

大學入學考試中心

學科能力測驗
英文考科考試說明
— 115 學年度起適用 —

中華民國 113 年 07 月

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學科能力測驗（115 學年度起適用）

英文考科考試說明

公告說明

- 一、108 年 9 月 30 日公告之學測英文科考試說明，係本中心 107 年與 108 年英文科試題研發計畫之成果，惟英文科研發小組持續精進素養導向試題研發，經 110 年試辦考試、111 年學測至 113 年學測，調整修訂學測英文考科各題型命題重點與命題原則，因此調整考試說明部分內容。
- 二、學測英文科考試說明內容調整的部分包含測驗目標與試題示例兩個部分，更動主要原因是：（一）經過 110 年試辦考試以及 111 年學測至 113 年學測，混合題型之定位更見清晰；（二）原考試說明於 108 年 9 月公告，因應高中參考詞彙表則於 109 年 7 月方公告，因此調整部分試題示例使符合現行之命題概念或命題原則。
- 三、115 學年度起「篇章結構」題型以一篇選文含四個空格搭配五個選項設計試題，強化本大題在組卷上的功能，增加測驗效度。

學科能力測驗英文考科考試說明

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學科能力測驗

英文考科考試說明

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 學年度實施之「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「英語文領綱」）。¹英語文領綱以「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領綱普通型高級中等學校部定必修課程為測驗範圍。²

本考試說明之內容，歷經專案小組試題研發、學科專家座談、高中教師諮詢會議等程序，並參酌教學現況與歷年學測、指考英文實施成效及因應選才需求，詳盡討論、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）的理解與運用能力。
- 二、評量考生參酌篇章文意發展，掌握各類語詞（含實詞、虛詞、詞組、慣用語及轉折詞等）及語法應用的能力。
- 三、評量考生依據篇章文意發展，掌握實詞詞彙（含慣用語及轉折詞）運用的能力。
- 四、評量考生掌握篇章組織架構與理解文意脈絡的能力。
- 五、評量考生綜合運用詞彙（含慣用語），掌握語意、語法、語用以及篇章結構的知識，理解文意脈絡、擷取文章重要訊息，並加以分析、比較與推理的能力。
- 六、評量考生綜合應用詞彙（含慣用語），掌握語意、語法、語用以及篇章結構的知識，理解文章內容並擷取重要訊息加以分析、比較與推理，且能根據提示做出適當的表達或回應。
- 七、評量考生將中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意英文的能力。
- 八、評量考生依據提示，運用所學詞彙、語法，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

本考科主要評量學生英文詞彙與語法運用、閱讀文本與篇章結構之理解、翻譯及寫作等語言能力；整卷包含選擇題型、混合題型及非選擇題型三大部分：選擇題型評量閱讀理解能力為主，混合題型聚焦於英語文綜合應用能力（閱讀與寫作）之評量，而非選擇題型則以寫作能力之評量為主。

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、篇章結構、閱讀測驗皆為題組型態的篇章閱讀，以選文搭配數道試題；混合題型亦為題組型試題，包含兩種（含）以上的作答方式，例如：選擇、填充或簡答等。上述各種題組型試題旨在評量考生是否能閱讀文長約 180 至 400 字之選文，理解其文意脈絡及篇章結構，並能根據提示做出適當的表達或回應。選文以連續性文本為主，涵蓋多元主題，搭配各種文體呈現，並適當融入多元表徵資訊（例如：圖片、表格等）；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，以提升閱讀各類文章的能力。

非選擇題型評量考生寫作能力，分為兩大題，第一大題為中譯英，第二大題則為英文作文（例如：看圖寫作、信函寫作、主題寫作等）。第一大題評量考生是否具備英文句子書寫能力，內容以高中階段所學之基本句型（例如：單句、合句、複句）及字彙為主；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，用以評量考生書寫具連貫性短文之能力。

詞彙範圍以高中英文常用 4,500 字詞為主，可參考大考中心高中英文參考詞彙表第一至第五級³，為保留真實語言的使用，偶爾會有第六級（含）以上詞彙。

³ [大學入學考試中心高中英文參考詞彙表（111 學年度起適用）](#) 於 109 年 7 月 31 日公告。

參、試題舉例

現階段學測英文考科以評量閱讀與寫作之英語文能力為主，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：

選擇題型

一、詞彙題

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) 的理解與運用能力。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]

After hours of discussion, our class finally reached the _____ that we would go to Hualien for our graduation trip.

- (A) balance (B) conclusion (C) definition (D) harmony

(109 學年度學測)

參考答案：B

作答說明：本題評量考生能否掌握詞彙 conclusion 的語意與用法。作答主要線索為空格前半句 After hours of discussion，以及空格前...finally 等字詞提示，掌握 reach the conclusion 的搭配用法也是解題關鍵。

[例 2]

Hundreds of residents received free testing _____ from the city government to find out if their water contained any harmful chemicals.

- (A) kits (B) trials (C) zones (D) proofs

(110 學年度學測)

參考答案：A

作答說明：本題評量考生能否掌握詞彙 kits 的語意及其在語境中的用法。作答線索在題幹空格前後...free testing...與...to find out if their water contained any harmful chemicals 之間的語意因果關係。掌握 testing kits 搭配用法也是本題作答關鍵。

[例 3]

As a record number of fans showed up for the baseball final, the highways around the stadium were _____ with traffic all day.

- (A) choked (B) disturbed (C) enclosed (D) injected

(112 學年度學測)

參考答案：A

作答說明：本題評量考生能否掌握 **choke** 的詞彙語意及延伸用法。作答線索在題幹整句文意，尤其是 **As a record number of fans showed up...與 the highways around the stadium were...with traffic...** 之間的語意因果關係。

二、綜合測驗

本大題旨在評量考生參酌篇章文意發展，掌握各類語詞（含實詞、虛詞、詞組、慣用語及轉折詞等）及語法應用的能力。題幹為一篇短文，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：

[例 1]

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Glaciers are usually associated with colder climates. But some mountain ranges of South America, Africa, and Indonesia are also 26 glaciers and ice sheets. These tropical glaciers serve as a major source of water supply to one-sixth of the world's population.

A newly published study, however, revealed that rising temperatures are posing an 27 threat to the last tropical glaciers in Indonesia's Papua region. The ice sheets, which once spanned 20 square kilometers, are thinning over five times as quickly compared to a few years ago. 28 already shrunk by 85% to a mere 0.5 square kilometers, Papua's glaciers will completely disappear within a decade, researchers have predicted.

The disappearance of the glaciers will also leave a significant 29 impact. For many indigenous Papuans, the ice sheets represent a sacred symbol. "The mountains and valleys are the arms and legs of their god and the glaciers are the head," explained the head researcher.

The study warned that Papua's glaciers are only the "first to go" if greenhouse gases are 30 and temperatures continue rising. And this is certainly a serious warning about the depressing fate of other glaciers around the world.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 26. (A) home to | (B) covers of | (C) roofs over | (D) room for |
| 27. (A) occasional | (B) elaborate | (C) immediate | (D) offensive |
| 28. (A) Have | (B) Had | (C) Having | (D) Having been |
| 29. (A) cultural | (B) moral | (C) political | (D) environmental |
| 30. (A) kept balanced | (B) made released | (C) seen dismissed | (D) left unchecked |

(110 學年度學測)

參考答案：ACCAD

26.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握 **home to**（……的所在地）的語意與段落文意發展的關係。作答線索在空格前一句 **Glaciers are usually associated with colder climates.** 與空格本句 **But some mountain ranges of South America, Africa, and Indonesia are also...** 間的語意相關性，其中，**But** 與 **also** 也提供了作答訊息。

- 27.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握 **immediate**（立即的）的詞彙語意及其段落篇章的功能（為該段落主題句中的關鍵詞）。作答線索在空格前後...rising temperatures are posing...threat to...與及空格後全段文意，尤其是空格後一句 The ice sheets, which once spanned 20 square kilometers, are thinning over five times as quickly compared to a few years ago.提供了關鍵作答訊息。
- 28.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握句法結構（完成式分詞）的用法。作答線索在空格後...already shrunk by 85%...，及 Papua's glaciers 與 shrunk 兩者之間主動或被動關係的判斷。
- 29.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握 **cultural**（文化的）的詞彙語意及其段落篇章的功能（為該段落主題句中的關鍵詞）。作答線索在空格前後 The disappearance of the glaciers will also leave a significant...impact.，以及空格後整段文意，尤其是 a sacred symbol 與...the arms and legs of their god and the glaciers are the head，提供了關於 indigenous Papuans 的信仰說明，皆為關鍵作答訊息。
- 30.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握 **left unchecked**（不作為）的語意與段落文意發展的關係。作答線索在空格前 if greenhouse gases 與空格後的 temperatures continue rising 之間的因果關係。

[例 2]

第 11 至 15 題為題組

A book town is a rural town in which second-hand and antiquarian bookshops are concentrated. The concept was 11 by Richard Booth, who opened the first second-hand bookshop in Hay-on-Wye, UK in 1961. Following him, many local people opened their own bookshops, and the small town soon became a model of sustainable rural development and tourism. Since the 1970s, book towns like Hay-on-Wye 12 up all over the world.

Although all book towns have a great number of bookshops, that's where the similarities 13. Each of these towns shows unique features of its own. Some have many small private shops, while others have organizations steered by volunteers. Some even run regular activities to attract visitors. For example, an annual book festival is held in Hay-on-Wye. Clunes, in Australia, holds a monthly book talk that hosts authors to discuss their latest 14.

As digital reading is changing our traditional way of reading, book towns like Hay-on-Wye are particularly important to 15. The feel of a book, the smell, the weight, and the knowledge that a particular book might be more than a hundred years old—all these highlight the importance of preserving the physical book as a complement to technology.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 11. (A) initiated | (B) represented | (C) acknowledged | (D) manipulated |
| 12. (A) spring | (B) sprang | (C) had sprung | (D) have been springing |
| 13. (A) form | (B) count | (C) end | (D) matter |
| 14. (A) trends | (B) releases | (C) agendas | (D) announcements |
| 15. (A) get their worldwide fame | (B) conform to the new mode | | |
| (C) make their visitors satisfied | (D) keep the printed word alive | | |

（111 學年度學測）

參考答案：ADCBD

- 11.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握詞彙 **initiated**（發起）在上下語境中用法。作答線索在空格後的...by Richard Booth, who opened the first second-hand bookshop...以及空格後一句 Following him, ...的語意。
- 12.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握句法結構（文意的連貫與時態的使用）。作答線索在空格前文意，以及空格本句前後 Since the 1970s,...up all over the world.的語意關係。
- 13.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握 **end**（僅止於此）的詞彙語意及其段落篇章的功能（為該段落主題句中的關鍵詞）。作答線索在本段文意，尤其是空格前 Although all book towns have a great number of bookshops, that's where the similarities...與空格後的文意轉折，由 similarities 與 unique features of its own 的關鍵字詞帶出前後文意的對比。
- 14.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握 **releases**（出版品）在句中上下語境的用法與文意前後的篇章連貫。作答線索在本句空格前...holds a monthly book talk that hosts authors to discuss their latest...。
- 15.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握文意前後的篇章連貫。作答線索為本段文意，尤其是空格前 As digital reading is changing our traditional way of reading,...以及本段最後的結論句...all these highlight the importance of preserving the physical book as a complement to technology，皆提供了判斷答案的關鍵訊息。

三、文意選填

本大題旨在評量考生依據篇章文意發展，掌握實詞詞彙（含慣用語及轉折詞）運用的能力。題幹為一篇短文，含十個空格搭配十個選項，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：

第 21 至 30 題為題組

A stunt person is a man or a woman who performs dangerous acts, usually in the television or movie industry. In this line of work, the person is paid to do daring actions that are deemed too 21 for the regular actor to perform, including jumping from heights, crashing cars, or fighting with weapons.

Stunt work emerged out of 22 over time. In the early days of the film industry, actors themselves shot acrobatic acts and dangerous scenes, until they began to get injured. There were, however, no 23 crew members to perform impressive stunts at that time. If something dangerous needed to be done for a scene, the producers would hire anyone crazy or desperate enough to do it. These people were not trained to perform stunts, so they often 24 things for the first time during the actual shooting. They had to learn from their own mistakes, which 25 some their lives, and almost all suffered light or severe injuries.

Beginning around 1910, audiences developed a taste for serial action movies, which 26 the use of dedicated stunt people to perform in dangerous scenes. Such demand increased with the rise of western movies, and many cowboys with masterful skills on horseback found a new 27 as a stunt person. Tom Mix and Yakima Canutt were among the most famous. The 1960s and '70s 28 the development of most modern stunt technology, like air rams and bullet squibs. That technology has continued to evolve into the present.

Today, CGI (computer generated imagery) is widely used in filmmaking, and it is now 29 to create very lifelike scenes without using real stunt people. However, CGI has difficulties of its own, and there will always be a demand for the realism and thrilling 30 of an actual stunt. So the stunt industry is probably in no immediate danger of dying off.

- (A) possible (B) sensation (C) risky (D) cost (E) witnessed
(F) professional (G) called for (H) tried out (I) necessity (J) career

(111 學年度學測)

參考答案：CIFHDGJEAB

- 21.說明：本題評量考生能否理解詞彙 **risky**（有風險的）的語意內涵及其在句中上下文語境的用法。作答線索在第一段的文意，從第一句的定義 **A stunt person...performs dangerous acts...**，以及空格本句前...**the person is paid to do daring actions...**與空格後所舉「高風險動作」的例子。
- 22.說明：本題評量考生能否理解詞彙 **necessity**（必要性）的語意及在本段落扮演的篇章功能（為主題句中的關鍵詞）。作答線索在本段文意，尤其是空格前 **Stunt work emerged out of...**，及空格後一句 **In the early days of the film industry, actors themselves shot acrobatic acts and dangerous scenes, until they began to get injured.**的語意連貫。
- 23.說明：本題評量考生能否理解詞彙 **professional**（專業的）的語意內涵及其在句中上下文語境的用法。作答線索在空格本句...**no...crew members to perform impressive stunts....**，以及下兩句...**the producers would hire anyone crazy or desperate enough to do it**與 **These people were not trained to perform stunts,...**的語意相關性。
- 24.說明：本題評量考生能否理解片語 **tried out**（試驗）的語意內涵及其在句中上下文語境的用法。作答線索在空格前 **These people were not trained to perform stunts,...**及空格後...**things for the first time during the actual shooting** 的語意連貫；下一句的...**learn from their own mistakes** 也提供進一步作答線索。
- 25.說明：本題評量考生能否理解詞彙 **cost**（以……為代價）的語意內涵及其在句中上下文語境的用法。作答線索在空格前一句的...**not trained to perform...**，空格前 **They had to learn from their own mistakes...**，以及空格後...**some their lives** 的語意連貫。

- 26.說明：本題評量考生能否理解片語 **called for**（需要）的語意內涵及其篇章用法。主要的作答線索在空格前...audiences developed a taste for serial action movies...，與空格後...the use of dedicated stunt people to perform in dangerous scenes 的語意呼應；另外一個關鍵線索為下一句 Such demand increased with the rise of western movies, ...，提供了明確作答訊息。
- 27.說明：本題評量考生能否理解詞彙 **career**（職涯）的語意內涵及其在句中上下文語境的用法。作答線索在空格前後之間的語意連貫性，若能掌握 **career** 與 **as a stunt person** 的語意，亦有助於作答。
- 28.說明：本題評量考生能否理解詞彙 **witnessed**（見證）詞彙的語意內涵及其在句中上下文的用法。作答線索在空格前後的語意連貫性，掌握 **witness** 以時間(The 1960s and '70s) 為主語的用法也是關鍵。
- 29.說明：本題評量考生能否理解詞彙 **possible**（可能的）的語意內涵及其在句中上下文語境的用法。作答線索在空格本句前後 Today, CGI (computer generated imagery) is widely used in filmmaking, and it is now...to create very lifelike scenes without using real stunt people.之間的語意關連性；掌握 It is possible to...的句型用法也有助作答。
- 30.說明：本題評量考生能否理解詞彙 **sensation**（感受）的語意內涵及其在句中上下文語境的用法。作答線索在空格本句前後...the realism and thrilling...of an actual stunt 之語意關連性，空格前的搭配詞 **thrilling** 修飾 **sensation**，亦為關鍵的作答訊息。

四、篇章結構

本大題旨在評量考生掌握篇章的組織架構與理解文意脈絡的能力。題幹為一篇短文，含四個空格搭配五個選項，每題一個空格，考生依文意在文章後所提供的選項中，分別選出最適當者填入空格中，使篇章結構清晰，文意連貫有條理。

試題舉例：

Roller coasters have been known for their agonizingly slow starts, near heart-stopping drops and scream-inducing turns and loops. 31

The designers must first consider what kind of riders will use the coaster. If the coaster is designed for small children, the hills and curves will be gentle, and the car speed will be relatively slow. Families usually want a somewhat faster ride with plenty of turns and moderate force. Ultimate thrill seekers want extreme heights and speed.

32 Roller coasters usually take up a lot of room not only on the ground but also in the air. Designers must take into consideration surrounding rides, power lines, and other obstacles. Some amusement parks have added so many rides that a new roller coaster has to be designed to make its way through existing rides and walkways.

The next objective for the designers is to achieve a unique “feel” for the coaster. 33 Once up the incline, the first drop is usually designed to be the steepest, and therefore the fastest and scariest. Other drops can be designed with a brief flattened section in the middle, and are called double dips. Drops with

very abrupt transitions to a flat or upturned section are called slammers because they slam the passengers down into their seats. Letting the cars run close to the ground, in what is called a gully coaster, gives the illusion of increased speed.

34 Only after its safety is assured can the design be used to build a new roller coaster.

- (A) Designers must then consider the space available for the coaster.
- (B) Building an exciting roller coaster starts with a brilliant design.
- (C) Theme and type are also important aspects to consider in coaster design.
- (D) Designers can draw on a number of techniques to provide a memorable ride.
- (E) When the design is complete, detailed calculation and careful testing procedures will follow.

(112 年研究用試卷)

參考答案：BADE

- 31.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握篇章的主題論述。作答線索在全文文意理解；尤其是文章第二至四段，談的都是雲霄飛車的設計。
- 32.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握段落主題句和細節的關係。作答線索在第三段，整段內容討論雲霄飛車設計所需的空間及原因。
- 33.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握段落內語句的連貫性與一致性。作答線索在空格前後文意，尤其是空格後細節訊息皆緊扣雲霄飛車最令人難忘的各種設計。
- 34.說明：本題評量考生能否掌握篇章整體結構發展及段落與段落間的關係。作答線索在空格前各段文意以及空格後一句...after its safety is assured...的文意呼應。

五、閱讀測驗

本大題評量考生綜合運用詞彙（含慣用語），掌握語意、語法、語用以及篇章結構的知識，理解文意脈絡、擷取文章重要訊息，並加以分析、比較與推理的能力。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]

第 39 至 42 題為題組

A hard hat is a helmet used mostly at worksites to protect the head from injuries due to falling objects. Since its introduction in the early 20th century, the headgear has saved countless lives and is considered the number one safety tool for construction workers.

The hard hat was invented in 1919 by Edward W. Bullard, who had just returned from World War I. Before the war, workers used to smear their hats with coal tar for protection of their head. Bullard, having witnessed the life-saving power of the metal helmet in the War, decided to produce a head protection device that was affordable for every worker and lightweight enough to be worn all day long. The Hard Boiled Hat

was thus born, using steamed canvas and leather, covered with black paint, and featuring a suspension system to reduce impact. Soon, hard hats became widely used. The headgear was later made mandatory at construction sites in major construction projects, such as the Hoover Dam in 1931 and the Golden Gate Bridge in 1933.

Over the past century, hard hats have advanced considerably, evolving from canvas and leather to aluminum, fiberglass, and, eventually, to thermoplastic. Recently, new models have been introduced and accessories added to meet the needs of laborers working on various job sites. For instance, a ventilated hard hat was developed to keep wearers cooler, and see-through face shields were attached to better see the hazards lurking above. Today, attachments include radios, sensors, cameras, and a lot more. A common color code has also been developed for recognizing people and their roles on site. Yellow is used for general laborers and contractors, white (or sometimes black) for supervisors and managers, and green for inspectors and new workers.

New products continue to expand the market. Global sales of hard hats totaled USD 2.1 billion in 2016, and are expected to reach USD 3.19 billion in 2025.

39. Which of the following aspects about hard hats is **NOT** discussed in the passage?

- (A) Their functions. (B) Their appearances. (C) Their materials. (D) Their limitations.

40. In what order did the following protective hats appear?

- a. fiberglass hats
- b. hats with see-through shields
- c. hats with canvas and leather
- d. hats with tar over them

- (A) d→c→a→b (B) c→d→b→a (C) c→b→a→d (D) d→c→b→a

41. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about the hard hat?

- (A) Global sales have doubled every ten years.
(B) The inspiration came from the inventor's wartime experience.
(C) It was standard equipment for construction workers in the 1920s.
(D) Different colors are used in different industries to signal the roles of people on site.

42. Which of the following words are used in the passage to refer to the hard hat?

- a. tool b. code c. device d. helmet e. accessory f. headgear
(A) a, b, d, e (B) a, c, d, f (C) c, d, e, f (D) a, d, e, f

(111 學年度學測)

參考答案：DABB

39. 說明：本題評量考生能否掌握文章與段落的主旨，並將不同的訊息歸類、比較與排序。

作答線索在全文文意與各段要點，其中第一段提及 functions 部分：A hard hat is a helmet used mostly at worksites to protect the head from injuries...；第二段及第三段提及 materials 與 appearances 部分：...using steamed canvas and leather, covered

with black paint, and featuring a suspension system...、...evolving from canvas and leather to aluminum, fiberglass, and...thermoplastic...、a ventilated hard hat...see-through face shields...等。

40. 說明：本題評量考生能否辨識文章主題(the hard hat)並且能在文章中看出其發展脈絡。作答線索在第二、三段，依時間順序為：第二段第二句 Before the war, workers used to smear their hats with coal tar for protection...；接著為第三段第一句至第三句提到 Over the past century, ...evolving from canvas and leather to aluminum, fiberglass...Recently, new models have been introduced and accessories added...For instance, ...and see-through face shields were attached...。
41. 說明：本題評量考生能否掌握文章主旨與細節的關係。作答線索在第二、三、四段，尤其是第二段的第一句 The hard hat was invented in 1919 by Edward W. Bullard, who had just returned from World War I.，與第三句 Bullard, having witnessed the life-saving power of the metal helmet in the War, decided to produce a head protection device...。
42. 說明：本題評量考生能否利用上下文解讀文中以同義詞作為指代詞(anaphora)的篇章功能。作答線索在第一、二段，依照在文中出現的順序如下：第一段第一句 A hard hat is a helmet...；第一段第二句..., the headgear has saved countless lives and is considered the number one safety tool...；第二段第三句...a head protection device...。以上四個詞彙皆回指 hard hat，考生須隨著各段文意發展掌握這些同義詞在篇章脈絡中所展現的語意連結功能(lexical cohesion)。

[例 2]

第 43 至 46 題為題組

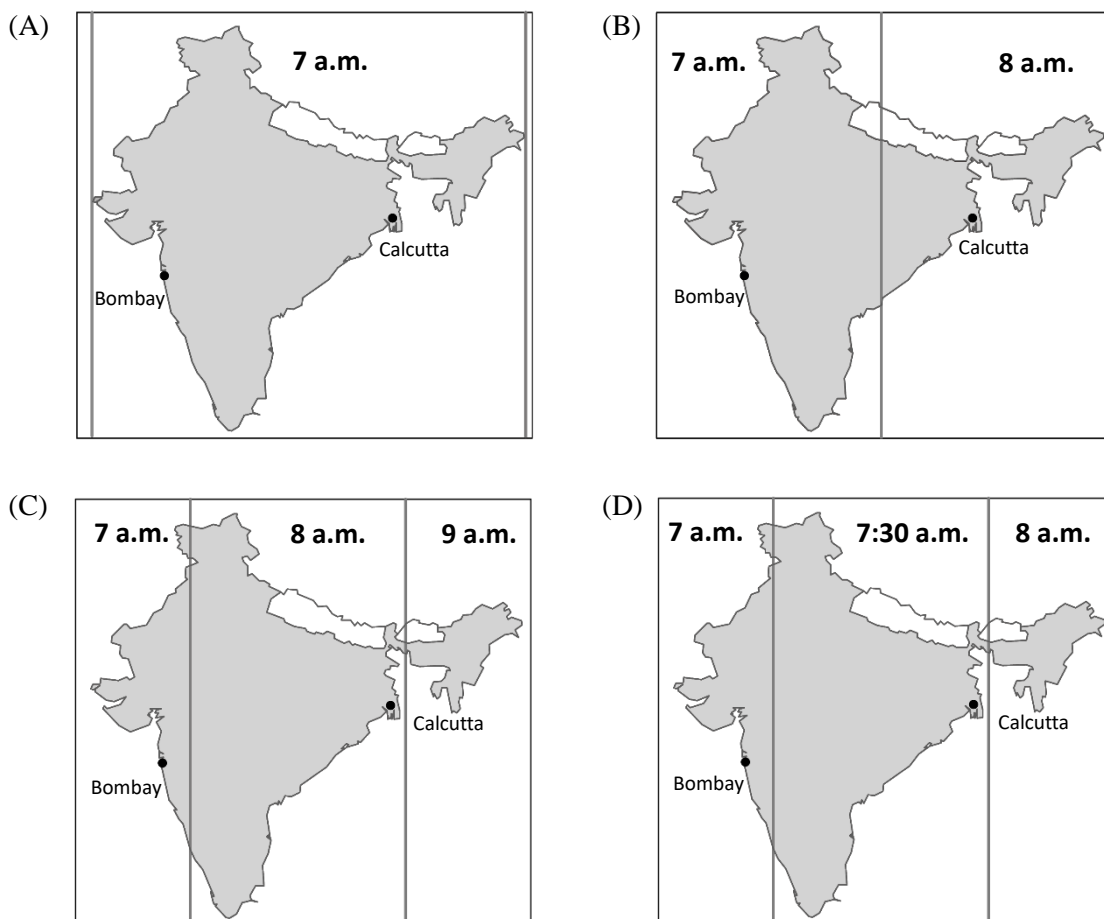
For decades, India's time zone has been a hotly debated issue. Back in 1884 when time zones were officially established, two time zones were used—Bombay Time and Calcutta Time. Indian Standard Time (IST) was introduced in 1906, but Calcutta Time and Bombay Time continued to be maintained after India's independence in 1947, until 1948 and 1955 respectively. The current single time zone, though a legacy of British rule, is often viewed as a symbol of unity. Yet, not everyone thinks it is a good idea.

India stretches 3,000 km from east to west, spanning roughly 30 degrees longitude. This corresponds to a two-hour difference in mean solar time, based on the position of the sun in the sky. Thus, the sun rises nearly two hours earlier in the east than in India's far west. In Northeastern states, sunrise can be as early as 4 a.m. in summer and sunset by 4 p.m. in winter, much earlier than the official working hours. This results in great loss of daylight hours and more consumption of electricity, and often reduced productivity.

Meanwhile, recent studies point out that the current system leads to a serious problem in education for some students. Nationwide, the school day starts at roughly the same time; thus, children go to bed later and have reduced sleep in west India, where the sun sets later. Such sunset-induced sleep deprivation is more **pronounced** among the poor, mostly due to their noisy environment and lack of sleep-inducing facilities like window shades or indoor beds. On average, an hour's delay in sunset time reduces children's sleep by 30 minutes, and an hour's delay in annual average sunset time reduces education by about 0.8 years. As a result, children living in locations with later sunsets are less likely to complete primary and middle school education.

Despite various requests and proposals for multiple time zones, the government is keen to retain the current system. Reasons provided include prevention of confusion and safety issues regarding railway and flight operations.

43. Which of the following illustrates the Indian time zone system since 1955?



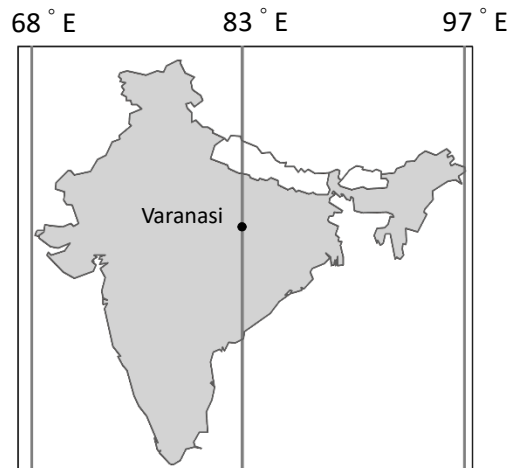
44. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “**pronounced**” in the third paragraph?

- (A) Serious. (B) Flexible. (C) Distant. (D) Noisy.

45. According to the passage, which of the following is a supporting argument for multiple time zones?

- (A) The number of traffic accidents can be reduced.
 (B) Children may have better-quality sleep and education.
 (C) India may have more energy resources to generate electricity.
 (D) The country may rid itself of the impact of British colonization.

46. According to the passage, when is most likely the sunset hour in December in the city of Varanasi shown on the map?



- (A) 7 p.m. (B) 6 p.m. (C) 5 p.m. (D) 4 p.m.
(110 年試辦考試)

參考答案：AABC

43. 說明：本題評量考生能否掌握段落文意，並能應用於時區地圖的指認與判讀。作答線索在於對第一段內容的理解，主要為從殖民時期（兩個時區）到現代（一個時區）的歷史變革，倒數第二、三句...until 1948 and 1955 respectively. The current single time zone, ...提供了答題線索。
44. 說明：本題評量考生能否利用上下文猜測詞意。作答線索在第三段第二句...children go to bed later and have reduced sleep in west India...以及...sleep deprivation is more **pronounced** among the poor, mostly due to their noisy environment...兩者語意的關聯性。
45. 說明：本題評量考生能否掌握段落主旨與細節的關係。作答線索在第二、三、四段，尤其是第三段倒數第二句 On average, an hour's delay in sunset time reduces children's sleep by 30 minutes, and an hour's delay in annual average sunset time reduces education by about 0.8 years.。
46. 說明：本題評量考生能否做適當的推論。作答線索在第二段全段內容的理解，尤其是第一至四句可依序判斷出地圖中城市 Varanasi 冬天日落的時間。

[例 3]第 43 至 46 題為題組

Situated off the coast of Tanzania and washed by the warm, clean waters of the Indian Ocean, Zanzibar is a tropical archipelago comprised of several scattered islands. This popular beach destination is now famous for its white sand beaches, slender palms, and turquoise seas. But few people know that in the past, control of Zanzibar meant access to unimaginable wealth.

From ancient times, Zanzibar has been a trading hotspot, thanks to its location on the trade route between Arabia and Africa. Traders from Asia had already visited the islands 900 years before the arrival of its first permanent settlers from the African mainland (around 1000 AD). In the 8th century, Persian merchants built settlements here, which grew over the next four centuries into their trading posts. Between the 12th and 15th centuries, trade increased between Arabia, Persia, and Zanzibar, bringing the archipelago both wealth and power.

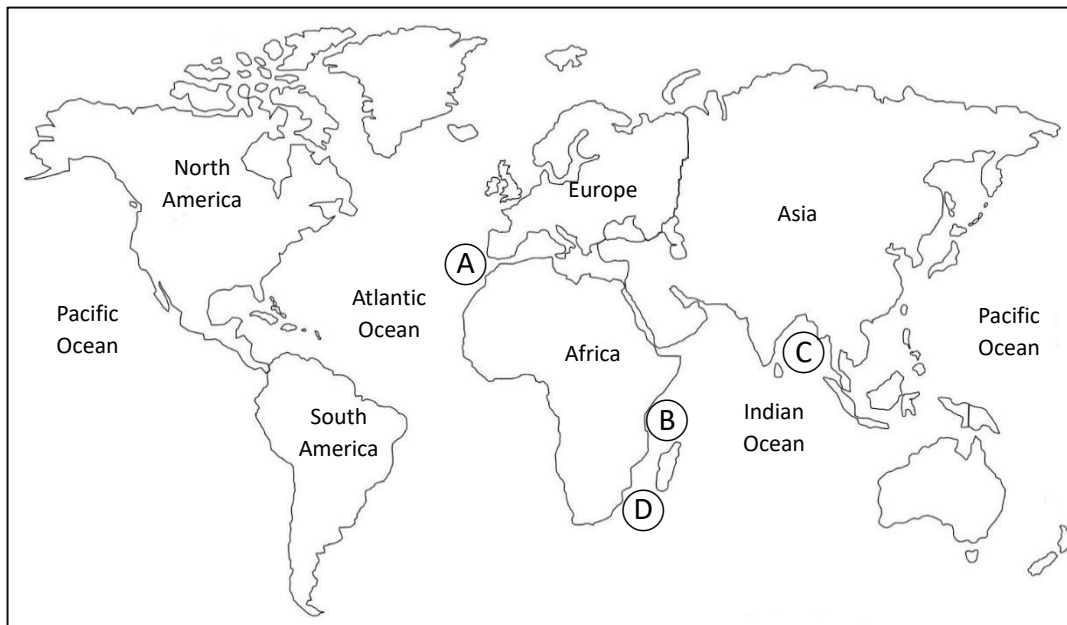
During the Age of Exploration, commerce in Zanzibar quickly boomed, largely due to the rise of the spice trade. At the close of the 15th century, Europeans' craze for spices gave rise to the Spice Route, a network of sea lanes joining Europe with the Far East, where most spices came from. In 1498, Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama made the first sea voyage to India, via the southernmost tip of Africa. In 1499, he arrived at Zanzibar, an archipelago sitting at the crossroads of the Spice Route. The islands soon attracted traders from different lands. Hundreds of ships sailing the Spice Route docked here, bringing spices and goods for transaction, and Zanzibar became one of the biggest trading centers in the world.

Since the 16th century, Zanzibar has come under the rule of the Portuguese, the Arabians, and then the British, each leaving a mark on the place. The paths of various religions also crossed here: Muslims have lived peacefully with Christians and Buddhists on the islands for centuries. The unique cultural intersections, scented with the aroma of cloves, vanilla, and cinnamon floating in the air, give these jewels on the Indian Ocean an amazing charm that goes far beyond tropical beach fun.

43. Which of the following is true about the earliest traders in Zanzibar?

- (A) The earliest traders arrived around 900 AD.
- (B) Most of the earliest merchants came from Africa.
- (C) Asian merchants arrived centuries before the African settlers.
- (D) Traders from Persia settled down permanently around 1000 AD.

44. According to the passage, where is Zanzibar most likely located on the following map?



(A) A

(B) B

(C) C

(D) D

45. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about Zanzibar?

- (A) For centuries, Zanzibar has been a heaven for beach lovers.
- (B) Cloves, vanilla, and cinnamon are common spices in Zanzibar.
- (C) Besides spices, Zanzibar is well known for a great variety of jewelry.
- (D) Vasco da Gama was Zanzibar's first foreign ruler during the Age of Exploration.

46. Which set of words is used in the passage to refer to Zanzibar?

- (A) islands, settlements, posts, crossroads
- (B) islands, posts, jewels, destination
- (C) archipelago, islands, jewels, destination
- (D) archipelago, settlements, paths, islands

參考答案：CBBC

43. 說明：本題評量考生能否掌握文章主旨與細節的關係。作答線索在第二段第二句 Traders from Asia had already visited the islands 900 years before the arrival of its first permanent settlers from the African mainland (around 1000 AD)。

44. 說明：本題評量考生能否結合文字及圖示理解文章內容。作答線索在於全文文意的掌握，尤其在第一段第一句 Situated off the coast of Tanzania and washed by the warm, clean waters of the Indian Ocean, Zanzibar is a tropical archipelago...，第二段第一句...thanks to its location on the trade route between Arabia and Africa，以及第三段內容。

45. 說明：本題評量考生能否適當推論（inference）與判斷。作答關鍵線索在於全文文意理解，特別是在第四段內容，尤其是最後一句 The unique cultural intersections, scented with the aroma of cloves, vanilla, and cinnamon floating in the air,...可推論而知。
46. 說明：本題評量考生能否利用上下文解讀文中的指代的篇章功能。作答線索在第一、二、四段，依照在文中出現的順序如下：第一段第二句 This popular beach destination is now famous for...；第二段第二句 Traders from Asia had already visited the islands...；第二段最後一句..., bringing the archipelago both wealth and power；第四段最後一句...give these jewels on the Indian Ocean...。以上四個詞彙所指稱（reference）皆是 Zanzibar，這也評量考生能否掌握詞彙的篇章功能（lexical cohesion）。

混合題型

本大題為綜合評量閱讀與寫作能力之題型，旨在評量考生綜合應用詞彙（含慣用語），掌握語意、語法、語用以及篇章的知識，理解文章內容並擷取重要訊息加以分析、比較與推理，且能根據提示做出適當的表達或回應。考生分別根據文章之文意於每題選出最適當的選項或填寫出最適當的答案。⁴

試題舉例：

[例 1]

作答說明：本部分共有 1 題組，每一子題配分標於題末。限在答題卷標示題號的作答區內作答，並依規定用筆作答。

第 47 至 49 題為題組

To support refugees and people facing crises around the world, the International Olympic Committee created the Refugee Olympic Team. Refugee athletes have been invited to compete in the Olympic Games since 2016. Here are two refugee athletes and their stories.



⁴ 學生應依照作答說明及提示，完整而正確地提供答案，扣分比重依當次考試閱卷評分標準訂定會議所訂定之原則作為標準。

<p>Yusra Mardini is a swimmer who grew up in the war-torn country of Syria. Due to the unstable political situation there, Yusra sometimes had to train in pools under roofs that had been blown open by bombings.</p> <p>In 2015 when she was just a 17-year-old, her house was destroyed in the civil war, so she decided to flee her home country. She managed to reach Turkey through Lebanon. From Turkey, she boarded a small boat that held 20 people and set sail into the deep waters of the Aegean Sea. But 30 minutes later, the engine stopped and the boat began to sink. Yusra dove into the cold water, and—with the help of her sister and two men—swam and pushed the boat for over three hours to reach the Greek island of Lesbos. They saved everyone aboard.</p> <p>Yusra eventually settled in Germany and has since worked to inspire others to pursue their dreams. Her incredible story and superior swimming skills won her the opportunity to participate in the Olympic Games. She was a member of the Refugee Olympic Team for both the 2016 Rio Games and 2021 Tokyo Games.</p>	<p>Popole Misenga was born in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. When he was nine, the country's civil war claimed the life of his mother and left him homeless. Escaping from the war zone, he wandered alone for a week in a rainforest before being rescued and taken to a center for displaced children in the capital, Kinshasa.</p> <p>There, Popole discovered judo, from which he gained strength in body and mind. "Judo helped me by giving me serenity, discipline, commitment—everything," he said. He trained hard and became a professional judoka. However, each time he lost a competition, his coaches would lock him in a cage for days, feeding him only coffee and bread. Finally, when he was cruelly abused for not winning medals at the 2013 World Championships in Brazil, he decided to seek protection.</p> <p>Popole was granted asylum in 2014 by Brazilian government and later continued judo training at a youth facility. He made his Olympic debut at Rio 2016. He also represented the Refugee Olympic Team in 2021 Tokyo Games.</p>
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47. 請根據選文內容，從兩則故事中各選出一個單詞 (word)，分別填入下列兩句的空格，並視語法需要作適當的字形變化，使句子語意完整、語法正確，且符合全文文意。（填空，4分）

With her amazing courage and swimming skills, Yusra Mardini was not only able to save lives but also fulfill her dream of (A) in the Olympic Games.

Judo helped Popole Misenga to be strong both physically and mentally, and gave him the courage to escape from the (B) of his coaches.

48. Which word in Popole Misenga's story means "protection given by a country or embassy to refugees from another country"? (簡答，2分)

49. 請從下列(A)到(F)中，選出對Yusra Mardini 和 Popole Misenga都正確的選項。（多選題，4分）

- (A) Being an Olympic medalist.
- (B) Growing up in an orphanage.
- (C) Joining the Olympic Games more than once.
- (D) Leaving his/her hometown because of war.
- (E) Showing talent in sports after going to a foreign country.
- (F) Traveling through several countries before securing protection.

（111 學年度學測）

47A.參考答案：participating/swimming

作答說明：本題評量考生能否掌握並簡述文章或段落的主旨。考生須掌握左欄 Yusra Mardini 故事的重點，尤其是最為關鍵的 Her incredible story and superior swimming skills won her the opportunity to participate in the Olympic Games.（第三段第二句）。

47B.參考答案：abuse/cruelty

作答說明：本題評量考生能否掌握並簡述文章或段落的主旨。考生須掌握右欄 Popole Misenga 故事的重點，尤其是最為關鍵的 Finally, when he was cruelly abused for not winning medals at the 2013 World Championships in Brazil, he decided to seek protection.（第二段最後一句）。

48. 參考答案：asylum/Asylum.

作答說明：本題評量考生能否利用上下文猜測並表述詞意（含片語、詞組）或句意。作答線索在右欄 Popole Misenga 故事中的第二與三段內容，尤其是第二段最後一句 he decided to seek protection，以及第三段第一句 Popole was granted asylum in 2014 by Brazilian government and later continued judo training at a youth facility.。

49. 參考答案：CD

作答說明：本試題為多選題，評量考生能否整合文章內容，將不同的訊息分類、歸納與比較。作答線索在於全文內容，尤其是 Yusra 故事中的第二與三段內容提到 ...she decided to flee her home country...to reach Turkey through Lebanon...to reach the Greek island of Lesbos...settled in Germany...，以及 She was a member of the Refugee Olympic Team for both the 2016 Rio Games and 2021 Tokyo Games.；對照於 Popole 故事中的第一段的敘述...the country's civil war claimed the life of his mother and left him homeless. Escaping from the war zone, he wandered alone for a week...before being rescued...，以及第三段 He made his Olympic debut at Rio 2016. He also represented the Refugee Olympic Team in 2021 Tokyo Games.，由此可判斷僅選項(C)與選項(D)正確。

[例 2]

Collecting and studying insects can lead to a better understanding of these animals. A nice and easy way of capturing these small creatures is to make a bug catcher.

Bug catchers can be made using simple household items. Here is a very simple tutorial on making one in as little as 20-30 minutes. First, prepare a glass jar with a metal lid. The jar should be spacious enough for the bug but not too deep. Next, prepare two drinking straws which can bend, a hammer, and a thick nail.

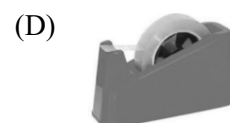
When you have everything you need, take off the lid and use the thick nail and hammer to punch two holes in it. Then, use the hammer to flatten the lid on the inside right where the holes are (as some metal will be sticking out after punching the holes). Next, take the two straws and cut off 1/3 of their length. Keep the bending part intact as you will need it.

Push a straw through each hole. Then use sticky tape to secure the straws firmly in place so that no air will get in. Also tape a piece of soft tissue or cloth around the end of one of the straws, the end which will later be inside the jar. Now, fill the jar with leaves, twigs, and grass for your bugs to enjoy. Screw the lid back on the jar and your bug catcher is made.

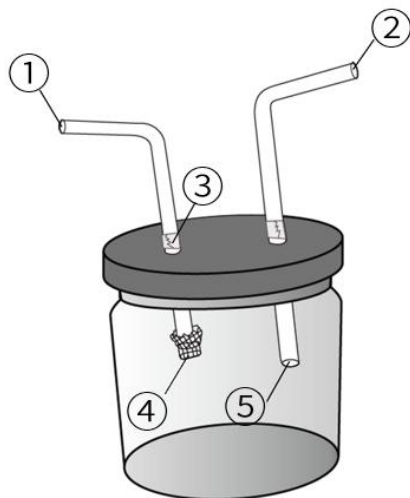
Now you are ready for your bug hunting adventure. When you find an interesting bug like an ant or a small spider, approach it with your bug catcher. Place one of the catcher's straws near the insect, and suck through the other (to create vacuum so that the bug will be sucked in). Keep in mind, the straw you use to suck in air should be the one that is taped with the tissue. When the bug is securely kept in the jar, your expedition is concluded. You can go home and enjoy a nature lesson right in your own living room!

47-48. Based on the passage, find the items that are needed to make a bug catcher, and put them in the correct order. (單選, 4 分)

A → 47 → 48 → E



49. The following picture is a sample catcher. From which point would a bug most likely get into the catcher?
(單選，2 分)



- (A) ① (B) ② (C) ③ (D) ④ (E) ⑤

- 50-51. Fill in each of the blanks with **ONE** word. (填空，4 分)

請從選文中選出最恰當的單詞 (word) 填入空格，並視句子結構需要做字形 (word form) 變化，以完成合乎語法的句子，每格限填一個單詞 (word)。

This passage provides a useful 50 to make a bug catcher. Through the step-by-step instruction, you can create your own tool to 51 interesting small bugs and study them carefully.

(110 年研究用試卷測試)

47. 參考答案：D

作答說明：本題評量考生結合文字及圖示轉述文章內容的能力。作答線索主要在文章第三、四段，其中提到了...thick nail and hammer to punch two holes、use sticky tape to secure the straws firmly、tape a piece of soft tissue or cloth around the end of one of the straws，以及 fill the jar with leaves, twigs, and grass。

48. 參考答案：G

作答說明：本題評量考生結合文字及圖示轉述文章內容的能力。作答線索主要在文章第三、四段，其中提到了...thick nail and hammer to punch two holes、use sticky tape to secure the straws firmly、tape a piece of soft tissue or cloth around the end of one of the straws，以及 fill the jar with leaves, twigs, and grass。

49. 參考答案：B

作答說明：本題評量考生能否掌握文章段落的細節訊息。作答線索為文章最後一段內容，尤其是第三句 Place one of the catcher's straws near the insect, and suck through the other (to create vacuum so that the bug will be sucked in.)以及 Keep in mind, the straw you use to suck in air should be the one that is taped with the tissue. °

50. 參考答案：tutorial/way/approach

作答說明：本題評量考生能否掌握並簡述文章或段落的關鍵訊息。考生需理解全文脈絡：第一段提到的(A nice and easy) way...，第二段提到的...(a very simple) tutorial，最後一段也出現 approach 這個字詞，供考生參考使用。考生在理解整篇的文意及第 50 題的題意後，從選文中找出上述字詞並作適當字詞變化，填入空格，即可完成作答。

51. 參考答案：catch/capture/collect

作答說明：本題評量考生能否掌握並簡述文章或段落的關鍵訊息。考生需理解全文重點為如何製作捕蟲器 (make a bug catcher)，第一段提到 Collecting...insects...、...capturing these small creatures、...to make a bug catcher，理解文意後，從選文中找到合適的字詞並作適當字詞變化，填入空格，即可完成作答。

[例 3]

Even if you're not a vegetarian, there's a good chance you've heard of plant-based meat. These meat substitutes are often advertised as beneficial for the environment. **But do the customers really like them?** Read the following chatroom discussions about GreenBurger, a product using alternative-meat patties.

(A) Olivia

That's a firm NO! I tried one when I was a prep cook for Next Level Burgers...tasted awful, just like mashed peas gone to rot.

(B) Smith

I haven't tried them. I just don't see the point. They are heavily processed with more calories and sodium than meat and are more expensive too! Unless you are a strict vegetarian and eschew meat for ethical reasons, meat is surely a better deal.

(C) Mika

Not really. It tastes too much like actual meat. If I wanted to eat a dead cow, I would go for real burgers. Being vegan means I try to stick to plant food. But this is just not something that will ever interest me.

(D) Thomas

GreenBurger just tastes “beany” to me, so I think that whatever form it comes in, it works better in recipes that would usually contain beans, such as in a rice bowl (as ground meat substitute). That being said, I’m definitely a carnivore and prefer meat, but I don’t see anything wrong with choosing one of the fakey-fakey meaty things once in a while—just for a change.

(E) Rico

I finally tried one last week. It didn’t taste that bad, but I was surprised to find it had 40 more calories than the meat version! Isn’t it supposed to be a healthy choice?

(F) Linda

I liked it fine. I did NOT like the price, though. Hopefully that will come down. I’m trying to eat less beef.

(G) Ablo

Yes! My whole family does. We’ve been mostly vegan 90% of the time for the last 6 years and we cannot thank GreenBurger enough! Especially when a burger craving hits...a GreenBurger does the trick. I’ve tried all kinds of vegan “burgers,” and GreenBurgers are closer to what I’m looking for. In fact, I can have them every day—vegan or not!

(H) Alexander

Well, they taste good if you add plenty of spices and sauces. Good for you? No, not at all. They’re highly processed and contain no vegetables. They also contain a very large amount of processed coconut oil, which is even worse than lard. It’s a killer for sure if eaten regularly. So why risk your life?

47-48 請從文章中找出最適當的單詞 (word) 填入下列句子空格中，並視語法需要做適當的字形變化。每格限填一個單詞 (word)。(填充，4分)

On the whole, the chatroom discussions about GreenBurger mainly focus on the issues of 47, price, and 48 concerns.

49. From (A) to (H) in the above chatroom discussions, which ones show that GreenBurger can be a choice for the chatroom participants themselves **only under certain circumstances**? (多選題，4分)

50. Which **phrase** in the chatroom discussions means “serves the purpose” or “works well”? (簡答，2分)

47-48.參考答案：

題號	參考答案	參考答案
47	taste	health
48	health	taste

作答說明：試題評量考生能否整合文章內容，將不同的訊息分類、歸納與比較。作答訊息在聊天室中內容，提到有關 taste 的內容有：(A) Olivia: ...tasted awful...、(C) Mika: It tastes too much like...、(D) Thomas: ...just tastes “beany”...、(E) Rico: It didn’t taste that bad...、(H) Alexander: Well, they taste good if...。提到與 health 相關的討論者與訊息如下：(B) Smith: They are heavily processed with more calories and sodium...、(E) Rico: ...it had 40 more calories than the meat version! Isn’t it supposed to be a healthy choice?、(H) Alexander: They’re highly processed and contain no vegetables. They also contain a very large amount of processed coconut oil, which is even worse than lard...So, why risk your life?。

49. 參考答案：DF

作答說明：本題評量考生能否判斷表述者的風格、態度並回答問題。作答線索在 (D) Thomas: That being said, I’m definitely a carnivore and prefer meat, but I don’t see anything wrong with choosing one of the fakey-fakey meaty things once in a while—just for a change.；(F) Linda: I liked it fine. I did NOT like the price, though. Hopefully that will come down. I’m trying to eat less beef.，從說話者的態度或語氣可判斷(D)與(F)為正確選項。

50. 參考答案：does the trick

作答說明：本題評量考生能否利用上下文猜測並表述詞意（含片語、詞組）。作答線索在(G) Ablo 的內容中 Especially when a burger craving hits...a GreenBurger does the trick.，藉由前後文意可正確判斷出來。

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：

[例 1]

1. 飼養寵物並非一項短暫的人生體驗，而是一個對動物的終生承諾。
2. 在享受寵物所帶來的歡樂時，我們不該忽略要善盡照顧他們的責任。

(111 學年度學測)

參考答案：

1.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Keeping} \\ \text{Raising} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a pet} \\ \text{pets} \end{array} \right\}$ is not a $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{short-term} \\ \text{temporary} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{life experience,} \\ \text{experience in life,} \end{array} \right\}$ but a lifelong $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{commitment} \\ \text{promise} \end{array} \right\}$ to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{an animal.} \\ \text{animals.} \end{array} \right\}$

2.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{When we enjoy} \\ \text{When enjoying} \\ \text{While enjoying} \end{array} \right\}$ the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{joy} \\ \text{fun} \\ \text{pleasure} \end{array} \right\}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{they} \\ \text{pets} \end{array} \right\}$ bring (to) us, we should not $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ignore} \\ \text{neglect} \\ \text{overlook} \end{array} \right\}$

the responsibility $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of taking} \\ \text{to take} \end{array} \right\}$ good care of them.

或者

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{When we enjoy} \\ \text{When enjoying} \\ \text{While enjoying} \end{array} \right\}$ the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{joy} \\ \text{fun} \\ \text{pleasure} \end{array} \right\}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{brought by pets,} \\ \text{from pets,} \end{array} \right\}$ we should not $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ignore} \\ \text{neglect} \\ \text{overlook} \end{array} \right\}$

the responsibility $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of taking} \\ \text{to take} \end{array} \right\}$ care of them well.

1.說明：評量考生能否運用所學詞彙及基本句構（動名詞片語作為句子的主詞 Ving is...以及 not...but...的句型），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基本字詞為主，例如：飼養 keeping/raising、寵物 a pet/pets、短暫的 short-term/temporary、人生體驗 life experience/experience in life、終生承諾 lifelong commitment/promise。

2.說明：評量考生能否運用所學詞彙及基本句構（表達時間副詞子句；語氣助動詞 should），將中文句子翻譯成正確、通順、達意的完整英文句子。所評量的詞彙仍以高中常用基本字詞為主，例如：享受 enjoy、歡樂 joy/fun/pleasure、忽略 ignore/neglect/overlook、善盡照顧 take good care of/take care of (them) well、責任 responsibility。

[例 2]

1. 我們有時會違背自己的意願去做某些事情，就只為了要取悅朋友。
2. 其實，在面對同儕壓力的時候，我們應該學習堅持自己的原則。

(109 學年度學測)

參考答案：

1.

Sometimes, we may do certain things against our will $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{just} \\ \text{only} \\ \text{simply} \end{array} \right\}$ to please our friends.

2.

Actually, we should learn to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{stick to} \\ \text{hold on to} \\ \text{stand firm on} \end{array} \right\}$ our principles $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{when faced with} \\ \text{when facing} \\ \text{in face of} \end{array} \right\}$ peer pressure.

- 1.說明：評量考生運用所學詞彙及基本句型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：有時 sometimes、違背 do something against、意願 will、就只為了 just/only/simply、取悅 please、朋友 friends。
- 2.說明：評量考生運用所學詞彙及基本句型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：其實 actually、當……的時候 when、面對 face、同儕壓力 peer pressure、應該 should、學習 learn、堅持 stick to/hold on to/stand firm on、原則 principles。

二、英文作文：此大題為引導寫作，題型包含看圖寫作、信函寫作或主題寫作等

測驗目標：評量考生依據提示，運用所學詞彙、語法，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)

試題舉例：

1. 看圖寫作(含圖像、照片、圖表、連環圖片等)

[例 1]

提示：請觀察以下有關某家賣場週年慶的新聞報導圖片，並根據圖片內容想像其中發生的一個事件或故事，寫一篇英文作文。文分兩段，第一段描述兩張圖片中所呈現的場景，以及正在發生的狀況或事件；第二段則敘述該事件(或故事)接下來的發展和結果。



(修改自 109 學年度學測)

說明：本題評量考生運用所學詞彙、語法寫出切合主題，並具有一致性與連貫性短文的能力。考生必須依據所提供的兩張圖片，第一段描述兩張圖片中所呈現的場景，以及正在發生的狀況或事件；第二段則敘述該事件（或故事）接下來的發展和結果。

[例 2]

提示：下圖為遊客到訪某場所的新聞畫面。你認為圖中呈現的是什麼景象？你對這個景象有什麼感想？請根據此圖片，寫一篇英文作文。文分兩段，第一段描述圖片的內容，包括其中人、事、物以及發生的事情；第二段則以遊客或場所主人的立場，表達你對這件事情的看法。



(110 學年度學測)

說明：本題評量考生運用所學詞彙、語法寫出切合主題，並具有一致性與連貫性短文的能力。考生必須依據所提供的圖片，第一段描述圖片的內容，包括其中人、事、物以及發生的事情；第二段則以遊客或場所主人的立場，表達你對這件事情的看法。

2. 信函寫作

提示：一位國際交換生即將到你班上就讀，你的導師請你（你的英文名字是 Jack 或 Jill）寫一封電子郵件給他／她（英文名字必須是 Ken 或 Barbie）。在簡短表示歡迎之後，用兩段敘述幫助他／她對你們學校及學校所在的城市有個初步認識：一段介紹校園環境，學生的在校生活與活動；另一段介紹學校所在城市的文化與特色。

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。

（修改自 110 年研究用試卷）

說明：本題評量考生運用所學詞彙、語法寫出切合主題，並具有一致性與連貫性信函的能力。考生必須依據作答提示寫出一封電子郵件，內容必須包含簡短的歡迎，並介紹校園環境，學生的在校生活與活動，以及介紹學校所在城市的文化與特色。

3. 主題寫作

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、語法寫出切合主題，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。