

英語科閱讀測驗命題工作坊

- 2023 版
- 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

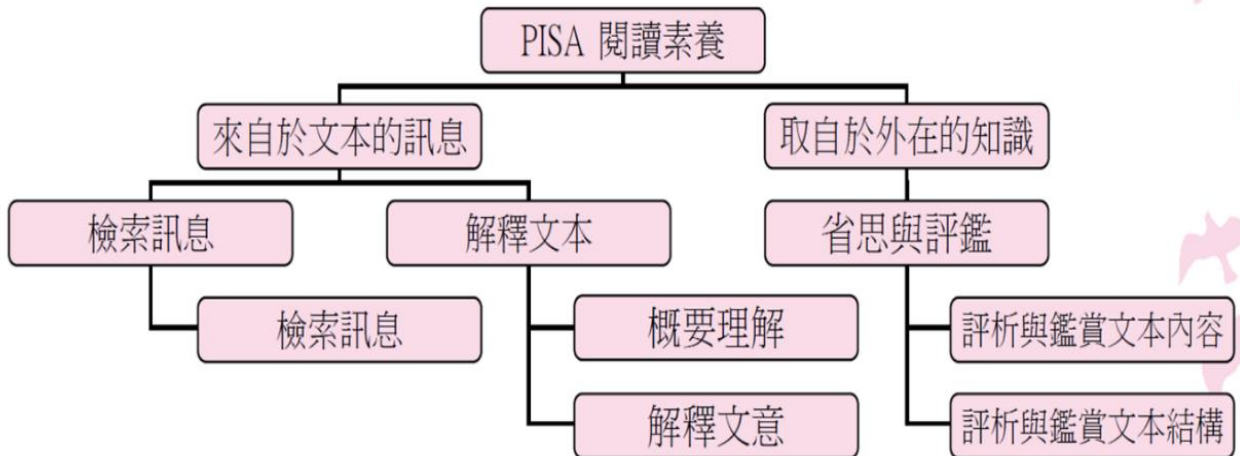
- 心測中心 111 年國中教育會考各科等級表現描述與參考試題本公告
 1. [英語科評量目標與示例說明](#)
 2. [英語科參考試題本](#)
 3. [參考答案](#)
 4. [會考英語科閱讀題本：111 年、112 年](#)
- 會考常見題型：
 1. 單字、文法理解與應用
 2. 動詞時態
 3. 上下文句法連貫
 4. 辨認符合文意的字句
 5. 主旨大意
 6. 找出明確敘述的細節
 7. 上下文猜字義
 8. 找出圖表中資訊
 9. 圖 / 文轉化
 10. 推論：找出隱含訊息、延伸推論
- 林淑媛的文章
 1. [《閱讀理解行不行？簡易五指檢測法！》](#) 2016.01.07
 2. 段考試題分享：[林淑媛的小窩](#) → [教學逍遙遊](#) → [試題分享](#)
- Bloom's Taxonomy (revised version)
 1. [Bloom's Taxonomy Revised Key Words, Model Questions, & Instructional Strategies](#) °
 2. 李坤崇教授：「[修訂 Bloom 認知目標分類及命題實例](#)」
- Flaticon
Download free icons in PNG formats.
- Paraphrasing Tool / Summarizer / Simplify Text
e.g.: [Rewordify](#)
- Texts / Questions Creator
e.g.: [twee](#) ([使用說明](#))
- Quotes
e.g.: [BrainyQuote](#)

國際閱讀評量架構

■ PISA 國家研究中心

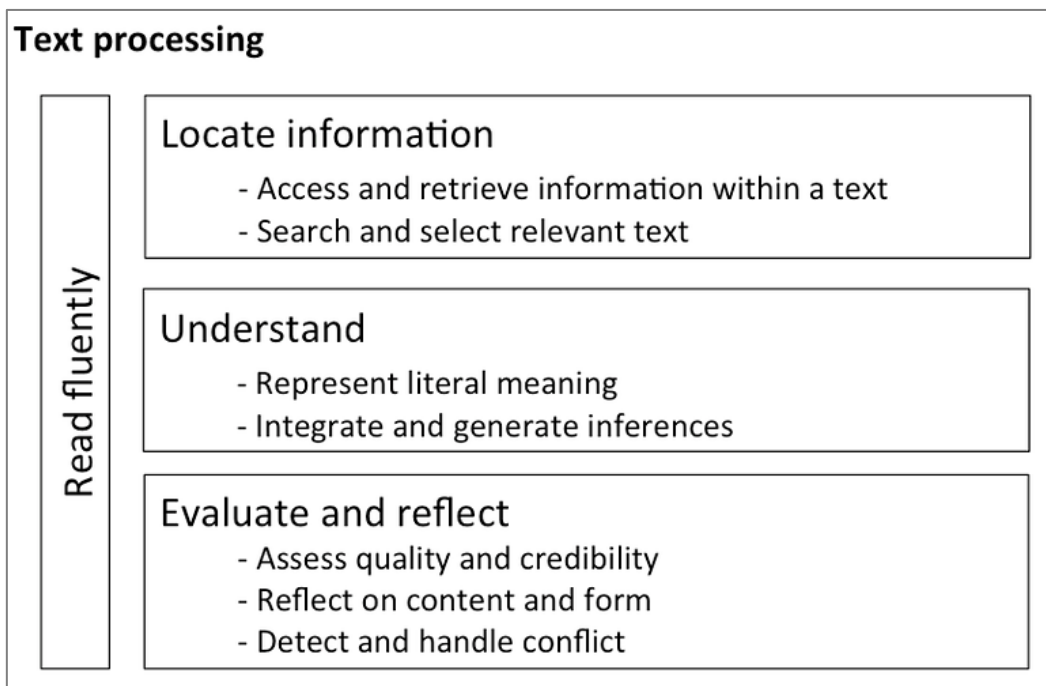
1. <https://pisa.irels.ntnu.edu.tw> → 公開資料 → 樣本試題

📖 PISA 評量架構 (2006)



📖 2018 年 PISA 閱讀素養評量 · 閱讀歷程架構

(取自 [OECD · PISA 2018 Reading Framework](#))

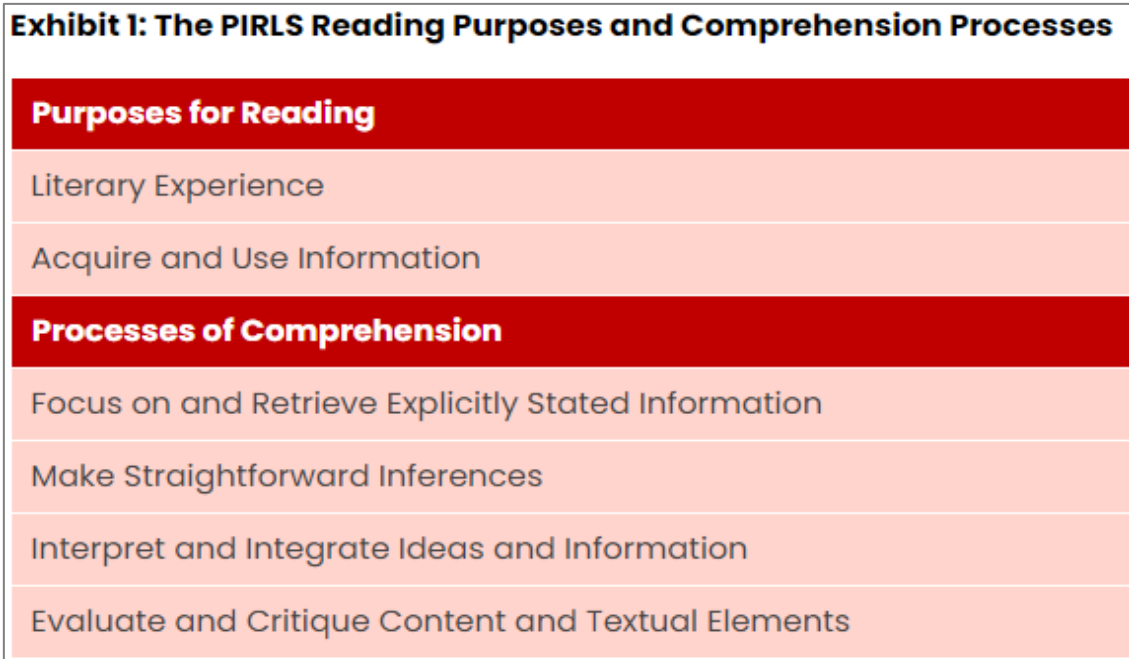


2. **PISA 題組三面向** : (取自 : [PISA 2018 Reading Framework, p.15](#))

- 歷程 Aspect
- 文本 Text
- 情境 Situation

■ 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

■ The Structure of Knowledge

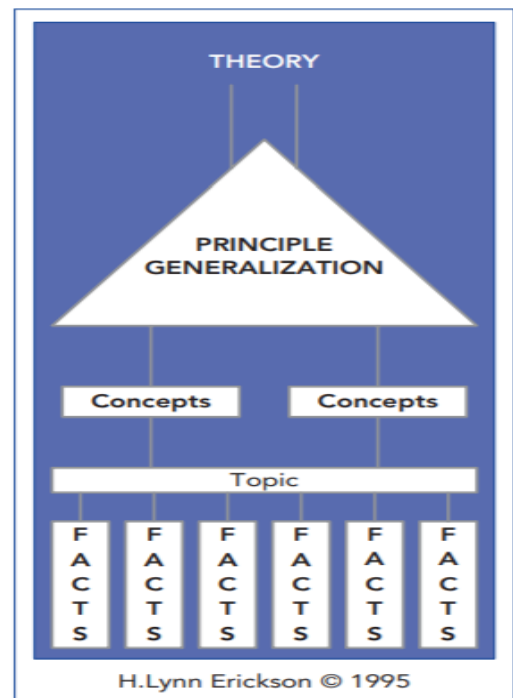
Erickson, H. L. (2008). *Stirring the head, heart, and soul: Redefining curriculum, instruction, and concept-based learning.* (3rd ed.).

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



命題輔助工具

■ 協助語法或用字修正

1. 語料庫 corpus
 - <https://www.english-corpora.org> → COCA
 - SKELL (含 collocation)
2. 搭配詞 (collocation) 線上辭典 / 語詞索引 (concordancer) :
 - [Online OXFORD Collocation Dictionary](#)
 - [Macmillan dictionary](#) (含 collocations、thesaurus)
 - [ProWritingAid](#) (無例句)
 - SKELL (Word Sketch)
3. 同義詞典(thesaurus)
 - [thesaurus.com](#) (可由 [dictionary.com](#) 進入)
 - [macmillan dictionary](#)
 - [Merriam-Webster Online](#)
4. 文法語句修正(grammar check)
 - [GrammarCheck](#)
 - [Grammarly](#)
 - 其他資源，請參閱：《[我的文法到底對不對？一次幫你整理好 14 個超好用的文法檢查網站](#)》

■ Theme Words 主題單字搜尋

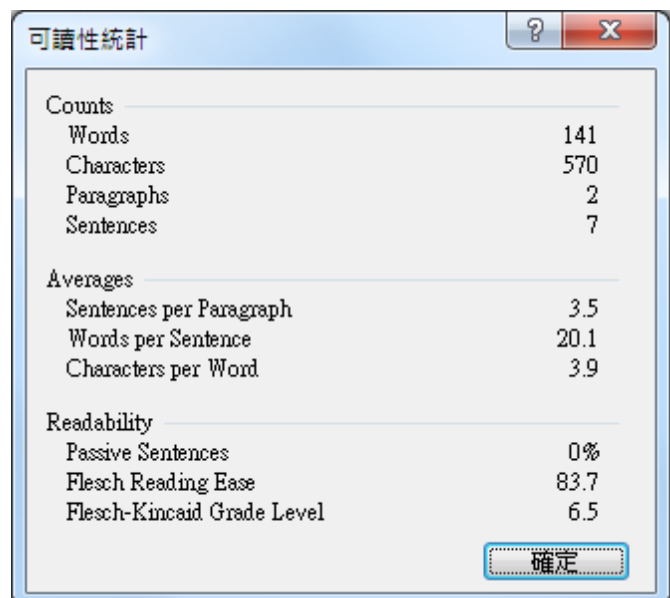
1. [Onelook.com](#)
2. [English For Students](#) → [Words by Theme](#) (也有 thesaurus)

■ Rhyming Dictionary 押韻字典

1. [Rhyme Zone](#) (也有 thesaurus)
2. [Rhymer.com](#)

■ 文章可讀性統計分析 請參閱：

1. Microsoft 《[取得檔的可讀性和層級統計資料](#)》
2. Lori Soard 《[使用 Word 的可讀性統計檢查您的文章的可讀性](#)》
3. YouTube : Haishuo Lee 《[如何使用 Office 2007 word 判定文章的可讀性 \(Readability\)](#)》




可讀性統計	
Counts	
Words	141
Characters	570
Paragraphs	2
Sentences	7
Averages	
Sentences per Paragraph	3.5
Words per Sentence	20.1
Characters per Word	3.9
Readability	
Passive Sentences	0%
Flesch Reading Ease	83.7
Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level	6.5

Discussion 脈絡與上位思考

Discussion (SYAJH 7-2-I, 108.03.29)

Tom's family like to do different activities on weekends. His father like to work out in the gym. His older brother likes to play basketball. His younger brother likes to play baseball. His sister likes to play dodgeball. His mother likes to make delicious cookies and cakes for them. As for Tom, he likes to go jogging with his classmate, John. Tom's family are really happy on the weekend.

 work out 健身 As for 至於 go jogging 慢跑

 請用 **20 秒** 快速掃描看完下面文章

 <https://www.esl-galaxy.com/reading/World%20Food%20maze.pdf>

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:

Practice 1 改寫練習

某校 8 年級段考題

Every spring evening, when grass and bushes are spotted with fireflies' shine everywhere over the field, many young parents start taking their children to the hills or riversides to find them. Children are interested in seeing the brightness from the insects' bodies in the night. The beautiful scene attracts them a lot!

But do you have any idea that fireflies are useful in the world of medicine and science? They have a special chemical inside them that makes their bodies shine like fire at night. The chemical can be removed from them and used for medical tests.

	bush: 灌木	spot: 斑點	shine: 光輝	field: 田野	hill: 小山	riverside: 河岸
	brightness: 光亮	insect: 昆蟲	scene: 景致	attract: 吸引	chemical: 化學成分	
	remove: 取走	medical: 醫學上				

■ 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)。

■ 提問四層次

提取訊息 →

統整訊息

 → 省思評鑑

推論、詮釋整合

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](#)、



Practice 3 主題 Topic ; Subject Matter / 主旨 Main Idea



SYAJH 9-1-3 110.01.19

William Kamkwamba was born on August 5th, 1987. He grew up in a small town in Malawi, a country in East Africa. There are more than 17 million people living there. It is sometimes called “the warm heart of Africa” for its kind-hearted people. In 2002, the very dry weather lasted for a long time and caused famine in the country. William’s family worked hard all year planting and growing corns, but they got nothing in the end. William had to stop his schooling and help his family search for food as hundred thousands of people across the country died from hunger during a famine.

However, William never let go of his dreams. At the age of 14, he decided to have a different life in the future, so he kept on learning even though he could not go to school. He visited his elementary school library to read more books, especially his favorite—science. He remembered one part of the science textbooks was about electricity and running water, which only 2% of Malawians could pay for and what the West think a need. In William’s village, there was no electric light. With his curiosity, he took up his first windmill after reading “Using Energy”, which led him to test with materials, like a radio motor, parts of his father’s bicycles, and so on. William believed that if he could build his own windmill, he could create electricity using wind power. Electricity would make cooking easier. It would provide the light after dark. With power from a windmill, people could use water from below the ground to plant crops and provide clean drinking water. William believed that his dream of creating electricity with wind power would make life better for everyone in his village.

William’s family didn’t understand what he was trying to do. His sisters were angry that they had to work in the kitchen while William read books and collected garbage. His mother worried about the garbage he collected. She saw William was going crazy. William’s father wasn’t sure if his son could make a windmill by using their old broken bicycle parts, but in the end he agreed. Yet, his neighbors and friends laughed at him and the strange ugly big machine.

Finally, in 2002, the windmill was built and worked in his parent’s house. His talent quickly drew local, then national, and later international interest that gave him the chance to speak out his thought at a TED conference in the US in 2007. The talk drew people’s attention and the support from all over the world quickly grew. People or companies donated to him to start several programs to provide energy and water to poor places. With the help from the people, Kamkwamba finally finished his high school

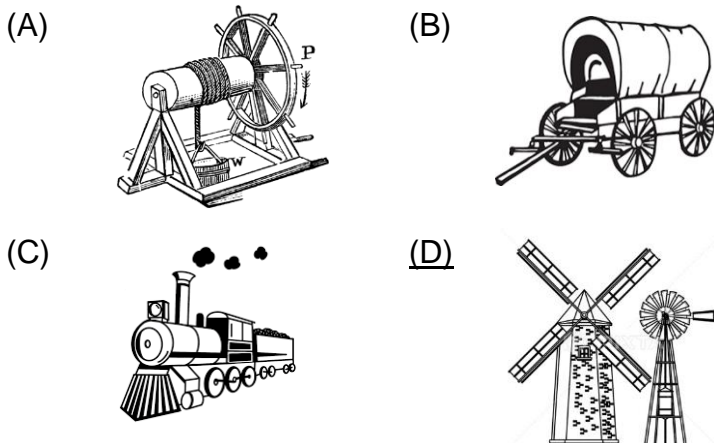
education, and then college education in the USA in 2014. He also went back his country to make people's life better with enough electricity and clean water. William Kamkwamba's story not only shows that the impossible is possible, but also that set-backs should be seen as a chance to find new ways to make your dreams come true.

📖 electricity 電 curiosity 好奇心 motor 馬達 local 當地的 international 國際的
conference 會議 set-back 挫折

37. Which is the scene of "famine"?

- (A) There is too much rain, which washes houses away and makes people die.
(B) There are a lot of insects eating up the plants, and it leads to terrible illness (疾病).
(C) There is not enough food for a lot of people, and it makes people hungry to die.
(D) There is not enough seeds for farmers to grow rice or corns for food.

38. Which is the picture of "windmill" below?



39. 延伸推論練習

40. 主旨練習

📖 **Reference :**

- <https://inspiremykids.com/william-kamkwambai-a-14-year-old-african-lifts-his-family-his-village-and-country/>
- <https://thekidshouldseethis.com/post/william-kamkwamba-moving-windmills>
- <https://www.unicaf.org/the-story-of-william-kamkwamba/>
- <https://en.ashinaga.org/kenjintatsujinmember/william-kamkawba/>
- <https://www.getepic.com/>
- <https://www.brainyquote.com/topics>



Practice 6 Cloze Test 克漏字測驗命題練習



SYAJH 8-2-1 108.05.04



<https://columbiataichicenter.com/wisdom-story-the-samurai-and-the-monk/>

The Samurai and the Monk (revised)

A Samurai visited a Zen monk to ask for his advice.

“Why do I feel worse than you?” the Samurai asked. “I faced death many times and saved many weak people. However, after seeing you, I felt my life was the least important.”

The monk answered, “I need to see some people. They’re coming to see me today. Later I’ll answer you.”

The Samurai spent the whole day sitting in the gardens and watching the people go in and out for the monk’s advice. He felt the monk was kind and generous. At nightfall, after the last one left, he asked the monk, “Now can you tell me?”

The monk led him inside his room. The full moon was shining in the sky, and it was quiet around.

“Do you see the moon? How beautiful it is! It will cross the whole sky, and tomorrow the sun will shine once again. But sunlight is much brighter and can show all the things around us: trees, mountains, clouds. I thought of the two for years, and never heard the moon say, “Why don’t I look like the sun? Is it because I am worse?”

“Of course not,” answered the Samurai. “The moon and the sun are different things. Each has its own beauty. You cannot compare the two.”

“So you know the answer.” the monk smiled, “We are two different people. Each one fights for his belief in his own way and tries his best to make the world a better place; all the other things are just appearances.”



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