

Appendix I Grade 10

1	WG Senior High School	Grade 10
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Fit with Learning Objectives: 6%

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Related & Revised			v
Readability=9.0, 12.9		v	
Level differences		v	

Questions for Passage Comprehension: 4 %

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Paraphrasing		v	
Co-relation between Length and number of questions		v	

Variety of Questions: 6% (Each 'v' = 1 point)

Type of Question	Check (V)
1. Knowledge/Information	v
2. Key Points	v
3. Getting the Whole Picture	v
4. Inference	v
5. Critical Thinking	
6. Analysis	v

The Items of Multiple-choice: 4%

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Equal Length and standardized difficulty in Each multiple Choice Item		v	
With Proper Distracters		v	

Total Grades: 11

學校名稱	WG Senior High School
學生程度	學生英文基測 PR 值約為 85，多數學生對課業的學習較被動，班上的英文程度高低落差大。
教學內容	B1L1 The Lesson of the Cocoon(繭給人的啟示是人都需要努力的過程，才會成功) B1L2 Something Old, Something New(介紹美國婚禮的習俗) B1L3 Baseball Fans around the World(本課只上生字片語句型) B1L4 Using Politically Correct English(介紹政治正確的英文及理由) Live ABC 學測字彙完全攻略 Unit1-6
命題範圍	遠東版第一冊 第 1 課至第 4 課 Live ABC 學測字彙完全攻略 Unit1-6
命題說明	閱讀測驗： 三篇閱測的主題盡量與本次月考範圍課文內容有點相關性。文章的生字也盡量含蓋此次月考範圍之生字片語。文章長度不短，希望學生學習如何在有限時間內，以有效的閱讀技巧完成此部分的測驗。題目部分包括文章主旨，生難字詞類推，文章細節的考題以及推論題。

閱讀測驗 (22%)

Laziness is a sin; everyone knows that. We've probably been told that laziness is wasteful, and that lazy people will never achieve anything in life.

But laziness can be caused by more complex reasons than the simple wish to avoid work. Some people who appear to be lazy are suffering from much more serious problems. They may be so distrustful of their coworkers that they are unable to join in any group task for fear of having their ideas stolen. Some people are busy planning great deals or wonderful achievements, and therefore they are unable to deal with whatever "lesser" work is on hand. Still other people are not avoiding work, strictly speaking; they are merely putting certain things off and rescheduling their day.

In some cases, laziness can actually be helpful. Some people may look lazy when they are really thinking, planning, or researching. We should all remember that some

great scientific discoveries occurred by chance or while someone were “lazy.” Newton, for example, wasn’t working when the apple hit him and then he devised the theory of gravity. Moreover, taking time off for a rest can be particularly helpful to the athlete who is trying too hard or the doctor who’s simply working overtime too many evenings in the hospital.

So be careful when you’re tempted to call someone lazy. That person may be thinking, resting, or planning his or her next book. (Readability =9.0 , Words=213)

49. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Lazy people will never get achievements.
- (B) There may be some causes and benefits in being lazy.
- (C) Laziness is one kind of emotional sickness.
- (D) Lazy people are always planning and researching.

50. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** the reason for laziness?

- (A) Some people are afraid that their ideas may be stolen.
- (B) Some people are planning in mind.
- (C) Some people are not trusted by their coworkers.
- (D) Some people are rearranging what they should do first.

51. Why does the author think that laziness can be helpful?

- (A) Most of the time laziness is encouraged.
- (B) A doctor will do better jobs if he is resting all the time.
- (C) All great scientific discoveries took place while someone was lazy.
- (D) Sometimes taking a rest is good for someone who works too hard.

52. What is true about Cupid’s appearance?

- (A) He looks like an aged man.
- (B) He has wings.
- (C) He is solely as a small child.
- (D) He wears a bowtie all the time.

53. That Cupid falls in love with Psyche proves that _____

- (A) Cupid himself can not resist love.
- (B) Psyche is in deep love with Cupid.

- (C) Cupid is the god of love.
(D) Cupid's arrow falls on Psyche.
54. What does Venus do to Psyche?
(A) She envies Psyche's beauty so much that she asks her son to marry her.
(B) She punishes Psyche because of Psyche's curiosity.
(C) She forgives Psyche and thus helps her find Cupid.
(D) She puts Psyche into a deep sleep so she appears to be dead.
55. What's the positive message of the story of Cupid and Psyche for lovers?
(A) Beauty is only skin deep. (B) Love conquers everything.
(C) Love is without reason. (D) All is fair in love.

In the United States, it is against the law for employers to discriminate against people because of their appearance or disabilities. These ideas came into law in 1990, through the *Americans With Disabilities Act* (the ADA). And they have since created lots of opportunities for men and women who once faced almost impossible chances in finding a job.

The ADA helps workers by causing businesses to hire people with disabilities according to their work performance, not their handicap. The Act also ensures that people with disabilities are treated fairly and equally in the workplace by setting guidelines which businesses must follow in order to make a workplace more accessible to disabled people. Such guidelines might include the installation of wheelchair ramps, Braille numbers inside an elevator, and doors that open at the push of a button.

Many of the changes that were brought about by the ADA are so common that today people without disabilities often **do not give them a second thought**. For instance, it is scarcely known that in stores, aisles have to be far enough apart to allow a wheelchair to safely move between them.

An estimated 20 percent of Americans suffer from some form of long lasting disability. That means this substantial piece of legislation is directly beneficial to around 50 million Americans. (Readability =12.9, Words=217)

56. The information in this passage is mostly about _____.
(A) how disabled people were discriminated in America before 1990
(B) how the ADA came into existence
(C) how the ADA help disabled people in the US
(D) how disabled Americans overcome difficulties in finding jobs
57. The ADA ensures that _____.
(A) every business hires disable people unconditionally
(B) disabled workers are treated fairly and equally

(C) disabled workers get higher pay than the other workers

(D) every disabled worker get a job

58. Which disability-friendly installation or convenience is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?

(A) Smooth aisles in stores. (B) Wheelchair ramps.

(C) Push-button opened doors. (D) Braille numbers inside an elevator.

59. "People without disabilities often **do not give them a second thought**" in the third paragraph means people _____ the changes ADA brought about.

(A) do not think twice about (B) do not agree with

(C) do not think of (D) do not get used to

2.**WF Senior High School****Grade 10****Fit with Learning Objectives: 6%**

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Related & Revised	V		
Readability=9.4, 9.5	V		
Level differences		V	

Questions for Passage Comprehension: 4 %

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Paraphrasing	V		
Co-relation between Length and number of questions	V		

Variety of Questions: 6% (Each 'v' = 1 point)

Type of Question	Check (V)
1. Knowledge/Information	V
2. Key Points	V
3. Getting the Whole Picture	V
4. Inference	V
5. Critical Thinking	
6. Analysis	V

The Items of Multiple-choice: 4%

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Equal Length and standardized difficulty in Each multiple Choice Item	V		
With Proper Distracters		V	

Total: 17

參選單位填寫	學校名稱	WF Senior High School		
	學生程度	學生英文基測 PR 值約 75 上下		
	教學內容	<p>B2L5: Friends (以兩首英詩讚嘆友情的可貴，並使學生初步了解英詩押韻的概念)</p> <p>B2L6: Feeding the World in the Future (探討基因改造食物的優劣)</p> <p>B2L7: Healthy Again (介紹針灸的概念，與中國醫藥文化做連結，但本課課文不考)</p> <p>B2L8: Things I Learned from Dad (收錄兩篇文章，一是描述父母之愛，二是感謝父親對其理想的支持)</p>		
	命題範圍	<p>1. 遠東版 第二冊 第五課至第八課 (其中因第七課為課外閱讀，因此不考課文，只考單字、片語、句型)</p> <p>2. 捷進空中美語四月份全 Landmark English April, 2010</p> <p>3. 英文字彙 2500-4500 總動員 p. 111~135</p>		
	應試時間	80 分鐘	年級	一年級
	命題說明	<p>閱讀測驗:</p> <p>閱讀測驗有三篇，第一篇是課文第五課英詩押韻的運用，出題者選用 Kenn Nesbitt 寫的俏皮小詩，讓學生觀察其規律的押韻格律後，能選出押尾韻的字。第二篇是介紹 David LaChapelle 的攝影，第三篇介紹 Google doodles，這兩篇都是從捷進空中美語四月份的文章中改寫，希望學生能透過短篇文字找出全篇主旨，並能類推生難字詞。</p>		

閱讀測驗 (22 分)

第 56 至 59 題為題組

Closely observe the pattern of rhyme between lines of the poem and then choose the appropriate answers.

My Personal Slave by Kenn Nesbitt

I'm making my brother my personal slave,
So now when I greet you my brother will wave.
He'll do all my homework; he'll take all my __56__.
He'll clean up my messes and wait on my guests.

He'll hold out my hanky whenever I sneeze.
He'll say that he did it if I "cut the __57__."
He'll go take a bath if I play in the dirt.
He'll eat all my spinach, then feed me dessert.

He'll empty the garbage and vacuum the floors,
And finish my other unsavory chores,
Like washing the dishes and mowing the yard
Or anything else even modestly __58__.

I really enjoy all the effort I __59__
By making my brother my personal slave.
And though I'll admit how exciting it is,
I'm not sure it's worth it, 'cause next week I'm his.

56. (A) vest (B) waste (C) space (D) tests
57. (A) cheese (B) throat (C) hair (D) corner
58. (A) far (B) hard (C) outdoor (D) yours
59. (A) make (B) decrease (C) gave (D) save

第 60 至 63 題為題組

If a picture is worth a thousand words, then David LaChapelle's photos are definitely worth more. LaChapelle is well known for his distinctive celebrity photos. At the age of six, LaChapelle started to take photographs. From then on, he was obsessed with the artistic medium. Years later, he got his first job as a professional photographer on Andy Warhol's recommendation. LaChapelle has since then developed his own personal style, which has become his way of making remarks about modern society.

LaChapelle is in particular noted for putting celebrities in odd situations. Kanye

West, for example, was covered in blood and wearing a crown of thorns. It suggests that West, like Jesus, has to fight for recognition and suffer for success. Justin Timberlake, dressed in a suit with black and white stripes, bore a resemblance to Elton John. This shows that LaChapelle's pictures of celebrities reflect some aspects of their personalities and their personal lives.

If interested in LaChapelle's photos, you can visit the Museum of Contemporary Art in Taipei. An exhibition of works spanning his entire career is on display at MOCA from April 2nd through May 30th.

60. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) LaChapelle rose to fame when he began to take pictures at six.
- (B) LaChapelle commented on the world from his unique point of view.
- (C) West liked Jesus so he had to fight and needed to suffer a lot.
- (D) The exhibits at MOCA displayed his contemporary but not early works.

61. In what situation does LaChapelle put his models?

- (A) In a perfect setting. (B) In nervous conditions.
- (C) In strange circumstances. (D) In a natural environment.

62. Why does LaChapelle make Justin wear a black and white striped suit?

- (A) Because Justin Timberlake and Elton John resent each other.
- (B) Because Justin Timberlake is bored to tears.
- (C) Because LaChapelle creatively uses it as a metaphor.
- (D) Because LaChapelle thinks Justin's personality is black and white.

63. What is the writer's purpose of writing this passage?

- (A) To introduce the photographer, David LaChapelle.
- (B) To teach people how to pursue their dreams.
- (C) To trigger students' interest in visual arts.
- (D) To promote the tickets to LaChapelle's exhibition in MOCA.

第 64 至 66 題為題組

Google Doodles are special images that Google uses to honor people and celebrate events which they consider significant. The first Google Doodle was designed by the company's co-founders, Larry Page and Sergey Brin. At first, Google hoped the doodles would be a fun and playful way to inform visitors that their servers were down or that they had other problems. However, people enjoyed the doodles so much that Google decided to make new ones.

They first counted on several artists to do this. After seeing **intern** Dennis Hwang's design for Bastille Day, Brin and Page made creating Google Doodles his full-time job. Now, images are used instead of the regular Google banner. These images celebrate events such as Halloween, Christmas, and Chinese New Year.

Professional artists aren't the only ones having fun, though. Google has held an annual competition called Doodle 4 Google, which allows children from kindergarten through Grade 12 to submit their own designs. The first-prize winner will have his or her design featured on Google's homepage for a full day!

64. Which of the following is most likely to become a Google Doodle?

- (A) A picture that publicly celebrates a historic date.
- (B) An image that is offensive to the First Lady.
- (C) A logo that represents a famous organization.
- (D) A sign that gives warning about the danger of smoking.

65. What does "intern" mean?

- (A) A person who works on a part-time basis.
- (B) A person who is at the in-between stage, neither a child nor an adult.
- (C) Someone who has to turn in his homework assignment.
- (D) Someone who works in order to gain experience.

66. What is the best title for the passage?

- (A) Google Recreation and Education.
- (B) The Story behind Google Doodles.
- (C) Inside the Google Machine.
- (D) Google's Competition: Most of the Internet.

3.	DS Senior High School	Grade 10
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Fit with Learning Objectives: 6%

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Related & Revised	V		
Readability=9.6	V		
Level differences	V		

Questions for Passage Comprehension: 4 %

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Paraphrasing		V	
Co-relation between Length and number of questions	V		

Variety of Questions: 6% (Each 'v' = 1 point)

Type of Question	Check (V)
1. Knowledge/Information	V
2. Key Points	
3. Getting the Whole Picture	V
4. Inference	V
5. Critical Thinking	
6. Analysis	

The Items of Multiple-choice: 4%

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Equal Length and standardized difficulty in Each multiple Choice Item	V	V	
With Proper Distracters		V	

Total: 15

參選單位填寫	學校名稱	DS Senior High School Grade 10		
	學生程度	本校學生大多採登記分發入學國中基測 PR 值約為 67~72，其學生來自大台北各地區。學生普遍對於學習英文意願高，但專注力尚待加強。		
	教學內容	<p>B2L1: Images of Animals (介紹學生不同動物在不同文化中的意象，以及在語言中使用所呈現出來的趣味)</p> <p>B2L2: Hey, Thanks!(讓學生欣賞一篇關於友誼的小品文，並引導學生良好的交友情形)</p> <p>B2L3: Tips on Improving Your Memory (讓學生明白記憶力對學習、思考的重要性，進而引導學生透過某些技巧來改善記憶力)</p> <p>B2L4: Colors at Play(讓學生認識顏色在日常生活中對人在感覺、情緒、文化及語言層面的影響)</p>		
	命題範圍	<p>三民版 第二冊第一課 至第四課</p> <p>Live ABC 三月份雜誌, 《學測字彙完全攻略》13~16 單元</p>		
	應試時間	70 分鐘	年級	一年級
	命題說明	<p>閱讀測驗:</p> <p>此篇短文參考 Bill Harris 的 The Good Luck Book 中的資料。其目的連結生活中的典故(生日蛋糕與生日蠟燭的起源)引導啟發學生閱讀的興趣，也在略讀、掃描與速讀的同時，學習重點歸納。此篇題目平均涵蓋選文的重要內容。考生要能綜合運用詞彙、語意、語法與語用的知識來了解整篇文章的涵義。旨在評量學生對選文的理解、引申及思考能力。題型包括主旨、指定字的字意、邏輯推理、改寫及隱含意義。</p>		

閱讀測驗 10% (每題兩分)

Eating birthday cake at one's birthday party has been a familiar tradition around the world. Besides, people all believe that in traditional practices blowing out birthday candles on the cake is able to blow away bad luck and bring fortune for the approaching year. In fact, this custom is said to be derived from the Greek.

In ancient Greek legend, people worshiped moon goddess Artemis, who is also a goddess of hunting. In honor of Artemis' birthday, the Greeks annually prepared honey cakes with many lit candles as an indication of their special reverence. In the middle age, after a German baker invented cakes shaped in modern forms, gradually people adopted the same way to celebrate their own important events. They believed that these candles had mysterious power. If the birthday person made a wish then blew out all the candles inserted in the cake, then this person's good wish will certainly be realized. So this activity has become a popular program at every birthday party, whether in children's celebrations or adults' ceremonies.

In fact, what we celebrate in the birthday is not only the joy of growth but also a memorial of Mother's suffering. That is, the word birthday has "double" meanings. So do the birthday candles. Therefore, when we puff out the cake candles on the cake, we are supposed to keep gratitude in our mind.

41. () What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) The History of Celebrating Artemis
 - (B) The Origin of Birthday Cakes and Birthday Candles
 - (C) A Magical Birthday in Ancient Greece
 - (D) When West Meets Birthday
42. () The word "approaching" in the first paragraph refers to _____.
- (A) past
 - (B) well-prepared
 - (C) methodical
 - (D) upcoming
43. () To know the history of birthday cake, we can learn from _____.
- (A) the celebration of goddess of sun
 - (B) a baker in Greece
 - (C) Greek mythology
 - (D) Mother's suffering
44. () According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (A) Artemis is a goddess of hunting and goddess of moon
 - (B) Blowing out the birthday candles may represent to wave away the bad luck.
 - (C) Blowing out the birthday candles may stand for good luck.
 - (D) Modern form of cake is created before the Middle Age.
45. () According to the passage, what is the less possible answer for the "double"

meanings of the birthday candles?

- (A) happiness and suffering
- (B) life and death
- (C) small and inexperience
- (D) gain and loss

4.	CY Senior High School	Grade 10
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Fit with Learning Objectives: 6%

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Related & Revised	V		
Readability=7.8	V		
Level differences		V	

Questions for Passage Comprehension: 4 %

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Paraphrasing		V	
Co-relation between Length and number of questions		V	

Variety of Questions: 6% (Each 'v' = 1 point)

Type of Question	Check (V)
1. Knowledge/Information	V
2. Key Points	
3. Getting the Whole Picture	V
4. Inference	V
5. Critical Thinking	
6. Analysis	V

The Items of Multiple-choice: 4%

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Equal Length and standardized difficulty in Each multiple Choice Item		V	
With Proper Distracters		V	

Total: 13

參選單位填寫	學校名稱	CY Senior High School		
	學生程度	學生英文基測 PR 值約為 81-91，來自大臺北地區，家庭經濟背景大致不錯，大多數學生的學習意願高，但課外讀物仍接觸得不夠多，班級成績會呈雙峰型排列。		
	教學內容	<p>B2U5: The Trojan War(讓學生了解西方文學的起源是來自希臘羅馬的神話故事)</p> <p>B2U6:A Rabbit' s Foot And a Piece of Wood(培養學生思辨能力，並藉此探討迷信背後所隱藏的心理層面。)</p> <p>B2U7:No More Wars Between Venus And Mars(讓學生認識與欣賞異性並接納性別的差異)</p>		
	命題範圍	<p>三民版 第二冊 第五單元 至第七單元</p> <p>Live 互動英語四月份刊六大篇</p> <p>學測字彙完全攻略 Part1, Unit17~Unit24 ; Part2, Uint1~Unit4</p>		
	應試時間	60 分鐘	年級	一年級
	命題說明	<p>閱讀測驗：</p> <p>此次閱讀測驗重點旨在結合第七單元欣賞性別差異與閱讀測驗的技巧，以提升高一學生的英語文能力，引導並啟發其學習興趣。此篇短文目的在於讓學生透過短時間的閱讀，學習找出重點句、全篇主旨、生難字詞類推、及重點歸納的能力。選文取材合乎時事、難易適中，足以培養學生閱讀能力，提升語文的表達能力。</p>		

閱讀測驗:(12%; 55.~ 60.: 2% for each)

(A)課文解析

55. Although the Greeks lost Achilles and many other brave warriors and heroes, **they** were still able to win many battles. What does the word "**they**" here mean?
- A. the Greek army
 - B. many other brave warriors
 - C. heroes
 - D. Paris and Achilles
56. Among the following groups of words, which of the following sentence is a complete sentence?
- A. While perhaps you don't know there is some sort of superstition behind it.
 - B. If you own a car that does not run and cannot be fixed, the car is a white elephant then.
 - C. Because of a superstition equal to a false belief that one event results in--- or prevents--- another.
 - D. Mary's early life like a romantic fairy tale, which is rather attractive to us.
57. Based on the reading from our textbook, which of the following statements is NOT correct?
- A. If someone hiccups, one of his or her friend may yell," Boo!"
 - B. In a society, some customs are followed to deal with the unknown.
 - C. Superstitions have nothing to do with our everyday activities.
 - D. Most superstitions are not based on any scientific proof.

(B) 閱讀測驗

58.

One of the main differences between men and women involves feelings. Men often complain that females are "too emotional"; women, on the other hand, accuse men of being " insensitive." Scientific studies back these up. From birth, females focus more on human faces and expressions while males pay more attention to objects. So women are more in touch with human emotions while men are systemizers---which means they want to know how things work and therefore seem to be without feelings. If most men naturally have a low emotional quotient (EQ) , how can they boost their ability to understand their own feelings and those of others? To help men equip with high EQ, the experts suggest some key elements that fall into some categories.

This element basically means they have to be more conscious of what they are feeling in certain situations and why. If men are more in touch with their emotions, this could mean that they can learn to recognize why other people feel what they feel. Thus, they become more empathetic. One practical method for men to investigate their emotions is to keep a daily journal. By writing down events and the feelings that go with them, men can understand more about themselves.

Q.: The most appropriate category for the above paragraph is _____.

- A. self-awareness of emotion
- B. empathy
- C. self-recognition
- D. self-respect

59.

Self-awareness is certainly related to this element. Men are usually called insensitive because they do not seem to understand the emotional effects of what they say or do. So they have to use emotions---his and other people's ---as guides on how to act. Men shouldn't react quickly or do the first thing that springs to mind. They should pause, observe the people they are interacting with, consider their feelings, and then act. By putting their own reaction and feelings on hold while trying to find out what others are feeling, men should be more capable of doing the right thing. All this not only raises their EQ but could make situations so much better for everyone.

Q.: The most appropriate category for the above paragraph is _____.

- A. the ability to do the right thing
- B. a spontaneous reaction to what springs to mind
- C. the interaction with friends
- D. self-control on reaction

60.

In fact, some males have no idea how to up their EQ. What are they to do? They should definitely find someone---male or female---who can successfully understand emotions. This person could be a family member, a friend or a colleague at work. What matters is that this person can be observed being in control and empathetic, and can be approached for advice. Low-EQ males can find out from them, for instance, how to read facial expressions, and how feelings are important in all levels of human relations.

Q.: The most appropriate category for the above paragraph is _____.

- A. being reasonable
- B. self-encouragement
- C. finding a role model
- D. raising the level of human relations

Appendix II Grade 11

1.	TC Senior High School	Grade 11
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Fit with Learning Objectives: 6%

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Related & Revised	√		
Readability =9.0	√		
Level differences	√		

Questions for Passage Comprehension: 4 %

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Paraphrasing	√		
Co-relation between Length and number of questions	√		

Variety of Questions: 6% (Each 'v' = 1 point)

Type of Question	Check (V)
1. Knowledge/Information	√
2. Key Points	
3. Getting the Whole Picture	√
4. Inference	√
5. Critical Thinking	√
6. Analysis	√

The Items of Multiple-choice: 4%

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Equal Length and standardized difficulty in Each multiple Choice Item		√	
With Proper Distracters		√	

Total : 17

學校名稱	TC Senior High School
學生程度	PR 值 97 以上，多數學生學習意願高且學習動機強，學校亦鼓勵學生自主學習，英語學習資源尚稱豐富。
教學內容	三民陳凌霞版 B4 L3—Jumping High and Far (為夢想而跳躍) 鼓勵學生欣賞國內紀錄片《翻滾吧！男孩》，喚起國人對體育環境的重視，更希望藉此激發學生們的鬥志，為自己的夢想努力。 B4L4—When the West Meets the East (當西方遇上東方) 讓學生了解東方文化傳統如何在西方社會裡發揚光大，並讓學生學習與傳統文化相關的英文用語。 B4L5—True Nobility (真正高貴) 讓學生經由這篇優美的散文明白什麼真正的高貴，並了解人生的真諦。
命題範圍	1. 三民陳凌霞版 英文 Book IV Unit 3 ~ 5 (約 55%) 2. 小說閱讀 Sounder P.1 ~ P.34 (約 20%) 3. 空英 Feb. 22 ~ Mar. 20 (含聽力共約 25%)
命題說明	小說選讀整合測驗： 本大題主要在驗收同學閱讀英文原文小說 Sounder 的學習成效，為鼓勵同學全方位閱讀，避免侷限於字彙學習，特設計三個小單元： 一、閱讀理解—確認同學是否瞭解小說內容及故事情節發展。 二、配合題—希望瞭解同學是否能藉由小說一段文字的敘述來欣賞英文的寫作技巧。 三、字彙選擇—希望同學能從小說閱讀當中習得較為常用或重要之單字。

Part A 閱讀理解 (每題 2 分，共 10%)

36. What did Sounder's master do for a living?

- (A) He was a butcher and ham dealer.
- (B) He was a sharecropper for a white man.

- (C) He was a professional trainer for hunting dogs.
(D) He washed the pillowcase and sheets for the people who lived in the big house.
37. Why would the boy rather listen to his mother singing or telling stories than listen to her humming?
(A) Her voice often cracked when she hummed.
(B) Whenever she hummed, it took away night loneliness.
(C) She seemed to be worried or concerned when she hummed.
(D) She was good at telling adventure stories, which he was quite interested in.
38. Why didn't the elder boy attend school?
(A) He took no interest in reading or studying.
(B) His parents didn't allow him to because it was too expensive.
(C) To get to school, he had to walk eight miles each way, even in cold winter.
(D) He had to take care of the younger children at home.
39. The stranger was suggesting that _____ by saying that the boy's father "gonna wear nothing but stripes pretty soon."
(A) the boy's father would be put to jail
(B) the boy's father's clothes were worn out and should be replaced with new ones
(C) the boy's father looked more decent in stripes
(D) the boy's father had no taste in clothing
40. The boy decided to keep the half of Sounder's ear he found because _____.
(A) he wanted to keep it as something to remember the dog by
(B) he wished to give it back to Sounder and heal the dog's wound by himself
(C) he would put it under his pillow and make a wish that Sounder wasn't dead
(D) he was afraid that the younger children might be frightened if they saw it

Part B 配合題 (每題 1 分，共 5%)

(Choose the item from A to E which best matches each of the following descriptions in passages from 41 to 45.)

- A. The lid of the kettle on the stove
B. The half of Sounder's ear
C. Sounder's voice
D. The shavings of the oak slab
E. The loneliness in the cabin
- 41."It came out of the chest cavity and broad jaws as though it had bounced off the walls of a cave. It mellowed into half-echo before it touched the air."

- 42."...as it bounced up and down, breaking the rhythm of the bubbles that went lob,lob,lob on the surface of the fast-boiling pot
- 43."One edge of it was bloody, and jagged like the edge of a broken windowpane."
- 44."It made the boy's tongue heavy. It pressed against his eyes, and they burned. It rolled against his ears."
- 45."...they made a great mystery for the boy: The curled ones straitened out as they burned, but the straight ones curled up."

閱讀測驗 (每題 2 分，共 6%)

If you are interested in making a documentary, the following tips can certainly help you to get the ball rolling.

First, do some research. The Internet and the library are ideal sources to find needed information. Also, talk to people who know about or are interested in your subject. Once you have a general topic you are interested in, try to narrow it down by figuring out what specifically interests you. For example, if you are interested in cars, narrow down a documentary about cars to one about a group of people who work on classic cars. A number of things that you might include in your documentary would be: interviews, recordings of events as they happen, pictures, drawings and/or documents (If you decide to use other people's work in your piece, such as videos, pictures or sound recordings, you must be sure to get permission to use them before you add them to your documentary.)

Second, interview people. Get interviews from people who have knowledge of or are interested in your topic. If you get many interviews you will have a more diverse and interesting piece. Be sure to take notes and film the interview. Let's get back to a car example. Let's say the topic for the documentary is "The History of Cars". You might want to interview your grandfather about basic car stuff. Then, look for people with specific knowledge about the history of automobiles and interview them.

Third, organize all the parts in an order that is interesting and fun, but that will also make sense to the viewers. In our car history example, we would start off with who

built the first automobile and what that car looked like, people's reaction to automobiles at that time. Then, we would go through the changes to automobiles and people's attitudes about them through time to the present day. The end of the piece might be something that ties the information together in an interesting way, or a great comment from an interview. Remember, the story is what is interesting, not dates or rote facts.

Finally, show your movie to others. Make sure you ask them to review your movie and give you some critique. According to what they tell you, go back to editing and fix what needs to be fixed, even if that means reshooting footage or adding new scenes. After you edit the piece, repeat reviewing process, and if the reviews are positive, distribute your film.

61. According to the tips on making a documentary, which of the following may not be a suitable topic for one single documentary?
- (A) Volunteers at a certain local hospital.
 - (B) Profiles of people of all walks of lives.
 - (C) How the pupils in a remote village travel a long distance for schooling.
 - (D) The process of a small rural town being transformed into a modern city.
62. What's the main purpose of showing the documentary film to others in the first place?
- (A) To get a sense of achievement by showing it off to others.
 - (B) To prove to others that you have the competence in making a documentary film.
 - (C) To put a final end to the torturing job of shooting a documentary film.
 - (D) To gather viewers' opinions as references for fixing the film to make it better.
63. Which of the following suggestions should you keep in mind if you want to make a documentary of your own?
- (A) To make the interviewees talk or act more naturally, avoid filming the interviews.
 - (B) Try to provide facts and detailed statistics rather than personal stories so as to make it more convincing.
 - (C) To keep the originality of the film, don't make any change, even a slightest one, to the work once it is finished.
 - (D) To enrich the content of the film, getting more interviews is an ideal solution.

2.	SF Senior High School	Grade 11
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Fit with Learning Objectives: 6%

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Related & Revised		V	
Readability=12.3		V	
Level differences		V	

Questions for Passage Comprehension: 4 %

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Paraphrasing		V	
Co-relation between Length and number of questions		V	

Variety of Questions: 6% (Each 'v' = 1 point)

Type of Question	Check (V)
1. Knowledge/Information	V
2. Key Points	
3. Getting the Whole Picture	V
4. Inference	V
5. Critical Thinking	
6. Synthesis	V

The Items of Multiple-choice: 4%

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Equal Length and standardized difficulty in Each answer options of multiple Choice Item	V		
With Proper Distracters		V	

Total: 12

參選單位填寫	學校名稱	SF Senior High School		
	學生程度	學生基測英文 PR65~95，其中大致分布於 PR75~65，有來自於台南市都會型的學生，也有當地的學生，大部分的學生英語基測英語成績都有在 45 級分以上。		
	教學內容	<p>Unit 1 Putting Things Off (拖延事情) 讓學生感受拖延的惡習及其所帶來的弊病，進而引導其自省，並幫助學生建立正確積極的人生態度。</p> <p>Unit 2 The Chain of Love(讓愛傳出去) 讓學生了解愛可以從小我做起，傳達至全國、甚至全世界，讓所有的人心中充滿愛，世界更祥和。</p> <p>Unit 3 Jumping High and Far(為夢想而跳躍) 引領學生欣賞國內紀錄片《翻滾吧！男孩》，喚起國人對體育環境的重視，更希望藉此激發學生們的鬥志，為自己的夢想努力。</p> <p>Unit 4 When the West Meets the East(當西方遇上東方) 讓學生了解東方文化傳統如何在西方社會裡發揚光大，並讓學生學習與傳統文化相關的英文用語。</p>		
	命題範圍	<p>1. 三民版 第四冊 第 1 課/單元 至第 4 課/單元</p> <p>2. 補充教材：長春藤核心字彙 Unit 16 ~ Unit 20 長春藤雜誌 2010 年 3 月份</p> <p>3. 課外能力測驗</p>		
	應試時間	70 分鐘	年級	二 年級
	命題說明	<p>閱讀測驗：</p> <p>此篇閱讀測驗旨在透過 2010 海地大地震的相關選文，測試學生的閱讀技巧與對文章的了解。學生須在短時間的閱讀後，學習找出重點句、全篇主旨、生難字詞類推、及重點歸納的能力。本篇選文取材合乎時事、難易適中，足以啟發學生的英語文學習興趣，並培養學生的閱讀能力。</p>		

On January 12, 2010, a severe earthquake hit Haiti, causing massive damage throughout the country and killing more than 200,000 people. The epicenter of the 7.0 magnitude earthquake was approximately 25 km west of the capital, Port-au-Prince. Haiti, which shares the island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic, lies on a major fault line and has suffered from strong earthquakes in the past, but scientists report that one of this magnitude has not happened in more than 200 years.

The earthquake overwhelmed a country that ranks as one of the poorest in the world. In the days after the earthquake, humanitarian aid from around the globe quickly arrived, but it's almost impossible to transport supplies to people for the damage to the main airport and ports, as well as to most of the country's roads . Although some looting occurred, United Nations peacekeepers helped to maintain order while beginning to distribute food, water, and first aid.

With few resources to help its people recover, Haiti's government counted on the international community for assistance. Volunteers from groups such as Doctors Without Borders provided medical aid, while those who were badly injured were transported out of Haiti to hospitals in the United States. Rescue teams from countries such as Canada, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom helped search for survivors in the rubble, but there were few success stories amid the widespread **devastation**.

Other countries promised financial assistance to help Haiti rebuild. The destruction also prompted individuals to pledge money for the relief efforts. In the United States, many people used text messages to donate. By sending a text message to the Red Cross, for example, people could pledge \$10. The donation then appears on the user's next cell phone bill, making it easy for people to provide assistance to those in need. (adapted from www.grandeast.com.tw/englishsite)

62. The word "devastation" in the third paragraph is similar to the meaning of "_____".
(A) collision (B) destruction (C) transmission (D) declaration
63. What is the main point of this article ?
(A) How to use text messages to donate to Haiti.
(B) What the United Nations peacekeepers do in Haiti.
(C) What happened to the major fault line in Hispaniola.
(D) How and What the international community provide the aid to Haiti.
64. Which organization helped keep the order while distributing food and water to

the victims in Haiti?

- (A) The staffs from Doctors Without Borders
- (B) The rescue teams from Canada and United Kingdom
- (C) The Red Cross volunteers
- (D) The United Nations peacekeepers

65. According to this article, the last major earthquake hit Haiti around _____.

- (A) 1770
- (B) 1842
- (C) 1946
- (D) 2004

66. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- (A) In the United States, many cell phone users can make their donations by sending a text message.
- (B) The epicenter of the Haiti Earthquake lies in the west of Port-au-Prince.
- (C) With the aid of the United States, there are no lootings in the streets of Port-au-Prince.
- (D) It is hard to transport medicine and supplies to earthquake victims for the damage of airport and roads.

Appendix III Grade 12

1.	YL Senior High School	Grade 12
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Fit with Learning Objectives: 6%

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Related & Revised		V	
Readability=9.8, 9.6		V	
Level differences		V	

Questions for Passage Comprehension: 4 %

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Paraphrasing		V	
Co-relation between Length and number of questions	V		

Variety of Questions: 6% (Each 'v' = 1 point)

Type of Question	Check (V)
1. Knowledge/Information	V
2. Key Points	V
3. Getting the Whole Picture	V
4. Inference	V
5. Critical Thinking	V
6. Synthesis	V

The Items of Multiple-choice: 4%

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Equal Length and standardized difficulty in Each multiple Choice Item		V	
With Proper Distracters	V		

Total Grades: 15

參選單位填寫	學校名稱	YL Senior High School		
	學生程度	以 98 學年申請入學為例，應外科學生英文基測 PR 值約為 72-83，而登記分發則為 73-81。學生家庭經濟背景多小康，多數學生的學習意願高，但課外讀物仍需加強，班級成績呈雙峰型排列。若到三年級有學生跨考其他學群，對於英文補充加強意願和需求明顯削弱。		
	教學內容	1. 〈常春藤解析英語 <i>Ivy League Analytical English</i> 〉：強化學生時事理解能力 2. 〈 <i>Vocabulary 4001~7000 進階必考 3000 單字書</i> 〉：增強學生單字廣度和深度。		
	命題範圍	1. 寒假輔導進度：龍騰高中版，第八課單字和片語。 2. 〈常春藤解析英語 <i>Ivy League Analytical English</i> 〉：2010 年 3 月份。 3. 寒假輔導進度：〈 <i>Vocabulary 4001~7000 進階必考 3000 單字書</i> 〉，Level 6，Unit 11~20。		
	應試時間	50 分鐘	年級	應用外語科三年級
	命題說明	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> 段落閱讀 (3 題) </div> <p> 應用外語科學生報考四技二專統測時，若選擇外語群英語類，則專一「英文閱讀」有一題型為「段落閱讀」，類似共同科英文「閱讀測驗」。不同之處在於「段落閱讀」文章篇幅略短，篇數 2 到 3 篇，每篇題數約 2 到 5 題，測驗學生尋找線索和摘要能力。命題內容： </p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 測驗學生推測能力(A)推論 Sicoke 父親約為何時過世，線索為 “Yet, when he father passed away four years ago...When she posed a blog about her intentions...at the end of 2008”，可推知為 “Before 2008”。 2. 測驗學生單字類推能力(D)→“scant”同義字為“deficient”(段落中已加黑粗體字畫底線)。 3. 測驗學生歸納能力(D) Sicoke 身分有“blogger”(When she posed a Blog about...)、 “employer”和 “manager”(Sicoke and her assistant...)。 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 10px;"> 長篇閱讀 (5 題) </div>		

	<p>應用外語科學生報考四技二專統測時，選擇外語群英語類，則專一「英文閱讀」有一題型為「長篇閱讀」，類似共同科英文「閱讀測驗」，不同之處在於「長篇閱讀」文章篇幅略長，篇數 1 到 2 篇，每篇題數 5 題，測驗重點都在於學習找出線索、主旨、類推單字、推論和正確敘述與否。本篇摘自 BULATS (Business Language Testing Service 劍橋博思職場英語檢測) 考古題，本科學生有報考商業類群，故選擇題材會考慮不同考科學生需求。此篇命題內容在於讓學生透過短時間的閱讀，學習找出題目特定線索和歸納能力。</p>
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A. On one windy morning, Sicoke and her assistant assemble cameras, lights, and reflectors and grab a cab to take pictures. In the 10 years she's been in the wedding photography business, Sicoke has shot tens of thousands of newlyweds. Yet, when her father passed away four years ago, though she searched high and low, she couldn't find one single full family photo. Even pictures with only her and her father were **scant**. She channeled her regret into a kind of penitent quest: she made a promise to take photos for 1,000 families free of charge. When she posted a blog about her intentions on the website at the end of 2008, she immediately received an overwhelming response. And so, as she seeks to fulfill her quest and make peace with herself, she is also bringing meaning to others.

39. According to the passage, when did Sicoke's father probably die?

- (A) before 2008 (B) 2012 (C) 1998 (D) after 2008

40. According to the passage, which of following is in the closest meaning to "scant"?

- (A) abundant (B) productive (C) deficient (D) enthusiastic

41. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true about Sicoke?

- (A) blogger (B) employer (C) manager (D) instructor

B. Mangers now like team-building exercises that stimulate the mind, such as poetry and painting. Outdoor training became popular during the 1980s and it is still a favorite, according to market analyst Keynote. But corporate attitudes are changing. "Companies are now looking for something else," says Pippa Bourne, head of business development at the Institute of Management. "They still want adventure, but adventure in terms of intellectual stimulation rather than just physical activity."

Mike Cannell, training adviser for the Chartered Institute of Personnel Development, agrees. He says this is because companies today are "much more sophisticated." Leadership styles and management structures have changed. Different business dynamics, it is argued, demand different team-building exercises. Drawing, painting, poetry and music are all being used, even in traditional

organizations.

Merchant bank Morgan Dean Witter recently enlisted the services of a duo called Polmear Ambache with a brief to “improve cohesiveness.” This meant saxophonist Jeremy Polmear and pianist Diana Ambache asking their “students” to act out, to music, selected readings, such as the Seven Ages of Man. Polmear says: “It soon became obvious that they would have to work together without ego or insecurity. For the show to succeed, they realized that everyone would have to perform as well as possible.”

But do any of these activities really make a difference to the effectiveness of a team back at the office? Yes, according to Pippa Bourne. “Colleagues see a side of themselves and each other that is normally hidden. They recognize their own and other person’s strengths. They also discover weakness and identify ways in which to overcome them.”

Jacque Drake, director of the Praxis Center, part of the Cranfield School of Managements, says innovative team building is required now more than ever. “We have to grab the imagination of managers. They are constantly looking for ways to remove the blocks that prevent people changing.” And adapting to change, she adds, is what it’s all about. “Today, teams are very fluid. They can form and disband very quickly. Their goals can be constantly evolving. Nothing is fixed anymore.”

42. What is the main topic of the first paragraph?
- (A) How effective different kinds of team-building activity are.
 - (B) The growing popularity of team-building activities.
 - (C) A change in the kind of team-building activities companies favor.
43. Mike Cannell believes that the team-building exercises chosen by companies ____.
- (A) reflect developments that have taken place within those companies
 - (B) indicate whether companies are modern or traditional in their outlook
 - (C) are often a response to the wishes their employees express
44. What do we learn about the activity run by Polmear Ambache?
- (A) The participants quickly understood what was required of them.
 - (B) Some participants did better at it than others.
 - (C) Many of the participants were surprised at how successful it was.
45. Pippa Bourne says that one reason why the kind of activities described work is that ____.
- (A) they force people to resolve disagreements between them
 - (B) they make people realize that they are capable of
 - (C) they emphasize strengths rather than weakness
46. According to Jacque Drake, managers today ____.
- (A) are only now beginning to understand the importance of team-building
 - (B) welcome new ideas for team-building activities
 - (C) may be the reason why employees are unable to change

2.	SZ Senior High School	Grade 12
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Fit with Learning Objectives: 6%

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Related & Revised		V	
Readability=9.2		V	
Level differences		V	

Questions for Passage Comprehension: 4 %

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Paraphrasing		V	
Co-relation between Length and number of questions		V	

Variety of Questions: 6% (Each 'v' = 1 point)

Type of Question	Check (V)
1. Knowledge/Information	
2. Key Points	
3. Getting the Whole Picture	V
4. Inference	V
5. Critical Thinking	
6. Synthesis	

The Items of Multiple-choice: 4%

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Equal Length and standardized difficulty in Each multiple Choice Item		V	
With Proper Distracters		V	

Total Grades: 9

參選單位填寫	學校名稱	SZ Senior High School		
	學生程度	學生英文基測 PR 值約為 91-99，其家庭經濟背景多元，多數學生的學習意願高，但課外讀物少有接觸。		
	教學內容	<p>B6L3: Poems of Wisdom(欣賞英文詩歌，並對英美文化及詩歌城現有更進一步的了解。)</p> <p>B6L4 :I Have A Dream(欣賞民權運動主要領導人物 Martin Luther 的演講，並藉此讓學生探討民權運動及種族歧視的影響，同時學習演說技巧。)</p> <p>B6L5:The Trojan War(讓學了解希臘神話特洛伊木馬屠城記的史實發展，對於希臘神話有更深入的了解，並藉此探討親子教養問題。)</p> <p>B6L6:I Want a Wife(讓學生了解婦女在家庭中的角色扮演，藉此討論兩性關係。)</p>		
	命題範圍	<p>遠東版 第六冊 第 3 課 至第 6 課</p> <p>遠東板第五冊單字片語</p> <p>文法：否定副詞和倒裝</p>		
	應試時間	80 分鐘	年級	3 年級
	命題說明	<p>閱讀測驗：</p> <p>此次閱讀測驗重點旨在結合第三課詩選中成功的定義以及人生觀的討論與閱讀測驗的技巧，以提升高三學生的英語文能力，引導並啟發其學習興趣。此篇短文目的在於讓學生透過短時間的閱讀，學習找出重點句、全篇主旨、生難字詞類推、及重點歸納的能力。選文取材合乎時事、難易適中，足以培養學生閱讀能力，提升語文的表達能力。</p>		

Reading Comprehension (4% , 每題 2 分)

Freddie Prinze was one of the superstars of entertainment in Hollywood in the 1970s. Suffering from depression, he shot himself with a small semi-automatic pistol in the head, and was rushed to the hospital. Unfortunately, he died at 1:00 pm on January 29. He was 22. The columnist Rona Barret was asked if he knew of any other superstars in the world of entertainment, music, or athletics who might also be in danger of either intentionally or accidentally taking their own lives. Rona said that he didn't know of even one superstar who was not in danger of either intentionally or accidentally ending his or her own life, because he didn't know a single one who was really happy.

It's sad, isn't it? It seems that these people have everything: youth, health, money, fame and so much charisma that they have to hire bodyguards to protect them from being bothered by the opposite sex. However, with all of this, they are unhappy. The reason is simple. What you have doesn't mean that it will make you happy; it's what you are that counts.

Parents should not spend money giving their children "things", but give them time and unconditional love. Moreover, they should teach their children the old-fashioned virtues of honesty, character, integrity, faith, love, loyalty, and dependability. With these ingredients, children can find their own happiness.

78. According to the author, the most important thing to make a person happy is _____.

- (A) money (B) health (C) fame (D) character

79. According to the passage, which statement is true?

- (A) Those who have everything are really happy.
(B) Freddie Prinze was asked if he was happy by the columnist.
(C) The author insists that parents should give the children time and love.
(D) Most Hollywood superstars are really happy.

3.**TC Senior High School****Grade 12****Fit with Learning Objectives: 6%**

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Related & Revised	V		
Readability=12.2, 10.8, 10.2	V		
Level differences	V		

Questions for Passage Comprehension: 4 %

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Paraphrasing		V	
Co-relation between Length and number of questions	V		

Variety of Questions: 6% (Each 'v' = 1 point)

Type of Question	Check (V)
1. Knowledge/Information	V
2. Key Points	
3. Getting the Whole Picture	V
4. Inference	V
5. Critical Thinking	
6. Synthesis	V

The Items of Multiple-choice: 4%

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Equal Length and standardized difficulty in Each multiple Choice Item		V	
With Proper Distracters	V		

Total Grades: 16

Reading Comprehension

(A) Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on May 22, 1859, Doyle was the son of an Irish painter who specialized in fantasy scenes. Doyle was sent to England at age nine to attend boarding school, an experience he deeply loathed. He then enrolled in the University of Edinburgh to study medicine. While studying there, he met Dr. Joseph Bell, who made Doyle realize he had great powers of observation and that he should make good use of it. After graduation Doyle briefly served as a naval doctor before entering into private practice. He moved around southern England until he finally settled in the town of Southsea. Doyle had written for his own pleasure up until this point in his life but succeeded in publishing *A Study in Scarlet* in 1887, a slim novel that introduced the world to Sherlock Holmes. Interestingly, many people believe Holmes was modeled after Dr. Bell, the professor inspiring him to write and that another character Dr. Watson was modeled after Doyle himself.

Doyle wrote another Sherlock Holmes novel, *The Sign of Four*, in 1890, and moved with his wife, Louise, to London in 1891. By this time, Doyle had decided to become an ophthalmologist, especially because his first two Sherlock Holmes novels had not been financial successes. Ironically, however, Doyle found that he had few patients and was consequently left with plenty of time to write. By switching formats and writing Holmes mysteries as short stories rather than novels, Doyle was able to **capitalize on** his talent for writing rapid, engrossing plots and minimize some of the tedium that had plagued his earlier work. Serialized in the popular magazine, the *Strand*, Sherlock Holmes and his adventures became an overnight phenomenon, electrifying readers throughout the English-speaking world. (*Adapted from <http://www.sparknotes.com/short-stories/the-red-headed-league/context.html>*)

51. Which of the following is TRUE according to this article?
- (A) Dr. Bell modeled himself on Sherlock Holmes.
 - (B) Doyle had a command of depicting fantasy scenes.
 - (C) The first two Sherlock Holmes novels didn't sell well due to some monotonous pages.
 - (D) Sherlock Holmes was first known to the world when Doyle was moving around southern England.
52. What caused Doyle to devote much of his time to writing?
- (A) His fondness for literature.
 - (B) Dr. Bell's encouragement.
 - (C) Financial success in book sales.
 - (D) Disappointment with his career as a doctor.
53. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "**capitalize on**" in the second paragraph?
- (A) print
 - (B) promote

(C) employ

(D) economize

(B) The issue of global warming is hot and now it's the era of LOHAS, Green and environmental protection. A night club thought of the idea of attracting business with the notion of environmental protection and was grand opened in London, England. The biggest selling point and the most exciting innovation is the piezoelectric dancefloor. The night club is fitted with a "bouncing" floor made of springs and a series of power generation blocks. The blocks made from crystals produce small electrical current when squashed, a process known as piezoelectricity. As dancers move up and down, the blocks are squeezed, current is fed into nearby batteries. The batteries are constantly recharged by the movement of the floor, and used to power parts of the night club. In other words, as long as the customers dance crazily on the dancing floor, electricity will be generated to supply the air-conditioning and lighting in the night club. According to the club owner, the power-generating dancing floor can generate about 60% of the energy needed to run the club. The rest of the power needed will come from a wind turbine and solar energy system, with any surplus used to power private homes in the area. Furthermore, the club also install the latest air flush, waterless urinals, low flush toilets and automatic taps to ensure maximum water saving. Everything in the club is equipped with high-tech environmentally friendly devices. The night club also has a promotion sale related to environmental protection. It gives free entry to those who can prove that they walked, cycled, or took public transportation to the locale.

54. Which of the following is NOT the night club's idea to follow the LOHAS philosophy?

(A) The night club is powered by renewable energy.

(B) The night club has a device installed under the floor to generate electricity.

(C) The night club promotes sales by giving free admission to those getting there on foot.

(D) The restrooms of the night club save water by using recycling water mechanism to flush the lavatories.

55. The night club may use the following advertising slogans EXCEPT _____.

(A) "Dance to Save the World"

(B) "Club for Climate"

(C) "Sustainability Gets Sexier."

(D) "The World Is Under Your Feet."

(C) A stereotype is a simplistic or exaggerated image that humans carry in their minds about groups of people. Whether you're a blonde, redhead, or brunette, chances are you've had to deal with hair color stereotyping. If someone isn't acquainted with you, the only thing that he/she can judge you on is your appearance, and naturally, this includes your hair color. It's an extremely superficial way of judging people — not to mention annoying, and frequently inaccurate.

Researchers at California State University, to see if hair color affects a person's chances of getting a job, once asked 136 college students to review the resume and photograph of a female applicant for a job as an accountant. Each student was given the same resume but the applicant's picture was altered so that in some photos, her hair was golden, in some red and in some brown. The result—with brown hair, the woman was rated more capable and she was offered a higher salary than when she had a golden or red hair. Other studies have found similar results. Women with red or golden hair are victims of the common practice of stereotyping.

Women with golden hair are ranked as appearing less intelligent than their darker-haired counterparts. They are also stereotyped as being a lot of fun, as well as being outgoing and popular. Besides, blonde hair has correlations with youth, for babies and children often have blonde hair that darkens as they grow older. Red is the color of passion, and so of course, redheads are labeled as being passionate creatures—unpredictable, sexy and independent and above all, temperamental. Moreover, redheads have been shown to be the most sensitive to pain of all hair colors and often require higher doses of pain medication and anesthesia than blondes or brunettes. Interestingly, brunettes are viewed as reliable, dependable, and intelligent, but can be a little bit boring. They get credit for a variety of other admirable traits like being stable and well-grounded.

The main problem with all stereotypes is that once they're in place, it takes many, many years to debunk them. Rather than getting irritated when people tell the same old, lame Dumb Blonde jokes, you just have to grin and bear it, before dazzling them with your intellect. If someone hints on purpose that you may have a low IQ simply because you have lightly-colored hair, then really, it says more about him/her than **it** does about you. Ultimately, hair color stereotypes are all about first impressions. Once a person has gotten to know the real you, his/her stereotypical, appearance-based judgments of you will fly right out the window. Therefore, forget about what strangers may think, and wear your hair color with pride.

56. Who is most likely to get a job as an accountant in the study conducted by researchers at California State University?
- (A) A brunette. (B) A lady with a higher IQ.
(C) A college graduate. (D) A brown-skinned woman.
57. The pronoun **it** in the last paragraph refers to _____.
- (A) a low IQ (B) the purpose
(C) the suggestion (D) lightly-colored hair
58. It can be inferred from the passage that when women reach middle age, it is possible that they choose to dye or highlight their strands with _____ in an attempt to preserve their youthful appearance.

(A) golden hair (B) red hair (C) brown hair (D) dark hair

59. Which of the following statements is true about this passage?

- (A) The first impression can be nearly impossible to undo because stereotypes have existed for years.
- (B) Don't take stereotypes too seriously because it is you yourself that eventually take over.
- (C) The author is against stereotypes because they force all people in a group into the same simple pattern.
- (D) Although it is difficult to measure the traits, hair color and personality seem to have a strong correlation.

4.	CY Senior High School	Grade 12
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Fit with Learning Objectives: 6%

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Related & Revised	V		
Readability=9.3, 9.9	V		
Level differences	V		

Questions for Passage Comprehension: 4 %

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Paraphrasing		V	
Co-relation between Length and number of questions	V		

Variety of Questions: 6% (Each 'v' = 1 point)

Type of Question	Check (V)
1. Knowledge/Information	V
2. Key Points	
3. Getting the Whole Picture	V
4. Inference	
5. Critical Thinking	
6. Analysis	V

The Items of Multiple-choice: 4%

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Equal Length and standardized difficulty in Each multiple Choice Item	V		
With Proper Distracters		V	

Total : 15

參選單位填寫	學校名稱	CY Senior High School
	學生程度	(請填寫學生 PR 值) PR 63-81
	教學內容	<p>Book 6 Lessons 1-6 & 空中英語三月份雜誌</p> <p>Lesson 1 Finally! A Date with Rosalee Whitamore! (終於！我和 Rosalee Whitamore 約會了！)</p> <p>◎讓學生藉由閱讀一位青少年青澀的約會故事，了解能自我解嘲是成長過程中一門重要的功課</p> <p>Lesson 2 Genius—Is It Nature or Nurture? (天才——是與生俱來還是後天培養?)</p> <p>◎讓學生了解天才並非單靠天生的本質(nature)即可得到，長時間的練習及週遭環境所給予的培養(nurture)更是重要。</p> <p>Lesson 3 The World Is Getting Smaller (世界變得越來越小)</p> <p>◎讓學生透過本文了解何謂「奈米」，認識目前奈米科技在醫學與日常生活等的應用，並深入探討未來奈米科技的發展。</p> <p>Lesson 4 Of Happiness, Sadness, and Dreams (幾米的世界歡樂、悲傷與夢想)</p> <p>◎介紹<u>臺灣</u>知名繪本作者—<u>幾米</u>，藉由課文敘述介紹<u>幾米</u>的畫風與作品的特色，並讓學生了解造就他今日成功背後的生命歷程。</p> <p>Lesson 5 The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: The Red-Headed League 《福爾摩斯探案集》之〈紅髮聯盟〉</p> <p>◎讓學生欣賞<u>柯南·道爾</u> (Conan Doyle)著名作品《福爾摩斯探案集》(<i>The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes</i>)中的一篇偵探故事，藉著懸疑的推理故事，培養學生閱讀英文小說的興趣。</p> <p>Lesson 6 Where the Grass Is Greener (綠島)</p> <p>◎讓學生多了解綠島獨特的風光及其景點、歷史</p>

單位 填寫	命題範圍	三民版 第六冊第一課至第六課 1. 因高三下學期只有二次考試，期中考(Lessons 1-6)、期末考(Lessons 7-12)各一次，且因應七月指考之命題方式，期中考、期末考選擇部分皆採 <u>倒扣</u> (聽力測驗除外) 2. 命題範圍 1) Vocabulary & Grammar: Book 6 Lessons 1-6 2) Sentence Patterns: Book 6 Lessons 1-6 3) Texts: Lessons 1-2 & Lesson 4 & Lesson 6 4) Discourse Structure & Reading Comprehension: 一採課外命題，並配合時事(仿指考) 5) Translation: Book 6 Lessons 1-6 (8%) 6) English Composition: (20%) 寫一封英文書信 A Letter to Myself Ten Years from Now 「給十年後的自己」。配合 Lesson 2 & Lesson 4 (仿指考)		
	應試時間	80 分鐘 (仿指考)	年級	三年級
	命題說明	閱讀測驗：每題答對得 2 分，答錯倒扣 2/3 分 (共六題) 1. 在英國『尼特族』(NEETs) — 不工作、不升學或接受訓練 (Not in Employment, Education, or Training)。近年來，愈來愈多輕人不進入職場，大部分國家這股趨勢正在蔓延，專家認為尼特族崛起的原因和年輕人個人的疏離感有關。 2. 介紹 2010 年哈利波特主題樂園，這座備受期待的樂園將完全模擬《哈利波特》中的世界。 (內容有關 one main key to success) Lesson 4 Of Happiness, Sadness, and Dreams (內容有關 the success story of Jimmy, a famous illustrator)		

Basically, governments in developed countries will try their best to provide every citizen with job opportunities. Countries with high unemployment rates are often regarded as not fully developed. However, it seems that more and more young people in many countries don't think they need to work.

These youngsters are known as NEETs—Not in Employment, Education, or Training. This term came from the UK's social benefit system and was used to describe people aged from 16 to 24 who have left the education system but have yet to find work or training. This problem does not only exist in the UK. It is estimated that Japan has nearly half a million NEETs around the country. It is believed that social deprivation, such as drug abuse and lack of adult role models, is the main reason for this spreading problem in the UK. As for Japan, experts believe that the youth's feelings of alienation make them choose neither to work nor to study. Many people, however, might simply blame these young people for being too lazy.

With lots of job opportunities but few interested people, serious problems arise. As the already aging population increases, these countries can't afford to lose young workers. Unfortunately, no one can be sure as to why so many young people are dropping out, which makes it even more difficult for governments to find a solution. The only thing we can be sure of is that if this social problem is left unsolved, it will lead to serious consequences in the future.

- () 56. Why are there so many NEETs in the UK?
- (A) Employers in the UK can't afford to hire so many young people.
 - (B) They refuse to work to oppose the UK's social benefit system.
 - (C) Young people use drugs and don't have proper adult role models.
 - (D) The UK is an undeveloped country with few job opportunities.
- () 57. Young people in Japan become NEETs because _____.
- (A) they feel alienated by society
 - (B) they can't find jobs
 - (C) they don't have good education
 - (D) they can't find adult role models
- () 58. Which is NOT true about NEETs?
- (A) The term came from the UK's social benefit system.
 - (B) NEETs are mostly adults who are unemployed.
 - (C) They may lead to other social problems in the future.
 - (D) Many people think they are just being lazy kids.

Harry Potter fans around the world will soon have a new place to have fun. Since the big wigs at Universal Studios in Orlando, Florida are some of Rowling's biggest fans, they decided to work together to create The Wizarding World of Harry

Potter, a theme park within a theme park. It is scheduled to open in the spring of 2010 to coincide with the release of the movie *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*. Being a completely immersive environment, this is a place where most of the descriptions in the books will come to life. Of course, there are rides, attractions, shops, and eating establishments that are indispensable to theme parks.

Although Disney cartoons such as *Snow White*, *The Little Mermaid*, and *Beauty and the Beast* are enjoyed by girls mostly, *Harry Potter* is nothing like that because it appeals to girls and boys alike. Boys identify with the male characters, and girls are captivated by characters with admirable traits in the story. What's more, the *Harry Potter* series appeal not only to youngsters and teens. In fact, people of all ages find the stories interesting. It is not surprising if your siblings, parents, grandparents, and you are all *Harry Potter* fans. Now that a theme park is being built, it will be a good idea to start planning a family trip to Florida to explore this place. It will be an amazing experience to take the Hogwarts Express all the way to the scary-looking Hogwarts Castle!

- () 59. According to the article, how is *Harry Potter* different from Disney cartoons?
- (A) It is the first story to have a theme park.
 - (B) It appeals to people of both genders and all ages.
 - (C) Both *Harry Potter* and Disney cartoons are liked by girls only.
 - (D) No *Harry Potter* fan likes Disney cartoons.
- () 60. What can't you do in the Harry Potter theme park?
- (A) Look around at shops.
 - (B) Eat at restaurants.
 - (C) Take a train to Hogwarts Castle.
 - (D) Watch *Harry Potter* movies.
- () 61. Why is the theme park scheduled to open in spring?
- (A) To match the date of next movie's release.
 - (B) Hogwarts students will have their spring break then.
 - (C) JK Rowling was born in the spring.
 - (D) To celebrate Harry Potter's birthday.

5.

SF Senior High School

Grade 12

Fit with Learning Objectives: 6%

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Related & Revised	V		
Readability=11.1 & 7.7	V		
Level differences		V	

Questions for Passage Comprehension: 4 %

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Paraphrasing		V	
Co-relation between Length and number of questions		V	

Variety of Questions: 6% (Each 'v' = 1 point)

Type of Question	Check (V)
1. Knowledge/Information	V
2. Key Points	
3. Getting the Whole Picture	V
4. Inference	V
5. Critical Thinking	
6. Analysis	V

The Items of Multiple-choice: 4%

(Good= 2 points, Fair= 1 point, Poor= 0 point)

Item/Rank	Good	Fair	Poor
Equal Length and standardized difficulty in Each answer options of multiple Choice Item	V		
With Proper Distracters		V	

Total: 14

參選單位填寫	學校名稱	SF Senior High School		
	學生程度	學生基測英文 PR65~95，其中大致分布於 PR65~75，有來自於台南市都會型的學生，也有當地的學生，大部分的學生英語基測英語成績都有在 45 級分以上。		
	教學內容	<p>B6L1: Finally! A Date with Rosalee Whitamore! (讓學生了解能自我解嘲是成長過程中一門重要的功課)</p> <p>B6L2: Genius—Is It Nature or Nurture? (讓學生了解天才並非單靠天生的本質即可得到，長時間的練習及週遭環境的培養更是重要)</p> <p>B6L3: The World Is Getting Smaller (讓學生了解何謂奈米，奈米科技目前的應用及未來的發展)</p> <p>B6L4: Of Happiness, Sadness, and Dreams (讓學生了解知名繪本作家幾米成功背後的生命歷程、畫風及作品特色)</p> <p>B6L5: The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: The Red-headed League (讓學生欣賞一篇柯南·道爾的偵探故事)</p> <p>B6L6: Where the Grass Is Greener (讓學生了解綠島獨特的風光、景點及歷史)</p>		
	命題範圍	三民版 第六冊 第 1 課/單元 至 第 6 課/單元 常春藤雜誌 2010 年 3 月份 課外能力測驗		
	應試時間	70 分鐘	年級	三年級

	<p>命題說明</p>	<p>閱讀測驗：</p> <p>此次閱讀測驗重點以與課文主題相關的文章(Genius、Dating)結合閱讀測驗的技巧，提升高三學生的英語文能力，引導並啟發其學習興趣。兩篇短文目的在於讓學生透過短時間的閱讀，學習找出全篇大意、生難字詞類推、及重點歸納的能力。選文取材難易適中，培養學生閱讀能力，提升語文的表達能力。</p> <p>雜誌閱讀能力測驗：</p> <p>試題內容由雜誌社出題，老師審核，以測驗學生對補充教材的熟析度，題幹設計配合指考 4500~7000 字。</p>
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Are you a believer in the theory of “inborn genius?” Perhaps it is time that you stopped envying those accomplished people. A recent study by a group of British psychologists has indicated that talent is a myth and that excellence is determined by various factors, the most important of which is practice rather than genius.

Whenever people gather to talk about musical genius, Mozart almost always comes up first. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, born in 1756, was the first sensational child prodigy in the history of music. He started playing the keyboard at the age of three, and was already composing music while other children were still learning to read. By the age of twelve, he was able to write symphonic and operatic music. In his brief 35-year life, this **phenomenal** fellow produced more than six hundred compositions, many of which remain popular to this day.

Mozart’s music has been moving listeners for over two centuries, evoking different interpretations in different generations. Some fervent admirers claim that his music was divinely inspired. Others argue that if Mozart were alive today, he would be “a pop star – somewhere between Michael Jackson and Robbie Williams.” Despite diverse opinions, most people agree to recognize Mozart as a nature-born music genius.

However, is it really an effortless job for Mozart to be a timeless genius? Recently, scholars have pointed out that Mozart wrote everything for a purpose. Evidence reveals that he yearned to be needed and appreciated, to be asked to write music and to make the most of whatever performing circumstances he faced with.

He wanted his audience to enjoy his music with close attention. He wanted his music to be more passionate and memorable than everyone else's. It seemed that his diligence and persistence in the music-creating process had been underestimated. Mozart, in fact, was always full of energy and extremely hard-working.

Perhaps this is only the start of a two-century-long controversy over Mozart's seemingly innate talent in music. But as we are celebrating the 250th anniversary of his birth worldwide, the best we can hope is to let the music speak powerfully and directly to us.

31. Which of the following is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Mozart's industrious attitude toward music tends to be overlooked.
- (B) Mozart is considered as the music genius because of his inborn gift.
- (C) Mozart's music is so unlimited that it welcomes different interpretations.
- (D) People can hardly reach an agreement about how Mozart created his music.

32. Based on the context of this passage, the word **phenomenal** means _____.

- (A) prestigious
- (B) abnormal
- (C) remarkable
- (D) fabulous

33. According to this passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?

- (A) Mozart was able to seize every opportunity to give a performance.
- (B) Mozart's gift in music was solely the reason for his great achievement.
- (C) Mozart was eager to make his music as more unforgettable as possible.
- (D) Children at Mozart's time learned how to read earlier than how to compose.

Dating can come as a shock to teenagers. Before this stage in their lives, most teens have gotten used to relating to the opposite sex in certain ways. When young boys and girls interact with each other, they often do not take into account the fact that they are of different sexes. Little boys might play too rough with little girls while little girls might not understand why boys do not want to play house.

It is not until the onset of puberty that they realize they are different from the opposite sex. The gender differences—both mental and physical—become much more pronounced as young people go through the changes that hormones bring. Boys and girls are now beginning to see each other as young men and women. As the differences between the sexes become more obvious, the ways that boys and girls get along with one another also undergo change. Knowing that there are

differences, however, does not always translate into knowing what to do about them.

For teenagers, a growing attraction to the opposite sex means entering an unknown area. The attraction is there, but they have no idea on how chemicals or sparks are going to work between **them**. They are not sure if they are in love with somebody and they are not sure if they are liked by somebody. No one was born a love expert. That is why our first dates often feel awkward. It is hard for us to know what to do in the first date and what it is like. But there is a saying that goes “dating the first time is full of mystery while dating the second time has nothing to worry.” Very soon, teenagers date much and more often, which symbolizes that they are growing up and no longer kids.

34. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Teenagers feel doubtful and worry when facing puberty.
- (B) Children often treat each other the same regardless of the sex.
- (C) Dating marks the changes puberty brings to teenagers’ relationships.
- (D) The changes brought about by puberty are both mental and physical.

35. What is one of the problems that results from puberty?

- (A) Boys and girls can now go out together on dates.
- (B) Boys are now beginning to see girls as young women.
- (C) Boys and girls do not realize that they are different sexes.
- (D) Boys and girls are not sure how to behave towards one another.

36. What does the pronoun “**them**” in line 16 refer to?

- (A) children
- (B) teenagers
- (C) dates
- (D) experts