中二英語練習卷

中二　英國語文　｜　時限：60 分鐘　｜　總分：100 分　｜　共 22 題

甲部：閱讀理解一（說明文，16 分）

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How the Fish Stays Cold for a Day

Walk past a wet market fish stall at seven in the morning and you will see a slope of crushed ice, a row of silver bodies laid head to tail, and water dripping into a plastic tray below. By three in the afternoon the ice has halved, yet the fish still look as if they were lifted out of the sea an hour ago.

Three things keep it that way. The first is contact. Cold does not jump across a gap, so every fish must be pressed into the ice rather than laid on top of it; the layer above and the layer below matter as much as the ice itself. The second is drainage. Ice leaves meltwater behind, and although that water is barely above freezing, it carries heat with it and softens the flesh, so the tray is built with a gentle slope that leads the water away from the fish. A stall that lets water pool will find its stock spoiling at the edges first.

The third is shade. Direct sunlight on a white ice slope does more damage than warm air, because light reaches the surface where the fish lie. Most stalls therefore hang a canvas sheet across the front, and the oldest ones mount their ice in a wooden box lined with newspaper.

None of this needs electricity. It needs attention: ice added at the right moment, water poured away before it climbs, canvas lowered before the sun moves round. The fish is cold because somebody kept it cold.

細讀以下文章，然後回答問題。

1. (a) 文章為何由早上七時顧客一眼可見的景象開始？這樣開首有甚麼作用？（4 分）

答案：(a) 開首把抽象的低溫保存變成可見、可觸的畫面：碎冰山、銀色魚身、滴水的托盤。讀者先「看到」結果（下午三時冰已溶掉一半，魚仍像剛上岸），才產生「為甚麼」的疑問；文章之後三段正好逐點解釋。這種由觀察到原理的次序，令說明文有現場感，也避免一開始就用技術名詞嚇走讀者。

2. (b) 用自己的文字解釋：為何魚要「壓入」冰中，而不是「放在」冰上？（4 分）

答案：(b) 因為冷只會經接觸傳導，不會跨越空隙。魚放在冰上，只有底部接觸到冰，魚身與冰之間可能有空氣或空隙，空氣導熱差，魚的上半部便保持溫暖；把魚壓入冰中，冰貼住上下兩面，熱可以從整個魚身被吸走，所以作者強調「上下兩層冰同樣重要」。

3. (c) 作者指出溶冰水「溫度接近零度」，卻又說它「帶走冷、令魚肉變軟」。試解釋這個看似矛盾的說法。（4 分）

答案：(c) 兩句講的是不同層面。就溫度而言，溶冰水的確接近零度，本身是冷的；但它同時是液體，會流動、會接觸空氣和魚身，把周圍的熱帶到魚的表面，並不斷把冰沖走，令魚失去冷源。魚肉長時間浸在水中亦會吸水變軟。所以問題不在水「熱」，而在水「流動」：它不是冷的來源，而是冷的破壞者。

4. (d) 末段怎樣令讀者尊重檔主的工作？（4 分）

答案：(d) 末段先貶後褒：「不需要電力」表面上是降低技術門檻，但接著列出三件要不斷重複、不能一次做完的事——適時加冰、水滿前倒掉、太陽移動前放下帆布。這說明保鮮不是一件設備，而是一連串準時的判斷。最後一句「魚之所以冷，是因為有人一直令牠冷」，把功勞歸於人而非冰，令最平凡的动作顯得專業和值得尊重。

乙部：閱讀理解二（短篇小說，16 分）

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The Signal

The flat had one window and two buckets under it. When the typhoon signal went up to eight, my mother filled both buckets, then filled the bath, then stood at the window with her hand flat against the glass as though she could hold it still.

My father came home at six with his shirt already wet. He put a plastic bag of buns on the table, took off his watch and wound it, and said nothing at all about the ferry. He had been on the last one out of the outlying island; I knew because Uncle Ho's son had called at four to ask whether he had left.

By eight the rain was coming sideways. The window shook in its frame each time the wind turned, and a thin line of water appeared along the sill, ran down the wall, and stopped at the skirting board as if it had changed its mind. My mother put a towel there and stood over it. My father sat at the table with the radio between his hands, turning the dial past the shipping news, past the warnings, back again. He never once looked at the window; he did not need to. Every few minutes he told us the wind speed in metres per second, as though the number were a kind of roof.

At ten the eye passed and the rain stopped completely. The silence was worse; it was not the quiet of a finished storm but the quiet of something drawing breath. My mother lifted the towel to check, and my father finally looked up. 'Another hour,' he said, and went back to the dial.

細讀以下小說選段，然後回答問題。

5. (a) 首段對單位的描寫，反映這個家庭怎樣的處境？（4 分）

答案：(a)「一個窗、窗下兩個水桶」寫出空間狹小、資源有限；母親先裝滿兩個水桶、再放滿浴缸，是停水停電前的準備，暗示他們沒有把握風暴期間仍會有水有電。她手掌貼玻璃「像可以把它按住」，顯示她想控制一件控制不了的事，也暗示她以身體擋在窗前，承擔保護家人的角色。

6. (b) 第三段用了哪兩個細節營造緊張感？試加以說明。（4 分）

答案：(b) 其一，窗框「每次風向轉變就震動」，聲音反覆而不可預測，令讀者感到壓力在累積；其二，水沿牆流下卻「在踢腳線停下，好像改變了主意」，用擬人把水的無常寫成有意志的東西，讀者會預期它隨時再動。加上母親放毛巾站著看守、父親不停轉收音機，細節密集而動作瑣碎，正是風暴中時間難過的感覺。

7. (c) 父親在桌旁的行為，反映他怎樣面對恐懼？（4 分）

答案：(c) 他不看窗、不停轉收音機、反覆報告風速，是用資訊代替情緒：把不能控制的風暴變成可以報出的數字，正如文中所說「像數字是一種屋頂」。他回家後不提渡輪、只默默上錶，說明他把驚險壓下不讓家人擔心。這不是冷漠，而是一種以秩序和精確來支撐全家的工作式勇敢。

8. (d) 末句「Another hour」怎樣改變結局的氣氛？（4 分）

答案：(d) 風眼經過後雨完全停下，理應鬆一口氣，但作者說「更糟」——因為那不是風暴結束的靜，而是「有東西在吸氣」的靜。父親抬頭只說「再一個鐘」，句子短、語氣平，既承認危險未完，也顯示他早已預期；說完又回到收音機。結局因此由「獲救」變成「繼續守」，餘下的恐懼被留在文字之外。

丙部：詞彙與詞形變化（16 分）

完成以下各題，每小題 1 分。

9. (a) 用括號內字的正確詞形填空（4 分）：1. The _____ (arrive) of the last ferry was delayed by the wind. 2. The canvas gives the fish some _____ (protect) from direct sunlight. 3. She answered with complete _____ (certain); she had checked the ice twice. 4. Good _____ (drain) keeps meltwater away from the flesh.

答案：(a) 1. arrival（名詞，需冠詞 the）2. protection（不可數名詞）3. certainty（with complete certainty 固定搭配）4. drainage（名詞，指排水系統 / 排水）

10. (b) 用適當的介詞或介詞片語填空（4 分）：1. Cold does not pass _____ an air gap. 2. Press the fish _____ the ice, not on top of it. 3. The tray is sloped so that water drains _____ the fish. 4. The stall stayed open _____ midnight.

答案：(b) 1. across 2. into 3. away from 4. until（或 till）

11. (c) 選出與引號內字詞意思最接近的一項（4 分）：1. spoiling (A) rotting (B) cooling (C) drying 2. a gentle slope (A) a slight incline (B) a sharp drop (C) a flat surface 3. a canvas sheet (A) a cloth cover (B) a paper sign (C) a metal frame 4. attention (A) care (B) money (C) speed

答案：(c) 1. (A) rotting 2. (A) a slight incline 3. (A) a cloth cover 4. (A) care

12. (d) 就乙部小說用語作答（4 分）：1. He wound his watch. 這裡 wound 是甚麼意思？ 2. The eye passed. 颱風的「眼」指甚麼？ 3. skirting board 是屋內哪一部分？ 4. as though the number were a kind of roof 這比喻暗示父親覺得數字有甚麼作用？

答案：(d) 1. 上錶：轉動錶冠為手錶上發條。2. 風眼：颱風中心約數十公里的無風地帶，過後風向會反轉。3. 踢腳線：牆腳與地板之間的木條。4. 暗示數字給父親一種遮蔽與安全感，好像報出風速便能擋住風暴。

丁部：條件句與轉述句（16 分）

完成以下各題，每小題 1 分。

13. (a) 用括號內動詞的正確形式完成條件句（4 分）： 1. If the ice _____ (melt), the fish will spoil. 2. If the stallholder had turned the fish, the edges _____ (not spoil) so quickly. 3. If I _____ (be) you, I would add more ice now. 4. Unless the water _____ (drain) away, the flesh softens.

答案：(a) 1. melts（第一類條件句，if 子句用現在式）2. would not have spoiled（第三類，倒裝已用 had turned）3. were（第二類虛擬，正式用法用 were）4. drains（unless = if not，主句用現在式）

14. (b) 用意譯改寫句子（4 分）： 1. Add ice now, or the fish will spoil. (If ...) 2. I did not bring the canvas, so the sun reached the fish. (If ...) 3. Wear a coat, otherwise you will get wet. (If ...) 4. She checked the tray, so no water pooled. (If ...)

答案：(b) 1. If you do not add ice now, the fish will spoil. 2. If I had brought the canvas, the sun would not have reached the fish. 3. If you do not wear a coat, you will get wet. 4. If she had not checked the tray, water would have pooled.（須保留原句意思及正確條件句形式）

15. (c) 把直接引語改為轉述句（4 分）： 1. 'The ferry left at five,' Uncle Ho said. 2. 'Are you coming home tonight?' my mother asked. 3. 'Don't open the window,' my father told us. 4. 'I will call you when the signal drops,' he said.

答案：(c) 1. Uncle Ho said (that) the ferry had left at five. 2. My mother asked whether (if) I was coming home that night. 3. My father told us not to open the window. 4. He said (that) he would call me when the signal dropped.（時態、代詞、時間詞須同步後移）

16. (d) 選出正確的一項（4 分）： 1. He said he _____ come back before dark. (will / would) 2. She asked me where I _____. (live / lived) 3. If the wind _____, we can go out. (drops / will drop) 4. Had I known about the signal, I _____ earlier. (leave / would have left)

答案：(d) 1. would 2. lived 3. drops 4. would have left

戊部：動名詞、不定詞與連接詞（16 分）

完成以下各題，每小題 1 分。

17. (a) 用動名詞或不定詞填空（4 分）： 1. He stopped _____ (check) the tray at midnight. 2. She remembers _____ (fill) the buckets before the wind rose. 3. They decided _____ (stay) indoors. 4. I am used to _____ (wake) up early.

答案：(a) 1. to check（stop to do = 停下來去做）2. filling（remember doing = 記得做過）3. to stay（decide 後接不定詞）4. waking（be used to 後接動名詞）

18. (b) 用 although / because / so that / unless 填空（4 分）： 1. _____ the ice was melting, the fish stayed cold. 2. He lowered the canvas _____ the sun would not reach the fish. 3. The stall closes early _____ the stock is sold out. 4. You cannot keep fish fresh _____ you control the water.

答案：(b) 1. Although 2. so that 3. because 4. unless

19. (c) 用括號內的連接詞把兩句合併為一句（4 分）： 1. The wind rose. The family stayed inside. (as) 2. The ice melted quickly. The fish stayed fresh. (nevertheless) 3. He was tired. He kept turning the dial. (although) 4. Check the tray often. The fish will spoil. (otherwise)

答案：(c) 1. As the wind rose, the family stayed inside. 2. The ice melted quickly; nevertheless, the fish stayed fresh. 3. Although he was tired, he kept turning the dial. 4. Check the tray often; otherwise, the fish will spoil.（標點與連接詞位置須正確）

20. (d) 用介詞＋動名詞填空（4 分）： 1. He is responsible for _____ (add) ice every hour. 2. Instead of _____ (wait), she filled the bath. 3. She insisted on _____ (stay) by the window. 4. After _____ (wind) his watch, he sat down.

答案：(d) 1. adding 2. waiting 3. staying 4. winding（介詞後一律用動名詞）

己部：摘要與寫作（20 分）

甲部與乙部文章各須回應一題。

21. (a) 摘要（8 分）：用不多於 55 字，總結甲部文章提出的三種保鮮方法，並說明每種方法為何重要。須用自己的文字，不得抄錄原文句子。

答案：(a) 三個方法互相補足。接觸：魚須壓入冰中，令上下兩面都降溫。排水：托盤要有斜度，帶走溶冰水，防止魚肉變軟。遮光：帆布擋住直射陽光。三者不需電力，但要人一直留意。（8 分＝三法各 2 分，說明「為何重要」2 分；超過 55 字扣 2 分。）

22. (b) 寫作（12 分）：為校刊寫一篇文章（約 140 字），描述你從家人或街坊身上學到的一種技能，並解釋這種技能為何值得保留。

答案：(b) 範文（約 130 字）：Last summer I spent three afternoons at Mr Cheung's stall in the wet market, learning how to keep fish cold without a refrigerator. He taught me three things. First, press the fish into the ice instead of laying it on top, because cold travels only by contact. Second, slope the tray so meltwater runs away, since water both warms the fish and softens it. Third, hang the canvas before the sun turns, not after. On my first day I did everything too late, and Mr Cheung simply pointed at the edges, where the flesh had already gone pale. What I remember most is not the technique but his patience: he never took the tray from me. The skill is small. It feeds a street. Marking: Content (4) - a real skill with concrete steps. Language (4) - accurate tenses, varied sentences, correct punctuation. Organisation (2) - title, clear paragraphs, article tone. Accuracy of length (2) - 120 to 160 words; deduct 1 mark outside this range.

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