

108年09月





## 目錄 CONTENTS

01 英語類

02 日語類



英語類-英文閱讀與寫作



# 英語類-英文閱讀與寫作

# 專業科目二



- 2 整卷分析
- 2 評量架構
- 3 難易度及鑑別度分析
- 超例說明
- 5 非選擇題分析





#### 施測結果分析



選擇題30題+非選擇題40分總分100分







108年度

到考人數5,692人

考試時間100分鐘

選擇題 整卷 平均分數 38.31 57.04

標準差 12.32 18.77

信度0.86

極值60、0

107年度

到考人數6,157人

考試時間100分鐘

選擇題 整卷

平均分數 32.64 52.28

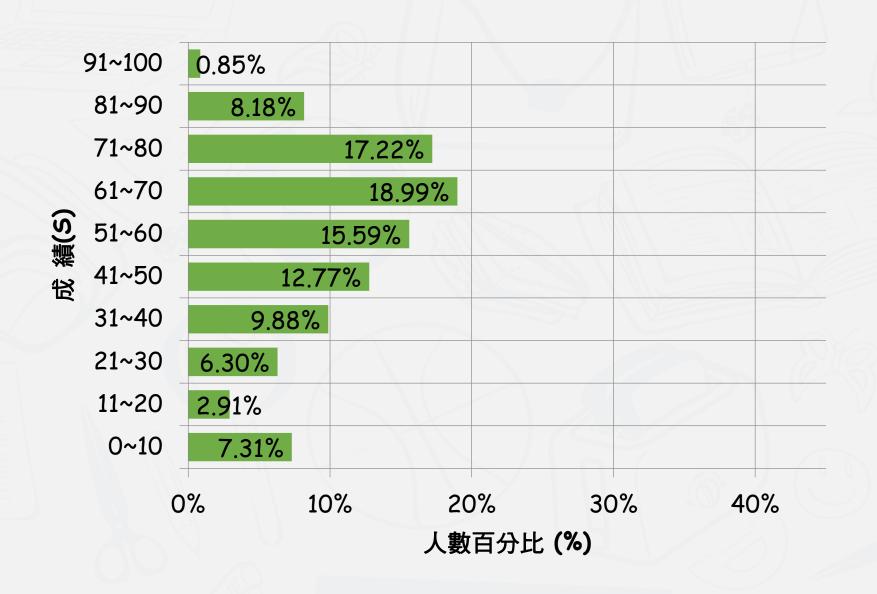
標準差 10.47 17.05

信度0.81

極值58、0



## 整卷成績



108學年度

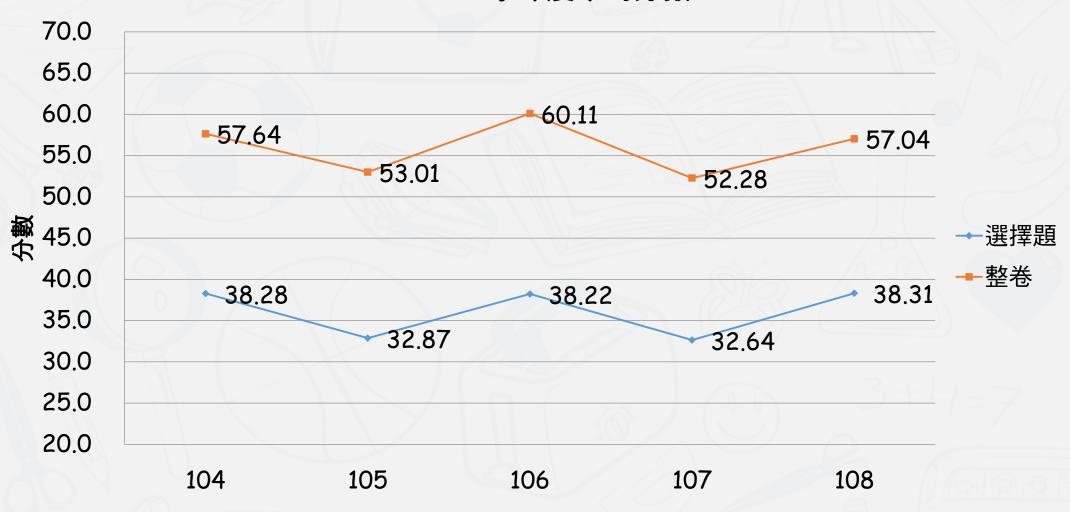
專業科目二

平均分數: 57.04



## 整卷分析







評量架構



# 評量架構-專業科目二(英語類)

測驗內容	題數	小計(配分)
一、字彙	5	10
二、語法	8	16
三、閱讀技巧	15	30
四、段落習作	2	4
五、短文寫作	5	40
合計	30	60



# 難易度及鑑別度分析



# 試題分析指標的含義

#### 難易度

難易度	難易度等級
P < 0. 4	困難
0.4≦P <b>&lt;</b> 0.7	適中
0. 7≦P	容易





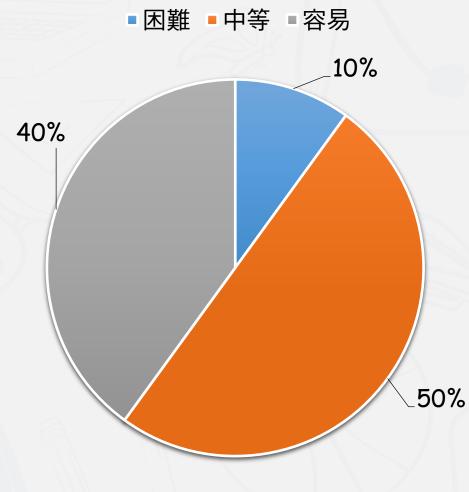
# 試題分析指標的含義

## 鑑別度

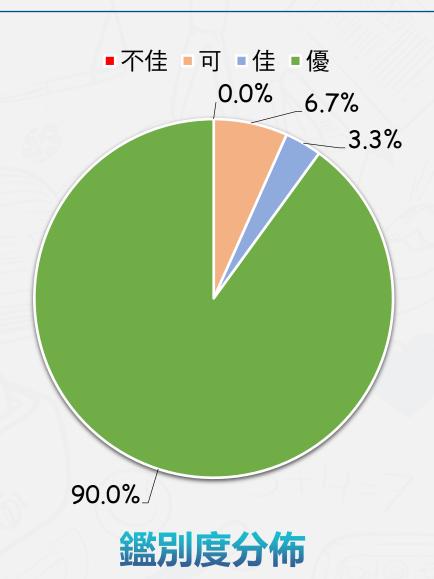
鑑別指數	試題評鑑				
D < 0.20	不佳				
$0.20 \le D < 0.30$	可				
$0.30 \le D < 0.40$	佳				
0.40≦D	優				
不佳可	佳 優				
0. 20 0.	30 0.40				



## 整卷試題分析



難易度分佈



14



# 整卷試題分析指標專業科目二

#### 難度與鑑別度交叉表

		難度					
		困難	適當	容易			
	不佳						
	可	2	3				
如此	佳	14					
別度	優	29	1 · 5 · 9 · 10 · 12 · 15 · 16 · 17 · 18 · 20 · 23 · 24 · 28 · 30				



題例說明





#### 第18題

Whenever there is a war or natural disaster somewhere in the world, different societies of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement often show up to give aid. The movement began in 1859 when a Swiss businessman named Henry Dunant witnessed the Battle of Solferino in Italy. During this fight, nearly 40,000 people were killed or injured. Dunant was horrified by what he saw. Instead of conducting the business he had planned, he took it upon himself to aid wounded soldiers.

After this experience, Dunant wrote a book entitled A Memory of Solferino. He sent copies of this book to political and military leaders in Europe. He also started up a relief organization for wounded soldiers, and urged countries to sign treaties regarding the care of wounded soldiers. Along with this, he wanted medics on the battlefield and field hospitals to be considered neutral.

In order for opposing sides to identify medics during battles, the international sign of a red cross on a white background would be used. By 1863, the International Committee of the Red Cross was formed, and medics first used the white and red armbands during a battle in Denmark. In 1868, the first Red Crescent was formed in Turkey, and medics used this symbol in a battle during the Ottoman-Russian War. Today, the Red Cross and the Red Crescent are known worldwide.

- 18. Which is closest in meaning to the word **neutral** in the passage?
- (A) Able to fight

- (B) Normally afraid
- (C) Having strong opinions (D) Not choosing either side



鑑別度 優良試題

## 題例說明

單位:%

選項	Α	В	С	D*	未答	CTT 難 度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	11.37	11.75	24.68	52.04	0.16		
高分組 (選答比例)	1.32	1.52	7.69	89.4	0.07	52.04	69.9
低分組 (選答比例)	21.58	24.36	34.07	19.5	0.49		





#### 第12題

In recent years, many companies have expanded globally this globalization trend, more
and more employees are working abroad in managerial positions or as part of a multicultural team.
Although it is common nowadays for staff to work abroad to gain experience, many people have
difficulty 12 to a new culture. Statistically, the failure rate in US multinationals is 13 to be as
high as 30 %. One of the examples concerns a German manager of IBM who took up a position as
product manager in England. He found that at lunchtime, many members of staff went to the pub. He
stopped them right away and said, "It is not good for efficiency. There is no way we would do that in
Germany." The German manager's mistake was that he hadn't
the cultural differences. IBM had a firm rule about drinking during working hours. But, he didn't
understand that staff in other countries might be more flexible in applying the rule. When managers work
in foreign countries, they may find it difficult to understand the behavior of their employees15,
they may find that the techniques which worked at home are not effective in their new workplace. Hence,
it becomes important for them to develop cross-cultural awareness in the international workplace.

- 12. (A) adapt
- (B) adapted
- (C) adapting
- (D) to adapt



鑑別度 憂良試題

## 題例說明

單位:%

選項	Α	В	<b>C</b> *	D	未答	CTT 難 度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	14.44	19.33	52.48	13.7	0.05		
高分組 (選答比例)	1.87	3.26	88.43	6.44	0.00	52.48	66.85
低分組 (選答比例)	28.38	35.18	21.58	14.64	0.21		



#### 第2題



It is interesting to learn about how astronauts are chosen to go to the moon. Some astronauts are
air pilots who enjoy flying in the sky. Many of them are scientists with more than one degree.
They are usually chosen their twenties and thirties. The physical condition of pilots cannot be
emphasized more in this3 . Only those in very good health and physical condition are chosen.
While being trained to be astronauts, they have to many courses to gain knowledge about the
moon. For example, they have to study science of rocks. This is necessary because astronauts will have to
look for rocks on the moon. Among all the rocks they have found, they will have to study specific
patterns of rocks that would help them5 the age of the moon. That is one of the important
missions for astronauts.

2. (A) at (B) for (C) in (D) on



鑑別度可試題

## 題例說明

單位:%

選項	Α	В	<b>C</b> *	D	未答	CTT 難 度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	26.6	28.13	29.92	15.3	0.05		
高分組 (選答比例)	38.25	9.63	45.53	6.58	0.00	29.92	25.41
低分組 (選答比例)	14.23	43.16	20.12	22.35	0.14		





#### 第29題

Before babies learn to talk and have no idea of dance, they express happiness through simple rhythmic movements or what we later recognize as simple dances. However, humans are not the only species that can dance. There are birds that actually have group dances: circling, bowing, advancing, and retreating in unison. Some species could learn rhythm from the birds! For example, bees flirt with dance as part of their mating rituals.

Nevertheless, it is only human beings that have adapted dance to therapeutic purposes. Dance as therapy has a long history. Primitive peoples first danced instinctively and, after a while, found that repeated rhythmic movements produced a good feeling. Associations were formed between dance and this positive effect on the mind and emotions. This was the birth of dance therapy.

Dance has always seemed to have a magic healing power. It was used for a wide variety of purposes and on different occasions: religious ceremonies, war dances, hunting dances, rain dances, planting and harvesting dances, marriage and funeral dances. Sadly, today many "advanced" industrial societies have lost many original functions of dance. Purposeful dances have been replaced, for example, with rave dancing which involves shaking your body at a nightclub. Even so, in these cases, however, the ritualistic and therapeutic effect of dance can still be seen: the low lights, loud insistent rhythms, and group activity, often building up into a kind of mass hysteria or ecstasy.

But, the "primitive" use of dance as therapy has recently seen a huge revival. Never before has there been such interest in courses offering dance therapy. There are nearly two million websites for dance therapy on the Internet, and dance therapy groups around the world combine pleasure with health and well-being. Dance therapy nowadays, in fact, is taken very seriously by both alternative and conventional medical practitioners. It would seem that the "dance of life" continues to move us all.

- 29. Which of the following statements about dance therapy is true?
- (A) Dance therapy is one form of flirting.
- (B) Dance therapy is something only human beings do.
- (C) Medical practitioners do not take dance therapy seriously.
- (D) Dance therapy was first performed by animals and insects.



# 困難度高試題

#### 題例說明

單位:%

選項	Α	В*	С	D	未答	CTT 難 度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	31.99	37.37	10.72	19.71	0.21		
高分組 (選答比例)	21.21	71.93	0.83	6.03	0.00	37.37	49.58
低分組 (選答比例)	22.14	22.35	24.77	30.05	0.69		





#### 第7題

Milk has been described as the "perfect food." It has nine 6 vitamins and minerals, including a powerful dose of calcium. Milk also has lots of protein, which children need to grow big and strong. That's 7 it's been a part of the government-backed American school lunch program for some 60 years. China saw the results and has been working with American dairy industry to help Chinese children grow healthy and strong with milk. The same nutrients can be 8 in other foods, but not in such a simple and delicious package as milk. Its terrific flavor is another reason to consume milk. There's 9 like the taste and texture of a cold glass of this wonderful beverage. How boring life would be without savory cheese, creamy yogurt, and ice cream, which are all made from milk. While dairy products are an important part of a balanced diet, we should not overdo them. Problems arise when we consume too much of anything. So, enjoy these products in 10 . That's the healthy way to a better life.

7. (A) how (B) what (C) when (D) why





## 題例說明

單位:%

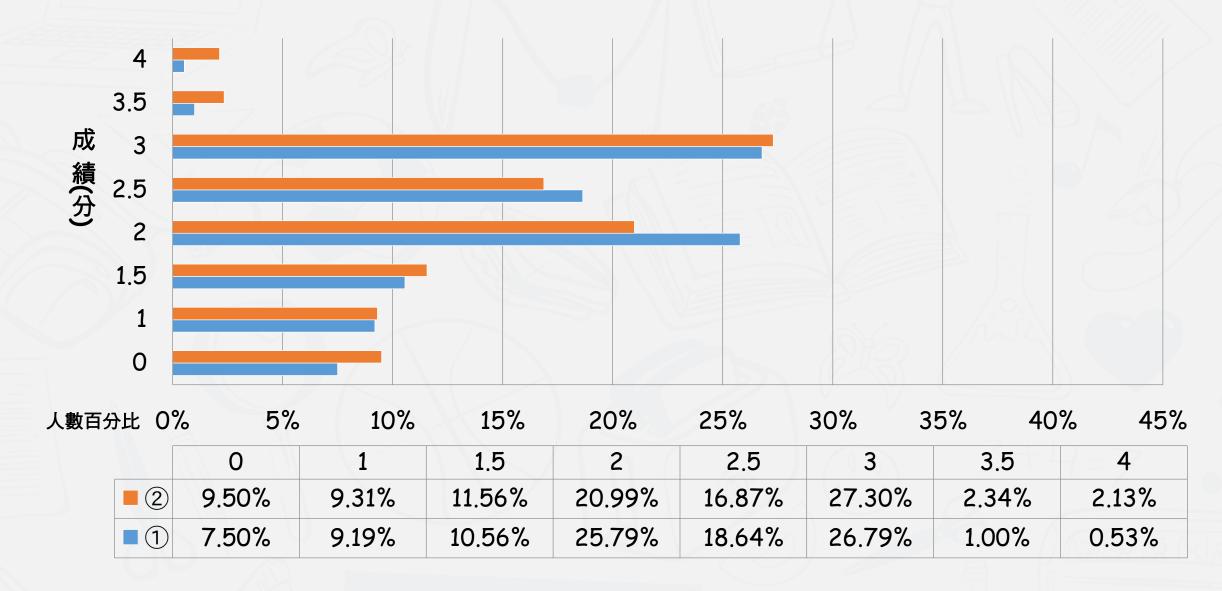
選項	Α	В	C	D*	未答	CTT 難 度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	4.02	5.11	4.67	86.14	0.05		
高分組 (選答比例)	0.21	0.28	0.07	99.45	0.00	86.14	43.24
低分組 (選答比例)	12.91	15.54	15.13	56.21	0.21		



# 非選擇題分析

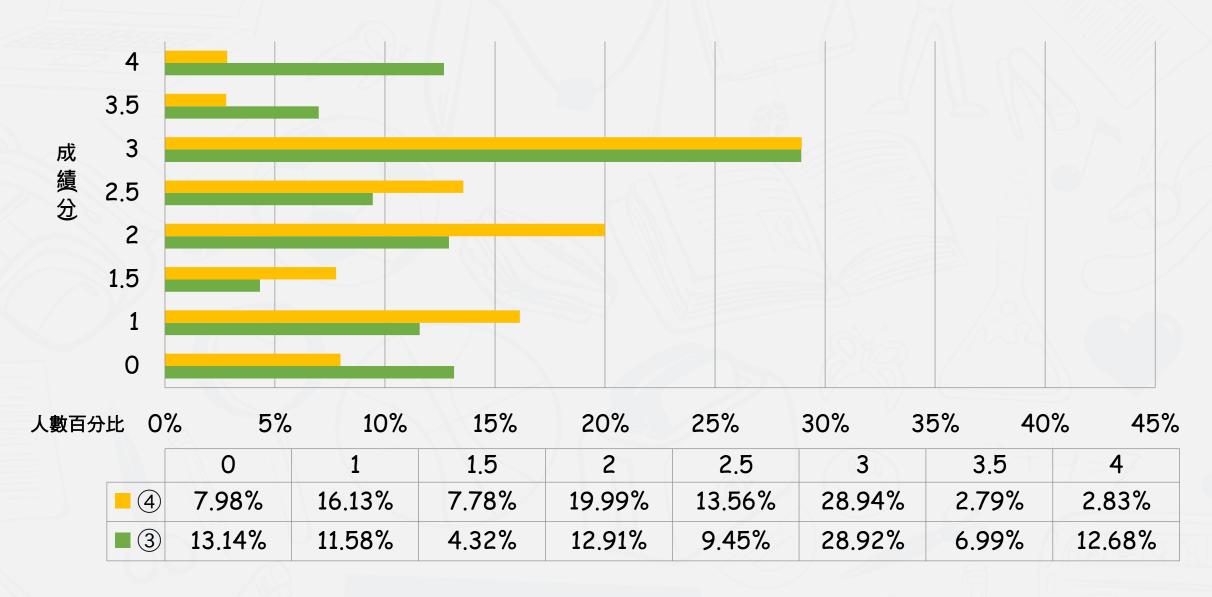


# 中譯英①、中譯英②



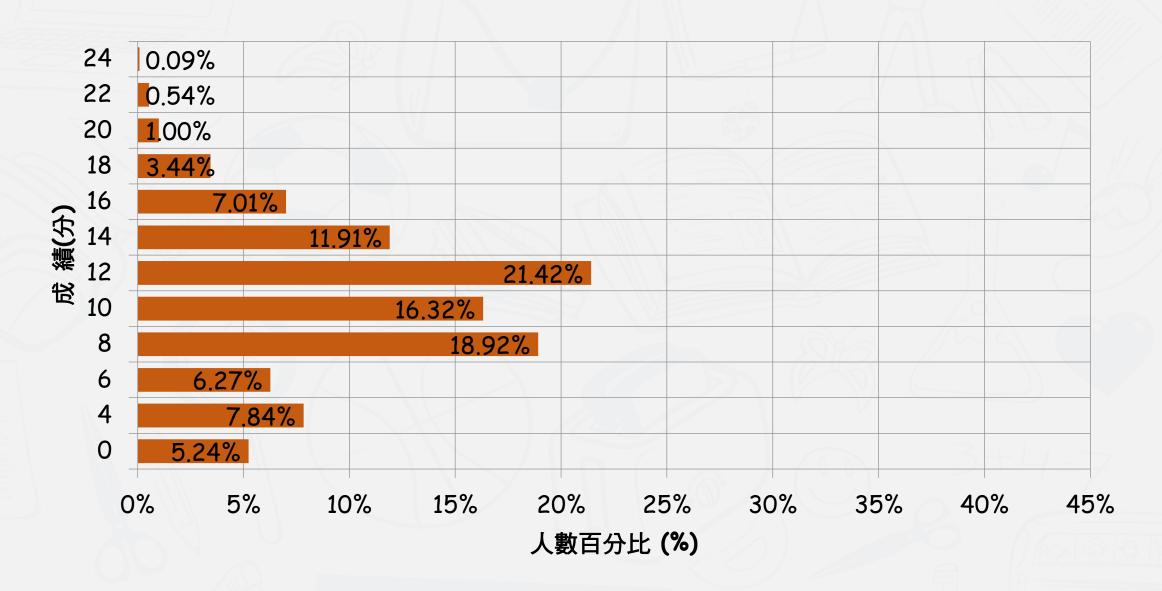


## 英譯中③、英譯中④





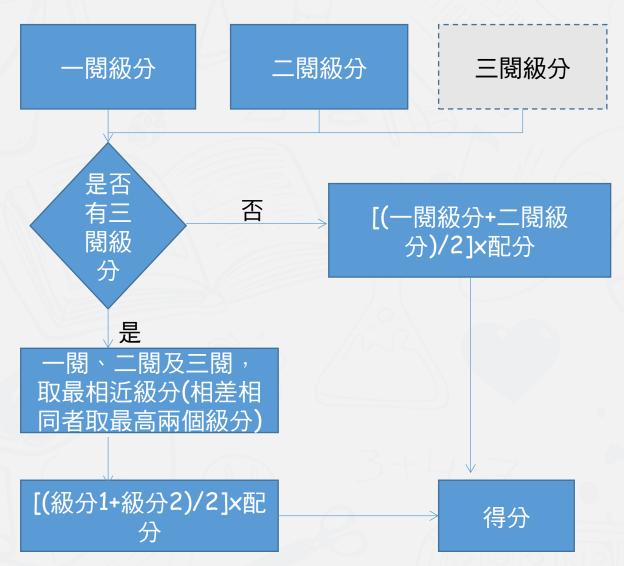
## 寫作測驗





## 閱卷流程

外語群英語類非選擇題型以電腦管 理閱卷流程,並採線上閱卷,分為一 閱、二閱及三閱(如圖)。考生作答結 果經一閱、二閱後,若兩閱同級分或相 差一級分,則取其平均值做為非選擇題 級分;若兩閱相差兩級分或以上,則進 行三閱,並以三者(一閱、二閱、三 閱)中差距最小的兩個級分的平均值做 為非選擇題級分。





#### 評閱指標

#### 中譯英題目:

當土壤不再被樹籬保護並且很容易被強風吹走時,就會造成土壤侵蝕(soil erosion)。①(As...)隨著世界人口持續增加,各國正以不同的速度失去土壤。②土壤侵蝕通常發生得如此緩慢,以至於需要數十年才會變成問題。25年的時間,土壤流失會是25毫米,但大自然需要大約500年的時間生成土地彌補回來。

#### 第①題

<b>As population</b> global	continues to {increase expand} continues increasing has continued to {increase expand} continuously {increases expand}	, all (the) countries are losing
<i>★</i> ★		

#### 第②題

Soil erosion usually	\begin{cases} \text{occurs} \\ \text{happens} \text{ so slowly that it } \begin{cases} \text{takes} & \text{decades} \\ \text{requires} & \text{several decades} \end{cases} \text{to become a problem.} \end{cases}
----------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

級 分	說明
4	能充分表達原文題意,對題材有絕佳的掌握,句法結構及連貫性甚佳。文法及標點 正確,用字遣詞沒有或極少不當之處。
3	能適切表達原文題意,對題材有良好的掌握,句法結構及連貫性大致得當。文法及標點、用字遣詞有少數不當之處,但不妨礙題意之表達。
2	僅能部分表達原文題意,句法結構不良或 有誤,且大多難以理解並缺乏連貫性。文 法及標點、用字遣詞有失當之處。
1	無法表達原文題意,句法沒有結構概念及 連貫性,無法理解。文法及標點、用字遣 詞之錯誤甚多。
0	<ol> <li>空白(未書寫文字)。</li> <li>文字瑣碎、形同未答。</li> <li>只抄題目或其他試題。</li> <li>只抄引導文字。</li> <li>內容完全離題或錯誤。</li> </ol>
	S 10



#### 評閱指標

#### 英譯中題目:

Most people are curious about what scientists do for their jobs. <u>You may picture</u> them looking through microscopes or doing experiments in white coats in a <u>laboratory</u>. Scientists often have a reputation for being intelligent, but not necessarily brave. <u>The nature of science is to solve problems, explore</u> mysteries, and investigate the world around us. As a result, they often put themselves at risks.

#### 第③題

你(妳)可能會想像他(她)們,在實驗室穿著白袍透過顯微鏡觀察(看)或是做實驗。

#### 第4題

科學的本質是解決問題、探索謎團及檢視我們周遭的<sup>(世界</sup>)

級 分	說明
4	能充分表達原文題意,對題材有絕佳的掌握,句法結構及連貫性甚佳。文法及標點 正確,用字遣詞沒有或極少不當之處。
3	能適切表達原文題意,對題材有良好的掌握,句法結構及連貫性大致得當。文法及標點、用字遣詞有少數不當之處,但不妨礙題意之表達。
2	僅能部分表達原文題意,句法結構不良或 有誤,且大多難以理解並缺乏連貫性。文 法及標點、用字遣詞有失當之處。
1	無法表達原文題意,句法沒有結構概念及 連貫性,無法理解。文法及標點、用字遣 詞之錯誤甚多。
0	<ol> <li>空白(未書寫文字)。</li> <li>文字瑣碎、形同未答。</li> <li>只抄題目或其他試題。</li> <li>只抄引導文字。</li> <li>內容完全離題或錯誤。</li> </ol>



#### 評閱指標

#### 寫作測驗題目:

題目:

說明:請依提示在「答案卷」上寫一封約 120字的英文信函。

(8至12個句子,不含日期、收信人、寄信人)

#### 提示:

寒假期間Helen和家人出外旅遊,並投宿一家飯店,他們對飯店的設施、服務及早餐不甚滿意。

請你以Helen的身份擬一封信給飯店經理,指出不滿意之處, 建議飯店可以改善的方法,並提出你希望的補償。

依下列格式寫出信件,並將寫信的日期、收信人、寄信人謄 寫至答案卷上。

級 分	注意	要點
6	<ol> <li>2.</li> </ol>	說明或提示之事項皆備且具創意,語言沒有什 麼問題。 只有少數拼字錯誤。
5	<ol> <li>2.</li> </ol>	說明或提示之事項皆備且具創意,語言沒有什 麼問題。 有較多處的小錯誤。
4	1. 2. 3.	創意不足、但四平八穩仍有扣住主題。 語言使用不錯,具有主題但細節發展不足。 句子對的比錯的多。
3	<ol> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>	創意不足、但四平八穩仍有扣住主題。 語言發展較不好 <sup>,</sup> 具有主題但不夠清楚或有遺 漏。 句子錯的比對的多。
2	<ol> <li>2.</li> </ol>	大約每個句子都有錯,語言沒有達到要求,無 法將意思表達清楚,但仍有提到主題。 具有一定的字數。
1	1. 2.	每個句子都有錯,並且其細節與主題不大符合。 字數太少。
0	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	空白(未書寫文字)。 文字瑣碎、形同未答。 只抄題目或其他試題。 只抄引導文字。 內容完全離題或錯誤。



## 非選題試題分析

中譯英內容呼應當前土壤流失之環境議題,而英譯中則有關科學家的工作。雖然部分專有名詞對學生可能較不熟悉,但只要依據提示,並運用所學之句型,應不難作答。

**寫作測驗**則要求考生擬一封客訴信函,具體指出投宿飯店時,對於飯店設施、服務及早餐感到不滿之處。此外,考生需提出改善之方法及所期望之補償。此題材對臺灣多數考生而言並不陌生,其用意在於評量考生在面對不滿時,能夠具體且有建設性地提出自己的看法。



#### 108試題評論

- 整卷試題平均難度P值為0.64,難易度適中。
- 平均鑑別度D值為0.53,表示鑑別度優。
- 整卷試題鑑別度優、佳、可合計占100%。



### 108試題評論

- 題材多元:涵蓋太空人的篩選、牛奶的營養價值及其製品、職場的跨文化同理、紅十字會的源由、古埃及文化、舞蹈治療、土壤侵蝕、科學的本質、旅館客訴信…等,文章選材兼具實用性與趣味性
- 結合108 新課綱核心素養,避艱澀字彙與冷僻文法,鼓勵學生 廣泛閱讀,並應用所學解決問題。



# 日語類-日文閱讀與翻譯

# 專業科目二



- 2 整卷分析
- 2 評量架構
- 3 難易度及鑑別度分析
- 題例說明





### 施測結果分析



選擇題50題滿分100分







108年度

到考人數2,449人考試時間100分鐘

平均分數55.38

標準差20.55

信度0.91

極值10 · 100

107年度

到考人數2,497人 考試時間100分鐘

平均分數49.51

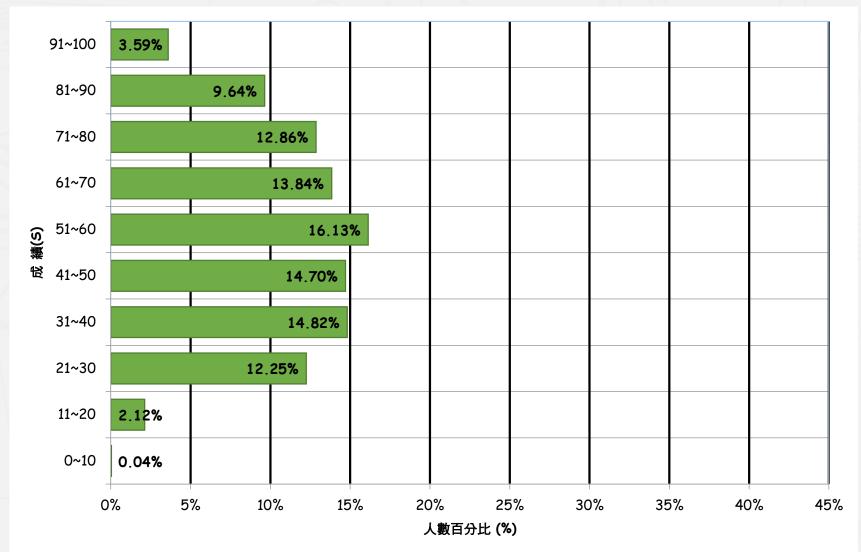
標準差16.13

信度0.85

極值12,100



## 整卷分析



108學年度

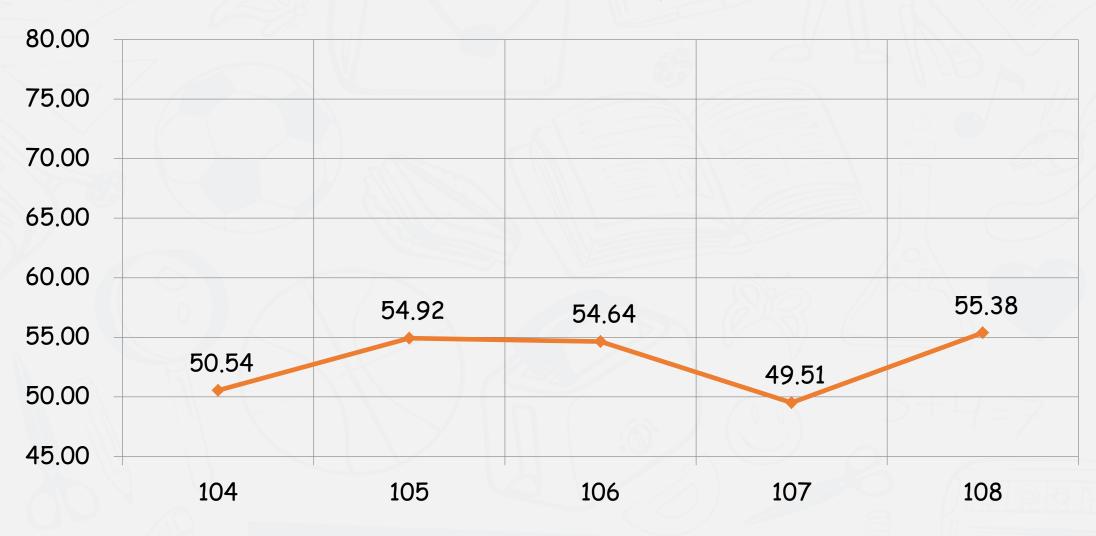
專業科目二

平均分數: 55.38



# 整卷分析

### 104-108學年度平均分數





評量架構



# 評量架構-專業科目二(日語類)

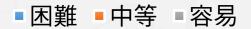
測驗內容	題數	小計(配分)
一、字彙	5	10
二、文法與句型結構	15	30
三、閱讀(含習作)	15	30
四、翻譯(日翻中)	8	16
五、翻譯(中翻日)	7	14
合計	25	100

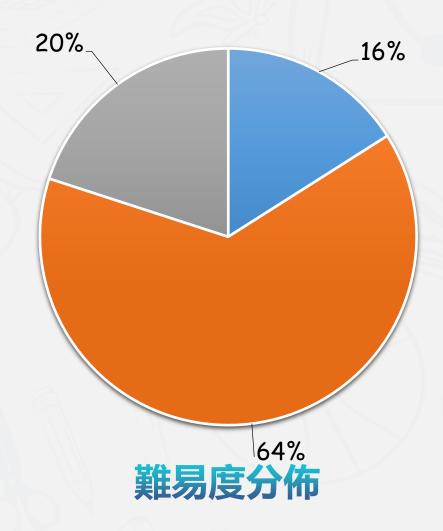


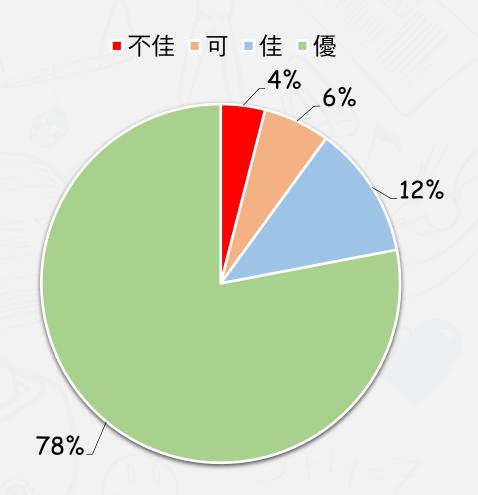
# 難易度及鑑別度分析



## 整卷試題分析







鑑別度分佈



## 整卷試題分析指標日語類專業科目二

### 難度與鑑別度交叉表

			難度	
		困難	適當	容易
鑑別度	不佳	4 \ 40		
	可		8 \ 24 \ 42	
	佳	13、27、29	31、32	22
	優	6、15、38	1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 9 \cdot 10 \cdot 11 \cdot 12 \cdot 14 \cdot 17 \cdot 18 \cdot 21 \cdot 25 \cdot 26 \cdot 28 \cdot 30 \cdot 33 \cdot 34 \cdot 35 \cdot 37 \cdot 39 \cdot 44 \cdot 45 \cdot 47 \cdot 49 \cdot 50	16、19、20、23、36、
			45 \ 47 \ 49 \ 50	



題例說明



### 日語類專業科目二

#### 第30題

#### 30.上高中後,我從來沒被老師罵過。

- (A) 高校に入学したから、わたしは先生を怒らせることがない
- (B) 高校に入学してから、わたしは先生にこわがられていない
- (C) 高校に入学してから、わたしは先生にしかられたことがない
- (D) 高校に入学したから、わたしは先生に批評されたことがない





鑑別度 憂良試題

### 題例說明

單位:%

選項	Α	В	<b>C</b> *	D	未答	CTT 難 度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	14.29	6.53	55.04	24.13	0.00		
高分組 (選答比例)	1.56	0.47	95.46	2.5	0.00	55.04	80.22
低分組 (選答比例)	26.51	13.97	15.24	44.29	0.00		





#### 第49題

当水族館では、国内最大のマンボウ専用水槽で複数のマンボウを展示しています。マンボウを大きな 水槽で複数飼育して展示することは珍しく、なかなか難しいことです。飼育設備を充実させつつ、マンボ ウの状態を毎日ていねいに観察しながら様々な課題を解決していく経験の積み重ねが最も重要になってき ます。

マンボウは体がとても傷つきやすい魚です。 ① 水槽が大きくなればなるほど遊泳スピードが増し、 水槽の壁やガラス面にぶつかったときの衝撃が大きくなります。そこで、当水族館では水槽壁やガラス面 に直接ぶつからないように、水槽内にビニール製の衝突防止フェンスを設置することで衝突したときの衝 撃を緩和させています。このほか、複数のマンボウを飼育すると、 ② お互い が干渉しあってストレス になったり、接触したときに傷を負うことが多くなってきます。特に餌の時間は顕著になるので、3名の 飼育員が分担し、それぞれがぶつからないように気を配りながらバランスよく餌を与えます。餌は栄養の バランスを考え、消化不良を起こさないように気を配っています。餌の量については、体重の0.5~1% を目安にしています。一度には与えず、1日に2~3回に分けて与えるようにしています。

(取材自「大洗水族館公式サイト」)

- 49.下線部 ② が指すものとして正しい組み合わせはどれですか。
- (A) 水族館とお客さん (B) 飼育員とマンボウ
- (C) マンボウと水槽設備
- (D) マンボウとマンボウ



鑑別度 憂良試題

### 題例說明

單位:%

選項	Α	В	C	D*	未答	CTT 難 度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	5.84	25.07	13.39	55.57	0.00		
高分組 (選答比例)	0.16	6.73	0.78	92.33	0.00	55.57	74.71
低分組 (選答比例)	16.67	39.21	26.03	17.62	0.00		



#### 第4題



- 4.「生涯学習を支援するシステムが必要だ。」下線部の漢字の読み方はどれと同じですか。
- (A) 子どもが誕生した。 (B) あいつは<u>生</u>意気だ。

- (C) 録画を再生する。 (D) 一生をかけて罪を償う。



鑑別度 不佳試題

### 題例說明

單位:%

選項	A	В	С	D*	未答	CTT 難 度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	11.56	15.43	35.16	37.85	0.00		
高分組 (選答比例)	5.79	6.57	40.06	47.57	0.00	37.85	12.33
低分組 (選答比例)	17.14	21.27	26.35	35.24	0.00		



#### 第38題



断言していいが、本は読む場所によって<u>①</u>表情を変える。机の上ではいかめしく取っつきにくかった1冊が、静かな喫茶店に持ち込むとやさしく語りかけてくる。<u>②</u>読みかけの本でも見知らぬ土地で開くと、新鮮な感じがしてくる。

(取材自「天声人語」2017.07.10)

- 38.下線部 ① の説明として最もいいものはどれですか。
- (A) 書いてある文字が変化する。
- (C) こわい顔がやさしい顔になる。

- (B) 喜怒哀楽がはっきりする。
- (D) 別の印象をあたえる。



困難度 高試題

### 題例說明

單位:%

選項	A	В	C	D*	未答	CTT 難 度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	15.88	33.61	13.92	36.59	0.00		
高分組 (選答比例)	6.1	15.81	6.26	71.83	0.00	36.59	59.61
低分組 (選答比例)	19.84	42.54	25.4	12.22	0.00		



#### 第22題



(A) 有錢未必就幸福

- (B) 因為有錢, 所以幸福無限
- (C) 可以說有錢就會幸福
- (D) 未必有錢, 但很幸福





困難	度		題	例說明			單	位:%
困難低詞	頂	<b>A</b> *	В	С	D	未答	CTT 難 度	CTT 鑑別度
	選答比例	83.75	11.88	2.16	2.2	0.00		
	高分組 (選答比例)	98.75	0.94	0.16	0.16	0.00	83.75	30.02
	低分組 (選答比例)	68.73	21.9	2.38	6.98	0.00		



### 108試題評論

- 整卷試題平均難度P值為0.55,難易度適中。
- 平均鑑別度D值為0.53,表示鑑別度優。
- 整卷試題鑑別度優、佳、可合計占96%。
- 必學句型之概念都有在題型中出現,能反應教學實況。
- 閱讀測驗,內容素材偏重時事與生活議題。
- 素養導向試題設計,學生要能運用推論、計算、做結論等概念。



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