

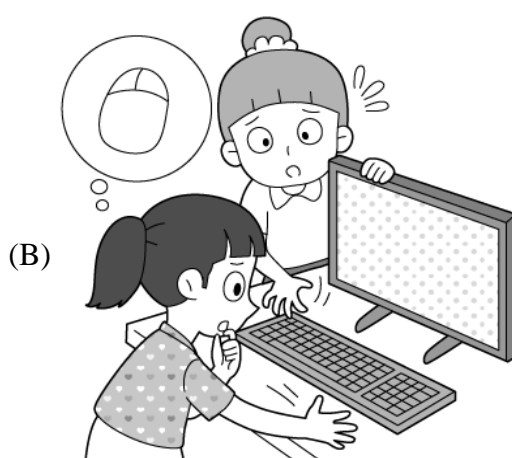
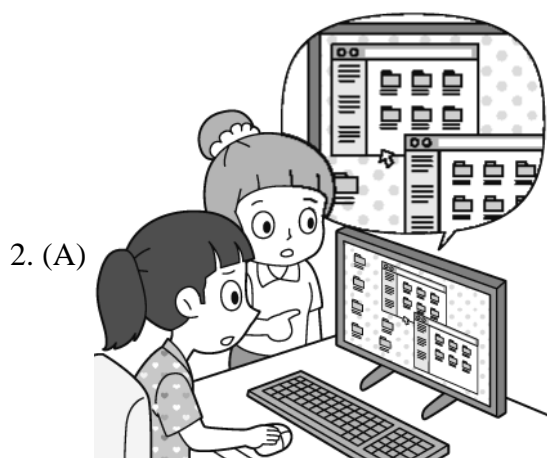
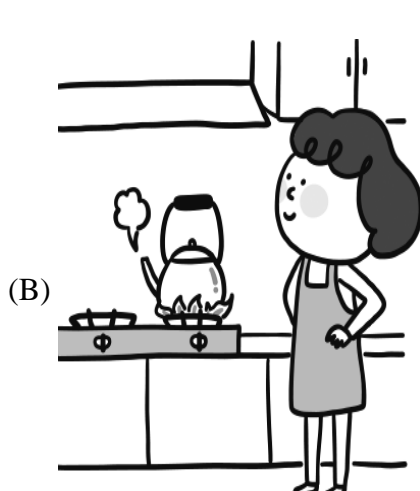
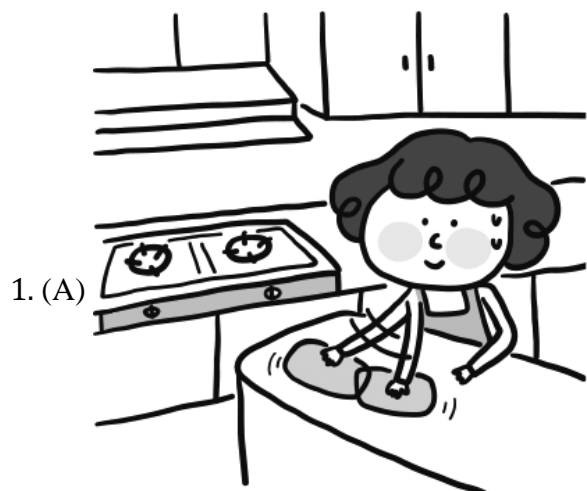
新北市立鶯江國民中學 113 學年度 第一學期 九年級 英語 科 第二次段考 題目卷

命題教師：洪禎利 日期：11月26日 第二節 班級： 座號： 姓名：

【一律以藍筆或黑筆作答，鉛筆作答者零分計算】

第一部分 聽力測驗 (20%)：每題兩分。

(A) 辨識句意 (1~4 題)：根據聽到的內容，選出符合描述的圖片。



(B) 基本問答 (5~7 題)：根據聽到的內容，選出一個最適當的回答。

5. (A) No, I don't know how it ends. (B) Yes, it should be done by then. (C) Yes, but I haven't bought it yet.
 6. (A) Yeah, the weather report says so. (B) Yeah, but not sure what to wear. (C) No, I don't have an umbrella.
 7. (A) Yes, but I don't have the app. (B) Yes, I can help with that. (C) No, setting up is easy.

(C) 言談理解 (8~10 題)：根據聽到的內容，選出一個最適合的答案。

8. (A) She should not smoke. (B) She is smoking too much. (C) She has to read the sign.
 9. (A) Stop playing computer games. (B) Do not miss the bus again. (C) Go to bed earlier.
 10. (A) 2:00 p.m. (B) 3:00 p.m. (C) 5:00 p.m.

第二部分 (80%)

(A) 文法選擇 (20%)：每題兩分。

1. Look at the picture on the right. There are two _____ of playing cards near the box.
 (A) kinds (B) packs (C) papers (D) shapes
2. The little boy _____ to eat all his vegetables before eating ice cream.
 (A) should make (B) would make (C) was made (D) has made
3. The Greek god Zeus has so many lovers that he has trouble deciding _____ marry.
 (A) who should (B) who will (C) who can (D) who to
4. The song "Where Have All the Flowers Gone," a well-known piece, _____ in the 1950s.
 (A) wrote (B) written (C) has written (D) was written
5. If Jerry gets into the top five in this exam, his dad _____ him a puppy to make his dream come true.
 (A) will buy (B) has bought (C) was bought (D) may be bought
6. Taylor Swift's Vancouver concert tickets for December 6, 7, and 8, 2024, _____ to sell out quickly.
 (A) expected (B) expecting (C) to expect (D) are expected
7. Ruby is excited _____ her favorite Korean girl group, Lovelyz, will perform in Taiwan on December 1st.
 (A) when (B) that (C) about (D) whether
8. Noah did not know where _____ sit in the school lunchroom, so he walked around looking for his friends at the lunch tables.
 (A) had to (B) did he (C) he should (D) should he
9. Carl asked his girlfriend _____ she would love him forever, but she just handed him a slice of pizza and walked away.
 (A) that (B) about (C) whether (D) since when
10. Jairo: Should we _____ all the snacks before Miss Hung enters the classroom?
 Sharon: Yes, or we might get into trouble for eating during class!
 (A) have eaten (B) be eaten (C) eaten (D) eat



(B) 克漏字選擇 (20%)：每題兩分。

(a)

Picture it is breakfast time. You are ready to take a bite of a warm piece of toast. Then you drop it and it falls. You hope it lands with the (1) side down. But it lands butter-side down! This is a great example of Murphy's Law.

Have you ever seen that it always rains when you (2) expect it? Or that when you're waiting in line at a checkout, the line next to yours appears to move (3)? And why does your teacher always call on you when you don't know the answer? If something can go wrong, it will go wrong—this is known as Murphy's Law.

The lesson from Murphy's Law is to be ready for the ____ (4) _____. So, if you're not prepared for tomorrow's test, don't even think about cheating because you will get ____ (5) _____. Study hard!

 prepare 準備

1. (A) dry (B) cold (C) warm (D) butter
2. (A) least (B) often (C) always (D) usually
3. (A) longer (B) slower (C) faster (D) better
4. (A) test (B) worst (C) best (D) change
5. (A) tired (B) bored (C) caught (D) helped

(b)

Picture that you're shopping. You go into a store with no clerks or shopkeepers. Right away, ____ (6) _____. You get everything, and you leave the store. When you're outside, your phone tells you if the money has been paid from your online wallet successfully. Very convenient, isn't it? Well, thanks to IoT, ____ (7) _____.

IoT stands for Internet of things. The idea is to make things "smart" by connecting them to the Internet and ____ (8) _____. For example, when you get home and are opening the door with your key, ____ (9) _____. So, even before you hit the couch, the lamps are already on and the TV is set to your favorite program. IoT makes our lives easier.

More and more companies are now designing IoT products. Soon, these modern products will be everywhere, and we won't even know they are there. No one can know for sure how IoT will shape our lives. We will have to ____ (10) _____ when we come to it.

6. (A) your phone shows you where to find the things on your shopping list
(B) you need to ask someone for help to find something
(C) you must pay in cash for the things you buy
(D) there is a long line at the checkout
7. (A) workers are needed to help people in the store
(B) many people like to shop in the old way
(C) these stores cannot be easily found
(D) there are stores just like this now
8. (A) having them share information with each other
(B) using them without any machines or tools
(C) making them only open to a few people
(D) allowing them to work with others
9. (A) you will have to ask your house if it's OK
(B) you need to push a button to open the door
(C) your phone will tell you to turn on the lights
(D) your phone will tell your house that you're back
10. (A) keep changing (B) cross that bridge
(C) expect the future (D) design new machines

(C) 填充式翻譯 (28%)：每格兩分，全對才給分。

(a) 嗨，Noodle，幫我打封信、訂三打鹹餅乾並將照片上傳到雲端。

Hi Noodle, _____ (1) _____ a letter for me, order three dozen crackers, and _____ (2) _____ the photos to the cloud.

(b) 在樂齡中心，帕克經常和老人們一起打羽球。他還幫忙把照片貼在牆上，並照顧生活區。

In the senior center, Parker often plays _____ (3) _____ with the seniors. He also helps _____ (4) _____ photos on the wall and takes care of the living area.

(c) 螢幕上出現了一條錯誤訊息，我不知道該如何解決。

An _____ (5) _____ message appeared on the _____ (6) _____, and I didn't know how to fix it.

(d) 一位古怪的陌生人站在房子外面，告訴主人他想收集舊硬幣。

An odd _____ (7) _____ standing outside the house told the host he wanted to _____ (8) _____ old coins.

(e) 豆豆先生穿著巨大的香蕉服出現在化妝派對上，結果發現那是一場正式晚宴。

Mr. Bean _____ (9) _____ _____ (10) _____ at the costume party as a giant banana, only to find out it was a formal dinner.

(f) 身穿紅色襯衫的鬼娃恰吉站在比佛利山莊的大門前，招手微笑，藍色的眼睛閃閃發亮。

In a red shirt, Chucky the Demon Doll stood at the Beverly Hills _____ (11) _____, waving and _____ (12) _____ as his blue eyes twinkled.

(g) 在以色列和黎巴嫩的戰爭中，許多建築物被炸毀，無數人流離失所。

Many buildings _____ (13) _____ _____ (14) _____ up and numerous people became homeless during the war between Israel and Lebanon.

(D) 閱讀測驗 (12%)：每題兩分。

(a)

It is said that marmoset monkeys use special sounds to call each other by name, just like people do. These small monkeys, only 20 cm long, live in South America. Experts in Israel studied 10 marmoset monkeys and found that each monkey used a different sound to call other monkeys in their group. Dr. David Omer, one of the experts, said these monkeys were the first ones (besides humans) to be discovered using names. The experts put the monkeys in different groups and used computers to study more than 50,000 sounds. This helped them learn that the monkeys had names for each other.

Dr. Omer thinks the discovery can help us understand how humans started using language. He explained that people long ago believed human language appeared from nowhere, but now we know that is not true. Marmoset monkeys, like humans, live in small family groups and raise their babies together. This could be like what early humans went through before they used language. Some other animals, such as bats, elephants, and sea lions, also know each other by name. This shows that human language may have come from the way animals, like marmoset monkeys, talk to each other.

 human 人類 discover 發現 language 語言

1. Where did people think language came from in the past?

- (A) Our brains. (B) No reason. (C) America. (D) Israel.

2. What is the best title for the reading?

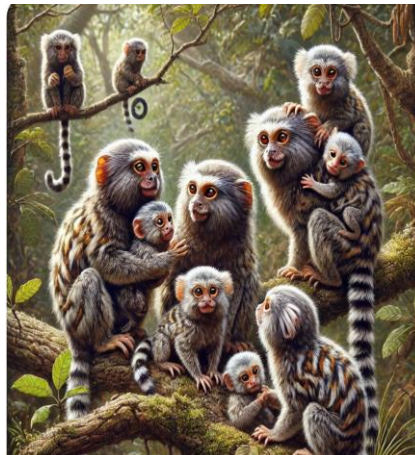
- (A) Finding the First Animal Names. (B) Monkeys and Other Animals That Speak Like Humans.
(C) The Special Sounds of Marmoset Monkeys. (D) How Marmoset Monkeys Help Understand Human Language.

3. According to the reading, which picture shows marmoset monkeys' appearance and life?

(A)



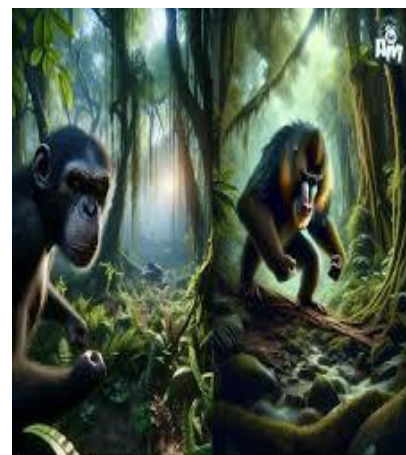
(B)



(C)



(D)



(b)

A 15-year-old boy from the U.S., Heman Bekele, made a special soap that can help treat and stop skin cancer. Each bar of soap costs about half a dollar to make. He has been chosen as *Time Magazine's* 2024 Kid of the Year.

Time wrote that Heman is a high school student from Annandale, Virginia. His soap could change the way we treat skin cancer and make it easier to get medicine into the skin, even for the most serious kind.

Born in Ethiopia, Heman moved with his family to the U.S. at the age of four. He said that when he was young, he didn't think much about the damage caused by the sun. But when he got older, he understood how dangerous skin cancer can be.

Heman explained that skin cancer can usually be treated, but it costs almost \$40,000 for treatment around the world. After he learned this, he started thinking about how to find a solution that everyone could afford.

In 2023, when Heman was only 14 years old, he was named "America's Top Young Scientist" by 3M and Discovery Education, and he also won \$25,000. In an interview, he said, "Thinking that my soap could one day help people is really surprising. That's why I started all of this."

📖 soap 肥皂 skin cancer 皮膚癌 bar 條/塊 treatment 治療 afford 買得起

4. What makes Heman's soap special?

(A) It is made in the U.S.

(B) It is easy and cheap to make.

(C) It is good for one's skin.

(D) It looks and smells different.

5. What does "this" in paragraph 4 mean?

(A) The fact that skin cancer can be treated.

(B) The serious sun damage to the skin.

(C) The solution that everyone could afford.

(D) The high cost of skin cancer treatment.

6. What does Heman's story show us?

(A) It shows that people should move to a new country to create new things.

(B) It shows that lower-cost solutions work better than expensive ones.

(C) It shows that a young age is truly important for success.

(D) It shows that young people can make a difference.

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