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目次

前言	2
認識 108 課綱與素養	3
一、108 課綱	3
二、素養導向英語評量的特色	4
淺談語言評量	7
一、促進學習的評量	7
二、評量設計的基本考量	8
三、素養導向的命題技巧	10
素養導向命題優勝作品賞析	14
一、賞析指引	14
二、國小組	16
三、國中組	59
四、高中組	111

前言

臺灣自 2019 年開始實施十二年國教課綱(以下簡稱 108 課綱),一改過去以「知識」為主體的學習,108 課綱要教給學生的是「素養(competency)」,幫助孩子發展面對未來世界所需具備「帶得走」的知識與能力,以及「終身學習」的態度。然而課綱內容的改變,也為教學現場帶來了新的挑戰,教師們持續努力尋求突破,將素養精神落實於課堂教學與評量。

本中心成立近七十年來,持續進行教學與評量研發,以提供臺灣的外語學習者最適合的課程與測驗服務。因應 108 課綱的施行,本中心近年規劃並執行了一系列的素養導向教學與評量相關活動,希望幫助第一線教師更了解素養並能落實素養於英語教學與評量。2019 年開始辦理的「素養導向英語評量命題徵選活動」即是希望鼓勵教師提升素養導向命題與多元評量之識能,並藉由優秀之命題作為範例,提供實用的資源,有效連結學習、教學與評量。本資源手冊即是因應此目的而編製。

本資源手冊首先以深入淺出的方式介紹基本評量概念以及素養導向試題的設計技巧、隨後以 2019 年及 2020 年素養導向英語評量命題徵選活動得獎的優秀作品、涵蓋國小、國中、高中三種不同學習階段,提供實際命題範例。每篇作品並由本中心專業製題人員提供評析,呈現這些作品可供取鏡之處。這些優秀作品取材多元、主題貼近目標考生的生活及學習背景;試題文本的呈現方式活潑(如地圖、網頁、簡訊、FB 及 Instagram 貼文);題組除了跨領域命題與使用多元的題型評量語言技能,也可見引導學生運用高層次思考及應用能力解決問題的嘗試,展現設計者將素養精神融入評量的創意,以及運用評量提升學習效果(Assessment for Learning)的理念實踐。

本中心衷心希望藉由資源手冊,提供第一線教師們即學即用的素養導向命題技巧,縮小核心素養三面九項在教學評量第一線常出現的知、用落差,幫助老師們有效掌握素養導向的教學趨勢。

最後·由衷感謝所有徵題活動的獲獎教師·他們無私的分享了自己的評量設計· 透過實例了解在英語課堂中實踐素養評量的各種方式。更特別感謝張武昌教授百忙 中審訂本手冊內容,提供精闢見解。

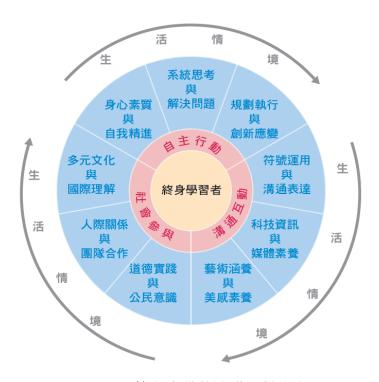
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認識 108 課綱與素養

一、108 課綱

108 課綱已於 108 學年度第一學期開始實施,影響此學期入學的小一、國一、高一新生,隨後逐年擴展到所有民國 92 年以後出生的學生。108 課綱與過去的課綱最大的不同,在於它捨棄過去以知識為主體的學習模式,要教給學生「素養(competency)」,希望透過素養導向的課程,培養學生適應現在生活及面對未來挑戰,所應具備的知識、能力與態度,幫助學生養成終生學習的態度及能力,以在快速變動的世界立足。

108 課綱所追求的其實與世界同步,包含重視學生個別差異、教導學生如何學習,並培養學生邏輯思考、解決問題的能力。108 課綱以適性揚才、終身學習為願景,結合「自發、互動、共好」的理念,發展出包含「自主行動」、「溝通互動」、「社會參與」等三面九項的核心素養(圖一),強調學習必須連結真實生活情境。素養導向課程為的就是能將所學應用在真實生活中。



圖一、核心素養的滾動圓輪意象圖

(資料來源:《面向未來的能力:素養導向教學教戰手冊》)

核心素養聽來學術、抽象,但簡單的說,其實就是能應用知識以解決生活中各式的問題的能力與態度。舉例來說,在讀過檸檬磅蛋糕的食譜(知識)後,你能不能實際做出色香味俱全的蛋糕(能力)?是不是願意研究並調整配方,降低蛋糕的含糖量,一饗為了追求健康控制飲食的家人(態度及解決問題的能力)?過去的教育以知識習得為主要目標,常有學生學到了知識,卻沒有能力應用的情形,108 課綱核心素養的推動與落實就是希望能有效改善這樣的窘境。

二、素養導向英語評量的特色

有效的評量需如實反映教學內容·因此·要談素養導向的英語評量·首先要談素養導向的英語教學。下面我們列出 108 課綱為英語課程訂出的五個課程目標:

- 1. 培養英語文聽、說、讀、寫的能力,應用於日常生活溝通
- 2. 提升學習英語文的興趣並涵育積極的學習態度、主動涉獵各領域知識
- 3. 建構有效的英語文學習方法,強化自學能力,奠定終生學習之基礎
- 4. 尊重與悅納多元文化,培養國際視野與全球永續發展的世界觀
- 5. 培養以英語文進行邏輯思考、分析、整合與創新的能力

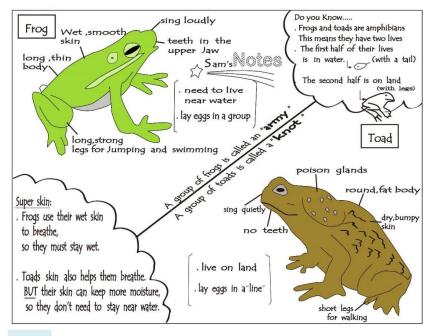
與過去九年一貫課綱的英語文課程目標¹相比,可以發現,108 課綱更重視學生學習英語的興趣和態度,以及培養以英語進行邏輯思考等能力。在 108 課綱裡,英語的工具性角色更被凸顯了。從現在起,學生在英文課所學不僅限於英語的聽讀說寫技巧,更是如何運用英語能力於真實生活中,並藉由獲取新知而不斷學習及進步。

因應 108 課綱上路,大考的命題方式也會有改變。適用 108 課綱的第一屆國高中畢業生將在 111 學年面對國中升高中的會考以及高中升大學的學測和分科測驗。大考中心也已宣布將逐年增加素養導向的試題。所謂素養導向試題,國家教育研究院、教育部已在各式文宣、出版品以及工作坊中說明宣導,在這裡,我們引用教育部與親子天下所出版的《面向未來的能力:素養導向教學教戰手冊》裡的說明,素養導向的試題有以下特色:

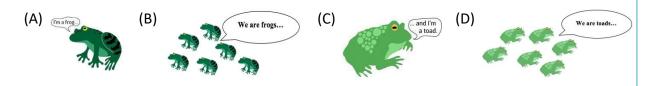
- 題目描述接近**真實情境**,以解決真實情境脈絡中問題為主。
- 閱讀量高,除了文字,也需讀懂圖表、數據。
- 題型不只選擇題,也會有**非選擇題**;不只單題,也常以**題組**呈現。
- 所用到的學科知識不一定困難,但是需要理解、思考、應用、分析、判斷的能力。藉此評量學生對學科知識多層次思維,跨科整合與運用能力。

這裡所提到的特色,主要是針對紙筆測驗試題,國家教育研究院在〈素養導向紙筆測驗要素與範例試題定稿版〉中提供了一組閱讀素養題,做為範例說明,請見以下:

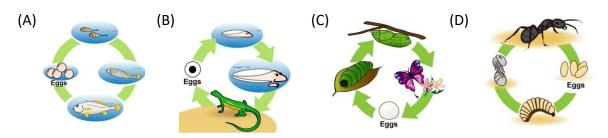
¹ 九年一貫英語課程目標有三項:(1)培養學生基本的英語溝通能力·俾能運用於實際情境中;(2)培養學生學習英語的興趣 與方法·俾能自發有效的學習;(3)增進學生對本國與外國文化習俗的認識·俾能加以比較·並尊重文化差異。



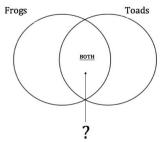
Q1 What does a "knot" mean in Sam's notes?



Q2 Which is an example of "amphibian"?



- Sam needs to finish his science report on frogs and toads. Which of the following words can he put in "BOTH"?
- (A) jump
- (B) have teeth
- (C) live in the pond
- (D) use skin to breathe



(來源:國家教育研究院〈素養導向紙筆測驗要素與範例試題定稿版〉)

這個閱讀題組的文本內容跳脫了制式文章段落,以學生的自然課堂筆記呈現,主題也是生活中常混淆的兩種常見生物:青蛙和蟾蜍;此外,文本的內容除了文字,也有圖片解說,包含了連續性與非連續性的文本,與真實生活的閱讀相當契合。題型的部分,雖然三道題目都是選擇題,但有兩題以圖片作為選項,第三題甚至加入文氏圖(Venn diagram)的概念,請考生歸納共同點,題型相當活潑。而此題組內容雖然跨生物領域,但仔細閱讀文本可以發現,即使缺乏這方面的背景知識,仍能從文中找到答題線索,不會影響答題;且本文屬知識性文本,考生還能從閱讀過程學習新知(青蛙與蟾蜍的異同)。最後,以答題所需的認知技巧來看,考生除了單純的文字理解,還需運用綜合、比較、推論等較高階的認知能力。以第三題為例,考生須將文中青蛙和蟾蜍的資訊,加以比較、歸納,才能答題。

未來的大考裡·像這樣的素養導向試題比例會逐漸提高·但這並不代表素養題將全面取代基本的知識性題目。在〈素養導向紙筆測驗要素與範例試題定稿版〉裡·國家教育研究院特別提醒·有些基本知識、概念和技能是素養培育的基礎·因此學科評量除須包含素養導向試題,也應保留評量重要知識與技能的試題。

從國家教育研究院的範例試題可以知道·要出一道面面俱到的素養導向試題並不容易·教師們和學生一樣·需要多方面涉獵不同學科領域的知識·才能在教學活動及評量活動設計時有足夠的素材可運用·進而幫助學生培養素養並評量學生的素養。初步了解素養導向的特色後,下一節,我們將介紹語言評量設計的基本考量,並且簡要的說明素養導向的命題原則。

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淺談語言評量

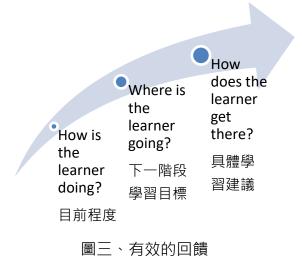
一、促進學習的評量

全球的教育改革趨勢讓評量與學習之間的關係越來越密切(圖二)。過去我們對評量的認識多著重在學習成果的總結性評量,也就是「對學習的評量(Assessment of Learning)」,舉例來說,考生參加測驗後得到一個分數或等第,作為能力的解讀。如今的教育現場,對評量的觀點,已慢慢轉變成「促進學習的評量(Assessment for Learning)」,也就是將評量的結果與回饋融合於教學中,用於引導並幫助學習,以及「評量即學習(Assessment as Learning)」,即是將評量視為學習歷程,學習者主動參與評量,檢視所學,並根據回饋調整學習(江文慈,2007²)。



圖二、評量與學習

評量要能促進學習,「有效的回饋」是不可或缺的。有效的回饋不僅須讓學生了解自己目前的程度(feedback),更需提供下一階段的學習目標,以及達到下一階段目標的具體作法(feed-forward)(見圖三)。這樣的回饋通常見於課堂活動,教師透過即時給予學生個人化的改進建議和學習方向,鼓勵學習。在制式的評量,雖然較不容易達成前述的回饋模式,但透過評量目標與學習目標的緊密結合,以及考點與學習點間的相互對應,藉由作答結果的分析(例如:學生在理解大意類的試題表現較差),就能了解學生的學習弱項,進而調整教學的內容,對症下藥,幫助學生更上一層樓。



² 江文慈(2007)。超越測量-評量典範轉移的探索與啟示。**教育實踐與研究,20**·173-200。

二、評量設計的基本考量

以下我們用 4 個 W (why, when, what, who)以及 1 個 H (how)簡要說明評量設計的重要考量。所有大型標準化測驗,例如托福(TOEFL)、雅思(IELTS),以及 LTTC 自行研發辦理的全民英檢(GEPT),都有一套嚴謹詳盡的測驗規格(specifications),做為命題的方針、檢視試題品質良莠的標準,以及發展評分量表的基礎。而此測驗規格便是建立在測驗研發人員針對 4W1H 的調查與研究(見圖四)。建議老師們在設計評量活動前,能針對這 4W1H 逐一考量,確認評量目的(Why?)、評量對象(Who?)、評量內容(What?)、評量方式(How?)及評量進行時間(When?)後,才能掌握評量的方向與架構,設計出適合學生並確實反映學習的評量。



圖四、語言評量設計的主要考量

1. Why do we assess? (評量目的)

在著手寫題之前,老師們務必先想想評量或測驗的目的。是確認理解(課堂評量活動)、 學習成就(期中、期末考)、還是一般英語能力(如大考、標準化測驗的模擬考試)?確定了 目的後,才能確定測驗的規模及內容。

2. Who do we assess? (評量對象)

評量對象是評量設計的過程中非常重要的考量·尤其素養導向的評量裡·生活情境是相當重要的元素·因此評量設計者對評量對象的認識就更形重要了。對評量對象的認識包括年齡、性別、家庭背景·教育程度、先備知識·以及能力程度。依評量對象的不同·評量的內容·包

含選文的主題、句型的複雜度、用字的難易度、問題的認知層次等,都應隨之調整,才能設計出最合適的評量活動。

3. What do we assess? (評量內容)

評量要能回饋學習,首要條件就是評量內容須與學習內容對應。以校內的期中或期末考為例,評量的內容就是課堂學習的內容,因此教師們在設計評量時必須時時參照課程單元所對應的學習目標和學習表現,並用以檢視所設計的試題及活動,評量的結果才能如實反映學習。

4. How do we assess? (評量方式)

評量的方式可以從幾個不同的層面討論,例如正式(如測驗)/非正式(如課堂的師生問答)、語言技能(如聽讀評量、說寫評量)。在這裡我們主要針對測驗題型探討。目前在測驗中常見的題型可大致分為選擇式(selected responses)及構答反應(constructed responses)兩類。選擇式題型包含標準化測驗及學校段考常用的選擇題、配合題、是非題等,考生只要從題目提供的數個選項中選擇或配對,不需要自行產出回答;而構答反應題,如填空題、簡答題等,考生必須寫出或說出回應。當然,每一種題型都有其優缺點(見表一),需視測驗目的、內容以及對象挑選最合適的使用。

	選擇式題型	構答反應題型
優點	● 評分迅速、客觀	● 命題速度快● 可評量溝通能力
缺點	● 猜測率可能影響評量結果● 命題費時費力● 無法評量溝通能力	● 評分費時且易流於主觀

表一、不同測驗題型之優缺點

5. When do we assess? (評量時間)

評量的時間可以指進行評量的時間點、頻率,以及評量活動所持續的時間,而這將會依評量目的和評量方式的不同,也會因評量設計者所擁有的資源多寡而有所變化。舉例來說,以確認理解為目的的評量活動(如課堂中的師生問答)就可以隨時在課堂中進行,頻率不定,持續的時間也不長。而學習成就或能力測驗,因為評量範圍較廣,命題、審題、評分都需要資源,因此通常評量的時間點較固定(如期中、期末),頻率較低,測驗的時間也就相對較久。

針對上述 4W1H ——考量後,評量設計的藍圖就已大致成形。老師們可以參考 LTTC 命題 徵選活動的命題設計表格,將 4W1H 問題的回答填入,再依據這個藍圖設計活動、編寫試題, 確保評量內容與所設定的評量目標相符,評量結果才能反映學習內容。

三、素養導向的命題技巧

在了解素養導向評量的特色以及評量設計的基本考量後,相信老師們都迫不及待要了解如何設計素養導向的評量,以及什麼樣的考題才稱得上是素養導向的試題。在這裡,我們綜合前一節所談的素養導向評量之特色以及本節所介紹的評量設計考量,列出下列 7 個問題做為素養導向命題的方向以及檢核的機制(見表二)。問題 1 至 3 主要是從素養的角度來分析,問題 4 至 7 則是從一般命題原則來分析。無論是基本的知識題或者是素養導向的試題,都必須符合一般命題的原則,也就是要盡可能達成問題 4 至 7 的要求。而一道好的素養導向試題,則必須盡力達成所有問題的要求。

	1.	主題是否取材自/貼近真實生活情境?
素養導向的命題原則	2.	試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養·以理解或解決真實生活情境中的問題?
AD	3.	評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次?
	4.	難度(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)是否適合對象考生?
ĠП	5.	答題線索是否充足?
一般 命題原則	6.	問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確?
叩起冰别	7.	正確答案是否為最佳解答?如為選擇題,誘答選項的設計是否有
		效?如為開放性試題,是否提供評分標準,標準是否清楚?

表二、命題原則

1. 主題是否取材自/貼近真實生活情境?

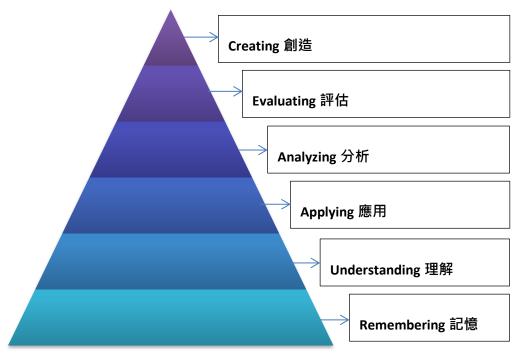
108 課綱以核心素養為課程發展的主軸,除了強調學習者的主體性,也注重學習與生活情境的結合,也就是所學須能應用在日常生活中。因此,素養導向的試題取材需盡量貼近學習者的生活情境,所設計的問題也應盡量以日常生活中會碰到的問題為主。

2. 試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養,以理解或解決真實生活情境中的問題?

跨領域指的除了是跨領域/科目的題材,也指核心素養三面九項中所指的跨領域或科目的共同核心能力,例如符號運用與溝通表達、媒體素養,以及系統思考與解決問題等。 生活中的問題多牽涉不同領域的知識,很少有單一領域(例如語文)或能力就能解決的, 這一點符合素養導向的題目應盡可能反映。

3. 評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次?

前面提過·108 課網擺脫過去以知識為主體的教學模式·注重「素養」的養成·也就是知識要能應用。以 Bloom's Taxonomy(布魯姆分類法)為例(圖五)·此分類法由美國心理教育學家 Benjamin Bloom 於 1956 年提出·並在 2001 年經 Anderson 與 Krathwohl 等學者修訂·根據認知歷程·分為記憶、理解、應用、分析、評估、創造六個層次·層次越高、複雜度越高。其中「記憶」指從長期記憶中提取相關知識;「理解」指能從各式訊息(包含口述、書寫、或圖像)中建構意義·並且建立新舊知識間的連結;「應用」指能應用知識執行任務、解決問題;「分析」指能將訊息拆解·以了解彼此間的關係;「評估」指依據規則和標準做判斷;而「創造」指能整合各種先前已習得的知識與能力·產出有組織、有系統的作品。素養導向的評量標的需跳脫最基礎的記憶、理解等層次·往更高階認知歷程發展·如應用、分析、評估、創造等,才能了解學生能否運用所學解決問題。



圖五、Anderson 與 Krathwohl (2001) 修訂之布魯姆分類法

4. 難度(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)是否適合對象考生?

影響測驗難易度的因素包括語彙、句型、主題選材、問題複雜度等。這些要素都應隨評量對象的不同做調整,才能設計出難度合宜的評量活動。以國中會考的英文閱讀測驗為例,因評量對象都是國三學生,因此文本、問題、以及選項的設計,都會以一般國三學生程度為出發點設計。

108 課綱提供了國中小階段參考字表,包括基本 1200 字詞及常用 2000 字表。高中的部分,大考中心也編纂了高中英文參考詞彙表,收錄了約 6500 個詞彙,並將詞彙分為六級,其中一至四級適合學科能力測驗、一至六級則適合指定科目考試。教師們亦可參考全民英檢初至中高級字表,其中初級約 2000 字、中級約 5000 字、中高級約 8000 字。而句型的部分,108 課綱也列出國中階段最基礎、核心的文法句構。以上資源教師們均可自行下載做為參考,並依實際學生能力調整選用。

5. 答題線索是否充足?

文本裡一定要有足夠的答題線索,缺乏答題線索,學生便只能依賴背景知識,或甚至必須 猜測作答,如此題目將失去效度,有再好的設計理念,也無用武之地。這一點雖顯而易見, 但要落實,命題者需客觀的檢驗文本內容,避免以個人經驗命題。

6. 問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確?

每一個文本都有重要和較不重要的訊息,命題時需針對較重要的訊息提問,避免對枝微末節過多的著墨。此外,題目本身的陳述一定要清楚具體,才能讓作答者了解回答的方向,並據此在文本中找尋答題線索。

7. 正確答案是否為最佳解答?如為選擇題,誘答選項的設計是否有效?如為開放性試題,是否提供評分標準?標準是否清楚?

每一道題目都有命題者所設定的標準答案或參考答案。以選擇題而言,命題者除了要注意正確答案是否為最佳解答,也必須注意誘答選項中是否有其他正解,或者誘答力過高或過低的選項。誘答力太高的選項容易讓能力較佳的學生誤選,而誘答力過低的選項,一看就知道錯誤,就連能力低者也能輕易排除,都會牽累試題的鑑別能力。若是開放性試題,命題者就必須提供參考答案、評分標準。各級分的例答,除了讓評分者在評閱時有所依據,也提供學習者學習的目標。

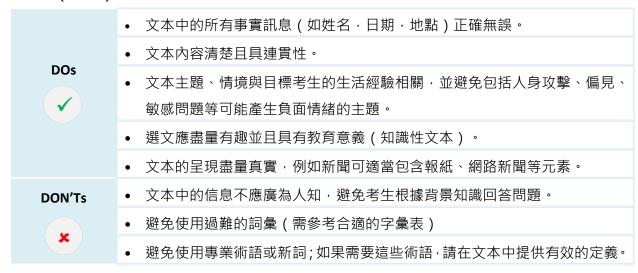
以上我們簡要的說明了素養導向試題設計的要點。另外一點提醒,為了確保測驗品質,一般建議測驗的編製最好能以團隊進行,避免個人命題者受自身主觀意識及生活經驗影響題目的客觀性。且經團隊編制,多人審視的測驗,其文本、題目、選項出現錯誤的機率也會大大的降低。大型標準化測驗如全民英檢、托福、雅思等,由於測驗結果對考生的影響重大(如升學、求職等),為了確保測驗品質,包含前述的文本線索、難度、題目清晰度,乃至選項的

12 μπς

設計,每一個文本及所屬題組都經多人審閱,反覆確認並經預試後才會進到題庫中供試卷編製使用。教師們在學校所編寫的段考考卷,因時間及人力因素或許無法經多人審閱,但建議使用前至少讓1至2位教師看過並依建議審慎調整,以保無虞。

為了確保測驗能測量到預期之目標,教師們在出題也可參考以下命題的注意事項(Dos & Don'ts),就文本、題幹,以及選項編製等面向來檢視評量之設計。

1. 文本(Texts)



2. 題幹(Questions)

DOs	• 題幹清楚明確,避免歧義,以保考生清楚了解問題主旨。				
• 確保題組中的各題考點並未重複或互相提供答題線索。					
	• 確保每個問題在文本中都有足夠的答題線索。				
DON'Ts	• 避免刻意複雜或有誤導可能的問題。				
	• 避免涉及複雜的計算或牽涉不重要或不相關的細節、數字、日期或時間之問				
×	題				

3. 選項(Options)

DOs	• 每個問題應只有一個正確答案。			
	• 每個選項(包正確答案和誘答)在語法和拼字都正確。			
	• 同一題內的所有選項其字彙難易度及句型複雜度相近。			
DON'Ts	• 選項中使用的詞彙不應比文本中使用的詞彙難。			
	• 避免同一題內有語意相反的選項,以降低猜測率。			
×	• 避免使用諸如「以上皆非」或「以上皆是」的選項。			

素養導向命題優勝作品賞析

此章節將呈現 LTTC 在 2019 年及 2020 年「素養導向英語評量命題徵選活動」中國小、國中及高中各階段的優勝作品。這些作品都是依據徵選活動中的試題審查標準,包括融入素養精神以及良好試題品質,嚴謹審查後脫穎而出,可作為素養導向評量設計範例。

以下將先呈現「素養導向英語評量命題徵選活動」的試題審查標準,作為賞析命題作品 的依據,而後再依序呈現國小、國中及高中的優勝作品以及各作品之賞析。

一、當析指引

以下再次引用表二所列出之素養導向評量命題原則,這些原則融合了素養導向紙筆測驗要素及LTTC 試題研發團隊依循的基本命題原則,也同時做為LTTC「素養導向英語命題徵題活動」的試題審查標準。在檢視第二到第四單元國小、國中及高中的優勝作品時,可以同時思考這些原則與標準,以實際了解各優勝作品在設計示題時,如何兼顧素養之融入與試題之品質:

1. 主題是否取材自/貼近真實生活情境? 2. 試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養,以理解或解決真實生活情境中的問題? 3. 評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次? 4. 難度(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)是否適合對象考生? 5. 答題線索是否充足? 6. 問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確? 7. 正確答案是否為最佳解答?如為選擇題,誘答選項的設計是否有效?如為開放性試題,是否提供評分標準?標準是否清楚?

表二、命題原則

接下來的第三至四單元將各別呈現國小、國中及高中的優勝作品,包含 **2019-2020** 年特優及優等作品,收錄名單如下(優等依姓氏筆劃排序):

國小組	2019 年	2020 年		
特優	▶ 臺北市立農國小 阮玲	(從缺)		
優等	■ 臺北市康寧國小 黃勻筠■ 臺北市金華國小 黃鈺瑜■ 桃園市青溪國小 廖人鋐桃園市文化國小 范庭毓桃園市祥安國小 翁怡蓁	 ■ 臺北市立農國小 阮玲 新北市頂溪國小 林妙英 ■ 臺北市興隆國小 吳玫儀 臺北市雙園國小 黃敏禎 臺北市興隆國小 陳瓊玉 新竹縣新港國小 許秀如 新北市海山國小 羅捷方 		

國中組	2019 年	2020年		
特優	▶ 桃園市文昌國中 向麗珍	▶ 桃園市大成國中 白惠慈		
優等	新北市漳和國中 吳秀霞桃園市青溪國中 曾瀅芮臺南市安南國中 蘇盈菁 新北市新店高中 林貞沁	桃園市文昌國中 向麗珍新竹縣橫山國中 蔡佳禎桃園市永豐高中國中部 鄭筱筠		

高中職組	2019年	2020年
特優	▶ 桃園市壽山高中 王信雲	▶ 臺北市中山女中 楊治和 臺北市建國中學 宋皓文 臺中市臺中女中 蔡鴻明
優等	▶ 高雄市岡山高中 顏秀純 高雄市岡山高中 許瑞容▶ 彰化縣田中高中 羅婉珍	▶ 新北市華僑高中 蕭伊辰

二、國小組

特優

▶ 臺北市立農國小 阮玲老師

本試題題組以國小五年級學生為目標對象,主題為健康與不健康的點心,為改編自教科書短文之論說文。題組共包括四個子題,題型含兩題四選一選擇題、一題書寫填充題及一題口說描述,結合了讀說寫三項語言技能。

★2019 年特優作品(臺北市立農國小 阮玲老師)

試題文本

Healthy and Unhealthy Snacks

Healthy food is good for our body. Snacks are food or drinks we eat between meals. Some snacks are healthy, but others are not. Unhealthy snacks have too much sugar, fat, or salt.

Sugar gives us energy. When we don't use all that energy, it makes us fat. Sugar is also bad for our teeth and can give us diabetes. Candies have a lot of sugar in them.

Like sugar, fat gives us energy. But when we eat too much of it, it stays in our body and makes us fat. Too much fat is bad for our heart. Chocolate has a lot of fat in it.

Salt doesn't make us fat, but too much of it can give us heart disease. Potato chips have a lot of salt in them.

Many snacks have labels. The labels say how much sugar, fat, and salt is in them. Try to read the labels and choose healthy snacks.

Level 2 Student Book by Mario Herrera and Christopher Sol Cruz)

Which is correct?

- (A) Snacks are breakfast, lunch, and dinner.
- (B) French fries have a lot of sugar in them.
- (C) Fat and salt give us energy.
- (D) Too much salt can give us heart problems.

正解:D

Q2

What can #4 be?

Food	sugar	fat	salt
#1 candies	///	//	✓
#2 milk chocolate	///	///	✓
#3 apple	✓	*	*
#4 ?	×	///	//

✓ = Low (低) ✓ ✓ = Medium (中) ✓ ✓ ✓ = High (高)

- (A) banana
- (B) french fries
- (C) rice
- (D) ice cream

正解:B

Q3

Look at the fat, sugar and salt to see if it is a healthy snack. (用脂肪,糖,及塩決定它是否為健康的點心),利用短文完成下列句子。

營養標示 (Nutrition Facts) instant noodles 每一份量 155 公克 本包裝含1份 每日參考值 每份 百分比 熱量 Calories 486.2 大卡 24 % 蛋白質 Protein **11.5** 公克 19 % 脂肪 Fat 24.2 公克 40 % 飽和脂肪 Sat. Fat **12.6** 公克 70 % 0 % 反式脂肪 Trans Fat 0 公克 19 % 碳水化合物 Carbohydrate 55.6 公克 糖 Sugar 3.6 公克 鈉 Sodium (salt) 1767 毫克 Free clipart from

https://dumielauxepices.net

每日参考值: 熱量 2000 大卡、蛋白質 60 公克、脂肪 60 公克、 飽和脂肪 18 公克、碳水化合物 300 公克、鈉 2000 毫克。

The <u>(1)</u>	have a lot of
(2)	_in them.
Too much (2)	
can <u>(3)</u>	
It's a (4) (healthy / not so he	snack. ealthy)

參考答案:

- (1) instant noodles (2) fat and salt
- (3) make us fat and give us heart disease (4) not so healthy

評分標準:

滿分:能從文本及營養標示中找出正確的文字填入橫線中(每格3分)

部分給分:內容部分正確,答案中含有拼字錯誤或文法錯誤,每個扣一分,扣至

3 分為止

零分:空白未寫或內容全部錯誤

Q4

Show & Tell. 請學生自家中帶來 snack 包裝,並依據食物之營養標示準備口說稿,並上台口語介紹。

活動流程:Collecting(蒐集包裝及資料)⇒Planning(閱讀標示)⇒Drafting(撰寫內容)⇒Revision(老師修改)⇒Editing(修正)⇒Presentation(上台呈現)

參考答案:

- (1) This is yam. It doesn't have fat or salt. It has little sugar. It's a healthy snack. We should have more of it.
- (2) This is a pack of potato chips. They have a lot of salt and fat. They are not so healthy. They can make you gain weight and cause heart disease.

評分標準:

評分向度(Rubrics)分成兩部分:內容表現(20%)及口語表現(80%)

口語表現細分為:發音(20%),語調(20%),斷句(20%)及流暢度(20%)

滿分:能夠完成書寫內容(20%)並兼顧 accuracy 及 fluency 利用口語流暢表達 欲傳遞的內容

部分給分:未完整表現內容或發音(pronunciation)、語調(intonation)、斷句(phrasing)不恰當

零分:未做任何準備即上台

★2019 年特優作品(臺北市立農國小 阮玲老師)

賞析

整體意見

文章改編自教科書短文,說明不健康的餐間點心可能含有過量的糖、油脂、鹽及其對身體的可能影響,期待學生可以針對健康與不健康的餐間點心有明智的選擇;題目進而延伸至生活上實際食品的營養標示及價值判斷,逐步建構學生語言及健康知識。命題跨學科領域(語文、健康與體育),語言技能涵蓋讀、說、寫,題型多元。

▶ 主題是否取材自真實生活情境或貼近真實生活情境?

本題組旨在介紹健康與不健康點心的概念,進而分析糖、鹽、油脂對健康的影響。題組更蒐集真實食品營養標示提供各營養素的成份與每日攝取參考值,學生可據以分析內容,擷取 fat 和 sodium (salt)之含量,判別該產品是否為恰當的點心。整體而言,試題設計與真實生活密切連結。

▶ 試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養,以理解或解決真實生活情境的問題?

題目設計著重於核心素養「自主行動」中的「系統思考及解決問題」,透過日常生活中常見問題的呈現,培養學生思考及分析的能力,是英語跨綜合領域的題型設計。以問題 3 及問題 4 為例,學生藉由閱讀食品包裝上營養成分標示,來了解此一食品是否健康及應攝取的份量,進而養成均衡飲食的正確觀念。

▶ 評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次?

本題組中的問題 4 為整合式題型,學生需蒐集真實食品營養標示提供各營養素的成份與每日攝取參考值、分析內容、擷取 fat 和 sodium (salt)之含量,據以評估該產品是否為恰當的點心,同時參考問題 3 之內容以完成句子書寫,向班級同學口語報告。以Bloom's Taxonomy 為分類依據·本題評量重點已超越純粹的知識理解(understanding)·提升到運用(applying)、分析(analyzing)和創造(creating)的層次,能培養學生的獨立思考能力。

20 μπς

▶ 難度是否適合對象考生(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)?

本題組的設定答題對象為國小五年級學生,大部分字彙皆為生活中常見食品名稱,部份較難字彙均提供中文解釋輔助,不影響考生對題組的瞭解。且題組中各題題幹清楚 易懂,較複雜的問題 4 也有教師協助引導。

▶ 答題線索是否充足?

問題 1 至 3 均可從文本中找到答題線索。問題 4 為開放性試題,並無標準答案,學生分析自己蒐集的資料後,可根據問題 3 的書寫填充題為藍本書寫草稿,答題線索均在文本中,非常充足。

▶ 問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確?

本題組中的問題皆圍繞文本的主要訊息提問,題幹配合學生程度,均簡短易懂,惟問題 1 (Which is correct?)焦點不夠清楚,學生須逐一看過選項後才能了解題目重點為食品營養,明確度可再加強。問題 4 較為複雜,但活動流程顯示此題為課堂任務,教師可提供幫助,對學生而言,指示相當明確。

▶ 正確答案是否為最佳解答?誘答選項的設計是否有效(選擇題),評分標準是否 清楚(開放性試題)?

本題組中的選擇題正確答案清楚,針對開放性問題,設計者也提供了例答及評分標準。 以問題 4 為例,評分標準兼顧內容的表達與口語流暢度、發音、語調、斷句等。

二、國小組

優等

▶ 臺北市康寧國小 黃勻筠老師

本試題題組以國小六年級學生為目標對象,主題為尋找失物,內容以對話文本引導出可以尋得遺失物品的不同方法。題組共包括四個子題,題型含一題四選一選擇題、一題寫作簡答題及兩題口說簡答題,結合了讀說寫的語言技能。

★2019 年優等作品(臺北市康寧國小 黃勻筠老師)

試題文本

(At school)

Ben: Look, it's rainy outside.

Rita: Oh, no. I lost my umbrella.

Ben: Did you look in the classroom?

Rita: Yes, I did. I just can't find it!

Ben: Maybe Miss Chen can help us!

Let's go and find her now.

(Miss Chen is checking the lost and found list online.)

Miss Chen: Where did you lose your

umbrella, Rita?

Rita: I think it was in the art classroom.

Miss Chen: When was the last time

you went there?

Rita: I can't remember.



(Rita and Ben are looking at the list.)

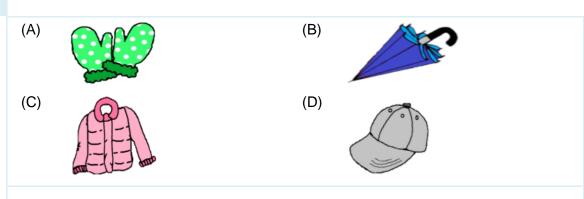
Rita: That's my umbrella. I forgot to take it back when I had art class the day before Double Tenth Day.

Ben: Wait! Those are my gloves and that's Judy's jacket! Rita and Ben: Where can we get them back, Miss Chen?

Miss Chen: Go to the Office of Student Affairs. Remember to take care of your

things next time.

Q1 Which one is Rita's?



正解:B

Q2 How do you find the answer to Question 1?

參考答案:

回答重點須包含以下概念:Art classroom, the day before Double Tenth Day 例如:

Rita says, "I lost it in the art classroom."

Rita says, "I forgot to take it back when I had art class the day before Double Tenth Day."

Rita says, "That's my umbrella."

Match to the picture. The answer to question one is (B).

評分標準:

滿分:能將作答策略正確地表達出來,回答時語法及字彙使用正確。

部分給分:能將作答策略大概表達出來,回答時語法或字彙使用有誤,但仍可理解。

零分:1. 未答或等同未答。

2. 語法結構錯誤過多,無法理解。

Q3

How can we find our missing things?

參考答案:

回答內容須包含正當的解決方法,回答方向可從對話內容或自身經驗出發。 例如:

I can go to the Office of Student Affairs.

I can ask my teacher for help.

評分標準:

滿分:能根據對話內容或自身生活經驗將答案正確地表達出來,回答時語法及字彙使用正確。

部分給分:能將答案大概表達出來,回答時語法或字彙使用有誤,但仍可理解。

零分:1. 未答或等同未答。

2. 語法結構錯誤過多,無法理解。

Q4

Rita often loses things. Can you help her? Give Rita some tips so she doesn't lose her things again.

參考答案:

回答內容須包含適當的建議,回答方向可從對話內容或自身經驗出發。

例如: She can make a checklist to remind herself.

評分標準:

滿分: 能根據對話內容或自身生活經驗將答案正確地表達出來,回答時語法及字彙使用正確。

部分給分:能將答案大概表達出來,回答時語法或字彙使用有誤,但仍可理解。

零分:1. 未答或等同未答。

2. 語法結構錯誤過多,無法理解。

★2019 年優等作品(臺北市康寧國小 黃勻筠老師)

賞析

整體意見

本題組以對話文本,點出校園內常見的遺失物品狀況,接著引導出可以尋得遺失物品的不同方法;另以情境圖呈現線上搜尋遺失物平台的畫面,輔助學生理解。題目跨學科領域(語文、綜合活動),語言技能涵蓋說、讀、寫題型多元,為原創題,饒富創意。學生自會話內容,獲悉能以不同管道尋得遺失物品,如請老師幫忙、去學生事務中心、或至線上搜尋遺失物的平台,讓學生能將校園所學應用於生活中,透過實際生活中可以使用到的資源解決問題,引導孩子思考及培養孩子解決問題的能力,符合核心素養所強調的「整合運用的能力」,是相當成功的設計。

▶ 主題是否取材自真實生活情境或貼近真實生活情境?

本題組以學生的生活經驗出發,讓學生正視日常中實際會遇到的問題,引導學生思考及培養解決問題的能力。以第三題及第四題為例,鼓勵學生丟了東西應想辦法尋回,而不是抱著「算了,再買新的就好了」的心態,進而養成「惜物」的態度及擺脫「丟三落四」的壞習慣。

▶ 試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養,以理解或解決真實生活情境的問題?

題目設計著重於核心素養「自主行動」中的「系統思考及解決問題」,透過日常生活中常見問題的呈現,培養學生思考及問題解決的能力,是為英語跨綜合領域及品格議題的題型設計。

▶ 評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次?

本題組中除問題 1 · 其餘皆為開放性問題,旨在培養學生的思考及解決問題的能力。以問題 3 為例,學生可以根據會話文本內容回答,亦可從自身經驗出發,提出好的解決策略。此題難度適中,程度普通或較弱的學生可從會話中聽到關鍵字句,如:checking the lost and found list online, go to the Office of Student Affairs 等,幫助答題;程度較高的學生則可根據平時的生活經驗進行思考,並提出有效的解決方法。回答時學生只要注意字彙及語法的運用,便可輕鬆答題。以 Bloom's Taxonomy 為分類依據,本題評量重點已超越純粹的知識理解(understanding),提升到運用(applying)、分析(analyzing)和創造(creating)的層次,能培養學生的獨立思考能力。

26 μπς

▶ 難度是否適合對象考生(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)?

本題組的設定答題對象為國小六年級學生,多數字彙屬日常生活常見物品,句型也多屬簡單句,難易度適宜。

▶ 答題線索是否充足?

除問題 1 外,其餘問題皆為開放性問題,並無標準的答案,學生可以根據會話文本內容回答,亦可從自身經驗出發,提出好的解決策略。以問題 3 為例,學生可依對話內"Maybe Miss Chen can help us!",以及文本內的「線上搜尋遺失物平台」畫面,推測出如參考答案所列:"I can ask my teacher for help."、"I can go to the Office of Student Affairs."的答案,或進一步延伸回答,如"I can check the lost and found list online."。

▶ 問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確?

本題組中的問題皆清楚明確,以問題 3 為例,題目為"How can we find our missing things?",題幹清楚明瞭,也正是會話內容所要表達的主旨。

▶ 正確答案是否為最佳解答?誘答選項的設計是否有效(選擇題),評分標準是否 清楚(開放性試題)?

本題組中除了問題 1 為選擇題,有明確答案外,餘皆為簡答題,命題者為每一道開放性試題均提供了例答以及評分標準。以問題 3 為例,評分標準明確,包含內容、語法、字彙等面向。

二、國小組

優等

▶ 臺北市金華國小 黃鈺瑜老師

本題題組以國小六年級學生為目標對象,主題為海邊淨灘,內容以表格呈現,包括淨 灘時間、地點、撿到的垃圾種類和數量等。題組共包括五個子題,題型含四選一選擇 題和寫作簡答題。

★2019 年優等作品 (臺北市金華國小 黃鈺瑜老師)

試題文本

The following form is a coastal cleanup record done by Love Ocean Nature Club last year. Please read the results and answer the questions.

t)				
Taiwan Coastal C	۔ leanup [۔	Data Fo	rm.	
Beach Fulong Beach, New	Taipei City∂	Date∂	Sunday, May 20, 20	18₊
Name∂			11:00~15:00-	
Distance		Trash	34 kilograms∂	
Cleaned &		Weight		
Volunteers 12 members, Love			P	
Please DO NOT use words or check	marks. Only	numbers a	re useful data.₽	
EXAMPLE# TOTAL#				
Straws 🖟 284				
MOST LIKELY TO FIND ITEMS∂	TOTAL₽	SMOK	ING₽	TOTAL∂
bottles (plastic)₽	760	cigarette	butts₽	28₽
bottles (glass)ಳ	30¢	cigarette	lighters₽	チ
bottle caps (plastic)₽	<i>5</i> 1.	FISHING GEAR		TOTAL∂
bottle caps (metal)ೌ	21.0	fishing li	ne ₽	10
canse	28₽	fishing n	et₽	O ¢
forks, knives and spoons (plastic)	230	rope₽		2 ¢
Straws₽	480	OTHER	R TRASH	TOTAL∂
take out/away boxes, cups₽	260	bíke:		10
plastic bags∉	250	WEIRD I	FIND₽	TOTAL
paper bags₽	18	plastic	vampire teetha	1.0

參考資料:國際淨灘表、臺灣國際淨灘行動紀錄表

Q1 Where is Fulong Beach?

參考答案: It is in New Taipei City.

評分標準:

滿分:能從文本中找到關鍵字詞,以完整句型寫出正確資訊得5分。

部分給分:重點資訊正確,但未能以完整句回答或含拼寫文法標點錯誤,每一錯

誤扣1分。

零分:空白或無相關的回答。

Q2 How much trash did they find?

- (A) 2 kg
- (B) 34 kg
- (C) 12 kg

正解:B

Q: How much time did they spend cleaning the beach?

A: They spent _____ cleaning the beach.

- (A) eleven o'clock
- (B) three o'clock
- (C) three hours
- (D) four hours

正解:D

Q4 What were the three most common collected items found on the beach that day?

參考答案: They were plastic bottles, bottle caps and straws.

評分標準:

滿分:能從文本中找到關鍵字詞,正確的填入空格中,每個空格 2 分。

部分給分: 重點資訊正確,但未能以完整句回答或含拼寫文法錯誤,每格1分。

零分:空白或無相關的回答。

"They found plastic vampire teeth on the beach, and put it under the 'WEIRD FIND' category." What does "weird" mean in this sentence?

- (A) Most likely found
- (B) Small
- (C) Strange
- (D) Dead

正解:C

★2019 年優等作品(臺北市金華國小 黃鈺瑜老師)

賞析

整體意見

本題組以海邊淨灘為主題,結合環保時事議題,題型取材富教育意義。題目跨學科領域(語文、社會、海洋教育),語言技能涵蓋閱讀和寫作,文本呈現方式新穎,學生答題時,應用表格判讀和數字理解的能力,故涵蓋多項素養。問題 5 更鼓勵學生運用上下文意推論的技巧,綜合各項資訊推敲出生字的意思,符合核心素養所強調的「整合運用的能力」。

▶ 主題是否取材自真實生活情境或貼近真實生活情境?

文本內容為海邊淨灘,與近年來全球環保議題相合。淨灘表格同時參考國際淨灘表格和臺灣本地實際使用的表格製作,問題 5 並參考真實新聞出題,非常貼近真實生活情境。文本內容鼓勵學生關心全球環保議題,反映了核心素養三面九項中的社會參與—道德實踐與公民意識,它的具體意涵是:具備運用英語文的積極態度,關心國際議題與多元生態;具人文關懷,主動參與社會活動(英 S-U-C1)。

▶ 試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養,以理解或解決真實生活情境的問題?

本題組中五個題目之佈題融入表格和數字判讀,非評量單一能力,而是綜合能力。以問題 4 為例,題目跳脫傳統以理解為目標的測驗方式,學生須具備表格判讀和數字理解能力才能答題,呼應了素養強調的能應用在生活中解決問題的能力。

▶ 評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次?

問題 5 要求學生針對表格內容推論生字的意思。學生需先思索 vampire teeth 和其他垃圾有何不同,歸類後再推論 weird 的意思。以 Bloom's Taxonomy 為分類依據,本題評量重點已超越純粹的知識理解(understanding)·提升到應用(applying)和分析(analyzing)的層次,能評量學生綜合資訊的分析推論能力。

▶ 難度是否適合對象考生(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)?

本題組設定的答題對象為國小六年級學生‧表格中大部分字彙為日常生活中常見物品名稱‧但少部分字彙在沒有中文解釋輔助下‧對目標對象而言可能稍難‧不過‧即使同年級‧不同學校、不同班級之間學生程度難免有落差。授課老師是最了解學生程度的人,因此還是必須以自己學生的程度為主‧適度的提供協助或調整難易度。

▶ 答題線索是否充足?

問題 4 雖是難度較高的寫作簡答題,但判讀表格裡的數字即可得知撿到最多的垃圾是哪些種類,線索充足。

▶ 問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確?

問題 1 至 5 清楚明瞭,請學生判讀表格中的時間、地點、垃圾總重量等重要資訊,正 是文本所要表達的主旨重點。

▶ 正確答案是否為最佳解答?誘答選項的設計是否有效(選擇題),評分標準是否 清楚(開放性試題)?

以問題 2 為例,評分標準非常清楚。學生需要讀懂表格的 Trash Weight 欄位,或從選項中的 kg 反推到正答。誘答選項分別為淨灘距離(2 kilometers)和成員人數(12 members),若學生無法辨別 weight 或 kilometer 等關鍵字,可能因此錯答。

二、國小組

優等

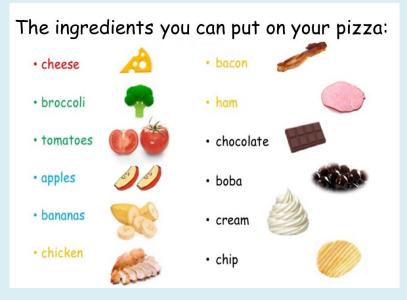
桃園市青溪國小 廖人鋐老師 桃園市文化國小 范庭毓老師 桃園市祥安國小 翁怡蓁老師

> 本題題組以國小六年級學生為目標對象,主題為製作健康的披薩,內容以閱讀文本和 食物圖片呈現,文本提及 Lucy 一家人製作不同口味的披薩,圖片則包含多種食材。 題組共四個子題,題型含選擇題、寫作簡答題和繪畫創作題。

試題文本

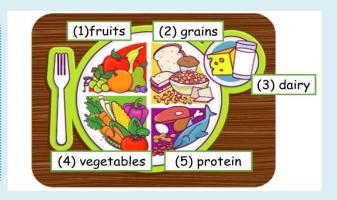
Pizza DIY

Lucy and her family always go to a pizza restaurant on Sunday. They can make their own pizzas at this restaurant. Lucy's dad makes a pizza with broccoli, cheese, chicken, and apples. Jane is Lucy's sister. She makes a pizza with bananas, boba, cream, and chocolate. Peter is Lucy's brother. He makes a pizza with chips, ham, bacon, and cheese.



A healthy pizza includes grains, fruit, vegetables, protein, and dairy. Lucy thinks Jane's and Peter's pizzas are unhealthy because the chocolate is too sweet and the chips are too oily. Mom loves healthy food, so Lucy makes one healthy pizza for her. Mom likes Lucy's pizza. Lucy is so happy.

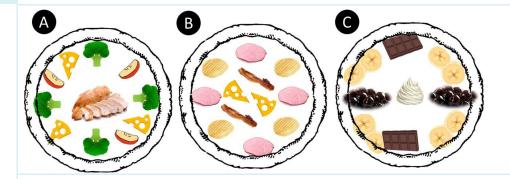
回 ingredients 食材原料、boba 波霸粉 圆、cream 鮮奶油、restaurant 餐廳、healthy 健康的、unhealthy 不健康的、broccoli 花椰菜、includes 包含、grains 五穀雜糧類、vegetables 蔬菜、protein 蛋豆魚肉類、dairy 乳製品、another 另一個



參考資料:英語課本、健康與體育課本

Q1

Which is Jane's pizza?



正解:C

Q2

Q: How do you know Jane makes that pizza?

A: Because there are _____, ____, and _____ in the pizza.

參考答案: bananas, boba, cream, and chocolate

評分標準:

滿分:承接前一題,說明選擇第一題答案的理由,能完整寫出 pizza 所含的食材

部分給分:能正確寫出其中的單字,或是有些許拼字錯誤。

零分:寫出錯誤的單字,或是大部分拼字錯誤。

Q: Which pizza is good for you? Why? A: I think pizza (A / B / C) is good for me because there are _____ (vegetables), ____ (protein), _____ (dairy), and _____ (fruit) on the pizza.

Q3

Word bank:

- (A) Cheese (B) ham
 - (C) chips
- (D) tomatoes

- (E) Bacon
- (F) chocalate (G)apples
- (H) cream

- (I) Chicken
- (J) broccoli (K) boba
- (L) bananas

參考答案:

I think pizza (A) is good for me because there are (J)broccoli (vegetables), _(I)chicken_ (protein), _(A)cheese_(dairy), and _(G)apples_(fruit) on the pizza.

評分標準:

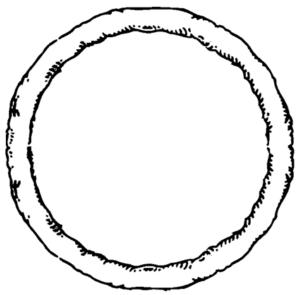
滿分:學生能選出完全符合健康原則的 pizza A,並能理解文本中的健康食材類別,正確選出符合的原料 $(A) \times (J) \times (G)$ 。

部分給分:學生選出完全符合健康原則的 pizza A·並能理解文本中的健康食材類別,選出部分正確符合的原料。

零分:學生選出不符合健康原則的 pizza B 或 pizza C。並且無法正確的分類原料。

Q4

Lucy's mom loves healthy food, so Lucy makes a healthy pizza for her. What does Lucy's pizza look like? Draw the pizza and sort (分類) the ingredients (食材) you choose.



Please sort the ingredients you put on your healthy pizza:

1.	Grains: crust,
2.	Fruits:
3.	Dairy:
4.	Vegetables:
5.	Protein:

評分標準:

滿分:學生能繪畫出完全符合健康原則的 pizza,並能完全正確的分類自己選擇之原料,無拼字錯誤。

部分給分:學生能繪畫出部分符合健康原則的 pizza,並能部分正確的分類自己選擇之原料,有些許拼字錯誤。

零分:學生未畫出符合健康原則的 pizza·並無法正確的分類自己選擇之原料· 大部分拼字錯誤。

★2019 年優等作品(青溪國小廖人鋐老師、文化國小范庭毓老師、祥安國小翁怡蓁老師)

賞析

整體意見

本題組以製作健康的披薩為主題,結合飲食與健康的概念,題型取材富教育意義。題目跨學科領域(語文、健康與體育),語言技能涵蓋閱讀、寫作和繪圖,答題方式新穎,學生須仔細閱讀並分析文本、辨認食材的類別,並將文章內容之理解,應用於新情境,故涵蓋多項素養。問題4更鼓勵學生運用健康原則創作自己的披薩,符合核心素養所強調的「系統思考與解決問題」的能力。

▶ 主題是否取材自真實生活情境或貼近真實生活情境?

文本內容為製作健康的披薩,與多數學生愛吃的食物相關,非常貼近真實生活情境。 問題 4 藉由製作自己的披薩,鼓勵學生思考飲食和營養的關係,培養飲食均衡的觀念。

▶ 試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養,以理解或解決真實生活情境的問題?本題組中四個題目輔以圖片,佈題融入食材的分類和判讀,非評量單一能力,而是綜合能力。以問題4為例,題目跳脫傳統選擇題或填空題的測驗方式,學生須具備創作、分類、判讀能力才能答題,呼應了素養強調的能應用在生活中解決問題的能力。

▶ 評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次?

問題 4 要求學生思考健康觀念,分類並選擇食材,製作健康的披薩。學生需先理解文本對於健康食物的分類,再將這個分類應用在創作上。以 Bloom's Taxonomy 為分類依據,本題評量重點已超越純粹的知識理解(understanding),提升到應用(applying)和分析(analyzing)的層次,能評量學生綜合資訊的分析推論能力。

▶ 難度是否適合對象考生(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)?

本題組的設定答題對象為國小六年級學生,文本中字彙多為日常生活中常見之食物名稱,並佐以圖片或中文解釋輔助。句型方面,除了少數句子使用 so 及 because 兩個連接詞外,其它皆為簡單句。整體而言,難度適中。

▶ 答題線索是否充足?

問題 3 和問題 4 雖難度較高,但答題線索充足,學生依照文本食材的分類即可答題。

▶ 問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確?

問題 1 至 5 題意明確,請學生分辨健康和不健康的食物,並分類食材,正是文本所要表達的主旨。

▶ 正確答案是否為最佳解答?誘答選項的設計是否有效(選擇題),評分標準是否 清楚(開放性試題)?

以問題 3 為例,評分標準清楚。學生需要選出健康的食材,並正確分類。若學生無法選出符合健康原則的披薩,或無法正確分類原料,則視情況部分給分或零分。

二、國小組

優等

▶ 臺北市立農國小 阮玲老師

本題題組以國小六年級學生為目標對象,主題為情人節,內容討論東西方情人節的異同處,以閱讀文本為主,搭配取自真實生活中的情人節商品目錄。題組共四個子題,題型含四選一選擇題、配合題和說寫綜合簡答題。

★2020年優等作品(臺北市立農國小 阮玲老師)

試題文本

Valentine's Day

The western Valentine's Day is always February 14th.



are the symbols of Valentine's Day.

Besides Valentine's Day, people also celebrate Qixi Festival in Taiwan. It is called the Chinese Valentine's Day.

It falls on August 25th this year. The story of Qixi is about two lovers reunited with the help of magpies on the 7th day of the 7th Chinese lunar month.

Valentine's Day is about love and appreciation. It is a great day to show your mom and dad how much you care. It is a great day to get a card, a sweet treat like chocolate or candies, and flowers for your friends, classmates, and teachers, too! Sometimes people have dinners or movies together. What are you going to do on Valentine's Day?

western 西方的 symbol 象徵 besides m上 celebrate \mathcal{B} 税 Qixi Festival t \mathcal{D} 節 lunar \mathcal{B} 層 reunited 重逢 appreciation 感激 sweet treat 甜點 together - \mathcal{B}

參考資料: https://www.havefunteaching.com/resource/holidays/valentines-day/valentines-day-reading-comprehension-worksheet

Q1 Which is NOT a symbol for Valentine's Day?

- (1) A cupid.
- (2) Hearts.
- (3) The moon.
- (4) Doves.

正解:(3)

Pick one thing that people will **NOT** do on Valentine's Day.

選出一項不會在 Valentine's Day 做的事

- (1) Give gifts to friends.
- (2) Go trick-or-treating.
- (3) Send candies to classmates.
- (4) Send flowers to teachers.

正解:(2)

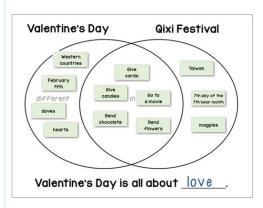
Cut out the cards and put them in the right place. 參考上文,將下圖的小卡剪開並放到正確的位置,中間部分為相同的部分。

Q3



Western countries	Give candies	Taiwan
hearts	magpies	Give cards
Send chocolate	February 14th	doves
Go to a movie	Send flowers	7th day of the

參考答案:



評分標準:

滿分:能理解文本內容將將卡片放入正確的內容 (每格3分)

部分給分:將 hearts 放在重疊處亦可以算對

零分:空白未貼或內容貼錯

Make your shopping list! (目錄可以使用老師提供的‧從家裡帶來的 DM‧或用行動載具查詢線上目錄)‧"I want to buy or do…"欄位填寫物品‧"for"欄位填寫人名(可以超過一個人名)‧"Cost"欄位填入價格。若遇到沒有學過的字‧可以 iPad 即時查詢。任務為:

(1) 為 3-4 品項造句,例如

My budget for Valentine's Day is three hundred dollars. (可以虛構金額)

I want to buy a yo-yo for my brother.

It costs (They cost) eighty dollars.

此部分請學生先根據自己製作的 shopping list 練熟

- (2) 將 shopping list 照相
- (3) 照片加上 shopping list 說明的錄音
- (4) 上傳至 Seesaw 教室,由教師根據錄音檔評分







41

參考答案:

書寫及口說示例:

Valentine's Day Shopping List



for (Name)	Cost (\$)
grandma	0
Ms. Lin and Ms. Sue	20
mom and dad	0
	(Name) grandma Ms. Lin and Ms. Sue mom and

- My budget for Valentine's Day is fifty dollars.
- I want to send a text message to my grandma.
 It costs nothing.
- I want to write cards to my teachers. The cards cost twenty dollars.

學生完成3至4項。

評分標準:

滿分:能夠完成書寫內容(40%)並兼顧正確度及完整度,利用口語流暢表達欲傳遞的內容(60%),口語評分細項分為發音(20%),語調(10%),斷句(10%)及流暢度(20%) 部分給分:未完整表現內容或發音(pronunciation)語調(intonation)斷句(phrasing)不

恰當,針對書寫及口語部分別計分

零分:未做任何準備及未上台

★2020 年優等作品(臺北市立農國小 阮玲老師)

賞析

整體意見

文章取材自網路資源,說明東西方情人節的意義、象徵物品及慶祝方式,期待學生可以利用此節日的意義將愛傳達給同學、朋友及家人;題目進而延伸至生活上規劃節日購買清單,培養籌劃及執行預算的能力。命題跨學科領域(語文、綜合活動),語言技能涵蓋讀、說、寫,題型多元。

▶ 主題是否取材自真實生活情境或貼近真實生活情境?

本題組旨在介紹情人節,引導學生比較、分析東西方習俗的異同,並延伸至將愛傳達給身邊的人。題組先比較東西方情人節不同的象徵,再引導學生製作節日購買清單。 文本第一句話改成"The western Valentine's Day always falls on February 14th."則更佳。

▶ 試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養,以理解或解決真實生活情境的問題? 題目設計著重於核心素養「社會參與」中的「多元文化與國際理解」,透過呈現東西方 情人節習俗的差異,培養學生的國際視野,是英語跨綜合領域的題型設計。以問題 3 為 例,學生藉由分類各種象徵,來了解此一象徵是東方還是西方情人節的元素,進而培 養了解並尊重多元文化的精神。

▶ 評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次?

本題組中問題 4 · 學生必須從自身經驗出發 · 規劃預算並完成購物清單 。以 Bloom's Taxonomy 為分類依據 · 本題評量重點已從知識理解 (understanding) · 提升到運用 (applying) · 分析 (analyzing) 和創造 (creating) 的層次 · 能培養學生獨立思考能力。

▶ 難度是否適合對象考生(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)?

本題組設定的答題對象為國小六年級學生,文本中大部分字彙為日常用語,部份較難字彙均提供中文解釋輔助,不影響考生對題組的瞭解。題組中各題題幹清楚易懂,用字都源自於文本,較複雜的問題 4 也有教師協助引導,或讓學生即時查詢關鍵字。

▶ 答題線索是否充足?

問題 1 至 3 均可從文本中找到答題線索。問題 4 為開放性試題,並無標準答案,學生自己查詢資料後,完成表格,答題線索均在老師提供的線上目錄中。

▶ 問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確?

問題 1 至 3 的問題皆圍繞文本的主要訊息提問,題幹配合學生程度,陳述明確。問題 4 為開放性問題,表格簡單易懂,惟完成任務的步驟較繁雜,需要教師適度地引導。

▶ 正確答案是否為最佳解答?誘答選項的設計是否有效(選擇題),評分標準是否 清楚(開放性試題)?

本題組中的選擇題正確答案清楚,惟問題 3 融入 Venn Diagram 解讀文本,部分答案可能會有疑義。問題 4 為開放性問題,設計者也提供了例答及評分標準,評分兼顧內容的表達與口語流暢度、發音、語調、斷句等。

42 μπς

二、國小組

優等

▶ 新北市頂溪國小 林妙英老師

本題題組以國小五年級學生為目標對象,主題為五種感官(視覺、觸覺、聽覺、嗅 覺、味覺),內容以閱讀文本為主,整合學生學過的動詞和身體部位、食物、用品等 名詞。題組共四個子題,題型含四選一選擇題、配合題、填空題和口語表達題。

★2020年優等作品(新北市頂溪國小 林妙英老師)

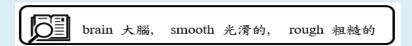
試題文本

How do we taste an apple? How do we hear a song? Our five senses tell us things about the world! They are sight, sound, smell, taste and touch.

Look around! We see flowers, animals and colors. We also see our family and friends with our eyes. Our eyes take pictures and send them to the brain. Our brain tells us what we see. We use our ears to listen to music, the school bell and the baby crying. Our ears send the sounds to our brain. Our brain tells us what we hear.

We use our nose to smell. Mm... We can smell the stinky tofu or the roses. Our nose sends the smell to our brain. We use our tongue to taste the yummy soup or the sweet cookies.

Some things are hard like a window and some things are soft like a pillow. Soaps are smooth and mats are rough. We touch and feel them with our hands. Wow! My senses help me learn about the wonderful world!



參考資料:

- 1. My Five Senses / Author: Aliki/ HarperCollins Publishers
- 2. Oxford Discover written by Koustaff, Lesley

What is the main idea of the text?

- A. We live in a wonderful world.
- B. Our brain tells us what we learn.
- C. We sense things with our eyes, ears, nose, tongue and hands.
- D. We like to taste yummy food.

正解:C

There are things you can see/ hear/ smell/ touch/ taste in the text. Write them down in the Five Senses Chart below. (請學生依照閱讀內容,將所讀到的五種感官內容填入下方組織圖。)

30	25	MAN CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF
Example:		
*flowers		
*animals		
*colors₊		
*friends and		
family		

參考答案:

Sight	Sound	Smel1	Taste	Touch
3 6		25		MAR.
Example:				
*flowers	*music	*stinky tofu	*yummy soup↓	*a window
*animals	*school bell↓	*roses	*sweet cookies	*a pillow
*colors↔	*baby crying.			*soaps
*friends and				*mats₽
family				

評分標準:

滿分:能從文本中找出正確的詞彙填入表格中(每詞彙2分)。

部分給分: 詞彙部分正確,答案中含有拼字錯誤,每個扣1分,扣至2分為止。

零分:空白未寫或詞彙全部錯誤。

Q3

Judy and her grandma go to the market to buy some fruit. Grandma shows her how to pick out some sweet fruit.

Sight	Sound	Smell	Touch	Taste
30			STA STATE	
*green and	If you knock	v	smooth and	sweet and
yellow	on it, you can	Λ	hard	juicy
*big and	hear a clear			
round	sound.			

Judy and her grandma go to the market to buy some (1)(w	vatermelons/
strawberries/ kiwis). They are green and yellow. They are also (2)	Judy
knocks on one, and she hears (3) When she touched	es it, it feels
(4) Judy eats it after she gets home. It tastes (5)	She
loves it!	

參考答案:

- (1) watermelons (2) big and round (3) a clear sound (4) smooth and hard
- (5) sweet and juicy

評分標準:

滿分:能從組織圖中找出正確的文字填入橫線中(每格3分)。

部分給分:內容部分正確,答案中含有拼字錯誤或文法錯誤,每個扣1分,扣至3

分為止。

零分:空白未寫或內容全部錯誤

Q4

Share (Guess) my food!請學生選擇一樣食物,依照 Sight, Sound, Smell, Touch, Taste 描述食物,上台口語介紹此食物。學生亦可先不說食物名稱讓同儕猜測,主題可為 Guess My Food。

參考答案:

Sight	Sound	Smel1	Touch	Taste
3 6		25	STA STATE	
* yellow and white. * eggs, carrots and corns	X	good₽	I touch the bowl. It's warm.	yummy₽

(I like corn soup.) Its colors are yellow and white. You can see eggs, carrots and corns in it. I touch the bowl, it feels warm. It smells good and tastes yummy. I love it!

*差異化評量任務(程度高的學生可自行創作,程度較弱的學生可參考老師的範例進行改寫分享)

評分標準:

等級。 評分向度	満分□	部分给分 ₽	零分
內容(40%) (切合主題 訶彙句型)	□涵蓋所有內容/圖片↓ ,且鋪陳合理,用字 句型正確。	□大致涵蓋。 所有內容/圖片。 描述過於簡略, 或遗漏部分圖片/內容	□ 無關內容/圖片或 語意無法被理解 □ 聲音或內容
流暢度 (20%)	□語速適中, 且少有不適切的停頓	□語速稍慢, 且有些不適切的停頓	□ 無法辨識 □ 未做任何準備即 □ 上台
發音語調 (40%)	□大致自然無誤。	□有些語音錯誤, 尚稱達意。	

*評分規準(rubrics)參考自國教課綱標準本位參考評量工具

46 Lπc

★2020年優等作品(新北市頂溪國小 林妙英老師)

賞析

整體意見

文本取材自英文繪本,文章大意在於善用人類的五種感官來體驗世界,並融入學生學 過的身體部位、食物、用品等英文名詞,結合語言和感知教育;題目進而延伸至生活中 購買水果的感官經驗,訓練學生的感官覺知並提升學習效能。命題跨學科領域(語文、 自然領域),語言技能涵蓋讀、說、寫,題型多元。

▶ 主題是否取材自真實生活情境或貼近真實生活情境?

本題組旨在認識五種感官,引導學生運用五種感官來體驗世界。題組並鼓勵學生以自己的生活經驗出發,推論如何運用感官在市場選擇水果,設計與真實生活連結。

▶ 試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養,以理解或解決真實生活情境的問題? 題目設計著重於核心素養「自主行動」中的「系統思考與解決問題」,透過在果菜市場 選水果的任務,以及根據同學的線索猜測食物的遊戲,培養學生的推論能力,是英語 跨自然科學領域的題型設計。以問題 3 為例,學生藉由觀察水果的外表、手拍水果的 聲音等,推論水果是否甜又多汁,結合生活情境,讓學生運用所學解決實際的問題。

▶ 評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次?

本題組中問題 4,學生必須從自身經驗出發,運用五種感官的線索猜測指涉的食物。以 Bloom's Taxonomy 為分類依據,本題評量重點已超越純粹的知識理解(understanding),提升到運用(applying)和分析(analyzing)的層次,涉及學生統整資訊的能力。

▶ 難度是否適合對象考生(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)?

本題組設定的施測對象為國小五年級學生,文本中大部分字彙為學生學過的名詞,部份較難字彙均提供中文解釋輔助,不影響考生對題組的瞭解。題組中各題題幹清楚易懂,用字都源自於文本,較複雜的問題 4 也提供了範例,讓學生能夠改寫並分享。

▶ 答題線索是否充足?

問題 1 至 3 均可從文本或問題中找到答題線索。問題 4 為開放性試題·並無標準答案·學生可自行創作,也可從老師提供的範例中找到答題線索。

▶ 問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確?

問題 1 至 3 的問題皆圍繞文本的主要訊息提問,題幹配合學生程度,陳述明確。問題 4 為開放性問題,重複使用學生熟悉的表格,且有範例供參。

▶ 正確答案是否為最佳解答?誘答選項的設計是否有效(選擇題),評分標準是否 清楚(開放性試題)?

問題 1 的選擇題答案略有疑義‧問題 2 至 3 正確答案清楚‧問題 4 為開放性問題‧設計者也提供了例答及評分標準‧將差異化教學與評量之理念列入考量‧立意甚佳‧

二、國小組

優等

臺北市興隆國小 吳玫儀老師臺北市雙園國小 黃敏禎老師臺北市興隆國小 陳瓊玉老師

本題題組以國小六年級學生為目標對象,主題為根據口罩地圖購買口罩,內容以一篇 對話為主,搭配地圖判讀。題組共四個子題,題型含選擇題、填空圖和口說寫作綜合 題。

★2020 年優等作品(興隆國小吳玫儀老師、雙園國小黃敏禎老師、興隆國小陳瓊玉老師)

試題文本

Amy and Mike are sixth grade students. They want to buy masks.

Amy: I'm running out of masks.

Mike: Me, too. Let's go and buy masks.

Amy: Don't forget your National Health Insurance (NHI) card, not

your student ID card or EasyCard.

Mike: No problem. I also prepare some coins.

Amy: Let's go to 123 Pharmacy.

Mike: Where is it?

Amy: It's on Xinglong Road.

Mike: Is it across from the bakery?

Amy: Yes, it is. It's also between the clinic and the bookstore.

Mike: OK! Let's go.

(5 minutes later)

Amy: Wow! The line is so long. Where else can we go?

Mike: Tree Pharmacy. It's around the corner.

□ run out of 用完 insurance 保險 fingers crossed 祈求好運

參考資料:https://www.flaticon.com/

Q1

Mike wants to buy masks. He needs to bring some coins and his ______.

A. student ID card

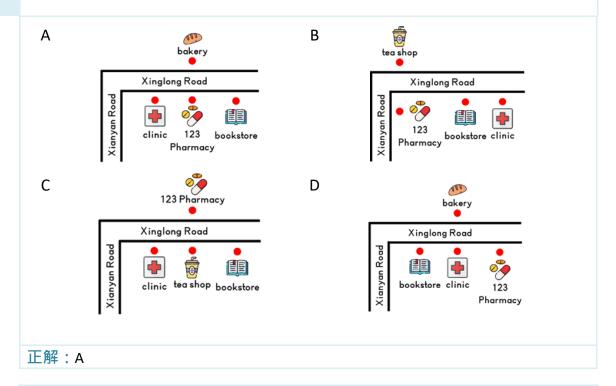
B. NHI card

C. EasyCard

D. All of the above.

正解:B

Amy and Mike are going to 123 Pharmacy. Which map is correct?



Q3

It's 10 o'clock. Amy and Mike arrive at Tree Pharmacy, but it's not open yet. They take out the cellpone and check the instant mask map. Look at the map and help them find the pharmacy where they can buy masks. Please fill in the blanks.

(請閱讀上方敘述,並根據即時口罩地圖所提供的資訊,填入遺失的單字,完成以下文章。)

□ arrive at 到達 yet 尚未 instant 即時的 finally 終於



They are at Tree Pharmacy now. They want to go to ①______ Pharmacy. First, they see a tea shop. Turn ②_____ (right / left) on Xinghai Road and go straight. They see the pharmacy. Look! It is ③_____ the bus stop. They can finally buy the masks.

正解:

① Yes ② right ③ next to /by

Check, Write and Tell

請學生自行查詢住家附近的即時口罩地圖,並依照範本改寫口說稿子,說明如何 購買到口罩。

節本:

I am at <u>Yes Pharmacy</u> now. I want to go to <u>Health</u> Pharmacy. First, I see a <u>tea shop</u>. Turn <u>left</u> on <u>Xinghai</u> Road and go straight. I see the pharmacy. Look! It is <u>across from</u> the hospital. I can finally buy masks.

口說測驗流程:

學生使用 iPad 查閱即時口罩地圖→依照地圖資訊及範本改寫口說稿子→登入 Seesaw 應用程式→上傳口說稿→自行錄下口說內容並上傳

參考答案:

學生需要根據自行查閱地圖的資訊,替換範本裡畫底線的字詞,並完成口說錄音。

例答:

I am at Yes Pharmacy now. I want to go to Health Pharmacy. First, I see a tea shop. Turn left on Xinghai Road and go straight. I see the pharmacy. Look! It is across from the hospital. I can finally buy masks.

評分標準:

評分向度包含兩部分:文章改寫(35%)及口語表現(65%)

1. 文章改寫:學生能正確改寫底線部分,每個5%

2. 口語表現:發音 25%, 語調 20%, 及流暢度 20%

滿分:能夠完成文章改寫(35%)並兼顧發音(25%)、語調(20%)及流暢度(20%)表達 欲傳遞的內容

部分給分:未正確改寫文章,或發音、語調及流暢度不恰當

零分:未做回答

賞析

整體意見

文本的對話中 Amy 和 Mike 討論在 COVID-19 疫情期間如何到鄰近的藥局購買口罩,試題進而延伸至在真實生活中購買口罩的情境,引導學生使用英語能力解決日常生活中的真實問題。語言技能涵蓋讀、說、寫,題型多元。

▶ 主題是否取材自真實生活情境或貼近真實生活情境?

本題組旨在討論如何至鄰近藥局買口罩,引導學生了解買口罩的程序,並延伸至在真實生活中買口罩的經驗。題組先以文本對話帶出主題,在問題中點出買口罩時需要攜帶的證件,訓練學生看地圖的能力,並提醒學生查詢藥局時須注意營業時間等,再引導學生完成在自己住家附近藥局買口罩的任務。

▶ 試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養,以理解或解決真實生活情境的問題?

題目設計著重於核心素養「自主行動」中的「系統思考與解決問題」,透過藥局買口罩的情境,配合圖文資訊,培養學生解決日常生活中的真實問題的能力,是跨社會領域的題型設計。以問題 3 為例,學生藉由解讀地圖資訊,學會如何看地圖走到目的地,培養運用知識解決問題的能力。

▶ 評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次?

本題組中問題 4,學生必須完成在住家附近藥局買口罩的任務。以 Bloom's Taxonomy 為分類依據,本題評量重點已超越純粹的知識理解(understanding),提升到運用(applying)和分析(analyzing)的層次。

▶ 難度是否適合對象考生(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)?

本題組設定的答題對象為國小六年級學生,文本中大部分字彙為日常用語,部份較難字彙均提供中文解釋輔助。題組中部份題幹敘述較長,較複雜的問題 4 也有提供範本,讓學生能夠改寫關鍵字,完成口說任務之講稿。

▶ 答題線索是否充足?

問題 1 至 2 均可從文本中找到答題線索。問題 3 可在問題敘述和地圖資訊中找到充足的答題線索。問題 4 為開放性試題,並無標準答案,學生自己查詢資料後,完成口說任務之講稿,答題線索均在老師提供的答題範例中。

▶ 問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確?

問題 1 至 2 皆圍繞文本的主要訊息提問,題幹配合學生程度,題意明確。問題 3 為簡答題,文本敘述豐富,答案簡短明確。問題 4 為開放性問題,教師提供口說範本,讓學生能夠改寫關鍵字,完成口說任務之講稿,陳述明確。

▶ 正確答案是否為最佳解答?誘答選項的設計是否有效(選擇題),評分標準是否 清楚(開放性試題)?

本題組中的選擇題和簡答題正確答案清楚。問題 4 為開放性問題, 出題者也提供了例答及評分標準, 評分兼顧內容改寫、口語表達的發音、語調和流暢度。

二、國小組

優等

▶ 新竹縣新港國小 許秀如老師

本題題組以國小六年級學生為目標對象,主題為推理辦案找出竊賊,內容以一篇紀錄罪犯的報告書為主,搭配人物、事件關係圖。題組共五個子題,皆為四選一選擇題。

★2020 年優等作品(新竹縣新港國小 許秀如老師)

試題文本



POLICE REPORT

The crown in the City Museum was stolen at 12:00 on Tuesday. A woman's shoe was found.

She said she surfed the Internet all day on Tuesday. She had lunch with her mom at home. Her house is near the museum.

She said she was at Rino's Restaurant on Tuesday. She had lunch with her friend. Her name is Lisa. The restaurant is near the museum.



Sandy



I'm a cook at Rino's Restaurant. Rino's Restaurant is closed on Tuesdays. So, I had lunch with my mom on Tuesday. I visited my teacher in the afternoon.



I'm Zoe's mom. I had lunch with my daughter at her house on Tuesday. In the afternoon, my student came to visit me. He is a cook at Rino's Restaurant.

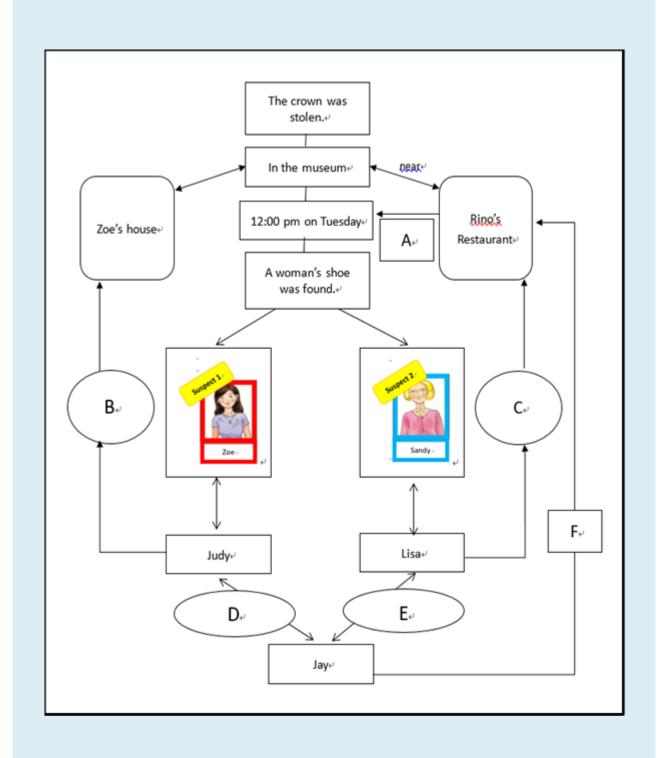




I'm Sandy's friend. I went shopping at the mall with my son and we had lunch together on Tuesday. His name is Jay. He's a cook at Rino's Restaurant.

參考字庫

crown 皇冠 stolen 被偷 closed 關閉的 found 被找到 suspect 嫌疑犯 might 可能 thief 小偷



參考資料:翰林版 Dino 第八冊習作

The crown is stolen on______.

Sun Mon Tue Wed Thurs Fri Sat							
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
8	9	10	-11	12	13	14	
15	16	17	18	19	20	2	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
29	30	31					

March 2020

- (1) 26th, March
- (2) 28th, March
- (3) 29th, March
- (4) 31st, March

正解:(4)

Q2

Read the chart (圖表), which is "A"?

- (1) Open
- (2) Not open
- (3) Near
- (4) Not closed

正解:(2)

Q3

According to the report, Lisa and Jay are_____

- (1) friends
- (2) mother and daughter
- (3) mother and son
- (4) teacher and student

正解:(3)

Q4

According to the report, which is correct (正確的)?

- (1) "B" is" Had lunch at the restaurant".
- (2) "C" is" Had lunch at home".
- (3) "D" is "Visited the teacher".
- (4) "E" is "Went shopping and had dinner".

正解:(3)

Q5

Who is the thief?

- (1) Sandy
- (2) Zoe
- (3) Jay
- (4) Lisa

正解:(1)

★2020 年優等作品(新竹縣新港國小 許秀如老師)

賞析

整體意見

文章取材教科書習作短文,以警察調查竊盜案的紀錄和三位案件相關證人的證詞為文本主、支線,輔以人物關係圖,一步一步引導學生進入情境,期望學生利用語言知識和 邏輯推理的能力找出本案真正的竊賊。命題跨學科領域(語文、綜合活動),題目呈現方式創意十足。

▶ 主題是否取材自真實生活情境或貼近真實生活情境?

文本內容為警察偵辦竊案,是學生常在新聞或電影中接觸到的主題,敘述流暢,穿插 證人及嫌犯說詞,像是閱讀推理小說一般,似乎真的在協助辦案,能引起學生的興趣。

▶ 試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養,以理解或解決真實生活情境的問題? 題目設計著重於核心素養「自主行動」中的「系統思考及解決問題」,透過問題的設計,引導學生整理、歸納資訊,從眾人的證詞中抽絲剝繭,來還原「皇冠竊案」的真相。學生可藉邏輯推演的過程來了解獨立思考的重要性並培養相關能力。

▶ 評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次?

題組中的問題 5 為整合題型,學生需比對文中關係人物和嫌疑犯的說詞,找出其中矛盾之處,最後綜合資訊,判斷真正的犯人為何者。回答本題不能僅依賴言語知識,還需要高層次的思考技巧。

▶ 難度是否適合對象考生(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)?

本題組的設定答題對象為國小六年級學生,大部分字彙為生活中常用字詞,部份較難字彙也有中文解釋輔助,不影響學生對題組的瞭解。

▶ 答題線索是否充足?

題組中全數問題均可從文本中找到答題線索。問題 4、5 難度最高,但學生若能綜合文中資訊並推論,便能答題。

問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確?

問題 1 題幹平鋪直敘,簡單易懂,問題 2 至 5 以圖表呈現,問題順序依照故事主線編排,難度依序遞增,測驗重點由點、線至面,逐漸引導學生找出偷走皇冠的竊賊,符合文本主旨。

▶ 正確答案是否為最佳解答?誘答選項的設計是否有效(選擇題),評分標準是否 清楚(開放性試題)?

本題組全為選擇題,答案清楚。以問題 4 為例,誘答選項乍看之下合理,但敘述中藏有與文本不符之處,因此選項設計妥適,正答無疑義。

三、國中組

特優

▶ 桃園市文昌國中 向麗珍老師

本試題題組以九年級學生為目標對象,主題為「電影海報手繪藝術家—顏振發先生」,介紹其藝術生涯。題組共包括五個子題,題型含四選一選擇題、讀寫整合的簡答題及分組討論活動。

試題文本

Yan Jhen-fa has never met a movie star, but he's painted so many that he can't remember them all. Almost every day for the last 48 years, the 66-year-old artist walks onto the sidewalk across from the Chuan Mei Theater in Taiwan's oldest city, Tainan, holding a small picture and five cans of paint. For the next eight hours, he sits on a chair, using his brush to bring superstars to life on the posters. When he finishes, he climbs up the ladder and uses ropes to hang his works of art three stories high on the front wall of the theater. Today, the Chuan Mei is the only theater in Taiwan that uses hand-painted film posters. Yan grew up in a small village in Tainan. He remembers studying film ads in the newspaper as a nine year old and copying them with chalk. By 13, he was spending more time in theaters than in classrooms, sometimes watching seven films a day and going home to draw his favorite scenes from memory. At age 18, he finally told his parents he wanted to be a film poster painter. A lifetime of painting has taken a toll on his eyesight. He has lost nearly all sight in his right eye. However, Yan never gives up. "I will paint until I can no longer see," he said.

參考資料:

The last film poster painter of Taiwan http://www.bbc.com/travel/gallery/20181107-the-last-film-poster-painter-of-taiwan

Q1 What can we learn from the reading?

- (A) When something takes a toll on somebody, something wonderful happens to him/her.
- (B) Yan learned how to paint from an art teacher when he was in junior high school.
- (C) Yan becomes good friends with the superstars who he has painted on the posters.
- (D) Chuan Mei is the only theater in Taiwan where moviegoers can see hand-painted posters.

正解:D

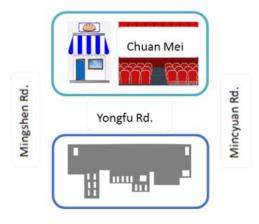
What does "bring to life" mean?

- (A) To help save someone's life
- (B) To make someone feel better
- (C) To bring the dead back to life
- (D) To make someone/something more real or interesting

正解:D

Q3

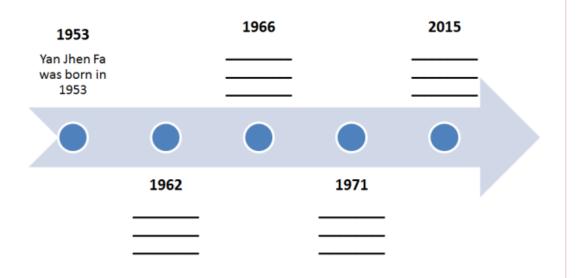
Last weekend, I went to the Chuan Mei Theater to see Yan's hand-painted posters. Which of the following is true?



- (A) I drove down Mincyuan Rd. and turned left onto Yongfu Rd. Then, on my right, I saw Yan, sitting on the chair and working on his poster.
- (B) I drove down Mingshen Rd. and turned right onto Yongfu Rd. Then, on my right, I saw Yan hanging up his hand-painted poster.
- (C) I drove down Mincyuan Rd. and turned right at the corner of Yongfu Rd. and Mincyuan Rd. Then, I saw the Chuan Mei Theater on my right.
- (D) I drove down Mingshen Rd. and turned left onto Yongfu Rd. Then, I saw the bakery next to the Chuan Mei Theater on my right.

正解:C

Directions: A timeline is a picture of one's life drawn in a straight line. A timeline marks the important events in one's life. Now, use your own words to describe Yan Jhen-fa's life in each period based on his timeline.



參考答案:

- 1962: Yan copied film ads in the newspaper.
- 1966: After Yan watched films in the theater, he went back home to draw his favorite scenes from memory.
- 1971: Yan decided to be a film poster painter.
- 2015: Yan worked as an artist in the Chuan Mei Theater. (亦可描述其他工作情形)

評分標準:

滿分:每個句子滿分 2 分,要能正確描述當年發生的事件且句子文法完全正確,因為時間皆為過去,所以一定要用過去式。如果當年有很多事件,只要描述其中一件事件即可。

部分給分:1. 文法未過去式,扣 0.5分。

- 2. 標點符號使用錯誤,扣 0.5 分。
- 3. 大小寫使用錯誤,扣 0.5 分。
- 4. 單字拼錯,扣 0.5分。
- 5. 每個句子最多扣 2 分。

零分:未回答,與重點資訊無關之回答,或因文法、標點符號、大小寫、單字使用錯誤加總超過2分者,皆以0分計算。

The Chuan Mei Theater has an opening for a film poster painter. The following is their ad. Discuss whether you will apply for the job or not. Please specify your reasons based on the reading and the ad.



Film Poster Painter

Working Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m., Mon. - Fri.

Pay Range: NT\$24,000 — NT\$28,000

If you are interested in painting, you are the one we're looking for. No experience required because we have the master film poster painter, Yan Jhen-fa, to offer you free painting lessons.

Please contact us at 06-2234567

參考答案:

討論時必須提到下列幾點:

- 1. 選擇要或不要應徵手繪電影海報看板師傅。
- 2. 提出選擇要或不要的理由,理由必須以文本及海報中所提到的細節為依據, 例如:如果選擇不要,理由可以是會傷視力(文本),薪水太低(海報)。 學生須針對自己的選擇提出合理的解釋與說明。

評分標準:

滿分:能針對自己的選擇,以文本及海報中所提到的細節為依據,提出合理的解釋與說明

部分給分:僅回答是否要應徵手繪電影海報看板師傅,但無法說明選擇理由。

零分:無法作選擇亦無法說明理由。

★2019 年特優作品(桃園市文昌國中 向麗珍老師)

賞析

整體意見

本題組內容與在地文化接軌,題目跨學科領域(語文、社會、藝術),語言技能涵蓋讀、寫、說。題型多元,包含短文、街區地圖、事件時間軸、徵才廣告及分組討論等,別具創意。學生須將文章內容之理解,應用於新情境,故涵蓋多項素養,也符合核心素養所強調的「關注學習與生活的結合」並落實課綱「邏輯思考一整合資訊」的能力。問題 5 的引導式小組討論活動更結合徵才廣告,培養學生獨立思考、分析整合與表達主觀意見的能力,是相當成功的設計。

▶ 主題是否取材自真實生活情境或貼近真實生活情境?

文本內容取材自真實人物,介紹臺南全美戲院電影海報手繪藝術家—顏振發先生的藝術生涯,藉此加強學生對本土藝術家和手繪看板藝術的認識。鼓勵學生深入了解在地文化,透過核心素養三面九項中的溝通互動—藝術涵養與美感素養(B3),增進學生的文化藝術涵養。

▶ 試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養,以理解或解決真實生活情境的問題?

本題組融入地圖、時間軸、廣告等元素,創意十足,學生除了閱讀文章,還須將文本內容轉化應用於上述不同的情境,故可評量多種綜合能力。以第五題為例,題目跳脫傳統以理解為目標的測驗方式,學生必須跨越單一文本的理解,整合短文與徵才廣告,分析多項資訊,再依據文本中所提到的細節進行分組討論,結合接收(閱讀)與產出(口說)能力,模擬真實生活情境——決定是否應徵手繪電影海報看板師傅,並提出合理的解釋與說明——因此呼應素養所強調的綜合資訊並進行有效地溝通的能力。

▶ 評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次?

問題 5 要求學生整合多文本的內容資訊後表達自己的意見。學生需先理解短文中顏振發先生的經歷(手繪電影海報的甘苦),結合徵才廣告的資訊和考量自身喜好,再與小組夥伴討論是否應徵手繪電影海報看板師傅一職,並為自己的選擇提出合理的說明。以 Bloom's Taxonomy 為分類依據,本題評量重點已超越純粹的知識理解(understanding),提升到評估(evaluating)和創造(creating)的層次,能鍛鍊學生的獨立思考能力,體現了核心素養三面九項中的自主行動—系統思考與解決問題(英-J-A2)和溝通互動—符號運用與溝通表達(英-J-B2)、藝術涵養與美感素養(B3)。

▶ 難度是否適合對象考生(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)?

本題組設定的答題對象為九年級學生,程度相當於全民英檢初級,本題組的用字多在字彙範圍內,難度適中。惟問題 5 的分組討論,一般國中生可能無法全程以英文進行,或許需要輔以中文溝通,最後再以英文發表討論結果。

▶ 答題線索是否充足?

本題組的作答線索充足,大多由短文提供,搭配時間軸和徵才廣告,學生應可順利作答。唯問題 3 的地圖,因沒有標示起點學生無從得知方向,恐造成答題困難或是僅倚賴背景知識作答,建議加上汽車圖示標明起點以排除答題疑慮。

▶ 問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確?

本題組共五題、問題皆切中要點、陳述亦清楚明確、學生應可順利作答。

▶ 正確答案是否為最佳解答?誘答選項的設計是否有效(選擇題),評分標準是否 清楚(開放性試題)?

本題組問題 1 至 3 為四選一選擇題,正答及誘答選項皆設計良好。問題 4 為「讀寫整合」簡答題,學生需對照時間軸,找出文本中顏振發先生發生該事件的年紀,再用完整的英文句子寫出當年發生的事件。此開放性試題的評分標準相當清楚妥善,詳列給分方式,參考答案亦有利評分。問題 5 為任務導向的小組討論試題,評分標準尚清楚,但實際施行時,授課老師可能須以自己學生的語言程度,適時輔助討論或調整評分標準。

三、國中組

特優

▶ 桃園市大成國中 白惠慈老師

本試題題組以九年級學生為目標對象,主題為探討蔬果浪費的成因及相關的解決方法,文本為一廣告文宣,搭配商品訂購單、循環圖等。題組共包括五個子題,題型含選擇題、寫作簡答題及口說簡答題。

★2020 年特優作品(桃園市大成國中 白惠慈老師)

試題文本

A Letter from Misfits Market



Hello everyone:

Have you ever seen any funny-looking fruits or vegetables in supermarkets? The answer might be "No." Why? According to the research, around the world, roughly 30% of the agricultural produce are lost and wasted.

Since sellers think customers tend to buy good-looking ones, they deny those imperfect, misfits, from farmers or directly throw them into rubbish bins before launching. For farmers, they would rather leave those misfits unpicked in farms rather than waste time and resources on them. What's worse, farmers and sellers raise the prices of produce in order to strike the balance between their loss and the income. Owing to this circumstance, customers have no choices but to buy perfect produce at a high price.

To end this vicious cycle, Misfits Market is here to help by selling those imperfect at a lower price, up to 40% less than store prices, and finding these misfits a good home---Your home.

HOW IT WORKS

We source



We deliver your choice



You enjoy it!

- Step 1. We collect fresh produce that farms and stores can't sell.
- Step 2. You choose the size of the box online, and we deliver our Misfit boxes straight to your door.
- Step 3. You enjoy healthy and tasty misfits at a low price!

About Misfit Box:

Size	small (4–6 kg)	large (8–10 kg)			
Price	\$650	\$1000			
	A mix of 12 different kinds of fruits	A mix of 14 different kinds of fruits			
in the	and vegetables	and vegetables			
box	*Your box may be different by season,				
	and you can't choose either the kinds or the size of fruits and vegetables.*				

These misfits may not be good-looking, but they taste as good and fresh as those beautiful ones. Save the Earth, and save your money. Just give it a try, and you won't be disappointed ^0^

For more information, please check our website: www.misfistsmarketgood.com

Hope you can join us!

參考資料:https://www.misfitsmarket.com/

What do we know about the "misfits" in this market?

- (A) People don't know how to pick misfits.
- (B) Farmers tried hard to grow a lot of "misfits".
- (C) "Misfits" must taste bad, so they are at lower price.
- (D) "Misfits" are thrown away because of their appearance.

正解:D

Q2

Which is the correct booking list at Misfits Market?

(A)

My Booking List at Misfits Market					
Name	Terri Lewis				
Home Address	No18, Star Ro	oad, Taipei City			
Phone Number	0912-456-78	9			
Size of box	☑ small *	1 (0	quantity)		
Size of box	☐ large * (q		quantity)		
	☑ lettuce	\square cucumber			
Kinds of misfits	□ eggplant	□ potato	☐ carrot		
(choose 6 kinds)	☑ broccoli	☑ onion	☑ corn		
	☑ apple	□ banana	□ peach		
Size of misfits (choose 1 size)	□ small	□ medium	☑ big		

(B)

My Booking List at Misfits Market				
Name	Terri Lewis			
Home Address	No18, Star Road, Taipei City			
Phone Number	0912-456-78	9		
Size of how	☑ small * <u>1</u> (e		quantity)	
Size of box	□ large *		quantity)	
	☑ lettuce	\square cucumber	☑ tomato	
Kinds of misfits	□ eggplant	□ potato	□ carrot	
(choose 6 kinds)	☑ broccoli	☑ onion	☑ corn	
	☑ apple	□ banana	□ peach	

(C)

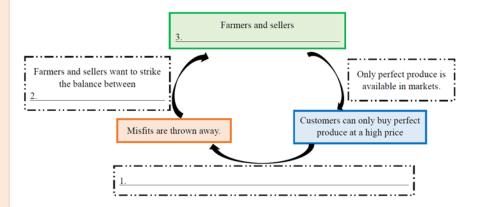
My Booking List at Misfits Market				
Name	Terri Lewis			
Home Address	No18, Star Road, Taipei City			
Phone Number	0912-456-7	'89		
Size of box	☑ small *_	1	(quantity)	
	□ large *_		(quantity)	
Size of misfits (choose 1 size)	□ small	□ medium	☑ big	

(D)

My Booking List at Misfits Market				
Name	Terri Lewis			
Home Address	No18, Star Road, Taipei City			
Phone Number	0912-456-789			
Size of box	☑ small * <u>1</u>	(quantity)		
	☐ large *	(quantity)		

正解:D

A vicious cycle is a situation in which one problem causes another problem, and it then makes the first problem worse. Please complete the vicious cycle of food waste based on the reading.



參考答案:

- 1. Sellers think customers only accept perfect produce
- 2. the loss and the income
- 3. raise the price of the perfect produce

評分標準:

滿分:每個空格 2 分。能從文本中找到關鍵字詞,正確地填入空格中且文法正確,要使用現在式及未來式,因為是在講述一個現況,所以不適合使用過去式。 部分給分:重點資訊正確,但未以完整句回答或答案中含拼字/文法錯誤。

- 1. 文法使用過去式,扣 0.5 分。
- 2. 標點符號使用錯誤,扣 0.5 分。
- 3. 大小寫使用錯誤,扣 0.5 分。
- 4. 單字拼錯,扣 0.5 分。

零分:空白·或與重點資訊無關之回答或因文法、標點符號、大小寫、單字使用錯誤加總超過 2 分者·皆以 0 分計算。

Here are some of the customers' review at Misfits Market. After reading the article and the customers' review, please tell us, "Will you buy the misfits in Misfits Market?" Discuss whether you will buy misfits in Misfits Market or not, and please specify your reasons based on the reading and the review.

★☆☆☆ April, 2020



Thank you guys for all of your work for food waste. However, in my opinion, I think it's better if we can choose the variety of the fruits and vegetables.

My boys don't like carrots, but I got a lot of them, so the carrots ended up in the rubbish bins...

★★☆☆ April, 2020



I quite enjoy all of the misfits from you. There's no doubt food waste might be improved through you guys' work. But, we also know that shipment sometimes cause much more energy waste than we've expected, so I'm curious about one thing-Will we waste more energy and resources on the shipment than we purchase the food in markets?

參考答案:

回答時必須提及以下幾點:

- 1. 選擇要或不要購買 misfits。
- 2. 提出選擇要或不要的理由·理由必須以文本中所提及資訊及細節做為回答依據·並且對自己的選擇提出合理的解釋與說明。例:
- a.選擇要 → 理由:1. 可以減少蔬果、資源浪費。
 - 2. 可以較低的價格買到蔬果。
 - 3. 可透過消費者的購買行為改善市場供需現象· 進而改善次等商品的惡性循環。
- b.選擇不要→ 理由: 1. 無法挑選合適的蔬果更可能會造成資源浪費。
 - 2. 運送的過程可能會產生更多資源浪費· 不如親自至市場購買。

評分標準:

滿分:能針對自己的選擇,以文本所提到的細節為依據,提出合理的解釋與說

明,且只有些許文法或單字語意上的誤用。

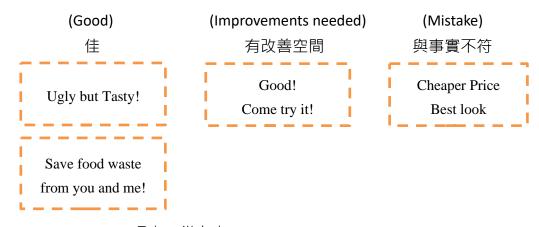
部分給分:僅回答是否要或不要,但無法說明選擇理由。

零分:無法作選擇亦無法說明理由 •

According to the goal of Misfits Market, please use the information provided in this reading, and design advertisement slogans for Misfits Market. Then introduce your ideas of the design of your slogans.

參考答案:

此題作答以口說介紹 Misfits Market 的宣傳口號。作答皆須以文章內容中所出現的線索或細節作為推論依據,例: save the Earth, save money, reduce food waste, imperfect but tasty, as good and fresh as the perfect ones..., etc. 能創作清楚合理的宣傳口號並予以解釋與說明。例:



- Ugly but Tasty 理由:從文中" These misfits may not be good-looking, but they taste as good and fresh as those beautiful ones."可以得知雖然這些蔬果的外貌不佳,但是他們的味道還是很不錯的。
- Save food waste from you and me!理由:從文中可以清楚知道食物資源浪費的惡性循環是由於人們的消費行為、生產者及銷售商所導致的,所以需要從我們開始先改變自己的消費習慣。
- Good! Come try it!理由:我們的東西品質還是不錯。
- Cheaper Price, Best look!理由:我們的東西價格很便宜。

評分標準:

滿分:針對所創造的廣告宣傳口號,能以文本所提到的細節為依據,提出合理的解釋與說明。

例: Ugly but Tasty、Save food waste from you and me!

部分給分:僅有文字呈現,但無法說明選擇此文字的理由或廣告宣傳口號跟事實不符。

例:Good! Come try it!、Cheaper Price, Best look!

零分:無法創作亦無法說明理由。

★2020 年特優作品(桃園市大成國中 白惠慈老師)

賞析

整體意見

本題組選材新穎、有趣且貼近生活,題目跨學科領域(語文、自然科學、生活、社會), 語言技能涵蓋讀、寫、說。體裁多元,包含書信、廣告文宣、訂購單、循環圖、宣傳口 號等,整體而言,設計活潑且具多樣性。學生須將文本資訊之理解,應用於新情境,故 涵蓋多項素養,也符合核心素養所強調的「關注學習與生活的結合」,並落實課綱「邏 輯思考、判斷與創造力」的學習表現與能力。問題 3、4、5 結合循環圖、客戶評比與 思考宣傳口號,培養學生獨立思考、分析整合、表達主觀意見並作創意發想等能力,為 相當成功的設計。

▶ 主題是否取材自真實生活情境或貼近真實生活情境?

文本靈感來源為真實國外網站,介紹蔬果浪費的成因與解決之道,學生可藉此了解蔬果買賣市場、理解次等蔬果的緣由和減少蔬果浪費的方法。學生可增進消費市場的相關知識,同時可檢視自身消費行為,學習珍惜資源,提升學生身為地球公民對自然環境與人類永續發展的素養。

▶ 試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養,以理解或解決真實生活情境的問題?

本題組融合廣告、訂購單、循環圖、廣告標語等元素,別具心裁,透過多元的文本與題目設計,讓學生熟悉主題並將文本內容轉化應用於上述不同的情境,可評量多種綜合能力。以第 4 題為例,學生首先須進行跨文本的閱讀理解,整合網路廣告文本和客戶評比,分析文本中的多項資訊,再依據文本中提到的細節進行口說討論,結合接收(閱讀)和產出(口說)能力,模擬真實生活情境—選擇是否購買醜蔬果,並提出合理的解釋和說明。同時引導學生針對運送過程產生的能源浪費問題做延伸思考,呼應核心素養所強調的綜合訊息的思考能力以及表達個人意願的溝通能力。

▶ 評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次?

本題組共有五個子題,其排列順序深具巧思,所關注的理解應用層次由淺至深。以 Bloom's Taxonomy 為分類依據·從第 1 題問"misfits"意思的知識理解(understanding)、第 2 題選擇訂購單的應用資訊(applying)、第 3 題排序因果關係的簡答分析(analyzing)層次,提升到第 4 題根據雙文本的資訊進行評估(evaluating),第 5 題則是設計文宣口號的創意發想(creating)層次,循序漸進地鍛鍊學生的邏輯思考能力。

72 μπς

▶ 難度是否適合對象考生(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)?

本題組設定的對象為九年級學生,程度相當於全民英檢初級,用字多在字彙範圍內,雖有部分超出範圍的字彙,但試題提供了英文解釋(例第3題:vicious cycle),此外,學生也可從上下文意找尋線索,故難度大致適中。惟問題4的口說討論題,多數九年級學生可能無法全程使用英文進行討論,或許需要以中文輔助溝通,最後再以英文發表討論的結果。

▶ 答題線索是否充足?

本題組的作答線索充足,學生多可從廣告文本找尋線索並順利答題,針對問題 3、4、5,學生可能需要較多的時間將訊息做歸類、排序並釐清因果關係。

▶ 問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確?

本題組共五題,問題皆切中要點,陳述亦清楚明確。

▶ 正確答案是否為最佳解答?誘答選項的設計是否有效(選擇題),評分標準是否 清楚(開放性試題)?

本題組問題 1、2 為四選一選擇題,正答及誘答選項設計良好。問題 2 的選項,學生須對照文本,選出正確的訂購單,相當生活化。問題 4 為「讀寫整合簡答題」,學生須先閱讀雙文本、選擇自己的立場,再進行口說討論。該試題能培養口語表達能力及邏輯思辯能力,評分標準以能否說明選擇的理由為主要評分依據,但若能詳列例答將更完善。問題 4 為「讀說寫整合題」,學生須運用思考及創造力,根據文本設計廣告詞,此開放性試題的評分標準清楚妥善,詳列參考答案有利評分。

三、國中組

優等

▶ 新北市漳和國中 吳秀霞老師

本試題題組以九年級學生為目標對象,內容為一篇論說文,介紹「主題標籤(hashtag)」的用途及使用方式。題組共有四個子題,題型包括四選一選擇題、讀寫整合詞彙填空題及句子書寫題。

★2019 年優等作品(新北市漳和國中 吳秀霞老師)

試題文本

A hashtag (#) is a symbol which is now widely used to indicate the keyword of content on social networking sites such as Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter. By using a hashtag, people can easily search for a subject they are interested in. For example, if one uploads a photo or adds a new post with several hashtags like #football, #worldcup, and #FavoriteSport, others who are crazy about this sport can quickly find the post and discuss it with those who have the same interest. In that way, they can exchange ideas or information on that topic.

Using hashtags is a good way to attract people to your posts, and thus to get more views. However, many people don't know how to use them correctly. Here are some rules. First, don't put any spaces between words. Capitalize the first letter of each word if you want to make it more readable. Second, choose some hashtags that reflect your feelings about a subject. Third, do not use too many hashtags at the same time. If you do this, it will cause your readers to lose interest in your posts.

□ keywords 關鍵字 site 網站 capitalize 大寫 readable 易讀的

資料來源:

https://www.thebalanceeveryday.com/what-does-hashtag-mean-and-how-do-you-use-one-892814

01

What's the main subject of the second paragraph?

- (A) A history of hashtag
- (B) Tips for using hashtags
- (C) The purpose of using hashtags
- (D) Reasons for using hashtags

正解:B

What does "exchange" mean in the reading?

- (A) Remember and forget.
- (B) Borrow and lend.
- (C) Come and go.
- (D) Give and get.

正解:D

Q3

Kevin is editing his post. According to the rule of hashtags, please write down three possible hashtags for him.

A lot of studies show that too much stress may affect not only performance but also sleep. Because of the coming exam, I feel stressed out. I decided to take a break. Last weekend, Nancy and I walked to the park and went on a picnic there. We had a lot of fun eating snacks and chatting. What a wonderful Sunday!

			>		
LL	(1)	#	(2)	#	(3)
''	_\ +/	''	_\~/	''	_('')

正解: (1) Stress (2) GoPicnicking (3) Break

Q4

Please write down two sentences which are related to the three hashtags: #NoPlasticBags, #ShoppingBags, #LastChoice.

參考答案:

When you buy things, you can prepare your own shopping bags or reuse plastic bags. Keep in mind that using plastic bags should be the last choice you make.

評分標準:

滿分:能書寫包含三個主題標籤且合語法結構的句子。

部分給分:僅包含其中幾個主題標籤且語法有誤。

零分:未答、語法結構錯誤過多,或書寫無關資訊的句子。

★2019 年優等作品(新北市漳和國中 吳秀霞老師)

賞析

整體意見

本題組選材新穎且與順應潮流,題目跨學科領域(語文、社會、科技)·試題設計引導學生運用較高層次、複雜的認知思考能力來擷取重點·藉由閱讀反向思考、練習寫作,不但評量英語讀、寫能力,同時提升核心素養三面九項中的自主行動—系統思考與解決問題(英-J-A2)、溝通互動—符號運用與溝通表達(英-J-B1)、科技資訊與媒體素養(英-J-B2)等多項素養。如能針對詞彙填空題及句子書寫題的評分標準加強說明,整體設計會更周全。

▶ 主題是否取材自真實生活情境或貼近真實生活情境?

取材貼近真實生活情境,介紹社群網站常見的主題標籤,應能引起學生共鳴、促進學習。讓學生透過閱讀深入理解主題標籤的使用規則,藉此加強學生辨識文章大意、推論字意和擷取重點的能力。

▶ 試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養,以理解或解決真實生活情境的問題?

試題設計融入社群網站的貼文和自創主題標籤等元素,學生除了閱讀文章,還須將文本內容轉化應用於上述不同的情境,可評量多種綜合能力。以問題 3 為例,題目跳脫傳統以理解為目標的測驗方式,學生必須整合試題文本與網路貼文,先分析文意、歸納重點,再以寫作方式呈現跨文本的理解,模擬真實生活情境(即寫下主題標籤),培養素養教學所強調的整合資訊並進行有效溝通的能力。

▶ 評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次?

問題 4 要求學生根據三個指定的主題標籤書寫兩個完整句子。學生需先理解主題標籤的概念,運用背景知識並結合指定詞彙,再寫出自己的答案。以 Bloom's Taxonomy 為分類依據,本題評量重點已超越純粹的知識理解(understanding),提升到綜合(synthesizing)和創造(creating)的層次,能培養學生的整合分析能力,體現了核心素養三面九項中的溝通互動—符號運用與溝通表達(英-J-B1)。

▶ 難度是否適合對象考生(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)?

本題組設定的答題對象為九年級學生,以初級字表分析試題本文,本題組有少許用字超出此範圍,但皆提供了中文釋義,不影響學生理解,此外,全篇句構亦不複雜,難度適中。

▶ 答題線索是否充足?

本題組的作答線索充足,大多由試題文本提供,問題 3 搭配閱讀社群網站上的貼文, 學生應可順利作答。

▶ 問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確?

本題組共四題,問題皆切中要點,陳述亦清楚明確。

▶ 正確答案是否為最佳解答?誘答選項的設計是否有效(選擇題),評分標準是否 清楚(開放性試題)?

本題組問題 1 至 2 為四選一選擇題·正答及誘答選項皆設計良好。問題 3 為「讀寫整合」詞彙填空題。學生需對照社群網站上的貼文·從中擷取關鍵字·並運用試題文本中有關使用主題標籤規則之描述·才能夠寫出正確對應的詞彙。問題 4 為句子書寫題,評分標準建議擴充例答·並提供部分給分與零分的樣例·以協助教師評分及學生學習。

三、國中組

優等

▶ 桃園市青溪國中 曾瀅芮老師

本試題題組以七年級學生為目標對象,主題為「如何不用冰箱製做冰淇淋」,題材選用一篇家政課的食譜,巧妙地結合了英文、家政、自然科學等領域。題組共包括四個子題,題型包含四選一選擇題、讀寫整合簡答題及引導式討論試題。

★2019 年優等作品(桃園市青溪國中 曾瀅芮老師)

試題文本(原創)

What ingredients do you need?

- 1. Milk*100G
- 2. Whipping cream*60g
- 3. Condensed milk*30g

What tools do you need?

- 1. Ziploc bags*2
- 2. Towel*1

Other:

- 1. Salt
- 2. Ice





These are instructions for making ice cream. However, there is a spot on the paper, so Ken and Sally are confused. They decide to do an experiment to find out the perfect proportion of salt and ice needed to make ice cream without a fridge. Here is their lab report.

	1 st time	2 nd time	3 rd time
Salt	100	100	100
Ice	100	150	300
Result	It doesn't look like ice cream.	More like milkshake.	Perfect!

參考資料:翰林版 B2 Unit 6 Reading- How do you make chocolate milk shake?

Q1

According to the lab report, how much ice will they need to make ice cream?

- (A) 75g
- (B) 100g
- (C) 150g
- (D) 300g

正解:D

Q2

What is the best proportion of ice and salt for making ice cream?

- (A) The ratio of ice to salt is 3:1.
- (B) The ratio of ice to salt is 2:1.
- (C) The ratio of ice to salt is 1:1.
- (D) The ratio of ice to salt is 0.5:1.

正解:A

Why can Ken and Sally make ice cream without a fridge? Write down the possible answers and explain your answers briefly.

□ temperature 温度 □ lower 降低 □ freezing point 冰點

參考答案:

- (1) When they add salt into ice, it lowers the freezing point of ice.
- (2) Ice and salt can help make ice cream, because they can lower the temperature.

Q4

Ken posted a message on his Facebook page, and his friend, Cathy, asked, "Can we change bags for other items?" Please tell your teacher 1 different but more eco-friendly way to make ice cream.



參考答案:

必須能夠提出較為符合環保的方法。

評分標準:

滿分:能夠說出一種方法,並能簡單表達其較為環保的原因即得滿分。

部分給分:1. 雖能夠說出一種方法,但並非較為環保的方法。

2. 雖能夠選出一個方法,無法說明環保的原因。

零分:未作答或無法說明理由者。

★2019 年優等作品(桃園市青溪國中 曾瀅芮老師)

賞析

整體意見

本題組主題與試題設計融合趣味與創意,體裁多變化(簡易食譜、實驗數據、臉書貼文及回應等),內容涵蓋家政、數學、自然科學實驗、環保等多個領域,題型多元,可評量讀、寫、說三項語言技能。學生須理解文章及表格內容,並應用於新情境,故涵蓋多項素養,也符合核心素養所強調的「關注學習與生活的結合」並落實課綱「邏輯思考一整合資訊」的能力。問題 5 引導式討論更藉由口說表達練習,培養學生獨立思考和公民意識等素養。若能再補充開放式題型的評分標準,整體設計會更顯完善。

▶ 主題是否取材自真實生活情境或貼近真實生活情境?

主要文本取材自生活中常見的簡易食譜,相當貼近真實生活情境。題組透過家政小實驗,結合英語與科學,鼓勵學生利用既有的線索來思考、分析問題,不僅強調核心素養三面九項中的自主行動一系統思考與解決問題(英-J-A2),亦讓學生自然而然地跨領域學習。

▶ 試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養,以理解或解決真實生活情境的問題?

本題組中,四個題目結合食譜、實驗數據、臉書貼文等元素,極具創意,學生除了閱讀文章、圖表,還須將內容轉化應用於寫作和口語表達,所評量者並非單一能力,而是綜合能力。以問題 4 為例,題目跳脫傳統以理解為目標的測驗方式,學生須利用不同文本提供的資訊,結合接收(閱讀)與產出(口說)能力,並運用自己的生活常識才能答題,展現素養強調的能應用所學、在生活中解決問題的能力。

▶ 評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次?

問題 4 要求學生針對閱讀文本內容中的環保議題陳述自己的意見。學生需先理解文本中友人回應臉書貼文所提出的論點(減塑),思索後再以口語表達看法,說明是否有更環保的作法。以 Bloom's Taxonomy 為分類依據,本題評量重點已超越純粹的知識理解(understanding),提升到分析(analyzing)的層次,學生在整合歸納多篇文本訊息的同時,除了體現核心素養三面九項中自主行動一系統思考與解決問題(英-J-A2)的能力,還強調社會參與一公民意識的展現。

▶ 難度是否適合對象考生(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)?

本題組設定的對象為七年級學生,難度接近全民英檢初級程度,本題組的用字多在此範圍內,即使有較難的單字(例如:煉乳 condensed milk)也不影響理解,句構亦不複雜,整體而言難度適中。惟問題 4 的開放性問題,一般七年級生恐無法直接全程用英文與老師討論,或許可採兩人或小組方式進行,學生先腦力激盪出較環保的方法,最後再個別以英文回答。

▶ 答題線索是否充足?

本題組的答題線索尚充足,學生若能整合歸納多篇文本的訊息,即可順利作答。惟問題 4 的開放性問題,因沒有標準答案,建議可搭配分組討論活動,引導缺乏生活常識或環保知識的學生順利作答。

▶ 問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確?

本題組共四題,問題皆切中文本重點,陳述亦清楚明確。

▶ 正確答案是否為最佳解答?誘答選項的設計是否有效(選擇題),評分標準是否 清楚(開放性試題)?

本題組問題 1 至 2 為四選一選擇題,正答及誘答選項皆設計良好。問題 3 為讀寫整合簡答題,學生需善用相關主題的背景知識,利用國小學過「鹽加冰可降低冰點」的原理,對照文本中的提示,再用完整的英文句子寫出答案。此簡答題僅提供兩個參考答案,卻未說明評分標準,建議除了評分標準外,可進一步提供部分給分及零分的樣例,如此不但有利評分,也更能幫助學生了解學習目標及作答。問題 4 為開放性問題,但沒有若沒有教師協助就請學生回答,執行起來可能會有困難,建議先釐清 eco-friendly的定義並舉例。另外,如同問題 3、教師應提供 1 至 2 個參考答案及部分給分與零分的樣例,整體設計會更完善,實際執行時也會更流暢。

三、國中組

優等

▶ 臺南市安南國中 蘇盈菁老師 新北市新店高中 林貞沁老師

本試題題組以九年級學生為目標對象,主題是「米其林餐廳指南」,內容包括其歷史定位、審核爭議、摘星餐廳主廚的心境等,為一篇論說文。題組共有四個子題,題型包括聽讀寫整合填空題、口說簡答、四選一選擇題及讀寫整合簡答題。

★2019 年優等作品(安南國中 蘇盈菁老師 & 新店高中 林貞沁老師)

試題文本

When you hear "Michelin-starred restaurants", you surely think of excellence and unbelievable food. For restaurants and chefs, a Michelin star is possibly one of the best awards to receive because of its global fame. Chefs and restaurateurs all over the world spend their entire careers hoping to be awarded — and then keep — their Michelin stars, and it's no wonder. Since the early 20th century, it's been a definitive sign of quality, an unforgettable dining experience, and world-class food.

However, there are a lot of different opinions around the entire idea of a Michelin star, so much so that not everyone wants one or even wants to keep what they've been awarded. It's a double-edged sword that can cause more trouble and hardship than you might wish for, and most of the cooking shows don't tell you that, do they? Let's look at the darker side of the Michelin Guide: the truth behind one of the restaurant world's highest honors.

First, the process of the star grading system is strict as well as rough. As former Michelin inspector Pascal Remy from France says, "There were more than 10,000 restaurants that we had to review. There were only five inspectors, though, and that's a problem." Even though the Michelin Guide revises reviews and ratings on a yearly basis, Remy said they don't call on the restaurants they're reviewing each year.

As the Michelin guide itself notes: "Getting a star (or three) could change the fate of a restaurant." For some chefs, it's not only good fortune but a Michelin curse. Take Jay Fai, a 72-year-old chef who became the world's first Michelin-star street food chef, for example. She told the reporter that after her award, she and her staff struggled daily to keep crowds of customers happy. Those crowds caused other problems, and she says her neighbors now complain about the noisy neighborhood.

While earning a Michelin star is a victory in itself, maintaining it is another hard issue that requires money, creativity and an endless search for perfection. Some chefs found that they failed to have a balanced life and cook happily after they received them. On the contrary, out of the Michelin spotlight, chefs say they can serve a more casual crowd at more affordable prices and be free to create delicious meals without needing to impress inspectors.

參考資料:

- The Michelin 'curse': Swedish chef closes two-star restaurant (https://news.cgtn.com/news/3d3d514e7a416a4e34457a6333566d54/index.html)
- 2. The untold truth of the Michelin Guide (https://www.mashed.com/126793/the-untold-truth-of-the-michelin-guide/)

Q: What are the man and the woman talking about?

A: They are talking about ______.

(Listening Comprehension)

W: Hey, Pete. What are you looking at? The Michelin Guide? Is that related to the tire company? Do you want to have your tire changed?

M: No, they are as different as chalk and cheese. I am wondering if the Guide can show us where we can enjoy a fabulous meal tonight.

W: Oh, I see. Let me check. According to Michelin's rating system, one star means the cooking is of high-quality and it is "worth a stop." Excellent cooking elevates a restaurant to two stars, making it "worth a detour." But the best is three stars, which in Michelin means "exceptional cuisine, worth a special journey."

M: It is amazing, isn't it? I really want to know how they give out those stars and what their criteria are.

W: You know what? I don't really care about that. Just pick one from the guide.

參考答案:

The Michelin Guide /picking up restaurants from (the) Michelin Guide/ Michelin's rating system 等表達相同類似語意的句子。

評分標準:

滿分: 能從文本及聽力中找出或聽到關鍵字,只要能回答出以上三種答案之一皆三分。

部分給分:重點資訊正確,但拼字錯誤或未能完整回答者得一分。

例一: Michelin / Michelin star(s) 兩分。

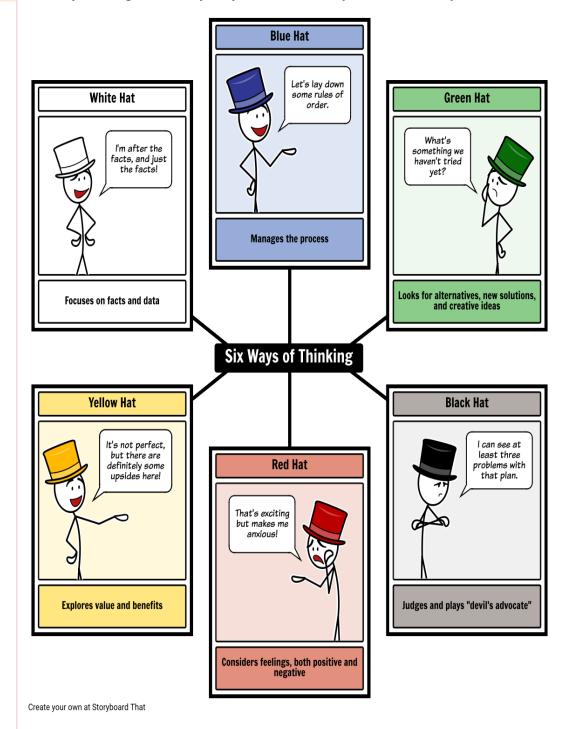
例二: Michellin Guide 一分。

零分:空白或與重點資訊無關之回答。

例: tonight's dinner

86 μπς

Please take a look at the picture. There are six thinking hats. The six ways of thinking may help you think in a logical way. Based on the reading, imagine you lived near the world's first Michelin-star street food chef's stall and you were talking to the chef. Which thinking hat would you wear? Why? As the chef, which hat would you wear to talk to your neighbor? Why? Try to answer the questions in complete sentences.



(Source: https://www.storyboardthat.com/articles/b/six-thinking-hats-examples)

參考答案:

- 1. I am wearing the Black Hat because I complain about the noisy neighborhood.
- 2. I am wearing the Yellow Hat because my restaurant can bring value and benefits in the neighborhood, and I am willing to share with you all.

評分標準:

滿分:能以完整句子回答出與答案類似的語意,儘管語法有一些錯誤,但仍能進行有效溝通者。例如:I wear the Black Hat. I complain noise.

部分給分:僅回答一部分問題,且語法結構有誤。例如:I wear hat is Black.

零分:停頓太久或未回答。

Q3 What is NOT mentioned in the reading?

- (A) As for Michelin-star restaurants, it's not easy to maintain the fame.
- (B) People say that there are only advantages to the Michelin Guide.
- (C) Some chefs failed to enjoy cooking after getting a Michelin star.
- (D) One of the inspectors used to complain that the review process was not always accurate.

正解:B

Based on the article, why did chefs close their Michelin-star restaurants? List at least one of the reasons.



Source: https://news.cgtn.com/news/3d3d514e7a416a4e34457a6333566d54/index.html)

參考答案:

- 1. They can serve a more casual crowd at more affordable prices and be free to create delicious meals without needing to impress inspectors.
- 2. Keeping a Michelin star is not easy. It needs money, creativity and an endless search for perfection

評分標準:

滿分:能以完整句子寫出與參考答案類似的語意,且文法句型拼字皆正確無誤。

部分給分:僅有部分拼字或文法錯誤,但語意類似。

零分:(1)空白或未做答 (2)錯誤過多,文意謬誤

★2019 年優等作品(安南國中 蘇盈菁老師 & 新店高中 林貞沁老師)

賞析

整體意見

呼應近年臺灣餐廳小吃摘星的新聞時事·文本取材自大眾常聽聞的「米其林餐廳指南」。 文本描述真實情境·學生透過閱讀及聆聽文本·進一步了解國際飲食文化·不僅培養 溝通互動一科技資訊與媒體素養(英-J-B2)·亦可跨領域學習到社會參與一多元文化 與國際理解(英-J-C3)等核心素養。

▶ 主題是否取材自真實生活情境或貼近真實生活情境?

呼應近年臺灣餐廳小吃摘星的新聞時事·文本取材自大眾常聽聞的「米其林餐廳指南」。 論說文描述真實情境·學生透過閱讀及聆聽文本·進一步了解國際飲食文化·不僅培 養溝通互動一科技資訊與媒體素養(英-J-B2)·亦可跨領域學習到社會參與一多元文 化與國際理解(英-J-C3)等核心素養。

▶ 試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養,以理解或解決真實生活情境的問題?

本題組除了閱讀文本作為主軸,題目還融合了聽力(以對話形式補充資訊)、思考帽圖示、婉拒米其林星等的主廚列表等元素,體裁多元,學生除了閱讀文章、圖表及聆聽對話,還須統整各種資訊並轉化應用於寫作及口說表達,非評量單一能力。以問題 2 為例,題目跳脫傳統以理解為目標的測驗方式,要求學生整合雙篇閱讀線索,再模擬真實生活情境—分別從餐廳主廚和街坊鄰居的角度,用口語表達餐廳摘星對鄰里帶來的正反面衝擊,結合接收(閱讀)與產出(口說)能力,有效評量素養強調的綜合資訊並進行溝通的能力。

▶ 評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次?

問題 2 要求學生整合文本內容後陳述自己的意見。學生需先理解文本第四段的重點資訊,搭配六頂思考帽的提示,分析模擬狀況後再口述簡答。以 Bloom's Taxonomy 為分類依據·本題評量重點已超越純粹的知識理解(understanding)·提升到分析(analyzing)和創造(creating)的層次,學生在整合運用媒體識讀的同時,除了體現核心素養三面九項中溝通互動一科技資訊與媒體素養(英-J-B2)的能力,還培養溝通表達一符號運用與溝通表達(英-J-B1)的能力。

▶ 難度是否適合對象考生(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)?

本題組設定的答題對象為九年級學生,難度接近全民英檢初級程度,本題組用字多在此範圍內,惟文本篇幅稍長(約400字),九年級學生可能需較長時間閱讀。

▶ 答題線索是否充足?

本題組的答題線索充足,但學生需充足時間方可完成閱讀。

▶ 問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確?

本題組共四題·問題皆切中要點·陳述亦清楚明確。問題 4 搭配的列表雖不影響答題, 卻能讓學生了解拒絕、甚至歸還米其林星星的大廚為數不少·將題目與真實生活更緊 密的連結,讓試題脈絡更為完整。

▶ 正確答案是否為最佳解答?誘答選項的設計是否有效(選擇題),評分標準是否 清楚(開放性試題)?

本題組問題 1 為聽讀寫整合填空題,學生需從文本及對話中擷取重點,再自行填寫關鍵字詞。此寫作試題的評分標準清楚,提供的參考答案也有助評分。問題 2 為口說簡答題,評分標準與例答尚清楚。問題 3 為四選一選擇題,正答及誘答選項皆設計良好。問題 4 為讀寫整合簡答題,寫作評分說明尚清楚,為利於評分,建議提供部分給分及零分的參考例句。

三、國中組

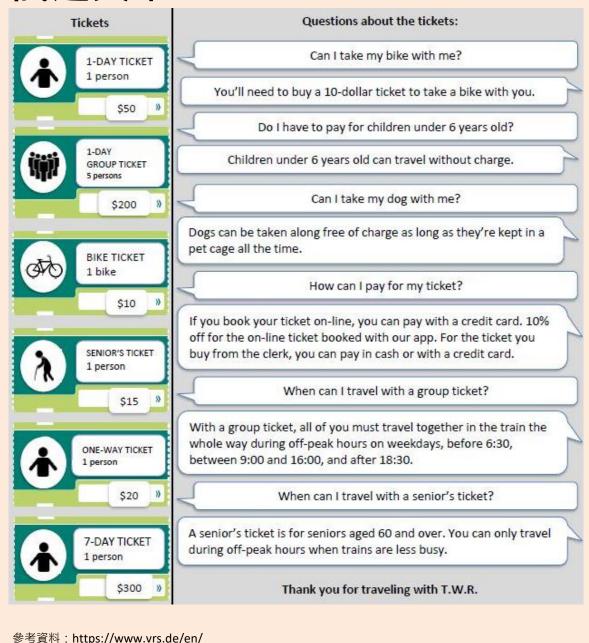
優等

▶ 桃園市文昌國中 向麗珍老師

本試題題組以九年級學生為目標對象,主題為介紹不同種類火車票,文本以問答方式呈現 購票的相關資訊,包含圖表判讀。題組共包括五個子題,題型含選擇題、分組角色扮演的 口語表達題及短文寫作題。

★2020 年優等作品(桃園市文昌國中 向麗珍老師)

試題文本



What can we learn from the reading?

- (A) Bike owners have to get a 10-dollar ticket for their pets.
- (B) On-line tickets are cheaper if you pay with a credit card.
- (C) Pet owners can let their pets run around freely on the train.
- (D) It is cheaper for a group of five teenagers to travel together on weekdays.

正解:D

92 μπς

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have a son, 12, and a daughter, 5. This Friday, they plan to take the kids to the national park with their grandpa, who is sixty years old. They will leave by train at 6:00 a.m. and take the last train home at 7:00 p.m. To save the most money on tickets, what should Mr. and Mrs. Brown do?

- (A) Buy a 1-day group ticket.
- (B) Buy 1-day tickets for everyone except their daughter.
- (C) Buy one-way tickets for everyone and senior's tickets for the grandpa.
- (D) Buy senior's tickets for the grandpa and one-way tickets for everyone else except their daughter.

正解:D

Q3

Which picture best shows the number of people taking trains in a day on weekdays?

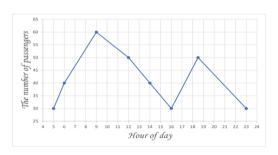
A.



B.



C.



D.



正解:C

Directions: Complete the task based on the information card that you pick. One of you will be the clerk, and the other one will be the customer. You have two minutes to plan what you are going to say.

Information card: Clerk

You have to:

- 1. Greet the customer first
 - 2. Answer the customer's questions
 - 3. Ask the customer how he/she would like to pay for the ticket
 - 4. Wrap up the conversation

Information card: Customer

Directions: You're going on a vacation for a week, and you'll need to take the train every day. Look at the tickets, and choose the best one for your trip.

You have to:

- 1. Tell the clerk what tickets you want to buy and ask about ticket price
- 2. Ask about taking your pet with you
- 3. Tell the clerk how you would like to pay for the tickets
- 4. Wrap up the conversation

參考答案:

對話時必須提到下列幾點:

- 1. 互相問候以開啟對話,例如:Clerk: May I help you?
- 2. 有關票價的問答,必須以文本中所提到的票種及票價為依據,例如:

Customer: I'd like to buy a 7-day ticket. How much is it?

Clerk: A 7-day ticket for one person is 300 dollars.

3. 有關攜帶寵物搭車規定的問答,必須以文本中所提到的細節為依據,例如:

Customer: Can I take my pet with me?

Clerk: Sure, but you have to keep it in a pet cage.

4. 有關如何付款的問答,例如:

Clerk: How would you like to pay?

Customer: I'll pay in cash. Here's 300 dollars.

5. 買完票後結束對話,例如:

Clerk: Here's your ticket.

Customer: Thank you.

評分標準:

滿分:能根據提示卡中的訊息對話完成購票程序,溝通過程流暢,毫無困難,並且能利用語言與非語言的溝通策略如請求重述、手勢、表情等讓對話順利進行。

部分給分:彼此溝通稍有困難,對話進行較不順暢,或未完全完成提示卡中的任務。

零分:未提問,未回答,或與題目要求無關之問答。

Directions: You've booked tickets on-line; however, something came up and you have to cancel your trip. Now, write an e-mail to explain the reasons why you have to cancel your reservation and ask about whether you can get your money back. The following are the tickets you booked:



Dear Sir or Madam,		
ncerely yours,	Sincerely your	
sa Wang	Lisa Wang	

參考答案:

電子郵件內容必須提到下列幾點:

- 1. 訂購之票種,例如:I've booked a 1-day group and a bike ticket on-line.
- 2. 退票的原因,例如:One of my friends came down with the flu, so I have to cancel my booking on July 1st.
- 3. 詢問是否能退費,例如:I'm wondering if I can I get a refund.
- 4. 禮貌地結束郵件,例如:Thank you for your time.

評分標準:

滿分:

- 1. 文章的連貫性佳,能正確說明訂購之票種及退票的原因,並且詢問是否能退費。
- 2. 内容符合題意,文法、用字、標點符號等幾乎無誤。

部分給分:

- 1. 部分回答題目之要求,例如:只說明訂購之票種及退票的原因而未詢問是否 能退費, 反之亦然。
- 2. 文法、用字、標點符號等有誤,影響讀者之理解及文章的連貫性。

零分:未回答,或與題目要求無關之回答。

★2020 年優等作品(桃園市文昌國中 向麗珍老師)

賞析

整體意見

本題組以鐵路購票為主題,切合真實語境,題目跨領域(語文、生活、數學),語言技能涵蓋說、讀、寫。題型多元,包括短文、圖表、提示卡及角色扮演等,生動活潑,富素養精神。

▶ 主題是否取材自真實生活情境或貼近真實生活情境?

主題貼近日常生活情境,模擬旅行時買、退票的狀況。文本參考德國鐵路官網,以常見問題的方式呈現,介紹有關車票規定的相關資訊,期藉此主題接軌「2030雙語國家政策發展藍圖—營造友善雙語觀光環境」,提升學生基本臨櫃購票對話能力,並增進解決問題的能力—當訂完票後因故必須退票時,如何以電子郵件詢問退票相關問題。

▶ <mark>試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養,以理解或解決真實生活情境的問題?</mark>本題組五個題目之佈題融入表格和數字判讀,評量綜合能力,而非單一能力。以問題 3 為例,學生須具備表格和數字判讀能力才能答題,而問題 4 的角色扮演及問題 5 的電子郵件撰寫也都呼應了素養教學與評量強調的能應用所學解決生活問題的能力。

▶ 評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次?

問題 4 要求學生以角色扮演的方式詮釋文本,整合閱讀理解、口說表達的能力,兩人一組合力完成購票及售票的任務。以 Bloom's Taxonomy 為分類依據,本題評量重點已超越純粹的知識理解(understanding),提升到應用(applying)和創造(creating)的層次,能鍛鍊學生的獨立思考能力。

▶ 難度是否適合對象考生(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)?

本題組設定的答題對象為九年級學生,程度相當於全民英檢初級,用字多在字彙範圍內,難度適中。

▶ 答題線索是否充足?

本題組的答題線索尚充足·學生若能理解多篇文本的訊息·即可順利作答。惟問題 5 的電郵寫作·教師若能提供更多補充詞彙或參考範例·更有利引導學生寫作。

▶ 問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確?

本題組共五題、問題皆切中要點、陳述亦清楚明確。

▶ 正確答案是否為最佳解答?誘答選項的設計是否有效(選擇題),評分標準是否 清楚(開放性試題)?

本題組的問題 1 至 3 為選擇題·多數選項設計佳·尤其是問題 3 的選項以線型圖呈現·設計相當新穎。問題 4 及問題 5 的參考答案可視為得分的規準·建議事先提供給學生參考以利作答。另,問題 5 的評分標準目前僅有文字說明·若能提供滿分、部分得分及零分的例答,將更能幫助評分,亦有利學生了解學習目標。

96 μπς

三、國中組

優等

▶ 新竹縣橫山國中 蔡佳禎老師

本試題題組以九年級學生為目標對象,主題為「澳洲墨爾本女子學院推行的校園零垃圾計畫」,介紹該計畫方案,文本以一閱讀篇章為主,搭配表格及書本目次等。題組共包括五個子題,題型包含選擇題、配合題、簡答題、讀寫整合的填空題及聽說整合的簡答題。

試題文本

Melbourne Girls' College, an Australian school, is taking away its trash cans and telling students to take their trash home to help the school move toward zero waste. The school head Karen Money said the idea came from a group of senior students who think trash is a big problem and they are worried about it. In fact, the group of students have been working on the plan for nearly a year. So they also bring their plan to the head. While classroom trash cans will be taken away, there will be a couple of trash cans in use including those in the toilets and those in the restaurant for uneaten food. School will still recycle paper from classrooms, libraries and offices, too.

Melbourne Girls' College hopes the plan makes families think about trash problems when it comes to packing their kids' lunches and finally make wiser, more environmentally-friendly choices. School wants students to bring their shopping bags other than plastic bags. "Like entering a national park in Australia, the waste you take in, you have to take it out," Money said. The school also believes that if we do nothing at all now, then the Earth is just going to be worse. By bringing less waste to school and students may make it a habit to create less waste at home. Some teachers say there will be some pain in the beginning, but there always is when there are changes. The No-Trash-At-School plan is doing and will do not only the school but also the world good.

參考資料:

- 1. https://www.foxnews.com/world/australia-school-garbage-zero-waste
- 2. https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/aug/27/melbourne-schools-bin-ban-forces-students-to-reuse-containers-or-take-garbage-home

		4	
•	9		

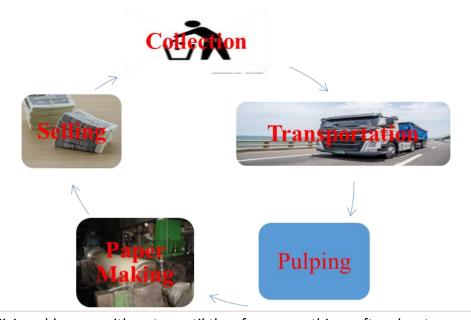
Lucy and Mina are students of Melbourne Girls' College and they are drawing the floor plan for their school. Based on the above news, where should we place the trash can mark (\blacksquare) in the floor plan? Please help Lucy and Mina draw the mark (\blacksquare) in the \square . If the trash can is not to be put in the room or place, just leave the \square empty.

School Gate □	ool Gate 🗌 💮 Teacher's Office 🕮 📙		d's Office 🎟	Student
				Discussion Room
Hall □	Classroom A		Restroom C	
Restaurant	Classroom B		Gym □	
	Restroom B			
Restroom A	Classroom C		Aquarium 🗆]
Sports Field □	Classroom D		Lab □	
Music Classroom	Classroom E		Library 🗆	

正解:

School Gate □	Teacher's Office	Head's Office Student Discussion
		Room
Hall □	Classroom A	Restroom C
Restaurant 🔳	Classroom B	Gym □
	Restroom B	
Restroom A 🔳	Classroom C	Aquarium
Sports Field □	Classroom D	Lab 🗆
Music Classroom	Classroom E	Library 🔟

Michael taught his students how paper is recycled. "Paper is taken from trash cans in many places. The paper is taken to a recycling plant where it is separated into different types and grades. The separated paper is washed and then put into a large holder where it is mixed with water to create 'slurry'(紙漿). With large rollers, the slurry is spread into large thin sheets. After the paper is left to dry, it is done and can be used for newspapers." Michael said while playing the following PPT for his students,too. What does Pulping in the PPT mean?



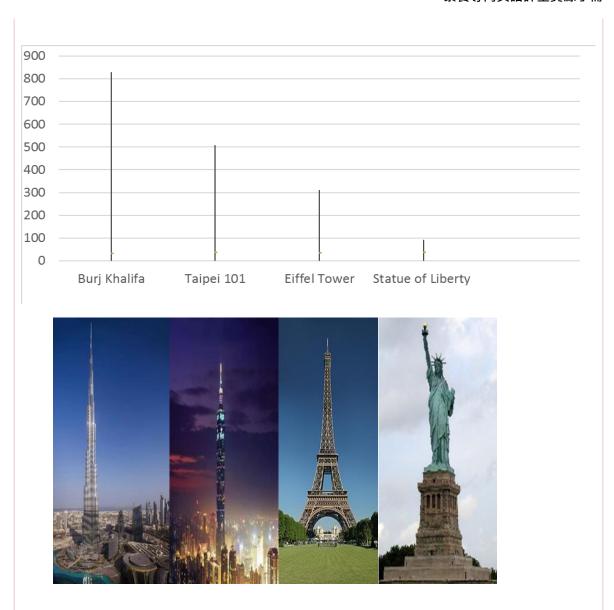
- (A) Mixing old paper with water until they form something soft and wet.
- (B) Rolling the slurry to make it thin sheet.
- (C) Drying the paper by putting it in the sun for several days.
- (D) Paper is taken to a recycling plant where it is separated into different types.

正解:A

03

There is always going to be some part of a lunch that doesn't make it into students' stomachs—maybe an apple core or the sandwich that gets dropped on the ground. That is why Melbourne Girls' College still has a recycled can for food. In fact, uneaten food is a serious problem in many countries and report has it that every year the kitchen waste in Taiwan is more than 590,000 tons and if all the kitchen waste cans in Taiwan are piled up, they can be about 6900000 meters tall, which is said to be 8300 times(倍數) the height of a world famous building. Look at the graph and think about what the famous building is. Fill in the building's name in the space.

? (the building's name) X 8,300 = the height the kitchen waste cans in Taiwan a year are piled up



正解: Burj Khalifa

以下為聽力內容,先播放英文聽力,再請同學以英文口說回答。

(旁白) To better promote Melbourne Girls' College's No-Trash-At-School Plan, some locals' ideas are asked. Let's listen to what these five locals said.

MAN 1	I think there's going to be hidden trash all over the school. There is no way possible a school can have zero waste.
ВОҮ	Some of my classmates say they will either throw the garbage out of the school bus windows on the way home or leave the garbage on the school bus. How poor the driver!
MAN 2	It is a good idea to get started. We always begin new plans from school.
WOMAN 1	This is not an answer. The school is just pushing the garbage bill on the parents, not the school. The trash will end up the same amount.
WOMAN 2	Our school has done this for years and the grounds look clean now. Thanks to parents' help, and I am proud of our kids.

(旁白)Now, it is your turn to talk about your idea about the plan. Your answer has to be at least two sentences, and the first one must begin with either "Yes, I agree with the No-Trash-At-School Plan..." or "No, I don't think the No-Trash-At-School Plan will work out..."

參考答案:

範例1

Yes, I agree with the No-Trash-At-School Plan because we are helping make the Earth green. If we don't take actions now, then when?

範例 2

No, I don't think the No-Trash-At-School Plan will work out. What we do is take the trash from our school to our house.

評分標準:

滿分:有依規定的句型回答並回答兩句,而且語句語意表達清楚。

部分給分:有回答,但是未依規定的句型作答,或有依規定的句型回答但是未達

兩句,或有依規定回答且達兩句,但是語句語意表達不清楚。

零分:完全沒有回答,或答非所問,或無法以英文口說回答。

Knowing that some locals do not think the No-Trash-At-School Plan will work out well, a group of students from Melbourne Girls' College decide to write an introduction book to make their plan widely known. Please help them finish two spaces in the Table of Contents(目錄)of the book. Write down your answer in no more than ten words.

An Introduction to the No-Trash-At-School Plan

Table of Contents

	An Introduction to the Trash Free School Plan	3
•	An Introduction to Melbourne Girls' College	8
•	Five Steps of The No-Trash-At-School Plan	9
•	Step 1. Why we need to have The No-Trash-At-School Plan	10
	1. The Trash We Create in Australia	12
	2. How Much the Country Has Spent Dealing with the Trash	14
	3. How Seriously the Country Has been Polluted	16
•	Step 2. Who Began the No-Trash-At-School Plan	18
	1. Who Began the Plan for Melbourne Girls' College	18
	2. What had been Done Before the School Made the Decision	20
	Step 3. Create More Support	22
	1. Ask for Community Partnerships	23
	2. Grants and Funding	24
	3. Write a Letter to Parents	26
	Step 4. Action Plan	29
	1	
	2. Take the Trash Can Away	33
	3	36
•	Step 5. Check out the Result	37
	How Much Trash Is Reduced	
	2. What Teachers Say	
	3. What Students Say	40
	4. What Else Can Be Done	43

參考答案:

範例 1:Tell Students What School Will Do And Why

範例 2: Teach Students How to Reduce Their Trash

範例 3:Reward the Classes that Do the Plan Well

評分標準:

滿分:最多十個英文單字寫出這個計劃的行動方案(要採取的行動),且語句結構、文法、拼字正確。

部分給分:雖有清楚回答但是答案超過十個英文單字,或雖然符合字數規定但是 表述不清楚,或語句結構、文法、拼字有錯誤。

零分:未作答或答非所問。

★2020年優等作品(新竹縣橫山國中 蔡佳禎老師)

賞析

整體意見

本題組以一所澳洲學校的校園零垃圾計劃為主題,結合環保時事議題,饒富教育意義,符合課綱將環境教育議題融入語言領域學習的目標。試題內容跨學科領域(語文、自然科學、生活、環保、數學),評量之語言技能涵蓋聽、說、讀、寫四項技能,題目設計多元,包含多種文體與圖表,透過不同樣貌的題目呈現主題相關資訊,活潑又具挑戰性。問題 3、4、5 結合計算題、口語表達、目錄填空題評量綜合能力,鼓勵學生展現自我想法、進行反思和邏輯思考。

▶ 主題是否取材自真實生活情境或貼近真實生活情境?

閱讀文本改編自國外相關新聞報導,介紹澳洲墨爾本女子學院所推行的校園零垃圾計畫方案,提倡從教育面提高人們的環保意識。學生可藉此了解外國學校在環保議題上所做的努力,進一步思考如何落實於個人校園生活,同時,透過問題 3 計算廚餘回收量,提醒學生珍惜食物、減少浪費。

▶ 試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養,以理解或解決真實生活情境的問題?

本題組結合不同文體與圖表,包含閱讀與聽力文本、表格、流程圖、計劃書目錄等介紹校園零垃圾計畫的概念,藉由多樣的題目設計來評量不同能力。以第 4 題為例,透過播放五位當地居民對校園零垃圾計劃的訪談內容,引導學生傾聽正反意見,再整合所聽到的資訊,說明自己的立場與見解。如此結合接收(聽力)和產出(口說)能力,模擬真實情境—各項計劃的施行皆需面臨、聆聽多方聲音,找出最佳解決方案後,提出自身看法並思考如何說服反對聲浪,呼應素養所強調的整合資訊並進行有效溝通的能力。

▶ 評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次?

問題 2 要求學生針對題目敘述及紙類回收循環圖推論生字的意思·學生須先理解與循環圖相關的短文語意·再搭配循環圖、進一步了解紙類的回收過程與再生順序·才能推論 pulping 的意思。以 Bloom's Taxonomy 為分類依據·本題評量重點已超越純粹的知識理解(understanding),提升到應用(applying)和分析(analyzing)的層次,能評量學生綜合資訊的分析推論能力。問題 5 為校園零垃圾推廣計劃書的目錄填空題,是問題 4 的延伸題,學生除了可學到計劃書的目錄結構,還必須綜合聽到的正反意見內容

和先前的閱讀文本,發揮邏輯與想像力完成計畫書目錄表中的行動方案項目,極具挑 戰性,能培養學生的整合能力。

▶ 難度是否適合對象考生(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)?

本題組設定的對象為九年級學生,以「全民英檢」初級字表分析試題本文,本題組雖有少許用字超出此範圍,但多提供了中、英文釋義或以圖片輔助理解,難度大致適中。惟問題 5 答題所需的資訊量較多,且計劃書的格式對一般程度學生或許較陌生,可能偏難,建議教師在學生答題前先給予引導與解釋。

▶ 答題線索是否充足?

本題組的答題線索尚充足,學生若能理解題目的重點,應可順利作答。惟問題 5 填空題,因沒有標準答案,建議可以先分組討論,藉此引導缺少活動計劃經驗的學生順利作答。

▶ 問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確?

本題組共五題,問題多切中要點且陳述清楚明確。惟問題 2、3 的題目文字敘述較長, 學生可能需要較多時間閱讀。

▶ 正確答案是否為最佳解答?誘答選項的設計是否有效(選擇題),評分標準是否 清楚(開放性試題)?

本題組問題 1、2、3 的正確答案均為最佳解答‧問題 1 為根據文章填表題‧設計活潑‧若能將表格改為校園平面圖呈現會更佳;問題 3 為四選一選擇題‧搭配知名建築物的圖片及高度比較圖‧讓學生算術後選出正確的建築物‧選項設計能加深學生對廚餘量的印象。問題 4、5 分別為整合讀、說或寫的構答反應題‧培養口語表達能力及邏輯思辯能力‧建議列舉滿分及部分給分的參考答案‧將更有利於評分與學習。

三、國中組

優等

▶ 桃園市永豐高中國中部 鄭筱筠老師

本試題題組以七年級學生為目標對象,主題為「無痕山林活動」,介紹該活動的行動準則。題組共包括四個子題,題型含選擇題、配合題、口說簡答題及短文寫作題。

★2020年優等作品(桃園市永豐高中國中部 鄭筱筠老師)

試題文本

Thank you for joining this camp. I'm Teresa Wang. As a member of our team "Leave No Trace," there are several things we need to know. First of all, we should plan before the trip. Choose the best way for our visit and pack only food and things that are necessary to us. Remember our visit should cause less damage on the land. For example, if we need to cook, use a stove instead of building a fire. Next, we should show our respect to the nature and to other visitors. Don't make any noise on the way. Don't hurt any plants or animals, either. When we leave, we should clean the campsite and take all the garbage out. Leave nothing but good memory, and we will have a nice walk next time.

參考資料:

https://np.cpami.gov.tw/%E7%9F%A5%E8%AD%98%E5%AD%B8%E7%BF%92/%E7%84%A1%E7%97%95%E
9%81%8B%E5%8B%95-Int/2141-Int%E7%9A%84%E8%A1%8C%E5%8B%95%E6%BA%96%E5%89%87.html
https://np.cpami.gov.tw/%E7%9F%A5%E8%AD%98%E5%AD%B8%E7%BF%92/%E7%84%A1%E7%97%95%E9%
81%8B%E5%8B%95-Int/2139-%E6%8E%A8%E5%8B%95Int%E7%9A%84%E7%B6%93%E9%A9%97.html

Q1 What is the main purpose of this speech?

- (A) To show how to build a fire.
- (B) To explain how to respect other visitors.
- (C) To explain the rules of "Leave No Trace".
- (D) To show how important the idea of "Leave No Trace" is.

正解:C

Q2 Directions: The answer choices below are descriptions about "Leave No Trace." Put them into the space where they belong.

Dos	Don'ts

- A. To prepare before the trip.
- B. To pack as much food as possible in your bag.
- C. To carve your name into the tree.
- D. To put all your trash in a bag and take it out when you leave.
- E. To build a fire instead of using a stove.
- F. To be considerate to other visitors.

正解:

Dos: A \ D \ F Don'ts: B \ C \ E

When Baltimore Grotto talks about the idea of "Leave No Trace," he says, "Take nothing but pictures. Leave nothing but footprints. Kill nothing but time." What does he mean?

評分標準:

回答重點必須包含無痕山林規則所提到重點詞語‧例如 do not kill animals, take out your own trash 等。

滿分:能以完整語句表達,儘管語法可能有小錯誤。例如: He means people should treat animals well and keep the campsite clean. They can take out their garbage but not any local things like plants or stones there.

部分給分:僅能用簡單字句回答一部分問題,且語法結構有較多錯誤,例如: They take out trash and not kill animal.

零分:未答或錯誤過多,無法進行有效溝通者。

Q4

Use the ideas you learn about "Leave No Trace" to make a plan for your future trip. Please discuss what kind of food you will bring and the reasons, what you want to see in the spot, and what you will do to protect the environment.

參考答案:

短文寫作時必須提到下列幾個細節:(1)旅行計畫中攜帶食物的選擇及原因。(2) 想看到的景色。(3)保護環境方式的說明。例如:For the next trip to Hehuashan, I will bring a sandwich for my lunch because it's easy to prepare and there will be less trash. I want to watch the beautiful scenery and birds there. I will watch the birds in a distance and will not disturb them. I will not feed the birds because people's food is not good for them. I will not leave any trash in the forest because we only have one earth and I want to keep it clean.

評分標準:

滿分:能夠說出計畫或方法並能完整說明原因。 **部分給分:**能夠說出計畫或方法,但理由不夠完整。

零分:無法說出計畫或方法亦無法說明理由。

★2020年優等作品(桃園市永豐高中國中部 鄭筱筠老師)

賞析

整體意見

本題組選材新穎,主題為無痕山林,命題跨學科領域(語文、自然環境、環保、童軍),結合環境議題和語言學習。題組先以聽力文本說明無痕山林活動的概念,再以不同題型、面向的題目引導學生思考如何落實無痕山林運動,呼應核心素養「社會參與—道德實踐與公民意識」,語言技能涵蓋聽、說、讀、寫四項,以多樣的題型培養核心素養面向中「自主行動—系統思考與解決問題」的能力。

▶ 主題是否取材自真實生活情境或貼近真實生活情境?

本題組旨在介紹臺灣國家公園所推行的無痕山林運動,以學校的綜合活動(童軍)為 出發點,先以演講解說方式帶入主題,再以三個子題加深學生對主題的印象,最後進 行短文寫作規劃無痕山林旅程,提高學生對自然環境的關懷,並鼓勵學生應用主題知 識,落實環保於真實生活情境。

▶ 試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養,以理解或解決真實生活情境的問題?

題組透過四選一選擇題、配合題、口語討論以及短文寫作,訓練學生邏輯思考、分析及運用能力。以問題 2 及問題 4 為例,學生藉由問題 2 閱讀配合題,來了解無痕山林運動的意義和做法,再經由問題 4 的短文寫作,整合對聽力試題文本與前面子題的理解,說明個人旅行計劃,期學生能在真實生活中落實正確的環保概念。

▶ 評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次?

就答題所需的認知技巧,本題評量重點從單純的文字理解(understanding),逐漸提升到運用(applying)、分析歸納(analyzing)和創造(creating)等較高的認知層次,能培養學生獨立思考能力。以問題 2 配合題為例,學生須根據對聽力文本的理解,運用分析歸納能力,判斷進行無痕山林活動時,應該與不應該做的事項。問題 3 和 4 則強調整合所學知識進而加以應用,前者以名言引導學生做邏輯思考以及口語表達,提高學生的主題熟悉度,再接續至問題 4,讓學生綜合學習到的知識並運用在旅行規劃上。

▶ 難度是否適合對象考生(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)?

本題組的用字和句構多符合國中英語課程範圍,難度適中。但聽力文本稍長,建議授課老師在播放聽力文本前先提供關鍵字詞釋義或建立學生的背景知識,將更俾利學生理解聽力內容與作答。

▶ 答題線索是否充足?

本題組中各題的答題線索皆源自聽力試題文本,學生若能充分理解聽力文本內容,應可順利作答。以問題 3 為例,題目要求學生解釋 Baltimore Grotto 的一段話,透過引導式討論的方式,學生應不難將名言與聽力稿中的資訊聯想在一起,例如"Don't hurt any plants or animals"與"Kill nothing but time."

▶ 問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確?

聽力文本的文字流暢,四個子題的陳述清楚明瞭,設計亦佳,著重無痕山林運動的要點、規則與對人類的影響,切中題組所要表達的主旨。

▶ 正確答案是否為最佳解答?誘答選項的設計是否有效(選擇題),評分標準是否 清楚(開放性試題)?

本題組問題 1、2 的正確答案皆為最佳解答‧問題 1 為傳統的四選一選擇題‧評量學生是否理解聽力演講內容的目的;問題 2 為歸納 dos and don'ts 配合題‧亦為學生熟悉的題型‧可幫助學生釐清主題概念。問題 3、4 為開放式構答題‧評量說寫表達能力‧設計理念佳‧但對學生而言難度頗高‧建議可先引導學生做整合性思考以利作答‧問題 4 試題說明清楚‧惟評分標準不明‧若能就切題度、用字、文法、結構等方面補充說明‧將更完整。

110 μπς

四、高中組

特優

▶ 桃園市壽山高中 王信雲老師

本試題題組以高中二至三年級學生為目標對象,主題為巴黎聖母院,內容涵蓋其地理位置、 建築歷史、建築特色,以及數世紀來所經歷的浩劫。題組共包括五個子題,題型含四選一選 擇題、填充題、配合題、及聽寫整合簡答題。

試題文本 (改寫自 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notre-Dame_de_Paris)

Located at the eastern Île de la Cité, one of the two remaining natural islands in the Seine within the city of Paris, Notre-Dame Cathedral is well renowned for its size, antiquity, and architectural interest.

One witness of the construction of Notre-Dame is Maurice de Sully, the bishop of Paris. In 1160, during the reign of King Louis VII, he initiated the cathedral construction project by converting two earlier **basilicas** into a single building on the ruins of a Gallo-Roman temple dedicated to Jupiter. Admiring pioneering architects, especially those in Gothic style with soaring ceilings and abundant light, Sully decided to create a cathedral as the wonder of Christendom and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Later in 1163, Pope Alexander III laid the foundation stone, and the high altar was **consecrated** in 1189. Then in the mid-13th Century, the choir, the western **facade**, and the **nave** were completed, followed by porches, chapels, and other embellishments in 1345.

The 850-year-old cathedral is home to irreplaceable works of art and is one of the world's most famous tourist attractions. Among the most celebrated artworks inside are its three stained-glass rose windows, placed high up on the west, north and south faces of the cathedral, dated back to the 13th Century. Its priceless treasures also include the relics of the Passion, that is, a piece of the Cross, a nail, and the Holy Crown of Thorns, said to have been worn by Jesus before the crucifixion and therefore without a doubt is the most precious and the most revered.

When it comes to the architecture features of this medieval Gothic cathedral, the single-arch flying **buttresses** are one of the most prominent elements that draw more than 13 million visitors a year. The flying buttresses, especially notable for their daring Rayonnant Gothic elements featuring boldness and grace, were added to support the thin, tall, Gothic-style walls and prevent cracks in them. Besides, the iconic central spire, which makes the church taller and even more prominent, is another Gothic must-see yet having unfortunately collapsed in a large fire breaking out in April 2019. Finally, towers are also characteristic of Gothic cathedrals, but are usually the last parts to be constructed. Due to the limited budgets, some Gothic cathedral might only have one tower or two towers of different heights.

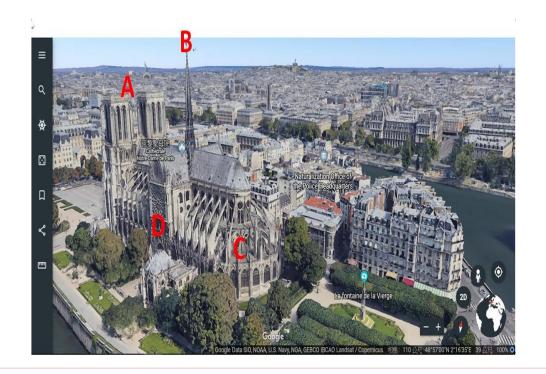
Over its 856 years, Notre-Dame in actuality has gone through a lot. In the French Revolution, angry mobs and revolutionaries looted this medieval Gothic church—and even declared that it wasn't a church at all. Luckily, Napoleon, who crowned himself emperor of the French in the cathedral in 1804, rescued it from possible destruction. Later in the mid-19th century, the French architect Eugène-Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc restored Notre-Dame, which was said to have been inspired by the popularity of Victor Hugo's historical novel "Hunchback of Notre-Dame." The greatest catastrophic damage of Notre-Dame came in a restoration campaign in 2019. Flame broke out in the cathedral's attic, while the massive blaze destroyed most of the roof, Viollet-le-Duc's 19th-century spire, and some of the rib vaulting.

Based on the passage, please indicate where Notre-Dame is in the Google map with the position code. (Example: Eiffel Tower 3B)



正解:6B/B6

Based on the passage, please match the following architectural features (1-4) shown in the Google Earth picture with the quoted descriptions (A-D).



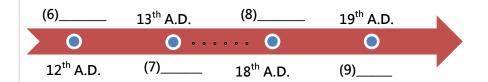
1.	"Among the most celebrated artworks inside are its three stained-glass
	rose windows, placed high up on the west, north and south faces of the
	cathedral, dated back to the 13th Century."

- 2. "Besides, the iconic central spire, which makes the church taller and even more prominent, is another Gothic must-see yet having unfortunately collapsed in a large fire breaking out in April 2019."
- 3. "When it comes to the architecture features of this medieval Gothic cathedral, the single-arch flying buttresses are one of the most prominent elements that draw more than 13 million visitors a year. The flying buttresses, especially notable for their daring Rayonnant Gothic elements featuring boldness and grace, were added to support the thin, tall, Gothic-style walls and prevent cracks in them."
- 4. "Finally, towers are also characteristic of Gothic cathedrals, but are usually the last parts to be constructed. Due to the limited budgets, some Gothic cathedral might only have one tower or two towers of different heights."

正解: 1.D 2.B 3.C 4.A

Based on this passage, please re-arrange the following events in a time order.

- (A) The novel "Hunchback of Notre-Dame" was completed.
- (B) French Revolution broke out.
- (C) The foundation stone was laid.
- (D) Three stained-glass rose windows were constructed.



正解: 6. (C) \rightarrow 7. (D) \rightarrow 8. (B) \rightarrow 9. (A)

After listening to the following conversation between a man and a woman, please answer questions 4 and 5.

(Listening Script)

<u> </u>			
Man	Oh boy, have you heard about the Notre-Dame fire?		
Woman	I am so sad to read the news today. Fortunately, no one got hurt and the		
vvoillali	treasures and relics seem to have been saved from the fire.		
	Yeah, what a relief. And it is reported that a lot of French billionaires, like		
Man	the owners of the luxury brand Louis Vuitton and the cosmetics company		
IVIAII	L'Oreal, have given hundreds of millions of dollars to help restore the		
	cathedral to its former glory.		
Moman	Well, but I wonder if it's better to save the money for helping the world's		
Woman	poor.		

What is the woman's attitude towards the issue discussed in the conversation?

- (A) Pessimistic
- (B) Confident
- (C) Doubtful
- (D) Sarcastic

正解:D

Q5

Based on the conversation above, please express your opinion, starting with "I agree with..." and "I don't agree with..." in the topic sentence followed by one supporting sentence/idea towards the issue discussed in the end of the conversation.

參考答案:

- 1. I agree with the idea that it's better to save the money for helping the world's poor, since people's lives are more valuable than the art.
- 2. I don't agree with the idea that it's better to save the money for helping the world's poor, since art can also feed us feed our every soul.

評分標準:

回答必須要包括以下概念:

I agree with.../ I don't agree with...等表達相同或類似語意的詞彙

【A級分數】(20-25分)

凡能正確判斷對話,分析理由正確適當,且能針對議題提出自己的看法,論述精當,層次井然,文辭精練者,得「A級」(23-25分)。若論述清晰,條理分明,文辭暢達者,可得「A級」(20-22分)。

部分給分:

【B級分數】(10-19分)

若分析理由大致正確,針對議題論述合宜,文辭通順者,得「B級」(15-19分)。若論述大致合理,文辭尚稱平順者,則得「B級」(10-14分)。

【C級分數】(1-9分)

若分析理由紊亂不清,針對網路資訊利弊,論述空泛,文辭欠通順者,得「C級」(6-9分)。若論述雜亂,文句不通者,則得「C級」(1-5分)。

【斟酌扣分】

各題評定分數後,再視拼字錯誤是否過多,斟酌扣分。

零分:完全空白者。

★2019 年特優作品(桃園市壽山高中 王信雲老師)

賞析

整體意見

本題組以巴黎聖母院為主題,與時事(2019年巴黎聖母院大火)結合,為一真實情境試題。題目跨學科領域(語文、社會、藝術),語言技能涵蓋聽、讀、寫,題型多元, 饒富創意,包含地圖、聖母院建築照片、事件時間排序等,學生須應用文章內容於新情 境,反映多項素養,也符合核心素養所強調的「整合運用的能力」。問題 5 聽寫整合 簡答題更鼓勵學生鍛鍊獨立思考、表達意見的能力,是相當成功的設計。

▶ 主題是否取材自真實生活情境或貼近真實生活情境?

文本內容為巴黎聖母院的建築歷史及特色,以及其數世紀來所經歷的浩劫。與 2019 年發生的聖母院大火意外相關,藉此鼓勵學生關心國際事件,培養國際觀,反映了核心素養三面九項中的社會參與一道德實踐與公民意識,它的具體意涵是:具備運用英語文的積極態度,關心國際議題與多元生態;具人文關懷,主動參與社會活動(英 S-U-C1)。

▶ 試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養,以理解或解決真實生活情境的問題?

本題組中五個題目之佈題融入地圖、照片、時間軸等元素·極具創意·學生除了閱讀文章,還須將內容轉化應用於地圖、時間軸·非評量單一能力·而是綜合能力。以問題 1 為例,題目跳脫傳統以理解為目標的測驗方式·學生須具備略讀及地圖判讀能力才能答題·呼應了素養強調的能應用在生活中解決問題的能力。

▶ 評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次?

問題 5 要求學生針對問題 4 對話內容中討論的議題陳述自己的意見。學生需先理解對話內容中女子的立場(資源應優先利用在需要的人身上),思索後再決定是否贊同,並為自己的立場提供論述。以 Bloom's Taxonomy 為分類依據,本題評量重點已超越純粹的知識理解(understanding),提升到評估(evaluating)和創造(creating)的層次,能培養學生的獨立思考能力。

▶ 難度是否適合對象考生(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)?

本題組的設定答題對象為高中二至三年級學生,程度相當於全民英檢中級,然而部分字彙偏難,文本稍長(約500字),在沒有輔助的情況下,這篇文章對一般高中生而言可能較具挑戰性。不過,即使同年級,不同學校、不同班級之間學生程度難免有落差。授課老師是最了解學生程度的人,因此還是必須以自己學生的程度為主,適度的調整難易度。

▶ 答題線索是否充足?

本題組中大多數題目的答題線索充足,但問題 1 和 4 則需要再提供更充足的答題線索。問題 1 需依據第一段標題句回答,建議需再增加有關巴黎地理之相關描述(如:Seine as a river running through Paris),以引導學生對照文本及地圖之資訊。另也建議此題可改為選擇題,直接在地圖上標示數個點,讓學生更容易聚焦此題之評量重點。而問題 4 是判斷作者態度的推論題,建議可在對話中多增加一些線索,讓正答更加明確。

▶ 問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確?

題目設計得宜,題幹陳述清楚明確,運用各種不同題型評量文本中的各項重點,例如:使用聖母院照片評量學生是否理解文本中提及的建築特色。

▶ 正確答案是否為最佳解答?誘答選項的設計是否有效(選擇題),評分標準是否清楚(開放性試題)?

多數題目提供的正解無誤。問題 5 寫作題的評分標準相當清楚,思慮問全,建議教師在進行評量前先與學生釐清對話中討論的議題到底為何(學生可能有不同解讀),並提供部分給分及零分的樣例供學生參考。

四、高中組

特優

▶ 臺北市中山女中 楊治和老師 臺北市建國中學 宋皓文老師 臺中市臺中女中 蔡鴻明老師

本試題題組以高中三年級學生為目標對象,主題為火星與地球之異同,內容從不同的面向 比較兩個星球,並說明火星探索初步發現。題組共包括五個子題,題型含配合題、填空題、 選擇題、寫作簡答題及口說簡答題。

試題文本

Mars has long been a recurring theme of many sci-fi movies. In the film The Martian, a botanist played by Matt Damon tries hard to survive on Mars with his scientific knowledge. Not only is it a favorite theme of sci-fi works, Mars has also interested scientists attempting to find another planet for humans to migrate to. But is it possible to live on this red planet? What would it be like to live on it? To answer these questions, we first have to understand the similarities and differences between Earth and Mars.

As the second closest planet to Earth, Mars resembles Earth in so many ways that many people believed that Mars and Earth were twins. One important feature is that the two planets are both rocky rather than gaseous. After all, living on Mars would not be possible if it were composed of air. Another feature is that both have atmospheres, although the composition might be slightly different. What's more, they share similar surface features—towering mountains, deep canyons and valleys. One famous towering mountain on Mars is Olympus Mons, a large volcano about 2.5 times the height of Mount Everest above sea level, while Mount Everest is the tallest mountain on Earth. Olympus Mons stands in an extremely dusty area, with big rocks possibly hidden under the surface. In addition to the landscape, the tilting angles of both planets are also similar, with Mars tilting at 25.19 degrees and Earth at 23.45 degrees. The tilt is critical in orienting certain areas toward the sun at different times of the year, and as such it shapes the four seasons.

Despite the striking similarities, there are stark differences between the two planets. To begin with, the length of their years is totally different. A year of Mars takes 687 days, with each season on Mars nearly twice as long as that on Earth. The sizes of the two planets also differ greatly, which results in the sharp contrast in gravitational force. Mars, the diameter of which is 4,217 miles, is only about half the size of Earth. The gravity of Mars, affected thereby, is 38 percent weaker than that of Earth. Smaller as Mars is, the land area is approximately the same as that of Earth since much of the surface of Earth is mostly covered by oceans, which do not exist on Mars. One last difference lies in the composition of the atmosphere. The atmosphere of Mars is composed of 95 percent carbon dioxide, 0.13 percent oxygen and other gases while the atmosphere of Earth is relatively dynamic with the composition of 78 percent nitrogen, 21 percent oxygen and other gases.

In fact, what we know about Mars is only a drop in the ocean. Scientists are still working hard on exploring more about Mars and searching for evidence of organisms. Is it possible to turn this red and dead planet into a blue and lively one like Earth? One possible sign is water, which is highly likely to nourish organisms. However, water cannot guarantee the existence of life. Instead, oxygen and methane gas detected by rovers in the Martian air could be significant indications. Oxygen and methane can be produced biologically and are thus considered possible signs of life on Mars. Despite the great similarities and possible signs having been found so far, moving to Mars doesn't seem feasible at the present stage. But one day, maybe not far from now, living on Mars is no longer just a scene in movies but in reality.

參考下列三篇文章並改寫成本題組之閱讀文本。

- 1. Sibling Rivalry: A Mars/Earth Comparison (連結: https://tinyurl.com/y74smqfr)
- 2. An Earth-Like World (連結:https://tinyurl.com/tdus6b9)
- 3. What Do Mars & Earth Have in Common? (連結:https://tinyurl.com/yx3clzat)

Based on the passage, put the following main ideas of the four paragraphs in the correct order.

- (A) The ways that Mars is different from Earth.
- (B) The appeal of the red planet, Mars.
- (C) The similarities between Mars and Earth.
- (D) The current findings of Mars exploration.

$$(1) \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \rightarrow (2) \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \rightarrow (3) \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \rightarrow (4) \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

正解:
$$(1)$$
 B $\rightarrow (2)$ C $\rightarrow (3)$ A $\rightarrow (4)$ D

Based on the passage, complete the following chart detailing the similarities and differences between Mars and Earth. Fill in each blank with the correct information.

Planet	Mars	Earth	
Diameter	4,217 miles	s 7,928 miles	
Planetary Tilt	<u>(1)</u> degrees	<u>(2)</u> degrees	
Surface	mostly (3)	mostly water	
Atmosphere	mostly carbon dioxide	mostly <u>(4)</u>	

正解: (1) 25.19 (2) 23.45 (3) land (4) nitrogen

Q3

- (1) Which sentence in the passage shows <u>the reason</u> why the planetary tilt is critical? Write down the whole sentence below.
- (2) Which sentence in the passage shows <u>the reason</u> why oxygen and methane gas detected on Mars are of scientific importance? Write down <u>the whole sentence</u> below.

正解:

- (1) The tilt is critical in orienting certain areas toward the sun at different times of the year, and as such it shapes the four seasons.
- (2) Oxygen and methane can be produced biologically and are thus considered possible signs of life on Mars.

Listen to the short talk and answer questions 4 and 5.

Transcript:

When NASA sends spacecraft to Mars to explore, the first question scientists and engineers working there have to answer is where to land. To make sure a lander or rover lands safely on Mars, scientists choose landing sites that are not very high above sea level, where there is enough atmosphere to slow down spacecraft in time. In addition, they avoid places with big rocks because the rocky surface can damage spacecraft. Finally, landing sites near the equator are often preferred, where temperatures remain moderate and seasons are not so extreme. Although where to land on Mars is a rather tricky question, scientists have become more experienced in locating a spot to land, with the development of precise landing technology.

Which of the following is the best title of the video?

- (A) How Do You Get to Mars?
- (B) How Do You Land on Mars?
- (C) How Do You Collect Energy on Mars?
- (D) How Do You Choose a Landing Site on Mars?

正解:D

Q5

In the second paragraph of the reading passage, Olympus Mons is mentioned as an example of a towering mountain on Mars. First, read the relevant information in the reading passage and listen to the short talk again. Then evaluate whether it is a good place for a spacecraft to get safely to the ground of Mars and provide at least one reason to justify your answer. Have your answer presented orally on an audio file and upload it through Google Drive.

參考答案:

- 1. Olympus Mons is not a good place for landing because of the height. There might not be enough atmosphere for the spacecraft to slow down.
- 2. Olympus Mons is not a good place for landing because there might be too many big rocks that could harm the spacecraft.

評分標準:

滿分:能正確回答 Olympus Mons 不適合作為降落地點,且提供至少一項原因, 口語流暢,文法用字發音幾乎無錯誤。(6分)

部分給分:

能正確回答 Olympus Mons 不適合作為降落地點,且提供至少一項原因,口語流暢,惟文法、用字與發音略有錯誤,但錯誤不致影響理解。(4-5 分)雖能正確回答 Olympus Mons 不適合作為降落地點,且至少提供一項原因,惟口語未達流暢,文法、用字與發音錯誤過多 ,以致影響理解。(2-3 分)能正確回答 Olympus Mons 不適合作為降落地點,但未能提供原因、原因敘述不清或提供原因並非本於聽力文本,口語未達流暢,文法、用字與發音錯誤過多。(1 分)

零分:未能正確回答 Olympus Mons 不適合作為降落地點,回答內容與主題無關,或未作答。

★2020 年特優作品(中山女中楊治和老師、建國中學宋皓文老師、臺中女中蔡鴻明老師)

賞析

整體意見

本題組以火星為主題,題材跨學科領域,融合 STEM 教育與英語教學,語言技能涵蓋聽、說、讀、寫四項技能,題目設計多元,包含選擇題、配合題、填空題、寫作簡答題與口說簡答題,不僅評量各種閱讀技巧(如:略讀與掃讀),亦進一步評量學生比較、整合、分析與評估訊息的能力。

▶ 主題是否取材自真實生活情境或貼近真實生活情境?

本文內容為改編自 NASA 與科普網站,比較地球與火星異同並介紹火星探索成果,取材具真實性,藉此讓學生熟悉科技相關英語。

▶ 試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養,以理解或解決真實生活情境的問題?本題組融合 STEM 教育與英語教學,題型多元,學生需同時運用核心素養中的「符號運用與溝通表達」以及「科技資訊與媒體素養」兩項能力才能回答問題。此外,題目設計搭配不同閱讀策略,最後引導學生進行分析與整合資訊以解決問題。

▶ 評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次?

本題組題目除一般理解層次的題目外亦含須運用較高認知層次的題目,例如:問題 5 為聽、讀、說整合題,學生須跨越單一文本的理解,整合資訊才能回答問題。以 Bloom's Taxonomy 為分類依據,本題評量重點已超越純粹的知識理解(understanding),提升到應用(applying)和創造(creating)的層次,能評量學生綜合資訊的分析推論能力。

▶ 難度是否適合對象考生(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)?

本題組設定的對象為高中三年級學生,程度相當於全民英檢中級,文本總字數約 500 多字,對高中生而言文章長度稍長。文本中有部分字詞超出此級數字表範圍,但多為專有名詞,建議教師可事先前給予引導與解釋,幫助學生理解文本內容。

▶ 答題線索是否充足?

本題組的答題線索多由試題文本提供。問題 1×4 評量重點為汲取大意,問題 2×3 為細部資訊;問題 5 則須整合跨文本資訊,線索較分散,但題目中提供清楚指引。

▶ 問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確?

題目設計佳,運用不同的題型分別評量文本中的各項重點。問題難度採漸進方式增加,問題 1 至 3 評量閱讀文本內容,問題 4 評量聽力講稿內容,問題 5 則須融合兩個文本內容方能作答。問題 1 若改用配合題型,學生可更易掌握各段落與其主旨的關聯性。

▶ 正確答案是否為最佳解答?誘答選項的設計是否有效(選擇題),評分標準是否清 楚(開放性試題)?

建議問題1可多放一個誘答選項,避免學生利用刪去法作答。問題4選項設計可更複雜些,才不會發生題目難度與文本難度有落差的情形。問題5為整合聽、讀、說的開放式構答題,亦提供完整的評分標準。

四、高中組

優等

▶ 高雄市岡山高中 顏秀純老師 許瑞容老師

本試題題組以高中二年級學生為目標對象,主題是校園禁用手機,內容是一封校長的公開信並搭配學生間用通訊軟體討論的對話紀錄,運用不同題型來評量學生的閱讀與口說能力。 首先運用表格填空引導學生擷取文本關鍵資訊,再輔以選擇題評量各種閱讀技巧(如:預 測後續文意),最後運用口說題型引導學生反思禁用手機政策。

試題文本

文本 A (改寫自 https://edition.cnn.com/2018/07/31/europe/france-smartphones-school-ban-intl/index.html)



2018/09/01

Dear students,

Welcome back to school. I hope you have all enjoyed a fun and fruitful summer vacation and are fully recharged to start a new school year.

As your principal, I would like to inform you of an important policy about cellphone use. In compliance with the new law passed on Monday, our school will implement a ban on using electronic devices during school hours. The ban includes smartphones as well as other kinds of internet-connected devices, such as tablets. You may choose to leave your smart devices at home or switched off when you are at school. Exceptions are made for disabled students, and during extracurricular or teacher-guided activities. In case anyone should break the rule, the teacher would be legitimate to confiscate phones until the end of the day.

Hopefully, this new ban can help reduce cellphone addiction and fight online bullying.

Once again, welcome back. I wish you all a fantastic year of learning.

David Wang
Principal of Lycée Élite

124 μπς

文本 B (原創)



Read Text A, and fill in the blanks with correct information.

An	An important announcement:			
✓	To:			
✓	From:			
✓	Policy:	_ are banned during school hour	S.	
✓	Exceptions: (1)	students		
	(2) during	or	_ activities.	
✓	Penalty for breaking the r	ule: phones will be		

參考答案:

An important announcement:

- ✓ To: all students
- ✓ From: the principal
- ✓ Policy: <u>electronic devices</u> are banned during school hours.
- ✓ Exceptions: (1) <u>disabled</u> students
 - (2) during <u>extracurricular</u> or <u>teacher-guided</u> activities.
- ✓ Penalty for breaking the rule: phones will be confiscated .

評分標準:

滿分:能從第一篇文本中找到關鍵字詞,正確地填入空格中,每個空格兩分。

部分給分:重點資訊正確,但答案中含有拼字/文法錯誤,每個空格一分。

零分:空白,或與重點資訊無關之回答。

Based on Text B, what was the boy's initial attitude toward the new policy?

- (A) He was excited about it.
- (B) He cared little about it.
- (C) He was terrified by it.
- (D) He was disappointed at it.

正解:C

Which of the following sentences best fits into the blank in the chat log?

- (A) We should totally stage a protest against the new policy.
- (B) Besides phones, laptops and tablets are not allowed either.
- (C) I bet the new rule will be abolished sooner or later.
- (D) Think about the time you'll save when you're not phubbing.

正解:D

Q4

Suppose the cellphone ban is being implemented in Taiwan's high school, are you for or against it? State your opinion, and give two supporting reasons.

參考答案:

- 1. I am absolutely for this policy because it prevents me from becoming a cellphone addict. Moreover, I would be more concentrated in classes without the distraction of instant messages.
- I am against this policy for the following two reasons. First, I need my cellphone to check up unknown words in English classes. Moreover, I am used to listening to music while studying or reading, which is why I need my cellphone anytime anywhere.

評分標準:

回答必須包含兩部分: (1)學生同意或反對此政策;(2)兩個支持或是反對的理由。

滿分:能以完整的句子表達個人意見,並確實提出兩個支持論點的理由。語法雖有一些錯誤,但仍能有效溝通者。

部分給分:僅回答一部份問題,且語法結構有誤。

零分:(1)未回答

- (2)語法結構錯誤太多,無法進行有效溝通者。
- (3)作答內容與題目無關。

★2019 年優等作品(高雄市岡山高中 顏秀純老師 & 許瑞容老師)

賞析

整體意見

主題取材自真實的新聞且情境貼近學生生活,文體多元,所選擇的信件與對話紀錄是學生常接觸的體裁,符合素養導向試題強調的「真實而合理的問題情境」。題組設計周延,題型多元,且題幹、選項設計完善,整體而言試題完整度高。

▶ 主題是否取材自真實生活情境或貼近真實生活情境?

本題組主題為校園禁用手機政策,法國自 2018 年 9 月起禁止 3 至 15 歲學童在校使用手機及其他可上網的電子設備。第一封信內容改寫自新聞報導,第二篇為通訊軟體對話,此題組不論是主題、內容、情境的設計都符合真實情境且貼近學生生活。

▶ 試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養,以理解或解決真實生活情境的問題?

本題組的試題除了傳統的選擇題還包括表格與口說題,反映了核心素養中的溝通互動 一符號運用與溝通表達,具體意涵是能理解並使用語言進行表達、溝通及互動,並能 了解與同理他人。題組中提供了兩名學生對於禁用手機政策的看法,可引導學生理解 並尊重他人不同的看法並思考此政策的優缺點,而信件中也說明此政策是為了解決網 路成癮問題,可讓學生反思與探討此問題。

▶ 評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次?

本題組所涉及的認知層次由低至高循序漸進,問題 1 主要著重在學生的理解關鍵資訊能力,問題 2 至 3 則評量學生能否了解敘述者的觀點與態度或是預測後續文意,涉及到較高層次的統整與評估的能力。問題 4 則要求學生口頭闡述個人看法,提升至創造的層次。

▶ 難度是否適合對象考生(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)?

本題組的文本內容與試題設計設定對象為高中二年級學生,由於主題相當生活化,題組中大多數的字彙學生應該都很熟悉,句型難度亦符合高二學生程度,少數較難單字 (例如:confiscate、phubbing)學生應可透過上下文推測字意。

▶ 答題線索是否充足?

本題組中的題目皆有提供足夠的答題線索,學生作答時可以明確的找出答案。

▶ 問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確?

本題組中的四個問題皆評量文本中的重要資訊,未涉及過於瑣碎的細節,且問題陳述清楚明瞭。

▶ 正確答案是否為最佳解答?誘答選項的設計是否有效(選擇題),評分標準是否清 楚(開放性試題)?

本題組的選擇題部分選項設計佳,口說題評分標準尚清楚,惟目前僅提供滿分例答,若能提供部分得分及零分的例答,將更能幫助評分,亦有利學生了解學習目標。

四、高中組

優等

▶ 彰化縣田中高中 羅婉珍老師

本試題題組以高中二年級學生為目標對象,主題為旅程規劃,內容包括兩間博物館的網路 簡介、參觀資訊、熱門參觀時段、以及旅程規劃時所需面對的問題與考量。題組共包括三個 子題,題型含簡答題、配合題、與四選一的選擇題。

試題文本

Jack plans to visit two museums, including Hutchinson Air and Space Museum and Hutchinson Museum of Natural History, with his family. He searched the Internet and organized the information in the table below.

Museums	Hutchinson Air and Space Museum	Hutchinson Museum of Natural History	
Brief Introductions	Dream to take a trip to the outer space? Visit the Hutchinson Air and Space Museum, and you can see how your dream may come true. This museum studies the universe, as well as the history and science of aviation, spaceflight, and planetary science. It's easy to be fascinated by its significant related collections.	For those interested in the life and the story of our planet, this museum is the one they shouldn't miss. As the most popular natural history museum worldwide, it attracts visitors with its extensive research collections of over 145 million cultural artifacts as well as specimens of plants, minerals, rock, animals, fossils, and human remains.	
Questions & Answers	 Q: How much is the admission price? A: Free. But you need to pay extra money for special expositions, Digital Tour, or IMAX movies. Q: When is the museum closed? A: Christmas Day only. Q: Is this museum also attractive to adults? A: Sure! You have lots of interesting things to review here. 	 Q: How much does the ticket cost? A: Free! It's free of cost. But the prices of the cafeteria there are high. If you don't mind, maybe you can give the food trucks lining the streets a try. Their foods are good and the prices are reasonable. Q: Can I bring my backpack inside? A: Absolutely! Q: Can we bring food and drinks? A: No, they are not permitted. I was exclusively allowed to have a snack in my backpack because I am a diabetic. 	



參考資料:

- 1. Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum (https://airandspace.si.edu/)
- 2. Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History (https://naturalhistory.si.edu/)
- 3. Google: Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum (https://reurl.cc/Kd4AR)
- 4. Google: Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History (https://reurl.cc/Eg4nA)
- 5. Wikipeida: Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Air_and_Space_Museum)
- 6. Wikipeida: Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National Museum of Natural History)

- ① How many days in a year can Jack enter Hutchinson Air and Space Museum for free?
- ② Which sentence or phrase in the table best supports your answer? Please copy it down.

參考答案: ① 364 days. ② Christmas Day only.

評分標準:

滿分:

- ① 只要寫出與 364 意思相符者即可給分,例如:three hundred and sixty-four,且正確地填入空格中,即可得滿分 2 分。
- ② 只要寫出與 Christmas Day 意思相符者即可給分,例如:12/25、Christmas、 December 25th 等,且正確地填入空格中,即可得滿分 2 分。

部分給分:若有拼字錯誤,但不影響意義判讀者也可得1分

零分:空白,或是與重點資訊無關之回答。

Q2

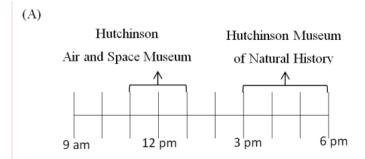
Jack and his family would like to go to the following exhibitions, but they don't know which museum they should visit for each one. Please help them find the museum where these exhibitions are held and fill in the table.

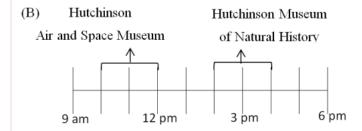
- (A) Flying Beyond Earth
- (B) The Spitzer Hall of Human Origins
- (C) A Lost World: The Last Argentine Dinosaurs
- (D) Voyage A Solar System Journey
- (E) Airbus Milestones of Flight Hall

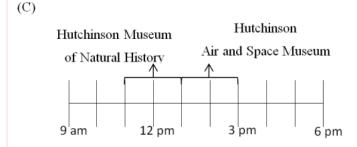
Museums	Hutchinson Air and Space Museum	Hutchinson Museum of Natural History	
Exhibitions	1 and (E)		

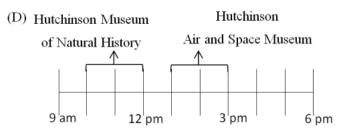
正解: 1. AD; 2. BC

Jack's family decides to visit the two museums on Friday. They plan to stay in each museum for two hours. Before they visit the second museum, they would like to have one to two hours for the transportation and a rest. Moreover, they want to avoid the most popular times in each museum. To satisfy their needs, Jack draws the four timelines to show them the plan. Which one would be the best design for their trip?









正解:D

賞析

整體意見

試題文本將兩間博物館資訊整理成表格,引導學生比較、歸納訊息,旨在評量學生是否理解文本資訊,能夠依現有資訊選擇合適的行程;題目所包含的資訊與圖表具真實性,結合 Google 的熱門時段表,學生須比較兩間博物館的熱門時段安排行程。不僅評量學生的英語能力,亦評量核心素養「自主行動」面向中的「規劃執行與創新應變」項目。

▶ 主題是否取材自真實生活情境或貼近真實生活情境?

文本內容取材自美國國家航空及太空博物館和美國自然歷史博物館的介紹,並以一位 虛擬人物 Jack 為主角,以 Jack 的角度出發,安排與規劃旅遊行程,搭配現今網路族群 規劃旅程常參考的 Google 熱門時段表。整體而言,主題的設定與取材相當符合核心素 養所強調的情境化與真實性原則。

▶ 試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養,以理解或解決真實生活情境的問題?本題組的三個題目融入網路資訊、搜尋、行程規劃等元素、符合生活情境。此外、問題情境的設計也合理、貼近日常生活。舉例來說,學生讀完問題 3 的情境說明後,需從四個旅程規劃中,選出一項最符合 Jack 家人需求。學生須能閱讀並統整所閱讀的資訊後,判斷哪一項行程規劃符合需求,此項題目設計符合素養所重視的解決問題的能力。

▶ 評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次?

問題 1 評量認知層次上的記憶,學生只需掌握文中關鍵資訊,就能找出答案。問題 2 則提升到理解與分析。學生須從展覽的名稱推測展覽的重點,再配對文中的資訊找到答案。問題 3 更進一步提升至統整與評估的層次,學生需充分理解情境的需求,與文中資訊整合,做出最適當的判斷。整體而言,問題的認知層次由低到高,循序漸進。

▶ 難度是否適合對象考生(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)?

本題組的設定對象為高中二年級學生·文本的內容取自網路資訊·經過適度的改寫後· 字彙與句構皆符合高中程度·題幹的說明清楚明瞭·沒有特別困難之處。

▶ 答題線索是否充足?

本題組中問題的答題線索皆充足,學生如充分理解內容,作答時應能找出答案。

▶ 問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確?

本題組中的三個問題皆評量文本的重點,未涉及過於瑣碎的細節,問題陳述清楚。

▶ 正確答案是否為最佳解答?誘答選項的設計是否有效(選擇題),評分標準是否清楚(開放性試題)?

本題組提供的正答皆為最佳解答。問題 1 為填充與問答題,正答明確,給分時應不困難。問題 2 與 3 為配合題與選擇題,題幹與選項的設計皆清楚。

四、高中組

優等

▶ 新北市華僑高中 蕭伊辰老師

本試題題組以高中一至二年級學生為目標對象,主題為便利商店行銷策略原則介紹及應用 方式,內容包括情境分析、商品置放策略、銷售量分析、室內平面設計圖等。題組共包括四 個子題,題型含配合題、填空題與口說簡答題。

試題文本

The positioning of products on shelves has a great effect on sales. The goal is to make consumers easily find certain items and purchase them. As a result, many shop owners nowadays will draw a visual merchandising tool called planogram, which is a detailed picture for displaying goods in a store, to promote sales. To draw a planogram is not very difficult as long as the three rules below are followed.

- 1. Eye-level is the buy-level. Organize the position of products by knowing their targeting customers.
- 2. Make use of impulse purchase such as seasonal discount, special offer, or placing small, portable snack near cash register.
- 3. Keep customers in the store as long as possible. For instance, set up dining area or well design customer's possible route to make them see more products.

Now, please use what you have learned above to help the following three cases to analyze their condition and to increase their sales.

Case	Location	The most profitable product rank.	
A	Next to an	Meal boxes → Snacks → Toys →	
	elementary	Stationeries	
	school.		
В	In a hospital.	Snacks → Drinks → Medical	
		supplies Disposable underwear	
C	In a highway	Drinks → Snacks → Meal boxes →	
	rest area	Souvenirs	

參考資料:改寫自龍騰 108 課綱第一冊第八課課文 Convenience Stores: Where Our Wallets Are Always Open

The followings are the detailed descriptions and analyses of these two cases, please match cases (A to C) with them (1-4).

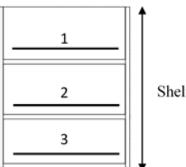
Description / Analysis		
1.	Local product special offer will be a good shopping promotion in this store. According to the staffs, there are plenty of tour groups coming in every day.	
2.	Band-aids, Q-tips or surgical masks might be popular items here. Also, the staff will use rubbing alcohol to clean the shelf every day.	
3.	Students can purchase pencils, erasers and notebook before or after school. Besides, their parents might be targeting customers to buy daily needs as well.	
4.	There is a tire inflator station near this store for drivers to pump car tire. What's more, gas station is also next to this shop.	

正解: 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C

Q2

You are going to draw a planogram of the main shelf in case A to do the best arrangement for achieving the most profits. Please fill in proper items in the planogram according to the rules you have learned.

- Case A condition:
- I. The products, meal boxes, toys, and candy bars are going to be placed on this shelf.
- II. The average height of the students in this elementary school is around 138 cm.



Shelf height 150 cm.

正解: 1. Meal boxes 2. Candy bars 3. Toys

Listen to the introduction from a designer to talk about the new setting in the shop of case C with the following picture.

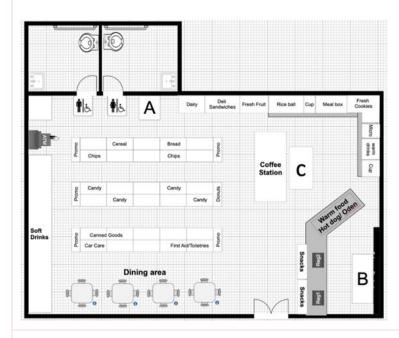
(Listening script)

Mr. Chen, here is the new floor plan of your shop. As you can see here, I mark three free spaces with A, B, and C in the picture. So, here's the thing. First, I will add a vending machine selling hygiene products like tissue or pad for woman at area A because it is right in front of the toilet. Also, a new shelf selling special discount and portable products will be installed at area B, close to the register. Last, you will see a new bar-like seating near the coffee station, the area C.

Please match the new settings to their corresponding areas.

- 1. A vending machine.
- 2. A bar-like seating.
- 3. A shelf for special discount products

Area A: _____ Area B: ____ Area C: ____



正解: Area A: 1 Area B: 3 Area C: 2

04

Now, you are the owner of the shop in case C. You can only pick up one of these three changes mentioned in the above talk (question 3). Which one of them will you choose to do in your shop? Please express your opinion in complete sentences, starting with "I will choose to ..." and provide a supporting idea.

參考答案:

- I will choose to add a vending machine at Area A because it is convenient for women to buy tissue right before they enter the restroom without going to the counter again.
- 2. I will choose to put a shelf selling discount products at Area B because it is easier for customers to see those products when they come to the cashier.
- 3. I will choose to set a bar-like seating near Area C because it can keep customers staying in the store and increase their possibility to buy more things.

評分標準:

學生回答必須包含下列要素:

"I will choose to..." 等相同或類似表達意涵的句型詞彙。

A (15-20):

能正確理解對話中的改變說明,針對選擇提出自身看法,並提供合理論述,層次分明,用詞精確者得「A級」。

B (10-19):

能正確理解對話中的改變說明,針對選擇提出自身看法,論述大致合理,文詞使用尚通順者得「B級」。

C (1-9):

論述紊亂,語意不清或文詞不通順者得「C級」。

斟酌扣分者:

各題依內容評定分數後,再視拼字錯誤數量斟酌扣分。

零分:完全空白者

★2020年優等作品(新北市華僑高中 蕭伊辰老師)

賞析

整體意見

本題組以超商的行銷策略為主題,內容跨學科領域(語文、生活、社會),語言技能涵蓋聽、讀、寫三項技能,題目設計多元活潑,饒富創意,包含貨架配置圖、超商平面圖等,透過不同類型的題目要求學生應用文章內容於新情境,反映核心素養強調的「自主行動—系統思考與解決問題」能力。

▶ 主題是否取材自真實生活情境或貼近真實生活情境?

本題組情境貼近日常生活,因為學生皆有至超商、大賣場甚至高速公路休息站的消費經驗,是他們熟悉的主題,應能激發閱讀的興趣,且在閱讀的過程中,想像自己是店長,進而設計店內的商品陳設位置。

▶ 試題設計是否強調運用(跨)領域核心素養,以理解或解決真實生活情境的問題?

本題組藉由不同類型的題目評量對文本的理解,且學生需將文章內容應用於新情境中,藉由分析、歸納文本及題目的資訊,比較不同商品排列位置的優、缺點,才能順利作答。

▶ 評量重點除了知識,是否也關注理解應用層次?

本題組題目除了一般理解層次的題目外亦包含須運用較高認知層次的題目,以問題 2 為例,學生須根據文本資訊,規劃商店的貨架排列方式。根據文本,Case A 共有 4 種商品,但問題 2 只有三個空格,所以學生必須分析、統整文本中資訊及題目中線索,了解哪類商品獲利最低,以及 eye-level 是落在哪一層架子,方能正確排序。以 Bloom's Taxonomy 為分類依據,本題評量重點已超越純粹的知識理解(understanding),提升到應用(applying)和分析(analyzing)的層次。

▶ 難度是否適合對象考生(包含語言使用及問題複雜度)?

本題組設定的對象為高中一、二年級學生,程度相當於全民英檢中級,文本內容的字 彙與句構多符合高中程度,部分較難的單字並不影響理解或答題,四個題目的難度由 簡到難漸增。

▶ 答題線索是否充足?

本題組的答題線索尚充足,問題 1 之線索為關鍵字判別,問題 2 則需整合跨文本資訊才能得到線索,問題 3 則須將聽到的重點資訊轉換到平面圖上的相對位置。

▶ 問題是否切中要點?陳述是否明確?

本題組共四題,問題多切中要點,題幹說明清楚,各題評量重點明確且未重疊,包括情境判別、貨物排例順序、設備安裝位置以及個人意見陳述,未涉及過於瑣碎的細節。

▶ 正確答案是否為最佳解答?誘答選項的設計是否有效(選擇題),評分標準是否清 楚(開放性試題)?

本題組問題 1、2、3 的正確答案均為最佳解答,且無疑義。問題 4 為問題 3 的延伸題,為整合讀寫能力的簡答題,培養學生評估優缺點與邏輯思考能力,但是評分標準稍嫌簡略,且提供之例答皆為單一句子,很難判定層次是否分明。建議提供不同級分的例答,將更利於評分與確認學習目標。

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competency teaching

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