

高中英文科教學評量命題實務

克漏字測驗命題原則與示例

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Cloze Test

克漏字

克漏字測驗命題原則與示例

1. First introduced by Wilson Taylor (1953) as a reading test for native speakers of English.
2. It was used in L2 Testing and got popular in 1970s.
3. Students are able to complete a task only after its pattern has been discerned.
4. A text with 2~3 paragraphs.
→ Students use knowledge of the language to write appropriate words in the blanks.

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克漏字測驗命題原則與示例

1. It is integrative.
2. It is easy to prepare, administer, and rather easy to score.
3. Scoring
 - (A) Giving credit for only the exact word from the story. (Economical)
 - (B) Allowing full credit for equivalent words. (Fair but not easy for L2 teachers)
4. Multiple-choice cloze test-in which optional items are provided as clues.

Cloze Test

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克漏字測驗命題原則與示例

Types

1. A fixed-rate cloze test
2. A selective deletion cloze test
3. Multiple-choice cloze test
4. The cloze elide: identify incorrect words plus write appropriate ones
5. The C-test: delete part of every second word

Cloze Test

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克漏字測驗命題原則與示例

Brown (2002)

Cloze tests administered to students of different ability levels will automatically be testing different things because only those items that at least some of the students can answer will discriminate.

Cloze Test

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克漏字測驗命題原則與示例

Brown (2002)

1. Every n^{th} word strategy is far too inefficient for responsible use in decision-making. (75 lexical v.s. 25 functional)
2. Refine the strategies---to tailor cloze tests that are efficient. We need to shape them to our language testing purposes. In short, we need to tailor our cloze. (Test focus)

Cloze Test

克漏字

克漏字測驗命題原則與示例

1. Proficiency Test

→能力測驗(學測指考模擬考)

2. Achievement Test

→成就測驗 (小考月考)

Cloze Test

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克漏字測驗命題原則與示例

◆ Achievement Test (月考)

1. What is the test focus?
2. Test what has been taught.
3. Test one thing at one time.

Cloze Test

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Achievement Test (月考)

I. 改寫課文注意要點

1. 學生的程度(PR值或前幾次月考的分析)

→決定改寫和與教學內容的連結程度

(A)單就課文改寫 (*Handout Page1 Sample 1&2*)

(B)和本文相關的文章(*Handout Page1 Sample 3*)

2. 尋找test focus

→Test what has been taught (月考).

Cloze Test

克 漏 字

Achievement Test (月考)

1. 改寫課文注意要點
3. 改寫後的文章 (*Handout Page 2 Sample 4 &5*)
→complete & coherent
4. 學生得分的分佈→題目太難或太簡單
5. 字數：150 (7~8句)約出5題。

Cloze Test

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綜合測驗命題適切性檢查表(學測指考) (Proficiency Test)

- ___1. 是否符合測驗目標?
- ___2. 各選文是否有不同主題、風格、體裁?
- ___3. 選文是否兼顧教育性、知識性、及趣味性，並配合學生的生活、學習經驗與認知能力?
- ___4. 選文的難易是否適中?
- ___5. 是否避免首尾命題?
- ___6. 每個空格是否有足夠的解題線索(每7-8字一挖空)?
- ___7. 測試重點是否整體理解與局部理解並重，並兼顧語意及語法?
- ___8. 選項是否避免拼字、用詞或文法錯誤?
- ___9. 選項是否避免爭議性或不適當的誘答?
- ___10. 選項誘答力是否平均?

高中英文科命題原則與示例：張武昌教授

Cloze Test

克 漏 字

Proficiency Test (學測指考)

改寫文章

1. Coherence and completeness
(Handout page 1~6)

2. 尋找test focus

→ Diversity

製作選項

Cloze Test

克漏字

高中英文科教學評量命題實務 克漏字測驗命題原則與示例

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Cloze Test

克漏字

克漏字測驗命題原則與示例

1. Achievement Test

→ 成就測驗選項製作技巧(月考)

Cloze Test

克 漏 字

1. 改寫後文章是否抓到essence (Test what has been taught)
2. 文章改寫後須呈現它原先的coherence和completeness
3. 每一個主題挖五個洞
4. 每一篇文章約150字，7~8句(大考原則)
5. 首句和尾句不挖洞，尤其尾句是全文之summary時。(principle)
6. 每N字(7~8)或大概每一句挖一個洞 (principle)
7. 互為線索的字不能挖
8. 一次只能考一個focus，不能同時考兩個觀念 (principle)
9. 同一句不挖兩個洞 (principle)
10. 不可以有錯誤選項 (principle)
11. 有出到單字嗎 (diversity) (local)
12. 有出到文法嗎 (diversity) (local)
13. 有出到片語嗎 (diversity) (local)
14. 有出到轉折語嗎或連接詞嗎(diversity) (global)
15. 有出到介詞嗎? (diversity) (local)
16. 以前十題來看，應包含以上11~15項
17. 選項是否相同詞類(選項)
18. 若有兩題以上考字彙，應兼顧兩題詞類不同(動詞&名詞...)
19. 選項是否為高頻率單字(選項)
20. 選項應equally distracted

Cloze Test

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挖洞並製作選項

1. 試例1 (*Handout Page 3 Sample 6*)

→ 首尾句命題，Diversity 不夠

2. 試例2 (*Handout Page 3 Sample 7*)

→ 選項製作問題

Cloze Test

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綜合測驗命題適切性檢查表(學測指考) (Proficiency Test)

- ___1. 是否符合測驗目標?
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- ___4. 選文的難易是否適中?
- ___5. 是否避免首尾命題?
- ___6. 每個空格是否有足夠的解題線索(每7-8字一挖空)?
- ___7. 測試重點是否整體理解與局部理解並重，並兼顧語意及語法?
- ___8. 選項是否避免拼字、用詞或文法錯誤?
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- ___10. 選項誘答力是否平均?

高中英文科命題原則與示例：張武昌教授

Cloze Test

克 漏 字

Example 1

If we need to generalize about the life of old people in Taiwan, we can say that they lead a lonely life. Many of them live alone because they are 26**either** widowed or (*function word*) divorced. A deep sense of separation 27**from** (*prep.*) others and thereby a sense of isolation make them very 28**sad** (*derivative*). Under these circumstances, they feel that they are living in a hostile environment 29**where** (*function word*) others pay little attention to them. 30**However** (*function word*), old people can reestablish their role in society 31**by** (*prep.*) taking part in community activities and 32**making** (*derivative*) friends with others. If they are willing to try, they will 33**no longer** (*phrase*) feel isolated.

一句

三空

轉折詞x 1

介系詞x 2

詞類x 1

文法x 2

單字x 0

片語x 0

Cloze Test

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尾句命題

(104 words)

91四技二專統測

26. (A) either (B) neither (C) both (D) whether
27. (A) for (B) from (C) to (D) in
28. (A) sadness (B) sadder (C) sad (D) sadly
29. (A) what (B) whose (C) how (D) where
30. (A) Whenever (B) However
(C) Therefore (D) Furthermore
31. (A) to (B) on (C) of (D) by
32. (A) making (B) make (C) to make (D) is making
33. (A) not more (B) no longer
(C) any more (D) ever longer(未考慮同詞性)

Cloze Test

克漏字

The sun is an extraordinarily powerful source of energy. In fact, the Earth 11.receives(verb) 20,000 times more energy from the sun than we currently use. If we used more of this source of heat and light, it 12.could supply (aux.) all the power needed throughout the world.

We can harness energy from the sun, or solar energy, in many ways. For instance, many satellites in space are equipped with large panels whose solar cells transform sunlight directly 13into(preposition) electric power. These panels are covered with glass and are painted black inside to absorb as much heat as possible.

Solar energy has a lot to offer. To begin with, it is a clean fuel. In contrast, fossil fuels, such as oil or coal, release 14.harmful(adj.) substances into the air when they are burned. 15.What's more(transition), fossil fuels will run out, but solar energy will continue to reach the Earth long after the last coal has been mined and the last oil well has run dry.

11.(A) repeats (L4) (B) receives (L3) (C) rejects (L2) (D) reduces (L3) 高中英文詞彙分級表

12 (A) supplies (B) has supplied (C) was supplying (D) could supply

13.(A) into (B) from (C) with (D) off

14.(A) diligent (B) harmful (C) usable (D) changeable

15.(A) Otherwise (B) Therefore (C) What's more (D) In comparison

Cloze Test

克漏字

Example 4 Proficiency Test (99指考)

Testing 語言測驗

Signs asking visitors to keep their hands off the art are everywhere in the Louvre Museum, Paris. But one special sculpture gallery invites art lovers to allow their hands to 16run over(phrase) the works. The Louvre's Tactile Gallery, targeted at the blind and visually 17impaired(derivative), is the only space in the museum where visitors can touch the sculptures, with no guards or alarms to stop them. Its latest exhibit is a 18collection(noun) of sculpted lions, snakes, horses and eagles. The 15 animals exhibited are reproductions of famous works found elsewhere in the Louvre. Called "Animals, Symbols of Power," the exhibit 19features(verb) animals that were used by kings and emperors throughout history to symbolize the greatness of their reigns. The exhibit, opened in December 2008, 20is(aux.verb) scheduled to run for about three years. During guided tours on the weekends, children can explore the art with blindfolds on.

16. (A) fix up (B) run over (C) take away (D) knock off
17. (A) impair (B) impairs (C) impaired (D) impairing
18. (A) collection (B) cooperation (C) completion (D) contribution
19. (A) examines (B) protects (C) represents (D) features
20. (A) is (B) being (C) has (D) having

Cloze Test

克漏字

實作

Cloze Test

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Thank you for your time!

Cloze Test

克漏字

高中英文科教學評量命題實務：克漏字測驗命題原則與示例

Sample 1:單就課文改寫 (不看命題)

Famous poet Edward Young once said, “Procrastination is the thief of time,” which means that procrastination may rob you of your precious time. Take my sister Joan for example. She spends more time thinking up excuses for being unable to do an assignment than actually _52_ the assignment itself. The ways she avoids an assignment include calling a friend about her homework or watching a TV show ___53___ a little kid, and they definitely leave something ___54___.

Besides, because of procrastination, Joan is always one step behind in life, which leaves her ___55___ to catch up on what should have been done. While most students work hard on their next day’s homework, she is doing the homework from the night before. She wishes she can get the satisfaction coming with finishing things on time but she always ends up ___56___ for deadlines. **(142 words)**

Sample 2:單就課文改寫 (不看命題)

The Chain of Love was not a classic love story, but ___57___ a different one that would inspire us not to give up on human nature. While Joe was slowly driving home in a cold winter afternoon, he accidentally caught sight of an elderly lady stranded on the roadside. In front of her car, he pulled up and got out. He found that all she had was a flat tire. He wasted no time in ___58___ the tire for her. He had never ___59___ about stopping to give her a hand because he thought it was a way rather than a job to help those who were in need. Therefore, he asked her to help the next person who needed help if she insisted on repaying him. Little did he dream that his wife should ___60___ to be the first person whom the elderly lady would like to help out without knowing that she was Joe’s wife, a waitress in the café. This happy ending may be like an incredible ___61___. However, the author meant to help the readers realize the proverb that virtue is its own reward. **(188 words)**

Sample 3:單就課文改寫 (不看命題)

A London pawnbroker named Jabez Wilson, a man with “fiery red hair,” came to Holmes and Watson. He told them that his young assistant, Vincent Spaulding, some weeks ago had shown him and ___16___ him to respond to a newspaper want-ad offering work to only red-headed male ___17___. The next morning, Wilson had waited in a long line of fellow red-headed men, was interviewed and was the only applicant hired, because none of the other applicants had hair to match Wilson's red locks. He was ___18___, four pounds a week, for several weeks of doing obviously useless

clerical busywork in a lonely office. However, one morning a sign on the locked office door inexplicably 19, "THE RED-HEADED LEAGUE IS DISSOLVED, AS OF TODAY." Wilson then went to the landlord, who said that he'd heard of 20 the person who founded the league 20 the league itself. He ended the story with how frustrated he was losing the four-pounds-a-week. Holmes and Watson laughed a little over the ridiculous situation, but Holmes assured that by Monday they 21. After Holmes' client, Wilson, left (having given the detective a description of Spaulding), Holmes decided to go and see Spaulding, whom Holmes noticed had dirty trouser knees. Holmes then thumped on the pavement in front of the pawnbroker's shop. 22 the case solved, he called Inspector Jones and Mr. Merryweather. The four 23 the thieves, who had contrived the Red-Headed League 24 have their conspiracy disclosed by Mr. Wilson while they 25 the digging in the cellar to break into the bank vault next door. Back at Baker Street, Holmes explained to Watson how he solved the case. (278 words, 10 題)

Sample 4:單就課文改寫 (不看命題)

Have you wondered why it gives us the creeps when we hear a dog howling in the middle of the night? 38, it's because we take it as a sign that devils are wandering around, or something evil is 39. However, when we look closely at it, the fear really isn't based on any scientific proof, 40? Surely, this is one of the situations 41 we superstitiously associate one event with another.

Some 42 customs, which grow out of superstitious fears, are what most members of a society usually do to deal with the unknown. In Taiwan, 43, the word for the number "four" sounds like the word for "death." (116 字)

Sample 5:單就課文改寫 (不看命題)

During the war, Achilles, 44 to lead the Greek army, became known as the greatest Greek warrior. No one was able to kill him because, 45 one of his heels, his body could not be harmed. Later Paris found out about Achilles' weakness and 46 with an arrow to his heel.

Although the Greeks lost Achilles and many other brave warriors and heroes, they were still able to win many battles. However, because of the huge walls 47 Troy, they were unable to take it over---48 ten years had passed since the beginning of the war. 49 the final victory, they turned to Athena, the goddess of wisdom, for help. (112 字)

Sample 6:挖洞與製作選項

Dr. Watson 26 on his friend Sherlock Holmes to find him 27 a man with fiery red hair, Mr. Jabez Wilson. Wilson has come to Holmes 28 a problem concerning an organization 29 he was working but that has mysteriously disappeared. Wilson owns a pawnshop but had for the last two months been 30 part-time. At Holmes' urging, he tells his story.

26. (A) drops in (B) looks over (C) lights up (D) reasons out
27. (A) in charge of (B) by fond of (C) in conversation with (D) in use to
28. (A) because (B) beyond (C) with (D) upon
29. (A) what (B) that (C) which (D) for which
30. (A) glanced (B) employed (C) indicated (D) deduced

Sample 7:挖洞與製作選項

Echo” and “Narcissus” are two words coming from a Greek myth.

Echo was a pretty river nymph. One day, she 11 Zeus, the king of the gods, flirting with a smiling river nymph behind a bush. At almost the same time, Hera, queen of the gods and Zeus’s wife, came toward her, wanting to catch her husband 12. 13 an effort 13 prevent Hera 13 seeing what her husband was up to, Echo called out to her, and told a white lie to her. Knowing that she had been tricked, Hera returned to the forest. She found Echo 14 on the grass, and admiring her husband’s sapphire ring. “You little liar! I see you’ve been rewarded by my husband for protecting him,” cried out Hera, “I have a gift for you as well.” Echo was cursed by Hera. 15, she could only repeat the last few words that people say.

Weeping Echo continued on her way through the woods. Suddenly, she came upon a beautiful young man Narcissus, who was so proud of his beauty that he had never found anyone 16 his love. Unfortunately, poor little Echo 17 with him at first sight. Narcissus told that he was lost and asked her if she knew the way out of the woods. “Out of the woods,” repeated Echo. Echo wanted to show her admiration, but she couldn’t make herself 18. What’s worse, Narcissus grew tired of her repeating. Only at that moment 19 how miserable she was. When Narcissus felt thirsty and bent down to drink from a small pool, he saw looking back at him the most beautiful face that he had ever seen. He promptly loved what he saw. He kept his word and stayed by the pool, day after day, 20 his own face in the water. He died and turned into a flower by the riverbank looking at his own reflection in the water. Now, from the mythology, you must know the meanings of “echo” and narcissus” or “narcissistic.” If not, turn to your teacher for the precise meanings.

11. (A) happened to see (B) occurred to see
(C) happened seeing (D) happened and saw
12. (A) in surprise (B) by surprise (C) with surprise (D) at first sight
13. (A) With, to, for (B) With, to, by (C) In, into, from (D) In, to, from
14. (A) to sit (B) sat (C) sitting (D) and sat
15. (A) From then on (B) Without doubt (C) In high style (D) From then on
16. (A) worthwhile (B) deserves (C) worthy to (D) worthy of
17. (A) felt in love (B) fall in love (C) fallen in love (D) fell in love
18. (A) understood (B) understand (C) to understand (D) be understood
19. (A) could she understand (B) she could realize (C) had she known (D) she knew
20. (A) gazed at (B) to gaze at (C) which gazed at (D) gazing at

分組練習題

第一篇 Colors can fool us when ___1___ comes to visual perception. ___2___ this, a study was conducted by a group of researchers. They put in a room heavy boxes and light boxes ___3___ white and black respectively. ... That's why they are colors commonly seen in operating rooms. Colors also symbolize different meanings from one country to ___4___. For instance, the Japanese give white envelopes full of money for their New Year, ___5___ white is the color of death in Taiwan and China. Though we often ___6___ colors ___6___, their influence and power are indeed everywhere!

1. (A) there (B) that (C) it (D) which
2. (A) Prove (B) In proving (C) Proven (D) To prove
3. (A) painted (B) painting (C) which painted (D) to be painted
4. (A) other (B) the other (C) another (D) others
5. (A) as (B) when (C) so (D) while
6. (A) take...off (B) take...over
(C) take...into consideration (D) take...for granted

第二篇

Have you wondered why it gives us the creeps when we hear a dog howling in the middle of the night? _1_, it's because we take it as a sign that devils are wandering around, or something evil is 2. However, when we look closely at it, the fear really isn't based on any scientific proof, 3? Surely, this is one of the situations 4 we superstitiously associate one event with another. Some 5 customs, which grow out of superstitious fears, are what most members of a society usually do to deal with the unknown. In Taiwan, 6, the word for the number "four" sounds like the word for "death."

1. (A). Even so (B). For that reason (C). What's more (D). Most likely

2. (A). superstitious (B). appropriate (C). approaching (D). Completed
3. (A). do we (B). is it (C). does there (D). don't we
4. (A). until (B). which (C). on which (D). that
5. (A). fact-based (B). long-term (C). long-practiced (D). long-planned
6. (A). superstitiously (B). for good (C). as a result (D). for example

