

英語科會考分析與閱讀理解教學策略

■ 2022-2023 教師線上研習 講義下載：<https://cherelin.cc/node/644>

■ 林淑媛 • Chere Lin

林淑媛的世界 <http://cherelin.cc> / 林淑媛的小窩 <http://www.chere.idv.tw>

參考資料

■ 心測中心 111 年國中教育會考各科等級表現描述與參考試題本公告

1. 英語科評量目標與示例說明 / 跨文本：108-26
2. 英語科參考試題本、
3. 參考答案

■ 研習後複習：閱讀 • 越讀——會考英語閱讀素養力：#637

■ Bloom's Taxonomy (revised version)

1. 李坤崇教授：「修訂 Bloom 認知目標分類及命題實例」
2. "Bloom's Taxonomy Revised Key Words, Model Questions, & Instructional Strategies"
下載文件。

■ 林淑媛的文章

1. 《閱讀理解行不行？簡易五指檢測法！》2016.01.07
2. 《閱讀教學，就只有讀嗎？》2016.02.21
3. 《越讀 • 悅讀——國中英語閱讀能力分階段養成，自信面對素養導向會考》2021.03.31

■ Non-critical vs. Critical Reading

■ 參考文章

📖 未來 family 《不同階段如何教閱讀素養？從興趣萌發、閱讀理解到多元觀點》
2020.08.31

📖 親子天下 《報考人數跌破 20 萬創新低！111 新型國中會考 2 大變革一次看》
2022.03.14

📖 黃國珍 《在閱讀上，你是毛利小五郎，還是柯南呢？》2019.04.07

📖 柯華蕙 (2020)。臺灣閱讀策略教學政策與執行。教育科學研究期刊，65(1)，93-114。

■ 訊息處理：動手整理訊息

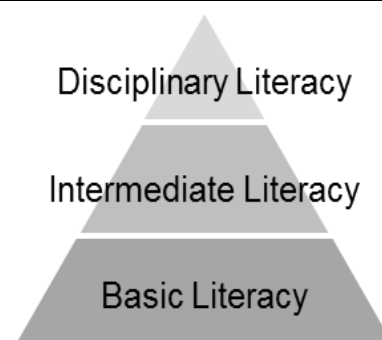
1. 化繁為簡：文章訊息繁雜時，要先「整理訊息」，用簡易圖表組織訊息關係。
例：102 試辦會考 55, 56、103 AAT-24-26、111 示例 28
2. 找出脈絡：推斷出訊息間的關係、整理前後脈絡、把解答證據找出來
例：92-2-42、108-26、104-24 → p. 21 **Exercise 8**

閱讀理解

■ 閱讀發展層次 / 閱讀能力發展六階段

1. Basic Literacy 基礎識讀 (指導閱讀、熟悉閱讀)
2. Intermediate Literacy 技巧閱讀 (技巧閱讀、獨立閱讀)
3. Disciplinary Literacy 跨領域學習 (擴展閱讀、自由閱讀)

■ Shanahan, T. & Shanahan, C. (2008). Teaching disciplinary literacy to adolescents: Rethinking content-area literacy. *Harvard educational review*, 78(1), 40-59.

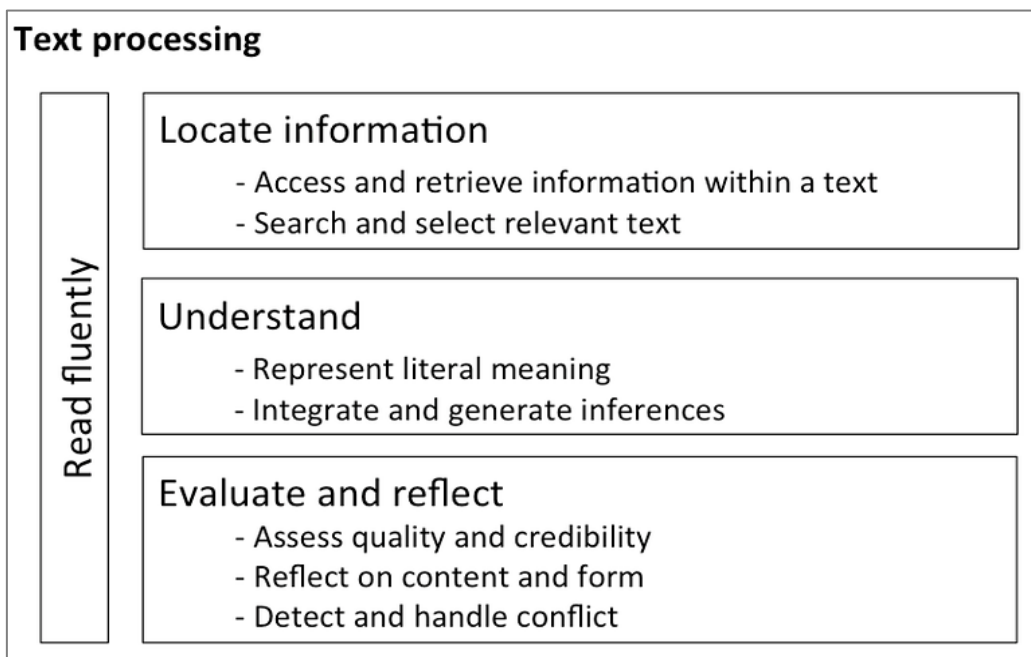


■ PISA 國家研究中心 <https://pisa.irels.ntnu.edu.tw> → 公開資料 → 樣本試題

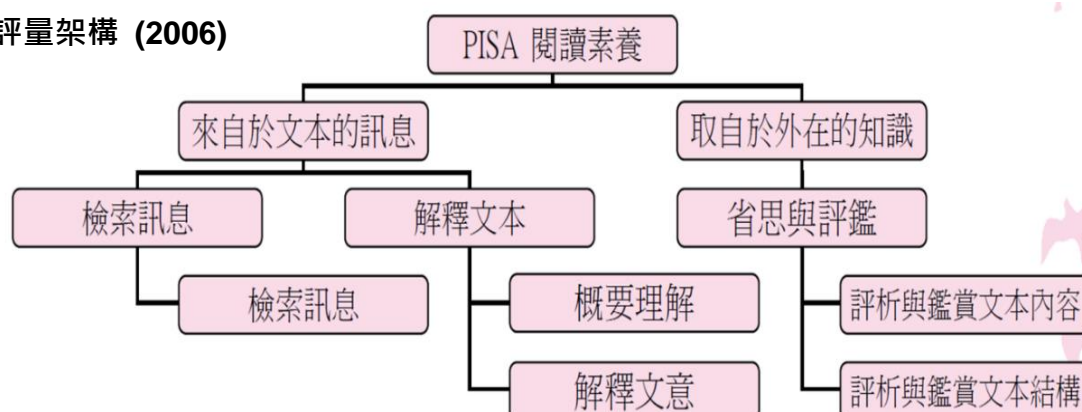
PISA 題組三面向：(取自：PISA 2018 Reading Framework, p.15)

歷程 Aspect、情境 Situation、文本 Text

■ 2018 年 PISA 閱讀素養評量，閱讀歷程架構 (取自 OECD · PISA 2018 Reading Framework)



■ PISA 評量架構 (2006)



- PISA 閱讀歷程：提取訊息、

統整訊息

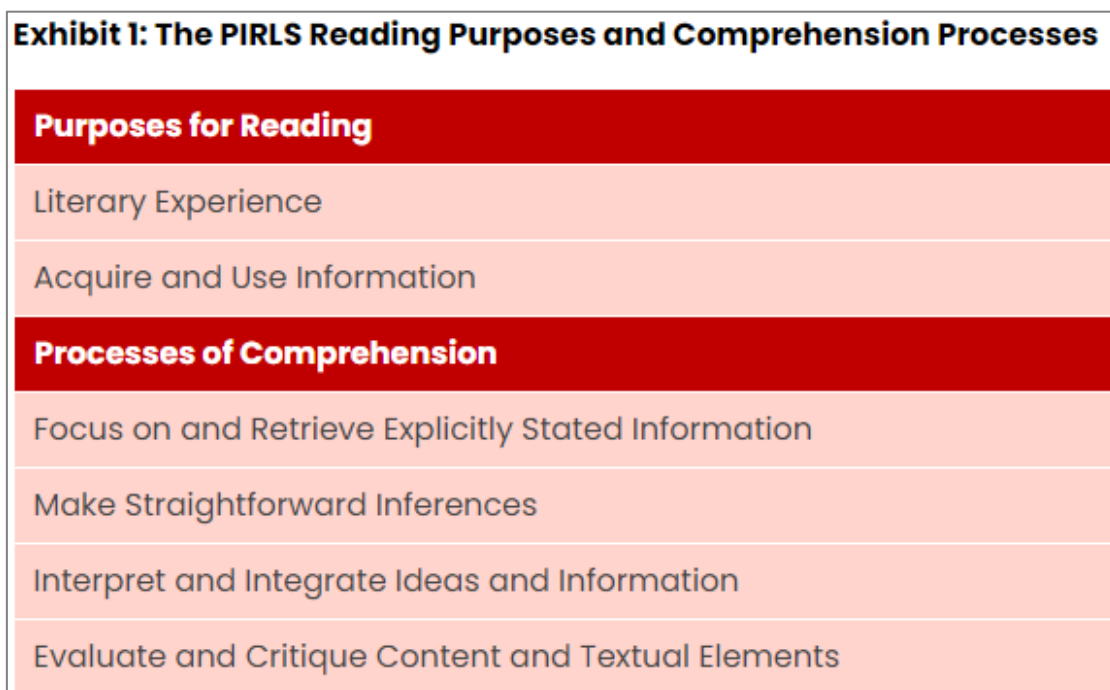
、省思評鑑
PIRLS 閱讀歷程：提取訊息、

直接推論、詮釋整合

、省思評鑑

■ 2021 PIRLS 測驗架構

(取自 [The PIRLS Framework for Assessing Reading Achievement](#))

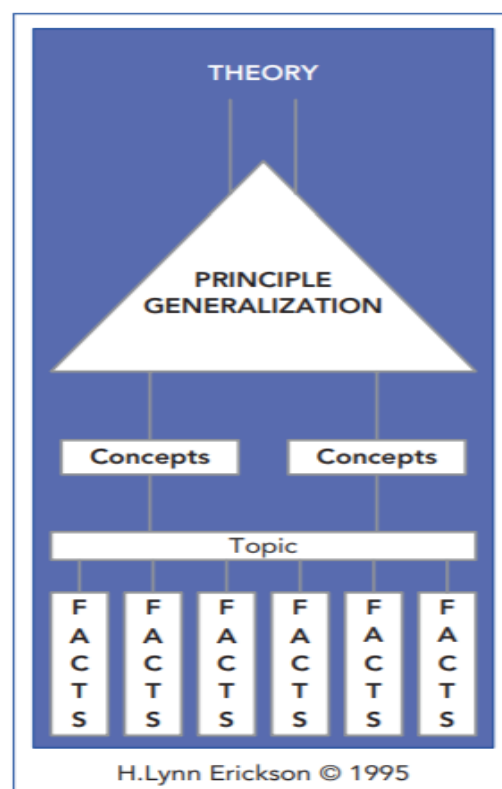


- **PIRLS 提問四層次**：提取訊息、推論訊息、詮釋整合、比較評估
- 孫劍秋教授演講簡報《[國際閱讀評量教學新趨勢](#)》

■ The Structure of Knowledge

Erickson, H. L. (2008). *Stirring the head, heart, and soul: Redefining curriculum, instruction, and concept-based learning*. (3rd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin.

(圖片取自：[TeachingScience](#))



■ 學習遷移 A-M-T

1. Acquire--knowledge & skills
2. Make Meaning--key principles & strategies
3. Transfer--learning to new situations

國中基測、特招、會考示例

■ 常見題型：

1. 單字、文法理解與應用
2. 動詞時態
3. 上下文句法連貫
4. 辨認符合文意的字句
5. 主旨大意
6. 找出明確敘述的細節
7. 上下文猜字義
8. 找出圖表中資訊
9. 圖 / 文轉化
10. 推論：找出隱含訊息、延伸推論

■ 記憶層次

1. 聽力測驗：104-11
2. 單字測驗：94-2-1、111 示例 1
3. 文法、語法規則 93-1-10、94-1-10、94-2-1、圖文轉化 94-1-1
4. 閱讀測驗—提取訊息：90-1-29 → p.6 [Exercise 1](#)


■ 理解層次以上

- ❖ 字意轉化：104-19-20 → p.10 [Exercise 4](#)
1. 單字測驗：110-8
 2. 文法測驗、語意理解：101-20、110-5、110-14；代名詞指涉 (reference) 109-27
 3. 文法、語意理解、應用 93-1-29, 99-1-19-21 → p. 9 [Exercise 2](#)
 4. 綜合理解 104-29 → p.14 [Exercise 6](#)
 - 大意：91-2-35 → p.12 [Exercise 5](#)
 - 總結、主旨：91-2-37 → p.12 [Exercise 5](#)
 5. 詮釋：換句話說 97-2-38、105-31 → p.16 [Exercise 7](#) / 換個方式說；比喻 111-26
 6. 轉化：
 - 圖 / 文 95-1-38、99-1-37 → p. 17 [Exercise 8](#)
 - 文 / 文 99-1-27\
 7. 推論：
 - 簡易推論：90-1-30, 31
 - 延伸推論：90-2-42、100-1-36 → p.13 [Exercise 6](#)
 8. 分類 104-19 → p.10 [Exercise 4](#)
 9. 應用 90-2-43-45、93-1-29、97-2-31、98-1-28、102-34, 35、104-40
 10. 組織 102 試辦會考 55, 56、103 特招-24-26
 11. 比較：111 示例-28
 12. 分析、判斷：103 特招-21-23 (111 示例-32-34) → p. 7 [Exercise 1](#)
 - 109-30 → p.22 [Exercise 9](#)

Exercise 1 提問層次

■ 問題的層次：設問簡單分成 local 和 global 兩類

1. Local：針對文章內容出現的細節 (detail) 、事實 (fact) 而設問。
2. Global：根據閱讀文章的事實整合、思考、推理而回答。答案可能不見得在文章文字裡，而是要讀出弦外之音 (read between the lines) 。

 請先讀下列文章，再思考後面兩題問題，何者是 local / global

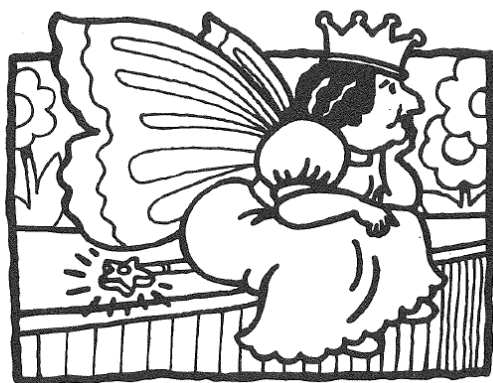
A man was fixing a street lamp when he saw a beautiful, young woman and three children get into a car, which was in the garden of a house near him. He saw that the car had a flat tire and tried to tell it to the woman, but it was too late. She was already driving the car out of the garden and into the busy street. When she got there, she stopped the car at the side of the street, got out and looked at the flat tire. The children stayed in the car. Very soon, another car stopped, and the driver said to her, "I'll help you." The young woman accepted gladly, and the man changed the tire for her.

After she thanked him and saw him drive away, she got into the car and drove it back into the garden, where she got out with the children, and went back to her work in the house again--with clean hands.

1. How many children did the woman go out with?
(A) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (D) 5.
2. What was the woman's purpose ?
(A) To keep her children quiet.
(B) To ask someone to take care of her children.
(C) To change the flat tire without efforts.
(D) To fix the lamp free of charge.

 師德文教《迷你閱讀練習本1》<http://www.cet-taiwan.com>

The Fairy Queen was very upset.
She could not find her magic wand.
She looked everywhere. She sat
down and was about to cry. She
felt something under her seat. It
was her wand!



■ 提問四層次

提取訊息 →

統整訊息
推論、詮釋整合

 → 省思評鑑

1. 提取訊息：

訊息固定，可直接在文章中找到答案。

例：90-1-29

2. 推論訊息：連結段落的訊息，推斷出訊息間的關係，整理前後脈絡。簡單的說，答案在文章中並沒有明確描述。

例：90-1-30, 31

3. 詮釋整合：運用自己的知識，深入理解文章，並推測文章中的語氣、特質或做法，歸納文章的主題與細節。

例：91-2-35, 37

4. 省思評鑑：比較、評估、判斷文章中的訊息，描述事件的可能性，或找出作者論述的立場。

例：109-30、111 示例-32-34、

✍ 提取訊息 90-1-29

ANS: C

Sandy,
I'm going to have a
Christmas party next
weekend. Are you
coming? Grace

Sandy,
"The Fugitive"
is on now at
Present Theater.
Want to see it?

Ms. Wang,
I found a new brand
of dog food. My Sam
just loves it. Would
you get some for me?
Lucky? Wu

29. When is Grace going to have a party?
(A) This weekend.
(B) This Friday.
(C) Next weekend.
(D) Next month.

✍ 推論訊息 90-1-30, 31

✍ 詮釋整合 91-2-35-37 : 35 大意 ; 37 主旨 → Exercise 5

104-29 主旨 → p. 14 Exercise 6

The Pick of the Week

Every Friday night, people get together and roller skate in the center of the city, and they make up a line of 10 miles! Even the police roller skate. They wear roller skates to help watch roller skaters. What do you think about Friday Night Skate? Tell us!



.....

① Roy wrote:

I've never missed it. I mean, it's the only chance that I can roller skate on the road without worrying I might get hit by cars. I have great fun. But still, I hope there will be special paths for roller skaters.

.....

.....

② Ian wrote:

I haven't had a good night's sleep on Fridays since this roller skating thing started. These roller skaters shout and sing when they roller skate by my apartment. It'd be OK if they sang well. But they DON'T!

.....

.....

③ Ursula wrote:

Friday Night Skate brings noise and trash and makes me want to move!

.....

.....

④ Zoe wrote:

What the city must think about is where roller skaters should skate. Roller skaters may easily get hit when they skate on the road, but they may hit people when they skate on the sidewalk. It's good that the city opens the roads to roller skaters on Friday nights, but it only fixes part of the problem.

33 判斷敘事者的立場

ANS: B

33. Below you will find some words from a newspaper story about Friday Night Skate.

... the number of roller skaters has been growing since Friday Night Skate started ...

... the city has agreed to open city roads to roller skaters on other nights ...

Who will most likely feel ANGRY about the news?

- (A) Roy and Ian. (B) Ian and Ursula.
(C) Ursula and Zoe. (D) Roy and Zoe.

likely 可能

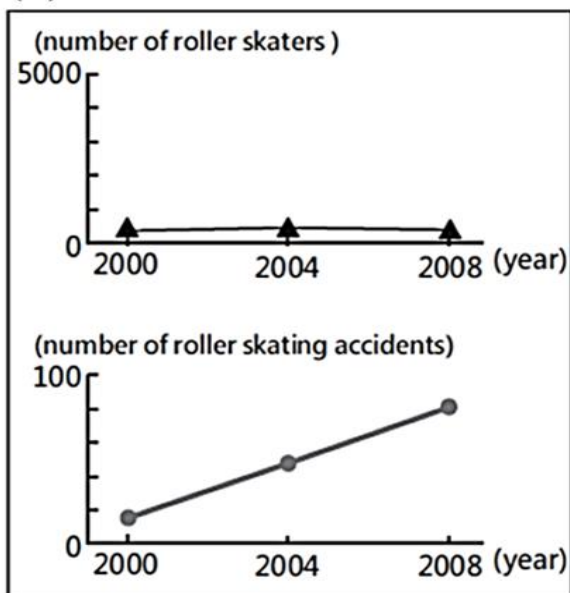
34 判斷舉證是否得宜

ANS: D

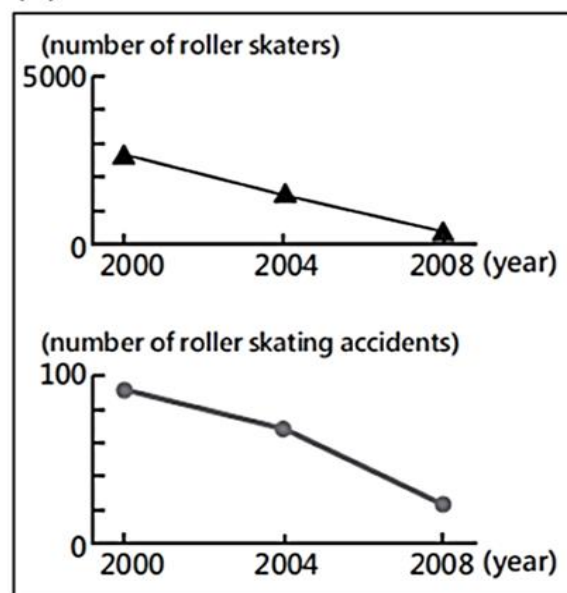
34. Below is what Roy found about roller skating accidents in four different studies. Which agrees with his idea?

 accident 意外

(A)



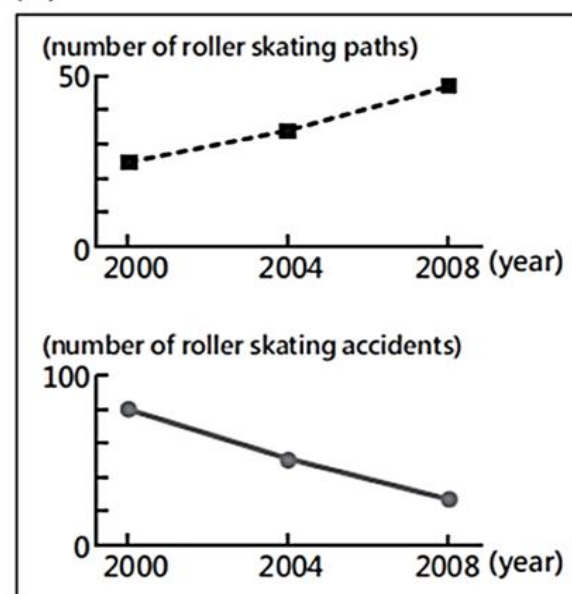
(B)



(C)



(D)



另見：[Exercise 9](#)

[109-30](#) 比較評估：根據新的科學報告，判斷該報告能否佐證 Selena 的論點

[107-19](#) 篇章結構

[104-40](#) 比較評估：判斷舉證是否得宜

[107-31](#) 比較評估：判斷舉證是否得宜

Exercise 2 克漏字綜合考文法、語意連貫

99-1 BC Test

ANS: A D C

Mr. Hutman owns a restaurant. One day, one of his two cooks ran away with some money. Mr. Hutman was sad and worried because the next day was Saturday, and the restaurant 19 very busy then. So that night he called his friends, but could not find anyone to help.

On Saturday, many people came to the restaurant for lunch. 20 cook got so busy that he wanted to leave, too. 21, one of the waiters, Henry, told Mr. Hutman that he could help in the kitchen. People who had lunch in the restaurant that day enjoyed the food Henry cooked. Mr. Hutman was very happy and made Henry a new cook of the restaurant.

19. (A) would be (B) is (C) has been (D) will be
20. (A) One (B) Each (C) Another (D) The only
21. (A) Also (B) In fact (C) Luckily (D) For example

Exercise 3 脈絡與上位思考

請用 20 秒快速掃描看完下面文章

Lasagna comes from Italy. It is made of pasta, meat, tomato sauce and cheese. Sometimes, people add eggplant. Omelet is popular in the UK. You can mix ham, onions, leeks and asparagus into the egg to make a delicious omelet. Sweet and sour pork is from China. In this dish, there are small pieces of pork, mixed with sugar, onion, garlic, pineapple and soy sauce. The sauce tastes very sweet. Curry comes from India and Thailand. You can use different meats and vegetables like broccoli and cauliflower.

Question 1:

Question 2:

Exercise 4 分類：主題單字、同義字轉化

■ 從主題單字開始訓練思考力

1. 訓練「分類」、「組織關係」的能力。
2. 聯想、產生與主題相關的關係組織 (schema)
3. 平日教學建立學生的：
 - 主題單字庫
 - 背景知識
 - 思考能力

104-19-20 CAP

ANS: B D

Last Saturday, Ginny and her friends had lunch at Howell's Bowl. Here is their order, and the poster of the restaurant.

Howell's Bowl			
Table <u>2</u>	<u>3</u> person(s)	Order taken by <u>Fred</u>	12:30 12/23
1	pumpkin pie		220x2
2	cheese cake		120x1
3	milk shake (chocolate) (large)		200x2
4	milk shake (banana)		110x1
5	chicken sandwich		100x1
6	chicken sandwich (with cheese)		120x1
7	cola (no ice)		65x1
8	orange juice (no ice)		90x1
9	grape juice		95x1
10			
Total Price: \$1,540			
Thank You & Hope to See You Soon!!			
Tel: XXX-XXXX			



Howell's Bowl

Open Hours:
11:30 am - 11:30 pm
Tues. to Sun.

Joy Time: 20% off
2:00 - 4:00 pm
9:30 - 11:30 pm

 poster 海報

19. On the order list, Ginny ordered a sandwich with cheese, a fruit milk shake, and a fruit drink without ice. How much did she have to pay for her food?
(A) \$300. (B) \$320. (C) \$385. (D) \$410.
20. Ginny wants to go to Howell's Bowl again during Joy Time. When will she possibly go there?
(A) 11:00 a.m. on Wednesday.
(B) 2:30 p.m. on Monday.
(C) 8:00 p.m. on Friday.
(D) 10:00 p.m. on Thursday.

Exercise 5 主題 Topic ; Subject Matter / 主旨 Main Idea

■ **Author's Purpose PIE:** persuade, inform, entertain

■ 歷屆基測會考關於主題、主旨的提問：

1. What is the main idea (of the reading)?
2. What is the reading (mainly / talking) about?
3. What do we know / learn from the reading?
4. What is the best title of the reading?
5. What is the conclusion of the reading?
6. Which of the following is true / not true? *
7. What is the tone of the reading? (97-1-29, poem)
8. Why did Mark write this...? / What is the ad for?
9. What happens in the play? (99-1-41, a doll)
10. What problem is Selena Bieber trying to fix? (109-28, Later Is Better!) → [Exercise 9](#)

108 CAP


ANS: B



DEC 2016

Animals have their special ways to deal with hard times in nature. The superb fairy-wren, one kind of bright-blue bird in Australia, is one example. This year, a ten-year study showed that this small bird has eggs of different sizes in different kinds of weather. When the weather is hot and dry, there is less food for young superb fairy-wrens, and they die easily. So the mother bird will make larger eggs to help her babies grow stronger inside before they break out of the eggs into the “hungry” world.

However, not all mother birds are able to do this trick. Only those with at least one male child can. When the weather is “good,” the mother will make smaller eggs, and her sons will bring food back for their baby brothers and sisters from the eggs. With her sons’ help, the mother can save more energy to make larger eggs when the weather is bad. Isn’t this amazing?

 male 雄性 energy 能量

23. Which is the best title for this reading?

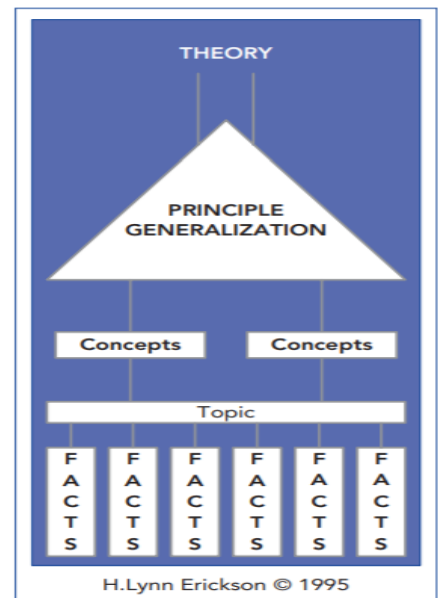
 title 標題

- (A) Australia: The Best Place for Birds.
- (B) Mother Bird Fights Weather Changes.
- (C) Larger Mother Birds Have Larger Eggs.
- (D) Family Love: Brothers & Sisters Work Together.

John Keats is one of the greatest English poets. He was born in London in 1795 and started studying to be a doctor when he was only fifteen. But after he finished his studies, he gave up the idea of becoming a doctor and decided to be a poet. He wrote and soon became an important poet.

Keats spent the last three years of his life writing a lot of beautiful poems. But he did not have a happy life at that time. In fact, he got seriously sick, and could not get married to the girl he loved. Still, he wrote about love and beautiful things in his poems. These poems have made many sad people happy. One of his famous poems is about fall. In this poem Keats showed his love for this world even in his bad health. Keats died at the young age of twenty-five, but both the poet and his poems will always be remembered.

35. What is the best title for the reading?
- (A) Keats' Life and His Poems.
 - (B) How to Read Keats' Poems.
 - (C) Beautiful Poems about Love.
 - (D) Great Poets Who Died Young
37. What can we conclude from the reading?
- (A) Life could be short but art is long.
 - (B) Everyone should learn to read poems.
 - (C) Being a doctor is better than being a poet.
 - (D) A poet usually becomes famous after he dies



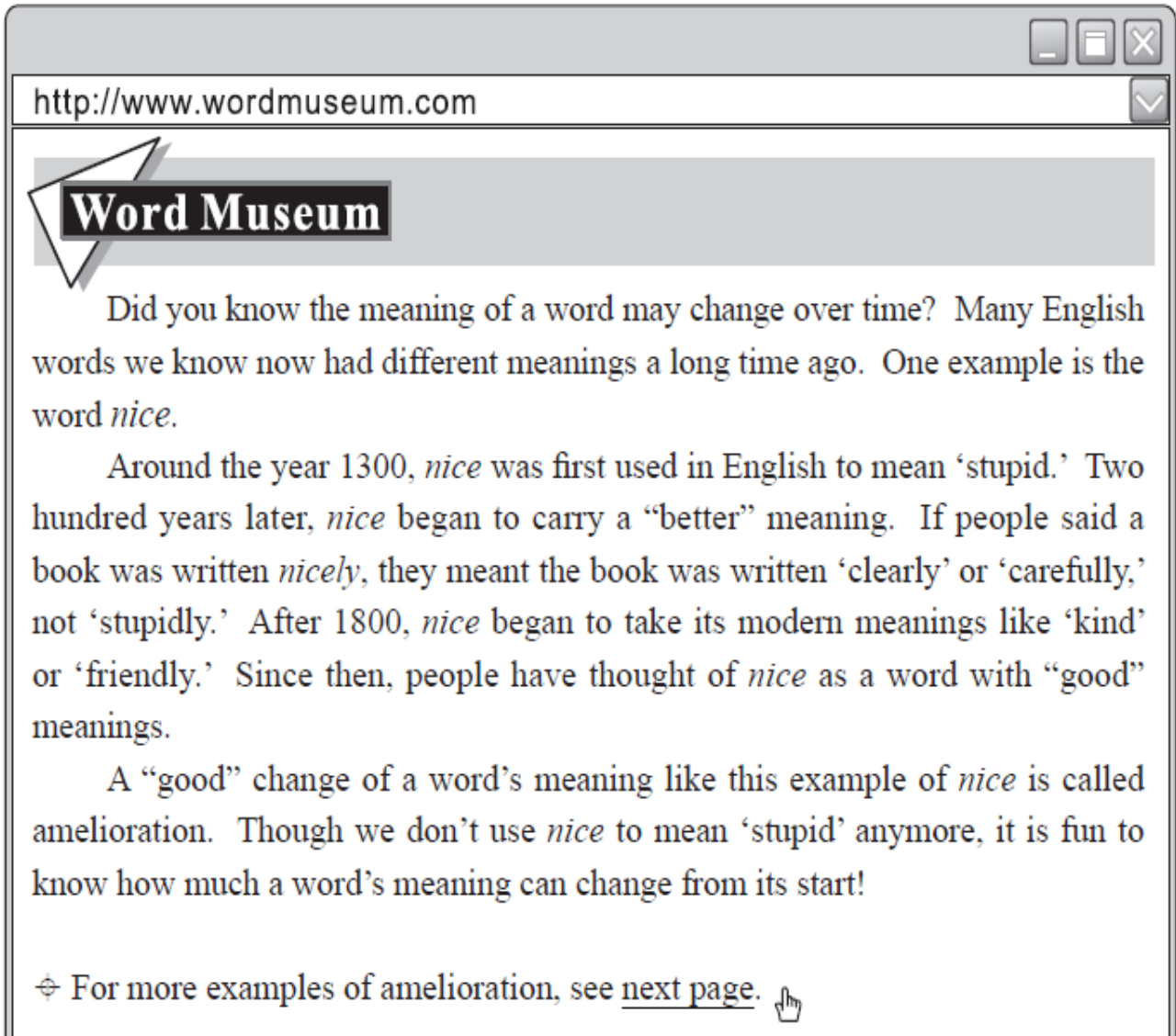
 另見 [110-15、25](#)

Exercise 6 類推—共同概念轉到其他案例

 概念遷移：例：111示例29-30、108-26 (超文本)

 100-1 BC Test

ANS: B



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying <http://www.wordmuseum.com>. The page features a logo for "Word Museum" and a main text area. The text explains that the meaning of words can change over time, using the word "nice" as an example. It states that around 1300, "nice" meant 'stupid', but by 1800, it had evolved to mean 'kind' or 'friendly'. The text concludes that this type of change is called "amelioration". At the bottom, there is a link to the next page with a hand cursor icon pointing to it.


http://www.wordmuseum.com

Word Museum

Did you know the meaning of a word may change over time? Many English words we know now had different meanings a long time ago. One example is the word *nice*.

Around the year 1300, *nice* was first used in English to mean 'stupid.' Two hundred years later, *nice* began to carry a "better" meaning. If people said a book was written *nice*ly, they meant the book was written 'clearly' or 'carefully,' not 'stupidly.' After 1800, *nice* began to take its modern meanings like 'kind' or 'friendly.' Since then, people have thought of *nice* as a word with "good" meanings.

A "good" change of a word's meaning like this example of *nice* is called amelioration. Though we don't use *nice* to mean 'stupid' anymore, it is fun to know how much a word's meaning can change from its start!

✦ For more examples of amelioration, see [next page](#). 

36. Here are four sentences from the Word Museum. Which is most likely to appear on the next page?
- (A) The word *silly* used to mean 'happy,' but now it means 'stupid.'
 - (B) The word *terrific* used to mean 'terrible,' but now it means 'excellent.'
 - (C) The word *girl* used to mean 'a young person,' but now it means 'a young woman.'
 - (D) The word *telephone* is cut short to phone, but the two words mean the same thing.

The idea may hit you once or twice a year. You come home on a hot summer day, hoping to have a cool bath, and find out there is no water. Then you see how important water is in your everyday life. However, in many parts of the world, water is not just about one's everyday needs.

In countries like Tanzania, water is hard to get, and the job of collecting water falls on women's shoulders. Girls are often kept home from school to collect water while their brothers stay at school studying. Studies show Tanzanian girls who live 15 minutes from clean water spend 12% more time at school than those who live an hour away. More time spent collecting water means less time for learning. For these girls, "Knowledge is power" is not just words; it is a sad fact in real life. With less time spent at school, their chances of getting well-paid jobs are small, and they often have no voice in important matters, like who to marry. These girls are often married into poor families. They have little money or knowledge to take care of their children, who often end up dying young. For the baby girls who are lucky enough to live, their life may still center around "water," just like it did for their mothers.

28. What does The idea mean in the reading?

- (A) Water is important in one's everyday life.
- (B) Water is not just about one's everyday needs.
- (C) It is nice to have a cool bath on a hot summer day.
- (D) We should not take a bath when there is little water.

29. What is the reading mostly about?

- (A) Why it is important to save water.
- (B) How water may give a country power.
- (C) How water may play a part in one's future.
- (D) Why it is hard to get water in poor countries.

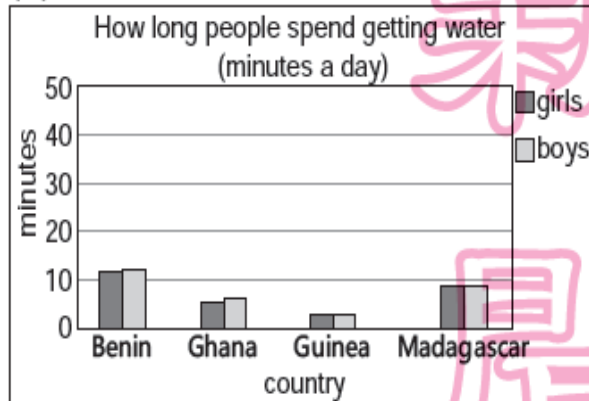
30. What do we know from the reading

- (A) Children in poor countries die from drinking dirty water every day.
- (B) Girls who spend little time at school have a harder life when they grow up.
- (C) Girls in countries like Tanzania are often paid less for the same job than the boys are.
- (D) Children from poor families are often kept from school to take care of younger children.

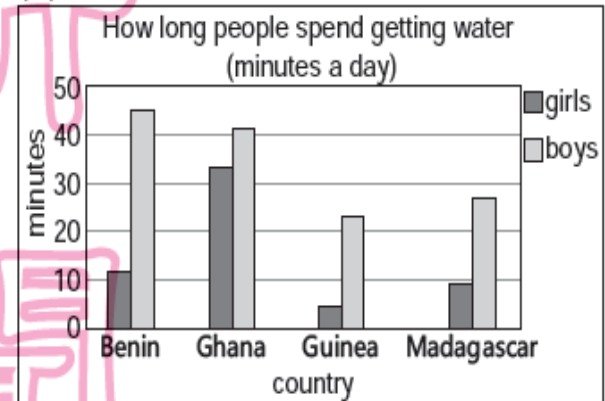
31. Families in the countries of Benin, Ghana, Guinea and Madagascar deal with the job of water-collecting the same way Tanzanian families do. From the reading, which chart best shows the fact?



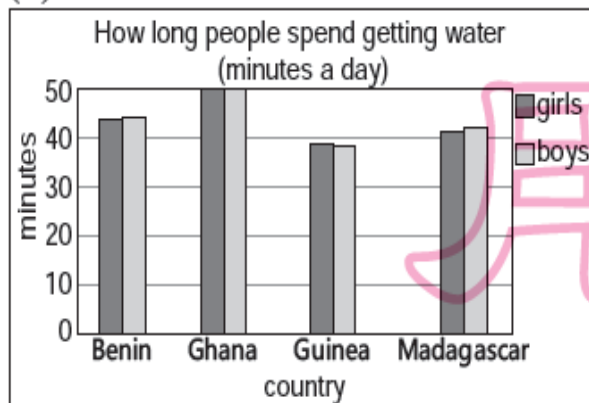
(A)



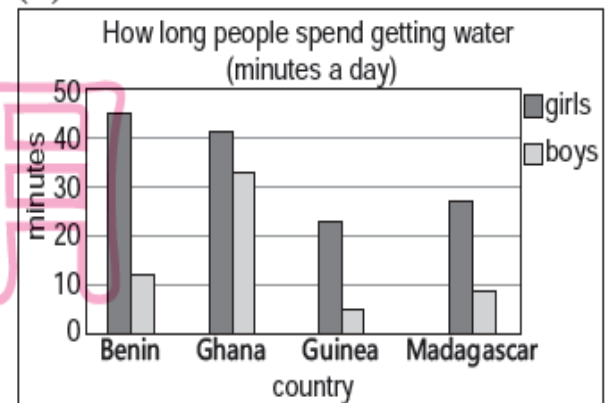
(B)



(C)



(D)



另見：

[108-26](#)

[100-1-36](#)

[111 示例-29-30](#)

Exercise 7 Inference 推論

- 根據閱讀文章的事實整合、思考、推理而回答。答案不見得在文章文字裡，而是要讀出弦外之音 (read between the lines) 。
- 1. 連結脈絡線索 / 整理訊息 / 找出因果關係 / 找出支持的理由或證據
- 2. 延伸推論：閱讀文章後，根據文章的脈絡，推測後續發展
 - 類推：舉一反三 → p.13 Exercise 6
 - 後續發展
- 3. 延伸推論在歷屆基測會考答對率偏低，須多練習與思考。另見：[103-50](#)、[104-34, 40](#)

105-31 延伸推論：後續發展 → 找出訊息脈絡、統整訊息

ANS: C

Alec: So, what do you think about it?

Ellie: It's...interesting.

Alec: Oh, no, don't say that.

Ellie: The first thing you should know about Olivia is that she's scared of anything with six legs. I don't think she'll be able to walk past the gate of Buzzing World.

Alec: But she loves butterflies! Well, she loved the photos of butterflies I took last time I was there.

Ellie: Only when they're not moving.

Alec: Fine. I'll just take her somewhere else, and that'd be OK. Right?

Ellie: Umm, you're taking her to Wavelength for dinner?

Alec: What's wrong with that?

Ellie: I wouldn't say a dead fish is really her idea of a nice dinner, and this restaurant sells seafood...

Alec: Now you're wrong about this one. She loved my mom's fish balls. She had several last time!

Ellie: OK, let's ask someone else. Oh, there's Lori. Hey, Lori, could you look at Alec's plan? He's taking Olivia out.

Lori: Wow! Everything's written down on paper! Hmmm... I thought you wanted her to be your girlfriend.

Alec: I do!

Lori: If you follow this plan, I'm sure it'll be your only date with her.

31. Emily is a friend of Olivia's. If she agrees with Lori, what would she most likely say to Alec?
- (A) "This is just what Olivia would want!"
 - (B) "You never know what a girl like Olivia would want."
 - (C) "Make a different plan or have a date with a different girl!"
 - (D) "She never cares what she does on a date; she cares who she has a date with."

Exercise 8 Context Clue 上下文猜字意

■ Types of Context Clue

- 定義型 Definition Clue
- 系列型 Series Clue
- 同義字 Synonym / 重述 Restatement Clue
- 反義字 Antonym / 對比 Contrast Clue
- 經驗連結 Experience Clue
- 整合推論 Inference Clue

99-1 BC Test -- 定義型 Definition Clue + 圖文轉化

ANS: D

Alice: Hi, Jerry, I heard you had fun with Peggy in Merry Park yesterday.

Jerry: Yes. We had a great time there. Why didn't you come with us? We got there by bus in only ten minutes.

Alice: I know, but the ticket is more expensive on the weekend. Also, I've been there many times since it opened five years ago. Did you try the Dandelion Seat there? It's so popular that people have to wait for over an hour to get a ride.

Jerry: You mean those flower-like umbrellas that fly high in the sky?

Alice: Yes. I enjoyed riding on the Dandelion Seat and looking over the city. It was a great experience.

Jerry: Eh...I liked taking the train to get around the park better. I don't think it's fun to ride in the air. I'd feel like I could fall down any time.

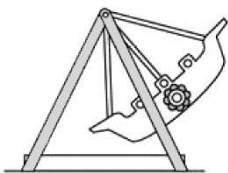
Alice: Maybe you would like it more at night. It's wonderful to see the beautiful lights below your feet.

Jerry: Well...I'm afraid of high places.

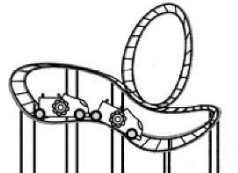
Alice: Oh, I see. That's too bad.

37. What may the "Dandelion Seat" look like?

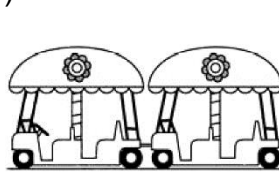
(A)



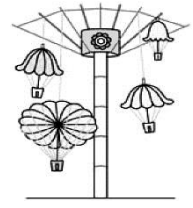
(B)



(C)



(D)



 另參考：

[101 BC Test](#) 42. What does avant-garde mean in the reading?

[95-1 BC Test](#) 38. What may Mola Mola look like?

SYAJH 9-1-2, 101.11.27 -- 同義字 Synonym / 重述 Restatement Clue

生字後 + **like, or, such as**, 或連接號(dash -) 接一段解釋的文字。

ANS: B

One of the Maori's favorite legends is about a child, Maui. Maui wanted to go fishing with his brothers, but he was not allowed, so he hid in their waka, or fishing boat. When he was found, he begged not to send him back. Because his brothers would not share their bait, he used his own blood and threw his fishing line in the water. He caught a very big fish and pulled so hard on the line to bring the fish up that he put one foot on the edge of the waka for more power. When he brought the fish in, he was hit to break the edge of the boat and fall into the sea, creating the Kaikoura Peninsula, a town in the northeast of New Zealand's South Island.

48. What does "waka" mean? (A) A house. (B) A ship. (C) A fish. (D) A town.

109-22 定義型 + 同義字 Synonym/重述 Restatement Clue 圖文轉化 ANS: B



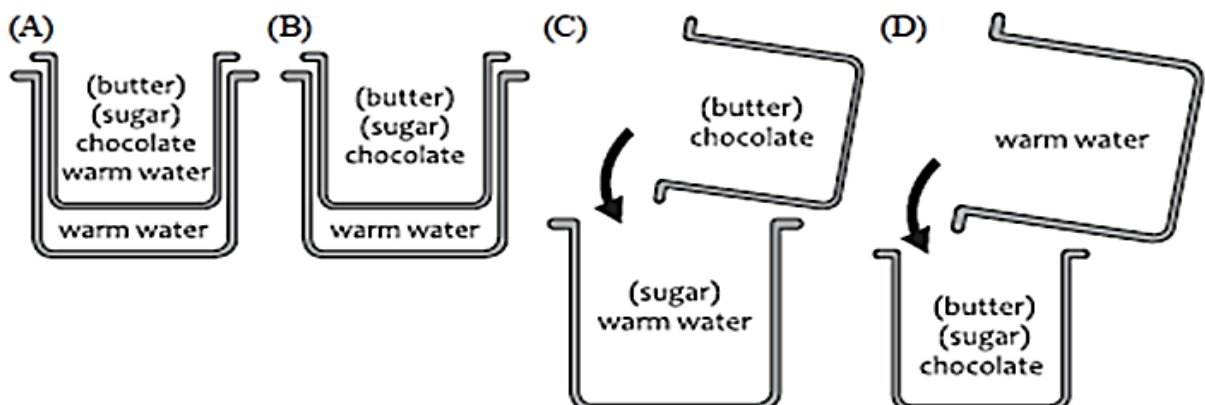
Now I'm going to show you how to work with chocolate. I'll do it in a "bain-marie," or, well, some people call it "water bath." I myself love the name "bain-marie." To make a "bain-marie," you need two pots, one bigger than the other.

First, break the chocolate into small pieces and put them in the smaller pot. Usually when making chocolate desserts, you'll need to mix chocolate with butter and sugar. So if you do, put them in the pot too.

Now, half fill the bigger pot with warm water. Put the smaller pot over the bigger one, and start to slowly mix the chocolate, the butter, and the sugar together. Keep the water under 50°C, or the chocolate may lose its shine. And make sure that no water goes in the smaller pot, or the chocolate will become hard and cannot be used.

Keep mixing for about five to ten minutes, and the job is done. Easy, right?

22. From the reading, which picture best shows the "bain-marie" way of working with chocolate?



There are many kinds of dances, but each has its own rules.

When we dance, we follow different rules.

We move to the front or stay in the back.

We dance close together or leave lots of space for each other;

We dance excitedly or slowly to fast or sweet music;

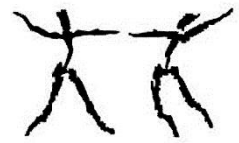
We dance to show how we feel in happy or sad times.

Sometimes we dance with people;

Sometimes we dance solo.

Yes, we dance differently;

But we won't dance without rules.



33. What do you do when you "dance solo"?

(A) You dance excitedly.

(B) You dance by yourself.

(C) You dance in a public place.

(D) You dance without shoes on.

 另見 [102 試辦會考-40](#)

 **106-21** 經驗連結 Experience Clue + 同義字轉換 Synonym

ANS: C

I had a horrendous experience last Saturday.

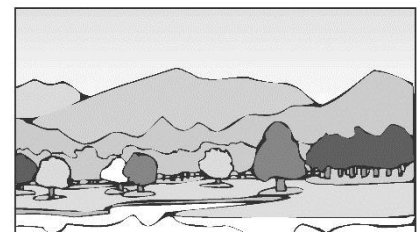
That day, my family went camping near a big lake.

While my parents were preparing dinner, my brother and I were playing by the lake. A dirty man appeared from somewhere, and his face was half covered by his hair.

He walked to us and asked for some water.

When I gave him water, the bag he carried dropped, and things inside fell out on the grass. I saw a rope, a knife, and a baseball bat. The strangest thing was that there were also a woman's shoe and a ring, and I'm sure they were not his. The man quickly put all his things back in the bag and looked at us angrily. At that moment, the picture of a man the police was looking for came to my mind. He was the crazy killer! I was so afraid that I could not move at all.

Luckily, before he could get any closer, my mom shouted from far away, and the man hurried off into the dark.



21. How do people feel when they experience something horrendous?

(A) Angry.

(B) Sad.

(C) Scared.

(D) Tired.


Once upon a time there was a good old woman living in a little house. She had a bed of beautiful flowers in her garden.

One night she heard the sounds of sweet singing and of babies laughing. She looked out at the window. The sounds sounded like coming from the garden, but she could see nothing. The second night she heard again the sweet singing and babies laughing. She **sneaked** softly through her garden to look closely. She found a little Fairy mother singing softly and **moving the flower to and fro** like a cradle. There was a little Fairy baby laughing and playing in each flower-cup.

The good old woman **sneaked** quietly back to her house, and from then on, she never picked a flower. She wouldn't let her neighbors touch the flowers, either.

The flowers grew brighter in color and larger in size day by day, and they gave out a delicious smell. They began, too, to bloom all the year round. Every night the little Fairy mothers hugged and kissed their babies and had them sleep sweetly in the flower-cups.

The good old woman died years later. The neighbors, not knowing about the Fairies, wiped out the flowers and planted seasonal food. But all of the plants died, and after that, nothing would grow there. Only the good old woman's grave grew different kinds of beautiful flowers of spring.

 cradle 搖籃 bloom 開花 seasonal 季節的 grave 墳墓

1. Which picture shows the action of "sneak"?

(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



2. What does the phrase "**moving ...to and fro**" mean?

(A) Hunt.

(B) Hide.


(C) Slide.

(D) Swing.

My mother was lousy at cooking. To her, cooking was more like an exciting experiment. You put some of this and some of that in a pot, and you wait and see what will happen. “No experiments, no experiences.” is what she would say when her experiment did not turn out good, and I heard that a lot.

My father was a good cook, and he loved to cook, too. He often said that he got my mother to marry him with a table of delicious food, not with a beautiful ring. “A family needs only one good cook,” he said.

Now I am a cook myself. And I have my own restaurant. I learned how to cook from my father, of course. From him, I learned the art of cooking. But I did learn one thing from my mother. It’s her famous saying: “No experiments, no experiences.”

 experiment 實驗

24. What does it mean when someone is lousy at something?

- (A) They are famous for it.
- (B) They cannot do it well.
- (C) They think it is important.
- (D) They are not interested in it.

 另見

92-2 BCT 42. What may a minifisher be?

102 BCT 40. What does autobiography mean?


103 AAT 18. What does provenance mean in the reading?

106 CAP 28. What do we know about buying the “seconds” from Wonky Markt?

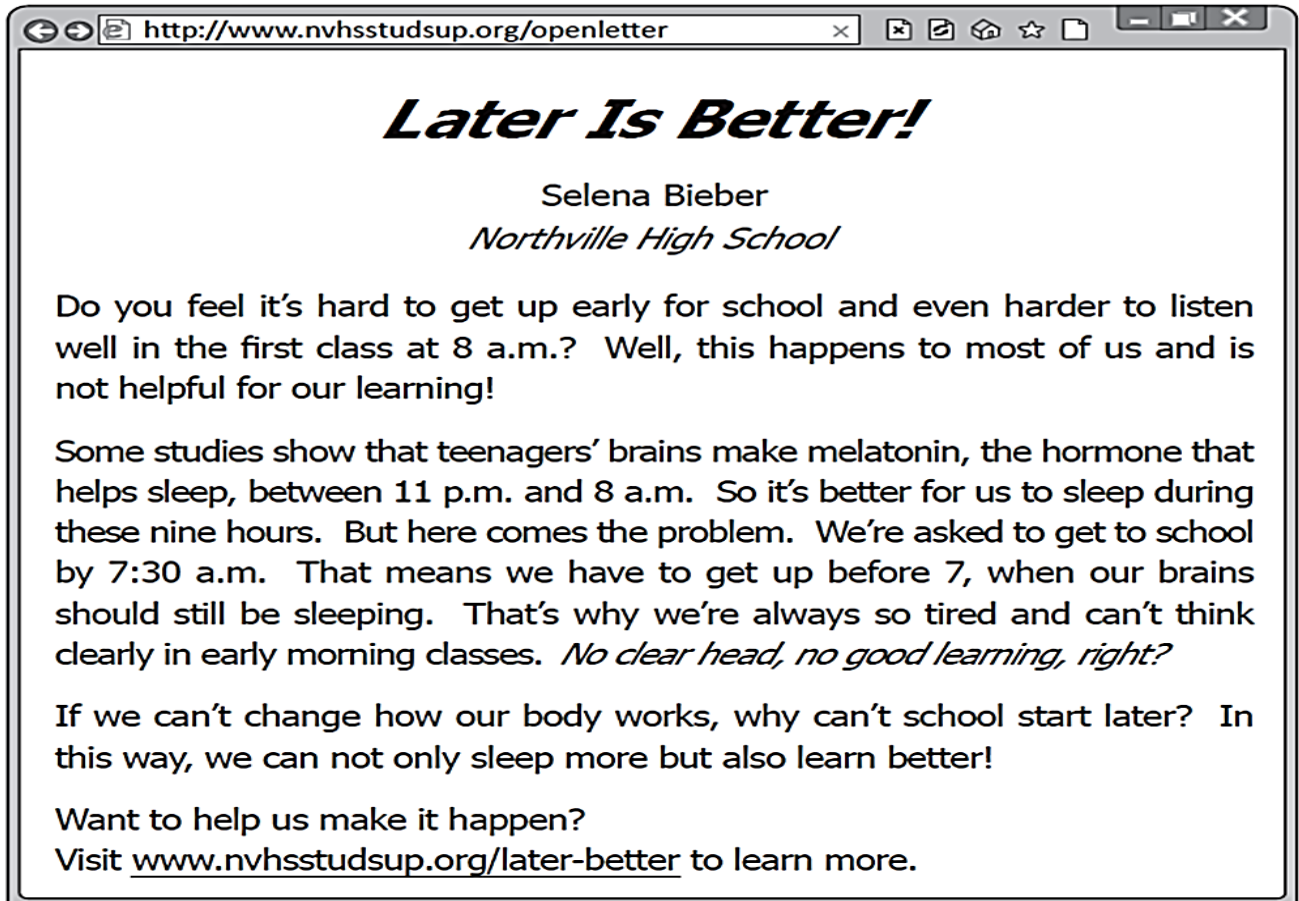
- (A) You can save 20-40% if you shop for a second time.
- (B) If you buy three boxes, you will need to pay NT\$900.
- (C) You can choose not only their size but also their shape.
- (D) To win the cookbook, you need to buy at least six boxes.

111 CAP 34. What does resentful mean in the reading?

Exercise 9 說明文 Exposition

 109 CAP 請找出下列各項文章結構的要素

- Title 標題
- Opening Statement 開場白：開門見山，說明立場
- Arguments 辨證：提出證據 / 理由 / 論述 / 正反方意見...
- Conclusion 結論 (若在 Argument 裡有好幾個要點要談，每個要點分別做個小結論)
- Concluding Statement 總結：再次說明自己的立場，與開頭前後呼應



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying <http://www.nvhsstudsupsup.org/openletter>. The main content of the page is an open letter titled ***Later Is Better!*** by Selena Bieber, Northville High School. The letter discusses the difficulty of waking up early for school and argues for later school start times based on studies about teenagers' sleep patterns. It concludes with a call to action to visit the website for more information.

Later Is Better!

Selena Bieber
Northville High School

Do you feel it's hard to get up early for school and even harder to listen well in the first class at 8 a.m.? Well, this happens to most of us and is not helpful for our learning!

Some studies show that teenagers' brains make melatonin, the hormone that helps sleep, between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m. So it's better for us to sleep during these nine hours. But here comes the problem. We're asked to get to school by 7:30 a.m. That means we have to get up before 7, when our brains should still be sleeping. That's why we're always so tired and can't think clearly in early morning classes. *No clear head, no good learning, right?*

If we can't change how our body works, why can't school start later? In this way, we can not only sleep more but also learn better!

Want to help us make it happen?
Visit www.nvhsstudsupsup.org/late-better to learn more.

30. Below is some information from another study.

ANS: D

We studied 48 high school students and found that the students who went to bed earlier did better on their school tests. This is not only true for those who slept nine hours, but also true for those who slept less. And some of them agreed that they learned better in early morning classes.

Do the ideas in Selena Bieber's letter agree with the information?

- (A) Yes, because her letter says it is better to sleep from 11 p.m. to 8 a.m.
- (B) Yes, because her letter says getting up early is not helpful for learning.
- (C) No, because her letter says students are asked to get to school by 7:30 a.m.
- (D) No, because her letter says teenagers' brains do not work well in early morning classes.



If you cannot live without your car, Zurich might be the last city you would like to visit. In Zurich, people are welcome, but cars are not! Over the past 20 years, this city has used smart ways 19. One is to keep the same total number of parking spaces. For example, if 50 new parking spaces are built in one part of the city, then 50 old spaces in other parts are taken away for other uses. So the total number does not change. Some are unhappy that there are never enough spaces. That is just what the city has in mind: If people find parking more difficult, they will drive less.

20, the total number of cars in the city is counted. Over 3,500 little computers are put under Zurich roads to check the number of cars that enter the city. If the number is higher than the city can deal with, the traffic lights on the roads that enter the city will be kept red. So drivers who are traveling into Zurich have to stop and wait until there are fewer cars in the city. Now, you may wonder 21. The answer is simple: The city wants to make more space for its people.



19. (A) to make traffic lighter
(B) to invite people to visit
(C) to make itself a famous city
(D) to build more parking spaces
20. (A) This way
(B) However
(C) For example
(D) Also
21. (A) why Zurich is doing this
(B) what all this has cost Zurich
(C) if Zurich should try other ways
(D) if Zurich can deal with angry drivers

After a lot of tests and interviews, you finally got into a good school or got a good job. But there's a problem: it's a long way from home. "Well, I can take the bus or drive," you might think. But before you decide whether it's OK to have such a long commute, it's best to know 35.

Having a long commute means you'll get fewer hours of sleep, and that'll make you feel tired easily. You'll also have less time for friends and family, for exercise, or for a nice meal.

A long commute not only eats up your time but also 36. Studies show that people who have a long commute get fat easily and often have neck or back problems. It's easier for them to have heart problems too. 37. Studies find that these people get angry more often, feel less happy with their lives, and do less well at work.

Now, does that good school or that good job still sound good to you?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 35. (A) what else you can do | (B) how you can enjoy it more |
| (C) how it will change your life | (D) what is the best way of commute for you |
| 36. (A) costs you money | (B) hurts your health |
| (C) makes traffic terrible | (D) kills the planet slowly |
| 37. (A) And that's why | (B) But that's not all |
| (C) And here's an example | (D) But that can be stopped |

 另見 [105-39-41](#)

教學海報來源

■ 篇章結構 — 基測會考常見六大文本類型

1. 敘事文 [110-25-28](#)
2. 描寫文 [110-22-24](#)
3. 議論文 [109-30](#)
4. 指南 [104-26-27](#)、[107-25-26](#)
5. 交涉型文件 [110-29-31](#)
6. 說明文 (本項分類取自：[Western University](#))
 - 描寫 Description [110-22-24](#)、[108-23-25](#) → p.9, [Exercise 5](#)
 - 順序 Sequence 指示、順序：[104-26](#)、[109-22](#)、[108-38-41](#)、[107-35](#) (111 示例-35)
 - 對比 Compare-Contrast [111 示例-27-28](#)
 - 問題解決 Problem-Solution [109-28-30](#) → p.19 [Exercise 9](#)
 - 因果Cause-Effect [108-29-32](#)、[109-35-37](#) → p.20 [Exercise 9](#)