

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

國立臺中文華高級中學 魏秀蘭老師
國立基隆中山高級中學 廖悅淑老師

壹、前言

近年來，高中升大學的學科能力測驗與指考定科目考試都少不了「克漏字」測驗，且每逢學校段考，英文教師必定遭遇編寫「克漏字」測驗的壓力。本文將就「克漏字」這項英語測驗的發展歷程、型式及命題技巧，在綜整各種文獻資料，參考相關命題原則及分析全國高中優良試題後，整理出以下淺見以供各位教學先進參考。

貳、Cloze 的發展歷程

Cloze 最早開始出現在 Wilson Taylor (1953) 的研究報告裡，Wilson Taylor 一開始是把 Cloze 做為評估美國學童寫作教材可讀性的工具，之後在 1960 年代，Cloze 被使用在測試以英語為母語學習者的閱讀能力。L2 (把英語做為第二語言) Cloze 的使用也在 1960 年代開始萌芽。Cloze 對於測試 L2 learners 整體的語言能力的價值漸漸受到研究者的重視。Cloze 的效度和可信度甚至是 Cloze 到底在測試受試者哪方面的能力雖然仍是莫衷一是，而評分的方式，挖洞的頻率(每 N 個字)，空格的長度，文章的難度及母語和非母語的不同都會影響 Cloze 做為評量工具的效度和可信度，但無可否認的是 Cloze 在以英語為母語和以英語為第二語言的學習歷程裡，是一個相當有力的評量工具。Cloze test 基本上是要要求受試者運用語言知識在一篇挖空的文章裏，填出原來被移除的單字。Cloze test 的型式通常是兩到三段的文章(約 150 字)，文中某些個單字被移除，而依據移除單字(挖空)的型式，Cloze test 大約可分為以下五種。

1. The fixed-rate deletion: 每 N 字移除一個單字，通常為每 5 或 7 字，但當文章比較長或受試者程度比較低時，可以拉長挖洞的間距。
2. A selective deletion: 測試者考量受試者的程度後，移除文中他想要測試的文法或單字以便更準確知道受試者某特定方面的語言能力。
3. Multiple-choice cloze test: 受試者從幾個可能答案裏選出正確的答案。
4. The cloze elide: 文章裏會出現原先不屬於該文章的字，受試者不僅要挑出那些字，同時也要在該位置寫下正確的字。
5. The C-test: 除首句和尾句以外，測試者每隔一個字即挖一個空，但只移除該字的第二個部分。

Cloze test 因為容易出題，容易施測，也容易批改，因此不論以填空的方式出

現在校內平常小考或是以選擇題的方式出現在學測指考，它總能測試不同程度受試者不同方面的能力，如文法的概念或單字的能力，也因而很受測試者歡迎。但命題時除了首尾句不命題，命題不能太難要有鑑別度，也要思考是否堅守每 n 個字移除一個字的原則，而 Brown(2002)即抱持不同觀點，他認為要依據測試者的測試目的而命題會比較有效率。以下將針對 Proficiency Test (能力測驗)如學測、指考或模擬考及 Achievement Test(成就測驗)如小考段考，提出幾點克漏字命題建議。

叁、成就測驗 Achievement Test (段考)：

一、成就測驗命題原則

尋找測試重點(test focus)：段考屬成就測驗，尋找測試重點時應注意 Test what has been taught. 測試的重點應和學習內容(target learning)高度相關。

二、成就測驗文章改寫技巧

改寫授課內容對大部分國內老師而言是一大挑戰，除了要濃縮文章外，同時要找出授課重點編成題目。改寫時保留原文的一致性(coherence)外，文章也最好要有完整性(completeness)，以免有斷章取義或掐頭截尾的感覺。對於程度較低的學生，改寫的幅度不要太大，而對於入學 PR 值較高的學生，老師改寫時的句子結構和用字遣詞可以有比較大的自由度，甚至可以找一篇相關文章予以融會貫通後，從中找出和原授課內容一樣的 test focus。以下就幾個克漏字命題來看課文改寫部分。

Sample 1(單看課文改寫，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, 5 題)

優點：用不同人稱適度改寫原文，雖然不是原文全部，但是呈現出來的文章兼顧一致性和完整性，文中大部分為原來的行句，對程度中等而言的學生而言難易適中。

Sample 2:(單看課文改寫，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, 5 題)**

優點：主題句和結論句很清楚地替整個故事保留其完整性，改寫者在濃縮之餘很巧妙地保留原故事的主要情節。

Sample 3: (單看課文改寫，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)**

優點：本篇文章為授課內容的原文，改寫者把原初處或相關文章改寫後予以命題，此方式比較適合程度較高的學生，因為改寫者的用字遣詞和句構必和原授課課文(也是改寫)不同。

建議：本篇即便經過改寫，但文中複雜句仍多，建議改成簡單句，學生比較容易理解。文章稍長，題量較多，建議改成 150 字左右，命 5 題。

Sample 4: (單看課文改寫，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，5 題)

建議：第二段尾句只提出在台灣 4 聽起來像“死”，文章便嘎然而止，缺乏完整性，讓人有意猶未盡的感覺。建議放一個結論句。文章稍短，解題線索稍嫌不足。建議拉成 150 字左右，命 5 題。

Sample 5: (單看課文改寫，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，5 題)

建議：主題句 during the war...從故事中間切入，故事的主要情節未完整，很容易讓讀者有沒頭沒尾的感覺，建議改寫時故事主要情節能保留，而句中角色的背景知識建議稍加說明。如：Achilles 可以以一句關係子句說明其身分。另外，文章稍短，解題線索稍嫌不足。建議拉成 150 字左右，命 5 題。

三、選項編寫原則

典型的克漏字測驗是每遇到第 5 個(或第 6, 第 7)個字便刪去一個字，以產生克漏字空格，不論其刪去的字為專有名詞、日期、或數字，此種方式對第一語言學習者而言，答題時仍能依照其餘的提示字猜出正確的答案。然而，對於以英語為外國語的學習者而言，此種測驗方法會將互為線索的字詞去除，影響學習者的理解能力。其後，Brown 表示克漏字測驗主要測出以英語為外國語的學習者明白克漏字文章裡的語言特色、語意、語法，及文章整體理解的語言結構，因此建

議的以英語為外國語克漏字的命題採較自由的方式，以每句挖一空格的方式來測試學習者的學習情形 Brown (1980)。因此，就以英語為外國語所發展的克漏字命題原則而言，在國內的發展便逐漸形成每 150 字生成一篇測驗短文，每 n 個字挖一洞，而且選項裡需包括語言特色、語意、語法，及對文章整體理解等應試內容。以下針對克漏字測驗選項命題原則進一步探討。

本文的命題原則依循 Brown 的理念，並參照國內學者張武昌教授所提及綜合測驗命題適切性檢查表，將成就測驗(Achievement Test)裡段考克漏字命題部份應注意的原則細分為以下 20 點，並以表格方式呈現，謹供命題教師於命題時自我檢視。

◆成就測驗(段考)克漏字命題檢視表

自我檢視項目	符合標準者打勾
命題原則	
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。	
6. 每 N 字(7~8)或大概每一句挖一個洞。	
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。	
9. 同一句不挖兩個洞。	
兼顧整體語意理解與局部語法測驗(diversity)	
10. 有出到單字嗎?(local)	
11. 有出到文法嗎?(local)	
12. 有出到片語嗎?(local)	
13. 有出到轉折語嗎或連接詞嗎(global)	
14. 有出到介詞嗎?(local)	
15. 以克漏字命題的前 10 題來檢測，命題應包含以上 10~14 項。	
選項正確無誤且誘答力均等	
16. 不可以有錯誤選項。	
17. 若有兩題以上考字彙，應兼顧兩題詞類不同。(動詞&名詞...)	
18. 選項是否相同詞類	
19. 選項是否為高頻率單字 (依據高中英文詞彙分級表而訂，難度以兩級距為主)。	
20. 選項誘答力均等。	

在成就測驗(段考)克漏字命題檢視表裡的第 1-9 項為克漏字命題時的基本原則，由於段考著重於測驗學生的學習結果，因為其克漏字測驗多為教師的教學重點，如此一來，文章在改寫後須清楚呈現原文的意思及重點，換言之，段考時的克漏字題目須掌握原文語意重點、語法重點，並且運用每 n 字挖一空的原則提供足夠的應試要點。此外，改寫後的文章也不宜在首尾句命題，讓考生在斷章取義的句意裡找尋適當的答案。

檢視表裡的 10-14 項內容的用意在於測驗考生在語意及語用上的了解。就上下文意理解的部份，筆者運用轉折詞測驗選項來判斷考生的理解能力；而語用的呈現則包括文法、單字(名詞、動詞、形容詞、副詞)、介詞、片語等等的相關選項，以避免考生在作答時不用依據上下文意，僅憑單詞詞類、文法判斷，或局部片語的提示即可找出正確解答。

至於 16-20 項的內容主要著眼於選項安排應注意其難度是否相仿，是否產生一句多考的情形，以及是否提供錯誤選項以干擾學生的學習情形等。以下便針對各校提供的優良考題，逐一介紹相關的命題原則。

四、選項編寫技巧

根據前述所提及的成就測驗(段考)克漏字命題檢視表，筆者分析下列幾篇段考試題，概略分析及舉例。

Sample 6:

Dr. Watson 26 drops in (phrase) on his friend Sherlock Holmes to find him 27 in conversation with (phrase) a man with fiery red hair, Mr. Jabez Wilson. Wilson has come to Holmes 28 with (prep.) a problem concerning an organization 29 for which (function word) he was working but that has mysteriously disappeared. Wilson owns a pawnshop but had for the last two months been 30 employed (verb) part-time. At Holmes' urging, he tells his story. (62 words)

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

此篇段考題為三民版第六冊第五課“The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: The Red-headed League”，關於福爾摩斯偵探故事系列裡紅髮聯盟故事的課文，其應試學生的基測 PR 值為 65-75，且大部份的學生基測英語成績在 45 級分以上。命題教師的目的在於將選文與學習重點結合，測驗學生於平日課堂學習時的重點歸納能力和文意理解能力。以下以「成就測驗(段考)克漏字命題檢視表」的項目來分析此篇克漏字測驗題的完整性及建議修改之處。

(1).命題原則

就題目內容而言，短文共 62 個單字即測驗五題，所提供的內容偏低，導致解題線索相對降低，此外，首句即命題的方式使考生無法一窺全文樣貌，建議其於首句之前再加上對此文之簡介以提供較清楚的文意線索。其次，兩長句“Dr. Watson 26 drops in (phrase) on his friend Sherlock Holmes to find him 27 in conversation with (phrase) a man with fiery red hair, Mr. Jabez Wilson. Wilson has come to Holmes 28 with (prep.) a problem concerning an organization 29 for which (function word) he was working but that has mysteriously disappeared.”皆為一句兩空的出題型式，未符合每 N 字(7~8)或大概每一句挖一個洞的原則，導致其互為線索的字被挖空，使得答題的線索更加模糊。

(2).兼顧整體語意理解與局部語法測驗

單就選項命題而言，五題裡共出 2 片語題(drops in、in conversation with)，1 題單字題(employed)，及 1 題關係副詞的文法題(for which)，未出現轉折詞及介系詞考題，就兼顧整體語意理解而言，考題偏重於局部語法理解，無法測驗出考生對於全篇文意的理解能力；就完整測試局部語法而言，偏重片語的選項較不周全，建議減少 1 片語題型，增加 1 介系詞題型，以使測驗方向更完善。

(3).選項正確無誤且誘答力均等

以第 27 題選項而言，(B) by fond of (D) in use to 皆為錯誤選項，不宜出現以免造成以英語為外國語學習者的混淆，建議將其改為(B) be fond of (D) be in use 的正確選項。此外，第 29 題的(D) for which 選項為介詞+關係代名詞，相對於前三者為關係代名詞或準關係代名詞而言，為引伸學習的部份，若能修改為關係代名詞或關係副詞，能讓選項判讀更為清楚。

Sample 7:

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

Echo was a pretty river nymph. One day, she 11.happened to see (phrase) 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.by surprise (phrase). 13. In an effort 13.to prevent Hera 13.from (Prep.) 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.sitting (derivative) 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. From then on (transition), 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.worthy of (derivative) his love. Unfortunately, poor little Echo

17.fell in love (derivation) 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.understood (derivation). What’s worse, Narcissus grew tired of her repeating. Only at that moment 19.could she understand (function word) 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 prompted loved what he saw. He kept his word and stayed by the pool, day after day, 20.gazing at (derivation) 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. (332words)

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

此篇段考題為龍騰版第四冊第四課“Echo and Narcissus”，關於希臘神話裡水仙花起源的故事，其應試學生的基測 PR 值為 86-90，且大部份的學生基測英語成績偏高，但家庭背景為勞工家庭居多，學生學習意願高，但較少接觸課外讀物。命題教師希望將選文與學習重點結合，測驗學生的認知能力，且將課文改寫並融入教學重點以完成此篇克漏字測驗題。以下以「成就測驗(段考)克漏字命題檢視表」的項目來分析此篇克漏字測驗題的完整性及建議修改之處。

(1)命題原則

此篇文章的選項缺失在於全文稍長，共 332 字，且分配十個選項於文章裡，此種出題方式易造成學生答題時產生連續出錯的狀況，此外，若學生對於此課課文理解度較低時，就不易找出全文的脈絡和重點。

(2).兼顧整體語意理解與局部語法測驗

全篇著重於文法題型，其中包含分詞構句，倒裝句等，另外包括片語題型，轉折語考題，及語法運用等，唯獨忽略單字題型。第 12 題(A) in surprise (B) by surprise

(C) with surprise 雖然考 take someone by surprise 的片語，但選項過於細瑣，容易導致學習混淆，因此建議此題選項加入其它介係詞片語。第 13 題而言，命題者認為此句 “__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.” 的介係詞特別重要，因此以一題三試的方式出題，題目看似簡潔，但未能符合命題原則，若命題者特重此類介係詞的運用，建議加長題目長度，將重點置於三個不同的句子裡，方能提供受試者較完整而充份的解題索。

(3). 選項正確無誤且誘答力均等

就選項細項而言，第 11 題(C) happened seeing，第 15 題(B) Without doubt，及第 17 題(A) felt in love 為錯誤選項，不適合出現在正式的成就測驗 Achievement Test 選項裡。就第 16 題(A) worthwhile (B) deserves (C) worthy to (D) worthy of 而言，此選項著重於 worth 的用法，不宜出現完全不相關的選項(B) deserves，否則，學生易運用削去法，迅速找到解答而無需理解上下文意。

Sample 8:

Colors can fool us when 1.it (proun) comes to visual perception. 2.To prove (derivative) this, a study was conducted by a group of researchers. They put in a room heavy boxes and light boxes 3.painted (Ven.) 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.another (quantity). For instance, the Japanese give white envelopes full of money for their New Year, 5.whilte (transition) white is the color of death in Taiwan and China. Though we often 6.take colors 6.for granted (phrase), their influence and power are indeed everywhere! (95 words)

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

此篇段考題為三民版第二冊第四課“Colors at Play”，關於顏色在日常生活裡如何扮演重要角色的敘述文，其應試學生的基測 PR 值為 65-95，且大部份的學生基測英語成績在 65 級分以上，學生分部為都會型學生，其學習意願高。命題教師希望將選文與學習重點結合，測驗學生的認知能力。以下以「成就測驗(段考)克漏字命題檢視表」的項目來分析此篇克漏字測驗題的完整性及建議修改之處。

(1) 命題原則

此篇為 95 字的短文，首尾皆命題，且尾句以一句兩空的方式呈現，使得全篇的解題線索頗為零散不清。而受試者的英文成績分佈極廣，雖然短文改寫接近原文，但較不易測出學生在此課的學習情形，建議於首句增加全文概述的重點句，且於末句增加全文結語的結論句，此舉不僅加長句意，也提供更多語意理解的線索，較適合以英語為外國語的學習者。

(2).兼顧整體語意理解與局部語法測驗

全篇側重於語法認知測驗部份，命題內容包括 1 片語選填 take...for granted，4 文法題(慣用語 when I.it (pron) comes to，不定詞用法 To prove，過去分詞變化 painted)，及 1 題轉折詞運用題。全篇缺乏單字題、介系詞題，及轉折詞題型，不論整體語意結構或局部語法測驗皆未注重，其選項安排上實為不妥。

(3).選項正確無誤且誘答力均等

此篇克漏字測驗在選項安排上雖側重文法題型，但就其誘答力安排而言，組織完善，除了第 1 題的選項 (A) there (B) that (C) it (D) which 安排裡，which 的詞性不同於其它三組，使得誘答力降低以外，其餘安排皆屬良好，選項細目正確且誘答力均等，考生需依上下文意方法找出答案，不會產生削去學習法的負向效果。

Sample 9

Have you wondered why it gives us the creeps when we hear a dog howling in the middle of the night? 1. Most likely (phrase), it's because we take it as a sign that devils are wandering around, or something evil is 2. approaching (adj.). However, when we look closely at it, the fear really isn't based on any scientific proof, 3. is it (syntax clue)? Surely, this is one of the situations 4. where (wh-) we superstitiously associate one event with another. Some 5. long-practiced (adj.) customs, which grow out of superstitious fears, are what most members of a society usually do to deal with the unknown. In Taiwan, 6. for example (phrase), the word for the number "four" sounds like the word for "death." (117 words)

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

此篇段考題為三民版第二冊第六課“A Rabbit's Foot and a Piece of Wood”，探討迷信背後所隱藏心裡層面的敘述文，其應試學生的基測 PR 值為 81-91，學生經濟條件良好，學習意願高，但課外讀物接觸較少。命題教師希望將選文與學習重點結合，測驗學生的認知能力。以下以「成就測驗(段考)克漏字命題檢視表」

的項目來分析此篇克漏字測驗題的完整性及建議修改之處。

(1)命題原則

全篇 117 字，結構嚴謹，幾乎是每 7-8 字一挖空，語意表達清楚，搭配學生基測 PR 值 81-91 的學習程度而言，完整呈現段考時單課著重的考試重點，唯獨第 5 題難度偏難，對高一學生而言稍難以不，其餘部份就命題內容而言表達良好。

(2).兼顧整體語意理解與局部語法測驗

此篇克漏字除尾句命題以外，其餘選項分配屬平均，其中包括 1 題轉折詞，1 題片語題，1 題以形容詞變化為主的單字考題，及 2 題文法題，只缺少介詞題，以 5 題題型的分配而言屬良好。

(3).選項正確無誤且誘答力均等

此篇考題在選項安排上爭議較多，誘答力不均的情形較為明顯。舉例而言，第二題(A). superstitious (B). appropriate (C). approaching (D). Completed 的第 4 個選項為 approach 的動詞變化，非一般性的形容詞，宜修改其它三個選項以配合解答。第 4 題(A). until (B). which (C). on which (D). that 的關係詞題型應具一致性，不宜出現 on which 的用法。而第 6 題裡(A). superstitiously (B). for good (C). as a result (D). for example，其餘三選項為片語題型，不宜出現(A). superstitiously 的用法。此外，錯誤的選項出現在第 3 題文法題型(A). do we (B). is it (C). does there (D). don't we 不宜出現 does there 的錯誤選項。

(4)建議修改

Have you wondered why it gives us the creeps when we hear a dog howling in the middle of the night? 1. Most likely (transition & phrase), it's because we take it as a sign that devils are wandering around, or something evil is 2. approaching (adj.). However, when we look closely at it, the fear really isn't based on any scientific proof, 3. is it (syntax clue)? Surely, this is one of the situations where we superstitiously associate one event 4. with (prep.) with another. Some 5. long-practiced (adj.) customs, which grow out of superstitious fears, are what most members of a society usually do to deal with the unknown. In Taiwan, for example, 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). adoring (B). accessing (C). approaching (D). acquiring
3. (A). do we (B). is it (C). is there (D). don't we
4. (A). on (B). with (C). for (D). of
5. (A). well-informed (B). carefully-designed (C). long-practiced (D). ready-made

肆、能力測驗 Proficiency Test(學科能力測驗或指定科目考試)

就國內高中生升學的重要能力測驗(學科能力測驗與指定科目考試)命題原則而言，其測驗目標為：(一)測驗考生對重要學科知識的了解。(二)測驗考生

閱讀資料、判斷資料、推理、分析等能力。(三)測驗考生表達的能力。(四)測驗考生應用學科知識的能力。在此類考試題型裡，克漏字測驗的命題重點在於依據文章測驗出學習者對於英語文的理解，對資料的評析能力，及學習者的對於英語語法的了解。因此，克漏字測驗裡選項的安排便著實重要。筆者依據張武昌教授的「綜合測驗命題適切性檢查表」，歸結出以下 10 點命題原則以供讀者參考。

綜合測驗命題適切性檢查表

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?

原則上，國內大考中心命題委員多遵循以上命題原則以編寫相關的克漏字測驗。其命題方式為先找尋適當選文，探討其是否兼顧教育性、知識性、及趣味性，並配合學生的生活、學習經驗與認知能力等因素，再依據選文難易度調整為適合的題型，接著，找出選文裡的語法及語意用的學習重點，依據命題原則，每句挖一空，測試重點在於整體理解與局部理解並重，安排適當的應試選項。最後，著手檢視考題選項是否避免拼字、用詞或文法錯誤，亦或產生爭議性或不適當的誘答的選項，盡力將每個選項的誘答力平均分配，以形成一份完善的克漏字考題。

一、文章改寫技巧

針對能力測驗，和高中老師相關的應是出模擬考。命模擬考時除了尋找文章時遵循以上選文原則外，最重要的是如何把一篇長長的文章濃縮成 2~3 段約 150 字的文章，並保留其原汁原味(coherence and completeness)。其基本原則如下：

1. 依據學生的程度，把原文中的複雜句或較難的分詞構句化成簡單句。
2. 把難的單字化成高中生程度的常用單字。

至於尋找命題重點方面，可以先找好命題重點後再改寫(99 年學測克漏字)或寫後依據自己改寫後的內容尋找適當的命題重點(97 年學測克漏字)。以下為 97 和 99 年學測克漏字原文和改寫後之命題，畫線部分為命題者在兼顧文章的 coherence 狀況下所截取並改編的行句。

The Miracle of Green Tea (97 學測考題克漏字 16-20 題原文)

Is any other food or drink reported to have as many health benefits as green tea? The Chinese have known about the medicinal benefits of green tea since ancient times.

using it to treat everything from headaches to depression. In her book *Green Tea: The Natural Secret for a Healthier Life*, Nadine Taylor states that green tea has been used as a medicine in China for at least 4,000 years.

Today, scientific research in both Asia and the west is providing hard evidence for the health benefits long associated with drinking green tea. For example, in 1994 the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* published the results of an epidemiological study indicating that drinking green tea reduced the risk of esophageal cancer in Chinese men and women by nearly sixty percent. University of Purdue researchers recently concluded that a compound in green tea inhibits the growth of cancer cells. There is also research indicating that drinking green tea lowers total cholesterol levels, as well as improving the ratio of good (HDL) cholesterol to bad (LDL) cholesterol. To sum up, here are just a few medical conditions in which drinking green tea is reputed to be helpful.

What makes green tea so special?

The secret of green tea lies in the fact it is rich in catechin polyphenols, particularly epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG). EGCG is a powerful anti-oxidant: besides inhibiting the growth of cancer cells, it kills cancer cells without harming healthy tissue. It has also been effective in lowering LDL cholesterol levels, and inhibiting the abnormal formation of blood clots. The latter takes on added importance when you consider that thrombosis (the formation of abnormal blood clots) is the leading cause of heart attacks and stroke.

Links are being made between the effects of drinking green tea and the "French Paradox." For years, researchers were puzzled by the fact that, despite consuming a diet rich in fat, the French have a lower incidence of heart disease than Americans. The answer was found to lie in red wine, which contains resveratrol, a polyphenol that limits the negative effects of smoking and a fatty diet. In a 1997 study, researchers from the University of Kansas determined that EGCG is twice as powerful as resveratrol, which may explain why the rate of heart disease among Japanese men is quite low, even though approximately seventy-five percent are smokers.

Why don't other Chinese teas have similar health-giving properties? Green, oolong, and black teas all come from the leaves of the *Camellia sinensis* plant. What sets green tea apart is the way it is processed. Green tea leaves are steamed, which prevents the EGCG compound from being oxidized. By contrast, black and oolong tea leaves are made from fermented leaves, which results in the EGCG being converted into other compounds that are not nearly as effective in preventing and fighting various diseases.

Other Benefits

New evidence is emerging that green tea can even help dieters. In November, 1999,

the American Journal of Clinical Nutrition published the results of a study at the University of Geneva in Switzerland. Researchers found that men who were given a combination of caffeine and green tea extract burned more calories than those given only caffeine or a placebo.

Green tea can even help prevent tooth decay! Just as its bacteria-destroying abilities can help prevent food poisoning, it can also kill the bacteria that causes dental plaque. Meanwhile, skin preparations containing green tea - from deodorants to creams - are starting to appear on the market.

Harmful Effects?

To date, the only negative side effect reported from drinking green tea is insomnia due to the fact that it contains caffeine. However, green tea contains less caffeine than coffee: there are approximately thirty to sixty mg. of caffeine in six - eight ounces of tea, compared to over one-hundred mg. in eight ounces of coffee. About.com: <http://chinesefood.about.com/library/weekly/aa011400a.htm>

The Miracle of Green Tea (97 學測考題克漏字 16-20 題題目)

What is so special about green tea? The Chinese and Indians 16 it for at least 4,000 years to treat everything from headache to depression. Researchers at Purdue University recently concluded that a compound in green tea 17 the growth of cancer cells. Green tea is also helpful 18 infection and damaged immune function. The secret power of green tea is its richness in a powerful anti-oxidant. Green tea and black tea come from the same plant. Their 19 is in the processing. Green tea is dried but not fermented, and this shorter processing gives it a lighter flavor than black tea. It also helps retain the tea's beneficial chemicals. That is 20 green tea is so good for health. The only reported negative effect of drinking green tea is a possible allergic reaction and insomnia due to the caffeine it contains.

16. (A) would use (B) are using (C) had used (D) have been using

17. (A) looks after (B) slows down (C) takes over (D) turns out

18. (A) for (B) from (C) at (D) inside

19. (A) weight (B) purpose (C) difference (D) structure

20. (A) whether (B) whenever (C) what (D) why

(99 學測考題克漏字 16-20 題原文)



Thursday, Feb. 21, 2008

Who's Holding the Handbag?

By Deirdre van Dyk/New York

On a recent Saturday afternoon in Manhattan, Anika, 26, an investment banker, was doing what many women of her generation do on weekends: she was shopping with her mother. And enjoying it. No surprise, either, that both mother and daughter ended up considering the same pair of J Brand jeans. Initially meant for Anika, the jeans caught her mother's eye too. "I'd wear those to your father's club with a blazer and heels," she said.

Retailers of the world, take note: If you want to get into a boomer's pocketbook, you've got to win her daughter over first. According to Resource Interactive, an Ohio-based marketing company, young adults influence 88% of household apparel purchases. It makes sense since members of the millennial generation—those born between 1980 and 2000—are closer to their parents than are members of any previous generation. Millennials and their parents not only take vacations together and text each other several times a day but also consult each other on what to buy. And more often than not, the millennials are the more informed consumers.

"They've never known life without a computer—they can take in 20 hours' worth of information in seven hours," says Nancy Kramer, CEO of Resource Interactive.

"There isn't a brand or a trend these kids aren't aware of." Which is why boomer mothers who want to keep abreast of the trends turn to the experts in discriminating shopping—their daughters.

NPD Group's chief retail analyst, Marshal Cohen, estimates that the number of 18-to-24-year-olds shopping with Mom has grown 8% over the past three years. And what goes on in the dressing room is markedly different than in past generations. Unlike their mothers, boomer women don't want to adopt the ladies-who-lunch look, but at the same time they want to avoid that mutton-dressed-as-lamb look.

"What we hear women say," says Doug Harrison of the Harrison Group, a research firm that conducts surveys for LVMH, Neiman Marcus and others, "is they want clothes that 'make me feel like I've still got it but acknowledge that I'm mature and I've accomplished something.'"

Conventional retail wisdom holds that you can't sell clothes that appeal to both age groups—it takes the edgy element off the brand if Mom is wearing it, and when a store skews too trendy, it alienates its older customers. But not everyone is playing by the rules. Bergdorf Goodman threw this thinking aside three years ago when it restyled its contemporary floor, rechristening it 5F. With a DJ playing world music rather than rap, a café pen to the floor and a mix of clothing labels designed more for an aesthetic than for a precise age, the department store has managed to appeal to boomer women without losing its younger customers. Shira Lauter, V.P. of merchandising for the fifth floor, notices that when a mother and daughter shop

together, the store tends to get a bigger sale. The most striking area of influence is in premium denim, which daughters—for whom low-rise jeans serve as both day and evening wear—have nudged their mothers into trying.

One of the first retailers to target a psychographic instead of a demographic was the wildly popular Scoop NYC specialty store. "We don't think about age," says fashion director Danielle de Marne, 26, who fills Scoop NYC stores with everything from Splendid T shirts to Azzedine Ala dresses. "We buy for a woman with body confidence. Nothing is off-limits anymore."

De Marne's own mother benefits from her daughter's expertise. "She had a tendency not to go for flattering silhouettes, so I buy for her here," says De Marne. "She trusts my taste." Her last successful score was to get her mother—a 56-year-old teacher—to try belting a long KA7 cardigan over Citizens of Humanity jeans. But De Marne says she has also seen millennials pushing their mothers to buy things they want for themselves, something NPD's Cohen says he sees frequently. "The mother buys it," he says. "And six months later, it's in the daughter's closet."

Designer Tory Burch says she intentionally designs clothing that can be worn in different ways and so attracts both demographics to her stores. While the daughter might wear one of Burch's signature tunics belted as a minidress, the mother can wear it over skinny jeans. "It's all in how you style it," says Burch, 41, whose stepdaughters, both in their early 20s, recently persuaded her to wear skinny jeans.

The millennials' appetite for luxury is good news for retailers because, as Harrison points out, "it wears off on the parents around them." One look at a college parking lot full of Audis, Saabs and BMWs demonstrates that this generation isn't waiting to "earn" its luxury products and services; it already feels entitled to them. "There's an expectation that they deserve luxury now—it's not something you wait for and earn," says James Chung, president of Reach Advisors, who is working on a survey of purchasing behavior of young women. "I call them the prematurely affluent generation."

So who's paying the bills? Generally, when you have the parent in the store, you have the wallet in the store, according to Cohen. So stores have to influence not only the consumer but also the credit-card holder. Which can be tricky. Take designer sunglasses, for instance. "The mother wants the discreet logo at the temple," says Cohen, "and her daughter wants the logo to be bigger than the lens." So a slightly different product might be needed for each shopper, and different marketing—different ads. "Welcome to the new world," says Cohen. "You can't just sell to one market segment."

(99 學測考題克漏字 16-20 題原文)

Anita was shopping with her mother and enjoying it. Interestingly, both of them 16

buying the same pair of jeans. According to a recent marketing study, young adults influence 88% of household clothing purchases. More often than not, those in their early twenties are the more 17 consumers. There isn't a brand or a trend that these young people are not aware of. That is why mothers who want to keep abreast of trends usually 18 the experts — their daughters. This tells the retailers of the world that if you want to get into a mother's 19, you've got to win her daughter over first. With a DJ playing various kinds of music rather than just rap, and a mix of clothing labels designed more for taste and fashion than for a precise age, department stores have managed to appeal to successful middle-aged women 20 losing their younger customers. They have created a shopping environment where the needs of both mother and daughter are satisfied.

16. (A) gave up (B) ended up (C) took to (D) used to
 17. (A) informed (B) informative (C) informal (D) informational
 18. (A) deal with (B) head for (C) turn to (D) look into
 19. (A) textbook (B) notebook (C) workbook (D) pocketbook
 20. (A) in (B) while (C) after (D) without

二、選項編寫技巧

筆者依據張武昌教授的「綜合測驗命題適切性檢查表」，歸結出三類選項編寫的技巧，輔以國內的大型能力測驗考題題目呈現及分析，以供讀者參考相關命題技巧。

Sample 11

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

(111 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

(1).命題原則

此篇文章也出自於 91 年四技二專統合測驗的英文科克漏字題型。此篇選文內容主要台灣地區老年人不受社會重視與照顧的窘境，並進一步鼓勵老年人多走進人群，找到同儕支持。選文運用 111 個字彙說明台灣年長者的現況，文字洗鍊，言簡意賅，對高中生而言，對於社會福利議題多有初步概念，但由於文句過短，容易造成答題上的困擾。

就此篇選文的命題安排而言，首句不命題，直接說明選文主旨，清楚表達選文裡的主要人物、地點，及作者表達的想法等，可以幫助受試者找到選文脈絡，唯獨文句裡第 27 題到第 28 題”A deep sense of separation 27from (prep.) others and thereby a sense of isolation make them very 28sad (derivative).”一句兩空，選用字彙雖不難，但互為線索的字意皆挖空，使考生不易理解全文文意。此外第 30 題到第 32 題”30However (function word), old people can reestablish their role in society 31by (prep.) taking part in community activities and 32making (derivative) friends with others.”整句 23 個字，出現轉折詞、介系詞，及文法分詞的題型，句短而命題間距過於集中，若學生無法理解全句文意，便會造成連環錯的情形，命題者也不易由此種考法裡分析出學生的語言理解能力為何。

(2).兼顧整體語意理解與局部語法測驗

選文尾句命題，且出現一句兩空，或一句三空的命題方式，未能清楚測出學生基本語言能力。就選項分配而言，全篇安排，4 文法題(either widowed or、 sad, where、making)，及 1 片語題(no longer)，1 轉折詞題(However)，2 介系詞題，選項分配側重語法理解的測驗部份，而缺少單字題題型，雖然顧及整體理解安排了轉折詞題型，但由於該題屬一句三空的形式，降低了受試學生答題的信度與效度，也因此無法由該題判斷學生的全文理解能力。

(3).選項正確無誤且誘答力均等

就選項命題而言，第 26 題及第 33 題均產生誘答力不均的情形：

26. (A) either (B) neither (C) both (D) whether

33. (A) not more (B) no longer (C) any more (D) ever longer

就第 26 題而言，第四個選項 whether 的詞性和其餘三個選項不相同，學生易用削去法找出更適當的答案。而第 33 題的第四個選項則為錯誤選項 ever longer，不宜出現在大型的能力測驗裡混淆第二外國語學習者的學習情形。

Sample 12

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 into (prep.) 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 harmful (adj.) substances into the air when they are burned. 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.

(166 words) (99 年指定科目考試)

- 11.(A) repeats (B) receives (C) rejects (D) reduces
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

(1).命題原則

此篇文章出自於 99 年指定科目考試的英文科克漏字題型，選文內容主要探討太陽能對地球所造成的影響。搭配近年來社會對環保議題的重視，此篇短文運用 166 個字彙清楚說明太陽能能功用與特色，其體裁饒富知識性，而太陽能的議題對高中生而言，並不陌生，能和學生的學習經驗結合。

就此篇選文的命題安排而言，首句不命題且每句字數偏長，期望提供完整的選文概念給以英語為外國語的受試者，相較於一般成就測驗(段考題型)而言，雖然每句提供線索多於成就測驗裡的克漏字題型，但是全篇選文的難易適中，無太深奧的字詞或文法，不會造成線索過多的情形。

(2).兼顧整體語意理解與局部語法測驗

選文長度適中，首句、尾句不命題，且運用每句一挖空的命題方式，提供較為完整的解題線索。就選項分配而言，全篇安排 2 個單字題(包括 1 動詞題 receives，1 形容詞題 harmful)，1 介系詞題(into)，1 文法題(could supply)，及 1 轉折詞題(What's more)，選項分配平均，不易造成考生只看上下文意就可以猜對題意的狀況。再者，就第 15 題轉折題的命題方式而言，其為全文轉折的重要關鍵，以英語為外國語的受試學生必須充份理解全文意思方能找到適當的選項答案，雖然四個轉折詞難度不高，但能清楚測驗出考生在文意理解部份的功力。

(3).選項正確無誤且誘答力均等

在選項細部安排裡，第 11 題及第 14 題皆為單字考題，但並不側重某一類詞性，而是選取常出現於文章裡的動詞與形容詞為選項，讓考生易於判斷。以第 11 題的選項安排而言，依據國內教育部所訂定的「高中英文詞彙分級表」判讀，四個選項安排分別如下：

- 11.(A) repeats (第 4 級) (B) receives (第 3 級)

(C) rejects (第 2 級) (D) reduces (第 3 級)

換言之，四個選項的難度間距在兩級之內，不易造成考生對於過於熟悉或生疏的字詞不明白，導致誘答力不均的情形，選項安排仔細，其答題的反應也隨之良好。

Sample 13

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 16.run over (phrase) the works. The Louvre's Tactile Gallery, targeted at the blind and visually 17.impaired (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 18.collection (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 19.features (verb) animals that were used by kings and emperors throughout history to symbolize the greatness of their reigns. The exhibit, opened in December 2008, 20.is (aux.verb) scheduled to run for about three years. During guided tours on the weekends, children can explore the art with blindfolds on.

(153 words) (99 年指定科目考試)

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 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 |

(1).命題原則

此篇文章也出自於 99 年指定科目考試的英文科克漏字題型，為題型的後半段考題。就克漏字命題原則而言，探討其命題情形時，以考題的前 10 題為一個完整的單位考量，因此，一併呈現此次克漏字命題的全文。此篇選文內容主要探討羅浮宮裡互動式美術館(Tactile Gallery)的特色。選文運用 153 個字彙說明羅浮宮如何精心安排互動式美術館的呈現方式與導覽特色，文字饒富知性與感性，對高中生而言，對羅浮宮並不陌生，雖然 Tactile 的字彙難度較高，但學生若具備羅浮宮的相關美學概念，就能從全文裡找到文意重點。

就此篇選文的命題安排而言，首尾不命題，前兩句清楚表達選文裡的主要人物、地點，及段落概念等，可以幫助受試者找到選文脈絡，唯獨文意選用字彙偏難，應試學生若無足夠的字彙基礎，較難理解全文文意。

(2).兼顧整體語意理解與局部語法測驗

選文長度接近標準，首句、尾句皆未命題，且運用每句一挖空的命題方式，提供完整的解題線索。就選項分配而言，全篇安排 2 個單字題(包括 1 動詞題 features, 1 名詞題 collection)，2 文法題(impaired、is)，及 1 片語題(run over)，選項分配平

均，雖無轉折詞題型，但就整份試題安排而言，前五題已出現轉折詞題，此部份可以省略類似的選項。

(3). 選項正確無誤且誘答力均等

就第 18 題名詞選項的命題方式而言，目前國內持兩派論點，部份學者以為若能安排字詞長度相仿且結構接近的選項，表示命題者的安排用心，而以英語為外國語的受試學生必須充份理解每個單字的意思方能找到適當的選項答案；反之，持相反論點的學者認為此種命題方式不適用於以英語為外國語的學習者，因為太相近的字詞容易累積學生的學習挫折感，雖然四個轉折詞難度不高，但對於英文程度較低的學習者而言，此種選項安排較為不妥。綜整兩派的說法，筆者以為若能將字詞長度相仿的單字安排在一起，但結構組成略異，也不失為選項命題的好方法。

伍、結語

如前言所提，Cloze test(克漏字測驗)性質上屬於綜合測驗，它可以因命題者巧妙設計而測試出以英語為母語、第二語言或外國語的學習者的語言能力。本文粗略概述克漏字命題原則及技巧，輔以試題分析，希望各位教學先進不吝給予指教。

參考資料

Brown, H. D. 1980. Principles of Language Learning and Teaching. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall. (pp. 214, 217-19.)

Brown, J. D. 2002. Do Cloze tests Work? Is It Just an Illusion? Second Language Studies, 21(1), (pp. 79-125).

Taylor, W. L. 1953. Cloze procedure: a new tool for measuring readability. Journalism Quarterly, 30, 414-438.