

英語科閱讀測驗命題

- 110.09.14 台中市 線上研習
- 林淑媛 • Chere Lin www.chere.idv.tw / cherelin.cc

參考資料

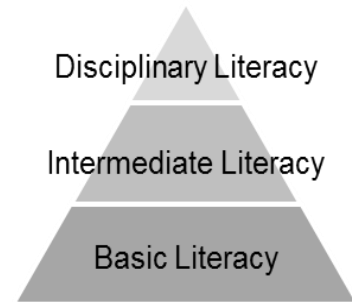
- 師德會訊：
<http://www.cet-taiwan.com> > 英語教學德博士 > HelloET
 - [第 93 期](#) 《國中教育會考英語科考什麼？》2016.01
 - [第 94 期](#) 《國中會考英語閱讀能力發展》2016.03
 - [第 95 期](#) 《閱讀理解，首重問「好問題」！》2016.05
 - [第 96 期](#) 《國中會考六大閱讀應用策略（一）》2016.07
 - [第 97 期](#) 《國中會考六大閱讀應用策略（二）》2016.09
 - [第 98 期](#) 《規劃國中三年的英語閱讀力》2016.11
- 《[閱讀理解行不行？簡易五指檢測法！](#)》2016.01.07
- 《[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
- **Bloom's Taxonomy (revised version)**
 1. “Bloom's Taxonomy Revised Key Words, Model Questions, & Instructional Strategies”
[下載文件](#)。
 2. 李坤崇教授：「[修訂 Bloom 認知目標分類及命題實例](#)」
- [教材本位 4 層次閱讀理解提問策略發展](#)
- 黃國珍：《[在閱讀上，你是毛利小五郎，還是柯南呢？](#)》2019.04.07
- 林從一：《[思考的三個層次，你是哪一個？有意識地跳脫框架，才是「獨立思考」](#)》
2016.03.18

閱讀理解

■ 閱讀發展層次 / 閱讀能力發展六階段

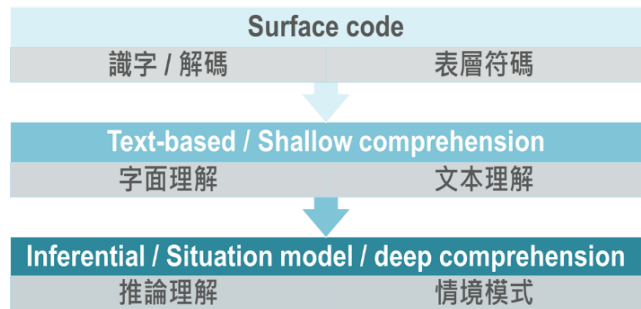
1. Basic Literacy 基礎識讀 (指導閱讀、熟悉閱讀)
2. Intermediate Literacy 技巧閱讀 (技巧閱讀、獨立閱讀)
3. Disciplinary Literacy 跨領域學習 (擴展閱讀、自由閱讀)

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



■ 閱讀理解發展層次

[Van Dijk, T. A. & Kintsch, W. \(1983\).](#) *Strategies of Discourse Comprehension*. New York: Academic Press.



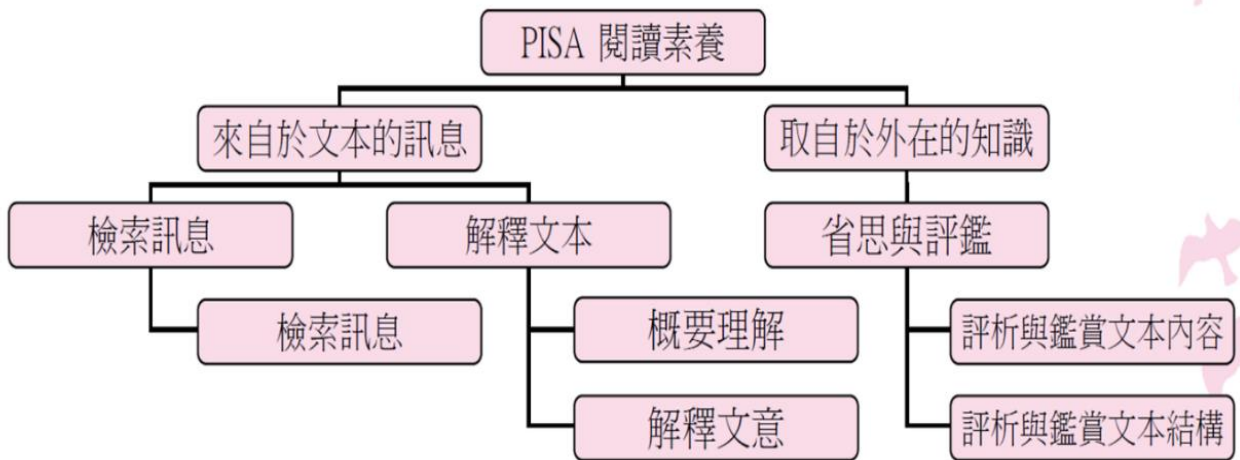
■ 閱讀策略：每個階段採取不同的閱讀策略

閱讀前	閱讀中	閱讀後
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 預測 predicting 2. 預覽 previewing 3. 略讀 skimming (跳讀) 4. 掃瞄 scanning 5. 提問 questioning : 6 Ws—who, what, when, where, why, how 6. 掌握關鍵字 key words 7. 經驗連結 contextualization 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 提問 2. 掌握關鍵字 3. 經驗連結 4. 標示 signaling 5. 推論 inferring 6. 猜字意 guessing from context 7. 做筆記 note taking 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 分析和綜合 analyzing & synthesizing 2. 經驗連結 3. 重讀、提問 re-reading & questioning 4. 視覺化 visualizing 5. 評估與修正預測 evaluating & revising the prediction 6. 討論、反思文本 discussing & reflecting 7. 推論 8. 比較 / 對比 comparing / contrasting 9. 因 / 果、結論、主旨 concluding 10. 作筆記、概述、整合 paraphrasing / summarizing / re-organizing

■ PISA 國家研究中心

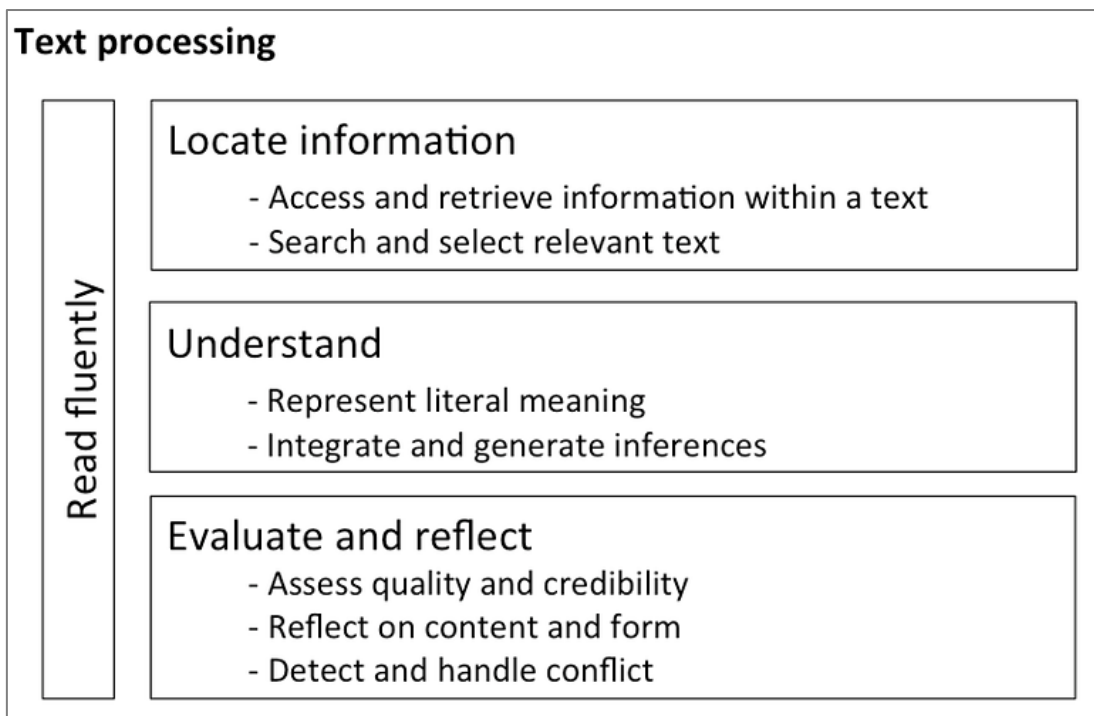
- <http://pisa.nutn.edu.tw/> → 樣本試題

📖 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](#))



■ 2021 PIRLS 測驗架構

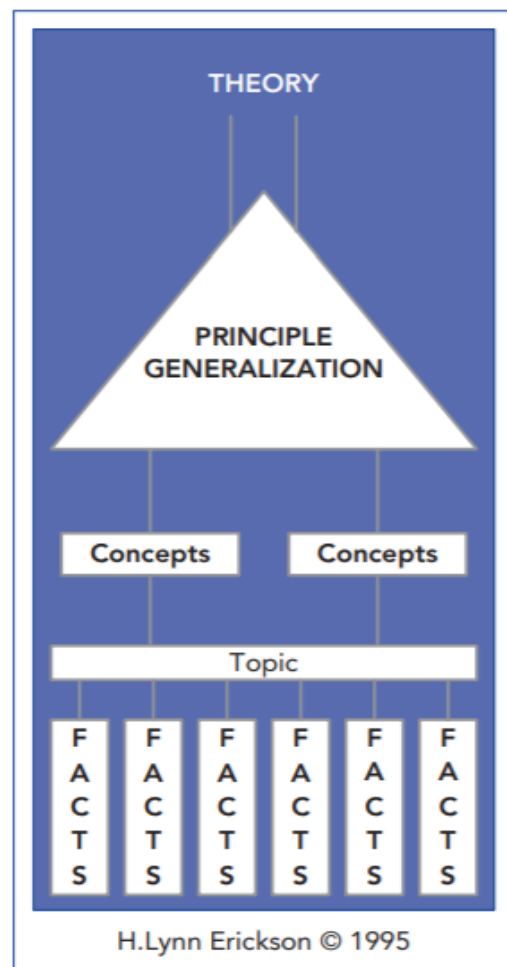
(取自 [The PIRLS Framework for Assessing Reading Achievement](#))

Exhibit 1: The PIRLS Reading Purposes and Comprehension Processes	
Purposes for Reading	
Literary Experience	
Acquire and Use Information	
Processes of Comprehension	
Focus on and Retrieve Explicitly Stated Information	
Make Straightforward Inferences	
Interpret and Integrate Ideas and Information	
Evaluate and Critique Content and Textual Elements	

■ 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](#))



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

■ 記憶

❖ 聽力測驗 104-11

1. 單字測驗 94-2-1
2. 文法、語法規則 93-1-10, 94-1-10, 94-2-1

■ 理解

❖ 字意轉化 104-19-20 (詳見 p.9, Exercise 2)

❖ 文法測驗 110-5, 110-14,

1. 文法、語意理解：代名詞指涉 (reference) 109-27
2. 綜合理解 91-2-37
3. 總結 91-2-37
4. 詮釋 (paraphrase) 91-2-37
5. 轉化 (convert) 圖 / 文 95-1-38、文 / 文 99-1-27
6. 推論 (infer) 100-1-36
7. 分類 104-19
8. 應用 97-2-31

■ 應用

1. 文法、語意理解、應用 93-1-29,
2. 91-1-19-21 克漏字題組 (詳見 p.10, Exercise 3)
3. 90-2-43-45, 98-1-28, 102-34, 35

■ 分析

1. 組織 103 AAT-24-26
2. 判斷 103 AAT-21-23、104-40、109-30

■ 會考評量指標

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 單字、文法、動詞時態2. 主旨3. 細節4. 上下猜字義5. 圖表資訊 | <ol style="list-style-type: none">6. 圖文表徵7. 推論隱含訊息、延伸推論8. 句法連貫9. 符合文意的字句 |
|--|---|


■ 篇章結構

指示、順序：104-26, 109-22

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

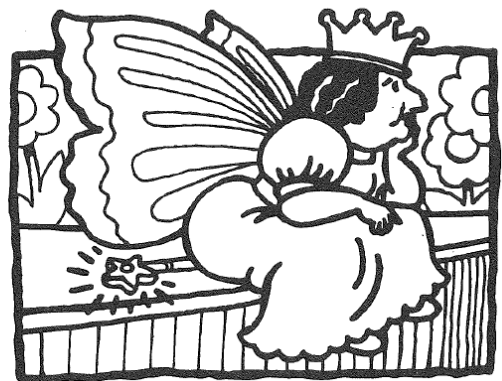
A man was fixing a street lamp when he saw a beautiful, young woman and three children get into a car, which was in the garden of a house near him. He saw that the car had a flat tire and tried to tell it to the woman, but it was too late. She was already driving the car out of the garden and into the 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!



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.

Question:

 **Exercise 2** 同義字轉化、主題單字

 **CAP 104-19-20**

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 3 克漏字綜合考文法、語意連貫



99-1 BC Test

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 4 逐步提升思考層次

104 CAP Test

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.

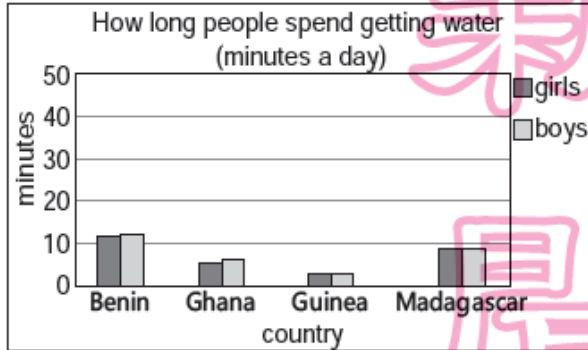
In countries like Tanzania, water is hard to get, and the job of collecting water falls on women's shoulders. Girls are often kept home from school to collect water while their brothers stay at school studying. Studies show Tanzanian girls who live 15 minutes from clean water spend 12% more time at school 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.

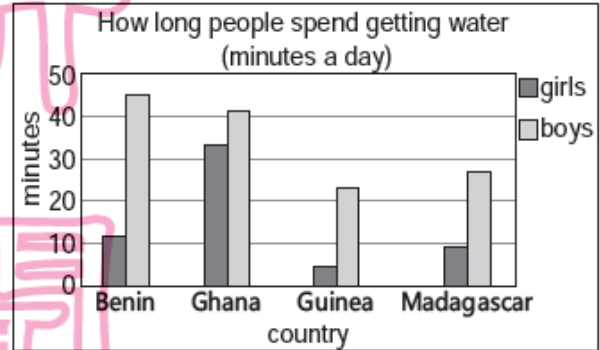
31. Families in the countries of Benin, Ghana, Guinea and Madagascar deal with the job of water-collecting the same way Tanzanian families do. From the reading, which chart best shows the fact?



(A)



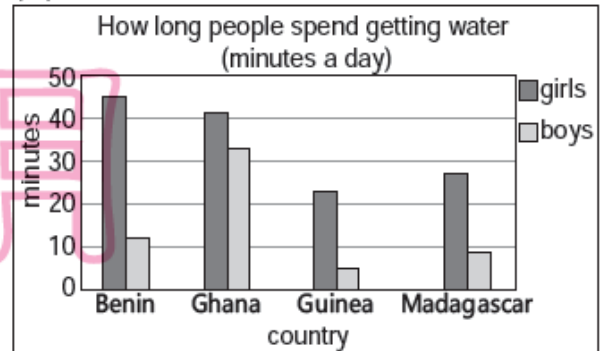
(B)



(C)



(D)



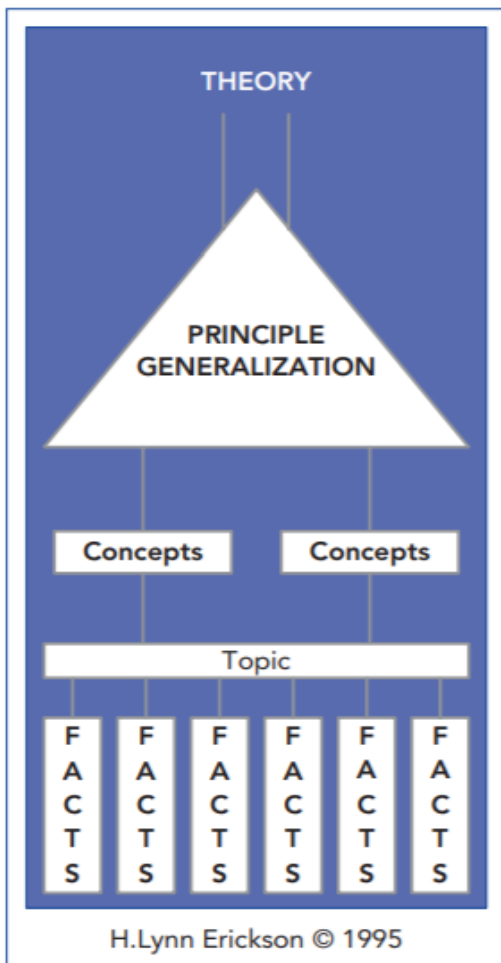
Exercise 5 省思評鑑

翰版 Book 4 Unit 3, Reading, Cocoa Children

People love chocolate. Americans alone buy more than 58 million pounds of chocolate for Valentine's Day, the "sweetest" time of the year. But for the cocoa child workers in the Ivory Coast, chocolate doesn't taste sweet but bitter.

Child labor is a big problem in the Ivory Coast. Most cocoa child workers are between 12 and 16 years old. The farm owners make the kids work 12 hours a day. On the farm, they pick cocoa beans quickly and quietly. They work harder than most adults but only get about 65 cents a day. These little workers work on the farm for years and spend all their time there. They don't have a chance to go to school.

This story is sad. The chocolate companies behind the cocoa farms need to stop using child labor. Now, more and more people are fighting for the children's rights because they need help. Some choose not to buy chocolate from these companies, and others tell the children's stories. Let's join them and make a change.





Exercise 6 Main Idea / Subject Matter

- What is the main idea (of the reading)?
- What is the reading (mainly / talking) about?
- What do we know / learn from the reading?
- What is the best title of the reading?
- What is the conclusion of the reading?
- Which of the following is true / not true? *
- What is the tone of the reading? (97-1, poem)
- Why did Mark write this...? / What is the ad for?
- What happens in the play? (99-1, a doll)
- What problem is Selena Bieber trying to fix? (109-28, Later Is Better!)



91-2 BC Test -- Drawing conclusions

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.

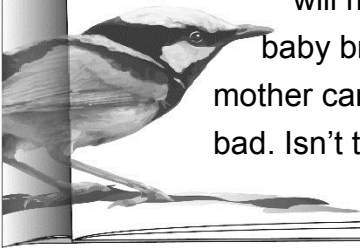
37. What can we conclude from the reading?
- (A) Life could be short but art is long.
 - (B) Everyone should learn to read poems.
 - (C) Being a doctor is better than being a poet.
 - (D) A poet usually becomes famous after he dies





另見 [110-15](#)

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

 title 標題

23. Which is the best title for this reading?

- (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.

 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.

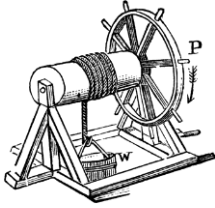
 electricity 電 curiosity 好奇心 motor 馬達 local 當地的 international 國際的
conference 會議 set-back 挫折

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?

(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



39. Going on the “Windmill Project”, William Kamkwamba has raised several programs to help people in need. Which is the **LEAST** possible one?

- (A) “Dark Zero”: Providing 24-hour electricity for schools in poor places
- (B) “Farming Libraries”: Filling libraries with books and computers in countries
- (C) “Deep Wells”: Providing training to use machines to get water in villages
- (D) “Wimbe United”: Supporting kids with creative ideas to speak out

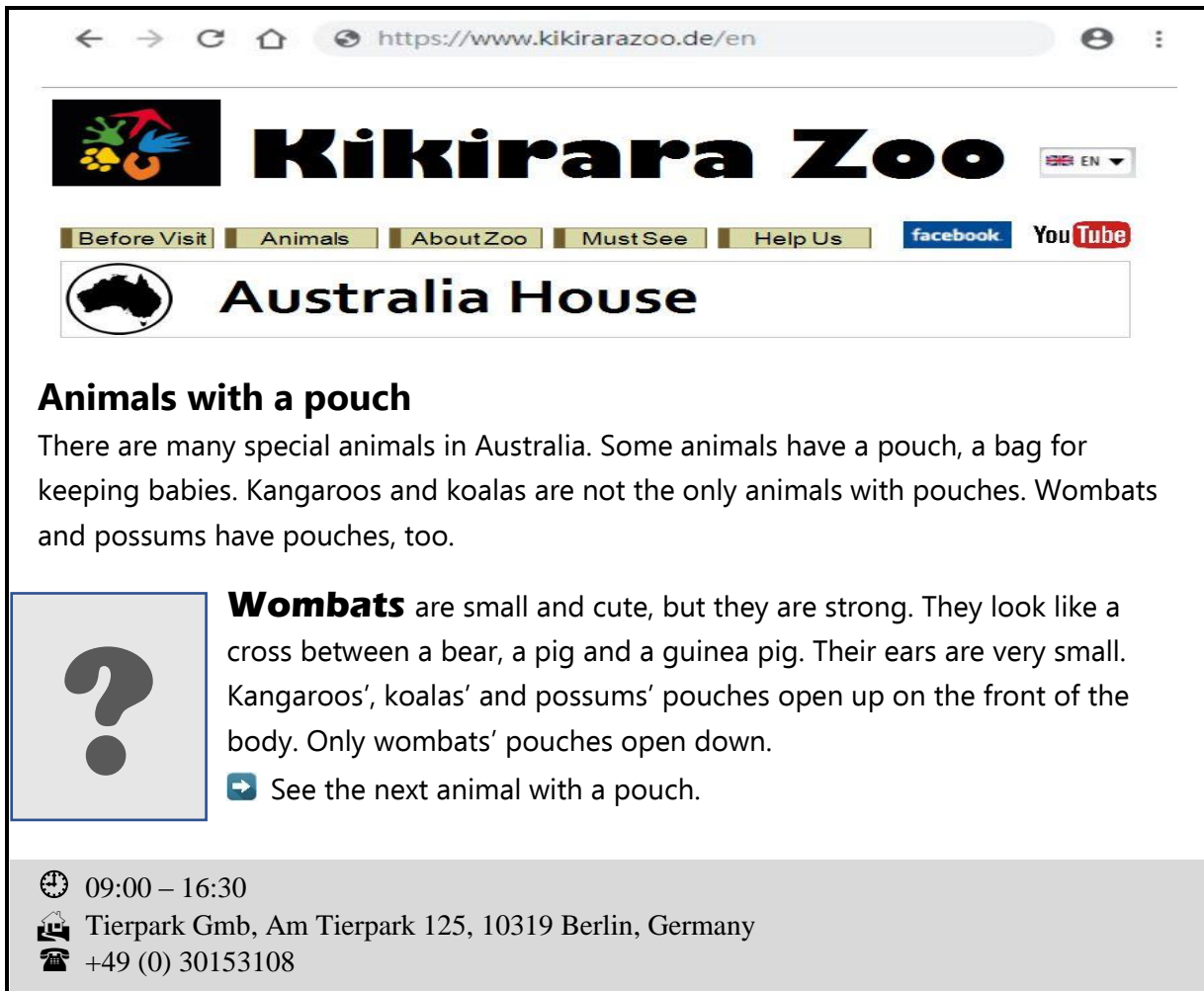
40. Which is the best saying to summarize (總結) the story of William Kamkwamba’s?

- (A) Practice makes perfect.
- (B) Seeing is believing.
- (C) Experience is the best teacher.
- (D) Weak men wait for chances; strong men make them.

ANS: C D D D


 **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>




Animals with a pouch


There are many special animals in Australia. Some animals have a pouch, a bag for keeping babies. Kangaroos and koalas are not the only animals with pouches. Wombats and possums have pouches, too.

 **Wombats** are small and cute, but they are strong. They look like a cross between a bear, a pig and a guinea pig. Their ears are very small. Kangaroos', koalas' and possums' pouches open up on the front of the body. Only wombats' pouches open down.

 See the next animal with a pouch.

🕒 09:00 – 16:30
 📍 Tierpark Gmb, Am Tierpark 125, 10319 Berlin, Germany
 ☎ +49 (0) 30153108

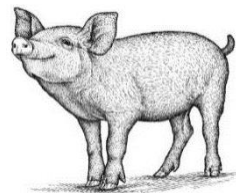
 with 有 keep 養育 baby 幼兒 look like 看起來像 cross 混雜

1. Which is most likely a wombat in the picture  ? (most likely 最有可能)

(A)



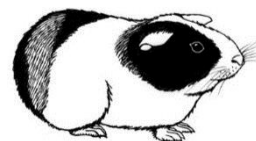
(B)




(C)



(D)



2. Judy clicks . What animal is most likely next? (click 點擊 · most likely 最有可能)
(A) Bear. (B) Kangaroo. (C) Guinea pig. (D) Possum.
3. Which is true? (true 正確的)
(A) Kikirara Zoo is in Australia.
(B) Animals with a pouch are only in Australia.
(C) Wombats look like small bears.
(D) The Kangaroo baby is upside down in the pouch.

Ans: A D C

 **Reference :**

- <https://www.livescience.com/52640-wombats.html>
- <https://panique.com.au/trishansoz/animals/wombat.html>
- <https://www.zoo-berlin.de/de>

Exercise 8 Context Clue 上下文猜字意

■ Types of Context Clue

A method to figuring out what an unknown word means by looking at the words nearby.

There are several types of context clue:

- Definition Clue
- Series Clue
- Synonym / Restatement Clue
- Antonym / Contrast Clue
- Experience Clue
- Inference Clue

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

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.

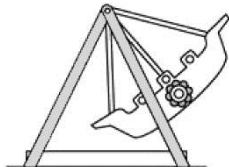
Alice: Maybe you would like it more at night. It's wonderful to see the beautiful lights below your feet.

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

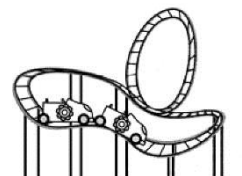
Alice: Oh, I see. That's too bad.

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

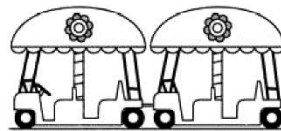
(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)




 另參考：

[95-1 BC Test](#)

[101 BC Test](#)

38. What may Mola Mola look like?

42. What does avant-garde mean in the reading?

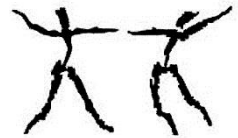
 **SYAJH 9-1-2, 101.11.27 -- Synonym / Restatement Clue**

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.


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

 **100-1 BC Test -- Antonym / Contrast Clue**

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.

 **SYAJH 8-2-2**, 101.05.09 -- Experience Clue


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.

 另見

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

(A) Angry.

(B) Sad.

(C) Scared.

(D) Tired.

103 AAT -- Inference Clue

How do you choose a T-shirt when you're shopping? Its price, its brand, what it is made of, or how it looks on you? Have you ever thought what it may take to make a T-shirt?

When people hear about clothes factory workers in poor countries working day and night on little pay, they feel worried if their clothes are from factories of this kind. They begin to ask about how and where their clothes are made, and who makes them. The provenance of clothes has now become an important fact shoppers ask for.

Some brands of clothes have listened and started to move their factories back to their home countries. There the cost of making clothes is higher, but the workers are better paid and taken good care of. Clothes of these brands are more expensive, but people don't mind paying a little more to feel right. Today these brands have even become leaders in the business.

Next time you are buying a T-shirt that feels good on your body, you may want to learn its story and see if it also feels good in your heart.

18. What does provenance mean in the reading?
- (A) The story of making something popular.
 - (B) The story behind the making of something.
 - (C) The way of taking care of something expensive.
 - (D) The way of cutting the cost of making something.

另見


[92-2 BCT](#) 42. What may a minifisher be?

[102 BCT](#) 40. What does autobiography mean?

[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.

Exercise 9 : 改寫與出題

 請將下列文章改寫成一份段考試題。

1. 把原文改寫成適合八年級閱讀的文章，可以重寫、創作等。
2. 文法：過去式
3. 出三題問題，包含考：(1) 細節 (2) 整體 (3) 上下文猜字意

Pyramids in Paris

Something very strange happened last month. A naughty, young giant moved all the world's famous landmarks. People around the world were very confused. He put the Pyramids in Paris.

“And on your left the ... pyramids?” He moved the Leaning Tower of Pisa to London. “Here we can see the famous... leaning tower of ... London?” He swapped the Sydney Opera House with Stonehenge.

“Hey, where are the stones, man?” When his mum saw the newspaper she was very angry.

“Kevin! Go and put them back in the right place you naughty boy.”

“Yes Mum.” So don't worry. If you go to London, Cairo, Pisa or Paris today, you'll see all the landmarks in their correct place.

 <http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/sites/kids/files/attachment/stories-pyramids-in-paris-transcript-final-2012-07-13.pdf>