

範圍：第四冊 Lesson3&4

班級：

座號：

姓名：

第一部分選擇題 77%.

一、字詞選擇 6%

1. Look at the picture. The boy is _____ pears.
(A)sharing (B)picking (C)swaying (D)feeling
2. I'm a little tired. I have to _____ a break.



- (A)make (B)do (C)take (D)own
3. It was my mistake that we missed the magic show. I didn't _____ to be late.
(A)arrive (B)mean (C)decide (D)fight
4. Judy's two-year-old girl is getting heavier. She's 30 _____ now.
(A)cents (B)grams (C) miles (D)pounds
5. My bedroom is too small. There's no more _____ for the new sofa.
(A)size (B)balcony (C)rubble (D)space
6. I'm going to buy Jennie's _____ album. It just came out this week. To get her next album one year later, I still have to save money.

- (A)lastly (B)light (C)latest (D)wise
二、文法選擇 38%

7. People can't work long hours without _____. It's bad for our health.
(A)sleep (B)to sleep (C)being sleeping (D)sleeps
8. Why did the old man look _____?
(A)at his son (B)at his son mad (C)madly his son (D)madly at his son
9. Having a cup of hot milk before going to bed makes you _____ at night.
(A)easily fell asleep (B)to fall asleep easier (C)easily fall asleep (D)easier fell asleep
10. The lady looked _____ in the office.
(A)sadly (B)friendly (C)happily (D)early
11. Today there are _____ people in each family than before. My grandparents had six children, but my parents have only one child.
(A)more (B)less (C)fewer (D)least
12. David always works _____ in the office. He is usually the one who leaves the office _____.
(A)hardly; last (B)hard; earliest (C)the hardest; last (D)hardest; lately
13. In the story, the turtle ran as _____ as the rabbit.
(A)faster (B)quick (C)fast (D)quicker
14. Our music teacher _____ us to practice _____ before the show.
(A)has; sing (B)let; singing (C)told; sing (D)asks; singing
15. Mom got me _____ the trash every day.
(A)take out (B)taking out (C)to take out (D)took out
16. I saw the man with a baby in his arms _____ in the park.
(A)to walk (B)was walking (C)walk (D)walks
17. Tony's mom _____ him finish his homework before he read his favorite novel.
(A)makes (B)told (C)asks (D)had
18. When the phone rings, my little brother likes to _____ the phone.
(A)talk (B)say (C)tell (D)answer
19. It _____ the men much effort and time to move the heavy rock away.
(A)spent (B)took (C)cost (D)got
20. Betty got so _____ when she knew she won a free plane ticket to the US.
(A)exciting (B)excited (C)excitedly (D)excitingly

21. We _____ a girl _____ for help, so we ran to save her.

(A)hear; cry (B)heard; cried (C)heared; crying (D)heard; cry

22. A: What will we do if it _____ tonight? B: I'll give you an answer around 5 p.m.

(A)rain (B)will rain (C)is raining (D)rains

23. It's hot outside today, you _____ more water.

(A)must drink (B)must to drink (C)must drinking (D)must be drinking

24. Excuse me. I smell something _____ in the kitchen, so I _____.

(A)burned; had to check it out. (B)to burn; have to check out it.

(C) is burning; need to check it out. (D)burning; have to check it out.

25. Dogs' sense of smell is _____ better than _____.

(A)more; our (B)much; us (C)even; ours (D)very; we

三、克漏字 12%

A.

People love chocolate. Americans alone buy more than 58 26. chocolate for Valentine's Day, the "sweetest" time of the year. But for the cocoa child workers in the Ivory Coast, chocolate doesn't taste sweet 27. bitter.

Child labor is a big problem in the Ivory Coast. Most cocoa child workers are between 12 and 16 years old. The farm owners ask the kids 28. 12 hours a day. On the farm, they pick cocoa beans quickly and quietly. They work 29. than most adults but only get about 65 cents a day. These little workers work on the farm for years and spend all their time there. They don't have a chance to go to school.

This story is sad. The chocolate companies behind the cocoa farms need to stop 30. child labor. Now, more and more people are fighting for the children's rights because they need help.

Some choose not to buy chocolate from these companies, and 31. tell the children's stories. Let's join them and make a change.

26. (A)million of pounds (B)millions of (C)million pounds (D)pounds of million

27. (A)and (B)or (C)with (D)but

28. (A)work (B)not work (C)to work (D)not to work

29. (A)hard (B)more hard (C)more hardly (D)harder

30. (A)use (B)to use (C)using (D)not using

31. (A)the other (B)others (C)other (D)the others

四、文意選擇 6%

Many people want to become rescue dog trainers. To do this, you need to understand dogs and 32. training them.

When you train rescue dogs, you become 33. a special team. The dogs will learn to 34. difficult places during emergencies. Good trainers know that patience (耐心) is 35. speed when teaching dogs new skills. You 36. practice every day with your dog. People who work with rescue dogs 37. love animals and want to help people.

A. a part of B. must C. better than D. be great at AB. truly BC. reach

五、閱讀測驗 15%

A.

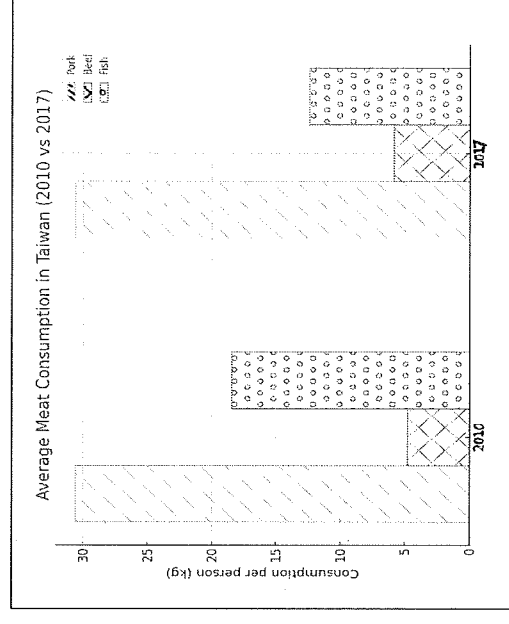
A 2018 study points out that from the year 2010 to 2017, the consumption of fish in Taiwan dropped sharply. The study shows how much pork, beef, and fish people in Taiwan ate every year during these years. It found that, on average, everyone in Taiwan ate about the same amount of pork from year to year, around 30.6 kg, and more and more beef by 2017, from 4.8 kg in 2010 to 5.88 kg in 2017. However, as the study says, less and less fish was taken as food from 2010 to 2017. In 2010, each person in Taiwan had 18.43 kg of fish for meals, but in 2017, the amount went down to 12.42 kg.

Why did people eat much less fish? One of the reasons was that parents had fewer kids than before and cared more about whether their kids were safe. They were afraid that the fish bones could get stuck in their children's throat.

However, fish is a healthy food and should be a part of meals. To get more fish back to the dining table, schools should teach students why it is important to eat fish. When parents feed fish to their little kids, they can choose fish without many bones and take away the bones from the fish before cooking it. They should also teach and show their older kids how to eat fish with bones safely.

38. The chart is a bar chart showing the average amount of pork, beef, and fish eaten by people in Taiwan each year from 2010 and 2017. According to the reading, which of the following sentence is correct?

- (A) Pork consumption dropped a lot during this period.
 - (B) Beef consumption clearly increased during this period.
 - (C) Fish consumption stayed the same.
 - (D) The amount of beef and fish people ate was more than pork.
39. Which of the following is TRUE according to the reading?
- (A) People in Taiwan ate much less beef in 2017 than in 2010.
 - (B) Fish was eaten much less in 2017 compared to 2010.
 - (C) Pork was eaten much less than beef every year.
 - (D) Parents cared much less about their children's safety



40. Why did some parents stop giving fish to their children?

- (A) They thought fish didn't taste good.
- (B) They believed fish was not healthy.
- (C) They were afraid that fish bones could hurt their kids.
- (D) They couldn't find fish in the market.

41. How can parents feed fish to their little kids, according to the article?

- (A) Let kids eat fish on their own without help.
 - (B) Only buy fish with lots of bones.
 - (C) Feed kids on fish by removing bones before cooking.
 - (D) Ask schools to cook fish for their kids.
42. What is one way to help bring fish back to the dining table?

- (A) Tell people that pork is healthier than fish.
- (B) Sell fish at a lower price in stores.
- (C) Teach students in schools why eating fish is important.
- (D) Stop teaching kids how to eat fish with bones.

B.

In some parts of India, child marriage is still a serious problem. Child marriage means a boy or girl gets married before the age of 18. Many girls are married when they are only 13 or 14 years old.

There are many reasons for child marriage. Some families are very poor. They believe that when their daughter gets married early, they will have one less person to care for. Also, some people follow old traditions and think girls should marry young.

Child marriage can cause many problems. Young girls often stop going to school after they get married. This makes it harder for them to find good jobs in the future. Also, young mothers may have health problems because their bodies are not ready for having babies.

The Indian government is trying to stop child marriage. There are laws that say people must be at least 18 years old to get married. Many groups are also working to teach families why education is important and why girls should wait until they are older to marry.

43. What is child marriage?

- (A) When children go to school early
- (B) When boys and girls marry before 18
- (C) When girls become teachers
- (D) When boys help their families

44. Why do some poor families want their daughters to marry early?

- (A) Because they want more money.
- (B) Because they don't want their daughters to work.
- (C) Because they will have one less person to care for.
- (D) Because they want their daughters to travel.

45. What is one problem with child marriage?

- (A) Girls get too much education.
- (B) Boys have to stay at home.
- (C) Girls get jobs easily.
- (D) Girls may stop going to school.

46. What does the Indian government say about marriage?

married 結婚 until 直到

- (A) People can marry at any age. (B) People should marry before 18.
 (C) People have to be 18 or older to marry. (D) Only boys need to be 18 to marry.
47. What are some groups doing to stop child marriage?
 (A) Giving money to families. (B) Helping children get married.
 (C) Teaching families about education. (D) Asking girls to leave school.

C.

At an international education meeting, two teachers—Ming-hua from Taiwan and Julia from Finland—shared their ideas on homework and student life. They pointed out the differences in educational values between their countries.

Ming-hua was surprised to learn that students in Finland spend only 10 to 20 minutes on homework each day. In Taiwan, he explained, students often spend around two hours on homework daily. He believed that homework is necessary for practice, especially for doing well on exams. In his view, passing big tests is the key to entering good senior high schools, which can lead to better colleges and well-paid jobs.

However, Julia had a very different perspective. She said that in Finland, some teachers don't give homework at all, and the word "homework" is seen as **old-fashioned**. According to her, Finnish students still perform well on tests without spending hours on extra assignments. She emphasized the importance of giving students time after school to explore their interests and enjoy life. Students can engage in music, art, sports, reading, or simply spend time with friends and family. Julia believes that this balance helps students grow in a healthy and happy way.

In the end, Ming-hua started to think about Julia's ideas. He thought that her view sounded like what school should truly be about—not just preparing for exams, but helping students enjoy learning and life.

48. How much time do students in Finland spend on homework each day?

- (A) About 2 hours (B) About 1 hour (C) About 30 minutes (D) About 10 to 20 minutes

49. What does Julia think is important for students to do after school?

- (A) Study for tests. (B) Do extra homework. (C) Spend time with friends and family. (D) Go to school.

50. What did Ming-hua think about Julia's ideas at the end of the conversation?

- (A) He thought Julia was wrong. (B) He thought Julia's ideas were silly.
 (C) He thought Julia's ideas were interesting. (D) He thought Julia's ideas were boring.

51. Which sentence from the reading best supports(支持) the idea that Finnish(芬蘭的) students are successful in school without spending a lot of time on homework?

- (A) "In Finland, some teachers don't give homework at all, and the word 'homework' is seen as old-fashioned."
 (B) "According to her, Finnish students still perform well on tests without spending hours on extra assignments."
 (C) "She emphasized the importance of giving students time after school to explore their interests and enjoy life."
 (D) "Students can engage in music, art, sports, reading, or simply spend time with friends and family."
 52. What does the phrase "**old-fashioned**" mean about Julia's view of homework?
 (A) She thinks homework is a fun activity. (B) She thinks homework is a good way to learn.
 (C) She thinks homework is outdated and unnecessary. (D) She thinks homework is a modern way of learning.

第二部分非選題 23%

一、文意字彙 10%

1. Don't park your car here during the t_____n. The water of the river might rise and wash your car away.
 2. She bought fresh v_____es from the farmers' market to prepare a big meal. complain 抱怨
 3. The customer complained about the slow s_____e at the restaurant. sweaty 有汗味的
 4. The wind was so strong and it almost b_____w my hat off. block out 阻擋
 5. After the hike, their clothes were sweaty and d_____y.
 6. I was too busy yesterday, so I didn't get a c_____e to talk to him.
 7. She closed her windows to block out the n_____e of the traffic outside.
 8. When the power went out, they used a c_____e to light up the room.
 9. The firefighters were b_____e heroes for rescuing the family from the fire.
 10. I had a bad dream in which a g_____t spider was running after me. It was so big.

二、翻譯填空 13%

1. Before he (1) (2) Australia, he (3) (4) his children how to (5) their own breakfast first.
(在他去澳洲之前，他將先教導孩子們如何準備自己的早餐。)
2. My grandpa liked to (6) (7) the (8) and enjoyed his hot coffee in the (9) every morning.
(我爺爺過去喜歡在早上打開收音機，然後在花園享受他的熱咖啡。)
3. A (10) (11)s filled the air suddenly just before the (12) started.
(就在地震開始前，空氣中突然傳來一聲尖銳的聲音。)
4. The stars (13) brightly in the sky last night.
(昨晚星星在夜空中閃耀。)

.....請整張繳回，切勿撕開.....

立人高級中學 113 學年度第二學期國二英語第 2 次定期評量非選題答案卷

班級：_____ 座號：_____ 姓名：_____

第二部分非選題 23%

一、文意字彙 10%

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

二、翻譯填空 13%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(11)	(12)	(13)		

立人高級中學 113 學年度第二學期國二英語第 2 次定期評量非選題答案卷

班級：_____ 座號：_____ 姓名：_____

第二部分非選題 23%

一、文意字彙 10%

1. typhoon	2. vegetables	3. service	4. blew	5. dirty
6. chance	7. noise	8. candle	9. brave	10. giant

二、翻譯填空 13%

(1) goes	(2) to	(3) will	(4) teach	(5) prepare
(6) turn	(7) on	(8) radio	(9) garden	(10) sharp
(11) sound	(12) earthquake	(13) shone		

1—6: BCBDDC

7—10: ADCB

11—15: CCCDC

16—20: CDDBB

21—25: DDADC

26—31: ADCDCB

32—37: D A BC C B AB

38—42: BBCCC

43—47: BCDCC

48—52: DCCBC