

## 英語科閱讀測驗命題

- 2022.03.13 嘉義夢 N
- 林淑媛 • Chere Lin [www.chere.idv.tw](http://www.chere.idv.tw) / [cherelin.cc](http://cherelin.cc)
- 講義電子檔下載：<https://cherelin.cc/node/629>

### 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](#)

#### ■ 會考常見題型：

- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. 單字、文法理解與應用 | 6. 找出明確敘述的細節       |
| 2. 動詞時態       | 7. 上下文猜字義          |
| 3. 上下文句法連貫    | 8. 找出圖表中資訊         |
| 4. 辨認符合文意的字句  | 9. 圖 / 文轉化         |
| 5. 主旨大意       | 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"  
[下載文件](#)。
2. 李坤崇教授：「[修訂 Bloom 認知目標分類及命題實例](#)」

#### ■ [Non-critical vs. critical reading](#)

#### ■ [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

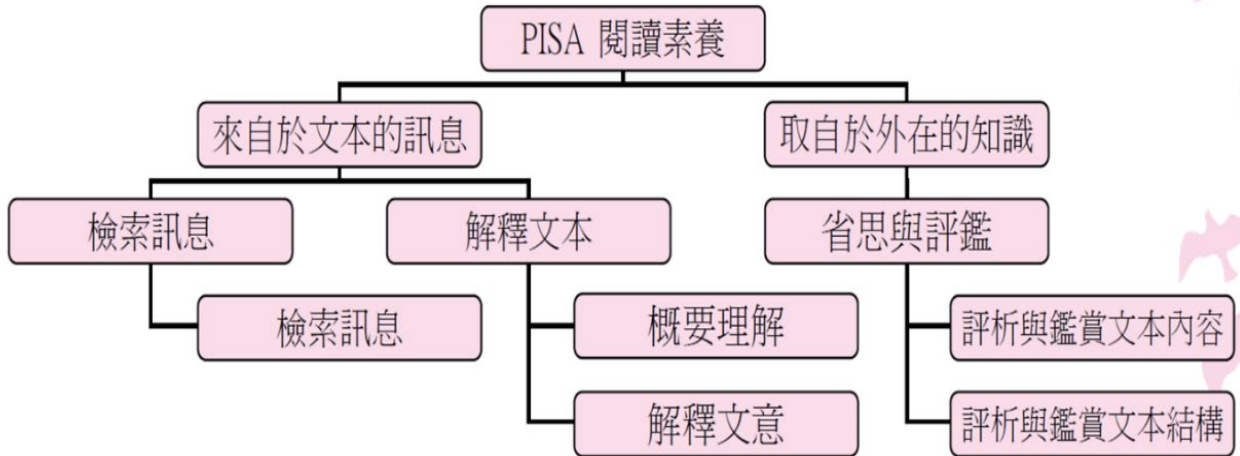
#### ■ [提問策略發展](#)

## 國際閱讀評量架構

### ■ PISA 國家研究中心

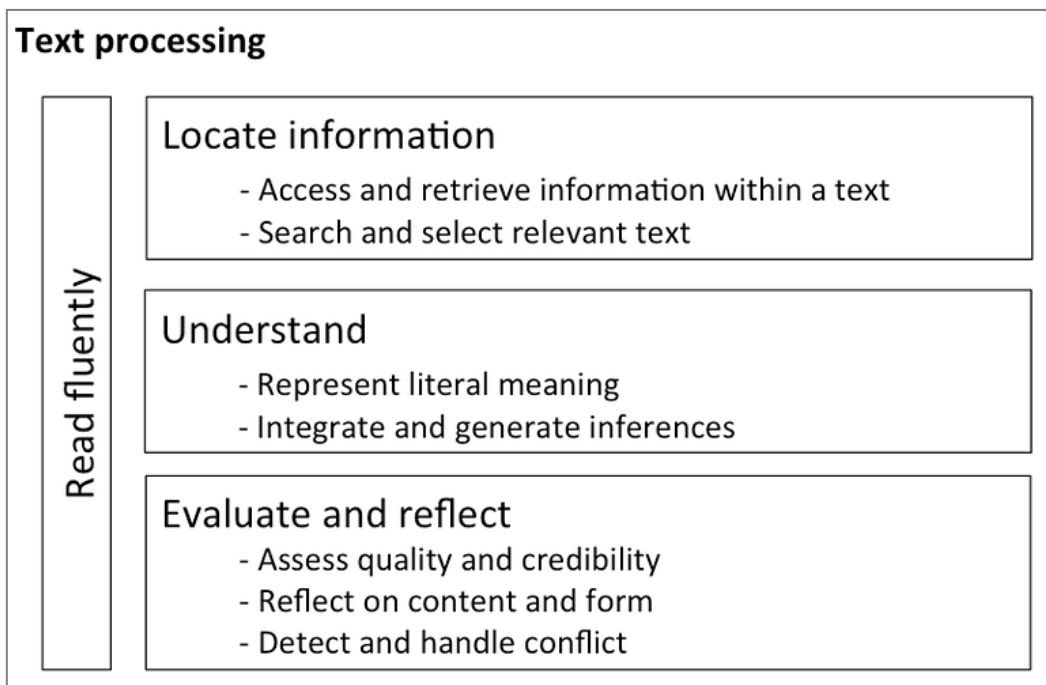
- <http://pisa.nutn.edu.tw/> → 樣本試題

### 📖 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](#) )

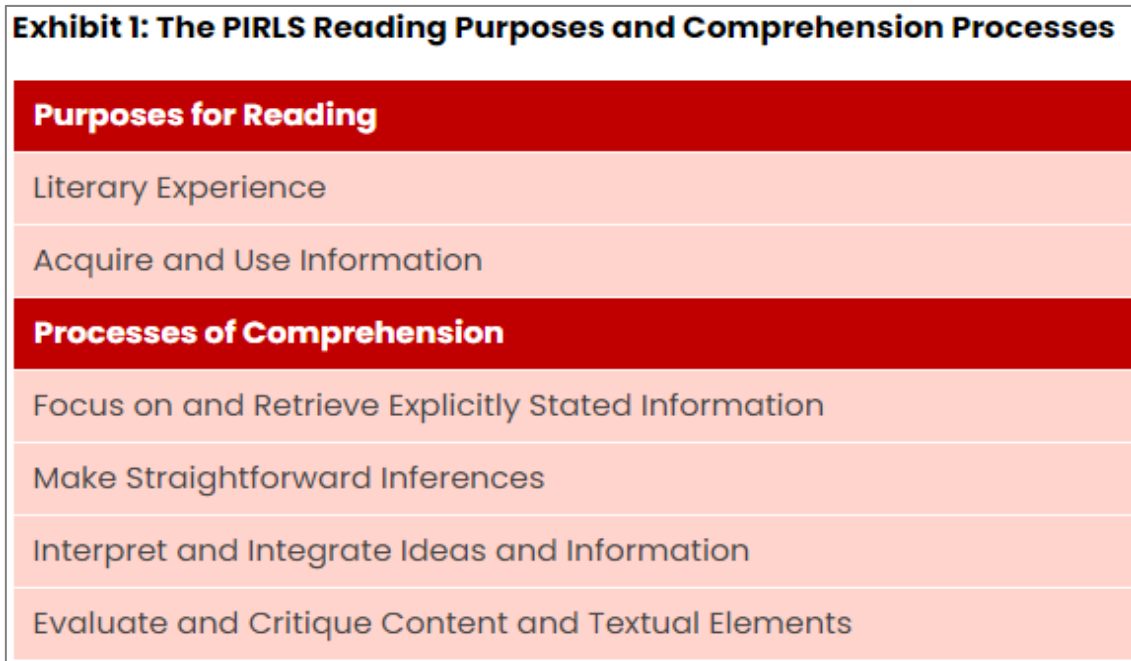


### ■ PISA 題組三面向 : (取自 : [PISA 2018 Reading Framework, p.15](#) )

1. 歷程 Aspect
2. 文本 Text
3. 情境 Situation

■ 2021 PIRLS 測驗架構

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



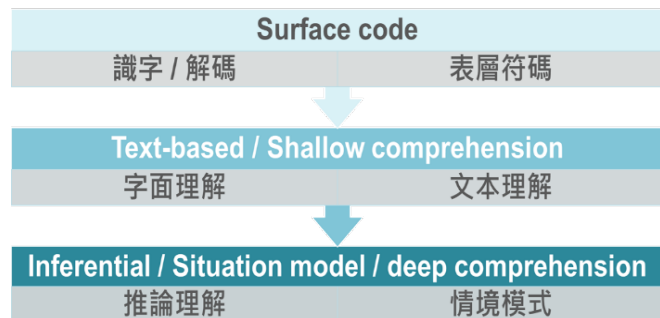
■ PIRLS 提問四層次：提取訊息、推論訊息、詮釋整合、比較評估

■ 閱讀理解發展層次

Van Dijk, T. A. & Kintsch, W. (1983).

*Strategies of Discourse*

*Comprehension*. New York: Academic Press.

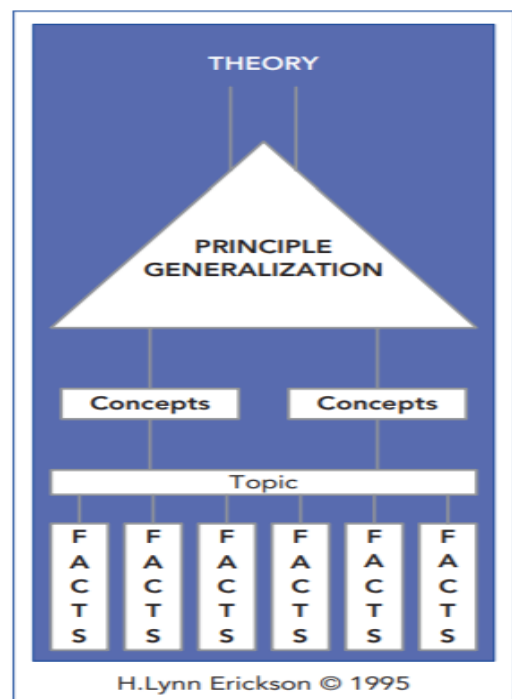


■ The Structure of Knowledge

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

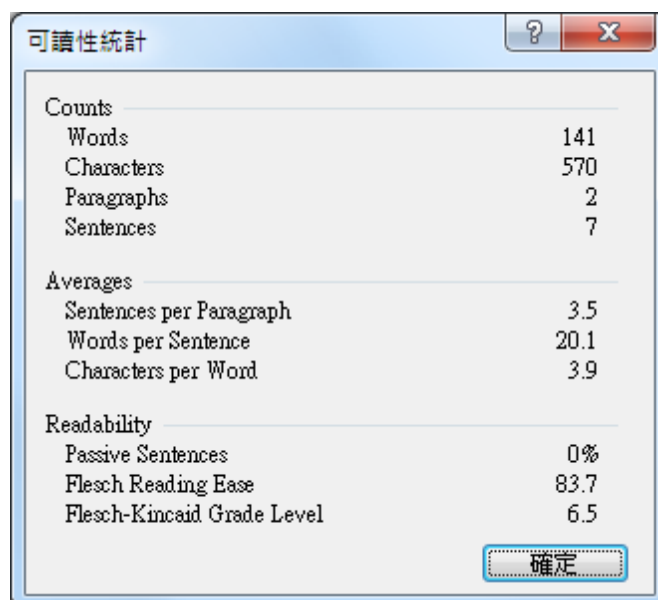
1. [Onelook.com](#)
2. [English For Students](#) → [Words by Theme](#) (也有 thesaurus)

### ■ 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

## 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

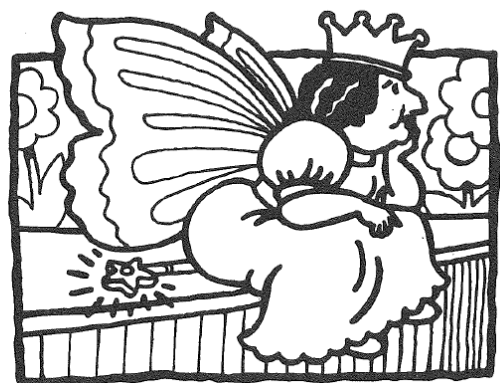
A man was fixing a street lamp when he saw a beautiful, young woman and three children get into a car, which was in the garden of a house near him. He saw that the car had a flat tire and tried to tell it to the woman, but it was too late. She was already driving the car out of the garden and into the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

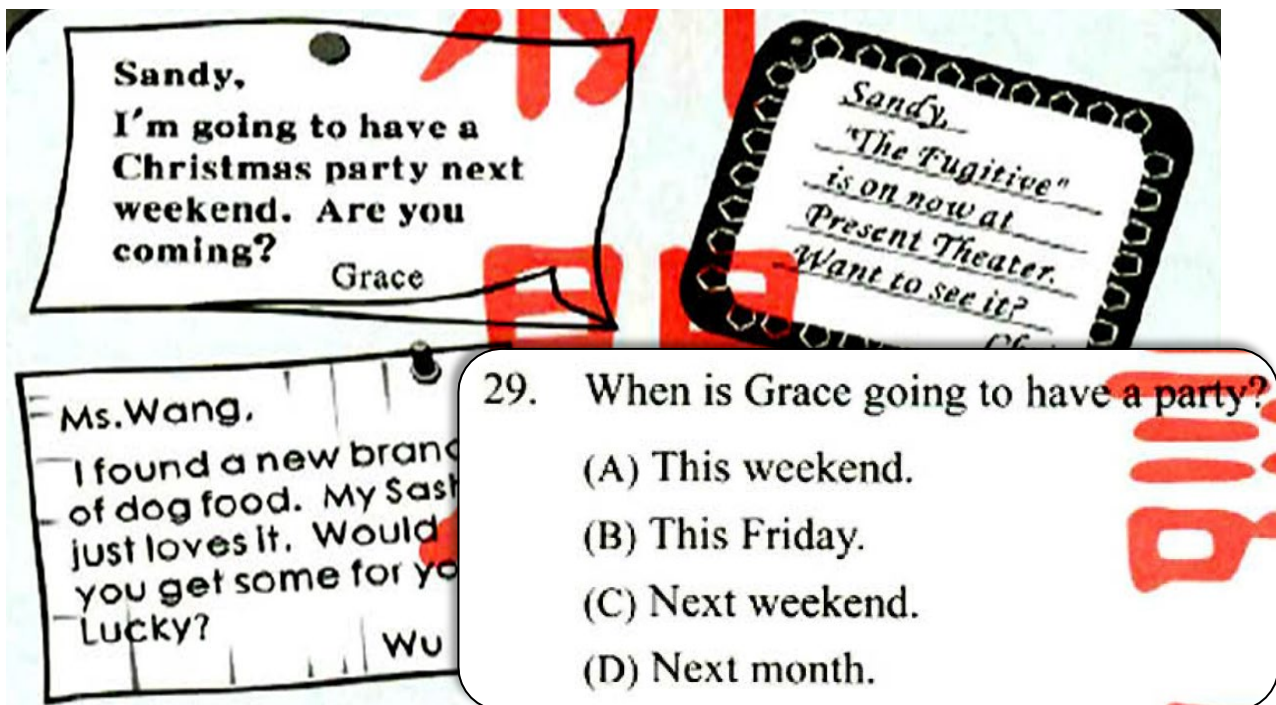
例：[91-2-35, 37](#)

### 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](#)、

## 提取訊息 [90-1-29](#)

ANS: C



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](#) · 另見 Exercise 7

## 詮釋整合 [91-2-35-37](#) : 35 大意 ; 37 主旨 → Exercise 4

33. 判斷敘事者的立場

## 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:

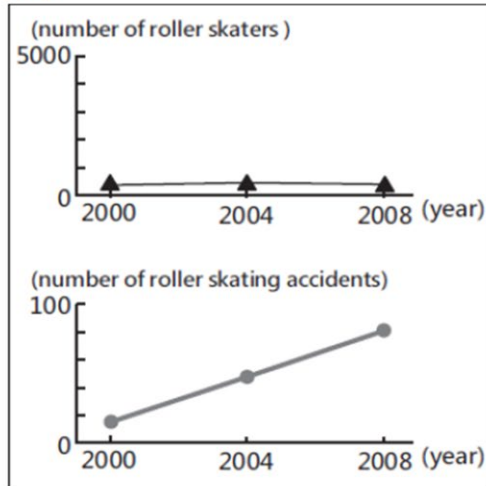
What the city must think about is where roller skaters should skate. Roller skaters may easily get hit when they skate on the road, but they may hit people when they skate on the sidewalk. It's good that the city opens the roads to roller skaters on Friday nights, but it only fixes part of the problem.

### 34. 判斷舉證是否得宜

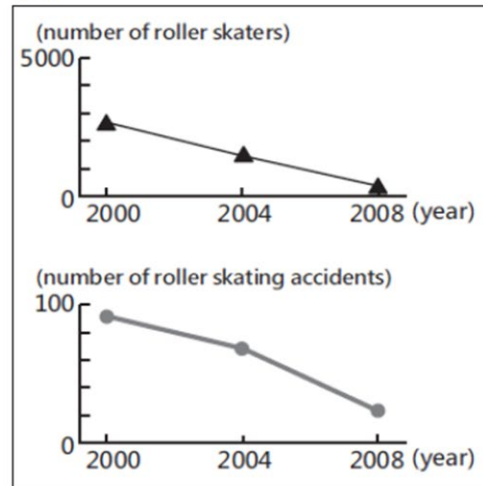
34. Below is what Roy found about roller skating accidents in four different studies. Which agrees with his idea?

📖 accident 意外

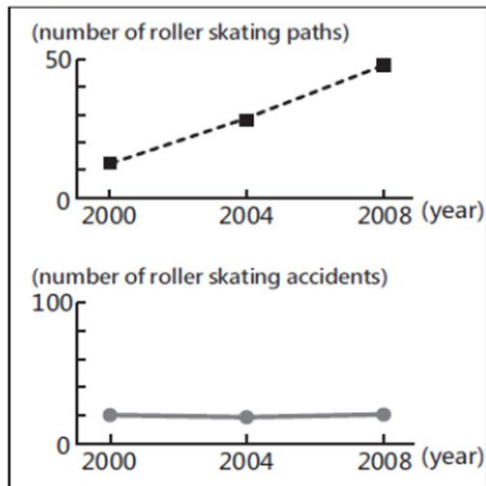
(A)



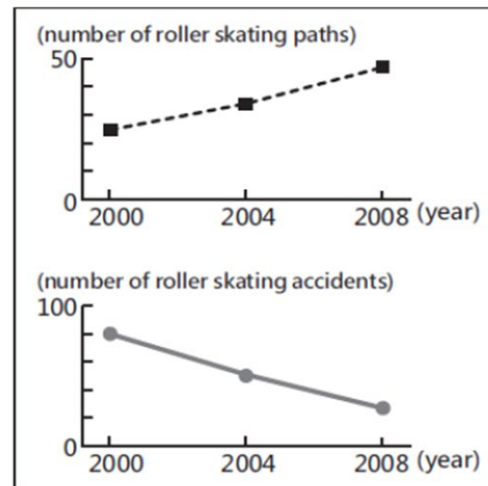
(B)



(C)



(D)



ANS: 33 (B) Ian and Ursula will feel angry. / 34: D

📖 另參考：


[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



## Exercise 2 脈絡與上位思考

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 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:**

 **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

 **Exercise 3** 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		220×2
2	cheese cake		120×1
3	milk shake (chocolate) (large)		200×2
4	milk shake (banana)		110×1
5	chicken sandwich		100×1
6	chicken sandwich (with cheese)		120×1
7	cola (no ice)		65×1
8	orange juice (no ice)		90×1
9	grape juice		95×1
10			
			Total Price: \$1,540
<b>Thank You &amp; Hope to See You Soon!!</b>			
<b>Tel: XXX-XXXX</b>			

**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.

 另參考：[111 年示例題 28](#)

## Exercise 4 主題 Topic ; Subject Matter / 主旨 Main Idea

### 歷屆基測會考關於主題、主旨的提問：

- 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!)


### 108 CAP

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

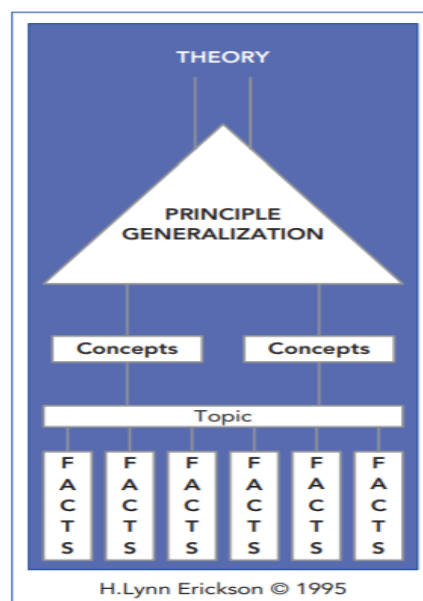
- (A) Australia: The Best Place for Birds.
- (B) Mother Bird Fights Weather Changes.
- (C) Larger Mother Birds Have Larger Eggs.
- (D) Family Love: Brothers & Sisters Work Together.

 **91-2 BC Test – 大意、主旨、下結論 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.

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



**ANS: A A**

 另見 [110-15、25](#)

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.

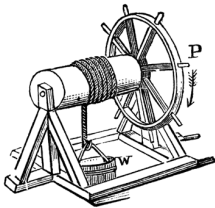
📖 electricity 電 curiosity 好奇心 motor 馬達 local 當地的 international 國際的  
conference 會議 set-back 挫折

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)



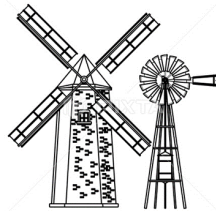
(B)



(C)



(D)




39. 延伸推論練習

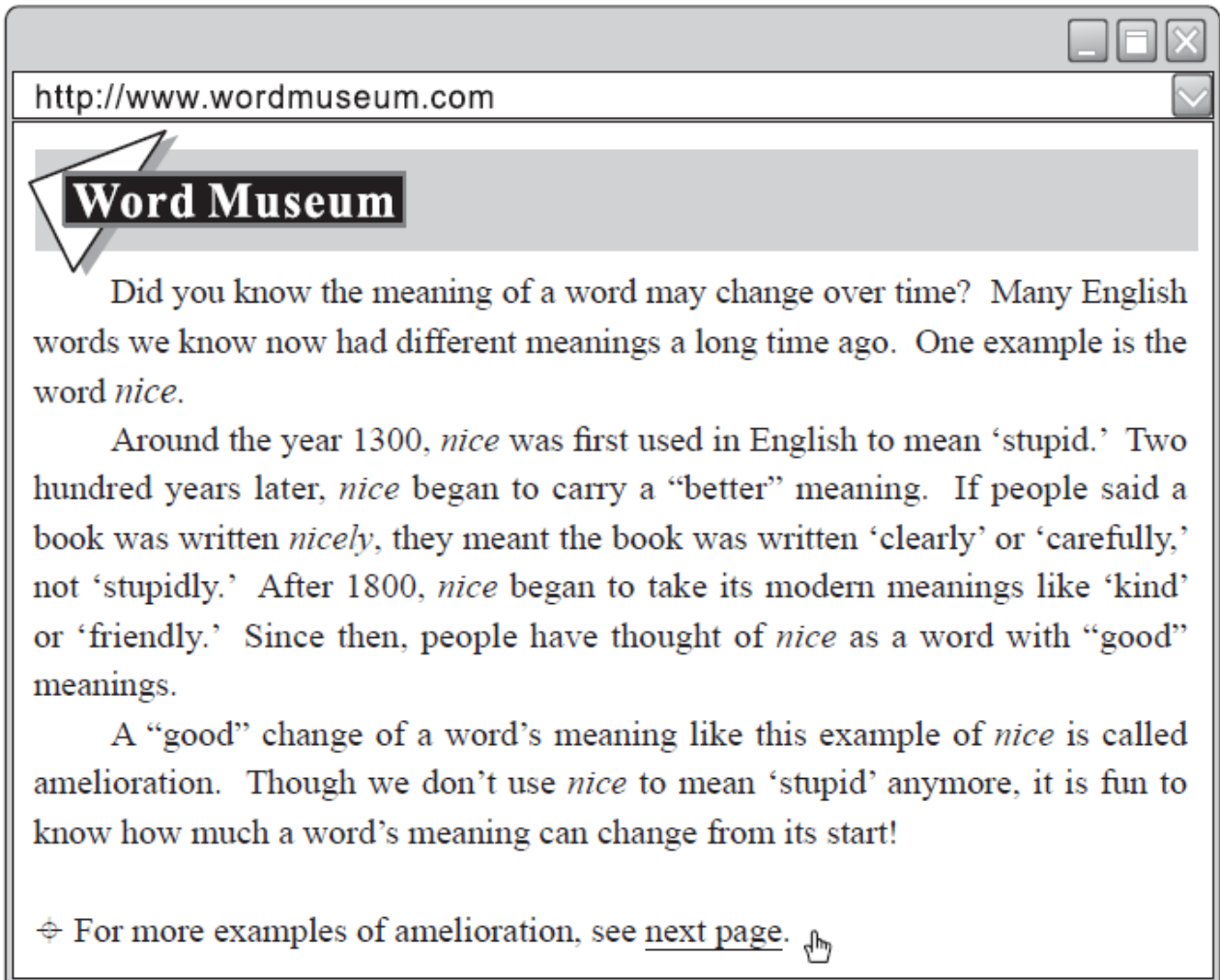
40. 主旨練習

📖 **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>

 **Exercise 5** 逐步提升思考層次

 **100-1 BC Test**




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 *nicely*, 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.

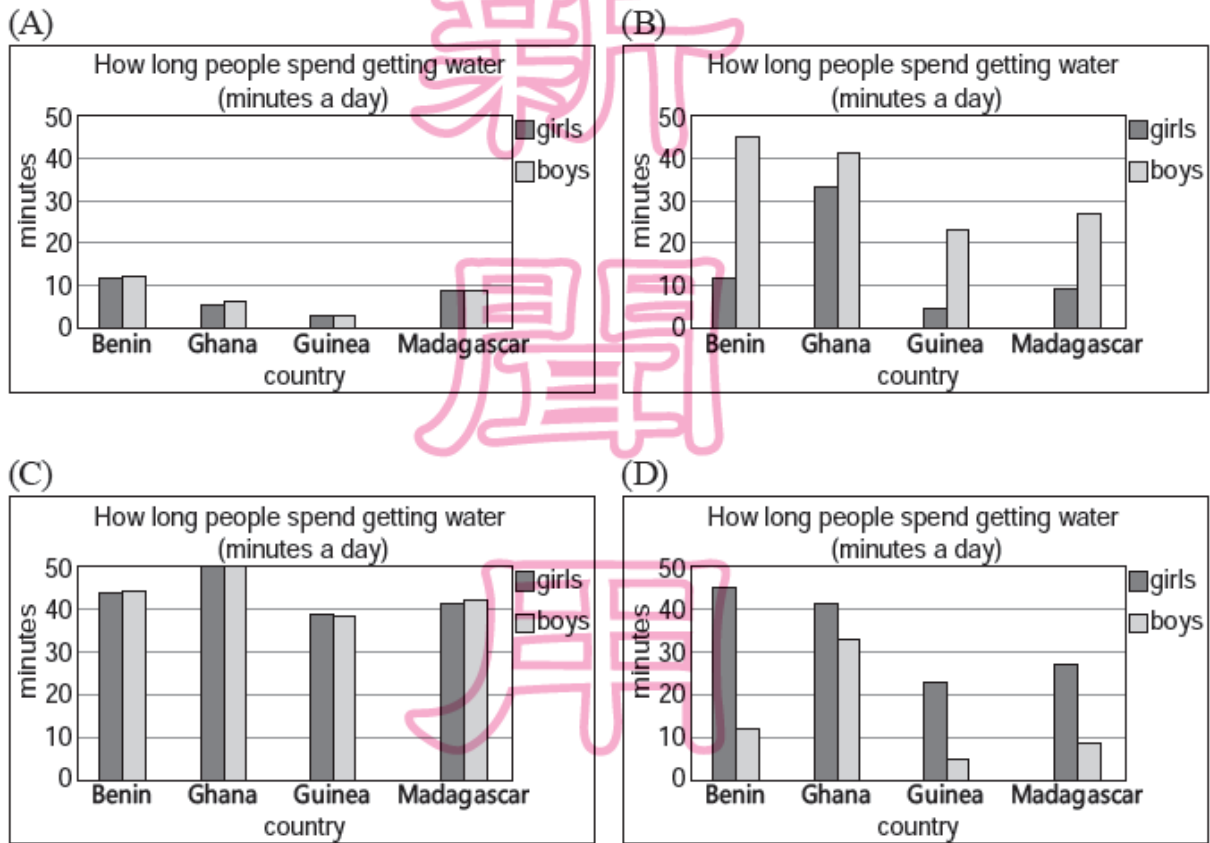
The idea may hit you once or twice a year. You come home on a hot summer day, hoping to have a cool bath, and find out there is no water. Then you see how important water is in your everyday life. However, in many parts of the world, water is not just about one's everyday needs.

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?



ANS: A C B D

另見：

[100-1-36](#)

[108-26](#)

[111 示例-29-30](#)

## Exercise 6 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.

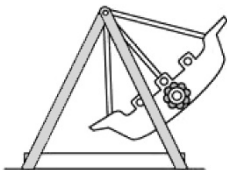
Alice: Maybe you would like it more at night. It's wonderful to see the beautiful lights below your feet.

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

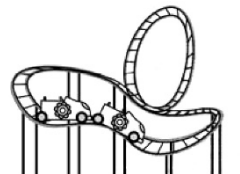
Alice: Oh, I see. That's too bad.

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

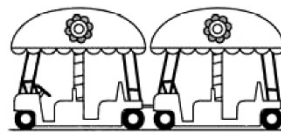
(A)



(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.


48. What does "waka" mean?

- (A) A house.                      (B) A ship.                      (C) A fish.                      (D) A town.

**109-22 Synonym / Restatement Clue + 圖文轉化**

**ANS: B**

同義字常在生字後面出現 *like, or, such as*, 或 **連接號(dash -)** 接一段解釋的文字。



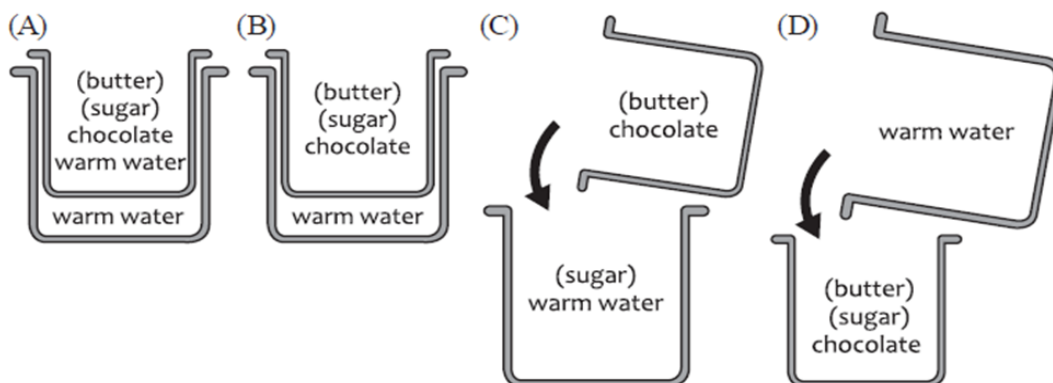
Now I'm going to show you how to work with chocolate. I'll do it in a "bain-marie," or, well, some people call it "water bath." I myself love the name "bain-marie." To make a "bain-marie," you need two pots, one bigger than the other.

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?



## 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.

 另参考：[102CAP-40](#)

## 106-21 Experience Clue + Synonym

I had a horrendous experience last Saturday.

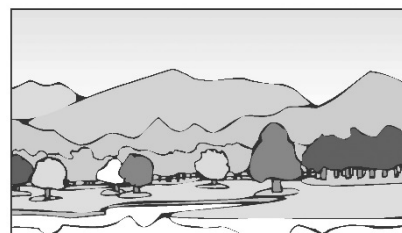
That day, my family went camping near a big lake.

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.

 **104-24 Inference Clue → 找出訊息脈絡、統整訊息**

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?

## 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
2. 找出因果關係 / 找出支持的理由或證據
3. 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
  - 後續發展

### 延伸推論—類推

[100-1-36](#) → p.15 Exercise 5

[104-31](#)

[111 示例-30](#)

### 105-31 延伸推論 Inference Clue → 找出訊息脈絡、統整訊息

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."

 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](#)


## Exercise 8 改寫練習

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### 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				