

大學入學考試中心

指定科目考試  
英文考科考試說明  
— 107 學年度起適用 —

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# 指定科目考試英文考科考試說明

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## 指定科目考試

### 英文考科考試說明

教育部 103 年 6 月 26 日核定招聯會所報之「大學招生及入學考試調整方案」，自 107 學年度起，國語文寫作能力測驗正式獨立施測、學科能力測驗（簡稱「學測」）與指定科目考試（簡稱「指考」）國文考科改為全部選擇題；學測國文、學測英文增加測驗範圍至第五學期。學測英文、指考英文均依據 99 學年度實施之「普通高級中學課程綱要」（簡稱「99 課綱」）命題。在試卷架構不變之下，僅微調非選擇題題型：第一大題以中譯英（單句翻譯）呈現，第二大題英文作文為引導作文，題型包含主題寫作、主題句寫作或圖片／圖表寫作等。

本考試說明內容歷經試題研發、諮詢會議等程序，並參酌教學現況與歷年指考英文實施成效研議而成。茲分就測驗目標、測驗內容、試題舉例三項加以說明。

#### 壹、測驗目標

- 一、測驗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、測驗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、測驗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、測驗考生掌握篇章結構的理解與組織的能力。
- 五、測驗考生綜合運用詞彙（含慣用語）、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。
- 六、測驗考生將中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意英文的能力。
- 七、測驗考生依據提示，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。
- 八、測驗考生邏輯思考、判斷與發揮創意的能力。

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## 貳、測驗內容

### 測驗範圍

涵蓋 99 學年度正式實施的「99 課綱」所訂之第一至第六學期必修課程。

### 語言能力

本考科主要評量學生英文詞彙、閱讀、翻譯、及寫作等語言能力。評量方式分為選擇題與非選擇題兩大部分，各部分皆包含若干題型。於選擇題中，詞彙題為單題試題，主要評量考生常用詞彙的理解與運用；而綜合測驗、文意選填、篇章結構、閱讀測驗等題組型試題則以選文搭配數道試題呈現，以評量考生是否能理解文長約 180 至 300 字之選文。選文涵蓋多元主題，除了日常生活外，亦包含學術性及專業性知識內容，其範圍亦涵蓋較為抽象或專門之主題，並搭配各種文體呈現。取材來源為報紙、雜誌、書籍、網際網路等，因此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。

非選擇題有兩大題，第一大題為中譯英，第二大題則為英文作文（如主題寫作、主題句寫作、圖片／圖表寫作等）。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，內容以結構較為複雜之句型（如合句、複句、複合句等）為主；第二大題英文作文之主題則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。

詞彙範圍以高中英文課程常用字詞，可參考大考中心高中英文參考詞彙表第一至六級<sup>1</sup>。

### 邏輯思考、判斷與創造力

邏輯思考、判斷與創造力之評量，經由分析歷年試題後，發現多數試題皆已涵蓋此項能力，故不須另設題型評量。

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.ceec.edu.tw/Research/paper\\_doc/ce37/ce37.htm](http://www.ceec.edu.tw/Research/paper_doc/ce37/ce37.htm)

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## 參、試題舉例

現階段指考英文考科包括閱讀與寫作能力之測驗，整卷題型分為選擇題與非選擇題兩部分，可能出現之題型如下：

### 第壹部分、選擇題

#### 一、詞彙題

測驗目標：測驗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：本題型每題提供四個選項，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項。

試題舉例：

According to government regulations, if employees are unable to work because of a serious illness, they are \_\_\_\_\_ to take an extended sick leave.

(A) adapted            (B) entitled            (C) oriented            (D) intimidated

(104 學年度指考)

參考答案：B

說明：本題測驗考生能否掌握 entitled 的語意及其在上下文中的用法。作答線索為空格前 ... government regulations, ... unable to work because of a serious illness, ...與空格後 take an extended sick leave 之間的語意關係。

#### 二、綜合測驗

測驗目標：測驗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。

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。

試題舉例：

#### 第 11 至 15 題為題組

Ernest Hemingway (1899-1961) was an American author and journalist. His writing style, characterized by simplicity and understatement, influenced modern fiction, as 11 his life of adventure.

Hemingway started his career as a journalist at 17. In the 1920s, he was sent to Europe as a newspaper correspondent to 12 such events as the Greek Revolution. During this period, he produced his early important works, including *The Sun Also Rises*. Among his later works, the

most outstanding is *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952), which became perhaps his most famous book, finally winning him the Pulitzer Prize he had long been 13.

Hemingway liked to portray soldiers, hunters, bullfighters—tough, at times primitive people whose courage and honesty are set against the brutal ways of modern society, and who in this 14 lose hope and faith. His straightforward prose is particularly effective in his short stories, some of 15 are collected in *Men Without Women* (1927). In 1954, Hemingway was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature. He died in Idaho in 1961.

- |                    |                    |                   |                  |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 11. (A) was        | (B) being          | (C) did           | (D) doing        |
| 12. (A) cover      | (B) approve        | (C) predict       | (D) escape       |
| 13. (A) planned    | (B) achieved       | (C) examined      | (D) denied       |
| 14. (A) limitation | (B) classification | (C) confrontation | (D) modification |
| 15. (A) what       | (B) which          | (C) them          | (D) these        |

(104 學年度指考)

參考答案：CADCB

- 11.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握句法結構，該句為 *as his life of adventure did* 的倒裝句法。作答線索為空格前...*influenced modern fiction, as...*的語意。
- 12.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握 *cover* 在篇章中的用法。作答線索為空格前...*a newspaper correspondent to* 與空格後 *such events as...*之間的語意關係。
- 13.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握 *denied* 的用法。作答線索為空格前... *his most famous book, finally winning him the Pulitzer Prize he had long been* 的語意。
- 14.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握詞彙在篇章中的用法。作答線索為空格前...*primitive people whose courage and honesty are set against the brutal ways of modern society, ...*的語意。
- 15.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握句法結構。作答線索為空格前...*in his short stories, some of* 與空格後 *are collected...*之間的語意及句法關係。

### 三、文意選填

測驗目標：測驗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十二個選項，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。



試題舉例：

第 21 至 30 題為題組

A compact disc (CD) is a thin, circular disc of metal and plastic about 12cm in diameter. It's actually made of three layers. Most of a CD is made from a plastic base called polycarbonate. Sandwiched in the 21 there is a thin layer of aluminum. Finally, on top of the aluminum, is a 22 layer of polish to prevent it from being scratched easily. CDs are shiny on one side and dull on the other. The dull side usually has a 23 on it telling you what's on the CD; the shiny side is the important part. It's shiny so that a laser beam can bounce off the disc and read the information stored on it.

Before CDs were 24, music was typically stored on plastic LP (long-playing) records and cassette tapes. LPs scratched easily, while tapes could sometimes be distorted entirely. They were not 25 ways of storing music. In fact, the technology employed by LPs and tapes in storing music was rather 26 compared to that of CDs. In a CD, music is stored 27 —as a long string of numbers. After the music has been recorded, it is 28 into numbers by a process called “sampling.” During the sampling process, a piece of electronic equipment in a CD measures the sound recorded; then, the equipment turns the 29 into a number, and stores it in binary format, that is, as a long list of zeros and ones. In other words, there is 30 no music on a CD at all—just a huge long list of numbers!

Although it has been around for more than 30 years, a CD is still a very popular way of storing music and computer data for its reliability and compactness.

- (A) reliable      (B) label      (C) invented      (D) measurement      (E) technically  
 (F) digitally      (G) protective      (H) remotely      (I) middle      (J) primitive  
 (K) player      (L) converted

(100 年度研究用試卷)

參考答案：IGBCAJFLDE

- 21.說明：本題測驗考生根據上下文意掌握 **middle** 的語意內涵。作答線索在第二行中的 **three layers**、空格前的動詞 **sandwiched**，以及下一句的 **Finally, on the top of aluminum...**等字詞的提示，考生可依上下文意發展，選出 **middle**（中間）。
- 22.說明：本題測驗考生能否根據上下文意掌握 **protective** 的語意內涵。作答線索為空格後...**prevent it from being scratched**。
- 23.說明：本題測驗考生能否掌握 **label** 的語意內涵。作答線索為空格後的...**telling you what's on the CD**、**the dull side** 與 **the shiny side** 的說明，亦為本題的作答關鍵。

- 24.說明：本題測驗考生能否掌握 *invented* 的語意及其在上下文之用法。作答線索為空格前的字詞 *Before* 及空格後 *music was typically stored on plastic LP (long-playing) records and cassette tapes*，而下一句 *LPs scratched easily, while tapes could sometimes be distorted entirely* 亦為作答關鍵，說明了 CD 的發明是因為 LP 及 *cassettes* 容易折損的缺點。
- 25.說明：本題測驗考生能否掌握 *reliable* 的語意及其在上下文中的用法。作答線索為上一句 *LPs scratched easily, while tapes could sometimes be distorted entirely*；考生藉由理解前一句的句意，即可選出 *reliable* 為本題正確選項。
- 26.說明：本題測驗考生能否掌握 *primitive* 的語意內容及其在上下文中的用法。作答關鍵在於考生對於前半段文意的理解，以及本句中 *...was rather...compared to that of CDs*。
- 27.說明：本題測驗考生能否掌握 *digitally* 的語意及其在上下文中的用法。作答線索為空格後之 *as a long string of numbers*；考生亦必須掌握 *digitally* 與 *a long string of numbers* 之間的語意關連。
- 28.說明：本題測驗考生能否掌握 *converted* 的語意及其在上下文中的用法。作答線索為空格前半句的 *the music has been recorded* 及空格後 *...into numbers*，且考生必須了解 *be converted into* 的搭配用法。
- 29.說明：本題測驗考生能否掌握 *measurement* 的語意及其在上下文中的用法。作答線索為空格前一句 *...a piece of electronic equipment in a CD measures the sound recorded*，考生亦須了解動詞 *measure* 與名詞 *measurement* 的語意關連性。
- 30.說明：本題測驗考生能否掌握 *technically* 的語意及其在上下文中的用法。作答線索在上一句的 *a long list of zeros and ones* 及空格前 *In other words* 與空格後 *no music... just a huge long list of numbers*，說明了 CD 儲存音樂的技術。

#### 四、篇章結構

測驗目標：測驗考生掌握篇章結構的理解與組織的能力。

作答說明：本題型的題幹為段落式短文，以一段（或一篇）含五個空格的選文搭配六個選項，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，填入空格中，使篇章結構清晰有條理。

試題舉例：

第 31 至 35 題為題組

Eccentrics are people who have an unusual or odd personality, set of beliefs, or behavior pattern. They may or may not comprehend the standards for normal behavior in their culture. They simply don't care about the society's disapproval of their habits or beliefs.

Once considered socially unacceptable, eccentric people have been found to possess some positive characteristics. 31 They often have more curiosity about the world and, in many cases, are contentedly obsessed by hobbies and interests. 32 They live in a world of their own and do not worry about what others think of them. So they are usually less restricted and therefore more carefree in forming new ideas.

33 Statistics show they visit their doctors less—about once in eight to nine years, which is 20 times less than the average person. This could be partly due to their innate traits such as humor and happiness. 34 This may explain why eccentrics are, on the whole, healthier.

Psychologists therefore suggest that we pay attention to those who do not conform. It could be our aunt who has been raising pet lizards. 35 Their crazy hobby or strange sense of humor is what keeps them going. Eccentric people may seem odd, but they will likely live a happier and healthier life because they enjoy what they are doing. In fact, many of history's most brilliant minds have displayed some unusual behaviors and habits.

- (A) Eccentrics are also found to be healthier.
- (B) According to a recent study in England, eccentrics are more creative.
- (C) Or it could be our best friend's brother who wears shorts to a formal dance.
- (D) People may have eccentric taste in clothes, or have eccentric hobbies.
- (E) Psychologists also find that eccentric people do not follow conventions.
- (F) Such personal traits are found to play an important role in boosting the body's immune system.

(103 學年度指考)

參考答案：BEAFC

- 31.說明：本題測驗考生能否掌握段落文意的發展。作答線索為空格前一句之 ..., eccentric people have been found to possess some positive characteristics 及空格後之 They often have more curiosity about the world ...。
- 32.說明：本題測驗考生能否掌握段落文意的發展。作答線索為空格後一句 They live in a world of their own and do not worry about what others think of them.。
- 33.說明：本題測驗考生能否掌握主題句。作答線索為空格後一句 Statistics show they visit their doctors less—about once in eight to nine years, which is 20 times less than the average person.。而本段最後一句 This may explain why eccentrics are, on the whole, healthier.也呼應了主題句子。

34.說明：本題測驗考生能否掌握段落文意的發展。作答線索為空格前一句 This could be partly due to their innate traits such as humor and happiness.，而本句中的 innate traits 與選項(F) 中 personal traits 相呼應。

35.說明：本題測驗考生能否掌握段落語句的連貫性。作答線索為空格前一句 It could be our aunt who has been raising pet lizards.。

## 五、閱讀測驗

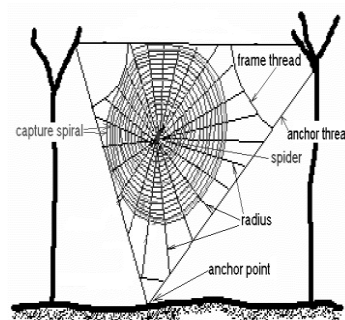
測驗目標：測驗考生綜合運用詞彙、慣用語、語意、語法、語用的知識，了解整篇或局部文意，並加以分析與推理的能力。

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。

試題舉例一：

### 第 44 至 47 題為題組

Spider webs are one of the most fascinating examples of animal architecture. The most beautiful and structurally ordered are the orb webs. The main function of the web is to intercept and hold flying prey, such as flies, bees and other insects, long enough for the spider to catch them. In order to do so, the threads of the web have to withstand the impact forces from large and heavy prey as well as environmental forces from wind and rain for at least a day in most cases.



The orb web is found to have two main characteristics. The first is its geometry, which consists of an outer frame and a central part from which threads radiate outward. Enclosed in the frame are capture spirals winding round and round from the web center out to the frame. The whole web is in tension and held in place by anchor threads, which connect the frame to the surrounding vegetation or objects. The second and perhaps most important characteristic is the material with which it is built. Spider silk is a kind of natural composite that gives this lightweight fiber a tensile strength comparable to that of steel, while at the same time making it very elastic. Two types of silk threads are used in the web. One is highly elastic and can stretch to almost twice its original length before breaking and, for most types of spiders, is covered in glue. This type is used in the capture spiral for catching and holding prey. The other is stiffer and stronger, and is used for the radius, frames and anchor threads, which allows the web to withstand prey impact and to keep its structural strength through a wide range of environmental conditions.

44. What is this passage mainly about?
- (A) The food network in nature.
  - (B) The construction of orb webs.
  - (C) The network of geometrical studies.
  - (D) The environmental challenges for spider webs.
45. What does the word “so” in the first paragraph refer to?
- (A) To catch and keep small creatures.
  - (B) To find a good material for the web.
  - (C) To observe the behavior patterns of spiders.
  - (D) To present a fantastic architecture by animals.
46. Which part of the web is used for supporting the web itself?
- (A) The center of the web.
  - (B) The glue on the lines.
  - (C) The anchor threads.
  - (D) The capture spiral.
47. According to the passage, which statement is true about the silk threads?
- (A) They are all sticky and extendable.
  - (B) They are usually strong enough to last for a day.
  - (C) They remove harmful chemicals from insects.
  - (D) They are made of rare plants in the environment.

(100 學年度指考)

參考答案：BACB

- 44.說明：本題綜合測驗考生了解整篇文意及文章的主旨。作答線索為全文及圖示，尤其是開頭第一句的 *Spider webs ... animal architecture*。
- 45.說明：本題測驗考生能否綜合運用語意、語法、語用的知識，以尋找文意連貫之線索。評量重點放在 *so* 的用法，測驗考生是否瞭解 *so* 可用來代替前文出現過的不定詞片語 *to intercept and hold flying prey*，以避免重複。作答線索為前一句 *to intercept and hold flying prey*。
- 46.說明：本題測驗考生能否綜合運用詞彙，掌握主旨與細節的關係。作答線索為第二段第四句... *and held in place by anchor threads, which connect the frame to ...*。
- 47.說明：本題測驗考生能否綜合運用詞彙，以了解整篇或局部文意及掌握主旨與細節的關係。作答線索遍及全文，尤其是第一段最後一句：*... the threads of the web have to with stand the impact forces... as environmental forces... for at least a day in most cases*。

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試題舉例二：

第 48 至 51 題為題組

Scientists are trying to genetically modify the world in which we live. They are even trying to wipe out diseases via genetic modification. For example, researchers have tried to engineer mosquitoes to kill malaria parasites. The malaria parasite is carried by the female *Anopheles* mosquito. When transmitted to a human, the parasite travels first to the liver and then on to the bloodstream, where it reproduces and destroys red blood cells. An estimated 250 million people suffer from malaria each year, and about one million die—many of them children. There are currently no effective or approved malaria vaccines.

To “kill” malaria, scientists are genetically modifying a bacterium in mosquitoes so that it releases toxic compounds. These compounds are not harmful to humans or the mosquito itself, but they do kill off the malaria parasite, making the mosquito incapable of infecting humans with malaria.

Despite this achievement, scientists are faced with the challenge of giving the modified mosquitoes a competitive advantage so that they can eventually replace the wild population. Complete blockage of the malaria parasite is very important. If some of the parasites slip through the mechanism, then the next generation will likely become resistant to it. And if **that** happens, the scientists are back where they started.

Another challenge for scientists is to gain public approval for this genetic modification regarding mosquitoes and malaria control. Environmental activists have raised concerns about the release of genetically engineered organisms without any clear knowledge of their long-term effect on ecosystems and human health. There is still a long way to go before genetic modification techniques are put to use in disease control.

48. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Researchers have found an effective way to halt the spread of insect-borne diseases around the world.
- (B) Many people are worried about the effects of genetically modified organisms on the environment.
- (C) It takes time to gain public support for the application of genetic modification to disease control.
- (D) Genetic engineering looks promising in reducing malaria, though there may be unknown consequences.

49. Which of the following best shows the organization of this passage?

- (A) Introduction → Comparison → Contrast
- (B) Problem → Solution → Potential difficulties
- (C) Proposal → Arguments → Counter-arguments
- (D) Definition → Examples → Tentative conclusions

50. According to the passage, which of the following is true about malaria parasites?

- (A) They are resistant to genetic modification and vaccines.
- (B) They reproduce in the human liver and grow stronger there.
- (C) They can be found in only one gender of a class of mosquitoes.
- (D) They are transmitted to around one million children each year.

51. What does “**that**” in the third paragraph refer to?

- (A) Some malaria parasites escaping from the ecosystems.
- (B) Malaria parasites becoming immune to the engineered bacterium.
- (C) Modified mosquitoes becoming more competitive than the wild ones.
- (D) Transmission of malaria being blocked from mosquitoes to humans.

(103 學年度指考)

參考答案：DBCB

48.說明：本題測驗考生能否掌握文章的主旨。作答線索為全文內容，尤其是最後一段之 Environmental activists have raised concerns about the release of genetically engineered organisms without any clear knowledge of their long-term effect on ecosystems and human health.。

49.說明：本題測驗考生能否分析、綜合文章。作答線索為由文章各段目的可看出本文結構：首先提出問題（第一段），接著提出解決方案（第二段），最後指出潛在的挑戰（第三、四段）。

50.說明：本題測驗考生能否掌握文章細節與細節之間的關係。作答線索為第一段 The malaria parasite is carried by the female Anopheles mosquito.。

51.說明：本題測驗考生能否掌握指代詞的用法。作答線索為第三段 If some of the parasites slip through the mechanism, then the next generation will likely become resistant to it. 可見 that 指的是 malaria parasites 不受這個基因改變機制的影響這件事。

**第貳部份：非選擇題****一、中譯英：以單句翻譯為主**

測驗目標：測驗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：

1. 食用過多油炸食物可能會導致學童體重過重，甚至更嚴重的健康問題。
2. 因此，家長與老師應該共同合作，找出處理這個棘手議題的有效措施。

(103 學年度指考)

參考答案：

1.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Eating} \\ \text{Having} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{too much} \\ \text{excessive} \end{array} \right. \text{ deep-fried food may lead to school children's overweight and even more serious health problems.}$

2.

$\text{Therefore, parents and teachers} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{should} \\ \text{ought to} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{work together} \\ \text{join hands} \end{array} \right. \text{ to} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{figure out} \\ \text{find (out)} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{an effective} \\ \text{effective} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{measure} \\ \text{way} \\ \text{measures} \\ \text{ways} \end{array} \right. \text{ to}$   
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{deal with} \\ \text{handle} \end{array} \right. \text{ this} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{troublesome} \\ \text{thorny} \\ \text{difficult} \end{array} \right. \text{ issue.}$

- 1.說明：本題測驗考生使用高中詞彙（如：deep-fried food、overweight 等）與基本句型，將中文句子翻譯成正確且達意的英文。
- 2.說明：本題評量考生寫出語意連貫的句子，以傳譯特定訊息。評量考生使用高中詞彙（如：figure out 或 find (out)、effective、measure、deal with、troublesome、issue 等）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，題型包含主題寫作、主題句寫作或圖片／圖表寫作等

測驗目標：測驗考生依據提示，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<sup>2</sup>：

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)

<sup>2</sup> 本「英文作文分項式評分標準」為 105 年 7 月修訂之版本。

自 98 學年度起，每年學測及指考考後，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<sup>3</sup>。

試題舉例：

### 1. 主題寫作

提示：根據報導，台灣高中生參加課外補習的比例高達 75.6%。請以一位高中生的立場，寫一篇英文作文，表達你對這個現象的看法。文長至少 120 個單詞；全文分為兩段，第一段說明造成這個現象可能的原因，第二段則從你自己或朋友的經驗，提出你對這個現象的看法。

(100 年度研究用試卷)

說明：本題主要測驗考生能否運用所學詞彙、句法，寫出切合主題，並具有統一性與連貫性短文的能力。文長至少 120 個單詞，且文需分兩段；以考生的立場撰寫本文，第一段說明造成課外補習現象的可能原因，第二段則必須從自己或朋友的經驗，提出對於這個現象的看法。

### 2. 主題句寫作

提示：小考、段考、複習考、畢業考、甚至校外其它各種大大小小的考試，已成為高中學生生活中不可或缺的一部份。請寫一篇至少 120 個單詞 (words) 的英文作文，文分兩段，第一段以 Exams of all kinds have become a necessary part of my high school life. 為主題句；第二段則以 The most unforgettable exam I have ever taken is ... 為開頭並加以發展。

(改寫自 92 學年度指考)

說明：本題主要測驗考生能否運用所學詞彙、句法，寫出切合主題，並具有統一性與連貫性短文的能力。文長至少 120 個單詞，且文分兩段。根據作答提示，考生第一段必須以 Exams of all kinds have become a necessary part of my high school life. 為主題句，而第二段則以 The most unforgettable exam I have ever taken is ... 為開頭，續寫本文。

<sup>3</sup> 學測：<http://www.ceec.edu.tw/AbilityExam/AbilityExamInfo.htm>；

指考：<http://www.ceec.edu.tw/AppointExam/AppointExamInfo.htm>

### 3. 圖片／圖表寫作

試題示例一：

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。

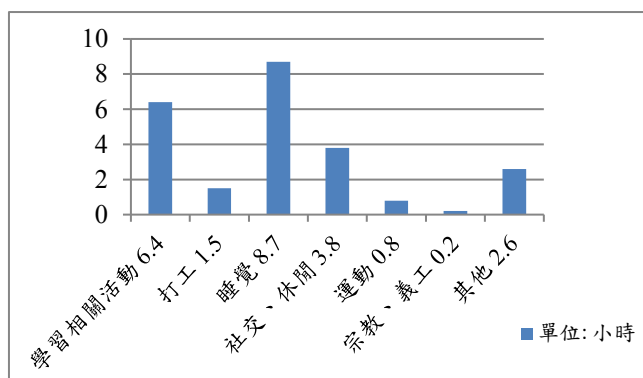


(105 年研究計畫案)

說明：本題主要測驗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。

試題示例二：

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：本題主要測驗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。