

新北市立崇林國民中學 109 學年度第一學期第一次段考九年級英語科試卷

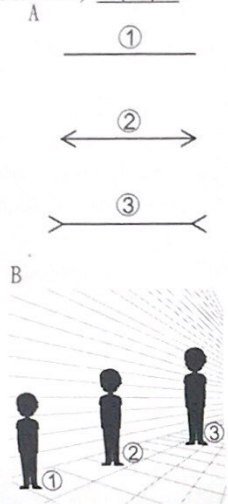
I. 綜合測驗：(每題 2 分，共 50 分)

- B1. Grandfather put some money into the red \_\_\_\_\_ and gave them to us as lucky money.  
(A) candles (B) envelopes (C) holes (D) lanterns
- A2. We have some couplets (春聯) in hands; we are going to \_\_\_\_\_ them on the door.  
(A) glue (B) cut (C) fill up with (D) paint
- D3. I collected some \_\_\_\_\_ about insects for science class.  
(A) program (B) wishes (C) scenes (D) information
- D4. Dad, I don't want to share my room with Dylan. Can we have \_\_\_\_\_ rooms? (A) excellent (B) cultural  
(C) another (D) separate
- C5. Do you believe that ghosts come out at a \_\_\_\_\_ time of the year?  
(A) scare (B) proudly (C) certain (D) possible
- B6. I won't be friends with him ever. He just \_\_\_\_\_ all the time.  
(A) shows up (B) shows off (C) bores with (D) surprises
- D7. A: Do you like scary movies?  
B: No. \_\_\_\_\_ I like comedies (喜劇片) better.  
(A) They start running for dear life. (B) I hope not.  
(C) That's a crazy idea. (D) They are not my cup of tea.
- A8. A: The summer sale is around the corner. It starts next week.  
B: (A) I'm excited about it!  
(B) What a way to show off!  
(C) Really? I didn't know the shop was on the corner.  
(D) I think I'll dress up as a princess.
- B9. A: How long has your brother been a mail carrier? ?  
B: (A) He went to the post office just now.  
(B) He has been a mail carrier for six years.  
(C) He has wanted to be a mail carrier since he was little.  
(D) He is interested in collecting stamps.
- B10. A: You've found some useful information on the Net, haven't you?  
B: (A) No. I can't make heads or tails of it.  
(B) No, I haven't found anything useful.  
(C) Yes, I've found something wrong with the information.  
(D) Yes, I can make sense of it.
- C11. A: What does the Christmas tree look like?  
B: (A) It has big eyes and a long tail.  
(B) It's about two kilometers below the ground.  
(C) It's 70 inches tall and with lots of lights on it.  
(D) It is high above the sky.
- C12. Gary \_\_\_\_\_ the city since he first \_\_\_\_\_ its beautiful scenery (景色) on the Net.  
(A) loves ; saw (B) has been loved ; sees  
(C) has loved ; saw (D) has loved ; has seen
- B13. The BTS concert is so \_\_\_\_\_; all the fans are \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
(A) exciting; excited with (B) exciting; excited about  
(C) excited; exciting with (D) excited; exciting about
- C14. I \_\_\_\_\_ in music since I was a child. In fact, it's my dream to be a singer someday.  
(A) have interested (B) have had interested  
(C) have been interested (D) had have interest
- B15. Playing chess is difficult for Meredith, \_\_\_\_\_? She's never played it well.  
(A) is she (B) isn't it (C) is it (D) isn't there
- D16. A: \_\_\_\_\_ have you lived in Linkou? B: Since I was a child.  
(A) When (B) How often (C) How old (D) How long
- C17. There is no water in the afternoon because of the typhoon, \_\_\_\_\_?  
(A) is it (B) isn't it (C) is there (D) isn't there
- B18. I don't want to take this road. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ that big black dog over there.  
(A) surprised at (B) scared of (C) scary for (D) afraid with
- C19. It \_\_\_\_\_ two hours since the baby \_\_\_\_\_ on the sofa.  
(A) had been; has slept (B) has had; was sleeping  
(C) has been; slept (D) was; has slept
- D20. Do you know that \_\_\_\_\_ a car accident near your school yesterday?  
(A) it was (B) it had (C) there is (D) there was
- D21. Do you think \_\_\_\_\_ is hard to make Jack-o'-lantern?  
(A) if (B) that (C) X (D) it
- B22. The words for "oil paper" sound like "having kids" in Hakka, \_\_\_\_\_?  
(A) is it (B) don't they (C) aren't they (D) doesn't it
- A23. Anthony's father told Anthony he \_\_\_\_\_ to bed before eleven.  
(A) had to go (B) has gone (C) goes (D) have to go
- A24. Please choose the **correct** sentence.  
(A) She is quite a lovely girl.  
(B) I have gone to Canada for three weeks.  
(C) LeBron James is six foot nine inches tall.  
(D) Dad has already busied for a week.
- D25. Please choose the **correct** sentence.  
(A) Sara is exciting about the music concert.  
(B) I don't think so that it is real.  
(C) When you came home, Mom was cooking dinner, was she?  
(D) We haven't seen each other since three years ago.

II. 克漏字選擇：(每題2分，共20分)

※ 26~30

Do you agree the old saying "Seeing is believing?" In fact, we should not always (26) our eyes. Although we can know the world better (27) our eyes, what we see may sometimes not be true. Have you ever (28) of optical illusions? Look at Picture A first. Which line is the longest? Your answer may be ③, but the three lines are the same length. Then look at Picture B. Which man is the tallest? This is (29) easy question, isn't it? Is your answer ③ again? However, the three men are the same size. In these two cases, our eyes trick us, (30) ?



☞ saying 諺語      optical 視覺的  
illusion 幻覺      length 長度

- B26. (A) trusted (B) trust (C) to trust (D) trusting  
A27. (A) through (B) from (C) for (D) as  
A28. (A) heard (B) hear (C) hearing (D) hears  
C29. (A) other (B) the other (C) another (D) quite  
D30. (A) do we (B) don't we (C) do they (D) don't they

※31~35

Stanley, Austin and Daniel (31) at a costume party last Halloween. That night, they had a whale of a time. Since then, they (32) good friends.

Today is Stanley's birthday, and he is celebrating it with Austin and Daniel. Right now, Stanley (33) a wish. Later, Austin and Daniel are going to give him a big teddy bear. Stanley (34) surprised to see the birthday present, (35) he?

- B31. (A) met (B) meet (C) have met (D) had met  
B32. (A) became (B) have become (C) becoming (D) become  
C33. (A) makes (B) has made (C) is making (D) making  
D34. (A) is (B) has had (C) isn't (D) will be  
A35. (A) won't (B) will (C) isn't (D) hasn't

III. 閱讀測驗：(每題2分，共30分)

※ 36~38

Oil-paper umbrella is a type of paper umbrella that comes from China. It spread across Asia to Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Malaysia, Thailand and Laos at a later time. As the Hakka people moved to Taiwan, the oil-paper umbrella also began to develop in Taiwan.

Other than the purpose of keeping yourself away from sun, oil-paper umbrellas are also traditional wedding items. In both traditional Chinese and Japanese weddings, we would cover the bride with the oil-paper umbrella in order to avoid bad luck.

Purple umbrellas are a symbol of long life for the elders, while white umbrellas are used in funerals. Oil-paper umbrellas are also used as props in Japanese traditional dances and tea ceremonies.

In the early Hakka society, two umbrellas were usually given as dowry because the "paper" and "child" have the similar pronunciations in Chinese. Also, as the Chinese character "umbrella" contains "four people", giving the umbrellas represents a blessing for the couple to have many sons and grandsons.

Today, oil-paper umbrellas are mostly sold as works of art or souvenirs.



☞ spread 流傳 purpose 目的 traditional 傳統的 avoid 避免  
symbol 象徵 funeral 葬禮 props 道具 ceremony 儀式  
society 社會 dowry 嫁妝 similar 相似的 pronunciation 發音  
contain 包含 represents 代表 souvenir 紀念品

- D36. Which of the following is NOT a purpose of oil-paper umbrellas?  
(A) Tea ceremonies  
(B) Japanese traditional dances  
(C) Keep the bride away from bad luck  
(D) Have more money and friends  
C37. Where does oil-paper umbrellas come from?  
(A) Thailand  
(B) Taiwan  
(C) China  
(D) Laos  
B38. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
(A) Purple umbrellas are a symbol of long life for the elders.  
(B) White umbrellas are used in the wedding ceremonies.  
(C) Umbrellas were given as dowry in early Hakka society.  
(D) Oil-paper umbrellas are sold as souvenirs nowadays.



Japanese people love to give gifts to their sibling or close friends. You may want to give a birthday present to your Japanese friend but feel confused about what to give. In fact, there are some things that people will see as impolite gifts in Japan. It sounds interesting, doesn't it? Let's learn some more about those things and the reason why they cannot be given as a gift.

At first, all of things displaying the number 4 and 9 should be prohibited to give as a gift. The number 4 is read as *shi* in Japanese. Also there is another word read as *shi*, and the word means death.

The other number that should be avoid is the number 9. Number 9 is read as *ku* in Japanese, and there is another word read as *ku* which means suffering. A comb is also an item that should avoid being gifted. Why? A comb is read as "*kushi*" in Japanese. As we have mentioned that "*ku*" means suffering and "*shi*" means death. Giving a comb as a gift means "suffering and death". As a result, gifts should bring good luck for people, not bad luck such as suffering and death.

What is more, Japanese people believe that giving a clock as a gift means the symbol of time running out. Giving scissors or knives means breaking the relationship between each other.

From the information above, we can make sense of the cultural differences in Japan and also learn not to be rude to people from other countries. Giving a gift is a blessing we would like to give to the ones we love after all.

Adapted from Taiken Japan

☞ sibling 兄弟姊妹 display 顯示 avoid 避免 suffering 苦難  
mention 提及 confuse 使困擾 relationship 關係 rude 魯莽的

39. What does "prohibited" probably mean in the reading ?  
 (A) Take something away. (B) Make something happen.  
 (C) Stop something from being done. (D) Get something done.
40. Davis wants to give a present to a Japanese friend, which one is better?  
 (A) A wooden comb.  
 (B) A pair of oil paper umbrellas.  
 (C) A lovely Minion clock.  
 (D) A scissor from Germany.
41. Which statement is true?  
 (A) Giving scissors or knives means recovering the relationship between each other.  
 (B) Giving gifts displaying the number 4 means suffering.  
 (C) Giving a clock as a gift means the symbol of unforgettable memory.  
 (D) Giving a comb as a gift means suffering and death.
42. What can we learn from the article?  
 (A) Respect cultural differences from different countries.  
 (B) Don't be rude to people with a knife.  
 (C) Giving gifts is never easy for lovers.  
 (D) Gifts stand for friendship ever.

Sunday, October 30

## Welcome to Halloween Costume Party

*Join us and be sure to wear your scariest costume!*

Doors open at 7 p.m. New Street, Green Town  
 Haunted House

Free entry, Free drink, Free food  
**All FREE!**

Attend and win the prize for the scariest costume!  
 For more information: Call 02-2789-5478



☞ attend 參加

43. Dylan wants to win the prize for the scariest costume, which costume is better?  
 (A) A ghost. (B) A princess.  
 (C) A Mickey Mouse. (D) A prince.
44. Which is not true?  
 (A) The costume party will end at 7 p.m.  
 (B) You can have free drink and food at the party.  
 (C) You need to dress up if you want to join the party.  
 (D) You can get more information by calling 02-2789-5478.
45. What may people feel in a "haunted house" ?  
 (A) They may feel angry.  
 (B) They may feel happy and peaceful.  
 (C) They may feel scared.  
 (D) They may feel bored.

### Rare Blue Moon for Halloween

Have you heard of the saying "once in a blue moon"?

It means something almost never happens. Usually, we only see one full moon each month. When there are two full moons in one month, that is called a "blue moon". And next month, we will see a "blue moon" in the night sky.

Experts say October will have two full moons. The first will happen on October 2nd, at 5am. The second will come on October 31st, 10pm. That night is also Halloween night. The experts say if the weather is clear, and there aren't too many clouds in the sky, you will be able to see the "blue moon".

Scientists say there are usually 29.5 days between every full moon. And blue moons only happen once every two to three years. Even though it is called a "blue moon", the moon doesn't actually turn blue. It is still just a grey-white color. But, scientists say if the air is full of dust or smoke, the moon could actually look blue. This can happen because of big forest fires or volcanoes erupting.

背面尚有試題

In 1883, a volcano called Krakatoa in Indonesia erupted. The eruption was so big that people in Australia heard it. More than 36,000 people were killed. The eruption filled the air with so much dust and smoke, that the moon looked blue for almost two years after.

It's such a good chance to see a "blue moon" on Halloween. Remember to invite your family and friends to go trick-or-treating and enjoy the sight together.

Adapted from ICRT News Lunchbox



☞ rare 稀少的 expert 專家 dust 灰塵  
volcano 火山 erupt 爆發

46. How often can we see a "blue moon" ?
- (A) It's rare to see one, maybe once in a lifetime.  
(B) Almost two years after the eruption of a volcano.  
(C) Every two to three years.  
(D) 29.5 days between every full moon.
47. In what situation can we see the moon turn "blue" ?
- (A) If the weather is clear, and there isn't too much dust in the sky.  
(B) It almost never happens.  
(C) Maybe after a volcano erupted, and the eruption filled the air with much dust and smoke.  
(D) A full moon will turn blue on Halloween.
48. According to the article, which is true ?
- (A) A "blue moon" means there are two full moons in one month.  
(B) We will be able to see two full moons on October 2<sup>nd</sup> and October 31<sup>st</sup> next year.  
(C) "Once in a blue moon" means something happens sometimes.  
(D) A volcano called Krakatoa in Australia erupted in 1883.

※ 49~50

Dear Mina,  
How are you doing? Time flies, and I've been in Momoland for one year. I like this town very much. It's clean and beautiful. Although the winter here is really cold and snows a lot, not like it is in Singapore.  
I've made some good friends at work. They help me a lot with my farming work. Thanks to them, my Japanese is getting better, and I can understand the customers better.  
Don't worry about me. I'm pretty good here. I miss you so much. Hope to go back soon. Take care!  
Love,  
Sean

49. What is Sean doing in Momoland?
- (A) Studying. (B) Working.  
(C) Teaching Japanese. (D) Taking a vacation.
50. Which is NOT true?
- (A) Sean works on the farm in Momoland.  
(B) It is cold and snowy in Singapore in winter.  
(C) Sean doesn't live with his girlfriend, Mina, now.  
(D) People staying with Sean speak Japanese.

*getting along*