

天主教道明中學第 112 學年度第二學期第一次段考三年級英文科試卷

考試範圍：康軒第六冊 Lesson1 ~ 4+ Review 1 & 2

命題、審題教師：國三英語教師社群

三年_____班 _____號 _____

一、國中會考英語閱讀必備解題指南：(每題 1 分，共 10 分)


1. Cathy had talent for music at an early age. Of all the instruments, she liked the guitar _____.
(A) as well (B) better (C) the best (D) most best [會考模題組 U5]
2. Sandra _____ drink three cups of coffee a day, but now she drinks only one in a morning.
(A) was used to (B) is used to (C) has used to (D) used to [會考模題組 U6]
3. I _____ French but understand it a little.
(A) can hardly speak (B) hardly can't speak
(C) hardly speak no (D) speak hardly [會考模題組 U7]
4. I was very nervous when I _____. I really hope they liked her.
(A) introduced my parents Vicky (B) introduced Vicky to my parents
(C) was introduced to parents from Vicky (D) introduced my parents Vicky [會考模題組 U8]

(5-7)

Can you protect yourself from others with only your hands and feet? Can you improve your health and maybe even live longer by doing certain movements every day? If you know kung fu, (5) "yes." In Chinese, the term "kung fu" has several meanings. When most people hear "kung fu," however, they think of traditional Chinese martial arts. Kung fu was invented over 5,000 years ago. Over time, (6). Some were fast, and some were slow.

Tai chi chuan is a popular style of kung fu. It emphasizes deep breathing and slow movements. Perhaps the most famous form of kung fu is Shaolin kung fu. Buddhist monks created it in order to protect themselves and their temple. The monks gained the respect of people all over the world for their kung fu and training. Therefore, you don't have to be as quick as Bruce Lee or as brave as Jackie Chan to practice kung fu.

(7), male or female, there is a style of kung fu for you!

 martial art 武術 breathing 呼吸(法) Buddhist monk 佛教僧侶 [會考模題組 U5]

5. (A) the correct movement to choose would be (B) the worst advice for you is to say
(C) then the answer to both questions is (D) the last thing you would do will be
6. (A) a lot of kung fu masters died after fighting each other (B) many different styles of kung fu developed
(C) many beautiful and cool styles were useless (D) hundreds of movements were stolen by Bruce Lee
7. (A) Until you are strong or weak (B) Although they are old but fit
(C) Because you are skinny and tall (D) Whether you are young or old

(8-10)

In 1982, James O. Wilson and George Kelling came up with the broken windows theory to explain why some neighborhoods experience more crime than others. Their idea was that small problems, such as broken windows, could cause the number of serious crimes to go up. This is because neighborhoods that are not cared for are more likely to have weaker communities.

Since the 1980s, police officers have been putting this theory to use by focusing their efforts on small crimes. This includes going after people who paint on walls, steal from convenience stores, and live on the street. The result has been a big decrease in serious crimes in some cities. New York City, for example, saw the number of murders fall by 50% in the 1990s, and the broken windows theory may have had a lot to do with that.

Still, not everyone believes that the broken windows theory has improved things. Some argue that it has hurt people living in poorer neighborhoods, especially African American and Latino teens. There have been many reports of police going after these young men even if they hadn't done anything wrong. This has not only caused problems for the teens but also their families and communities. As such, it's not clear if the theory has had a positive influence in the areas it was meant to help.

theory 理論 neighborhood 住宅區 community 群體 murder 謀殺 [會考模題組 U7]

8. What is **NOT** true about the broken windows theory?
- (A) It may have helped New York City lower the number of serious crimes that happened there.
 (B) The idea behind it is that small problems lead to bigger ones.
 (C) Only African American and Latinos have a positive opinion of it.
 (D) It has affected the way many police officers do their jobs.
9. What is suggested in the reading?
- (A) The theory has done some damage to poor neighborhoods.
 (B) Small cities have fewer problems than big ones.
 (C) New York City experienced a rise in crime in the 1980s.
 (D) James O. Wilson and George Kelling are police officers.
10. From the reading, what idea might James O. Wilson and George Kelling agree with ?
- (A) Stronger communities are less likely to experience serious crimes.
 (B) Police officers should focus more on serious crimes than on small crimes.
 (C) To stop crime, all cities have to do is fix broken windows.
 (D) The broken windows theory only works in poor communities.

二、克漏字：(11-14 題，每題 1 分，共 4%)

During the time before Chinese New Year, Henry and Lisa are sampling food at the traditional market. Henry points at some items (11) horse hooves and asks Lisa (12) some. They're a type of Taiwanese sweet fried donut, not part of a horse as the name suggests. They are chewy on the inside and crispy on the outside. They appear to be one of the most popular foods in the market. To buy the snack, Henry waits in line for such a while.



Lisa says she'll try some candied lotus root as well as horse hooves. Then, they see a nearby stand (13) the famous Dongpo pork. It's thick-cut pork that's pan-fried and red-braised. They try some, and Lisa is impressed by its taste and flavor. It melts in her mouth, but it's not too greasy for her (14).

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|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 11. (A) called | (B) to call | (C) calling | (D) which called |
| 12. (A) trying | (B) to try | (C) try | (D) tries |
| 13. (A) sold | (B) to sell | (C) that sell | (D) selling |
| 14. (A) that she can't have one more bite | (B) that she has another bite | (C) to have no more bites | (D) to have another bite |

三、字彙、對話選擇：(15-24 題，每題 1 分，共 10%)

15. I haven't seen Aunt Barry for ten years. She's like a _____ to me now. I know too little about Aunt Barry to share with you.
- (A) foreigner (B) stranger (C) relative (D) fake

16. A: Wow. Your house is like a library.
B: Collecting books is my parent's _____. However, sorting them up is a headache.
(A) attack (B) error (C) hobby (D) source
17. A: _____ and tell me about your life abroad. I'm so interested in it!
B: Sure. I'll begin with my first day at school in Canada then.
(A) Look out (B) Go ahead (C) Roll your eyes (D) Tidy up
18. A: Oops! It's raining hard outside now. B: _____
(A) Not again. You know that I do love rainy days.
(B) I'm all ears. Time for a laugh!
(C) You're killing me. I can't wait to play bridge!
(D) In that case, how about staying home and reading?
19. A: Excuse me. I lost my wallet. _____ B: No problem. How much do you need?
(A) Could you lend some money for me? (B) Can you borrow me some money?
(C) May I borrow some money from you? (D) Will you lend me to some money?
20. After playing several songs, the pianist _____ and then left the stage.
(A) tied (B) combed (C) bowed (D) nailed
21. A: Why are there so many plastic bags in Jenny's drawer?
B: She doesn't want to just throw them away. _____
(A) She thinks we should make the most of them. (B) I enjoy collecting plastic bags.
(C) I don't know when she collected them. (D) She thinks it's wrong to reuse them.
22. A: What a complicated problem it is! I don't think I can fix it by myself.
B: Don't worry. _____ Together we can do everything.
(A) You will get nothing from it. (B) That might lead to some terrible problems.
(C) I can't wait to share with you. (D) I will help you get through it!
23. It is very important to have a good dictionary because students can _____ new words when they read.
(A) look up (B) set up (C) tidy up (D) get up
24. I don't want to _____ with his bad temper anymore, so I won't work with him next time.
(A) put out (B) put up (C) put on (D) put off

四、語法測驗：(25-44 題，每題 2 分，共 40%)

25. I have to go to school this Saturday morning, and _____. So, we can't go mountain climbing together.
(A) so has Judy (B) neither does Judy (C) Judy has, too (D) so does Judy
26. _____ you _____ your brother is going to feed the rabbits. They have been hungry for three days.
(A) Both ; and (B) Neither ; nor (C) From ; to (D) Either ; or
27. Tim seldom stayed up late, and _____. However, after changing jobs, they work late almost every day.
(A) so does his wife (B) neither didn't his wife (C) his wife did, either (D) neither did his wife
28. I enjoy telling my parents everything _____ at school.
(A) which was happened (B) that happened (C) is happening (D) happened
29. Over-the-top headlines _____ catch people's eye, aren't they?
(A) used to (B) are using to (C) are used to (D) were used to
30. Ian was doing homework _____ his sister was baking cookies.
(A) when (B) while (C) as soon as (D) as long as
31. The female seahorses put their eggs into pockets on the outside of the males' bellies. The males then carry the eggs and take care of them _____ the babies are born.
(A) until (B) if (C) as soon as (D) since
32. Jay may go out for a movie as long as he _____ preparing the test tomorrow.
(A) finished (B) finishes (C) will finish (D) has finished

33. To spot fake news, _____ to question any information _____ from others.
 (A) remember ; copied (B) remembering ; copied
 (C) to remember ; copying (D) remember ; that are copied
34. Ray's parents hope that their son can become a doctor, but he can't stand seeing blood. He is deeply troubled by this and does not know _____.
 (A) how to do (B) what should he do (C) what to do (D) what to do it
35. How soon can you get the biology report done? It needed _____ yesterday.
 (A) to be turned in (B) to turn in (C) turn in (D) turned it
36. Mike lay on the beach and watched people _____ volleyball on the sand.
 (A) to play (B) playing the (C) play (D) played the
37. The teacher looked _____ at that student because she saw him _____ on the exam.
 (A) angry ; cheating (B) angrily ; cheat (C) angry; was cheating (D) angrily ; to cheat
38. The parents decided _____ their daughter _____ at home for the whole weekend because she was scolded by her teacher.
 (A) making ; to stay (B) to ask ; staying (C) to make ; stay (D) asking ; stay
39. _____ a graduation trip with my classmates _____ a lot of fun.
 (A) To take ; are (B) Taking ; have (C) To take; has (D) Taking ; is
40. I'm not sure if Vicky _____ today, but if she _____, I'll give her the note you left.
 (A) arrives ; does (B) are arriving ; will (C) has arrived ; will (D) will arrive ; does
41. Judy spends a lot of time _____. I believe that she will win the prize this time.
 (A) practicing singing (B) to practice singing (C) practicing to sing (D) to practice to sing
42. Choose the **RIGHT** sentence.
 (A) Edward sang so good that he won the singing contest.
 (B) Those who always use hate-me humor may end up depressed.
 (C) Sean is such nice a boy that everyone likes him.
 (D) Peter has never been to Canada, and so has his sister.
43. Choose the **RIGHT** sentence.
 (A) He doesn't like to be told not to do something.
 (B) It is so sweet for you to help me doing my study.
 (C) Sorry about being late. Thanks for you, the boss didn't find out I was not there at that time.
 (D) What's worse is that the most sugar they eat, the heaviest they become.
44. Choose the **RIGHT** sentence.
 (A) David, don't put your bag on the floor. Please pick up it.
 (B) The cookies are smelled great. Let's stop to work and try some now.
 (C) The house which we live is very expensive.
 (D) I noticed the sky get darker and darker. Then, it suddenly rained.

五、閱讀測驗：(45 -62 題，每題 2 分，共 36%)

(45-47)

 <p>Liz</p> <p>I like to buy clothes using good natural materials. They are more expensive than those from fast fashion companies, but they can last longer. Fashion is fashion. It's all about how you wear.</p>	 <p>Woolie</p> <p>I care about the environment and I want to protect our only earth. I will wear my old clothes again and they look nice still.</p>
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Barbara

Fashion changes in every season. The quality of new clothes may not be really good, but most of them look nice on me. I love buying new clothes to keep the big **hit** every year.



Tin

I didn't know that it takes 2,700 liters of water to make one T-shirt. I'm surprised, but I cannot sew by hands. Maybe I will still buy new ones.

45. What is **NOT** a relative title to the reviews?

- (A) Ways to Stay in Fashion.
- (B) Fast Fashion or Slow Fashion?
- (C) The good and bad points about Fast Fashion.
- (D) Buying New Clothes? Think Twice.

46. What does "**hit**" mean in the reading?

📖 effect 影響

- (A) To hurt something or someone with hands or tools.
- (B) To have a bad effect on a person.
- (C) To be a thing or a person that is very popular.
- (D) To keep the quality of clothes.

47. Which is **NOT** true about the reviews above?

- (A) Making new clothes has something to do with our environment.
- (B) People believing in slow fashion will wear clothes again.
- (C) People believing in slow fashion buy fewer clothes.
- (D) Fast fashion companies make expensive clothes mostly.

(48-50)

Mr. Gibson's students once had trouble with two new words: the nouns "final" and "funeral."

"A final," he explained, "is the last game in a competition. If you win the final, in other words, you win first place. A funeral, on the other hand, is very sad. It's a special ceremony, and we only have it when somebody dies. People usually cry at a funeral, but it's a good way to say goodbye to the dead person." The students, however, still couldn't remember these two words, so the teacher decided to tell a joke to help them. The following is the joke he told.

Today is the Soccer World Cup Final. Leo is a big soccer fan. He has a ticket for the big game and has just arrived. He's a bit late, but it's not hard to find his expensive seat. There it is: 5C. It's right next to the field. It's a great seat, and Leo is very excited. He makes his way past all the other fans and sits down because the final is about to start. Suddenly, he notices the seat next to him. Nobody is sitting on it. He turns to the man two seats away on 5A.

"Can you believe it, my friend?" he says. "It's the World Cup Final, and this person is not here to see it!" "Yes, I booked this seat for my wife," answers the man. "Sadly, she passed away just days ago, so she won't be able to come today." "Oh, my goodness, I'm so sorry," says Leo. "That's so sad." "I know," says the stranger. "Very sad." "But, still, my friend," says Leo. "This is the World Cup Final, the biggest game of the year! Was there no one else to watch the game with you? You know, a friend or someone in your family. Someone in your wife's family?" "No," says the man. "Not one. I'm afraid they're all at the funeral."

📖 competition 比賽 champion 冠軍 ceremony 儀式

48. What does the joke tell us about Leo?

- (A) His seat for the big game was 5A, a very expensive seat.
- (B) He has planned to invite a friend to take the seat next to his.
- (C) He was very surprised to see nobody sitting in Seat 5B.
- (D) He was surprised to see someone sitting in 5C, his seat.

49. Whose funeral was the man on 5A talking about?

- (A) One of his family members'.
- (B) Leo's wife's.
- (C) Mr. Gibson's.
- (D) His friend's.

50. Which is most likely **TRUE** about Mr. Gibson?

(A) He may teaches PE at school.

(B) He likes to tell funny stories to students.

(C) He is a big fan of soccer.

(D) He tries to help students use words right.

(51-52)

In the past , almost everyone went or walked along the left side of the road because most people were right-handed and they could have their right arm fight back if they were attacked. Besides, with the knife on their left, it was easier for a right-handed person to get on a horse from the left side of the horse.

Later, under the ruling of Napoleon, the Emperor of France, many countries started to go on the right side of the road until the WWI. While many countries made the change, Britain kept the same side and had those countries it ruled follow its rules. That's why today, India, Australia and some countries in Africa drive on the left. However, Egypt keeps on the right because Napoleon ruled it earlier before Britian. On the other hand, with the help of Britian, all trains in Japan started to drive on the left. Since the US became a country, to break ties with Britian, it has changed to right-handed driving. Though in Canada, some part ruled by France drove on the left, later, to meet with the US, it turned to the right as well.

51. What can we learn from the reading?

(A) Japan and Canada changed from left to right because of America.

(B) Napoleon played a part in changing the way people drive today.

(C) To cut the tie to the UK, countries in Africa turned to drive on the right.

(D) Egypt drives on the right of the road after it was ruled by Britian.

52. What can we know about the time when people started to go or walk on the left?

(A) It was a time to be friends with other countries.

(B) It was a time when people had to keep themselves safe from attacks.

(C) It was a time when people could live a good life.

(D) It was a time to find the new land.

(53-55)

I'm Cassandra Lin. I'm a 21-year-old student at Stanford University in the USA. My parents are immigrants from Taiwan. A lot of people helped them when they arrived at the USA 30 years ago, so they always taught me to think of others anytime and anywhere.

At the age of 10, I found the place I lived in became colder year by year because of climate change. It was 2008. Millions of people lost their jobs in the USA, and most of them couldn't pay the heating bills in winter. I wanted to help them. Therefore, I started to study hard. I almost spent all of my free time studying, but I still couldn't find a way to help those people in need. One day, when I chatted about this with one of my neighbors, a smart businessman, he showed me the way to turn waste oil into fuel. It was really helpful, but here came another question: Where could I get so much waste oil?

Anything is possible. Almost every student in my school joined me and collected as much waste oil as possible from home and from all the places they could think of. We also visited every shop in the area to collect waste oil. Because of our hard work, the number of people who suffered from lack of fuel and heat dropped. We not only helped those people but also stopped climate change from getting worse. I'm really proud of what we did, and we shouldn't stop helping others.

So, do believe in yourselves. See the problems and see the needs of the world. At any age, you can make the world a better place to live if you really try.


 immigrant 移民 climate 氣候 heating bill 暖氣帳單 fuel 燃料 suffer 受折磨 lack 缺乏

53. Which is **NOT** true about Cassandra Lin?
- (A) She is a university student in the USA now.
 - (B) What she did helps stop climate change from getting worse.
 - (C) Her parents are immigrants from Taiwan.
 - (D) She bought a lot of cheap fuel and waste oil from her neighbors.
54. Why did Cassandra Lin start studying hard?
- (A) She spent much on the heating bill, and she wanted to cut it down.
 - (B) A lot of people in the USA felt cold in winter, and she wanted to help them.
 - (C) Climate change made the USA much hotter, and she wanted to change that.
 - (D) She planned to save the planet, and she wanted to make the best use of waste oil.
55. What was the biggest problem for Cassandra Lin after the businessman taught her the way to turn waste oil into fuel?
- (A) She didn't know where to collect so much waste oil.
 - (B) It cost too much money to turn waste oil into fuel.
 - (C) She didn't have enough time to turn waste oil into fuel.
 - (D) Nobody wanted to join her to help those in need.

(56-58)

Lillian is interviewing Frank Petersons in her talk show, *Night with Lillian*.

- Lillian: Frank, you've been to more than one hundred countries in the world. Would you like to share with us some tips for giving gifts?
- Frank: Sure. Take Japan for example. Both 4 and 9 are unlucky numbers, so be careful not to give gifts in sets of these two numbers because four sounds like shi(death) in Japanese. Choose something in pairs. The number 3,5,7 are lucky, too. Besides, items like clocks, combs, or knives should not be given as a gift there.
- Lillian: I see. We Americans often open a gift right away in front of the giver. Do the Japanese do so?
- Frank: No, they don't. They'll wait until the giver is not in sight.
- Lillian: Interesting! What about the gift-giving in France?
- Frank: It's common for most French to bring a gift when they are invited to someone else's home. Flowers are appropriate. However, yellow ones are a no-no.
- Lillian: Got it!
- Frank: By the way, in France, fine chocolate or champagne are also nice gifts.
- Lillian: Hmm, I love chocolate, too.
- Frank: Then, don't miss important chocolate festivals around the world, like that in Germany, which is held in the town of Tübingen for five or six days across the first weekend of December each year.
- Lillian: Wow! I love it! I'm going this year!
- Frank: Wonderful! If you go, remember to bring back boxes of chocolate as gifts.
- Lillian: I will!

 appropriate 合適的 champagne 香檳

56. Who followed Frank's tips when staying in Japan?
- (A) Ted, who opened a gift the moment he got it and thanked the giver.
 - (B) Ben, who sent an expensive clock to his boss.
 - (C) Tina, who brought her new neighbors two bottles of honey.
 - (D) Matthew, who gave his new friend a box of nine apples.

57. What does Frank **NOT** say in the interview?
- (A) How long the chocolate festival in Tübingen lasts.
 - (B) Why it is not a good idea to send a knife as a gift in Japan.
 - (C) Some appropriate gifts in France.
 - (D) Whether combs are nice gifts in Japan.
58. What can we learn from the interview?
- (A) The more a gift costs, the better.
 - (B) It is polite for a Japanese to present a gift with two hands.
 - (C) It is important to find out the appropriate time to give a gift in a foreign country.
 - (D) Not all gifts are welcome.

(59-62)

Have you seen one like this? It is not a bird or an airplane. It is a drone, an unpiloted aircraft. With drones becoming more popular, their price has plummeted. They used to cost a lot of money, but you are able to get a simple one for only several thousand NT dollars. You can even buy one for only NT\$1,500 on the Internet when they are on sale.

Drones are sought after by not only players but also business. Take Amazon for example. For the past few years, the big computer has been testing a new way to deliver packages by using drones. The “octocopters,” Amazon’s drones, can carry things up to 2.3 kg. They are able to get packages to customers in only 30 minutes. In some ways, they are more earth-friendly than trucks because they do not need gas. Also, they are sometimes faster since the traffic in the sky is much less busy than that on the roads.

However, there are some worries about delivering things with drones. For example, the drones might make too much noise, which will be troubling. What’s more, if the drones are out of order, they may not work well or safely. So, it might take a few more years before the sky is packed with delivering drones.

To know more about drones, visit <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drone>.

📖 drone 無人機 unpiloted aircraft 無人飛機 sought 尋求 deliver 遞送

59. What does plummet mean in the reading?
- (A) To become too high
 - (B) To stay the same.
 - (C) To drop quickly.
 - (D) To rise slowly.
60. Which is **NOT** said about the “octocopters” in the reading?
- (A) Whether they have passed the tests.
 - (B) What they are for.
 - (C) How fast they can deliver packages to customers.
 - (D) Whether they use gas.
61. What can we learn about drones from the reading?
- (A) Some can stay in the air for hours.
 - (B) They are not just for fun.
 - (C) They come in different shapes and sizes.
 - (D) They might kill people.
62. Which of the following is the writer’s opinion?
- (A) The drones might make too much noise.
 - (B) Although drones are more popular now, they are still too heavy.
 - (C) It might take some time before more drones are used to deliver packages.
 - (D) The prices of drones are still too high.