

# 段考錦囊



名師學院™

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年級：國中一年級

範圍：下學期第二次段考

科目：英文



## 一、一分鐘準備段考

- 利用嘴巴大聲唸，掌握發音與字母的關聯，來記憶單字
- 清楚每個句型、時態的用法，利用例句來記憶
- 多練習段考題，增加實戰經驗
- 利用名師學院系列產品，反覆觀看、補強弱點

## 二、重點回顧

### ➤ 詢問日期的句型

#### 1. what date 用來詢問幾月幾號

類別	問句	答句
日期	What date is (it) today? = What' s the date today? = What' s today' s date? (今天幾月幾日?) What' s the date of Mother' s Day? (母親節是幾月幾日?)	It' s April 28th, 2009. = Today is April 28th, 2009. (今天是二〇〇九年四月二十八日。) It is on the second Sunday of May. (母親節是在五月的第二個星期日。 )

#### 2. when (何時) 的用法

類別	問句	答句
何時	When is Father' s Day? (父親節是幾月幾號?) When do you have English class/lesson? (你何時有英文課?)	It' s on August eighth. (父親節是在八月八日。) I have English class/lesson at eight o' clock. (我八點有英文課。 )

## ➤ 人稱代名詞受格

### 1. 受格

表接受動作者，也就是句中的「受詞」，放在動詞或介係詞之後。

	單數			複數		
	主格	所有格	受格	主格	所有格	受格
第一人稱	I	my	me	we	our	us
第二人稱	you	your	you	you	your	you
第三人稱	he	his	him	they	their	them
	she	her	her			
	it	its	it			

### 2. 人稱代名詞受格的用法：

作及物動詞的受詞：

例：I know him. (我認識他。)

→ **I** 是主格，**him** 是動詞 **know** 的受詞

作介係詞的受詞：

例：He goes to school with her. (他和她一起去上學。)

→ **He** 是主格，**her** 是介係詞 **with** 的受詞

### ► 疑問詞 which 的用法

which：表示「選擇」，意思為「哪一個」。後面也可加上名詞或代名詞 one。

	問句	答句
which 當疑問代名詞的主詞	<b>Which</b> (one) is your father? (哪一位是你父親?)	He is the one sitting on the bench. (他是坐在長凳上那位。)
which 當疑問代名詞的受詞	<b>Which</b> do you like, pork or fish? (你喜歡豬肉還是魚肉?)	I like fish. (我喜歡魚。) Either will do. (都可以。) Both of them. (我兩個都喜歡。) Neither of them. (都不喜歡。)

### ► 詢問價錢

1. 詢問可數名詞物品的價錢：

句型	例句
問句：How much + is + a/an + 單數名詞?  答句：It is + 價錢	How much is a hamburger? (漢堡一個多少錢?) It' s \$35. (三十五元。) = It' s thirty-five dollars.
問句：How much + are + the + 複數名詞?  答句：They are	How much are the oranges? (柳橙怎麼賣?) They' re \$5 each. (一個五元。) They' re \$100 a kilogram. (一公斤一百元。) They' re ten for \$50. (十個五十元。) <b>價錢</b> <b>數量 + for + 價錢</b> <b>價錢 + each</b>

2. 詢問不可數名詞物品的價錢：

句型	例句
問句：How much + is + the + 不可數名詞?  答句： It is + 價錢 + a/an + 單位 It is + 容器數量 + for + 價錢	How much is the milk? (牛奶怎麼賣?) It' s \$50 a carton. (一盒五十元。) It' s two bottles for \$90. (兩瓶九十元。)

3. 其他詢問價錢的用法：要詢問價錢時，也可以用 price（價錢）或 sell（賣）這兩個字來詢問。例：

How much is it?（這個東西值多少錢？）

What's the/its price?（價錢多少？）

How do you sell the oranges?（柳橙怎麼賣？）

➤ 用 **How much/How many** 詢問可數及不可數名詞數量

1. 詢問可數名詞的數量

句型	例句
<b>How many + 可數名詞 + do/does + S + Vr?</b>	How many comic books do you have? （你有多少本漫畫？） I have twenty (comic books). （我有二十本。）
<b>How many + 可數名詞 + are there + 地方副詞?</b>	How many oranges are there in the basket? （籃子裡有多少柳橙？） There are three oranges in the basket. （有三顆柳橙在籃子裡。） How many bottles of milk are there in the fridge? （冰箱裡有幾瓶牛奶？）

## ➤ 常用計量詞

句型	例子
a/an _____ of _____ 一(份)~的~	a <b>bowl</b> of rice 一碗飯 a <b>loaf</b> of bread 一條麵包 a <b>piece</b> of cake 一塊蛋糕 a <b>cup</b> of tea 一杯茶 a <b>glass</b> of juice 一杯果汁 a <b>bottle</b> of water 一瓶水 a <b>carton</b> of milk 一盒牛奶 a <b>spoon</b> of sugar 一匙糖 a <b>slice</b> of ham 一片火腿 an <b>order</b> of fries 一份薯條

## ➤ 疑問詞 what 開頭的句型

	句型	例句
詢問「事實」	What + do/does + S + V?	What do you like to do in your free time? (你空閒的時候喜歡做什麼?) I like to play tennis. (我喜歡打網球。 )
詢問「規律的活動」	What + do/does + S + do + 時間副詞?	What do you do in your free time? (你空閒的時候在做什麼?) I read magazines. (我看雜誌。 )

➤ 以 **what time/what days** 為首的問答句型

句型	例句
問句： What time + do/does + S(人) + Vr...? 答句： S + V + ~ + at + 時間.	What time do you have English class? (你幾點有英文課?) I have English class at ten a.m. (我早上十點有英文課。)
問句： What time + be 動詞 + S(事物)? 答句： It is + 時間. It is ~ + at + 時間.	What time is it now? (現在幾點?) Its four o' clock. (現在四點。) What time is your English class? (你是英文課是幾點?) It' s at 6:30 p.m. (晚上六點三十分。)
問句： What day(s) + do/does + S + Vr...? 答句： S + V + ~ + on + 星期-s / every + 星期.	What days do you go to the gym? (你哪幾天上健身房?) I go to the gym on Mondays. = I go to the gym every Monday. (我每星期一上健身房。)

 ➤ 疑問詞 **who** 開頭的句型

句型	例句
Who + 第三人稱單數動詞 + 受詞?	Who likes me? (誰喜歡我?) Adam likes you. (亞當喜歡你。) = Adam does.
	Who needs the book? (誰需要這本書?) I need the book. (我需要這本書。) = I do.



➤ **have/has to (必須) 的用法**

句型	例句
肯定句： <b>S + have to + Vr ~</b>	The rich have to help the poor. (有錢人必須幫助貧窮的人。) You have to take notes in class. (你上課的時候要做筆記。 )
否定句： <b>S + do/does + not + have to + Vr ~</b>	I don' t have to do the dishes today. (我今天不必洗碗。 ) He doesn' t have to take care of his sister. (他不必照顧他妹妹。 )
疑問句： <b>Do/Does + S + have to + Vr ~ ?</b> 肯定簡答： <b>Yes, S + do/does. Yes, S + have to/has to.</b> 否定簡答： <b>No, S + don' t/doesn' t.</b> <b>No, S + don' t/doesn' t + have to.</b>	Does he have to go? (他有必要去嗎？ ) Yes, he does. = Yes, he has to. (是的，他必須去。 ) No, he doesn' t. = No, he doesn' t have to. (不，他不必去。 )

➤ 動詞 **play** 的用法

用法	例如
<b>play + 遊戲</b>	play computer games 玩電腦遊戲 play video games 玩電視遊樂器 play online games 玩線上遊戲 play chess 玩西洋棋 play cards 玩撲克牌
<b>play + 球類運動</b>	play baseball 打棒球 play basketball 打籃球 play volleyball 打排球 play tennis 打網球 play golf 打高爾夫球
<b>play + the + 樂器</b>	play the piano 彈鋼琴 play the guitar 彈吉他 play the violin 拉小提琴 play the drums 打鼓
<b>play ~ with + sb./sth.</b> 和某人/物玩	The dog is playing with a baseball. (這隻狗正在玩一顆棒球。) TM

**注意！** 彈奏樂器中間一定要有 **the**

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考試日期僅供參考

## 國一（1）（2）英文能力提升第五回

範圍： 國中一年級綜合

考試日期： 2014/03/25

適用年級： 國中一年級

適用科目： 英文

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題型： 單選題：30題

### 一、單選題

1.( )

Do you \_\_\_\_\_ in those days when we were kids, we used to play the swing together in the park?

(A) want (B) think (C) remember (D) plan

2.( )

He waved his hand to his home country through the window on the airplane and went \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) lazy (B) hard (C) abroad (D) aboard

3.( )

Could you please \_\_\_\_\_ those heavy bags for me?

(A) carry (B) swing (C) plan (D) create

4.( )

Although I \_\_\_\_\_ with you, I still can't help you.

(A) know (B) code (C) kick (D) agree

5.( )

Don't \_\_\_\_\_ to take some photos when you travel to other countries.

(A) forget (B) remember (C) memorize (D) crazy

6.( )

A: Good morning, sir. Are you flying to New York?

B: Yes, that's right.

A: Passport, please.

B: Here you are.

Where do you hear this conversation?

(A) In a hotel. (B) On a bus. (C) At the airport. (D) At an Internet café.

7.( )

A: I left my key card in the taxi this morning. I'm in Room 503.

B: No problem. Here's your new key card.

Where do you hear this conversation?

(A) On the boat. (B) In a hotel. (C) In a supermarket. (D) At the train station.

8.( )

Woman: Is there a train to Perth?

Man: I'm sorry, madam. The last train left twenty minutes ago. There's a bus in two hours.

How can the woman get to Perth?

(A) By train. (B) By bus. (C) By boat. (D) She can't get there.

9.( )

Woman: It's so beautiful here by the lake. Let's take a picture.

Man: Oh no, the battery of my camera is dead.

What's wrong with the man's camera?

(A) It was left in the hotel. (B) The film was not in it.  
(C) It was stolen. (D) It ran out of battery.

10.( )

Man: Do you have the time?

Woman: Yes, it's nine.

Man: Is this the bus to London?

Woman: Yes, that's right.

Man: How long does it take to go there?

Woman: About half an hour.

What time will the man arrive in London?

(A) At 10:00. (B) At 8:30. (C) At 9:30. (D) At 10:30.

11.( )

Excuse me. Would you please tell me how to get to the \_\_\_\_\_? I need to buy some stamps.

(A) station (B) theater (C) post office (D) bank

12.( )

The prices of the houses near the \_\_\_\_\_ of the city are usually more expensive.

(A) animal (B) factory (C) rain (D) center

13.( )

I want to buy some bread on our way to the movie \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) player (B) theater (C) screen (D) station

14.( )

I am going shopping in Japan this summer. Do you know any famous \_\_\_\_\_ in the urban Tokyo area?

(A) police stations (B) movie stars (C) temples (D) department stores

15.( )

We can see a giant dinosaur model in the \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) museum (B) cry (C) scream (D) heaven

16.( )

Quiet! I hear something strange \_\_\_\_\_ the box!

(A) up (B) east (C) cold (D) inside

17.( )

Larry, my American friend in Taiwan, has learned to use \_\_\_\_\_ well and can eat beef noodles the way most Taiwan people do.

(A) chopsticks (B) forks (C) knives (D) spoons

18.( )

My brother enjoys drinking cold drinks, so he always puts his Coke in the \_\_\_\_\_ before he drinks it.

(A) basket (B) bottle (C) package (D) refrigerator

19.( )

The Lins do not have a \_\_\_\_\_ in their small apartment, so they always have meals in their living room.

(A) dining room (B) meeting room (C) bathroom (D) bedroom

20.( )

Here's the flashlight that you can use when the \_\_\_\_\_ is gone.

(A) power (B) bright (C) shiny (D) electron

21.( )

Uncle Mark wishes to have a magic \_\_\_\_\_ to fix everything broken.

(A) number (B) myth (C) magician (D) tool

22.( )

Betty usually drinks milk in the morning, but she \_\_\_\_\_ coffee today.

(A) takes (B) drinks (C) is taking (D) is drinking

23.( )

Tim: \_\_\_\_\_ you explain it again?

Dr. Paul: Yes, I can.

(A) Are (B) Do (C) Can (D) Is

24.( )

Tim: \_\_\_\_\_ you free after class?

Dr. Paul: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) Are ; am (B) Can ; can (C) Are ; do (D) Do ; do

25.( )

Tim: \_\_\_\_\_ Dr. Paul here?

Adams: No, he's not, but he \_\_\_\_\_ be back soon.

(A) Does ; can (B) Is ; should (C) Does ; is not (D) Is ; have

26.( )

選擇適當的 be 動詞或助動詞，完成以下的句子。

Scott: Hi, Peggy. What are you \_\_\_\_\_?

Peggy: It's a book about pets. It says that some pets can read their owners' minds. Pets can tell when their owners \_\_\_\_\_ unhappy and try to cheer them up.

Scott: Sounds interesting. \_\_\_\_\_ you have a pet?

Peggy: Yeah, I have a dog, Taffy. Look! He \_\_\_\_\_ playing with the kids over there.

Scott: He looks cute. How old \_\_\_\_\_ he?

Scott: Hi, Peggy. What are you \_\_\_\_\_?

(A) read (B) reads (C) reading (D) to read

27.( )

承上題

Peggy: Pets can tell when their owners \_\_\_\_\_ unhappy and try to cheer them up.

(A) do (B) does (C) is (D) are

28.( )

承上題

Scott: \_\_\_\_\_ you have a pet?

(A) Are (B) Does (C) Can (D) Do

29.( )

承上題

Peggy: Look! He \_\_\_\_\_ playing with the kids over there.

(A) are (B) am (C) is (D) does

30.( )

承上題

Scott: How old \_\_\_\_\_ he?

(A) is (B) does (C) do (D) has

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## 國一（1）（2）英文能力提升第五回

範圍： 國中一年級綜合

考試日期： 2014/03/05

適用年級： 國中一年級

適用科目： 英文

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題型： 單選題：30題

### 一、單選題

1. (C)

Do you \_\_\_\_\_ in those days when we were kids, we used to play the swing together in the park?

(A) want (B) think (C) remember (D) plan

**解析**

「記得某事」的句型是 remember sth 或 remember + 名詞子句，故選(C)。

2. (C)

He waved his hand to his home country through the window on the airplane and went \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) lazy (B) hard (C) abroad (D) aboard

**解析**

從 home country「祖國」、airplane「飛機」可看出他要出國，出國的說法為 go abroad，故選(C)。

3. (A)

Could you please \_\_\_\_\_ those heavy bags for me?

(A) carry (B) swing (C) plan (D) create

**解析**

swing 為「搖擺」，plan 為「計畫」，create 是「創造」，只有 carry「提、拿」符合問題的情境，故選(A)。

4. (D)

Although I \_\_\_\_\_ with you, I still can't help you.

(A) know (B) code (C) kick (D) agree

**解析**

agree with + 人表示「同意某人」，故選(D)。

5. (A)

Don't \_\_\_\_\_ to take some photos when you travel to other countries.

(A) forget (B) remember (C) memorize (D) crazy

**解析**

don't forget to do sth 表示「別忘了（去）做某事」，故選(A)。

6. (C)

A: Good morning, sir. Are you flying to New York?

B: Yes, that's right.

A: Passport, please.

B: Here you are.

Where do you hear this conversation?

(A) In a hotel. (B) On a bus. (C) At the airport. (D) At an Internet café.

解析

A: 先生，早安。您要搭乘前往紐約的班機嗎？

B: 是的，沒錯。

A: 請出示您的護照。

B: 護照給你。

你在何處能聽到這段對話？

(A) 在旅館 (B) 公車上 (C) 在機場 (D) 在網咖

對話中出現 passport (護照) 及 fly to (搭機前往) 等字眼，推測應是發生在機場的對話，故應選(C)。

7. (B)

A: I left my key card in the taxi this morning. I'm in Room 503.

B: No problem. Here's your new key card.

Where do you hear this conversation?

(A) On the boat. (B) In a hotel. (C) In a supermarket. (D) At the train station.

解析

A: 我今早將我的鑰匙磁卡掉在計程車上了。我住五〇三號房。

B: 沒問題，這是您新的鑰匙磁卡。

你在何處能聽到這段對話？

(A) 在船上。 (B) 在旅館。 (C) 在超級市場。 (D) 在火車站。

8. (B)

Woman: Is there a train to Perth?

Man: I'm sorry, madam. The last train left twenty minutes ago. There's a bus in two hours.

How can the woman get to Perth?

(A) By train. (B) By bus. (C) By boat. (D) She can't get there.

解析

女士： 還有可以到達伯斯的火車嗎？

男士： 不好意思，夫人。最後一班火車已經在二十分鐘前開出。兩小時後有一班公車。  
那位女士要如何到達伯斯呢？

(A) 搭乘火車。 (B) 搭乘公車。 (C) 搭船。 (D) 她無法抵達伯斯。

由對話中得知兩小時後還有一班公車，故應選(B)。

## 9. (D)

Woman: It's so beautiful here by the lake. Let's take a picture.

Man: Oh no, the battery of my camera is dead.

What's wrong with the man's camera?

(A) It was left in the hotel. (B) The film was not in it.

(C) It was stolen. (D) It ran out of battery.

### 解析

女士： 這湖畔風景真美，讓我們來拍照吧。

男士： 不妙，相機的電池沒電了。

那位男士的相機怎麼了？

(A) 它被留在旅館了。 (B) 底片不在相機裡。 (C) 相機被偷了。 (D) 相機沒電了。由對話中得知相機沒有電，故應選(D)。

## 10. (C)

Man: Do you have the time?

Woman: Yes, it's nine.

Man: Is this the bus to London?

Woman: Yes, that's right.

Man: How long does it take to go there?

Woman: About half an hour.

What time will the man arrive in London?

(A) At 10:00. (B) At 8:30. (C) At 9:30. (D) At 10:30.

### 解析

男士： 你知道現在幾點嗎？

女士： 知道啊，現在是九點。

男士： 這班公車是到倫敦的嗎？

女士： 是的，沒錯。

男士： 到那邊要多久？

女士： 大約半小時。

那位男士會幾點抵達倫敦呢？

(A) 十點。 (B) 八點三十分。 (C) 九點三十分。 (D) 十點三十分。

half an hour 是半小時，九點出發的公車，半小時後為九點三十分，故應選(C)。

11. (C)

Excuse me. Would you please tell me how to get to the \_\_\_\_\_? I need to buy some stamps.

(A) station (B) theater (C) post office (D) bank

**解析**

不好意思，你能告訴我怎樣去郵局嗎？我需要買些郵票。

(A) 車站 (B) 劇院 (C) 郵局 (D) 銀行

12. (D)

The prices of the houses near the \_\_\_\_\_ of the city are usually more expensive.

(A) animal (B) factory (C) rain (D) center

**解析**

本句的重點字在 the prices of the houses 「房屋價格」、more expensive 「較為昂貴」，可推知是接近市中心的位置，故選(D)。

13. (B)

I want to buy some bread on our way to the movie \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) player (B) theater (C) screen (D) station

**解析**

「電影院」為 movie theater，故選(B)。

14. (D)

I am going shopping in Japan this summer. Do you know any famous \_\_\_\_\_ in the urban Tokyo area?

(A) police stations (B) movie stars (C) temples (D) department stores

**解析**

本句前面提到了 going shopping 「去購物」，可知答案選(D)。

urban adj 都市的

15. (A)

We can see a giant dinosaur model in the \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) museum (B) cry (C) scream (D) heaven

**解析**

能看到「大恐龍」的場所應該就是博物館了，故選(A)。

16. (D)

Quiet! I hear something strange \_\_\_\_\_ the box!

(A) up (B) east (C) cold (D) inside

**解析**

空格後面 the box 為名詞詞組，表示空格可能是及物動詞、be 動詞，或介係詞；而這句已經有動詞 hear 了，故選介係詞(D)，意為「在箱子裡」。

17. (A)

Larry, my American friend in Taiwan, has learned to use \_\_\_\_\_ well and can eat beef noodles the way most Taiwan people do.

(A) chopsticks (B) forks (C) knives (D) spoons

**解析**

由後文可以知道是在講用來吃牛肉麵的餐具，所以答案應選(A)。

18. (D)

My brother enjoys drinking cold drinks, so he always puts his Coke in the \_\_\_\_\_ before he drinks it.

(A) basket (B) bottle (C) package (D) refrigerator

**解析**

題目中的 cold 表示「冷的」，因此可以知道他弟弟會先放在冰箱中讓它變冷了再喝，故選(D)。

19. (A)

The Lins do not have a \_\_\_\_\_ in their small apartment, so they always have meals in their living room.

(A) dining room (B) meeting room (C) bathroom (D) bedroom

**解析**

通常人們會用餐的場所是在飯廳，故應選(A)。

20. (A)

Here's the flashlight that you can use when the \_\_\_\_\_ is gone.

(A) power (B) bright (C) shiny (D) electron

**解析**

停電的說法為 the power is gone，故選(A)。(flashlight n. [C] 手電筒)

21. (D)

Uncle Mark wishes to have a magic \_\_\_\_\_ to fix everything broken.

(A) number (B) myth (C) magician (D) tool

**解析**

按照題目，能用來「修理壞掉的每樣東西」一定是工具類的，故選(D)。

22. (D)

Betty usually drinks milk in the morning, but she \_\_\_\_\_ coffee today.

(A) takes (B) drinks (C) is taking (D) is drinking

**解析**

後句有出現 today 時間副詞，強調是今天做的動作，應用現在進行式表示，故選(D)。

23. (C)

Tim: \_\_\_\_\_ you explain it again?

Dr. Paul: Yes, I can.

(A) Are (B) Do (C) Can (D) Is

**解析**

答句用 can 回答，疑問句就應該用 can 開頭，故選(C)。

24. (A)

Tim: \_\_\_\_\_ you free after class?

Dr. Paul: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) Are ; am (B) Can ; can (C) Are ; do (D) Do ; do

**解析**

第一句問句裡沒有出現動詞，且 you 後面接了形容詞 free「有空的」，就表示空格應填入 be 動詞。與 you 搭配的 be 動詞是 are，而既然以 be 動詞提問，回答問題也要用 be 動詞回答，與 I 搭配的 be 動詞是 am，故選(A)。

25. (B)

Tim: \_\_\_\_\_ Dr. Paul here?

Adams: No, he's not, but he \_\_\_\_\_ be back soon.

(A) Does ; can (B) Is ; should (C) Does ; is not (D) Is ; have

**解析**

回答的主要動詞為 be 動詞，就表示疑問句是以 be 動詞 Is 開頭。should 為表示「應該」的助動詞，後接原形動詞，故選(B)。

26. (C)

Scott: Hi, Peggy. What are you \_\_\_\_\_?

(A) read (B) reads (C) reading (D) to read

**解析**

空格前為「wh-疑問詞+ be + S」，可知本句為現在進行式，此處應填入現在分詞 reading，故選(C)。

27. (D)

Peggy: Pets can tell when their owners \_\_\_\_\_ unhappy and try to cheer them up.

(A) do (B) does (C) is (D) are

**解析**

本題 when 引導的子句中，主詞 their owners 為第三人稱複數，而空格後面又接了形容詞 unhappy，表示空格應填入 be 動詞 are，故選(D)。

28. (D)

Scott: \_\_\_\_\_ you have a pet?

(A) Are (B) Does (C) Can (D) Do

**解析**

空格後已有主詞 you 和原形動詞 have，可知此處應填入助動詞 Do，故選(D)。

29. (C)

Peggy: Look! He \_\_\_\_\_ playing with the kids over there.

(A) are (B) am (C) is (D) does

**解析**

空格前有第三人稱單數主詞 he，空格後為現在分詞 playing，可知此處要填入 be 動詞 is，形成現在進行式的句型，故選(C)。

30. (A)

Scott: How old \_\_\_\_\_ he?

(A) is (B) does (C) do (D) has

**解析**

「how old + be + S」是用來問某人年齡的常見句型，這題中的主詞 he 為第三人稱單數，故此處的 be 動詞應填入 is，故選(A)。

