

大學入學考試中心

學科能力測驗  
英文考科考試說明

中華民國九十六年九月

版權所有

# 學科能力測驗英文考科考試說明

## 目 錄

---

壹 測驗目標.....	1
貳 測驗內容.....	1
參 試題舉例.....	2

---

---

# 學科能力測驗

## 英文考科考試說明

### 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、搭配詞（collocation）的了解與運用能力。
- 二、評量考生能參酌上下文意發展，掌握各類詞彙（含實詞、虛詞、慣用語及轉折詞等）、句法及篇章結構應用的能力。
- 三、評量考生依據篇章段落的文意發展，掌握實詞詞彙（含慣用語）及轉折詞運用的能力。
- 四、評量考生能綜合運用詞彙、慣用語、語意、語法、語用的知識，了解整篇或局部文意，並加以分析與推理的能力。
- 五、評量考生依提示字詞合併或改寫句子的能力。
- 六、評量考生將中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意之英文的能力。
- 七、評量考生根據選文之上下文意，將段落中的中文句子譯成正確、達意且連貫之英文句子的能力。
- 八、評量考生依據提示，運用所學詞彙、句法寫出切合主題，並具有連貫性短文的能力。

### 貳、測驗內容

為因應民國九十五年正式實施的「普通高級中學課程暫行綱要」（民國九十三年八月三十一日發布、民國九十四年一月二十日修正發布，本文簡稱「九五課綱」）所訂之第一至第四學期必修課程，不含聽力測驗與口語測驗。

本考科主要分為選擇題與非選擇題兩大部分，各部分均含若干題型，在選擇題型中，詞彙題為單題試題，主要評量考生基本詞彙的運用，而綜合測驗、文意選填、閱讀測驗為題組型試題，以選文搭配數道試題呈現，評量考生是否能看懂文長約 150 至 250 字的選文。選文內容多採生活化、實用性主題，以敘述、論述等多種體裁呈現，取材來源可能為報紙、雜誌、書籍、網際網路（Internet）等，考生平日應多方涉獵各種不同主題及不同文體的文章，以提昇閱讀各類文章的能力。

非選擇題有兩大題，第一大題可能採用的題型如句子合併或中譯英（如單句翻譯、克漏式翻譯等），第二大題則為英文作文（如簡函寫作、看圖作文、主題寫作等）。第一大題主要目的在於評量考生是否具備高中階段之基本拼寫、文法能力，內容以結構較為簡單的句型（如單句、合句、複句）為主；第二大題英文作文之主題則與考生日常生活與學習範疇密切配合，並以評量考生書寫敘述文（narration）的能力為主。

## 參、試題舉例

英文考科依據測驗目標設計各種題型，以期能更確切評量考生語言能力，現階段包括閱讀與寫作能力，暫不包括聽力與口語能力測驗。可能出現之題型如下：

### 第壹部分、選擇題

#### 一、詞彙題：

測驗目標：評量考生對高中常用實詞詞彙（content words）的構詞、語意、搭配詞（collocation）的了解與運用能力。

作答說明：本題型提供四個選項，每題請選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。

試題舉例：

Mr. Smith's work in Taiwan is just \_\_\_\_\_. He will go back to the U.S. next month.

(A) liberal                      (B) rural                      (C) conscious                      (D) temporary

參考答案：D

(92 學測)

#### 二、綜合測驗：

測驗目標：評量考生能參酌上下文意發展，掌握各類詞彙（含實詞、虛詞、慣用語及轉折詞等）、句法及篇章結構應用的能力。

作答說明：本題型的題幹為段落式短文，選文中含數個空格，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。

試題舉例：

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Do plants have feelings? There is currently no reason to believe that plants experience pain, because they are devoid of central nervous systems and brains. Animals are able to feel pain 26 they can use it for self-protection. 27, if you touch something hot and feel pain, you will learn from this 28 that you should not touch that item in the future. On the other hand, plants cannot move 29 and do not need to learn to avoid certain things, so this sensation would be unnecessary. From a physiological standpoint, plants are completely different from animals. They cannot feel pain. Therefore, 30 animals' body parts, many fruits and vegetables can be harvested over and over again without dying.

26. (A) although (B) because (C) when (D) so that  
 27. (A) In contrast (B) Before long (C) For example (D) To begin with  
 28. (A) discomfort (B) prescription (C) enjoyment (D) satisfaction  
 29. (A) from door to door (B) from place to place (C) from top to toe (D) from case to case  
 30. (A) as with (B) for (C) unlike (D) except for

參考答案：DCABC

選文出處：PETA (People for Ethical Treatment Animals) (n.d.) About PETA General FAQs. Retrieved from <http://www.peta.org/about/faq.asp>

(94 學測)

### 三、文意選填：

測驗目標：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。

作答說明：本題型的題幹為段落式短文，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，請依文意在文章後所提供的選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。

試題舉例：

第 31 至 40 題為題組

Falling in love is always magical. It feels eternal as if love will last 31. We naively believe that somehow we are 32 from the problems our parents had. We are assured that we are destined to live happily ever after.

But as the magic fades and daily life 33, it happens that men, forgetting that men and women are supposed to be different, continue to expect women to think and react the

way men do; women, 34, expect men to feel and behave the way women do. 35 taking time to understand and respect each other, we become demanding, resentful, judgmental, and intolerant.

36, our relationships are filled with unnecessary disagreements and conflicts. Somehow, problems creep in, resentments build, and communication 37. Mistrust increases and rejection and repression surface. The magic of love is then lost.

Very 38 people are able to grow in love. Yet, it does happen. 39 men and women are able to respect and accept their differences, love has a chance to blossom. Love is, 40, magical, and it certainly can last if we remember our differences and respect each other.

- (A) breaks down (B) Consequently (C) similarly (D) indeed (E) few  
(F) forever (G) Instead of (H) takes over (I) free (J) As long as

參考答案：FIHCGBAEJD

選文出處：Gray, J. (1992) Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus. New York: Harper Collins.

(94 學測)

#### 四、閱讀測驗：

測驗目標：評量考生能綜合運用詞彙、慣用語、語意、語法、語用的知識，了解整篇或局部文意，並加以分析與推理的能力。

作答說明：每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。

試題舉例：

##### 第 41 至 44 為題組

For many years, I was convinced that my suffering was due to my size. I believed that when the weight disappeared, it would take old wounds, hurts, and rejections with it.

Many weight-conscious people also mistakenly believe that changing our bodies will fix **everything**. Perhaps our worst mistake is believing that being thin equals being loved, being special, and being cherished. We fantasize about what it will be like when we reach the long-awaited goal. We work very hard to realize this dream. Then, at last, we find ourselves there.

But we often gain back what we have lost. Even so, we continue to believe that next time it will be different. Next time, we will keep it off. Next time, being thin will finally fulfill its promise of everlasting happiness, self-worth, and, of course, love.

---

It took me a long while to realize that there was something more for me to learn about beauty. Beauty standards vary with culture. In Samoa a woman is not considered attractive unless she weighs more than 200 pounds. More importantly, if it's happiness that we want, why not put our energy there rather than on the size of our body? Why not look inside? Many of us strive hard to change our body, but in vain. We have to find a way to live comfortably inside our body and make friends with and cherish ourselves. When we change our attitudes toward ourselves, the whole world changes.

41. The passage tries to highlight the importance of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) body size
  - (B) attitudes toward life
  - (C) culture difference
  - (D) different beauty standards
42. What does the word “everything” in paragraph 2 mean?
- (A) All the problems.
  - (B) All the properties.
  - (C) The whole world.
  - (D) The absolute truth.
43. What can be inferred about the author?
- (A) The author is a Samoan.
  - (B) The author succeeded in losing weight.
  - (C) The author has been troubled by her/his weight.
  - (D) The author probably got wounded in wars or accidents.
44. According to the author, what is the common view of those who have lost some weight first and gained it back later?
- (A) They feel angry about the regained weight.
  - (B) They are indifferent to the regained weight.
  - (C) They feel optimistic about future plans on weight control.
  - (D) They think they should give up their future plans on weight control.

參考答案：BACC

選文出處：Roth, G. (n.d.) It'll Be Better When I'm Thin. Retrieved from

<http://www.prevention.com/article/0,5778,s1-4-64-39-4463-1,00.html>

(94 學測)

---

---

**第貳部分：非選擇題**

**一、句子合併/改寫或中譯英**

**1. 句子合併/改寫**

測驗目標：評量考生依提示字詞合併或改寫句子的能力。

作答說明：請根據括弧內的提示將二句合併成一個語意通順、語法正確的英文句子，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。請依序作答，並標明題號。

試題舉例：

1. (even if)

Lucy doesn't speak English well.

She has decided to go to college in the USA.

---

2. (too...to)

My daughter is very young.

She cannot understand the meaning of life and death.

---

3. (moreover)

Fruits are delicious.

They are good for health, too.

---

4. (用分詞片語 Ving 開頭)

The sick child saw his mother coming to him.

He cried even louder.

---

5. (as...as)

My daughter read 20 books last month.

Her classmate Judy read the same number of books last month.

---

(英文寫作能力測驗規劃研究 VI)



---

---

## 2. 中譯英：此大題可能採以下二種方式，擇一呈現。

### (1) 單句翻譯

測驗目標：評量考生將中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意之英文的能力。

作答說明：請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。請依序作答，並標明題號。

試題舉例：

- (1) 如果我們只為自己而活，就不會真正地感到快樂。
- (2) 當我們開始為他人著想，快樂之門自然會開啟。

(96 學測)

### (2) 克漏式翻譯

測驗目標：評量考生根據選文之上下文意，將段落中的中文句子譯成正確、達意且連貫之英文句子的能力。

作答說明：下面一段短文中，有數處係以中文呈現，請利用上下文線索（如單字、片語等）將其譯成正確、通順、達意且前後連貫的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。請依序作答，並標明題號。

試題舉例：

#### 第 1-2 題為題組

Have you ever wondered what future hotels may look like? You need not wonder any longer. A hotel in Japan will give you a preview. The name of this hotel is the Capsule Inn; its rooms rent for eleven dollars a night. 1. 每間附有一部收音機，一台電視機和一個鬧鐘。 In addition, all the rooms are air-conditioned. But here any resemblance to a twentieth-century hotel ends. The rooms are small plastic capsules, and each capsule is about five feet high, by five feet wide, and by seven feet deep. Guests have to crawl into bed through a large porthole entrance. 2. 廁所及洗衣設施則位於旅館的共同區域。 Believe it or not, this hotel is almost always fully booked, perhaps because the price of the rooms is as small as the rooms themselves.

(改編自 85 學測)

## 二、英文作文：此大題可能採以下三種方式，擇一呈現。

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，並具有連貫性短文的能力。

作答說明：依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇英文作文。文長約 100 至 120 個單詞(words)，作答內容請寫在「答案卷」上。

英文作文評分指標如下：

項目 \ 等級	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	全文幾無文法錯誤，文句結構富變化。 (4分)	文法錯誤少，且未影響文意之表達。 (3分)	文法錯誤多，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，且幾無拼字錯誤。 (4分)	字詞單調、重複，用字偶有不當，少許拼字錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。 (3分)	用字、拼字錯誤多，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)
體例	格式、標點、大小寫幾無錯誤。 (2分)		格式、標點、大小寫等有錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。 (1分)	違背基本的寫作體例或格式，標點、大小寫等錯誤甚多。 (0分)

英文作文各等級的評分樣例，可參閱選才通訊第 142 期的「學測與指考英文作文評分樣例」說明，該文以 93 年學測與指考英文作文為題，委託多位高中職生撰寫短文，並取得作答學生同意用於相關學術著作。

(網址 <http://www.ceec.edu.tw/CeecMag/articles/142-2.htm>)

試題舉例：

### 1.簡函寫作

提示：

1. 高中生王治平收到美國筆友 George 的來信，告訴治平他要隨父母到台灣來住兩年左右，並問治平：“Can you give me some advice and suggestions so that I know what I should do and what I should not do when I am in Taiwan?” 現在請你以治平的身份，擬一封約 100 至 120 個單詞（words）的適當回信給 George，歡迎他來台灣，並且針對他的問題，提出一些具體的建議。
2. 回信的上下款應依下列方式寫出。

February 20, 1995
Dear George:
_____
_____
_____
·
·
_____
_____
_____
Your friend, <i>Chih-ping</i>

（改編自 84 學測）

### 2.主題寫作

提示：請以“A Rainy Day”為題，寫一篇約 100 至 120 個單詞（words）的短文，敘述你在某一個下雨天的實際經歷。

（改編自 87 學測，英文寫作能力測驗規劃研究 VI）

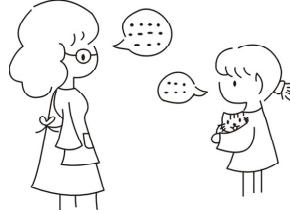
### 3.看圖作文

提示：請以下面編號 1 至 4 的四張圖畫內容為藍本，依序寫一篇約 100 至 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。

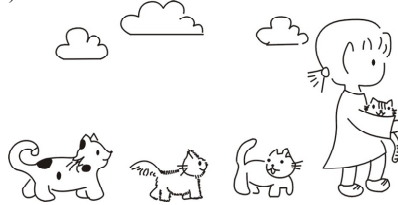
(1)



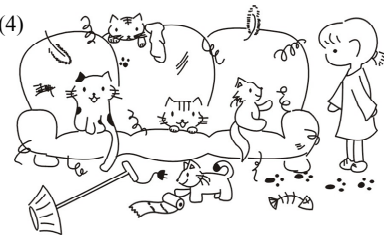
(3)



(2)



(4)



(改編自 96 學測)