

附件 1 一般測驗命題原則檢核表

一般測驗命題原則檢核表

(聽力、閱讀、開放式題型、選擇題皆適用)

一、原創性

- 若非原創，已註明試題來源，且試題已適當改寫

二、公平性

- 試題中無對某些性別、族群、省籍、宗教、地區等特別熟悉或不熟悉字句
- 試題中無對某些性別、族群、省籍、宗教、地區等歧視或褒獎字句
- 所使用的語言與敘述為一般國中學生所能理解

三、適切性

- 具有明確的評量目標 (對應表現標準=PLD)
- 試題編寫字彙以適合學生程度為準
- 若有中文註解，不會影響英語評量效度 (閱讀) 無中文註解
- 試題編寫使用真實自然的英語
- 評量內容為國中課程中基本、重要、核心概念
- 避免問無關重要文意理解的細微末節
- 所問為文本主要內容 (e.g., 反面、否定問題的適切性 體裁/題材 vs. PLD)
- 選文及試題，情境自然合理
- 取材情境為國中生所能理解
- 無法以背景知識直接作答
- 提供不多不少的解題線索或背景資訊 (含圖表)
- 圖表及相關計算不會太過繁複 無圖表
- 題組試題均需閱讀選文才有可能答對
- 題意明確完整，不需看選項即能明白題意
- 選擇題各試題互相獨立，無連鎖性試題
- 單題題幹不會過長 非單題
- 選項之間互相獨立，避免意義重疊或互斥 (e.g., 以上皆是/皆非)。
- 每個錯誤選項均具誘答力
- 選項之間具同質性 (e.g., 慎用 never、always ...)
- 誘答選項具似真性
- 選項依某種邏輯次序 (方向、季節、時間先後、字數多寡等) 排列
- 最佳答案唯一，無具爭議之誘答選項
- 沒有使用分裂選項

欲評量何項能力？ 實際評量到的是什麼？

附件 2 動詞時態評量示例

一、動詞時態題發展示例

原始題：

We _____ in NY City this afternoon, and we also **saw** many tourists around the American Museum of Natural History.
 (A) arrived* (B) are arriving (C) arrive (D) will arrive

單題時態 (八年級) **A**隱微整體情境 ← **B**明顯上下文意 ← **C**明顯句意

1-1. 可評量到_____能力等級(含)以上者機率較高

We _____ in Taipei this afternoon and saw many tourists around Taipei Zoo.
 (A) arrived* (B) are arriving (C) arrive (D) will arrive

1-2. 可評量到_____能力等級(含)以上者機率較高

(On the phone.)
 Mom: Jim, are you at Taipei Zoo now?
 Jim: Yes. We _____ in Taipei this afternoon, and we're watching the famous panda family.
 (A) arrived* (B) are arriving (C) arrive (D) will arrive

1-3. 可評量到_____能力等級(含)以上者機率較高

We _____ in Taipei this afternoon to visit Taipei Zoo. Can you pick us up and go there together?
 (A) arrived (B) are arriving (C) arrive (D) will arrive*

1-4. 可評量到_____能力等級(含)以上者機率較高

We _____ in Taipei this afternoon. Please let me know before noon if we can get the tickets for Taipei Zoo.
 (A) arrived (B) are arriving (C) arrive (D) will arrive*

二、閱讀能力「文意理解」動詞時態（八年級）

(一)題目(共二頁)

第一部分：單題 (第 1-17 題，請選出適切的動詞時態)

- () 1. John _____ TV in the living room now.
 (A) watches (B) is watching (C) watched (D) will watch
- () 2. The children _____ their bedrooms tomorrow.
 (A) clean (B) cleaned (C) were cleaning (D) will clean
- () 3. Jill _____ to her friend on the phone last Sunday.
 (A) talks (B) is talking (C) talked (D) will talk
- () 4. Karen's family _____ milk for breakfast every morning.
 (A) drink (B) are drinking (C) drank (D) will drink
- () 5. Mike usually _____ for his family on Saturday evening.
 (A) cooks (B) is cooking (C) was cooking (D) will cook
- () 6. Look! Ted's dog Lucky _____ after their cat Fluffy.
 (A) runs (B) is running (C) ran (D) will run
- () 7. Mary is not watching TV now; she _____ to music in her room.
 (A) listens (B) is listening (C) listened (D) will listen
- () 8. Ted's dad often _____ in the living room on the weekend.
 (A) reads (B) is reading (C) read (D) will read
- () 9. She usually _____ breakfast at 6:30.
 (A) eats (B) is eating (C) ate (D) will eat
- () 10. They _____ basketball in the gym at 8:30 this morning.
 (A) play (B) are playing (C) were playing (D) played
- () 11. Frank: Do you ride your bike to school every day?
 George: Yes, but I _____ the MRT today. It looks like rain.
 (A) take (B) am taking (C) was taking (D) will take
- () 12. Amy: Is your brother Bill at home now?
 Iren: No, he _____ back until 22:00.
 (A) doesn't come (B) didn't come (C) wasn't coming (D) won't come
- () 13. Amy: Do you need a sweater? It's getting cold.
 Bill: No, thanks. I _____ sweaters.
 (A) don't wear (B) am not wearing (C) didn't wear (D) won't wear

- () 14. Grandpa: Oh, no! Where're my glasses? I can't find my glasses.
 Bob: Grandpa, you _____ them! They're on your head.
 (A) wear (B) are wearing (C) wore (D) will wear
- () 15. Amy: _____ you _____ the computer?
 Bill: No. You can use it.
 (A) Do, use (B) Are, using (C) Did, use (D) Were, using
- () 16. Anne: Can I speak to Betty?
 Bob: Sorry, but she _____ .
 Anne: Does she often sleep so late on the weekend?
 Bob: Well, I don't know.
 (A) sleeps (B) is sleeping (C) was sleeping (D) will sleep
- () 17. Amy: _____ you _____ the computer? Please remember to turn it off.
 Bill: Oh, I'm sorry. I'll remember it next time.
 (A) Do, use (B) Are, using (C) Did, use (D) Will, use


第二部分：題組題 (第 18-20 題，請依據上下文意，選出適切的動詞時態)

Amy and Bill just finished their dinner and they are in the kitchen.

Amy: I (18) tea. Do you want some?

Bill: Yes, please. Do you need help?

Amy: Yes, you can boil water. What tea do you like?

 boil 燒

Bill: The oolong tea. We (19) it in Lugu. Remember?

Amy: Of course. It was wonderful. But we drank it up last week. How about Alishan's?
 It's nice, too.

Bill: OK. By the way, you know Uncle Jack is coming to visit us this weekend?

Amy: Really? (20) in Lugu?

Bill: Oh, yes. He can help us buy some tea. Great!

- () 18. (A) make (B) made (C) was making (D) am going to make
- () 19. (A) buy (B) bought (C) were buying (D) will buy
- () 20. (A) Doesn't he live (B) Didn't he live
 (C) Wasn't he living (D) Won't he live

(二) 評量目標/所對應的學生表現標準

A (優秀)	B (良好)	C (基礎)	D (不足)	E
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 能從隱含或整體上下文語境指出適切時態。(第 11、12、15、17、18 題) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 能從局部上下文明顯語境指出適切時態。(第 13、14、16、19、20 題) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 能從句中明顯語境指出適切時態。(第 1-10 題) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 僅能有限地從句中明顯語境指出適切時態。 	未達 D 級

(三) 評分指引

<p>參考答案： 1.B 2.D 3.C 4.A 5.A 6.B 7.B 8.A 9.A 10.C 11.D 12.D 13.A 14.B 15.B 16.B 17.C 18.D 19.B 20.A</p>				
A (優秀)	B (良好)	C (基礎)	D (不足)	E
第 1-10 題至少答對 7 題，第 13、14、16、19、20 題至少答對 3 題，且第 11、12、15、17、18 題至少答對 3 題	第 1-10 題至少答對 7 題，且第 13、14、16、19、20 題至少答對 3 題	第 1-10 題		
		至少答對 7 題	答對 5-6 題	答對 0-4 題
<p>評等說明：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 本卷由 20 題適合評量不同能力者的時態試題所組成，其中評至 A 等級者的試題佔 25%，評至 B 等級者的試題佔 25%，評至 C 等級者的試題佔 50%。 題數不算多，加上全為選擇題，總答對題數越多，<u>不見得</u>學生<u>理解時態意涵</u>的能力越好。 各等級所要求的各類試題答對題數或比例並非固定不變，會因不同評量工具或各種狀況而有些微差異。原則上，應透過專業教師彼此討論，才決定呼應表現標準各能力等級的答對題數。 若學生在本示例的表現符合評分指引中某等級描述，其被評為此示例對應的表現標準中所列相同等級之機率較高。 				

附件 3 篇章閱讀能力評量示例-1

改寫任務說明：

1. 請將下列從網路下載之原簡易小說，改寫為八年級適用的閱讀能力評量工具。
2. 請注意八年級現行所用版本的字彙與句型。
3. 開放性題型。

(Sources from <http://www.english-for-students.com/The-Story-of-The-Prodigal-Son.html>)

The Story of the Prodigal Son

There was a very rich person. He had two sons. The first son was hard working. He always obeyed his father. He was very good and nice person. But the second son was totally different from the first son. He was lazy. He did not work in his father's field. He was disobedient to his father. He wanted to lead a gay and free life.

One day, the younger son said to his father. "Father, give me my share of property." The father felt very sad. He divided the property. The second son took his share of property. He left home with his share. He went to a distant land. There he made a lot of friends. He spent his property lavishly on his friends, foods and drinks. He had many bad habits too. He wasted all the money. Soon he was left with no money. His friends saw this. They all deserted him one by one.

AT that time, there was a famine in that land. He could not get any job. None of his friends gave him food or money. He was forced to take up a very mean job. His job was to feed the pigs. Very often he ate the food kept for the pigs. He was very sad about his present conditions. He soon began to think of his father and his brother. He said to himself, "In my father's house, even the servants have enough food. They get good shelter too. But here, I am struggling for food and shelter. I will go back to my father. I will beg him to take me as his servant."

So decided, the prodigal son set out for his father's house. In the meantime, his father was always thinking of his second son. He would sit near the windows. He would look out at the road, expecting his son to return home.

One day his father saw his son coming at a distance. He ran out of his house in great joy. He met his son on the way. His son knelt down. He said, "Father, I am not fit to be your son. Take me as your servant."

His father lifted him lovingly. He embraced him. He turned to his servants. He said, "Bring the best robe. Put it on my son. Put a ring on his fingers and shoes on his feet. Kill the fatted calf. Prepare a feast. Let us eat and enjoy. My son was lost. Now he is found."

The elder son was returning from his work. He heard the sound of the music and dancing from his house. He asked one of his servants about it. His servant told him, "Your brother has come. Your father is rejoicing at his return. A fatted calf has been killed to prepare for a delicious feast and the celebration."

The first son was angry. He refused to enter his house. The father came out. He begged his elder son to come in for rejoicing. The elder son said, "I have obeyed you all these years. I have done all your works. But you never gave me even a kid to enjoy with my friends. This son wasted all your money and property. And you order a fatted calf for him!"

His father replied, "My dear son, you are always with me. All my property is yours. Your younger brother was dead. Now he is alive. He was lost. Now he is found. Therefore should we not rejoice?"

The elder son understood the love behind the words of his father. He forgot everything about his younger brother. He decided to take part in the celebration. He was happy.

“The Story of the Prodigal Son”改寫後定稿版

Welcome to *Learning Words by Reading* again. Today we’re going to learn the word “prodigal” by reading about a “prodigal” person named George.

George was born in a rich family. One day, George told his parents, “I want to live a life of my own. Just give me money, and I’ll get out of your place. From now on, you don’t have to worry about me.” George’s parents did as he said.

George bought himself a big house in a big city and also an expensive car, living a free, happy life. Soon after, he spent all his money and had to work for a living. He found a job taking care of pigs. When he had lunch on his first day at work, he found that his food smelled and tasted just like the pigs’. It made him think of all the delicious meals at home. He decided to go back home.

George’s parents welcomed their “prodigal” son home with open arms and hot soup. The next day, George asked his parents for money again, “Just give me more money. This time I’ll do some business, and I’ll make it. You’ll never have to worry about me.” Like last time, George’s parents did as he said.

And again and again, with his “prodigal” way of living, George spent all the money, sooner than before. Then, he went back home to his parents for more and more money. People felt sorry for George’s parents.

Now, do you know how to use the word “prodigal”?

請依據文本內容，回答下列問題：(可用中/英文作答)

Q1. “prodigal” 是什麼意思?

Q2. 你如何得知“prodigal”的字義? 請依據文本內容，提供關鍵訊息加以詳細說明。

評分指引

參考答案:

Q1. A person likes to spend money like water. / A person spends (wastes) a lot of money on everything without thinking twice. (揮霍浪費、愛花錢不知節制的人)

Q2.

1. George bought himself a big house in a big city and also an expensive car, living a free, happy life. (George 用他向父母親借來的錢，在城裡買了大房子，並且買了一部很貴的汽車，過著自由、快樂的生活。)

2. The next day, George asked his parents for money again, but he still spent all the money.

(在第一次回去後的隔天，George 又吹牛說可以東山再起，再向他父母親借錢去揮霍。)

3. Again and again, with his “prodigal” way of living, George spent all the money, sooner than before. Then, he went back home to his parents for more and more money.

(就這樣一而再地騙錢，花光了再回去拿，從沒想到要去工作。)

評量目標、所對應的表現標準，及評分指引：

(八年級) 閱讀能力→文意理解 表現標準				
A (優秀)	B (良好)	C (基礎)	D (不足)	E (落後)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 能整合隱晦、繁複或整體訊息，指出主旨大意與隱含文意。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 能整合明顯、簡易或局部訊息，指出主旨大意與隱含文意。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 能擷取明顯、簡易或局部訊息，指出主旨大意或隱含文意。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 僅能有限地擷取明顯、簡易或局部訊息，指出主旨大意或隱含文意。 	未達 D 級
評分指引				
答對 Q1，且 Q2 提出二項(含)以上的關鍵訊息做合理完整說明，同時未含理解錯誤訊息。	答對 Q1，且 Q2 提供至少一項正確的關鍵訊息。	答對 Q1	僅能在 Q1/Q2 中提出與文本內容相關的答案，但偏離文本主要內容。	二題都答錯或與文本內容完全不合；內容無法辨識。

附件 4 篇章閱讀能力評量示例-2

A Ghosts' Home 原始題

Here's the story of the Carlsbad Caverns National Park in the USA.



The Carlsbad Caverns Story



Carlsbad Caverns had been bats' home since a long time ago. American Indians would sometimes pass by and use it as the shelter when they met dangerous animals or heavy rain outside. Later, they told stories of a "Bat Cave." In 1898, a young man, Jill White, saw smoke and found bats flying around the cave. He tried to go down and used a lantern made from a coffee pot to light his way because it's dark inside the cave.

Jim was so surprised at what he saw in the cave, there were lots of white rocks and stones with different shapes. Some grew on the ground, and some looked like pillars. Then, he told other people to come to visit the Cavern. Carlsbad Caverns has become protected as a national park since 1930, so all people could keep coming and enjoy its natural beauty.

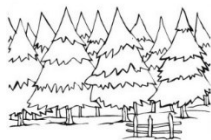
pillar 柱子 protect 保護

34. What does the cave look like?

(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



35. What is shelter?

(A) A place.

(B) A plant.

(C) A tool.

(D) A rock.

36 Which is true?

(A) American Indians were the first people to live with bats in Carlsbad Caverns.

(B) Jim White could find Carlsbad Caverns in 1898 because of American Indians' help.

(C) Carlsbad has been famous for American Indian history since it became as a national park.


(D) Other people started to visit Carlsbad Caverns after Jim White shared his experience there.

改寫後定稿版 (184 字)

One day when Charles went hiking in the mountains, he found a big old house covered by thick, tall grass. He remembered his grandfather once told him there was a ghost house just around where he was now. Charles decided to get into the house and take a look. The moment he entered the house, some bats were scared to fly away. Charles walked around the house with the flashlight of his cellphone, and he saw spiders and insects here and there. All the tables and desks were covered with mud. There were a few blankets on the ground. Then he found something moving under one of them. Charles felt his body shaking. However, he made up his mind to move the blanket with his shaking hand. At that moment, a mouse ran out of it very quickly! Charles was scared and fell on the ground. For the next few minutes, nothing else happened. Charles looked around and thought of what his grandfather had told him. “Come on! That’s it?” he talked to himself. He laughed, stood up, and walked out of the house.

1. What is the reading mostly about? (C 等級)
 - (A) A house full of ghosts.
 - (B) A visit to an old house.*
 - (C) A hiking trip full of surprises.
 - (D) A ghost story often told by mountain hikers.

2. Which is talked about in the reading? (C 等級)
 - (A) Bats kept flying around.
 - (B) Some lights were shining.
 - (C) Charles lost his cellphone.
 - (D) A mouse ran out of a blanket.*

3. What does the “it” most likely mean in “That’s it?”?  likely 可能 (B 等級)
 - (A) The mouse.
 - (B) The blanket.
 - (C) The ghost house.*
 - (D) The end of a ghost story.

4. Why did Charles laugh at the end of the story? (B 等級)
 - (A) He thought that the house was not scary at all.*
 - (B) He found that he was not scared of ghosts at all.
 - (C) He found that there were no ghosts in the world.
 - (D) He thought that he was lucky enough to get out of the house.

研究員評論：

1. 原文本太多沒用到的訊息。
2. 文本改順的過程，發現原要考的代詞改掉了。
3. 原文意很難懂：決定看一眼房子？不是看到了？應該是決定進去一探究竟。
4. fact=the mice? fact 其實是 truth，但題幹和選項對不起來。
5. 文本最後改隱微些。
6. 第一題只要看到人名就可能猜對。
7. 原來題目連鎖，代詞只要找離最近的那句。It looks like 的 it 有兩種解釋。
8. 原正答「經驗是 terrible」恐有爭議，結尾不是都笑了？也考了這二題，選項應該有連鎖。
9. 原第 4 題之 B、C 兩選項可保留備用。整體四題 16 個選項一起考量後，我才沒用這兩個選項。考量選項同質或有一致邏輯。
10. 原第 4 題答案是唯一否定。選項設計答案太明顯，跨題連鎖，誘答太弱。


定稿前後文本比較

定稿前 (244 字)	定稿後 (184 字)
<p>Charles often went hiking in the mountains. On a cold day, he found an old, big house mostly covered by thick, tall grass in the far place. He decided to take a look at <u>it</u> because he remembered his grandfather told him before there was a ghosts' house near here. After he entered the house, some bats were scared to fly up. He found spiders and insects were here and there. <u>It</u> looked like no one was there for a very long time.</p> <p>Charles walked into each room with the help of his cell phone light. All the tables and desks were covered by earth and were being eaten by white ants. A few dirty clothes were on the ground. Then he entered a bigger room. There was a bed with a blanket on <u>it</u>. Charles felt his body starting shaking while he found something moving under the blanket. He didn't know whether it was OK to see what <u>it</u> was. Later, he made up his mind to find <u>the fact</u> with his shaking hand. At the moment of moving the blanket, he CRIED OUT LOUDLY! Some mice ran out of <u>it</u> very quickly! He was scared and fell on the ground. He felt his body getting wetter and wetter. However, nothing happened the next. Charles looked around for several minutes. "A ghosts' house?" he talked to himself with smile. "Or a mice's home?" He laughed, and stood up and walked out the house.</p>	<p>One day when Charles went hiking in the mountains, he found a big old house covered by thick, tall grass. He remembered his grandfather once told him there was a ghost house just around where he was now. Charles decided to get into the house and take a look. The moment he entered the house, some bats were scared to fly away. Charles walked around the house with the flashlight of his cellphone, and he saw spiders and insects here and there. All the tables and desks were covered with mud. There were a few blankets on the ground. Then he found something moving under one of them. Charles felt his body shaking. However, he made up his mind to move the blanket with his shaking hand. At that moment, a mouse ran out of it very quickly! Charles was scared and fell on the ground. For the next few minutes, nothing else happened. Charles looked around and thought of what his grandfather had told him. "Come on! That's <u>it</u>?" he talked to himself. He laughed, stood up, and walked out of the house.</p>

試著對照試題的內容，比較兩文本：

1. 原文本太多沒用到的訊息被刪除。
2. 文本最後改隱微些，是指哪些內容被改為沒那麼直白？

定稿前後試題比較

定稿前	定稿後
<p>1. What is this reading mostly about? (A) The insects in an old house. (B) Charles’s terrible experience.* (C) The story between bats and ghosts. (D) Animals’ ways to live on cold days.</p> <p>2. Which <u>it</u> means the same as in “He decided to take a look at <u>it</u>..”? (A) Some mice ran out of <u>it</u> very quickly! (B) There was a bed with a blanket on <u>it</u>. (C) <u>It</u> looked like no one was there for a very long time.* (D) He didn’t know whether it was OK to see what <u>it</u> was.</p> <p>3. What is <u>the fact</u>? (A) The mice.* (B) The spiders. (C) The white ants. (D) The dirty clothes.</p> <p>4. Why did Charles laugh in the end of the story? (A) He thought the house wasn’t scary at all. (B) He thought the mice in the house were funny. (C) He thought his grandfather’s story was interesting, (D) He thought he could tell other people about his experience.</p>	<p>1. What is the reading mostly about? (A) A house full of ghosts. (B) A visit to an old house.* (C) A hiking trip full of surprises. (D) A ghost story often told by mountain hikers.</p> <p>2. Which is talked about in the reading? (A) Bats kept flying around. (B) Some lights were shining. (C) Charles lost his cellphone. (D) A mouse ran out of a blanket.*</p> <p>3. What does the “<u>it</u>” most likely mean in “That’s <u>it</u>?”?  likely 可能</p> <p>(A) The mouse. (B) The blanket. (C) The ghost house.* (D) The end of a ghost story.</p> <p>4. Why did Charles laugh at the end of the story? (A) He thought that the house was not scary at all.* (B) He found that he was not scared of ghosts at all. (C) He found that there were no ghosts in the world. (D) He thought that he was lucky enough to get out of the house.</p>

附件 5 篇章閱讀題型變化示例

一、篇章閱讀題型變化：選擇題 (整篇閱讀)→選擇題 (克漏字)→開放式題型

1. 須考慮到在哪裡挖空格，空格前後上、下文是否有足夠提示作答？
 ▶挖格得平均分配在全篇。
2. 撰寫誘答選項時，必須考慮選項內容是否跟上、下文相關，選項彼此差異是否足夠，正答選項是否是唯一等？
 ▶必要時應修改文本內容。

One day when Charles went hiking in the mountains, he found an old big house covered by thick, tall grass. He remembered 1 just around where he was now. Charles decided to get into the house and take a look. When he entered the house, some bats were scared to fly away. Charles walked around the house with the flashlight of his cellphone, and he found spiders and insects were here and there. All the tables were covered with mud. There were a few blankets on the ground. Then he 2 one of the blankets. Charles felt his body shaking. At the moment, a mouse ran out of the blanket very quickly! Charles was scared and fell on the ground. 3 Charles could not believe it, thinking of what his grandfather had told him. "That's it?!" he kept saying that until he laughed out loud. With his laughter, Charles stood up and walked out of the house.

1. (A) the newspaper reported about a ghost house
 (B) his grandfather said there was a ghost house
 (C) his friends had seen a strange house like this one
 (D) last month he saw a lot of bats flying into a house
 2. (A) saw a mouse lying on
 (B) felt he was being pulled into
 (C) found something moving under
 (D) heard a small laugh coming from
 3. (A) For the next few minutes, nothing else happened.
 (B) For quite a while, he kept hearing strange sounds.
 (C) Then everything in the house was gone like magic.
 (D) Then the mouse and the blanket started to fly around.
1. 可評量到_____能力等級(含)以上者機率較高
 2. 可評量到_____能力等級(含)以上者機率較高
 3. 可評量到_____能力等級(含)以上者機率較高

二、篇章閱讀題型變化：選擇題 (整篇閱讀)→選擇題 (克漏字)→開放式題型

請依據選文內容，以英文、中文回答下列問題。

One day when Charles went hiking in the mountains, he found a big old house covered by thick, tall grass. He remembered his grandfather once told him there was a ghost house just around where he was now. Charles decided to get into the house and take a look. The moment he entered the house, some bats were scared to fly away. Charles walked around the house with the flashlight of his cellphone, and he saw spiders and insects here and there. All the tables and desks were covered with mud. There were a few blankets on the ground. Then he found something moving under one of them. Charles felt his body shaking. However, he made up his mind to move the blanket with his shaking hand. At that moment, a mouse ran out of it very quickly! Charles was scared and fell on the ground. For the next few minutes, nothing else happened. Charles looked around and thought of what his grandfather had told him. "Come on! That's it?" he talked to himself. He laughed, stood up, and walked out of the house.

Q1: 根據文本，你認為 Charles 回家後，關於這棟房子，很可能會對爺爺說什麼？

Q2: 請利用文本內容，充分解釋你 Q1 的作答。

Q1 可評量到_____能力等級(含)以上者機率較高 所對應 PLD:手冊 p. _____

Q2 可評量到_____能力等級(含)以上者機率較高 所對應 PLD:手冊 p. _____

參考答案：Q1：(爺爺，)(你之前所說的)那棟房子(根本)不是鬼屋。

Q2：1. 我走進那棟屋的時候，只有一些蝙蝠飛了起來。

2. 然後看到一些蜘蛛和小蟲。

3. 桌、椅上覆蓋了泥土。

4. 有間房間裡地上有一些毯子。

5. 其中有一條毯子裡有東西在動，但當我移開那條毯子後，卻只有一隻老鼠跑出來。

6. 然後卻只見蝙蝠飛來飛去(，有些還飛到屋子外面)。

評分指引

A 能答對 Q1，且 Q2 提出三項(含)以上的關鍵訊息做合理完整說明，且未含理解錯誤的訊息。

B 能答對 Q1，且 Q2 提出二項關鍵訊息做合理說明。

C 能答對 Q1。

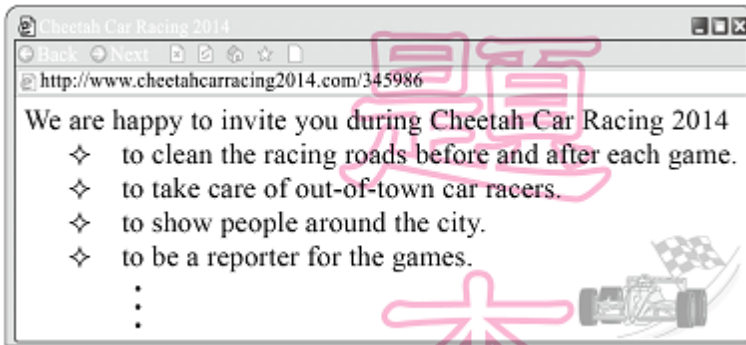
D 僅能在 Q1/Q2 中提出與文本內容相關的答案，但偏離文本主要內容。

E 二題都答錯或與文本內容完全不合；內容無法辨識。

附件 6 國中教育會考閱讀測驗題幹彙整 (103-107)

一、依據文本內容「延伸推論」：

- (103-41) Linda is reading the page of Cheetah Car Racing 2014 below.



Where did Linda click on the homepage of Cheetah Car Racing 2014 to get to this page?

- (103-50) Here are reviews about Nathan Lang's movies. From the reading, which is most likely a review for *Dreams*?
- (104-21) What question did the teacher most likely ask in class?
- (104-31) Families in the countries of Benin, Ghana, Guinea and Madagascar deal with the job of water-collecting the same way Tanzanian families do. From the reading, which chart best shows the fact?
- (105-22) Below is what Tina told her friends about the classes in her summer school schedule.

Mr. Reed was really crazy to give us so many new words at one time. Who can possibly remember all of them in a night? In our art class, when Ms. Grant asked us to draw a picture, I just drew a mad me looking at Mr. Reed. But then I totally forgot about Mr. Reed after two hours of PE classes in the afternoon. I was just too tired to think! Luckily, there was no computer class today to make it a really bad day.

Which day was Tina talking about?

- (105-27) From the comics, which is most likely an example of "catch-22"?
- (105-31) Emily is a friend of Olivia's. If she agrees with Lori, what would she most likely say to Alec?
- (106-18) Look at the calendar. If Sean has a book festival card, when can he use it?
- (105-33) Which map will most likely appear with the above news report?
- (103-53) Which is the most likely ranking of LAST year's top ten cities of Animal Island?
- (104-34) Which sentence was most likely part of the message that Amber left Keith this morning?
- (106-17) Sonja is busy packing some books for the book festival. Which is most likely one of them?
- (107-31) The four pictures below show how fast tigers, cats and mice can shake. From the reading, which picture is most likely correct?

- (107-35) Below are the writer's points in the reading:
 - a. Whether we should stop tribespeople whaling
 - b. The problem of whaling
 - c. Whaling as a way of life

In what order does the writer talk about his points?
- (107-36) Which idea may the writer agree with?

二、依據文本內容「指出主旨大意與隱含文意」(W/H questions)

- (103-36) Why did Angelica invite her friends?
- (103-45) Where does Josie work?
- (105-18) What is FunGana 2016 for?
- (106-16) What is the book festival for?
- (106-25) What is this reading for?
- (103-37) Look at the map. Where does Angelica live?
- (104-26) Below are the cards which four kids have taken since they began the game. Who has won the game?
- (103-38) Which is NOT said about the book in the reading?
- (103-40) Who will NOT find this homepage useful?
- (103-51) Which is NOT true about the report?
- (103-55) Which of the good things about the roof garden is NOT talked about in the interview?
- (104-40) Below are four findings from other reports. Which does NOT agree with the idea of the report?
- (103-43) Which is true?
- (103-46) Which is true about Josie?
- (106-33) From the charts, which is true?
- (105-23) Which is most likely true about the speaker in the reading?
- (107-39) Which is most likely true about the Inscraper Prize?
- (106-30) Which is most likely Dashing Shuttle's map of bus lines before July 1?

三、依據文本內容指出「主旨/Main idea 或細節」

((most likely) learn from/about...know from...about..)

- ※ **What can we learn from the reading? → inference**
- (103-39) What can readers most likely learn from the book?
- (104-35) What lesson can we learn from Froggie's story?
- (104-25) What can we learn from the preface?
- (105-26) What can we learn from the comics?
- (105-32) What can we learn from the news report?
- (106-29) What can we learn from the reading?
- (107-30) What can we learn from the reading?
- (107-37) What can we learn from the reading?
- (106-32) What can we learn from the report?

- (103-42) What can we learn about Eddie?
- (103-52) What can we learn about the cities in the report?
- (104-33) What can we learn about Keith?
- (104-27) What can we learn about the game?
- (104-38) What can we learn about the church-goers from the report?
- (105-24) What can we learn about Lucy in the reading?
- (105-30) What can we learn about Alec?
- (106-20) What can we learn about the writer and the man with a bag?
- (107-26) What can we learn about SHARP WEAR?
- (107-33) What can we learn about Josh and Eric?
- (107-40) What can we learn about Thomas Goode?
- (107-23) From the reading, what can we learn about holiday apartments?

※ What do we know from the reading? ➡ true

- (103-47) What do we know from the reading?
- (104-22) What do we know from the reading?
- (104-30) What do we know from the reading?
- (105-21) What do we know from the notice?
- (106-24) What do we know from the dialogue?
- (104-36) What do we know about Froggie?
- (107-41) What do we know about Thomas Goode's books?
- (103-54) What do we know about the six people in the interview?
- (107-34) What do we know about Flora Café from the dialogue?
- (103-48) What is this reading mostly about?
- (104-29) What is the reading mostly about?
- (107-22) What is the reading mostly about?
- (107-25) What is the quick lesson of SHARP WEAR about?
- (104-39) What is talked about in the report?
- (105-19) What does the reading say about Piso Island?
- (107-29) What does the reading say about shaking?
- (106-31) What does the report say about globalization's influence on the movie world?
- (106-27) What does Wonky Markt care about?
- (107-27) Which season is this poem about?
- (106-19) What happened in the story?

四、猜字義

- (104-24) What does it mean when someone is lousy at something?
- (104-37) What does it mean when someone is in a calamitous state?
- (107-24) What does it mean to say that something is at your disposal?
- (105-20) What does adjacent to mean?
- (107-28) What is a daisy?
- (105-34) If a store's sales keep slumping, what would the sales chart look like?
- (106-21) How do people feel when they experience something horrendous?

五、能指出篇章中跨句群的連貫標記及其意義或功能(代名詞/其他名詞)

- (104-23) What does them mean?
- (107-32) What does things like that mean?
- (105-25) What does IT in picture 7 mean?
- (105-28) What does it in the first line mean?
- (106-23) What does it mean in the dialogue?
- (105-29) What does this one mean in the dialogue?
- (106-22) What does the catch mean in the dialogue?
- (104-28) What does The idea mean in the reading?
- (106-26) What does this problem mean in the reading?
- (103-56) What does the whole thing mean in the interview?
- (104-32) What is Garden House?
- (106-28) What do we know about buying the “seconds” from Wonky Markt?
- (107-38) From the news story, which fact is seen as a new turn?

六、計算題 (price/ time/weight/distance...)

- (104-19) On the order list, Ginny ordered a sandwich with cheese, and fruit milk shake, and a fruit drink without ice. How much did she have to pay for her food?
- (104-20) Ginny wants to go to Howell’s Bowl again during Joy Time. When will she possibly go there?