

# 財團法人大學入學考試中心基金會

## 111學年度學科能力測驗試題

### 英文考科

#### — 作答注意事項 —

考試時間：100分鐘

作答方式：

- 選擇題用 2B 鉛筆在「答題卷」上作答；更正時，應以橡皮擦擦拭，切勿使用修正液（帶）。
- 除題目另有規定外，非選擇題用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆在「答題卷」上作答；更正時，可以使用修正液（帶）。
- 考生須依上述規定劃記或作答，若未依規定而導致答案難以辨識或評閱時，恐將影響成績並損及權益。
- 答題卷每人一張，不得要求增補。

選擇題計分方式：

- 單選題：每題有  $n$  個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項。各題答對者，得該題的分數；答錯、未作答或劃記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。
- 多選題：每題有  $n$  個選項，其中至少有一個是正確的選項。各題之選項獨立判定，所有選項均答對者，得該題全部的分數；答錯  $k$  個選項者，得該題  $\frac{n-2k}{n}$  的分數；但得分低於零分或所有選項均未作答者，該題以零分計算。

## 第壹部分、選擇題（占 62 分）

### 一、詞彙題（占 10 分）

說明：第1題至第10題，每題1分。

1. When Jeffery doesn't feel like cooking, he often orders pizza online and has it \_\_\_\_\_ to his house.  
(A) advanced (B) delivered (C) offered (D) stretched
2. Jane is the best \_\_\_\_\_ I have ever had. I cannot imagine running my office without her help.  
(A) assistant (B) influence (C) contribution (D) politician
3. The temple celebrated Mazu Festival by hosting ten days of lion dances, Taiwanese operas, and traditional hand \_\_\_\_\_ shows.  
(A) chat (B) quiz (C) puppet (D) variety
4. The new vaccine was banned by the Food and Drug Administration due to its \_\_\_\_\_ fatal side effects.  
(A) potentially (B) delicately (C) ambiguously (D) optionally
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the photos with dates and keywords help you sort them easily in your file.  
(A) Tagging (B) Flocking (C) Rolling (D) Snapping
6. An \_\_\_\_\_ person is usually pleasant and easy to get along with, but don't expect that he or she will always say "yes" to everything.  
(A) enormous (B) intimate (C) agreeable (D) ultimate
7. Hidden deep in a small alley among various tiny shops, the entrance of the Michelin star restaurant is barely \_\_\_\_\_ to passersby.  
(A) identical (B) visible (C) available (D) remarkable
8. The original budget for my round-island trip was NT\$5,000, but the \_\_\_\_\_ cost is likely to be 50 percent higher.  
(A) moderate (B) absolute (C) promising (D) eventual
9. After watching a TV program on natural history, Adam decided to go on a \_\_\_\_\_ for dinosaur fossils in South Dakota.  
(A) trial (B) route (C) strike (D) quest
10. With pink cherry blossoms blooming everywhere, the valley \_\_\_\_\_ like a young bride under the bright spring sunshine.  
(A) bounces (B) blushes (C) polishes (D) transfers

### 二、綜合測驗（占 10 分）

說明：第11題至第20題，每題1分。

#### 第 11 至 15 題為題組

A book town is a rural town in which second-hand and antiquarian bookshops are concentrated. The concept was 11 by Richard Booth, who opened the first second-hand bookshop in Hay-on-Wye, UK in 1961. Following him, many local people opened their own bookshops, and the small town soon became a model of sustainable rural development and tourism. Since the 1970s, book towns like Hay-on-Wye 12 up all over the world.

Although all book towns have a great number of bookshops, that's where the similarities 13. Each of these towns shows unique features of its own. Some have many small private shops, while others have organizations steered by volunteers. Some even run regular activities to attract visitors. For example, an annual book festival is held in Hay-on-Wye. Clunes, in Australia, holds a monthly book talk that hosts authors to discuss their latest 14.

As digital reading is changing our traditional way of reading, book towns like Hay-on-Wye are particularly important to 15. The feel of a book, the smell, the weight, and the knowledge that a particular book might be more than a hundred years old—all these highlight the importance of preserving the physical book as a complement to technology.

11. (A) initiated (B) represented (C) acknowledged (D) manipulated  
12. (A) spring (B) sprang (C) had sprung (D) have been springing  
13. (A) form (B) count (C) end (D) matter  
14. (A) trends (B) releases (C) agendas (D) announcements  
15. (A) get their worldwide fame (B) conform to the new mode  
(C) make their visitors satisfied (D) keep the printed word alive

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Airline passengers may have noticed that all plane windows have rounded edges, instead of the hard corners commonly found in our house. The round windows are indeed pleasant to the eye, but they actually were designed for reasons 16 aesthetics.

In the early days of aviation, plane windows 17 square in shape. Then as commercial air travel became popular in the 1950s and airplanes began flying higher and faster, three planes mysteriously broke apart in midair. The cause? Square windows. Scientists found that sharp corners are natural weak spots where stress concentrates. The problem is 18 when airplanes fly at higher altitudes, where the difference between the inside and outside pressure increases, causing added stress. When subjected to repeated pressurization high in the sky, the four corners on a square window may 19.

Curved windows, on the other hand, distribute stress around more evenly, reducing the likelihood of cracks or breaks. Circular shapes are also stronger and resist deformation, and therefore can 20 extreme differences in pressure inside and outside of an aircraft.

Thus, round windows are a major safety innovation that keeps planes from disintegrating mid-flight. They are also used on ships and spacecraft for their greater structural integrity.

16. (A) contrary to (B) except for (C) more of (D) other than  
17. (A) used to be (B) were to be (C) would have been (D) must have been  
18. (A) disguised (B) understood (C) confronted (D) intensified  
19. (A) cause conflict (B) rebuild strength (C) spell disaster (D) endure shock  
20. (A) tolerate (B) improve (C) justify (D) obtain

### 三、文意選填（占 10 分）

說明：第21題至第30題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(J)選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中。每題1分。

#### 第 21 至 30 題為題組

A stunt person is a man or a woman who performs dangerous acts, usually in the television or movie industry. In this line of work, the person is paid to do daring actions that are deemed too 21 for the regular actor to perform, including jumping from heights, crashing cars, or fighting with weapons.

Stunt work emerged out of 22 over time. In the early days of the film industry, actors themselves shot acrobatic acts and dangerous scenes, until they began to get injured. There were, however, no 23 crew members to perform impressive stunts at that time. If something dangerous needed to be done for a scene, the producers would hire anyone crazy or desperate enough to do it. These people were not trained to perform stunts, so they often 24 things for the first time during the actual shooting. They had to learn from their own mistakes, which 25 some their lives, and almost all suffered light or severe injuries.

Beginning around 1910, audiences developed a taste for serial action movies, which 26 the use of dedicated stunt people to perform in dangerous scenes. Such demand increased with the rise of western movies, and many cowboys with masterful skills on horseback found a new 27 as a stunt person. Tom Mix and Yakima Canutt were among the most famous. The 1960s and '70s 28 the development of most modern stunt technology, like air rams and bullet squibs. That technology has continued to evolve into the present.

Today, CGI (computer generated imagery) is widely used in filmmaking, and it is now 29 to create very lifelike scenes without using real stunt people. However, CGI has difficulties of its own, and there will always be a demand for the realism and thrilling 30 of an actual stunt. So the stunt industry is probably in no immediate danger of dying off.

- |                  |                |               |               |               |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (A) possible     | (B) sensation  | (C) risky     | (D) cost      | (E) witnessed |
| (F) professional | (G) called for | (H) tried out | (I) necessity | (J) career    |

#### 四、篇章結構（占8分）

說明：第31題至第34題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(D)選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中。每題2分。

##### 第 31 至 34 題為題組

*Obon*, or the Bon Festival, is a Japanese holiday that honors the spirits of the dead. 31 The festival usually lasts for four to five days in August. During this period, many people travel back to their hometowns and spend time with loved ones, both past and present.

Though not a national holiday, *Obon* is surely one of the most traditional events of the year. Celebration often begins with *mukaebi* (welcoming fire), during which people make a small bonfire in front of their house to guide spirits upon their return back home. 32 Food offerings are presented at house altars and temples. Some regions prepare horses made of cucumbers and cows made of eggplants, hoping that the spirits will come back to Earth quickly, on a horse, and leave slowly, riding the cow.

33 Paper lanterns and offerings are sent floating down rivers to accompany the ancestors back to their resting place. Many areas will also organize *bon-odori* dances. The style of the dances varies from region to region but is normally based on the rhythms of *taiko* drums. Performers usually play on a tall stage with lanterns and banners strung all around. Participants, often dressed in light cotton kimonos, are encouraged to dance to the music around the stage. 34 Originally dedicated to the deceased, the dances have now become a symbol of the summer festival themselves.

- (A) Some people also visit the cemetery to clean up the family graves and pray for their ancestors.
- (B) Such festive activities are usually held in parks, temples, and other public places around Japan.
- (C) *Obon* concludes with another bonfire, *okuribi*, lighting up the sky to see the ancestors' spirits off.
- (D) Originating from the Chinese Ghost Festival, this annual event has evolved into a time of family reunion.

背面尚有試題

## 五、閱讀測驗（占 24 分）

說明：第35題至第46題，每題2分。

### 第 35 至 38 題為題組

Standing proud in the savannah with their red blankets and painted shields, the Maasai people are one of the widely known symbols of East Africa. Their unique style, as remarked by Karen Blixen, author of *Out of Africa*, “has grown from the inside, and is an expression of the race and its history.”

The Maasai are a semi-nomadic group in Kenya and northern Tanzania, wandering in bands and living almost entirely on the meat, blood, and milk of their herds. Over the years, the fearless tribesmen have stood strong against slavery, and resisted the urging of the Kenyan and Tanzanian governments to adopt a more modern lifestyle. In fact, they are one of the few tribes that have retained most of their traditions. Up until recently, the only way for a Maasai boy to achieve warrior status was to single-handedly kill a lion with his spear.

Maasai clothing varies with age, gender, and place. The most recognizable piece of clothing is the *shúkà*, a sheet of fabric worn wrapped around the body. Red is a popular color, and women generally opt for checked, striped, or patterned pieces of cloth. Young men wear black for several months after their circumcision, a ritual signifying their coming of age. A Maasai warrior is rarely seen without his spear and shield. In Blixen’s words, “their weapons and finery are as much a part of their being as are a stag’s antlers” (a male deer’s horns).

Beadwork is an important part of Maasai culture. Beaded jewelry is made by women, and is famous for its complexity. Natural materials such as clay, shells, and ivory were used before trading with the Europeans in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. They were then replaced by colorful glass beads, allowing for more detailed beadwork and color patterns. Multicolored beadwork is popular among both men and women. Each color holds a special meaning: White stands for peace, green for land and production, while red—the most favored color among the Maasai—is the symbol of unity and bravery.

35. Which of the following pictures best represents the image of a typical Maasai warrior?

(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



36. What can we learn from the passage about the Maasai people?

- (A) They have been urged by governments to leave behind their traditions.
- (B) They resist foreign influence because they were enslaved in the past.
- (C) A boy has to kill a lion by himself before becoming an adult.
- (D) A Maasai woman is usually good at beadwork and farming.

37. Which of the following is true about Maasai clothing and beadwork?

- (A) Striped and patterned cloth is preferred by young adults.
- (B) Young men cannot wear black until they become warriors.
- (C) Colorful glass jewelry became popular after the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- (D) The color of the *shúkà* represented one's importance in the tribe.

38. Why does the author quote Blixen's comment at the end of the third paragraph?

- (A) To explain how Maasai warriors hunt for deer in the wild.
- (B) To exemplify the types of weapons used by Maasai warriors.
- (C) To emphasize that weapons are an inseparable part of a Maasai warrior's outfit.
- (D) To show the similarities between the behavior of a Maasai warrior and that of a male deer.

第 39 至 42 題為題組

A hard hat is a helmet used mostly at worksites to protect the head from injuries due to falling objects. Since its introduction in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the headgear has saved countless lives and is considered the number one safety tool for construction workers.

The hard hat was invented in 1919 by Edward W. Bullard, who had just returned from World War I. Before the war, workers used to smear their hats with coal tar for protection of their head. Bullard, having witnessed the life-saving power of the metal helmet in the War, decided to produce a head protection device that was affordable for every worker and lightweight enough to be worn all day long. The Hard Boiled Hat was thus born, using steamed canvas and leather, covered with black paint, and featuring a suspension system to reduce impact. Soon, hard hats became widely used. The headgear was later made mandatory at construction sites in major construction projects, such as the Hoover Dam in 1931 and the Golden Gate Bridge in 1933.

Over the past century, hard hats have advanced considerably, evolving from canvas and leather to aluminum, fiberglass, and, eventually, to thermoplastic. Recently, new models have been introduced and accessories added to meet the needs of laborers working on various job sites. For instance, a ventilated hard hat was developed to keep wearers cooler, and see-through face shields were attached to better see the hazards lurking above. Today, attachments include radios, sensors, cameras, and a lot more. A common color code has also been developed for recognizing people and their roles on site. Yellow is used for general laborers and contractors, white (or sometimes black) for supervisors and managers, and green for inspectors and new workers.

New products continue to expand the market. Global sales of hard hats totaled USD 2.1 billion in 2016, and are expected to reach USD 3.19 billion in 2025.

39. Which of the following aspects about hard hats is **NOT** discussed in the passage?

- (A) Their functions.      (B) Their appearances.      (C) Their materials.      (D) Their limitations.

40. In what order did the following protective hats appear?

- a. fiberglass hats
- b. hats with see-through shields
- c. hats with canvas and leather
- d. hats with tar over them

- (A) d→c→a→b      (B) c→d→b→a      (C) c→b→a→d      (D) d→c→b→a

41. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about the hard hat?

- (A) Global sales have doubled every ten years.
- (B) The inspiration came from the inventor's wartime experience.
- (C) It was standard equipment for construction workers in the 1920s.
- (D) Different colors are used in different industries to signal the roles of people on site.

42. Which of the following words are used in the passage to refer to the hard hat?

- a. tool      b. code      c. device      d. helmet      e. accessory      f. headgear
- (A) a, b, d, e      (B) a, c, d, f      (C) c, d, e, f      (D) a, d, e, f



第 43 至 46 題為題組

Zebrafish, named for their characteristic stripes, have been a popular test subject for researchers. Only a few centimeters in length, the fish breed easily in captivity, grow quickly, and their transparent body makes it easy to study their organs. Above all, they possess some amazing “self-healing” power. When part of their heart is removed, they can grow it back in a matter of weeks. When blinded, they can quickly regain the ability to see.

Recent studies show that humans and zebrafish have the same major organs and share 70 percent of the genes. Moreover, 84 percent of human genes associated with disease find a counterpart in zebrafish. Scientists thus hope that understanding the self-healing mystery of the fish may one day allow humans to regenerate such organs as eyes, hearts, and spines.

Researchers at Vanderbilt University are particularly interested in zebrafish retina regeneration. They have learned that damage of retina can cause blindness in zebrafish, yet it only takes about three to four weeks before vision is restored. The structure and cell types of zebrafish retinas are almost identical to those of humans. If the process can be **replicated** in humans, it may give rise to new treatments for blindness caused by retinal damage.

In order to know exactly how zebrafish retina is regenerated, the team looked at the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), a chemical messenger in the brain that reduces the activity of neurons. They found that lowering GABA levels in zebrafish can trigger retina regeneration, while a high level of GABA concentration will suppress the regeneration process. This suggested that GABA plays an important role in the fish’s ability to regain their sight.

The team is beginning to test the GABA theory on mice. If that works, human trials will be next on the agenda. If the research proves successful in humans, some of the nearly 40 million blind people worldwide may one day have a tiny, striped fish to thank.

43. What can we learn about zebrafish from the passage?  
(A) How they should be studied in labs.                      (B) Where they derive their regenerative ability.  
(C) Why they share humans’ genetic code.                      (D) What they may offer in medical advancements.
44. Which of the following statements is true regarding GABA in zebrafish?  
(A) Increasing GABA level facilitates neuron activities.  
(B) There is a high level of GABA in the brain of zebrafish.  
(C) Lowering GABA levels in the brain can stimulate retina regrowth.  
(D) GABA contains chemical elements that trigger the growth of neurons.
45. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “**replicated**” in the third paragraph?  
(A) Reproduced.                      (B) Reassembled.                      (C) Recycled.                      (D) Restored.
46. According to the passage, which of the following is an opinion, but **NOT** a fact?  
(A) Humans and zebrafish have 70 percent of genes in common.  
(B) Zebrafish can quickly recover vision after damage to the retina.  
(C) Scientists are testing if the GABA theory works on mice as it does on zebrafish.  
(D) Understanding regeneration in zebrafish may allow humans to regrow their organs.

## 第貳部分、混合題（占10分）

說明：本部分共有1題組，每一子題配分標於題末。限在答題卷標示題號的作答區內作答，並依規定用筆作答。

### 第 47 至 49 題為題組

To support refugees and people facing crises around the world, the International Olympic Committee created the Refugee Olympic Team. Refugee athletes have been invited to compete in the Olympic Games since 2016. Here are two refugee athletes and their stories.



Yusra Mardini is a swimmer who grew up in the war-torn country of Syria. Due to the unstable political situation there, Yusra sometimes had to train in pools under roofs that had been blown open by bombings.

In 2015 when she was just a 17-year-old, her house was destroyed in the civil war, so she decided to flee her home country. She managed to reach Turkey through Lebanon. From Turkey, she boarded a small boat that held 20 people and set sail into the deep waters of the Aegean Sea. But 30 minutes later, the engine stopped and the boat began to sink. Yusra dove into the cold water, and—with the help of her sister and two men—swam and pushed the boat for over three hours to reach the Greek island of Lesbos. They saved everyone aboard.

Yusra eventually settled in Germany and has since worked to inspire others to pursue their dreams. Her incredible story and superior swimming skills won her the opportunity to participate in the Olympic Games. She was a member of the Refugee Olympic Team for both the 2016 Rio Games and 2021 Tokyo Games.

Popole Misenga was born in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. When he was nine, the country's civil war claimed the life of his mother and left him homeless. Escaping from the war zone, he wandered alone for a week in a rainforest before being rescued and taken to a center for displaced children in the capital, Kinshasa.

There, Popole discovered judo, from which he gained strength in body and mind. "Judo helped me by giving me serenity, discipline, commitment—everything," he said. He trained hard and became a professional judoka. However, each time he lost a competition, his coaches would lock him in a cage for days, feeding him only coffee and bread. Finally, when he was cruelly abused for not winning medals at the 2013 World Championships in Brazil, he decided to seek protection.

Popole was granted asylum in 2014 by Brazilian government and later continued judo training at a youth facility. He made his Olympic debut at Rio 2016. He also represented the Refugee Olympic Team in 2021 Tokyo Games.

47. 請根據選文內容，從兩則故事中各選出一個單詞（word），分別填入下列兩句的空格，並視語法需要作適當的字形變化，使句子語意完整、語法正確，且符合全文文意。（填空，4分）

With her amazing courage and swimming skills, Yusra Mardini was not only able to save lives but also fulfill her dream of   (A)   in the Olympic Games.

Judo helped Popole Misenga to be strong both physically and mentally, and gave him the courage to escape from the   (B)   of his coaches.

48. Which word in Popole Misenga's story means "protection given by a country or embassy to refugees from another country"?（簡答，2分）
- 

49. 請從下列(A)到(F)中，選出對Yusra Mardini 和 Popole Misenga都正確的選項。（多選題，4分）

(A) Being an Olympic medalist.

(B) Growing up in an orphanage.

(C) Joining the Olympic Games more than once.

(D) Leaving his/her hometown because of war.

(E) Showing talent in sports after going to a foreign country.

(F) Traveling through several countries before securing protection.

背面尚有試題

### 第參部分、非選擇題（占 28分）

說明：本部分共有二大題，請依各題指示作答，答案必須寫在答題卷標示題號之作答區內，作答時不必抄題。

#### 一、中譯英（占 8分）

說明：依題號將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文。每題4分，共8分。

1. 飼養寵物並非一項短暫的人生體驗，而是一個對動物的終生承諾。
2. 在享受寵物所帶來的歡樂時，我們不該忽略要善盡照顧他們的責任。

#### 二、英文作文（占 20分）

說明：依提示寫一篇英文作文，文長至少120個單詞（words）。

提示：不同的公園，可能樣貌不同，特色也不同。請以此為主題，並依據下列兩張圖片的內容，寫一篇英文作文，文分兩段。第一段描述圖 A 和圖 B 中的公園各有何特色，第二段則說明你心目中理想公園的樣貌與特色，並解釋你的理由。



# 111 學年度學科能力測驗

## 英文考科選擇題答案

題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案
1	B	21	C	41	B
2	A	22	I	42	B
3	C	23	F	43	D
4	A	24	H	44	C
5	A	25	D	45	A
6	C	26	G	46	D
7	B	27	J	47	/
8	D	28	E	48	/
9	D	29	A	49	CD
10	B	30	B		
11	A	31	D		
12	D	32	A		
13	C	33	C		
14	B	34	B		
15	D	35	B		
16	D	36	A		
17	A	37	C		
18	D	38	C		
19	C	39	D		
20	A	40	A		

※答案「/」者，表示該題為非選擇題。

## 111 學年度學科能力測驗 英文考科非選擇題評分原則

111 學測英文考科非選擇題部分包含混合題非選擇題以及中譯英、英文作文等。訂定混合題評分標準時，會依據試題內容，並參考考生作答情形，列出滿分答案、部分給分答案以及不給分答案。中譯英部分與過去相同，考生須將兩個中文句子譯成正確、通順且達意的兩個英文句子，兩題各占 4 分，共計 8 分；原則是每個錯誤扣 0.5 分，相同的錯誤只扣一次。第一句「飼養寵物並非一項短暫的人生體驗，而是一個對動物的終生承諾。」，其中「飼養寵物」為 keeping/raising pets/a pet，「並非…而是…」為 not...but...，「短暫的」為 short-term/temporary，「人生體驗」為 life experience/experience in life，「終生承諾」為 lifelong commitment/promise。第二句「在享受寵物所帶來的歡樂時，我們不該忽略要善盡照顧他們的責任。」，「在享受…時」譯為 while enjoying/when we enjoy，「歡樂」為 joy/fun/pleasure，「不該」為 should not，「忽略」為 ignore/neglect/overlook，「善盡照顧他們」為 take good care of them/take care of them well，「責任」為 responsibility。考生必須句法使用正確，且用字、拼字皆正確才能得到滿分。

英文作文部分，考生須根據所提供的兩張圖片，書寫自己心目中理想公園。第一段描述圖 A 和圖 B 中的公園各有何特色，第二段則說明你心目中理想公園的樣貌與特色，並解釋你的理由。英文作文評分重點仍在於內容須符合題目要求，提供充分、具體之說明，句構語法及用字適切，以及拼字與標點符號使用得當；內容充實以及語言能力表現佳應是考生得分之重要元素。請參閱本中心將於 4 月 15 日出刊的第 330 期《選才電子報》。

### 第貳部分、混合題

一、滿分參考答案：

題號	參考答案
47A	{ participating swimming participation }

47B	{abuse/abuses/abusing} {cruelty/cruelties}
48	asylum/Asylum.

二、評分原則：

- (一) 完全正確（包括選字及字形變化），得 2 分。
- (二) 字形錯誤或者拼字錯誤，得 1 分。
- (三) 空白、答案錯誤或與答案無關者，得 0 分。

### 第參部分、非選擇題

一、中譯英

(一) 滿分參考答案：

1.

{Keeping  
Raising} {a pet  
pets} is not a {short-term  
temporary} {life experience,  
experience in life,} but a lifelong {commitment  
promise} to {an animal.  
animals.}

2.

{When we enjoy  
When enjoying  
While enjoying} the {joy  
fun  
pleasure} {they  
pets} bring (to) us, we should not {ignore  
neglect  
overlook}

the responsibility {of  
to} {taking  
take} good care of them.

或者

{When we enjoy  
When enjoying  
While enjoying} the {joy  
fun  
pleasure} {brought by pets,  
from pets,} we should not {ignore  
neglect  
overlook}

the responsibility {of  
to} {taking  
take} care of them well.

(二) 評分原則：

1. 本大題總分 8 分，每小題滿分 4 分。
2. 每個錯誤扣 0.5 分，各部分獨立，扣完為止。
3. 相同之拼字錯誤或文法錯誤，只扣一次。
4. 句首未大寫或標點符號不妥，各扣 0.5 分，只扣一次。

## 二、英文作文

(一) 評分原則：

英文作文依考生在內容、組織、文法句構、字彙拼字之表現評分，各項得分加總後給予一個整體分數 (**holistic score**)，再依總分 1 至 20 分，分為下述五等級：特優 (19-20 分)、優 (15-18 分)、可 (10-14 分)、差 (5-9 分)、劣 (0-4 分)。閱卷委員在仔細評閱考生的作答內容後，再依其內容是否切題、組織是否具連貫性、句子結構與文法、用字是否適切表達文意，及拼字與標點符號使用是否正確等要項，進行評分；為確保評分一致性，在試閱時，閱卷委員皆必須完全熟悉及理解各分項的評分標準 (分項說明詳見表一)。字數明顯不足者，扣總分 1 分；未分段者，亦扣總分 1 分。



表一、英文作文評分指標

等級 項目	優	可	差	劣
內容	主題(句)清楚切題，並有具體、完整的相關細節支持。 (5-4分)	主題不夠清楚或突顯，部分相關敘述發展不全。 (3分)	主題不明，大部分相關敘述發展不全或與主題無關。 (2-1分)	文不對題或沒寫(凡文不對題或沒寫者，其他各項均以零分計算)。 (0分)
組織	重點分明，有開頭、發展、結尾，前後連貫，轉承語使用得當。 (5-4分)	重點安排不妥，前後發展比例與轉承語使用欠妥。 (3分)	重點不明、前後不連貫。 (2-1分)	全文毫無組織或未按提示寫作。 (0分)
文法、句構	全文幾無文法、格式、標點錯誤，文句結構富變化。 (5-4分)	文法、格式、標點錯誤少，且未影響文意之表達。 (3分)	文法、格式、標點錯誤多，且明顯影響文意之表達。 (2-1分)	全文文法錯誤嚴重，導致文意不明。 (0分)
字彙、拼字	用字精確、得宜，且幾無拼字、大小寫錯誤。 (5-4分)	字詞單調、重複，用字偶有不當，少許拼字、大小寫錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。 (3分)	用字、拼字、大小寫錯誤多，明顯影響文意之表達。 (2-1分)	只寫出或抄襲與題意有關的零碎字詞。 (0分)