中一英語練習卷

中一　英國語文　｜　時限：60 分鐘　｜　總分：100 分　｜　共 22 題

甲部：閱讀理解一（校園生活記敘文，16 分）

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The Second Week

On my second week at Riverside Secondary, I found the noticeboard outside the science lab covered in paper leaves. Each leaf had a name on it and a single verb: water, prune, measure, wait. I stood there long enough for the corridor to empty, then wrote my name on a leaf and pushed it under the drawing of a lime tree.

The garden club met on the roof at four. Nine of us, a watering can with a cracked handle, and forty pots in neat rows. Miss Lau, who taught biology and spoke as if every sentence had already been checked, handed me a notebook and said, "You are in charge of the beans. They are not in charge of you."

At first I did too much. I watered at lunch, again after school, and once on a Saturday morning when the caretaker let me in through the side gate. The bean leaves turned yellow and then brown. Wei, who had been in the club since Form One, watched me for three days before he said, "You are drowning them. Roots need air." He did not say it unkindly. He said it the way you would tell someone that their shoelace was undone.

In October the beans produced eleven pods. We weighed them, wrote the number on the whiteboard, and carried the pods to the canteen, where the cook steamed them and put them in a small blue dish on the counter. Nobody clapped. The dish was empty by half past twelve.

That was when I understood the club. It was not a place where you were welcomed; it was a place where your work was counted. I still keep the notebook. The first page says "Beans", then a list of dates, then eleven lines I can no longer explain, except that each one was true.

細讀以下文章，然後回答問題。

1. (a) 文章開首為何強調通知板上每片「紙葉」只寫一個動詞？試舉兩個例子說明效果。（4 分）

答案：(a) 把通知板造成一棵「紙樹」，令招募變成看得見、摸得到的實物，比一張通告更易吸引路過的學生。每片葉只有一個動詞（water、prune、measure、wait），把園藝工作拆成簡單、可執行的一步，暗示這個社群重視具體勞動而非口號；「wait」尤其重要，它承認有些事情不能急。

2. (b) 劉老師說「They are not in charge of you」，這句話反映她怎樣的教學態度？（4 分）

答案：(b) 她把責任放在學生身上：植物不會照顧人，人才要照顧植物。句子短促、像「已經核對過」，顯示她要求準確與自治，不用安慰或鼓勵的語言；同時她把學生當作負責人（in charge），而不是助手，這種信任比讚美更能建立責任感。

3. (c) 作者怎樣顯示敍述者澆水過多出於熱心，而非疏忽？（4 分）

答案：(c) 他以行動的密度證明動機：午飯時澆、放學再澆，甚至星期六早上專程返校，請管理員開側門。這些細節顯示他主動、投入，甚至過分著緊；葉子變黃是方法錯誤的結果，而非不理會。「At first I did too much」一句自己點明問題在「太多」，不在「太少」。

4. (d) 末段「It was not a place where you were welcomed; it was a place where your work was counted」如何總結全篇？（4 分）

答案：(d) 末段以具體數字收束：十一條豆莢、磅重、寫在白板、拿到飯堂蒸、放入藍碟，「Nobody clapped」，十二點半前碟已空。接納不是鼓掌或歡迎辭，而是有人真的吃掉你種的東西；「each one was true」把重點放在記錄的誠實，說明歸屬感來自可數的成果與真實的勞動。

乙部：閱讀理解二（科普說明文，16 分）

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Why the Sea Keeps the City Cool

Anyone who has crossed the harbour on a hot afternoon has noticed the change: the air over the water is cooler, and by the time the ferry reaches the island the wind has turned and is blowing inland. This is not imagination. It is a consequence of the different ways land and water store heat.

Water has a high specific heat capacity. In simple terms, it takes a large amount of energy to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water by one degree. Sand, concrete and asphalt need much less. On a sunny morning, the sea and the city receive roughly the same amount of solar energy, but the city heats up quickly while the sea warms only slightly.

Warm air expands and rises. Over the city, the heated air climbs, leaving an area of lower pressure near the ground. Cooler, denser air from the sea flows in to fill the gap. This movement is the sea breeze, and it is strongest in the early afternoon, when the temperature difference between land and sea is greatest.

At night the process reverses. Land loses heat faster than water does, so the sea remains comparatively warm. Air over the sea rises, and cooler air from the land moves out to replace it, producing the land breeze.

The effect is not unlimited. Tall buildings trap heat near the streets, an effect called the urban heat island, and on days with little wind the sea breeze cannot travel far inland. This is why a district beside the harbour may be three degrees cooler than a district two kilometres from the coast, even under the same sky. Understanding the mechanism helps planners decide where to keep open corridors for air, and where a new tower would simply block the wind.

細讀以下文章，然後回答問題。

5. (a) 根據第二段，為何城市比海洋升溫快？（4 分）

答案：(a) 因為水的比熱容高：把一公斤水升溫一度需要大量能量，而沙、混凝土、瀝青所需較少。同一個早上，兩者接收的太陽能大致相同，但城市升溫快，海水只微微變暖；差異來自物料儲熱的能力，而非日照多少。

6. (b) 運用自己的文字，說明海風如何形成（須用氣壓與密度兩個概念）。（4 分）

答案：(b) 城市上空的空氣受熱膨脹上升，地面附近氣壓下降；海上空氣較冷、密度較高，於是從海吹向陸填補低壓區，形成海風。下午初段溫差最大，氣壓差亦最大，所以風最強。

7. (c) 為何夜間風向會反轉？（4 分）

答案：(c) 夜間陸地散熱比水快，海水相對溫暖；海面上的空氣上升，陸上較冷、較密的空氣向海移動填補，形成陸風。整個機制與日間相同，只是熱源換了位置，所以風向相反。

8. (d) 作者說降溫效果「is not unlimited」。試舉出兩個限制因素並說明。（4 分）

答案：(d) 第一，高樓把熱困在街道，形成城市熱島效應，令市區本身更熱；第二，風弱的日子海風吹不到內陸，離海岸越遠越感受不到降溫。文章以同一片天空下沿海與內陸相差三度為例，說明限制真實存在。

丙部：詞彙與詞形變化（16 分）

回答以下各題，每小題 1 分。

9. (a) 用括號內詞語的正確形式填入空格。（4 分） 1. The plants need regular _____ (water). 2. Wei spoke _____ (kind) but honestly. 3. The cook _____ (steam) the pods before serving them. 4. Her _____ (explain) was clear enough for everyone to follow.

答案：(a) 1. watering（名詞，regular 之後）2. kindly（副詞，修飾 spoke）3. steamed（過去式，與 served 一致）4. explanation（名詞，作主語）

10. (b) 把 1 – 4 與其意思 a – d 配對。（4 分） 1. prune 2. cracked 3. caretaker 4. mechanism a. a person who looks after a building b. to cut back branches c. broken but not completely d. the way the parts of something work together

答案：(b) 1-b、2-c、3-a、4-d。prune 是修剪枝葉；cracked 是裂而不碎；caretaker 是校舍管理員；mechanism 指各部分互相配合運作的方式。

11. (c) 用甲部或乙部出現過、意思相同的字詞代替括號內的部分。（4 分） 1. The bean leaves turned yellow because the plants were (getting too much water). 2. By the time the ferry arrived, the wind had (changed direction). 3. The dish was (finished) by half past twelve. 4. Over the city, the heated air (goes up).

答案：(c) 1. drowning（「You are drowning them」）2. turned（「the wind has turned」）3. empty（「The dish was empty」）4. rises（「Warm air expands and rises」）。

12. (d) 選出與斜體部分構成自然搭配的詞語。（4 分） 1. to _____ a difference (do / make) 2. to _____ attention (pay / take) 3. to _____ a decision (do / make) 4. to _____ responsibility (take / do)

答案：(d) 1. make a difference 2. pay attention 3. make a decision 4. take responsibility。四個都是固定搭配，不能按中文「做」字直譯。

丁部：時態與主謂一致（16 分）

回答以下各題，每小題 1 分。

13. (a) 圈出正確的動詞形式。（4 分） 1. Wei _____ in the club since Form One. (has been / was) 2. At first I watered the beans every day, but now I _____ them twice a week. (water / am watering) 3. While Miss Lau _____ the pots, the bell rang. (was counting / counted) 4. By the time we reached the canteen, the cook _____ the pods. (had steamed / has steamed)

答案：(a) 1. has been（since 引出由過去持續到現在的狀態）2. water（now 指習慣，用現在簡單式）3. was counting（while 引出持續中的背景動作）4. had steamed（by the time 引出過去更早完成的動作）。

14. (b) 每句有一個主謂一致錯誤，改正並說明。（4 分） 1. The list of dates are on the first page. 2. Each of the forty pots need air. 3. The number of pods have increased. 4. Everyone in the club know the rule.

答案：(b) 1. are → is（主語是 the list，of dates 只是修飾語）2. need → needs（each 作主語用單數）3. have → has（the number 是單數；a number of 才配複數）4. know → knows（everyone 是單數不定代詞）。

15. (c) 用括號內動詞的正確時態完成段落。（4 分） Last October the club (1) _____ (grow) eleven pods. Since then we (2) _____ (record) every harvest in the notebook. Next term we (3) _____ (plant) a new row of beans, and by June we hope we (4) _____ (learn) why the first row failed.

答案：(c) 1. grew（Last October 過去式）2. have recorded（Since then 引出現完成式）3. will plant / are going to plant（Next term 未來）4. will have learned（by June 之前完成，用未來完成式）。

16. (d) 按要求改寫句子。（4 分） 1. We weigh the pods. (past simple) 2. The cook steams them. (present perfect) 3. I am drowning them. (past continuous) 4. They will arrive. (past perfect)

答案：(d) 1. We weighed the pods. 2. The cook has steamed them. 3. I was drowning them. 4. They had arrived.

戊部：代詞與介詞（16 分）

回答以下各題，每小題 1 分。

17. (a) 用正確的代詞填空。（4 分） 1. Miss Lau handed Wei and _____ a notebook. (I / me) 2. The students looked after the pots _____. (themselves / theirselves) 3. This notebook is _____. (her / hers) 4. The beans are not in charge of _____. (we / us)

答案：(a) 1. me（介詞 and 之後用賓格）2. themselves（複數反身代詞）3. hers（獨立所有格，後面不接名詞）4. us（介詞 of 之後用賓格）。

18. (b) 用 who、which、whose 或 when 填空。（4 分） 1. Miss Lau, _____ teaches biology, runs the club. 2. The pot _____ handle is cracked still holds a plant. 3. The dish _____ the cook used was blue. 4. October was the month _____ we weighed the pods.

答案：(b) 1. who（指人的非限定關係子句）2. whose（表示所屬）3. which / that（指物，作受詞）4. when（指時間）。

19. (c) 用正確的介詞填空。（4 分） 1. The club meets _____ the roof at four. 2. Wei has been in the club _____ Form One. 3. Cool air moves _____ the sea towards the land. 4. The dish was empty _____ half past twelve.

答案：(c) 1. on（在平面上）2. since（自從某一時間點，配現在完成式）3. from（來源方向）4. by（不遲於某時間）。

20. (d) 每句有一個代詞或介詞錯誤，改正。（4 分） 1. Me and Wei watered the plants. 2. The notebook is between you and I. 3. She explained the rule to Wei and myself. 4. The plants depend in regular watering.

答案：(d) 1. Wei and I watered the plants.（主語用主格，並把他人放在前面）2. between you and me（介詞後用賓格）3. to Wei and me（myself 不可代替 me 作受詞）4. depend on regular watering（depend 配 on）。

己部：段落摘要與電郵寫作（20 分）

本部分共 20 分：摘要 8 分，寫作 12 分。

21. (a) 摘要（8 分）：用不多於 60 字（英文詞）概括乙部文章第二及第三段，說明城市為何升溫較快，以及海風如何形成。不可抄錄原文完整句子。

答案：(a) 參考答案（54 字）：Water stores heat far more slowly than land, so under the same sun the city becomes hotter while the sea stays cooler. Warm air over the city rises and ground-level pressure falls; denser sea air then flows in, producing the afternoon sea breeze. 評分：能寫出比熱容差異（3 分）、氣壓與密度機制（3 分）、語言準確簡潔（2 分）。抄錄原句扣分。

22. (b) 電郵寫作（12 分）：你剛完成中一第一個月的校園生活。寫一封約 120 字的電郵給小學同學，內容須包括：(i) 一件令你意外的事；(ii) 一個你遇到的困難；(iii) 一件你期待的事。須有稱謂與結語。

答案：(b) 參考答案（約 113 字）： Hi Jason, How is your new school? Mine is bigger than I expected. I was surprised that we change classrooms for almost every subject, and that nobody carries our books for us. The first two weeks were hard because I could not find the right rooms and I was always late. Our form teacher told me to draw a map of the school, and that helped. Last Monday I joined the garden club on the roof, and now I have a reason to stay after school. I am looking forward to Sports Day next month, though I am not sure I can run fast. Write back soon. Ben 評分：三項內容各 3 分（共 9 分），組織與銜接 2 分，語言準確 1 分；字數明顯不足或超出扣分。

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