

【讀卡科目請依規定畫卡，若有違反畫卡規定而影響讀卡作業之情事，一律扣總分五分。】










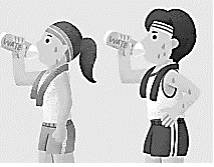





【手寫答案卷需確實寫上班級、座號、姓名，違者一律扣總分五分。】

【手寫答案卷需用藍色或黑色墨水筆書寫，違者一律扣總分五分，使用鉛筆書寫扣五分。】

畫卡部分 70%

第一部分：聽力測驗 20%

一、辨識句意 5% (每題 1 分)

1. (A)  (B)  (C) 
2. (A)  (B)  (C) 
3. (A)  (B)  (C) 
4. (A)  (B)  (C) 
5. (A)  (B)  (C) 

二、基本問答 5% (每題 1 分)

6. (A) It's Thursday.  
(B) It's on Sunday.  
(C) It's a sunny day.
7. (A) Let's get the ball rolling.  
(B) No problem. We still have time.  
(C) You bet.
8. (A) Coffee is not healthy.  
(B) Can you tell me more about it?  
(C) Everyone likes café very much.
9. (A) My bedroom is very clean.  
(B) No, once in a blue moon.  
(C) Let's find it out.
10. (A) You can take a bite.  
(B) Really? How do you know?  
(C) You are a smart cookie.

三、言談理解 10% (每題 2 分)

11. (A) Fall is her favorite season.  
(B) She likes strong winds.  
(C) She can sleep well in winter.
12. (A) He is with his grandmother.  
(B) He cooks for his family.  
(C) He talks with his grandmother on the phone.
13. (A) It's Friday.  
(B) It's Sunday.  
(C) It's Tuesday.
14. (A) Today is Tuesday.  
(B) The woman eats vegetables on the blue moon.  
(C) Meat is free on Wednesday.
15. (A) It's warm.  
(B) It's rainy.  
(C) It's sunny.

第二部分：綜合測驗 (每題 2 分)

一、單題測驗 20%

16. It's very \_\_\_\_ outside. Make sure to wear a warm coat.  
(A) cold (B) hot (C) warm (D) cool
17. He doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ money. So, he cannot buy(買) the new game.  
(A) some (B) little (C) no (D) enough
18. They have a big \_\_\_\_\_. Now they are not talking to each other(彼此).  
(A) game (B) fight (C) meal (D) trip
19. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ gift for you. I hope(希望) you like it and find it useful.  
(A) special (B) common (C) cheap (D) old
20. Let's \_\_\_\_\_. The new restaurant has great reviews(評價) and delicious food.  
(A) check in (B) check it in (C) check it (D) check it out
21. Jessie and Roland don't practice baseball after school, but Sandy \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) don't (B) do  
(C) does (D) doesn't

22. Ron: What day do you have music class?

- Ryan: \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Every Mondays (B) On Thursdays
- (C) On every Friday (D) Wednesdays

23. Josie: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- Yash: It's rainy.
- (A) Is it rainy there?
- (B) Is there a lot of rain in Tainan?
- (C) What weather do you like there in Tainan?
- (D) How is the weather there in Tainan?

24. Joe \_\_\_\_\_ meat, but he \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables.

- (A) likes; likes (B) likes; don't like
- (C) don't like; likes (D) doesn't like; likes

25. Luke: \_\_\_\_\_ the weather like in New York in winter?

- Jeff: \_\_\_\_\_ snows a lot here in winter.
- (A) What's; It (B) How's; It has
- (C) What's; There is (D) How's; We have

二、題組 30%

(一)

Brad: Hi. My name is Brad. I am from the US.

Daniel: Hi, Brad. I am Daniel, and I am from Kaohsiung.

Brad: Kaohsiung is a cool city. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you live in the city?

Daniel: I live in Lingya with my parents. We have a big house.

\_\_\_\_\_

Brad: I \_\_\_\_\_ live with my family. I live in an apartment(公寓) with my friends, and the apartment is in Yancheng.

Daniel: That is a nice area. Do you like the area?

Brad: \_\_\_\_\_ It has many things to see and do. And my favorite is Kaohsiung Music Center. I can \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of pop(流行) music there.

Daniel: Next time we can go there together.

26. (A) are (B) do (C) does (D) is
27. (A) How are you? (B) Do you?
- (C) How about you? (D) Where are your family?
28. (A) don't (B) X (C) am not (D) doesn't
29. (A) You are a smart cookie. (B) You bet.
- (C) How do you know? (D) You are all in.
30. (A) take (B) have (C) enjoy (D) listen

(二)

Does your cell phone make(使) you angry? Does it also make you want(想要) to throw your phone? Well, you are not the only person. Many people want to do that.

Every year, people go to a town in Finland. They take part in a special event. It is the Mobile Phone Throwing World Championships.

In the event, people throw cell phones. They are not their own(自己的) cell phones. They are old cell phones, and the event gives them to the people.




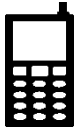
There are many different kinds of cell phones in the event. However(然而), they are all between 220g and 400g. After the people choose(選擇) one, they enter the throwing area.

When they are ready, they throw the phone. They try to throw it really far(遠). They also try not to break(打破) the rules.

The person with the farthest(最遠) throw is the winner. The Mobile Phone Throwing World Championships is fun to watch. It is fun to join, too.

31. What is the main purpose of the Mobile Phone Throwing World Championships?
- (A) To recycle(回收) old cell phones.
- (B) To have fun.
- (C) To get new cell phones.
- (D) To break the rules.

32. What cell phone is not in the event?

- (A)  221g (B)  410g
- (C)  380g (D)  315g

33. Which is right about the reading?
- (A) The event is in a town in Finland.
- (B) People throw their own phones at the Mobile Phone Throwing World Championships.
- (C)The phones in the event are very heavy.
- (D)Only some people come to watch the event.

(三)

When you hear(聽到) "pizza," you think of a round, flat(扁平) bread with cheese, tomatoes, and other toppings(覆料). You may think pizza is American. But pizza comes from Naples, Italy.

In the late 1700s, people in Naples need(需要) cheap(便宜) and fast food. Pizza is the answer. People buy(買) one or two slices(片) on the street. By 1830, pizza is very popular, and people eat it in pizza stores.

Pizza is big in Naples, but not in other(其他) parts(部分) of the world. In the late 1800s, people from Naples and Italy move to the US. They bring pizza with them. The first pizza store in the US opens in New York City in 1905. Soon(很快地), pizza spreads(擴散)

across America.

Americans make changes(改變) to pizza. Italian pizza has thin(薄) bread, but American pizza has thick(厚) bread. Italian pizza uses fresh tomatoes(番茄), but American pizza uses tomato sauce(醬). Italian pizza has one or no toppings, but American pizza has many toppings.

Today, you find many kinds of pizza around the world. People love pizza!

- 34.What is the main idea of the reading?
- (A) Pizza is only popular in Italy.
- (B) Pizza comes from Naples, Italy, and spreads to the US.
- (C) Pizza is always thick bread.
- (D) Pizza stores are only in New York City.
- 35.What is right?
- (A) In the late 1700s, pizza is not cheap in Naples, Italy.
- (B) After 1830, people can eat pizza in a store.
- (C) Italians make changes to pizza.
- (D) American pizza uses fresh tomatoes and has many toppings.
- 36.Why do people in Naples need pizza in the late 1700s?
- (A) They want to try new foods.
- (B) They like thin bread.
- (C) They need cheap and fast food.
- (D) They want to move to the US.

(四)

Cabs, you can call(稱呼) them taxis(計程車), come in many colors. The color of a cab can be different in each(每一) country. In some places, cabs are yellow. Yellow is a bright(明亮) color, so it is easy to see. This is why(為什麼) many cabs in the United States are yellow.

In London, cabs are black. These black cabs are famous and have a lot of space inside. They are also called "black taxis."

In Japan, cabs can be many colors, like green, yellow, or even pink. Each color can mean something different. For example, some colors show that the cab is from a special company.

In Taiwan, cabs are usually(通常) yellow. This makes(使) them easy to find on busy streets. Yellow cabs are common in many other countries, too. The color helps people see the cabs quickly when they need a ride.

The color of a cab can help people know it is a taxi. It also makes the cab easy to find. No matter the color, cabs are important(重要的) for helping people move to the places they need(需要) to go. They are a big part(部分) of city life around the world.

- 37.What is the main idea of the reading?
- (A) Cabs are always yellow.
- (B) The color of cabs can be different in each country.
- (C) Cabs are important for city life.

- (D) Cabs are hard to find.
- 38.Why are many cabs yellow?
- (A) Yellow is bright and easy to see.
- (B) Yellow is a cheap(便宜) color.
- (C) Yellow is a popular color.
- (D) Yellow is a beautiful color.
39. What are cabs in London called?
- (A) Yellow taxis.
- (B) Green taxis.
- (C) Black taxis.
- (D) Pink taxis.
40. What is not right?
- (A) Many cabs in the United States are yellow.
- (B) Cabs in London are black.
- (C) Cabs in Taiwan are usually yellow.
- (D) In Japan, cabs in different colors means they are from different cities.

手寫測驗 30%

一、字彙測驗：請寫出完整的單字 12% (每題 1 分)

1.	幾乎 adv.	a_____
2.	浪費 v.	w_____
3.	千 n.	t_____
4.	相同的 adj.	s_____
5.	百萬 n.	m_____
6.	小時 n.	h_____
7.	拜訪 v.	v_____
8.	語言 n.	l_____
9.	春天 n.	s_____
10.	多雲的 adj.	c_____
11.	體驗; 味道 n.	t_____
12.	乾燥的 adj.	d_____

二、依提示作答 6% (每題 2 分)

1. It's Monday. (依畫線部分造原問句)
2. My brothers read books on weekends. (依畫線部分造原問句)
3. Does Tony like beef? (先否定簡答，再用 fish 詳答)

三、中翻英 12%(每題四分)

1. 同時，全世界超過八億人是飢餓的。
2. 隔年冬天，這間飯店以不同風格的房間再次開張。
3. 他們用鹽巴建造了幾乎所有旅館內的東西。

新北市立中正國中 113 學年度第二學期七年級英語科第一次段考試題  
範圍：Book 1 Lesson 1 ~ Review 1 班級：\_\_\_\_\_座號：\_\_\_\_\_姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

【答案卷】

【手寫答案卷需確實寫上班級、座號、姓名，違者一律扣總分五分。】

【手寫答案卷需用藍色或黑色墨水筆書寫，違者一律扣總分五分，使用鉛筆書寫扣五分。】

手寫分數	畫卡分數	總分

手寫測驗 30%

一、字彙測驗 12%(每題 1 分)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.

二、依提示作答 6%(每題 2 分)

1.	
2.	
3.	

三、中翻英 12%(每題 4 分)

1.	
2.	
3.	