

111

學年度起適用之

大學入學考試

「考試說明」

分區諮詢會議

108/7/17-108/8/7

指導單位：教育部

主辦單位：大學入學考試中心

協辦單位：國立花蓮女子高級中學、國立中興大學、
長榮大學、國立臺灣師範大學

英文科



 大學入學考試中心
College Entrance Examination Center

配合國教新課綱與考招新方案
111 學年度起適用之大學入學考試
「考試說明」分區諮詢會議
會議手冊

大學入學考試中心

前 言

為因應 108 學年度即將實施十二年國教新課綱，以及 111 學年度起適用之大學多元入學方案，大學入學考試中心（簡稱本中心）正積極研擬適用於 111 學年度起之大學入學考試「考試說明」，包括學科能力測驗（學測）的六個考科、分科測驗的七個考科與高中英語聽力測驗（英聽），並預計於 108 年 9 月底正式對外公告。

公告前，本中心規劃陸續舉辦座談會或諮詢會議，以蒐集、聽取各界之意見與建議，並訂於 7 月至 8 月舉辦東、中、南、北四場分區諮詢會議，以邀請高中教師為主，亦歡迎各界人士參與。

111 學年度起適用之大學入學考試「考試說明」 分區諮詢會議

場次

場次	日期／時間	地點	建議參與地區
東區	108/07/17 (三) 13:10~16:40	國立花蓮女子高級中學	宜蘭縣、花蓮縣、臺東縣等地區
中區	108/07/24 (三) 13:10~16:40	國立中興大學	苗栗縣、臺中市、南投縣、彰化縣、雲林縣等地區
南區	108/07/31 (三) 13:10~16:40	長榮大學	嘉義縣、嘉義市、臺南市、高雄市、屏東縣等地區
北區	108/08/07 (三) 08:30~12:00	國立臺灣師範大學(公館校區)	臺北市、新北市、桃園縣、新竹縣、新竹市、基隆市、連江縣、金門縣、澎湖縣等地區

111 學年度起適用之大學入學考試「考試說明」 分區諮詢會議

議程

時間		內容	主持／致詞／主講
上午場	下午場		
08:30－09:20	13:10－14:00	報到	
09:20－09:30	14:00－14:10	開幕致詞	主持人：大考中心主管 致詞：教育部長官 協辦單位代表
09:30－10:00	14:10－14:40	111 學年度起適用之大學入學考試 「考試說明」整體說明	主持人：大考中心主管 主講人：大考中心研究員
10:00－10:20	14:40－15:00	休息	
10:20－12:00 平行場次	15:00－16:40 平行場次	各領域座談會 (國文、英文、數學、社會、自然) 與意見交流	主持人：大考中心研究員 主講人：學科教授
12:00～	16:40～	賦歸	

111 學年度起適用之大學入學考試「考試說明」

分區諮詢會議

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高中英語聽力測驗考試說明（草案）	英聽-1

111 學年度起適用之大學入學考試「考試說明」分區諮詢會議

學科能力測驗
考試說明（草案）
— 111 學年度起適用 —

大學入學考試中心

中華民國 108 年 7 月

本考試說明僅提供分區諮詢會議使用，後續仍會進行調整修訂，並非大考中心最終確定版本。關於 111 學年度起適用之大學入學考試說明，請以本中心未來正式公告之版本為準。

學科能力測驗

考試說明（草案）

教育部於 103 年 11 月 28 日公布十二年國民基本教育課程綱要總綱，揭示以「核心素養」為課程發展主軸。在總綱中說明，所謂核心素養，是指一個人為適應現在生活及面對未來挑戰，所應具備的知識、能力與態度。總綱公布後，教育部已於 107 年逐步發布十二年國民基本教育國民中小學暨普通型高級中等學校各領域課程綱要。

於此同時，因應 108 學年度將實施十二年國教新課綱（簡稱 108 課綱），大學招生委員會聯合會（以下簡稱招聯會）於 108 年 3 月 28 日召開 107 學年度第 1 次會員大會，通過修正之「111 學年度起適用之大學多元入學方案」，並經教育部於 108 年 5 月 21 日臺教高(四)字第 1080061017 號函備查。

依據方案內容，大學招生維持多管道、多資料參採方式，其中以申請入學管道為主，並著重學生綜合學習表現；入學考試調整為評量基本核心能力、以部定必修課程為測驗範圍的學科能力測驗（以下簡稱學測），以及評量關鍵學科能力、以部定必修和加深加廣選修課程為測驗範圍的分科測驗。另外，大學入學考試尚包括高中英語聽力測驗與術科測驗。

111 學年度起之學測將辦理六考科的考試，包括：國文（分節施測）、英文、數學 A、數學 B、社會、自然，考生可自由選考。學測成績採級分制，可用於大學繁星推薦、申請入學、分發入學，以及科技校院申請入學等招生管道。

為使各大學校系、高中教師、考生及各界了解學測因應 108 課綱所作的調整，以下就學測之測驗目標、測驗時間、測驗範圍、題型以及其他說明進行介紹。

壹、測驗目標

108課綱是以核心素養為主軸而設計，根據《十二年國民基本教育課程發展指引》定義「素養是指一種能夠成功回應個人或社會的生活需求，包括使用知識、認知與技能的能力，以及態度、情意、價值與動機等。核心素養承續過去課程綱要的基本能力、核心能力與學科知識，但涵蓋更寬廣和豐富的教育內涵。不以學科知識為學習的唯一範疇，強調其與情境結合並在生活中能夠實踐力行的特質」。核心素養關照學習者可將知識與能力整合運用於生活情境，強調其在生活中能夠活學活用的特質。

就測驗目標而言，是希望藉由不同的評量方式，測量出考生的學習成果。108課綱中所強調的學習成果，是涵蓋「學習內容」與「學習表現」，也就是說不但強調學科知識的學習，也重視將學科知識應用於各種情境與解決問題的能力。為呼應108課綱以核心素養為主軸而設計，在「測驗範圍」內，學測的測驗目標有以下四個方向：

- 一、測驗考生所具有的基本學科素養
- 二、測驗考生為銜接大學教育而所具有的基本學科知能
- 三、測驗考生能於不同的情境中整合運用基本學科知識、解決問題的能力
- 四、測驗考生的閱讀理解、圖表判讀、證據運用、邏輯推論、分析評價、表達說明等能力

貳、測驗時間

學測的考試科目包括：國文、英文、數學A、數學B、社會、自然六考科，其中國文考科採分節施測，分別為「國文（一）：國語文綜合能力測驗（簡稱國綜）」與「國文（二）：國語文寫作能力測驗（簡稱國寫）」。各節次或考科的測驗時間暫定如表一。未來各科考試時間如有變動，將於考試舉行前兩年公告。

表一、學測各考科的測驗時間

考試科目		測驗時間（暫定）
國文	國文（一）：國語文綜合能力測驗	90 分鐘
	國文（二）：國語文寫作能力測驗	90 分鐘
英文		100 分鐘
數學 A		100 分鐘
數學 B		100 分鐘
社會		110 分鐘
自然		110 分鐘

參、測驗範圍

學科能力測驗是以十二年國民基本教育國民中小學暨普通型高級中等學校各領域課程綱要為依據，自111學年度起適用學測各考科的測驗範圍如表二。

表二、學測各考科的測驗範圍

考試科目	測驗範圍：部定必修
國文 ^{註1}	必修國文
英文	必修英文
數學 A	10 年級必修數學、11 年級必修數學 A 類
數學 B	10 年級必修數學、11 年級必修數學 B 類
社會 ^{註2}	必修歷史、必修地理、必修公民與社會
自然 ^{註3}	必修物理、必修化學、必修生物、必修地球科學 (含探究與實作)

註：1.國文考科包括國綜與國寫，成績各占50%，分節施測。

2.社會考科中的歷史、地理、公民與社會三科試題所占比例相當。

3.自然考科中的物理、化學、生物與地球科學四科試題所占比例相當，並包括探究與實作的內容。

此外，大學入學考試負有連結高中學習與大學教育之任務，考量十二年國民基本教育各階段課程之連貫發展，國中與普通高中階段之課程難以切割，因此學測命題之相關素材，或考生作答所需之基礎知識，部分可能涉及國中學習內容，但學測仍以落實各考科之「測驗目標」為先，不以國中課程的知識內容為命題設計之主體。

肆、題型

學測各考科的題型可包括：選擇題型（單選題、多選題）、選填題型、非選擇題型與混合題型。混合題型是指同時包含選擇題與非選擇題的題型，基本上為題組形式。

各題型的比重，由各考科依其特性而定，詳參見各考科之考試說明。

伍、其他說明

配合108課綱核心素養理念，大學入學考試亦應精進素養導向命題以呼應新課綱之精神。為此，111學年度開始，學測與分科測驗將引入混合題型及新式答題卷，以期能符合新課綱重視素養教育精神，以評量學生之系統思考、問題分析、符號運用、溝通表達等核心能力。

新式答題卷採「卷卡合一」方式，將以往分開的答案卡（適用選擇題型、選填題型）與答案卷（適用非選擇題型）合併為一張新式答題卷（A3紙張）；新式答題卷須與試題命製同步進行，並將部分試題內容或答題格式予以適當呈現。新式答題卷除可因應試卷中原有選擇題型、非選擇題型之單題測驗外，更可配合題組設計。在混合題型方面，透過不同題型的連續設問，發揮引導考生循序漸進思考作答並據以評量的效果；在非選擇題組方面，如使用更多樣化的設問，亦有提升評量層次的效果。各科新式答題卷的完整樣例，將與參考試卷一併公告。

此外，大學入學考試為短時間的大規模紙筆測驗，試題設計與評閱仍有其實際限度考慮。有關不同題型所占的百分比，素養命題特色、試題示例等詳情，應以各考科之「考試說明」為準。

111 學年度起適用之大學入學考試「考試說明」分區諮詢會議

分科測驗
考試說明（草案）
— 111 學年度起適用 —

大學入學考試中心

中華民國 108 年 7 月

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分科測驗

考試說明（草案）

教育部於 103 年 11 月 28 日公布十二年國民基本教育課程綱要總綱，揭示以「核心素養」為課程發展主軸。在總綱中說明，所謂核心素養，是指一個人為適應現在生活及面對未來挑戰，所應具備的知識、能力與態度。總綱公布後，教育部已於 107 年逐步發布十二年國民基本教育國民中小學暨普通型高級中等學校各領域課程綱要。

於此同時，因應 108 學年度將實施十二年國教新課綱（簡稱 108 課綱），大學招生委員會聯合會（以下簡稱招聯會）於 108 年 3 月 28 日召開 107 學年度第 1 次會員大會，通過修正之「111 學年度起適用之大學多元入學方案」，並經教育部於 108 年 5 月 21 日臺教高(四)字第 1080061017 號函備查。

依據方案內容，大學招生維持多管道、多資料參採方式，其中以申請入學管道為主，並著重學生綜合學習表現；入學考試調整為評量基本核心能力、以部定必修課程為測驗範圍的學科能力測驗（以下簡稱學測），以及評量關鍵學科能力、以部定必修和加深加廣選修課程為測驗範圍的分科測驗。另外，大學入學考試尚包括高中英語聽力測驗與術科測驗。

111 學年度起之分科測驗將辦理七考科的考試，包括：數學甲、物理、化學、生物、歷史、地理、公民與社會。分科測驗成績採級分制，用於分發入學招生。就分發入學招生，各校系可依其特色及需求，就學測 6 個考科、分科 7 個考科當中，採計某些考科，以考試成績選才；而考生則依個人興趣及能力，就其志願校系所採用的考試科目，自由選擇應考。

為使各大學校系、高中教師、考生及各界了解分科測驗因應 108 課綱所作的調整，以下就分科測驗之測驗目標、測驗時間、測驗範圍、題型以及其他說明進行介紹。

壹、測驗目標

108課綱是以核心素養為主軸而設計，根據《十二年國民基本教育課程發展指引》定義「素養是指一種能夠成功回應個人或社會的生活需求，包括使用知識、認知與技能的能力，以及態度、情意、價值與動機等。核心素養承續過去課程綱要的基本能力、核心能力與學科知識，但涵蓋更寬廣和豐富的教育內涵。不以學科知識為學習的唯一範疇，強調其與情境結合並在生活中能夠實踐力行的特質」。核心素養關照學習者可將知識與能力整合運用於生活情境，強調其在生活中能夠活學活用的特質。

就測驗目標而言，是希望藉由不同的評量方式，測量出考生的學習成果。108課綱中所強調的學習成果，是涵蓋「學習內容」與「學習表現」，也就是說不但強調學科知識的學習，也重視將學科知識應用於各種情境與解決問題的能力。為呼應108課綱以核心素養為主軸而設計，在「測驗範圍」內，分科測驗的測驗目標有以下四個方向：

- 一、測驗考生所具有的學科素養
- 二、測驗考生銜接大學教育而所具有的關鍵學科知能
- 三、測驗考生能於不同的情境中整合運用進階學科知識、解決問題的能力
- 四、測驗考生的閱讀理解、圖表判讀、證據運用、邏輯推論、分析評價、表達說明等能力

貳、測驗時間

分科測驗的考試科目包括：數學甲、物理、化學、生物、歷史、地理、公民與社會七考科，各考科的測驗時間均暫定為 80 分鐘。未來各科考試時間如有變動，將於考試舉行前兩年公告。

參、測驗範圍

分科測驗是以十二年國民基本教育國民中小學暨普通型高級中等學校各領域課程綱要為依據，自 111 學年度起適用分科測驗各考科的測驗範圍如表一。

表一、分科測驗各考科的測驗範圍

考試科目	測驗範圍	
	部定必修	部定加深加廣選修
數學甲	10年級必修數學 11年級必修數學A類	數學甲類
歷史	必修歷史	族群、性別與國家的歷史 科技、環境與藝術的歷史 探究與實作：歷史學探究
地理	必修地理	空間資訊科技 社會環境議題 探究與實作：地理與人文社會科學研究
公民與社會	必修公民與社會	現代社會與經濟 民主政治與法律 探究與實作：公共議題與社會探究
物理	必修物理	力學一 力學二與熱學 波動、光及聲音 電磁現象一 電磁現象二與量子現象
化學	必修化學	物質與能量 物質構造與反應速率 化學反應與平衡一 化學反應與平衡二 有機化學與應用科技
生物	必修生物	細胞與遺傳 生命的起源與植物體的構造與功能 動物體的構造與功能 生態、演化及生物多樣性

此外，大學入學考試負有連結高中學習與大學教育之任務，考量十二年國民基本教育各階段課程之連貫發展，國中與普通高中階段之課程難以切割，因此分科測驗命題之相關素材，或考生作答所需之基礎知識，部分可能涉及國中學習內容，但分科測驗仍以落實各考科之「測驗目標」為先，不以國中課程的知識內容為命題設計之主體。

肆、題型

分科測驗各考科的題型可包括：選擇題型（單選題、多選題）、選填題型、非選擇題型與混合題型。混合題型是指同時包含選擇題與非選擇題的題型，基本上為題組形式。

各題型的比重，由各考科依其特性而定，詳參見各考科之考試說明。

伍、其他說明

配合108課綱核心素養理念，大學入學考試亦應精進素養導向命題以呼應新課綱之精神。為此，111學年度開始，學測與分科測驗將引入混合題型及新式答題卷，以期能符合新課綱重視素養教育精神，以評量學生之系統思考、問題分析、符號運用、溝通表達等核心能力。

新式答題卷採「卷卡合一」方式，將以往分開的答案卡（適用選擇題型、選填題型）與答案卷（適用非選擇題型）合併為一張新式答題卷（A3紙張）；新式答題卷須與試題命製同步進行，並將部分試題內容或答題格式予以適當呈現。新式答題卷除可因應試卷中原有選擇題型、非選擇題型之單題測驗外，更可配合題組設計。在混合題型方面，透過不同題型的連續設問，發揮引導考生循序漸進思考作答並據以評量的效果；在非選擇題組方面，如使用更多樣化的設問，亦有提升評量層次的效果。各科新式答題卷的完整樣例，將與參考試卷一併公告。

此外，大學入學考試為短時間的大規模紙筆測驗，試題設計與評閱仍有其實際限度考慮。有關不同題型所占的百分比，素養命題特色、試題示例等詳情，應以各考科之「考試說明」為準。

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全國諮詢委員會會議使用

111 學年度起適用之大學入學考試「考試說明」分區諮詢會議

學科能力測驗
英文考科考試說明（草案）
— 111 學年度起適用 —

大學入學考試中心

中華民國 108 年 7 月

本考試說明僅提供分區諮詢會議使用，後續仍會進行調整修訂，並非大考中心最終確定版本。關於 111 學年度起適用之大學入學考試說明，請以本中心未來正式公告之版本為準。

學科能力測驗英文考科考試說明（草案）

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學科能力測驗

英文考科考試說明（草案）

前言

民國 111 學年度起，學科能力測驗英文考科的命題依據為 108 年度實施之「十二年國民基本教育課程綱要國民中小學暨普通型高級中等學校語文領域—英語文」（簡稱「英語文課綱」）。¹英語文課綱以「核心素養」為課程發展主軸，揭示英語文教育除了培養語言知識與技能，更應重視語言技能的使用，除了日常溝通外，並藉由英語獲取其他領域的新知；同時培養邏輯思考、處理訊息及運用創意的能力，以因應未來所需。又，依據「111 學年度起適用之大學多元入學方案」，學科能力測驗旨在評量考生的基本核心能力，因此，學測英文將以英語文課綱普通型高級中等學校部定必修課程為測驗範圍。²

本考試說明內容歷經專案小組試題研發、專家座談、諮詢會議等程序，並參酌教學現況與歷年學測英文實施成效研議而成。茲就測驗目標、測驗內容、試題舉例三個方面加以說明。

壹、測驗目標

- 一、評量考生對高中常用實詞詞彙（content words）的構詞、語意、字詞搭配（collocation）的了解與運用能力。
- 二、評量考生參酌上下文意發展，掌握各類詞彙（含實詞、虛詞、慣用語及轉折詞等）及句法應用的能力。
- 三、評量考生依據篇章段落的文意發展，掌握實詞詞彙運用的能力。
- 四、評量考生綜合運用詞彙（含慣用語）、句法、語用以及篇章結構的知識，了解文意、擷取文章重要訊息，並加以分析、比較與推理的能力。
- 五、評量考生將中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意英文的能力。
- 六、評量考生依據提示，運用所學詞彙、句法，寫出切合主題，並具有一致性與連貫性短文的能力。

¹ 教育部於 107 年 4 月 16 日以臺教授國部字第 1070031889B 號令訂定發布。

² 「111 學年度起適用之大學多元入學方案」，係由大學招生委員會聯合會於 108 年 3 月 28 日召開 107 學年度第 1 次會員大會修正通過，並經教育部於 108 年 5 月 21 日臺教高(四)字第 1080061017 號函備查。

貳、測驗內容

一、測驗範圍

涵蓋 108 學年度正式實施的「英語文課綱」所訂之必修課程。

二、語言能力與試卷架構

本考科主要評量學生英文詞彙運用、閱讀理解、中英翻譯及英文寫作等語言能力。評量方式分為選擇題型、混合題型及非選擇題型三大部分。選擇題型中，詞彙題為單題試題，主要評量考生常用詞彙的理解與運用；綜合測驗、文意選填、閱讀測驗皆為題組型態的篇章閱讀，以選文搭配數道試題的方式。混合題型亦為題組型態的篇章閱讀，以一篇選文搭配數道試題，選文以連續性文本為主，包含兩種（含）以上的作答方式，例如選擇、簡答或表格填充等。上述各種題組型態的篇章閱讀，評量考生是否能閱讀文長約 180 至 350 字之選文，理解其文意。選文涵蓋多元主題，搭配各種文體呈現。取材來源為報紙、雜誌、書籍、網際網路等。考生平日應多方涉獵各種不同主題及文體的文章，以提昇閱讀各類文章的能力。

非選擇題型有兩大題，第一大題為中譯英，第二大題則為英文作文（如：短函寫作、看圖寫作、圖表寫作、主題寫作等）。第一大題主要目的為評量高中階段考生是否具備英文句子書寫能力，內容以結構較為簡單之句型（如單句、合句、複句）為主；第二大題英文作文之主題與考生日常生活及學習範疇密切配合，以評量考生書寫短文之能力。

參、試題舉例

現階段學測英文考科主要以評量閱讀與寫作之英語文能力，整卷分為選擇題型、混合題型與非選擇題型三部分，可能出現之題型如下：

第壹部分、選擇題型

一、詞彙題

本大題旨在評量考生對高中常用實詞詞彙（content words）的構詞、語意、字詞搭配（collocation）的了解與運用能力。每題提供四個選項，考生依文意選出最適當的一個選項。

試題舉例：

[例 1]

Mei-ling has a very close relationship with her parents. She always _____ them before she makes important decisions.

- (A) impresses (B) advises (C) consults (D) motivates

（103 學年度學測）

參考答案：C

作答說明：本題評量考生能否掌握詞彙 *consults* 的語意與用法。作答主要線索為空格後...before she makes important decisions；題幹第一句... a very close relationship with her parents 也提供解題之線索。

[例 2]

Tommy, please put away the toys in the box, or you might _____ on them and hurt yourself.

- (A) stumble (B) graze (C) navigate (D) dwell

（108 學年度學測）

參考答案：A

作答說明：本題評量考生掌握詞彙 *stumble* 一詞的語意及其用法。作答線索在空格前...put away the toys...與空格後...hurt yourself 之間的語意關連性。

二、綜合測驗

本大題旨在評量考生參酌上下文意發展，掌握各類詞彙（含實詞、虛詞、慣用語及轉折詞等）及句法應用的能力。題幹皆為段落式短文，選文中含數個空格，每題一個空格，考生依文意選出最適當的一個選項。

試題舉例：

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Hair usually gets greasy when it has not been washed because it soaks up oil—hence the need for shampoo! 21 this oil-absorbing feature might not always be so great for our hygiene, it *can* be great for the environment.

Matter of Trust, a nonprofit organization, has an innovative solution for removing the large-scale oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010, using the ultimate renewable 22: human hair, of which there is an unlimited supply. Since its founding in 1998, Matter of Trust has collected donations of human hair and animal fur to 23 the thousands of oil spills that happen each year. The hair and fur are made into mats and brooms and sent to 24 waters to absorb the oil.

Across the United States each day, 300,000 pounds of hair and fur are cut. Matter of Trust is helping organize the collection of this 25 hair and fur through thousands of salons, pet groomers, and ranchers. Individuals can also speak to local hair stylists and pet groomers about sending in leftover hair and fur.

21. (A) For (B) While (C) In case (D) As long as
 22. (A) equipment (B) ingredient (C) product (D) resource
 23. (A) get away with (B) clean up after (C) run out of (D) look down upon
 24. (A) pollute (B) polluting (C) polluted (D) pollution
 25. (A) unneeded (B) overthrown (C) excluded (D) disconnected

(107 學年度學測)

參考答案：BDBCA

- 21.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握篇章標記的用法。作答線索在於空格後 *it might not always be so great for our hygiene* 與 *it can be great for the environment* 之間的對比關係。
- 22.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握詞彙在篇章中的用法。作答線索在於空格本句前後... *an innovative solution for removing the large-scale oil spill ... the ultimate renewable ...*，而冒號後的 *human hair, of which there is an unlimited supply* 為 *the ultimate renewable resource* 例子或說明。
- 23.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握片語在篇章中的用法。作答線索除了本段前文 *... removing the large-scale oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico* 外，空格後一句 (*... to absorb the oil*) 也提供了解題訊息。
- 24.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握句法結構（過去式當形容詞的用法）。作答線索在整段所提及的 *the large-scale oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico*，而空格前一句 *... thousands of oil spills ...* 以及空格後 *... waters to absorb the oil* 也提供了作答訊息。
- 25.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握詞彙語意與段落文意發展的關係。作答線索在空格前後... *the collection of this ... hair and fur...*，以及空格下一句的語意，其中 *leftover* 尤其是關鍵線索。

三、文意選填

本大題旨在評量考生依據篇章段落的文意發展，掌握實詞詞彙（含慣用語及轉折詞）運用的能力。題幹為段落式短文，以一段（或一篇）含十個空格的選文搭配十個選項，每題一個空格，考生依文意在文章後所提供的選項中分別選出最適當者。

試題舉例：

[例 1]

第 31 至 40 題為題組

Fortune cookies, commonly served after meals at Chinese restaurants in the U.S., are characterized by a fortune, which is written on a small piece of paper tucked inside the cookie. There are several 31 stories about the origin of the fortune cookie. None of them, however, has been proven to be entirely true.

One of these stories 32 the cookie's origin back to 13th- and 14th-century China, which was then occupied by the Mongols. According to the legend, notes of 33 plans for a revolution to overthrow the Mongols were hidden in mooncakes that would ordinarily have been stuffed with sweet bean paste. The revolution turned out to be 34 and eventually led to the formation of the Ming Dynasty. This story may sound highly credible, but there seems to be no solid evidence that it inspired the creation of the 35 we know of today as fortune cookies.

Another 36 claims that David Jung, a Chinese immigrant living in Los Angeles, created the fortune cookie in 1918. Concerned about the poor people he saw wandering near his shop, he made cookies and passed them out free on the streets. Each cookie 37 a strip of paper inside with an inspirational Bible quotation on it.

However, the more generally accepted story is that the fortune cookie first 38 in either 1907 or 1914 in San Francisco, created by a Japanese immigrant, Makoto Hagiwara. The fortune cookie was based on a Japanese snack, but Hagiwara sweetened the recipe to appeal to American 39. He enclosed thank-you notes in the cookies and served them to his guests with tea. Within a few years, Chinese restaurant owners in San Francisco had copied the recipe and 40 the thank-you notes with fortune notes. Such fortune cookies became common in Chinese restaurants in the U.S. after World War II.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| (A) account | (B) appeared | (C) competing | (D) contained | (E) replaced |
| (F) secret | (G) successful | (H) tastes | (I) traces | (J) treats |

(107 學年度學測)

參考答案：CIFGJADBHE

- 31.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握 *competing* 的篇章功能。作答線索在於空格後本句及空格下一句（None of them, however, has been proven to be entirely true.），及後文文意皆與幸運餅的傳說相關。
- 32.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握 *trace* 的語意內涵。作答線索在於空格前後本句的語意，尤其是空格後... *origin back to ...* 的語意。
- 33.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握 *secret* 的語意內涵。作答線索在於空格後的 *plans for a revolution to overthrow the Mongols were hidden in mooncakes ...*，尤其是 *hidden* 一詞。
- 34.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握 *successful* 的篇章功能。作答線索在於空格前一句的語意（*a revolution to overthrow the Mongols*），與空格後 *... and eventually led to the formation of the Ming Dynasty* 間的語意連貫。
- 35.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握 *treats* 的篇章功能。作答線索在於全文文意，以及空格前後反覆出現的 *cookies* 與正答 *treats* 間的詞彙連貫（*hyponym* 關係）。
- 36.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握 *account* 的篇章功能。作答線索在於空格前一段 *One of the stories ...*，及空格本句 *Another ...* 的語意連貫。
- 37.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握 *contain* 的語意內涵。作答線索主要在於空格前後語意，特別是 *inside ...* 的字詞。
- 38.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握 *appear* 的篇章功能。作答線索在於第二、三段的文章，尤其是二、三段的主題句（*One of these stories ...origin back to ...*及 *Another ... created ...*）與本段的對仗關係。空格前後的語意也提供重要的訊息。
- 39.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握 *taste* 的語意內涵。作答線索在於空格前字詞 *sweetened the recipe to appeal to ...*與正答 *tastes* 間的語意連貫性。
- 40.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握 *replace* 的語意內涵。作答線索在於空格前後的語意，尤其是 *... the thank-you notes and fortune notes* 的替代關係，以及 *replace ... with ...* 的用法。

[例 2]

My father started to suffer from memory loss right after his marriage. Or so my mother told us. She said they were married on May 26, while my dad's memory told him it was June 25. This often 31 their anniversary celebration, for his rose bouquet always came one month late. Mom seldom asked Dad to go shopping in the traditional market for her. But whenever Dad 32 on going, she made sure that he brought a shopping list. Dad certainly had the list 33 when he left for the market, but he would somehow forget it, and then would find it again only after he returned home. Of course, the 34 that he made were based mainly on his memory of the list. Unfortunately, the items were usually different from Mom's 35.

My father's poor memory gave him certain advantages, though. For instance, he was 36 with many secrets in my family and our community. Because of his poor memory, he had the 37 of hearing everyone's private matters. The reason was 38: Dad would not remember any of it, we thought. As for our neighbors, they liked to invite my father to dinner so that they could tell him stories about their children, parents, friends, and pets. They also believed the secrets in their families would never be 39. They were quite right, for my father cared 40 about who did what to whom. But there is one thing he would never forget: showing up for dinner on time.

- (A) little (B) purchases (C) trusted (D) requests (E) insisted
(F) ready (G) ruined (H) privilege (I) revealed (J) obvious

(108 學年度學測)

參考答案：GEFBDCHJIA

- 31.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握詞彙 **ruined** 的篇章功能。作答線索為空格前一句與空格後本句之間的語意因果關係。
- 32.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握詞彙 **insisted** 的篇章功能。作答線索為空格後 **on** 與 **insisted** 的搭配用法，以及空格本句前一句與空格後的文意。
- 33.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握詞彙 **ready** 的語意內涵。作答線索為空格前一句以及空格本句（Dad certainly had the list...when he left for the market, but he would somehow forget it, and then would find it again only after he returned home.）之間的語意關係。
- 34.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握詞彙 **purchases** 的篇章功能。作答線索為空格後...that he made were based mainly on his memory of the list，與下一句之間的語意關係。若能掌握 **make purchases**（採購）的搭配用法，亦有助於正確作答。
- 35.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握詞彙 **requests** 的篇章功能。作答線索為空格前文意，尤其是第五個句子開始 **Mom seldom asked Dad to go ...**到空格本句。
- 36.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握詞彙 **trusted** 的篇章功能。作答線索為本段第一句（My father's poor memory gave him certain advantages, though.）與空格後本句（...with many secrets...）之間的語意關係。
- 37.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握詞彙 **privilege** 的篇章功能。作答線索為空格前後本，尤其是空格後本句...hearing everyone's private matters。
- 38.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握詞彙 **obvious** 的篇章功能。作答線索為空格後本段文意，尤其是空格後本句 **Dad would not remember any of it...**。
- 39.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握詞彙 **revealed** 的篇章功能。作答線索主要為空格前本段文意，空格後文的文意也提供部分作答訊息。
- 40.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握詞彙 **little** 的篇章功能。作答線索為空格本句（They were quite right, for my father cared...about who did what to whom.）與下一句（...one thing he would never forget: showing up for dinner on time）之間的語意對比關係。

四、閱讀測驗

本大題旨在評量考生綜合運用詞彙（含慣用語）、語意、語法、語用的知識，了解文意或掌握篇章結構，並加以分析與推理的能力。考生分別根據各篇文章之文意於每題選出最適當的一個選項。

試題舉例：

[例 1]

Angelfish, often found in the warm seas and coral reefs, are among the most brightly colored fish of the ocean. Brilliant colors and stripes form amazing patterns on their body. These patterns actually help the fish to hide from danger among roots and plants. At night, when these fish become inactive, their colors may become pale. Often, the young ones are differently colored than the adults. Some scientists believe that the color difference between the young and the old indicates their different social positions.

Another interesting fact about angelfish is that they have an occupation in the fish world. Most of them act as cleaners for other fish and pick dead tissue from their bodies. This is not their food, though. Their diet consists mainly of sponge and algae.

One particular kind of angelfish, the blackspot angelfish, has a special capability that allows it to change gender from female to male. However, the change is not made at random; it happens for a specific reason. Angelfish live in groups, and each group has one male fish, which is blue in color, and four female fish, which are yellow. The male angelfish is the strongest and largest member of the group. He is the one who protects and looks after the females. When the male dies, the group needs a new “security guard.” This is when the largest female in the group begins to change in appearance. She begins to grow larger in size, and after a week, she starts changing color, from yellow to blue. Slowly, her behavior toward the other fish also changes. She begins behaving like a male. Two weeks later, black stripes appear on her body, indicating the gender change is complete. She is now completely male!

41. What is the job of an angelfish in the sea?

- (A) Being a cleaner for other fish. (B) Being a bodyguard for other fish.
(C) Being a gardener for roots and plants. (D) Being a caretaker for sponge and algae.

42. Which of the following statements is true about the color of angelfish?

- (A) Female angelfish are blue in color.
(B) The colors of the fish become less bright at night.
(C) Male angelfish do not have black stripes on them.
(D) The adult fish and the young ones have the same colors.

43. According to the passage, what triggers the gender change in the blackspot angelfish?
 (A) Dangers to the group. (B) Changes in the fish's diet.
 (C) The birth of young angelfish. (D) The death of the male fish in a group.
44. Which of the following describes the order of changes in the features of a blackspot angelfish during gender change?
 (A) Size → behavior → color → stripes. (B) Color → size → behavior → stripes.
 (C) Size → color → behavior → stripes. (D) Color → behavior → size → stripes.

(108 學年度學測)

參考答案：ABDC

41. 說明：本題測驗考生掌握主旨與細節的關係。作答線索為第二段第一句... an occupation in the fish world，以及第二句 Most of them act as cleaners for other fish and pick dead tissue from their bodies.。
42. 說明：本題測驗考生掌握內容的細節。作答線索遍及全文，尤其是第一段第四句 At night, when these fish become inactive, their colors may become pale.。
43. 說明：本題測驗考生掌握主旨與細節的關係。作答線索為第三段第六句 When the male dies, the group needs a new “security guard.”，以及後文對性別轉換的原因及過程的說明。
44. 說明：本題測驗考生掌握主旨與細節的關係。作答線索為第三段第七句 This is when the largest female in the group begins to change in appearance.起對性別轉換過程的說明，內容接著依序提到 size、color、behavior、black stripes，完成性別轉換。

【例 2】

第 36 至 39 題為題組

Born in 1785 in southwestern Germany, Baron Karl Drais was one of the most creative German inventors of the 19th century. The baron's numerous inventions include, among others, the earliest typewriter, the meat grinder, a device to record piano music on paper, and two four-wheeled human-powered vehicles. But it was the running machine, the modern ancestor of the bicycle, that made him famous.

The running machine, also called Draisine or hobby horse, was in effect a very primitive bicycle: it had no chains and was propelled by riders pushing off the ground with their feet. Though not a bike in the modern sense of the word, Drais' invention **marked the big bang** for the bicycle's development. It was the first vehicle with two wheels placed in line. The frame and wheels were made of wood; the steering already resembled a modern handlebar. Drais' big democratic idea behind his invention was to find a muscle-powered replacement for the horses,



which were expensive and consumed lots of food even when not in use. The machine, he believed, would allow large numbers of people faster movement than walking or riding in a coach.

Drais undertook his first documented ride on June 12, 1817, covering a distance of 13 kilometers in one hour. A few months later, Drais created a huge sensation when he rode 60 kilometers in four hours. These were later followed by a marketing trip to Paris, where the hobby horse quickly caught on. The fad also quickly spread to Britain.

The success of the hobby horse was short-lived, though. They were heavy and difficult to ride. Safety was an issue, too: They lacked a brake, as well as cranks and pedals. There were frequent collisions with unsuspecting pedestrians, and after a few years Drais' invention was banned in many European and American cities. Drais' ideas, however, did not disappear entirely. Decades later, the machine was equipped by Frenchmen Pierre Lallement and Pierre Michaux with pedals to become the modern bicycle.

36. Why did Drais invent the running machine?

- (A) To prove his creativity as an inventor.
- (B) To protect the horses from being abused.
- (C) To provide a new gadget for the royal class.
- (D) To give the general public a better means of transportation.

37. What does “**marked the big bang**” mean in the second paragraph?

- (A) Gave out huge noise.
- (B) Created serious disturbance.
- (C) Enjoyed wide popularity.
- (D) Represented groundbreaking work.

38. Which of the following descriptions is true about the running machine?

- (A) It was equipped with cranks and pedals.
- (B) Its wheels and frame were made of iron.
- (C) It had a brake to control the speed of its movement.
- (D) Its steering was similar to the handlebar of a modern bike.

39. Why did the hobby horse fail to become a common vehicle in the 19th century?

- (A) It was expensive and not durable enough.
- (B) It did not go as fast as people had expected.
- (C) It was hard to control and dangerous to ride on the road.
- (D) It did not receive enough public attention in European cities.

(107 學年度指考)

參考答案：DDDC

36. 說明：本題旨在評量學生能否掌握主旨與細節關係。作答線索為第二段最後二句 Drais' big democratic idea behind his invention was to find a muscle-powered replacement for the horses, which were expensive and consumed lots of food even when not in use. The machine, he believed, would allow large numbers of people faster movement than walking or riding in a coach.。
37. 說明：本題旨在評量學生能否猜測詞意。作答線索為第二段“marked the big bang”前後語句 Though not a bike in the modern sense of the word, Drais' invention marked the big bang for the bicycle's development. It was the first vehicle with two wheels placed in line. The frame and wheels were made of wood; the steering ...。
38. 說明：本題旨在評量學生能否掌握內容細節。作答線索為第二段與第三段內容，以及圖片。
39. 說明：本題旨在評量學生能否掌握內容細節。作答線索為第三、四段內容，特別是 They were heavy and difficult to ride. Safety was an issue, too: They lacked a brake, as well as cranks and pedals. There were frequent collisions with unsuspecting pedestrians, ...。

第貳部分：混合題型

本大題旨在評量考生綜合運用詞彙（含慣用語）、句法、語用以及篇章結構的知識，了解文意、擷取文章重要訊息，並加以分析、比較與推理的能力。

試題舉例：

[例 1]

作答說明：第 1 至 5 題為題組，每題 2 分，答案請畫記或填寫在答題卷之作答區。

第 1 至 5 題為題組

A
MARKETING PROFESSIONALS
A major U.S. corporation in the health and nutrition industry has announced the opening of its direct sales division in Taiwan.
The company offers the most lucrative compensation plan in the industry and has paid over \$3.5 billion NTD in commissions in just 6 years in the U.S. We are a group of top earners.
Applicants should meet the following requirements:
(1) Hold R.O.C. citizenship
(2) Have a university degree and experiences in marketing
(3) Be ambitious, energetic, and willing to learn
If you believe you have what it takes to develop this business, please call (02) 2742-6996

B
Service Technician
A local company requires a technician to repair and maintain electronic medical equipment.
Applicants should possess a university degree in electronics. The selected candidate will undergo a training program to be conducted by our manufacturer's experienced technical personnel.
If you are interested in the position, send your resume to P.O. box 594, Kaohsiung, 820. Or contact Ms. Chang at (07) 294-5078 for an interview.

<p>C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Wanted: Reporters & Editors</p> <p>Qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Strong command of English ➢ Ability to speak and read Chinese a must ➢ University degree ➢ Journalism education and/or experience a plus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Flexible work hours (30 hours per week) ◆ Good work environment and great colleagues ◆ Health insurance and annual leave provided <p>Send resume and work samples, if available, to Ms. Alice Wu at The Asia Post, alicewu@asiapost.com.tw</p>	<p>D</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Southeastern Travel Services</p> <p>OPENINGS*****</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TOUR GUIDES</p> <p>Duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conduct tours for foreign visitors. ● Assist with travel and transportation arrangements. <p>Qualifications: Pleasant attitude. High school diploma. Good proficiency in English. Outgoing personality.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Call (04) 2723-2172 after 3:00 P.M. Ask for Gary Hu.</p>
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提示：根據上列四則求職廣告，回答第 1 至 3 題的問題。

1. Which advertisement lists the benefits that prospective employees will receive?
(A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D
2. Which advertisement says that the job offers an opportunity for a good salary?
(A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D
3. Which advertisement does NOT indicate that a college degree is required?
(A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D

提示：以下為兩名應徵者及其選擇要去應徵的工作，請從廣告中找出這兩名應徵者選擇該工作的主要原因。

Applicants' Strengths and/or Expectations	Job Choice	Major Reasons (Descriptions mentioned in the advertisements.)
Da-wei is fluent in both Chinese and English. He doesn't like to work according to a fixed schedule.	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strong command of English language ■ Chinese speaking and reading ability a must ■ _____ 4 _____
Mei-ling graduated from a Department of Electrical Engineering.	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ _____ 5 _____

(108 年研究用試卷)

1. 參考答案：C

說明：本題評量考生能否找尋特定資訊（與 good salary 有關者），從條列（list）的訊息中尋找與 benefits 有關的項目，從而確定是哪則廣告。作答線索在廣告 C 第 7 至第 9 行所列之員工的福利。

2. 參考答案：A

說明：本題評量考生能否找尋特定資訊（a college degree）。作答線索在廣告 A 第二段所提及的“the most lucrative compensation plan”、“over \$3.5 billion NTD in commissions”及“top earners”等關鍵字詞。

3. 參考答案：D

說明：本題評量考生能否找尋特定資訊。作答線索在廣告 A、B、C 皆提及“university degree”，廣告 D 僅提及“high school diploma”。

4. 參考答案：flexible work hours

說明：本題評量考生能否綜合、分析、推論。作答時根據第 4 題題幹中 Da-wei 的“He doesn't like to work according to a fixed schedule”，推論 Da-wei 需要的是廣告 C 中分的 flexible work hours。

5. 參考答案：(Applicants should) possess a university degree in electronics.

說明：本題評量考生能否綜合、分析、推論。作答時根據第 5 題題幹中 Mei-ling 的“a Department of Electrical Engineering”個人資格，推論其符合廣告 B 所列的條件 possess a university degree in electronics。

[例 2]

作答說明：第 1 至 5 題為題組，答案請畫記或填寫在答題卷之作答區。

第 1 至 3 題為題組

It is an appealing idea that some foods are unhealthy, some healthy, and some super-healthy. About 61% of British people reported buying foods because they were supposed superfoods, according to a 2014 survey. But what are superfoods? Are they really so good for our health?

Currently, kale is one of the coolest superfoods around. Kale, a very common vegetable, has grown in northern Europe, and plenty of other places, for thousands of years. Its nutrition is similar to that of cabbage, broccoli, and cauliflower. Is kale significantly better than the rest of them? Fans of superfoods like to list the things that kale contains a lot of, such as iron and vitamins, and point out what those things do (make red blood cells). But that doesn't mean your body gets superpowers if you eat more than you need, especially if you're already getting enough from other sources. It is like trying to make your car go faster by putting in more petrol. No good evidence shows that eating plenty of fruit and vegetables with kale is any better than eating plenty of them without.

Another example is chia seeds. One hundred grams of chia seeds contain about 17g of Omega-3s, about eight times as much as salmon. However, the Omega-3s in chia are different from the ones in fish: Our body turns the chia kind into the fish kind very inefficiently, meaning that you will actually absorb less. Nor is it easy to eat a full 100g of chia seeds, which contain 486 calories, almost as much as a Big Mac. So fish is definitely a good source of Omega-3 fatty acids for you, which help to protect against cardiovascular disease. But there is little evidence to suggest the health benefits from chia.

Indeed, good nutrition helps the body fight against diseases. The truth, however, is that nutrition is fabulously complex, different for everybody and mostly mysterious. We know that if you eat a balanced diet with plenty of fruit and vegetables and do regular exercise, you don't need any superfood. And if you don't, no superfood will save you.

提示：根據文章內容及試題指示，回答下列問題。

1. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards the health benefits of superfoods? (2分)

(A) Doubtful. (B) Optimistic. (C) Objective. (D) Frustrated.

2. Choose a sentence in Paragraphs 2 and 3 respectively that best indicates the author's attitude toward the health benefits of kale and chia seeds. Write down the **TWO** sentences on the answer sheet. (請寫出完整句子，4分)

Paragraph 2: _____

Paragraph 3: _____

3. According to the passage, write down the major nutrient(s) we can find in kale and chia seeds and the benefits of these nutrients, respectively. (4分)

	nutrient(s)	benefit(s) of the nutrient(s)
kale		
chia seeds		

(108年研究用試卷)

1. 參考答案：A

說明：本題評量考生能否判斷作者的態度。作答線索在於每一段落中作者的意見，尤其最後一段倒數第三行“**We know that if you eat a balanced diet with plenty of fruit and vegetables and do regular exercise, you don't need any superfood. And if you don't, no superfood will save you.**”

2. 參考答案：**Paragraph 2:** No good evidence shows that eating plenty of fruit and vegetables with kale is any better than eating plenty of them without.

Paragraph 3: There is little evidence to suggest the health benefits from chia.

說明：本題評量考生能否判斷作者的態度並加以舉證。作答時須分別從第二、三段中判斷出最後一句為作者對 **superfood** 健康益處存疑之佐證。

3. 參考答案：

	nutrient(s)	benefit(s) of the nutrient(s)
kale	iron and vitamins	make red blood cells
chia seeds	Omega-3	protect against cardiovascular disease

說明：本題評量考生能否找尋特定的資訊。作答時需分別從第二段第四、五行及第三段第五、六行找到 kale 與 chia seeds 的營養成分及其所帶來益處。

[例 3]

作答說明：第 1 題至第 5 題為題組。每題 2 分，答案請畫記或填寫在答題卷之作答區。

第 1 至 5 題為題組

提示：第 1 至 3 題請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(C)選項中分別選出最適當者，使篇章結構清晰有條理。

Do you have trouble getting started in the morning? Do you have a problem with learning early in the day? If you do, you are not alone because some insects have the same problem. Research shows that cockroaches learn better at night than they do in the morning.

To investigate when cockroaches learn best, researchers at Vanderbilt University tested the insects to see which odor (peppermint or vanilla) they preferred. Most cockroaches preferred the smell of vanilla to that of peppermint at all times. They were also found to like sugar water, but not salt water. However, the researchers trained the cockroaches to prefer peppermint by rewarding them with a taste of sugar water when they approached a peppermint smell. 1

When the cockroaches were trained at night, they remembered the new associations (peppermint = sugar water; vanilla = salt water) for up to 48 hours. However, if the cockroaches were trained in the morning, they quickly forgot which smell went with which water. 2

So, cockroaches learn better at night. 3 Because of this, it is likely that information they gather at night will be more useful to them. These experiments provide some clues about the interactions between body rhythms, learning and memory.

(A) They are often more active and tend to search for food during the night.

(B) When these insects moved toward a vanilla smell, on the other hand, they were punished with a taste of salt.

(C) This result thus shows that the time when they were trained decided the effect of their learning.

提示：第 4 至 5 題請根據文章內容及試題指示作答。

4. Which sentence in the first paragraph states the main idea of the passage? Write down **the whole sentence**. (請寫出完整句子)

5. According to the passage, what do cockroaches prefer by nature? List the **TWO** items given in the passage.

（改自 99 學年度指考）

1. 參考答案：B

說明：本題評量掌握篇章文意發展以及 on the other hand 之言談標記功能。評量重點是能掌握段落主題句及細節的關係。作答線索為前一句文意以及選項中 on the other hand 篇章語意轉折標示。

2. 參考答案：C

說明：本題評量掌握段落末之語句總結全段大意之篇章功能。評量重點是能掌握篇章段落的組織與結構，及「起承轉合」的發展。作答線索為本段文意以及選項(C) This result thus shows that the time when they were trained decided the effect of their learning.與本段內容的呼應。

3. 參考答案：A

說明：本題評量第四段中細節和主題句 So, cockroaches learn better at night than they do in the morning.內容文意之呼應。評量重點是能掌握段落主題句和細節的關係。作答線索為空格前之主題句文意及下句 Because of this...。

4. 參考答案：Research shows that cockroaches learn better at night than they do in the morning.

說明：本題評量是否能掌握文章的主旨。作答線索在於掌握全文大意，並從第一段選出最後一句是最符合文章主旨的句子。

5. 參考答案：vanilla, sugar

說明：本題評量是否能找尋特定的資訊。作答線索在於第二段第二句 Most cockroaches preferred the smell of vanilla...及第三句 They were also found to like sugar water...。

第參部分：非選擇題型

一、中譯英：以單句翻譯為主

測驗目標：評量考生將中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意英文的能力。

作答說明：請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文。

試題舉例一：

1. 自2007年營運以來，高鐵（the High Speed Rail）已成為臺灣最便利、最快速的交通工具之一。
2. 對於強調職場效率的人而言，高鐵當然是商務旅行的首選。

（108 學年度學測）

參考答案：

1.

Since $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{its operations} \\ \text{its launch} \end{array} \right\}$ in 2007, the High Speed Rail has become one of the most convenient

and $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{fastest} \\ \text{quickest} \\ \text{speediest} \end{array} \right\}$ means of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{transportation} \\ \text{transport} \end{array} \right\}$ in Taiwan.

2.

For $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{people} \\ \text{those} \end{array} \right\}$ who $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{emphasize} \\ \text{place value on} \\ \text{put (an) emphasis on} \end{array} \right\}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{efficiency at work,} \\ \text{workplace efficiency,} \\ \text{efficiency at the workplace.} \end{array} \right\}$ the HSR is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{definitely} \\ \text{surely} \\ \text{certainly} \\ \text{undoubtedly} \end{array} \right\}$

the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{first} \\ \text{best} \end{array} \right\}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{choice} \\ \text{option} \end{array} \right\}$ for business $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{trips} \\ \text{travel} \end{array} \right\}$.

1.說明：評量考生運用所學詞彙及基本句型（現在完成式 **have + p.p.**）將中文句子翻譯成正確、通順、達意的英文句子。所評量的詞彙仍以高中常用字詞為主，例如：營運 (its) operations、高鐵 the High Speed Rail (HSR)、已成為 has become、最便利 the most convenient、最快速 the fastest/quickest/speediest、交通 transportation/transport、工具 means of。

2.說明：評量考生運用所學詞彙及基本句型（關係代名詞 **who** 子句）將中文句子翻譯成正確、通順、達意的英文句子。所評量的詞彙仍以高中常用字詞為主，例如：強調 emphasize/place value on、職場效率 efficiency at work/workplace efficiency/efficiency at the workplace、當然 definitely/certainly/undoubtedly、商務旅行 business trips/travel、首選 first choice/option。

試題舉例二：

1. 相較於他們父母的世代，現今年輕人享受較多的自由和繁榮。
2. 但是在這個快速改變的世界中，他們必須學習如何有效地因應新的挑戰。

（105 學年度學測）

參考答案：

1.

{ Compared to/with } { the generation } { of their parents, }
 { In comparison with } { their parents' } { generation, }

{ today's }
 { now(,) }
 { nowadays(,) }
 { today(,) }

{ youngsters }
 { young people }
 { youth }
 { the youth }
 { youngsters }
 { young people }

enjoy { more }
 { greater } freedom and prosperity.

2.

{ But(,) }
 { Yet, }
 { However, }
 { Nonetheless, }
 { Nevertheless, }

{ in this fast-changing world, }
 { in this rapidly-changing world, }

they { need to }
 { have to }
 { must }
 { should }

learn (how) to

{ react to }
 { respond to }
 { deal with }
 { handle }

{ new challenges } { effectively. }
 { react to }
 { respond to }
 { deal with }
 { handle }

{ new challenges. }

1.說明：本題評量考生能否運用所學的常見字詞（例如：compared with/to, parents', generation, young people, enjoy, freedom, prosperity）與基本句型，將中文句子翻譯成正確且達意的英文。

2.說明：本題評量於考生能否運用所學的常見字詞（例如：rapidly/fast changing, world, learn, effectively, new challenges）與基本句型，將中文句子翻譯成正確且達意的英文。

二、英文作文：此大題為引導寫作，題型包含短函寫作、看圖寫作、圖表寫作，或主題寫作等

測驗目標：評量考生依據提示，運用所學詞彙、句法，寫出切合主題，並具有一致性與連貫性短文的能力。

作答說明：依提示寫一篇英文作文，文長至少 120 個單詞 (words)。

英文作文分項式評分標準如下：

等級 項目	優	可	差	劣
內容	主題(句)清楚切題，並有具體、完整的相關細節支持。 (5-4分)	主題不夠清楚或突顯，部分相關敘述發展不全。 (3分)	主題不明，大部分相關敘述發展不全或與主題無關。 (2-1分)	文不對題或沒寫(凡文不對題或沒寫者，其他各項均以零分計算)。 (0分)
組織	重點分明，有開頭、發展、結尾，前後連貫，轉承語使用得當。 (5-4分)	重點安排不妥，前後發展比例與轉承語使用欠妥。 (3分)	重點不明、前後不連貫。 (2-1分)	全文毫無組織或未按提示寫作。 (0分)
文法、句構	全文幾無文法、格式、標點錯誤，文句結構富變化。 (5-4分)	文法、格式、標點錯誤少，且未影響文意之表達。 (3分)	文法、格式、標點錯誤多，且明顯影響文意之表達。 (2-1分)	全文文法錯誤嚴重，導致文意不明。 (0分)
字彙、拼字	用字精確、得宜，且幾無拼字、大小寫錯誤。 (5-4分)	字詞單調、重複，用字偶有不當，少許拼字、大小寫錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。 (3分)	用字、拼字、大小寫錯誤多，明顯影響文意之表達。 (2-1分)	只寫出或抄襲與題意有關的零碎字詞。 (0分)

自 98 學年度起，每年學測與指考考後，本中心閱卷組酌選非選擇題引導寫作佳作約十篇，提供外界參考。

試題舉例：

1. 短函寫作

[例 1]

提示：你最好的朋友最近迷上電玩，因此常常熬夜，疏忽課業，並受到父母的責罵。你（英文名字必須假設為 **Jack** 或 **Jill**）打算寫一封信給他/她（英文名字必須假設為 **Ken** 或 **Barbie**），適當地給予勸告。

請注意：必須使用上述的 **Jack** 或 **Jill** 在信末署名，不得使用自己的真實中文或英文名字。

（101 學年度學測）








說明：本題評量考生運用所學詞彙、句法寫出切合主題，達成溝通功能，並具有一致性與連貫性簡函的能力。考生必須依據作答提示寫出一封勸告的書信，並且必須使用所提供的英文名字署名。

[例 2]

提示：你的外國朋友 **Joan** 將於 7 月 8 日至 14 日到臺灣旅遊。請寫一封至少 120 個單詞的信給 **Joan**，根據臺灣的天氣狀況（如下圖）設計行程，告訴她你打算帶她去哪裡觀光，並提醒她應準備哪些衣物及配備。

請注意：必須以 **Chris** 在信末署名，不得使用自己的真實中文或英文名字。

氣象預測圖

July 2019							
Day	Mon July 8	Tue July 9	Wed July 10	Thu July 11	Fri July 12	Sat July 13	Sun July 14
Description	 Sunny	 Cloudy	 Afternoon showers	 Rain	 Thunderstorms	 Mostly cloudy	 Mostly sunny
Temperature	33°/25°	32°/25°	31°/25°	31°/26°	31°/25°	31°/27°	32°/26°
Chance of Rain	10%	10%	60%	90%	80%	40%	20%

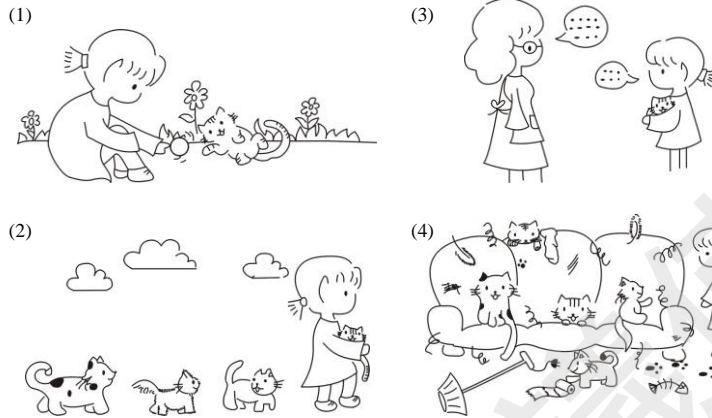
（108 年研究用試卷）

說明：本題評量考生運用所學詞彙、句法寫出切合主題，達成溝通功能，並具有一致性與連貫性簡函的能力。考生必須依據作答提示寫出一封書信，告訴朋友即將到來的行程以及需要注意的事項，並且必須使用所提供的英文名字署名。

2. 看圖寫作

[例 1]

提示：請以下面編號 1 至 4 的四張圖畫內容為藍本，依序寫一篇至少 120 個單詞(words) 的文章，描述女孩與貓之間的故事。你也可以發揮想像力，自己選定一個順序，編寫故事。請注意，故事內容務必涵蓋四張圖意，力求情節完整、前後發展合理。



(96 學年度學測)

說明：本題評量考生能否運用所學詞彙、句法，寫出切合圖片內容，並具一致性與連貫性之短文。根據作答提示內容，考生可自行決定四張圖片順序，描述女孩與貓之間的故事；思考如何串連各圖片，鋪陳各圖片的情節，展現寫作創意，完成寫作任務。無論考生如何決定圖片的順序，故事內容務必涵蓋四張圖片的情節，且前後發展必須有合理性。

[例 2]

提示：請根據右方圖片，寫一篇至少 120 個單詞的英文作文。文分兩段，第一段根據圖片內容描述當時的事件；第二段推測事件發生的可能原因。

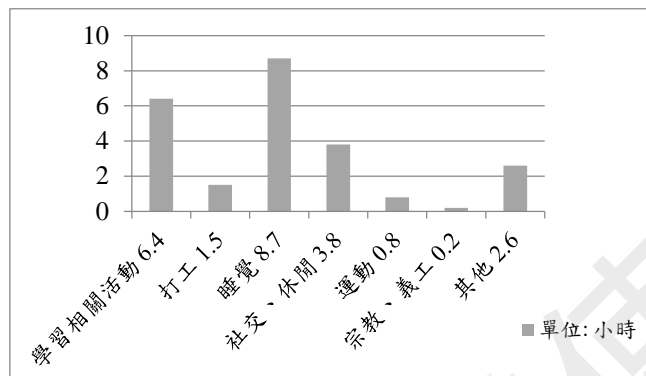


(105 年研究計畫案)

說明：本題主要評量考生能否運用所學詞彙、句法，寫出切合圖片內容，並具一致性與連貫性的短文。文長至少 120 個單詞，文分兩段。第一段描述圖片中發生的事件，第二段推測事件發生的可能原因。

3. 圖表寫作

提示：下圖呈現的是美國某高中的全體學生每天進行各種活動的時間分配，請寫一篇至少 120 個單詞的英文作文。文分兩段，第一段描述該圖所呈現之特別現象；第二段請說明整體而言，你一天的時間分配與該高中全體學生的異同，並說明其理由。



(103 學年度指考)

說明：本題主要評量考生能否運用所學詞彙、句法，寫出切合圖表內容，並具一致性與連貫性的短文。文長至少 120 個單詞，且文分兩段。第一段描述圖表所呈現之特別現象，而第二段則說明自己一天的時間分配與該高中學生的異同，並說明理由。

4. 主題寫作

[例 1]

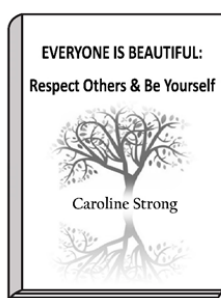
提示：你認為家裡生活環境的維持應該是誰的責任？請寫一篇短文說明你的看法。文分兩段，第一段說明你對家事該如何分工的看法及理由，第二段舉例說明你家中家事分工的情形，並描述你自己做家事的經驗及感想。

(105 學年度學測)

說明：本題評量考生運用所學詞彙、句法寫出切合主題，並具有一致性與連貫性短文的能力。考生必須依據提示內容，說明自己對做家务的看法，要說明家事如何分工，並且舉例說明家事分工的情形，以及自己做家事的經驗及感想。

[例 2]

提示：下面兩本書是學校建議的暑假閱讀書籍，請依書名想想看該書的內容，並思考你會選擇哪一本書閱讀，為什麼？請在第一段說明你會選哪一本書及你認為該書的內容大概會是什麼，第二段提出你選擇該書的理由。

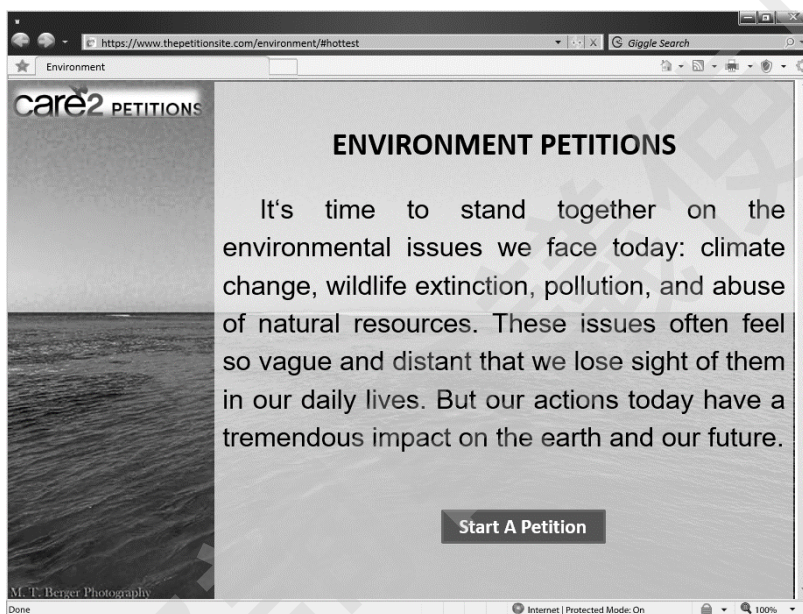


(104 學年度學測)

說明：本題評量考生掌握語法能力及使用適當的詞彙與句型，寫出一篇文長至少 120 個單詞，且具連貫性和一致性的英文作文。考生必須依據提示內容，根據所提供的兩本書的書名選出一本，想像該書可能觸及的內容，並說明為何選擇想要閱讀該書的理由。

[例 3]

提示：下圖是一個國際請願網站的首頁，請寫一封至少 120 個單詞的請願書（視需要分段），為一個環境議題發聲，內容包含你所看到的環境問題、你為何感到憂心，以及你希望如何改變等三部分。



（108 年研究用試卷）

說明：本題評量考生掌握語法能力及使用適當的詞彙與句型，寫出一篇文長至少 120 個單詞，且具連貫性和一致性的英文作文。考生必須依據提示內容，為一個環境議題發聲，內容必須包含你所看到的環境問題、為何感到憂心，以及你希望如何改變等三個部分。

色

頁

1

全國諮詢委員會會議使用

色

頁

2

全國諮詢委員會會議使用

111 學年度起適用之大學入學考試「考試說明」分區諮詢會議

高中英語聽力測驗
考試說明（草案）
— 111 學年度起適用 —

大學入學考試中心

中華民國 108 年 7 月

本考試說明僅提供分區諮詢會議使用，後續仍會進行調整修訂，並非大考中心最終確定版本。關於 111 學年度起適用之大學入學考試說明，請以本中心未來正式公告之版本為準。

高中英語聽力測驗考試說明（草案）

目 錄

前言	英聽-1
壹、測驗目標	英聽-1
貳、測驗時間	英聽-1
參、測驗範圍	英聽-1
肆、題型與題數	英聽-2
伍、測驗內容	英聽-2
陸、試題舉例	英聽-3
柒、成績計算	英聽-16
捌、成績使用	英聽-17

高中英語聽力測驗

考試說明（草案）

前言

大學入學考試中心所辦理的高中英語聽力測驗，係配合 108 年度實施之「十二年國民基本教育課程綱要國民中小學暨普通型高級中等學校語文領域—英語文」（簡稱「英語文課綱」）¹之內涵，以適切之題型，針對高中學生英語聽力進行的一項綜合評量。同時，為呼應大學校園國際化趨勢，本測驗除著重英語於日常生活之應用與溝通外，也強調課堂學習相關之英語能力，以期能將所學與世界接軌。

壹、測驗目標

本測驗依據高中英文課程綱要，評量考生於公共場所與私人場域等不同生活情境中，以不同媒介呈現的對話或短文之聽力理解，及記錄重點的能力。

- 一、評量考生對常用詞彙及句型之聽解能力。
- 二、評量考生能否聽懂一個敘述或問題，並做出適當回應的能力。
- 三、評量考生對日常生活對話的聽解及推論能力。
- 四、評量考生對短文的聽解及推論能力。
- 五、評量考生對具明確主題之長篇談話內容的聽解能力。

貳、測驗時間

共 60 分鐘（含說明時間）。

參、測驗範圍

涵蓋 108 學年度正式實施的「英語文課綱」所訂之第一至第四學期必修課程。

¹ 「十二年國民基本教育課程綱要國民中小學暨普通型高級中等學校語文領域—英語文」，係由教育部於 107 年 4 月 16 日以臺教授國部字第 1070031889B 號令訂定發布。

肆、題型與題數

所有試題皆為選擇題型，整卷共 40 題，依據測驗目標設計，評量考生對詞彙、句子、對話、篇章的聽解能力，共含五大題：「圖片理解」、「對答」、「簡短對話」、「短文聽解」與「長篇聽解」，除「圖片理解」包括部分為多選題外，其餘皆為單選題。

伍、測驗內容

測驗內容包含生活化、實用性之主題，以及高中英文課程綱要所涵蓋之各項議題。情境包括家庭、校園、公共場所、社交場合等。

陸、試題舉例

（一）圖片理解

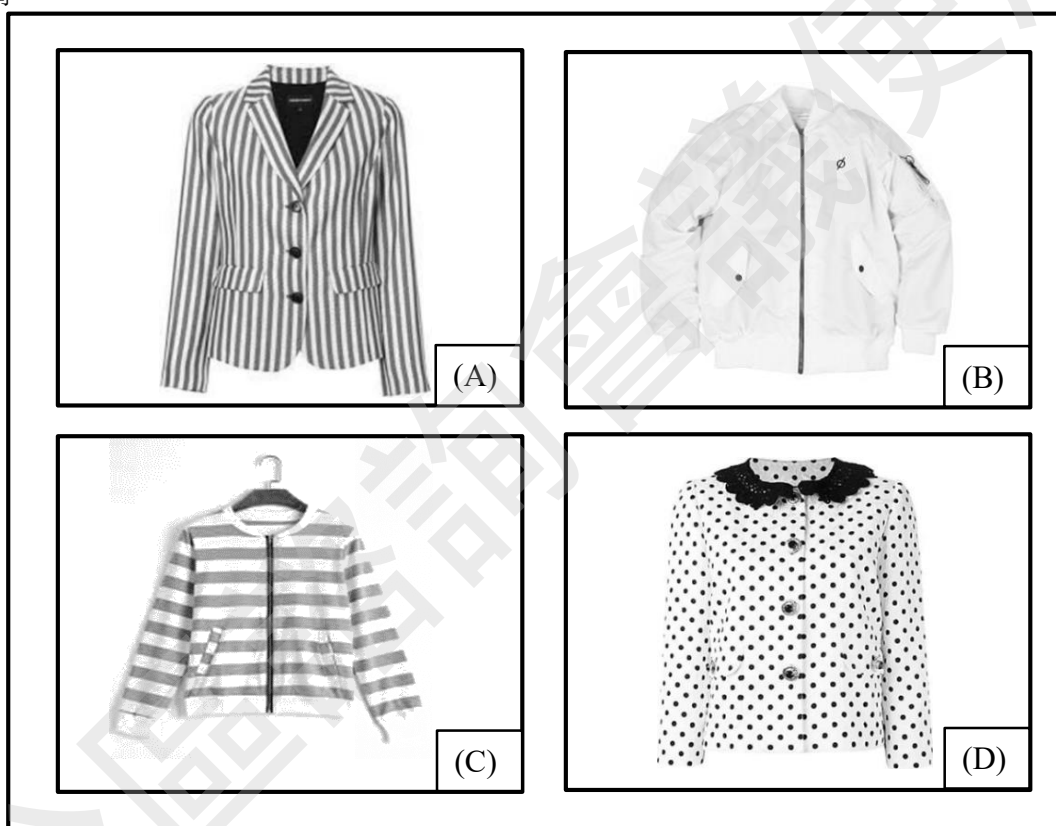
本大題旨在評量考生對常用詞彙及句型之聽解能力。此題型共分二部分：第一部分為單選題、第二部分為多選題。

第一部分：單選題

說明：每題有四幅圖片。請仔細觀察各圖片，並聆聽語音播出的試題，根據試題內容選出最符合題意的圖片選項。

試題舉例：

錄音稿：



M: For the sample question, you'll listen to a short conversation. Please look at the four pictures.

W: Excuse me.

M: Yes, how may I help you?

W: I was in this building 30 minutes ago and I lost my jacket.

M: OK, what does it look like?

W: Well, it's a striped jacket with buttons on the front.

M: I'm afraid no one has found it yet. Can you please fill out this form? If we find it, we'll call you.

W: OK, thank you very much!

M: Sample Question.

M: What does the woman's jacket look like?

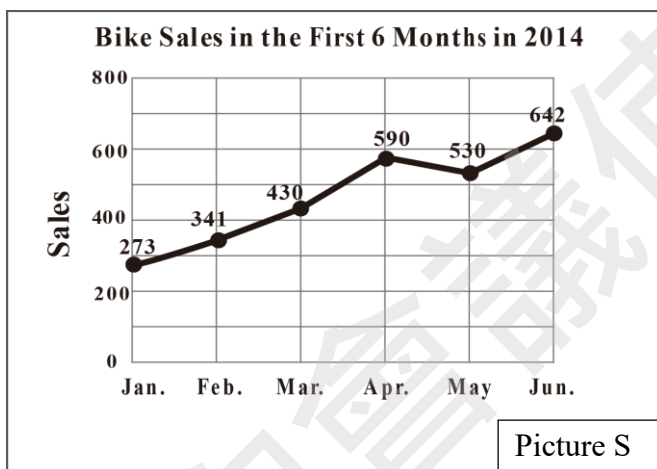
參考答案：A

說明：本題評量考生是否理解對話內容關於遺失衣物的描述、並聽懂 striped jacket、buttons 等關鍵字詞。作答線索在於對話中的 a striped jacket with buttons on the front，以及與描述相符的照片。

第二部分：多選題

說明：每題配有一幅圖片及4個選項，請仔細觀察圖片內容並聆聽試題，從聽到的4個選項中選出最符合圖意的2個答案。

試題舉例：



錄音稿：

M: For the sample question, please look at Picture S. Sample Question.

W: Which TWO of the following are true about the graph?

M: (A) Business was the slowest in January.

(B) Business was the best in April.

(C) Sales suddenly dropped in May.

(D) Sales increased every month.

參考答案：A、C

說明：本題評量考生是否聽懂 the slowest、January、dropped、May 等關鍵字詞的語意。作答線索為圖中單車銷售統計圖表顯示 1 月份銷售業績最差，且 5 月份銷售業績突然下降，可明確判斷選項(A)及選項(C)與圖中內容相符，因此正答為選項(A)及選項(C)。

(二) 對答

本大題旨在評量考生能否聽懂一個敘述或問題，並做出適當回應的能力。

說明：皆為單題。請聽語音播出的一個問句或直述句後，依試題本所列的選項，選出一個最適當的回應選項。

試題舉例：

- (A) You should call the police.
- (B) Can you speak louder, please?
- (C) Did you enjoy your midnight snack?
- (D) I don't want to bother your neighbors.

錄音稿：

M: Sample Question.

W: My neighbors always play loud music around midnight. It's really driving me crazy.

參考答案：A

說明：本題評量考生能否聽懂題目句中 play loud music around midnight、drive me crazy 等關鍵字詞的語意，並適當回應。選項(A)理解題目中女子表達的困擾，且適切給出建議，請女子報警處理，因此正答為選項(A)。

(三) 簡短對話

本大題旨在評量考生對日常生活對話的聽解能力。

說明：含單題及題組。請聽語音播出一段對話和相關的問題，依試題本所列的選項，選出一個最適當的選項。

【單題】

試題舉例：

- (A) Waste management.
- (B) Friendly environments.
- (C) Convenience of disposable chopsticks.
- (D) Reasons for using one's own chopsticks.

錄音稿：

M: For the sample question, you'll listen to a short conversation.

W: I see you're using your own chopsticks.

M: Yes, I always do these days. I keep them in my bag. I don't like using these disposable ones.

W: Why not? What's wrong with them?

M: For one thing, they're not environmentally friendly. You use them just once and then throw them away. It's such a waste. I think it's healthier to use my own, too. At least I know they are clean.

M: Sample Question.

W: What is the conversation mainly about?

參考答案：D

試題解析：答案為(D) Reasons for using one's own chopsticks。本題評量考生是否能理解對話的主題。作答線索為對話全文，尤其是男子所說 For one thing, they're not environmentally friendly.，及...it's healthier to use my own...，由此可知男子主要在說明使用自備筷子的理由。惟選項(D)與前述對話主題相符，因此正答為選項(D)。

【題組】

試題舉例：

1. (A) The woman is Japanese.
(B) The man stayed in a dormitory.
(C) The man wants to go back to Tokyo.
(D) The woman has also studied in Japan.
2. (A) He did not study hard enough.
(B) His trip to Japan was cancelled.
(C) His classes were mostly in English.
(D) He did not meet any Japanese students.

錄音稿：

M: For Question 1 and 2, You'll listen to a conversation.

W: I heard you've just got back from a trip to Japan. A student exchange or something, wasn't it?

M: Yes, that's right. I was in Tokyo for a semester.

W: So how was it?

M: Great. A really good experience. It was the first time I'd been away from home for so long, but I loved it.

W: And I bet your Japanese improved a lot.

M: Well, not so much, to tell the truth. Most of the classes we attended were taught in English. They were kind of specially designed for international students like me.

W: So you didn't get much of a chance to mix with Japanese students then?

M: Not in class, but there were plenty of local students in our dormitory. We mixed with them there and my Japanese did improve a bit.

W: That's good.

M: Question 1.

M: Which of the following is true about the speakers?

M: Question 2.

W: What is the main reason the man's Japanese didn't improve much?

試題題號：1

參考答案：B

說明：本題評量考生是否理解對話中的重要細節。作答線索為男子所說 I was in Tokyo for a semester.、there were plenty of students in our dormitory.，由此可判斷男子於日本當交換學生期間住在宿舍。

試題題號：2

參考答案：C

說明：本題評量考生是否理解對話中的重要細節。作答線索為女子說男子日文必定進步許多時，男子回應 Well, not so much, to tell the truth. Most of the classes we attended were taught in English.，由此可得知大多數課程為英語授課，使得男子的日文進步有限。

（四）短文聽解

本大題旨在評量考生對簡短陳述的聽解能力。

說明：每兩題為一題組。請先閱讀試題本的題目，先瞭解問題的重心或方向，然後聽語音播出的一段訊息，從試題本中選出一個最適當的選項。

試題舉例：

【例 1】

第 1、2 題為題組（請先閱讀試題）

1. When is this announcement being made?
 - (A) When the plane is taking off.
 - (B) When meals are being served.
 - (C) When passengers are boarding.
 - (D) When the plane is about to land.
2. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
 - (A) The flight destination is Taipei.
 - (B) The flight will arrive on schedule.
 - (C) The local weather is windy and cold.
 - (D) Passengers can use the toilet anytime.

錄音稿：

M: Questions 1 and 2 are based on the following announcement.
 M: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. This is Captain Jason Chang again. We will begin our descent into Taipei Taoyuan International Airport in about 15 minutes. Depending on the instructions from the air traffic controllers, we expect to be landing at about 3 o'clock. The current weather in the Taipei area is cloudy, with a temperature of 30 degrees Celsius, which is equal to 86 degrees Fahrenheit. We apologize for being about 30 minutes behind schedule. This is due to the very strong head wind that we encountered during the flight. During our descent, for your safety, please do not move around the cabin, including using the toilet facilities. Remain seated with your seat belt fastened. On behalf of all of us at Star Air, thank you for flying with us.

試題題號：1

參考答案：D

說明：本題評量考生能否掌握廣播的重點細節並作出推論，作答線索為廣播中一開始所說的 We will begin our descent into Taipei Taoyuan International Airport in about 15 minutes.，及廣播後段提及的 during our descent、thank you for flying with us，因此正答為選項(D)。

試題題號：2

參考答案：A

說明：本題評量考生能否理解短文中的多項重要細節訊息。作答線索為廣播中的 Taipei Taoyuan International Airport、30 minutes behind our schedule、a temperature of 30 degrees Celsius、please do not move around the cabin, including using the toilet facilities 等，因此正答為選項(A)。

【例 2】

第 1、2 題為題組（請先閱讀試題）

1. Where is this message from?
(A) A pet shop.
(B) A testing center.
(C) A doctor's office.
(D) A cleaning company.
2. Which one of the following would be the best time to call and make an appointment?
(A) 7 pm on Friday.
(B) 10 am on Monday.
(C) 11 am on Saturday.
(D) 2 pm on Wednesday.

錄音稿：

M: Questions 1 and 2 are based on the following talk.

W: Hello, you have reached the voicemail of Super Eye Clinic. We're sorry, but the office is currently closed. Our normal business hours are Tuesday through Friday, from 10 am to 6 pm, and Saturday, from 1 to 6 pm. To schedule an appointment, please visit our website at www.supereyeclinic.com, or call us during business hours. If you are a new patient to our clinic, please plan on arriving twenty minutes prior to your appointment for a vision test. Thank you.

試題題號：1

參考答案：C

說明：本題評量考生能否掌握短文的重點細節並作出推論，作答線索為短文一開始所提及的 Super Eye Clinic，及短文後段提及的 a vision test，由此得知此為診所的電話答錄訊息，正答為選項(C)。

試題題號：2

參考答案：D

說明：本題評量考生能否理解短文中的重要細節訊息。作答線索為 Our normal business hours are Tuesday through Friday, from 10 am to 6 pm, and Saturday, from 1 to 6 pm.，由此得知四個選項中只有選項(D)星期三下午兩點為診所營業時間。

（五）長篇聽解

本大題旨在評量考生對具明確主題之長篇談話內容的聽解能力。

說明：每4題為一題組。請先閱讀試題本的大綱或圖表，然後聽語音播出的一段談話。聆聽時，可同步利用試題本上的大綱或圖表，記錄重要訊息與細節(此部份不計分)，以利後續作答。再根據語音播出的題目，從試題本中選出一個最適當的選項。

試題舉例：

【長篇對話】

第 1 至 4 題為題組 (請先閱讀圖表及各題選項)

Student Organization Event Planning Worksheet		
Organization Information		
Sponsoring Student Organization/Department	Taiwan Student Association	
Contact Name & Email	I-Ching wang	icwang@gmail.com
Event Details		
Event Name	Reception Party	
Event Day and Date	Friday	09/13/2019
Start Time & End Time	6:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
Event location <i>* Please check one and write down the room number.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Plato Hall Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Aristotle Hall Room _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Socrates Hall Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Democritus Hall Room _____
Services Needed		
Check all that apply <i>* If checked, write down the number of each item needed.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Facilities	Cocktail Table _____ Long Table _____ Chair _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> AV Equipment	Microphone _____ LCD Projector _____ DVD Recorder _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Catering Service	Guest Count _____ Budget \$ _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Student Event Staff	Number _____
Applicant's Signature	I-Ching Wang	Date: 08/10/2019

1. (A) To ask if the man has received her email.
 (B) To ask what is wrong with the application.
 (C) To ask who will be holding a student event.
 (D) To ask how to sponsor the Taiwan Student Association.
2. (A) Plato Hall.
 (B) Socrates Hall.
 (C) Aristotle Hall.
 (D) Democritus Hall.
3. (A) Facilities.
 (B) Facilities and AV equipment.
 (C) Facilities, AV equipment, and catering service.
 (D) Facilities, AV equipment, catering service, and student event staff.
4. (A) One.
 (B) Two.
 (C) Three.
 (D) Four.

錄音稿：

M: Questions 1 to 4 are based on the following talk.

W: Hi, my name is I-Ching Wang. I'm the Director of the Taiwan Student Association. We're planning to organize a reception party next month. But I just got an email yesterday, saying that there were some problems with our application.

M: Okay, hold on a moment. Let me get your event planning worksheet and see what's going on.

W: Thanks.

M: Ah...I see. Your worksheet is incomplete, so we're unable to process your application. You still need to check the event location. Where are you going to hold your event?

W: Well, it's going to be in Aristotle Hall, Conference Room 305.

M: All right, just check "Aristotle" and write down room 305. Now let's move on to the next section. What services do you need?

W: We need some tables and chairs for sure.

M: Then check "Facilities" and write down the number of each item you need in the right column.

W: Hmm...We'll need three cocktail tables, two long tables, and fifty chairs.

M: Do you need any AV equipment?

W: Yes, we'll need three microphones.

M: OK, check “AV Equipment,” and specify the number. Now, the last question. Will you need our catering service or student event staff?
W: No, it’ll be a potluck party, and all our members will come to help.
M: Great, it’s all done. We’ll process your application and drop you a note by next week.
W: Awesome! Thanks!
M: Question 1.
M: Why is the woman talking to the man?
M: Question 2.
W: Where will the event be held?
M: Question 3.
M: What services will be needed for the event?
M: Question 4.
W: How many microphones will be needed for the event?

試題題號：1

參考答案：B

說明：本題評量考生能否推測對話的目的。作答線索為女子說 *But I just got an email yesterday, saying that there were some problems with our application.*，由此得知女子是來詢問場地的申請出了什麼問題，正答為選項(B)。

試題題號：2

參考答案：C

說明：本題評量考生能否理解對話中的細節資訊。作答線索為當男子問：*Where are you going to hold your event?* 女子回答：*Well, it’s going to be in Aristotle Hall.*，由此得知舉行活動的場地是在 *Aristotle Hall*，正答為選項(C)。

試題題號：3

參考答案：B

說明：本題評量考生能否理解對話中的細節資訊。作答線索在於對話的後段，女子回答需要桌子、椅子時，男子請她勾選“*facilities*”，並接著說到需要 AV 設備，但不需要其他服務，因此正答為選項(B)。

試題題號：4

參考答案：C

說明：本題評量考生能否理解對話中的細節資訊。作答線索為當男子詢問是否需要 AV 設備時，女子回答：*Yes, we’ll need three microphones.*，因此正答為選項(C)。

【長篇演講】

第 1 至 4 題為題組 （請先閱讀大綱及各題選項）

Main Ideas	My Notes
1. Main topic of the talk	● _____
2. Benefits of nuclear energy	● <i>Vast amounts of electricity</i> ● _____ ● <i>No carbon emissions</i> ● _____
3. Problems of nuclear energy	● <i>A lot of radioactive waste</i> ● _____ ● _____
4. New techniques	● <i>Recycling and reprocessing</i> ● _____

1. (A) The problems of alternative energy.
(B) The various causes of nuclear accidents.
(C) The advantages and disadvantages of nuclear energy.
(D) The dependence on fossil fuels and alternative energy.
2. (A) Less expensive.
(B) More convenient.
(C) Less construction space.
(D) More scientific development.
3. (A) They produce toxic waste.
(B) They can cause serious accidents.
(C) They are targets for terrorist attacks.
(D) They are harmful to the environment.
4. (A) Preventing nuclear accidents.
(B) Handling nuclear waste properly.
(C) Finding more sources of alternative energy.
(D) Building less expensive nuclear power plants.

錄音稿：

M: Questions 1 to 4 are based on the following talk.

W: Good morning. In today's lesson, we're going to talk about alternative energy sources, or ways of producing energy other than burning fossil fuels. First, we're going to talk about nuclear energy. The use of nuclear power is a highly-debated topic. Let's look at a number of pros and cons. The advocates of nuclear power say that it produces vast amounts of electricity at relatively low cost. Plus, with no carbon emissions, nuclear energy generates less pollution than coal or natural gas. As for the reasons against nuclear energy, most people would say that it is dangerous. Nuclear power plants create a lot of radioactive waste. It's toxic and can cause serious harm to people and the environment. And the risk of accidents is high. Here is the picture of the 2011 Fukushima accident in Japan. The environmental effects were disastrous. Despite the safety concerns, many people still believe in the potential of nuclear energy. Scientists have begun to develop new techniques for recycling and reprocessing nuclear waste. So there's been good progress in the handling of nuclear waste.

All right now, before we move on, would anyone like to ask a question?

M: Question 1.

M: What is this lecture mainly about?

M: Question 2.

W: According to the lecture, what is a benefit of nuclear energy?

M: Question 3.

M: Which problem of nuclear power plants is **NOT** mentioned in the lecture?

M: Question 4.

W: According to the lecture, what have scientists been working on to solve the problems of nuclear energy?

試題題號：1

參考答案：C

說明：本題評量考生能否理解對話的主旨和要義。作答線索為老師所說 Let's look at a number of pros and cons.，由此得知整段談話重點在於核能的優缺點，正答選項為(C)。

試題題號：2

參考答案：A

說明：本題評量考生能否理解對話中的細節資訊。作答線索為 The advocates of nuclear power say that it produces vast amounts of electricity at relatively low cost.，由此得知核能的好處是較為便宜，正答選項為(A)。

試題題號：3

參考答案：C

說明：本題評量考生能否理解對話中的細節資訊。作答線索為談話中段提到核能可能造成的問題：Nuclear power plants create a lot of radioactive waste. It's toxic and can cause serious harm to people and the environment. And the risk of accidents is high.，(A)、(B)、(D)皆有提及，但未提到(C)核電廠為恐怖攻擊的目標。

試題題號：4

參考答案：B

說明：本題評量考生能否理解對話中的細節資訊。作答線索為談話後段所提到 Scientists have begun to develop new techniques... there's been good progress in the handling of nuclear waste.，由此得知科學家致力於研究如何處理核廢料，正答為選項(B)。

柒、成績計算

一、所有試題皆為選擇題，包含單選及多選兩類，每題配分相同：

- (一) 單選題：每題有 4 個選項，其中只有 1 個是正確或最適當的選項。各題答對者，得該題的分數；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計。
- (二) 多選題：每題有 4 個選項，其中有 2 個是正確或最適當的選項。各題之選項獨立判定，所有選項均答對者，得該題全部的分數；答錯 1 個選項者，得該題一半的分數；答錯多於 1 個選項或所有選項均未作答者，該題以零分計。

例 某多選題有 4 個選項，正確答案為 A,B，甲、乙、丙、丁、戊、己、庚七位考生之作答分別為「A,B」、「A」、「A,B,D」、「A,C」、「A,B,C,D」、「A,C,D」與「未作答」，則各生在該題之得分如下：

考生	作答情況	各選項對錯				答錯 選項數	該題得分
		A	B	C	D		
甲	A,B	O	O	O	O	0	全部分數
乙	A	O	X	O	O	1	一半分數
丙	A,B,D	O	O	O	X	1	一半分數
丁	A,C	O	X	X	O	2	0
戊	A,B,C,D	O	O	X	X	2	0
己	A,C,D	O	X	X	X	3	0
庚	未作答	-	-	-	-	-	0

（三）測驗成績採等級制，以考生原始總分，經由統計方法轉換為成績等級，由高至低依序為：「A」、「B」、「C」、「F」共四等級。

（四）成績通知單提供該考生當次測驗等級及簡要說明。

捌、成績使用

一、測驗成績使用方式另訂。²

二、各招生管道使用本測驗成績之方式，悉依各招生簡章之規定辦理。

成績等級說明

等級 A	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 能幾乎完全聽懂以高中階段詞彙及句型構成之敘述或問句，並作出適當的回應。 2. 能幾乎完全聽懂訊息單純、主題生活化的對話及陳述內容，並作出適當推論。 3. 能幾乎完全聽懂訊息豐富、主題及情境多樣化，或語意間接且具引申含意之對話及陳述內容，並作出適當推論。
等級 B	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 能大致聽懂以高中階段詞彙及句型構成之敘述或問句，並作出適當的回應。 2. 能大致聽懂訊息單純、主題生活化的對話內容及陳述內容，並作出簡單推論。 3. 能大致聽懂訊息豐富、主題及情境多樣化，或語意間接且具引申含意之對話及陳述內容，並作出簡單推論。
等級 C	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 能約略聽懂以高中階段詞彙及句型構成之敘述或問句。 2. 能約略聽懂訊息單純、主題生活化或語意直接的對話及陳述內容。
等級 F	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 僅能聽懂少部分以高中階段詞彙及句型構成之敘述或問句。 2. 僅能聽懂少部分訊息單純、主題生活化的對話及陳述內容。

² www.jbcrc.edu.tw/documents/others/M3 大學多元入學方案_教育部核定及備查版 1060612 修改附件體育學分.pdf

NOTE

分區諮詢會議使用

NOTE

分區諮詢會議使用



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