

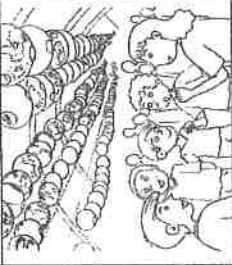
台中市立三光國中 109 學年度第二學期第一次定期評量九年級英語科試卷

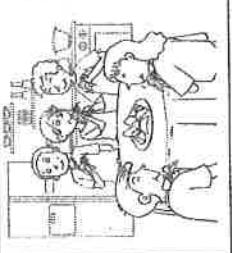
聽力測驗部份

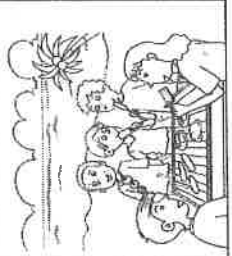
班級：\_\_\_\_\_ 座號：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

一 辨識句意：根據聽到的內容，選出正確的圖片代碼。

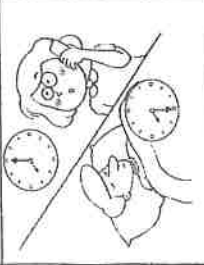
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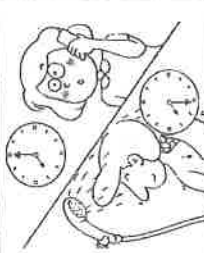
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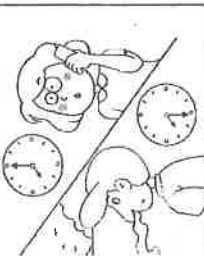
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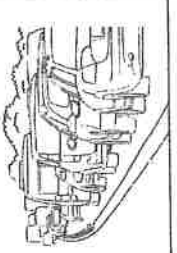
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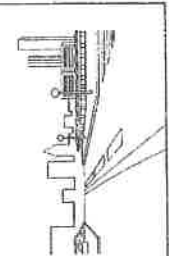
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3. ( )


(A) 

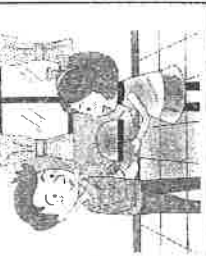
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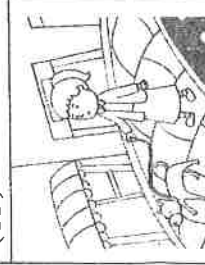
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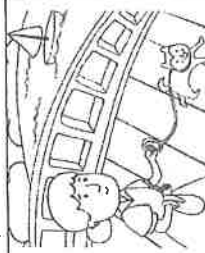
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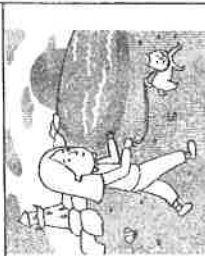
(B) 

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5. ( )


(A) 


(B) 

(C) 

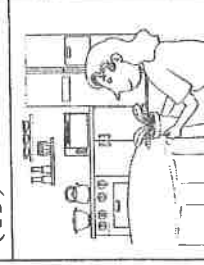
6. ( )


(A) 


(B) 

(C) 

7. ( )

(A) 

(B) 

(C) 

二 基本問答：根據聽到的內容，選出合適的回應。

8. ( )

(A) They are out of fashion.

(B) You can try on the boots under the couch.

(C) Kevin's. He forgot to take them with him just now.
9. ( )

(A) OK, I'll wake them up at 6:00.

(B) Sure. I can wake them up at midnight.

(C) How about at 11:00 tomorrow morning?
10. ( )

(A) Yeah. I'll wear what I have on.

(B) Yeah. I go jogging every morning.

(C) Really? I bought this skirt on the Internet.
11. ( )

(A) You are right. It's in the kitchen.

(B) No. It might be in your bedroom.

(C) No. I put it on the table in the living room.
12. ( )

(A) It's a story about a son who saved his mom from Hell.

(B) It's a story about a monster that is afraid of the color red.

(C) It's a story about a beautiful woman who flew to the moon.

三 言談理解：根據聽到的對話內容與問題，選出正確的答案。

13. ( )

(A) For money.

(B) For good health.

(C) For finding love.
14. ( )

(A) Tired.

(B) Excited.

(C) Worried.
15. ( )

(A) She looks taller in them.

(B) She looks slimmer in them.

(C) She looks much prettier in them.

聽力測驗結束

1~38 每題 2 分  
39~46 每題 3 分

尚有試題，請繼續作答

四 單選題：下列各題，請根據題意選出一個正確或最佳的答案。

16. Amy told me she \_\_\_\_\_ a big dinner with her family. No wonder she wasn't hungry at that time.  
(A) was had (B) has had (C) having (D) had had
17. Claire, I notice the lights upstairs are still on, and there is nobody there. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ for me?  
(A) turn off them (B) put out them (C) turn them off (D) take them down
18. The plane had already taken off when they \_\_\_\_\_ to the airport.  
(A) got (B) had got (C) was getting (D) used to get
19. Peter's father used to \_\_\_\_\_ after school, but now he walks home on his own.  
(A) pick him up (B) picks him up (C) pick up him (D) picked him up
20. When the train arrived, I saw Mia \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) get it on (B) get on it (C) take on it (D) take it on
21. Nora noticed that her money \_\_\_\_\_ so she felt very sad.  
(A) had stolen (B) stolen (C) had been stolen (D) are stolen
22. Today was not my day! The fruit \_\_\_\_\_ down from the tree and hit my head.  
(A) dropping (B) felling (C) falled (D) dropped
23. Guys, dinner is ready! My mom \_\_\_\_\_ busy in the kitchen for hours, and a huge meal is ready!  
(A) had (B) has (C) had been (D) has been
24. I come from Taiwan. I had never experienced New Year abroad \_\_\_\_\_. I traveled to Japan.  
(A) though (B) until (C) because (D) after
25. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ old socks after he played soccer all day.  
(A) looked (B) smelled (C) smelled like (D) sounded like
26. The kind man helped \_\_\_\_\_ the way to a safe place. Everyone who got saved by him was so lucky.  
(A) led (B) lead (C) design (D) breathe
27. I fell asleep while everyone was listening to the principal \_\_\_\_\_ a speech.  
(A) giving (B) gave (C) given (D) gives
28. Our teacher made each of us \_\_\_\_\_ the truth when he found the window was broken.  
(A) tell (B) told (C) telling (D) had told
29. I was so lucky that all the wishes I \_\_\_\_\_ came true.  
(A) ask for (B) had asked for (C) have asked for (D) was asking for
30. For me, this gift is not just a pair of sneakers \_\_\_\_\_ a pair of sneakers full of memories.  
(A) and (B) only (C) but (D) also

五 題組：下列題組，請根據內容，選出一個正確或最佳的答案。

(31-36)

31. (A) Thanks  
(B) Forget us  
(C) Excuse us  
(D) No matter what
32. (A) after we had arrived  
(B) before we had arrived  
(C) when we have arrived  
(D) by the time we arrived
33. (A) tidied up (B) held up  
(C) looked up (D) mixed up
34. (A) had cleaned  
(B) were cleaned  
(C) had been cleaned  
(D) have been cleaned
35. (A) for (B) with  
(C) use (D) whose
36. (A) bottom (B) lanterns  
(C) somewhere (D) blossoms

Emma: Wow, you guys are already here.

Michael: **31** for coming early. We planned to go to the bookstore.

However, it had closed **32**.

Emma: No problem. Please come in. I have just **33** my room.

Michael: At this moment? Why?

Emma: It's our tradition to clean our houses before the Chinese

New Year. We **34** almost everything before you arrived.

Sakura: You know, in Japan, we have the same tradition. We also

decorate our houses **35** flowers and kadomatsu.

Michael: What's kadomatsu?

Sakura: It's a decoration that we put **36** outside our house. It's

made with plants like bamboos and pines. We believe it will

bring us a good year.

尚有試題，請繼續作答

(37-38)

Everyone knows numbers can be added. One plus one equals two. But you may not notice that words can also be added together. Let's try this: "home" plus "work" equals... "homework!" Words like "homework" are called compound words. Just put two or more words together, and you get a compound word. Lots of words we use in our everyday life are compound words, such as "notebook" (note and book), "basketball" (basket and ball), and "doorbell" (door and bell).

Compound words are too easy for you? Try blend words! A blend word is usually formed by the first part of a word and the last part of another word. For example, we take "br" from "breakfast" and "unch" from "lunch," put them together, and we have "brunch." Blend words are getting popular these days, especially on the Internet. Interesting words like "spork" (from "spoon" and "fork") are created all the time. Some blend words may not be seen as real words, but some of them have even made it into the dictionaries. If that happens to a word you've created, wouldn't that be fantabulous?

 plus 加 equal 等同

37. Which word ISN'T a compound word?

- (A) Background. (B) Postcard. (C) Underwear. (D) Taiwanese.  
(A) Fast and delicious. (B) Fan, busy and famous.  
(C) Fantastic and fabulous. (D) Favorite and dangerous.

38. Which set of words may make up fantabulous?

- (A) Fast and delicious.  
(C) Fantastic and fabulous.

(39-40)

When you are down, what do you do to cheer yourself up? Exercise your body, watch funny videos, or just eat junk food? Maybe you can try listening to sad music. It might sound strange, but studies show that listening to sad music in fact makes you feel better.

Music affects your brain. When you listen to sad music, your brain lets out chemicals which will make you feel less worried or unhappy. Crying to a sad song is also useful. It gets your body into protecting mode and relaxes you. Lyrics help too. They are an important part of a song. A good songwriter can use words to tell a story that is close to your own experience and strike a chord in your heart. That's why the singer and songwriter Adele has touched so many hearts with her songs.

There are many ways to deal with sadness. Give them a try and find one that is best for you. No matter what you choose, remember it's OK to feel sad. What you are going to do about it is more important.

 mode 模式 strike a chord 引起共鳴 sadness 悲傷

39. What does "Lyrics" mean?

- (A) The notes of a song.  
(C) The words in a song.  
(B) The writer of a song.  
(D) The stories behind a singer.

40. Four students wrote down their thoughts on this reading. Who truly understands this reading's main idea?

(A) Megan:

I agree with the writer. Listening to sad songs will make you feel sadder.

(B) Jordan:

I like this reading. I don't want my family and friends to worry about me, so I'll try my best to hide my sad feelings.

尚有試題，請繼續作答

(C) Amelia:

I totally understand the writer's points on music. That's why I plan to be a songwriter when I grow up. I want to bring joy to people.

(D) Owen:

I tried listening to sad songs when I'm sad, but it didn't work for me. It's fine though. I found another way that works. That's the point, isn't it?

(41-43)

Welcome to our factory here at Golden Mountain Company. Let me start by showing you where the water source is. If you look behind through this window, you will see Golden Mountain. We draw fresh water from that mountain. The water goes through several pipes down the mountain into our factory. We use the machine to check the level of water purity. Let me show you what these machines look like. Follow me.



source 源頭 draw 汲取  
level 等級 purity 清潔

41. The man is making this speech to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) give some information about a water factory
- (B) tell how important mountain water is for health
- (C) have an interview in Golden Mountain Company
- (D) report the purity level of the water from Golden Mountain

42. What do we learn about Golden Mountain from the speech?

- (A) Most people camp there.
- (B) It is where water comes out.
- (C) People often come to take pictures.
- (D) A world meeting has been held there.

43. Where will the people who are listening to the man go next?

- (A) To a gift shop.
- (B) To a meeting room.
- (C) To the top of a mountain.
- (D) To a place filled with machines.

(44-46)

Ready to pack your suitcase and go on vacation? Let us make your trip easier with our newest Fashion light-weight suitcase. Our newest suitcases are the lightest on the market, and stronger. Although our products may cost more than other brands, we will refund your money if you really hate it. The first 200 people to buy one of our new suitcases online will get a free gift, a leather briefcase. It has compartments for your wallet and a notebook computer. Visit us today at [Fashionsuitcase.com](http://Fashionsuitcase.com) to get one and say goodbye to your heavy suitcases!

suitcase 行李箱 brand 品牌 refund 退款 briefcase 公事包 compartment 分隔

44. What can we learn about Fashion suitcases?

- (A) People can buy them only in stores.
- (B) The suitcases are all made of leather.
- (C) The suitcases are more expensive than other brands.
- (D) People will find the suitcases heavy when carrying one.

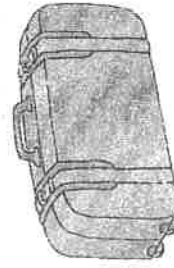
45. What should people do to get a gift?

- (A) Buy a briefcase.
- (B) Answer some questions.
- (C) Join a suitcase-packing game.
- (D) Buy a suitcase through the Internet.

46. What does "one" mean in this reading?



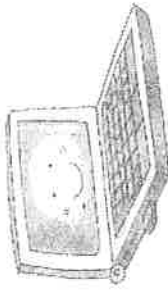
(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)