15. (A) The power went off during the call.
(B) Nobody is at home except the boy.
(C) The woman will leave for the office until 9 p.m.

Part II、綜合測驗：70%

四、單字與文法測驗：40%

(第 16-25 題，每題 1 分；第 26-40 題，每題 2 分)

16. My teachers tell me to be _____ for any mistakes I make. That's why I always tell them the truth.
(A) thankful (B) public
(C) responsible (D) possible
17. In Taiwan, people are asked to wear masks to _____ themselves and others when they go to banks and post offices.
(A) separate (B) affect
(C) protect (D) train
18. The package will be _____ by mail carriers tomorrow and you can get it the day after tomorrow.
(A) passed (B) delivered
(C) packed (D) decorated
19. Linda has a good _____ of Chinese history and she can tell many interesting stories of Chinese emperors.
(A) experience (B) knowledge
(C) race (D) dictionary
20. He _____ doing his homework without being interrupted (被打斷) by others.
(A) copied (B) volunteered
(C) caused (D) continued
21. If we are in trouble, we should be _____ because there is always a bright side to everything.
(A) helpful (B) positive
(C) modern (D) respectful
22. When we do exercise, our bodies will make a special _____, which helps us let out stress.
(A) chemical (B) dessert
(C) microchip (D) cage
23. Mary got _____ in the heavy traffic, and went to work late.
(A) pasted (B) stuck
(C) posted (D) stolen
24. Can you _____ living for two days without any water to use? It will be very inconvenient.
(A) imagine (B) adopt
(C) claim (D) hug
25. I met Amy at Leo's restaurant by _____ this morning. I was so surprised to see her.
(A) taboo (B) accident
(C) zodiac (D) den
26. Mom told me that she _____ me some food for lunch before she went out for work.
(A) was preparing (B) had prepared
(C) would be prepared (D) had been prepared
27. When the baby began to cry, the parents _____ in the living room and did not hear it.
(A) were talking (B) talked
(C) had talked (D) would talk
28. The puppy is _____ smart _____ tame; however, Gina still wants to adopt it because it looks like the one she lost.
(A) neither ; nor (B) not only ; but also
(C) either ; or (D) both ; and
29. I _____ for half an hour every day when I was in college. That was how I kept in shape then.
(A) used to swim (B) swim
(C) have swum (D) was swimming
30. The restaurant _____ is famous for its steak and pizza.
(A) which we held a welcome party
(B) belongs to Mr. Hung
(C) they bought it a few years ago
(D) where we have dinner from time to time
31. "Are you going to have a baby?" is a question that many couples _____ by their relatives since they got married.
(A) had been asked (B) who are asked
(C) have been asked (D) would be asked
32. We have no idea _____.
(A) what should we say
(B) why was he so angry
(C) who will teach the dog good manners
(D) how often does he go to church
33. Tom: Do you know when Sandy _____ us next week?
Jerry: I don't know. Let's ask her.
(A) visits (B) is visiting
(C) will visit (D) visited
34. Students think that it's _____ fun to play basketball in the playground than to study English in the classroom.
(A) more (B) much
(C) a lot of (D) the most

35. We are surprised to read the news from Facebook _____ Mayday will give a rock concert in Tainan next month; we can't wait any longer.

- (A) whether (B) when
(C) which (D) that

36. After checking the puppy, _____.

- (A) she could be trained as a guide dog
(B) we can adopt her because she has no microchip
(C) the vet told us that she was healthy
(D) we were asked to leave the pet shop right away

37. Lisa: Do you know the farmer _____ farm got washed away?

Jenny: Yes. The one _____ you are talking about is my uncle.

- (A) who ; that (B) that ; which
(C) which ; what (D) whose ; that

38. Vicky is an engineer at Apple Company. She has two brothers, Vincent and Luke. One of them works as a salesman at Apple Company, too. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Neither Vicky nor Vincent works at Apple Company.
(B) Not only Vincent but also Luke is an engineer.
(C) All of the three people mentioned above work at Apple Company.
(D) Either Vincent or Luke is a salesman.

39. The parents said, "Naming the baby has troubled us for weeks , but now we know what to do."

= The parents said that _____.

- (A) naming the baby has troubled us for weeks, but now we know what to do
(B) naming the baby had troubled them for weeks, but now they knew what to do
(C) naming the baby troubled us for weeks, but now we had known what to do
(D) naming the baby troubled them for weeks, but now they had known what to do

40. When we say "something is bugging us.", which means _____.

- (A) there are many bugs beside us
(B) we are troubled by something
(C) some bugs are flying around
(D) the bugs are not troubling at all

五、克漏字與閱讀測驗：20% (每題 2 分)

I.

A Frenchman went to a small Italian town. He was staying with his wife at the best hotel there. One night he went out for a walk alone. It was late and the small street was dark and quiet. Suddenly he felt someone behind him. He turned his head and saw an Italian young man quickly

_____ 41 _____ past him. The man was nearly out of sight when the Frenchman suddenly found that his watch was gone. He thought that it must be the Italian _____ 42 _____. He decided to follow him and get back his watch.

Soon the Frenchman caught up with the Italian. _____ 43 _____ of them understood each other's language. The Frenchman frightened the Italian with his fist and pointed to the Italian's watch. In the end the Italian gave up his watch to the Frenchman.

_____ 44 _____ he returned to the hotel, the Frenchman told his wife what _____ 45 _____. He was greatly surprised when his wife pointed to the watch on the table. Now he realized that by mistake he had robbed the watch and it was the Italian's.

41. (A) to walk (B) walking (C) walked (D) and walk

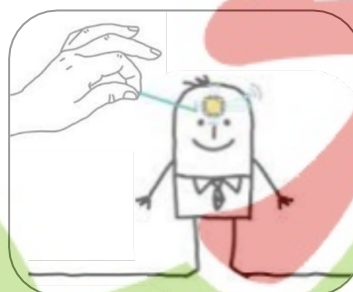
42. (A) who had taken his watch away
(B) who has taken his watch away
(C) who would take his watch away
(D) who was taken his watch away

43. (A) Both (B) Either (C) Neither (D) All

44. (A) As soon as (B) Before (C) Since (D) While

45. (A) would happen (B) had happened
(C) has happened (D) will happen

II.



If you're an Australian parent who has seen the latest season of TV program, *Black Mirror*, you're still feeling stressed by the story where a mother decides to microchip

her daughter after she goes missing, and of course like every *Black Mirror* story, it has been raising people's attention to think about or argue over the topic.

It seems many Australian parents are putting their confidence in "Big Brother" style technology. A study of 1,000 parents by *Real Insurance* has found just over one third are now monitoring their children using GPS tracking apps, 40 % of those people believing it is their "parental right" to use such careful watching methods.

One in ten parents would seriously think about putting microchips into their children to keep tracks on them at all times, while three in ten believe the idea is interesting and they would like to know more.

Almost 60% also claim to use social media, like Facebook or Instagram, to keep track of their children's lives, but half of them say they are aware their children are more likely to share parent-friendly content and post more information of their own where parents aren't connected.

One microchip company, Chip My Life, claims they've been receiving thousands of calls from parents wanting to get their kids microchipped even if the technology has not been really public.

Some experts though, won't agree with the technology because of many moral and health issues. Dr. Michael Carr-Gregg, a psychologist, said microchipping children seemed to be "tagging a dog." "They have to understand the greatest protection is in fact what's between the ears of their children," Carr-Gregg told *The Daily Telegraph*.

📖 parental 父母的 content 內容 moral 道德的
psychologist 心理學家

46. What does “**monitoring**” mean in the reading?
(A) Protecting. (B) Uploading.
(C) Noticing. (D) Delivering.
47. From the reading, what do we know about different people's ideas toward the issue?
(A) The psychologist argued that children should be treated as the adults.
(B) The microchip company had taken positive actions to carry out the new techonology.
(C) Almost all the parents claimed that they have the rights to make decisions for their children.
(D) Half of the children tried to fight for their freedom of using social media platforms without connecting their parents'.

III.

“My sister is 10 years old. Every morning at 7:00 she goes to work, and every night at 9:00 she comes home. Her boss treats her badly. He hits her if he thinks either she is working slowly or she talks to the other children. He always shouts at her. He comes looking for her if she is sick and cannot go to work. I feel this is very difficult for her.

I don't care about school or playing. I don't care about any of that. All I want is to bring my sister home from the cold-hearted boss. For 600 rupees I can bring her home. That is our only chance to get her back. However, we don't have 600 rupees... we will never have 600 rupees as long as we make only 20 rupees for a day's work.”

[1 rupee was equal to 0.014 U.S. dollar (USD) at the time of writing]

This is a true story shared by a young girl and written by Lee Tucker, a reporter of *Human Rights Watch*. It brings out a serious problem in Asia—child labor. The

heart-breaking stories like this are all too common among the poorest places of the world.

It is sad that about 218 million children as young as 5 years old need to work for their living and at least 152 million are forced to work. Almost half of all the children forced to labor are between the ages of 5 and 11. More than 134 million children in forced labor are in Africa, Asia and the Pacific. If the 218 million child laborers built up a country of their own, it would be the fifth largest country in the world, following China, India, the US and Indonesia.

Poverty is the main reason why children are put to work. Families send their children to work because they need money. Children have no choice but to work to raise themselves and their relatives. In some places, children are asked to learn and take part in the work that their parents do even if that work is difficult or dangerous. That often causes children to get hurt, sick or even die in the accidents. In other places, families in need of money usually send their child to stay with the boss until the debt is paid. Further, bosses often like children more than adults because they can be paid lower and are easier to control.

Some places in the world do not provide schooling to children. Some groups of children may be treated worse than others. Girls may be sent to work rather than to school because studying is seen as a waste for them. Without good care of body and mind, large numbers of children die young. Even the rest of them luckily grow up, most of them repeat the cycle of poverty, and few adults have chances to live longer than 50 years old.

Today most countries have laws to control child labor. However, these laws are not always powerful. In 1999 the International Labor Organization (ILO), which is part of the United Nations, passed a decision to end the worst forms of child labor. More than 160 countries supported the decision.

The number of child laborers is getting less across the world. However, the ILO reports that there are still about 215 million children working today. Many of these children work full-time, do not go to school, and have little time to play.

To help end child labor, there are still far more things to fight for and deal with.



📖 force 強迫 poverty 貧困 debt 債務
rather than 而不是

48. Changing into New Taiwan Dollars (TWD), how much did the girl's sister make a day in the story ?

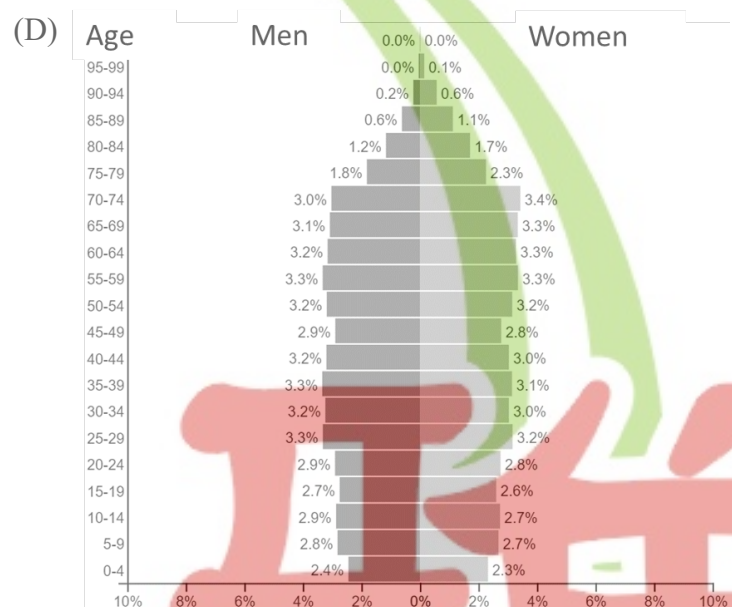
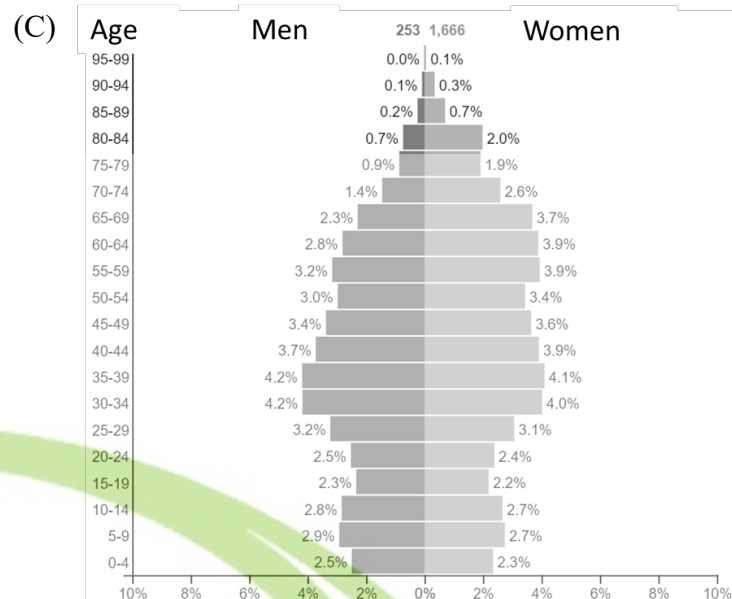
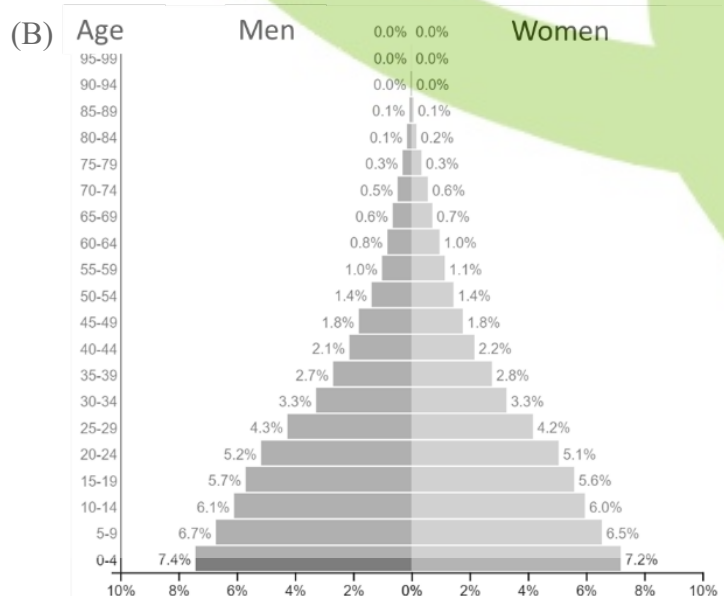
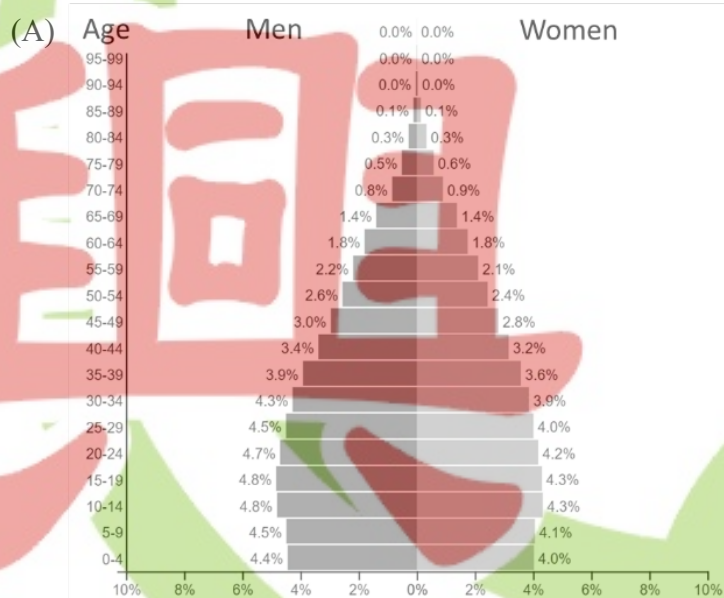
1.00 TWD = 0.035 USD

- (A) 0.7 (B) 0.4 (C) 50 (D) 8

49. Child labor badly affects children. Which is **NOT** mentioned in the reading?

- (A) Children not only get tired of heavy housework but also feel stressed out.
 (B) Children either easily get hurt or die by accident while working.
 (C) Children may not be aware of their rights to ask for fair (公平的) pay.
 (D) Being short of knowledge, children may not have better future lives.

50. A yearly report on Child Labor by WBCSD shows that countries like Somalia, South Sudan, Eritrea, Papua New Guinea, Ethiopia have worse performance in 2019. The population (人口) pyramids of the 5 countries show the same shape of structure (結構). According to the reading, which is the most likely to be the shape?



六、翻譯：10% (每題 2 分)

51. Joyce 太了解 Cathy 了。她們已經認識好幾年了。

- =Joyce knows Cathy well;
 (A) they have known each other for many years
 (B) they had known each other for many years
 (C) they knew each other many years ago
 (D) they haven't known each other for many years

52. 訓練一隻導盲犬在日常生活中引導盲人們要花大約兩年的時間。

- (A) A guide dog needs to train the blind for two years to lead them in their everyday lives.
 (B) The blind need to be trained by a guide dog for two years to lead themselves in their everyday lives.
 (C) It takes two years to train a guide dog to lead the blind in their everyday lives.
 (D) To train a guide dog to lead them in their everyday lives, the blind have to spend two years with it.

53. Cathy and Joyce are really good friends, though both of them are not interested in chemistry. They are still positive to study it and help each other.

Question: What does the sentence "both of them are not interested in chemistry." mean?

- (A) They don't like chemistry at all.
- (B) Both of them are good at chemistry.
- (C) Either Cathy or Joyce likes chemistry.
- (D) Neither Cathy nor Joyce likes chemistry.

54. 當警察打電話來要 Mike 領回他遺失的寵物時，Mike 正哭著回家。

- (A) The police officer just called to ask Mike to adopt the pet he lost back, while he was crying to be back home.
- (B) While Mike was crying to be back home, the police officer just called to ask him to claim the pet he lost back.
- (C) When Mike cried to be back home, the police officer was calling to him to take back his pet he lost.
- (D) Mike just cried to come back home, when the police officer just called to ask him to claim back his pet.

55. 所有學生不只該善用時間，而且也需具備良好的學習習慣。

All students should _____.

- (A) either use time well or have good learning habits
- (B) neither use time well nor have good learning habits
- (C) both using time well and having good learning habits
- (D) not only use their time well but have good learning habits

【試題結束】