

臺北市立弘道國民中學 112 學年度第一學期 八年級 英語科 第三次定期評量

<範圍：iEnglish Book 3, Unit 5 ~ Review 3 (含習作)>

【劃卡代號：21】

班級： 座號： 姓名：

※請作答於答案卡上。答案卡限用 2B 鉛筆劃記，答案請劃記明確；若需修改劃記，請擦拭乾淨。分數以電腦讀卡分數為準。

第一部分、聽力測驗：(每題 2 分，共 28%) 本部分每題均唸兩遍，請仔細聆聽後將答案畫在電腦答案卡上。

一、以下第 1-4 題，請選出與內容相符的圖片。

(A)		(B)		(C)	10:00 → 10:30 	(D)	
(AB)	9:00 → 9:30 	(AC)		(AD)		(BC)	

1. () 2. () 3. () 4. ()

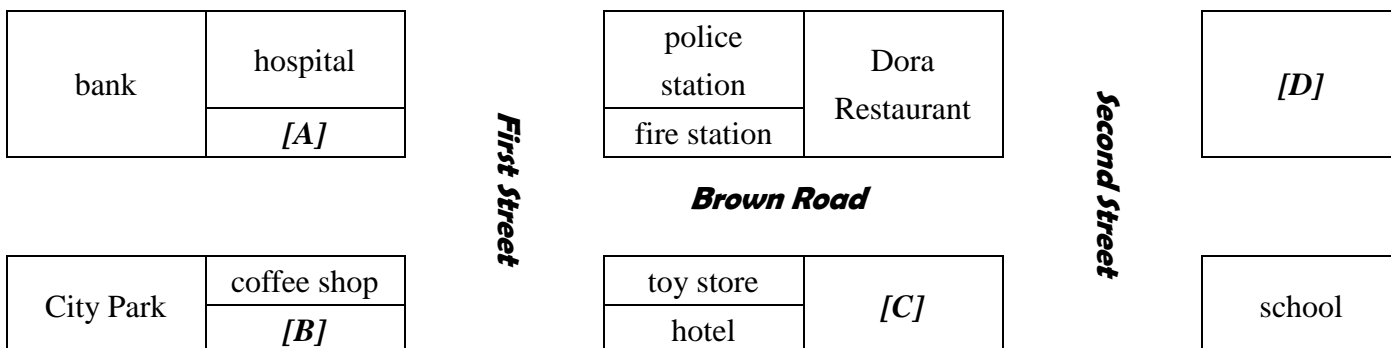
二、以下第 5-8 題，請根據聽到的內容，選出最適合的回應。

5. () (A) I sent some letters there. (B) I went there by taxi. (C) It took me an hour to go there.
 6. () (A) Not at all. I bought it at a low price. (B) No. It cost me an arm and a leg. (C) I bought it in a department store.
 7. () (A) He will take a bus. (B) He is an expert. (C) He might be late.
 8. () (A) I spent \$2000 on it. (B) It took me an hour. (C) I paid for it.

三、以下第 9-12 題，請根據聽到的對話，選出最適合的回應。

9. () (A) She wants to buy a coat for the boy. (B) She wants to buy something as her mother's birthday gift.
 (C) She wants to buy a Christmas gift for her friend.
 10. () (A) The man will go to a bank to take out some money. (B) City Bank is across from HAHA Café.
 (C) There is a supermarket near City Bank.
 11. () (A) They'll walk there. (B) They'll take a bus there. (C) They'll take a taxi there.
 12. () (A) \$500. (B) \$700. (C) We don't know.

四、以下第 13-14 題，請根據聽到的短文，選擇最適當的答案。 [請做筆記，看圖示，一次回答兩題]



13. () (A) Bobo Theater (B) post office (C) supermarket
 14. () (A) Nicole's home is next to a bank. (B) The post office is across from Dora Restaurant.
 (C) The supermarket is across from a school.

第二部分、綜合測驗: 72%

一、Vocabulary & Grammar: 以下第 15~31 題，請根據文意選擇最適合的答案。(每題 2 分，共 34%)

15. () The church is welcoming the New Year with the _____ of bells.
 (A) video (B) voice (C) sound (D) glass
16. () You can send your gift and birthday card together at the _____.
 (A) bank (B) bus stop (C) supermarket (D) post office
17. () Living in the _____ means that you will use buses and the metro more often.
 (A) city (B) country (C) temple (D) village
18. () It's really cold outside. Put on your _____ because they'll keep you warm.
 (A) hat (B) coat (C) shorts (D) gloves
19. () Look! The dress is on sale, and the price of it is _____. I think there may be something wrong with the dress.
 (A) low (B) high (C) cheap (D) expensive
20. () Clerk: The shirt is NT\$2,024. How would you like to pay?
 Client: I'll pay in _____. Here you are.
 Clerk: Thank you! Have a nice day!
 (A) smartphone (B) online (C) cash (D) card
21. () To get to Jasmine Hotel, you have to _____ the bus at Mint Station and walk for ten minutes.
 (A) get on (B) get off (C) get in (D) get out of
22. () Emma usually _____ a bike to school, but she _____ the metro this morning because of the heavy rain.
 (A) takes; drove (B) ride; takes (C) walks; took (D) rides; took
23. () Amy: _____ does it take to fly from Taipei to Seoul? Ben: It usually takes about two and a half hours.
 (A) How many times (B) How much (C) How long (D) How far
24. () Amanda _____ the concert this weekend, but I am. I hope she can go with me, but she is too busy.
 (A) won't go (B) didn't go (C) doesn't go to (D) isn't going to
25. () Sam: Where do you plan to go during your summer vacation?
 Emily: I would like to _____ my vacation with my family in Japan.
 (A) cost (B) pay (C) take (D) spend
26. () For our health, we should go to the park _____, but not _____.
 (A) on foot; by taxi (B) on foot; by a taxi (C) on feet; by a taxi (D) by foot; by taxi
27. () It _____ me five hours _____ my history report. I was so tired.
 (A) cost; finishing (B) cost; to finish (C) took; finishing (D) took; to finish
28. () The smartphone didn't _____ me too much. I only _____ \$6,000 on it.
 (A) take; paid (B) cost; spent (C) take; spent (D) cost; paid
29. () _____ a Christmas party at Jamie's house this weekend. I believe _____ a great party, and everyone can have fun.
 (A) There are going to be; it'll be (B) There will be; it'll have
 (C) There is going to be; it'll (D) There will be; it'll be
30. () Dad spent \$5,000 _____ the new smartphone last week and it took him two hours _____ the way of using it.
 (A) on; learning (B) to buy; to learn (C) buying; to learn (D) buying; learning
31. () The word "cost" has different meanings. Which "**cost**" is different from others?
 (A) The pants **cost** me lots of money.
 (B) We need to keep the **cost** low, or we can't make enough money.
 (C) The **cost** of the watch is not high, so the price of it can be cheap.
 (D) We have to cut **costs** to make the plan better.

二、Cloze: 以下第 32~41 題，請依上下文選擇最適合的答案。(每題 2 分，共 20%)

During our vacation, we went 32 to enjoy the city. We saw famous places and 33 the metro to travel like locals. Walking by the river, we enjoyed the pretty views. 34 the way, we found comfortable places to sit and drink coffee. We also went 35 35 in parks and liked all the different kinds. The trip was interesting and left us with a wonderful time in the lovely city.

32. () (A) for sightseeing (B) the sightseeing (C) to sightseeing (D) sightseeing
33. () (A) take (B) took (C) to take (D) were taking
34. () (A) On (B) All (C) Along (D) Around
35. () (A) birds; watch (B) bird; watching (C) to watch; bird (D) watching; bird

Christmas shopping during the holiday season usually 36 a lot of time. It can be a lot of money to 37 gifts for friends and family, so it's important to 38 carefully. Some people like to take time and make gifts at home. It may be a way to show they care about not 39 too much. Others like to 40 for things from the store. In the end, the 41 of giving gifts and the time spent are worthwhile, and being with their love makes them happy at Christmas.

 worthwhile 值得的

36. () (A) has (B) pays (C) takes (D) costs
37. () (A) buy (B) pay (C) cost (D) spend
38. () (A) buy (B) pay (C) cost (D) spend
39. () (A) spend (B) spent (C) spends (D) spending
40. () (A) buy (B) pay (C) cost (D) spend
41. () (A) pay (B) total (C) change (D) checkout

三、Reading Comprehension: 以下第 42~50 題，請依上下文選擇最適合的答案。(每題 2 分，共 18%)

Paris, a city of love and lights, is famous for its history and culture. The city can give a special experience for those travelers from all over the world. Right now, Paris is getting ready to have the 2024 Olympics. People in Paris want to do it in a way that is good for the Earth, so they are focusing on being eco-friendly. Buses, trams, and the metro are ways to get around, and they are good for the environment. People can also ride bikes in Paris. The Vélib' bike-sharing program is a fun and eco-friendly way for visitors to see the city! What's more, Paris has lovely parks like Luxembourg Gardens. These are places with lots of green and flowers where people can walk and have picnics. It's like a break from the busy streets.

As Paris prepares for the Olympics, it's trying to keep being green, making it a great environment for all. Whether you enjoy beautiful sights or quiet parks, Paris always has something special for everyone.

 Olympics 奧運會 focus 聚焦 tram 有軌電車 program 計畫 whether 不論 sight 觀光名勝 as 當...

42. () Why is Paris trying to be green as it prepares for the Olympics?
(A) To build new wonderful parks. (B) To make money for the city.
(C) To welcome more visitors. (D) To save its environment.
43. () From the reading, what can we know about the Vélib' bike-sharing program in Paris?
(A) People can travel around the city in a green way.
(B) It is a program that makes people to use their own cars.
(C) People can only use the program during the 2024 Olympics.
(D) It is a program that works on cutting down the time on the road.

44. () What does the word "eco-friendly" mean in the reading?
 (A) Being friendly to different cultures.
 (B) Being friendly to animals in the city.
 (C) Being friendly to the place people live.
 (D) Being friendly to visitors from other countries.

A PLAN FOR A TRIP

Today is August 11. Jenny is talking to Benson about her plans this weekend.

Benson: Why are you so busy? Do you need any help?

Jenny: No, thanks. I'm just packing things for my trip this weekend.

Benson: Really? Where are you going to?

Jenny: I'm going to Shine Town, one of my favorite places. I can't wait to watch the beautiful sunset.

Benson: I'm afraid that you need to change your plan.

Jenny: Why? Is there anything wrong?

Benson: The weather report says that there will be a strong typhoon this weekend. It'll rain a lot and become cooler in Shine Town.

Jenny: How could that be? It's sunny and hot today. If it rains, it'll ruin my plan. What a bad news!

Benson: Well. The weather always changes. Maybe you can go to King Town. The sunset there is also wonderful.

Jenny: But it usually rains there. It's still rainy today. I don't want to spend the whole weekend in a rainy town.



Benson: Don't worry. The report says that the sun will come out in King Town and it'll be warm on the weekend. You can have a good time.

Jenny: Okay. Then I'll change my plan and enjoy the sunset there.



 pack 打包 sunset 日落

45. () What does ruin mean on line 10?
 (A) Make things good. (B) Make things terrible. (C) Try something new. (D) Use something special.
46. () Which chart (圖表) correctly shows the weather of Shine Town or King Town?



(A)

Shine Town	
Today	This Weekend
	
33°C ~ 35°C	24°C ~ 26°C



(B)

King Town	
Today	This Weekend
	
23°C ~ 27°C	10°C ~ 13°C

(C)

Shine Town	
Today	This Weekend
	
24°C ~ 26°C	33°C ~ 35°C

(D)

King Town	
Today	This Weekend
	
15°C ~ 17°C	20°C ~ 23°C

47. () About the reading, which is true?
 (A) It usually rains in Shine Town, so Jenny doesn't want to go there for the weekend.
 (B) Jenny and Benson will enjoy the beautiful sunset together this weekend.
 (C) A typhoon will hit King Town and brings (帶來) a lot of rain.
 (D) Jenny will go to King Town for the sunset this weekend.

後面還有題目喔!!

People speak English in many places around the world, and there are two kinds: American English and British English. Even though they look similar, they are a little different in some important ways.

Americans often say the “r” sound more. The British say it not as much or not at all. They also say some words and vowels in different ways. For example, in America, they might say "car" with a strong “r” sound, but in the UK, they might say it softer or leave out the “r”.

Another difference is in the words they use. Many words are totally different, like “elevator” (American) and “lift” (British), or “apartment” (American) and “flat” (British). Some words have the same name but mean different things. For example, “football” in America is a sport with hands, but in the UK, it's a game played with feet; the British call what Americans call soccer “football.” On the other hand, the words “sweater” (American) and “jumper” (British) mean the same thing, a warm and soft piece of clothing, but people use different words in each place.

American and British English have differences in how people say things and the words they use. These differences grew over time. Knowing them helps with talking and understanding both types of English.

📖 British 英式的；英國人 even though 即使 similar 相似的 vowel 母音
soft(er) (更)輕柔的 difference 差異 clothing 衣服 type 型式

48. () What is the difference in the sound of “r” between American and British English?
(A) Americans do not say it at all.
(B) Americans say it softer, but not the British.
(C) Americans say it more, but the British don't.
(D) Americans and the British say it the same way.
49. () What is an example of a word that has different meanings in American and British English?
(A) Sweater. (B) Football. (C) Elevator. (D) Apartment.
50. () Why is it important to know the differences between American and British English?
(A) It helps people make new friends by using the right words.
(B) It helps people learn and use new words and have fun talking.
(C) It helps people not to get the wrong idea when talking with others.
(D) It helps people understand the differences between them just in speaking.

測驗結束