



# 107學年度

# 統測試題研討會 外語群

107年10月



技專校院入學測驗中心

Testing Center Technological & Vocational Education



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- 05 非選擇題閱卷流程  
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01

# 整卷分析- 外語群英語類

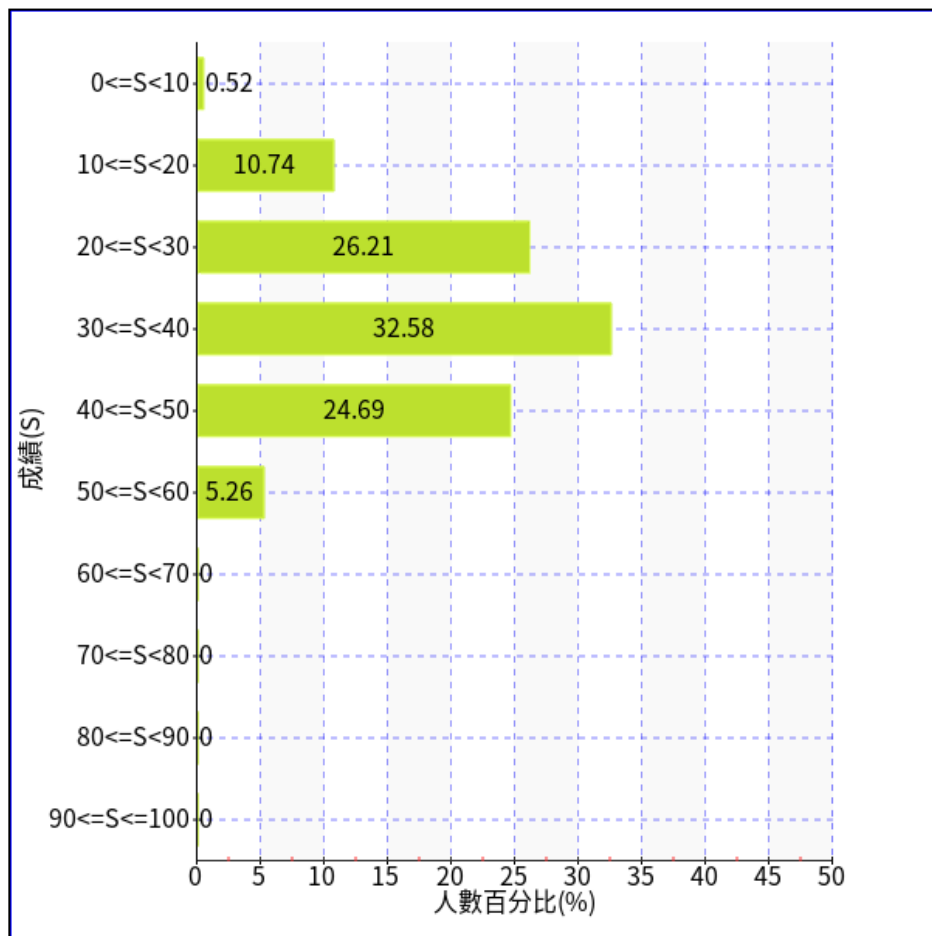


選擇題30題，佔60分。  
非選擇題5題(翻譯題:4題、寫作題:1題)，佔40分。  
滿分100分



## 外語群英語類

| 學年度 | 到考人數  | 考試時間  | 平均分數  | 標準差   | 信度<br>(選擇題) | 極值<br>(選擇題) |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-------------|
| 106 | 5,777 | 100分鐘 | 60.11 | 18.29 | 0.86        | 0,60        |
| 107 | 6,157 | 100分鐘 | 52.28 | 17.05 | 0.81        | 0,58        |



107學年度外語群英語類選擇題之平均分數：32.64

02

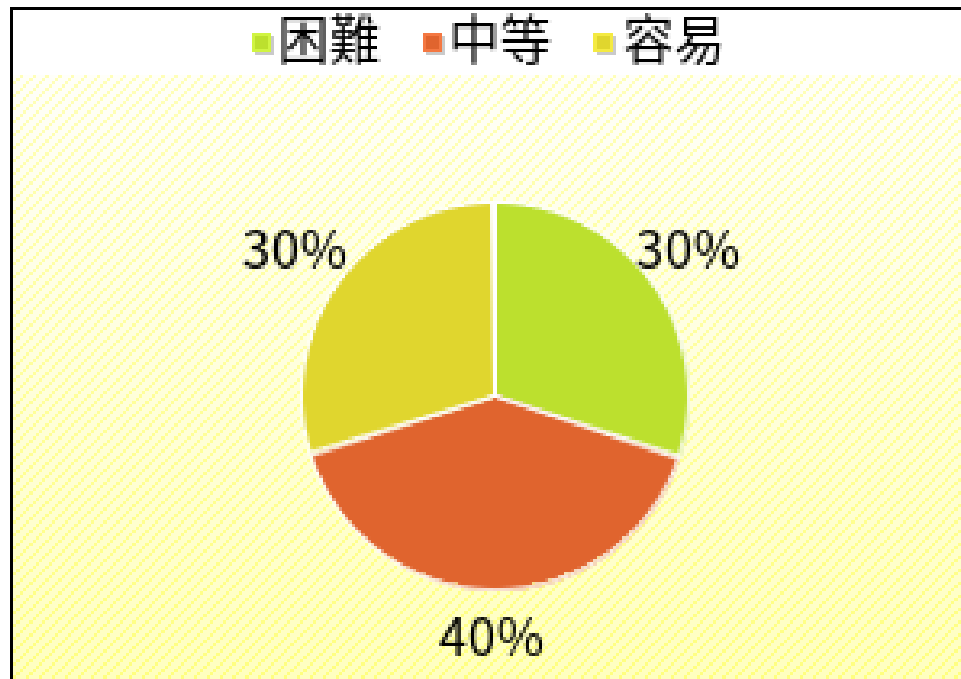
# 評量架構- 外語群英語類

| 測驗內容 |        | 題數 | 小計(配分) |
|------|--------|----|--------|
| 1    | 一、字彙   | 10 | 20     |
| 2    | 二、語法   | 5  | 10     |
| 3    | 三、閱讀技巧 | 15 | 30     |
| 4    | 四、段落習作 | 4  | 16     |
| 5    | 五、短文習作 | 1  | 24     |
| 合計   |        |    | 100    |



## 03

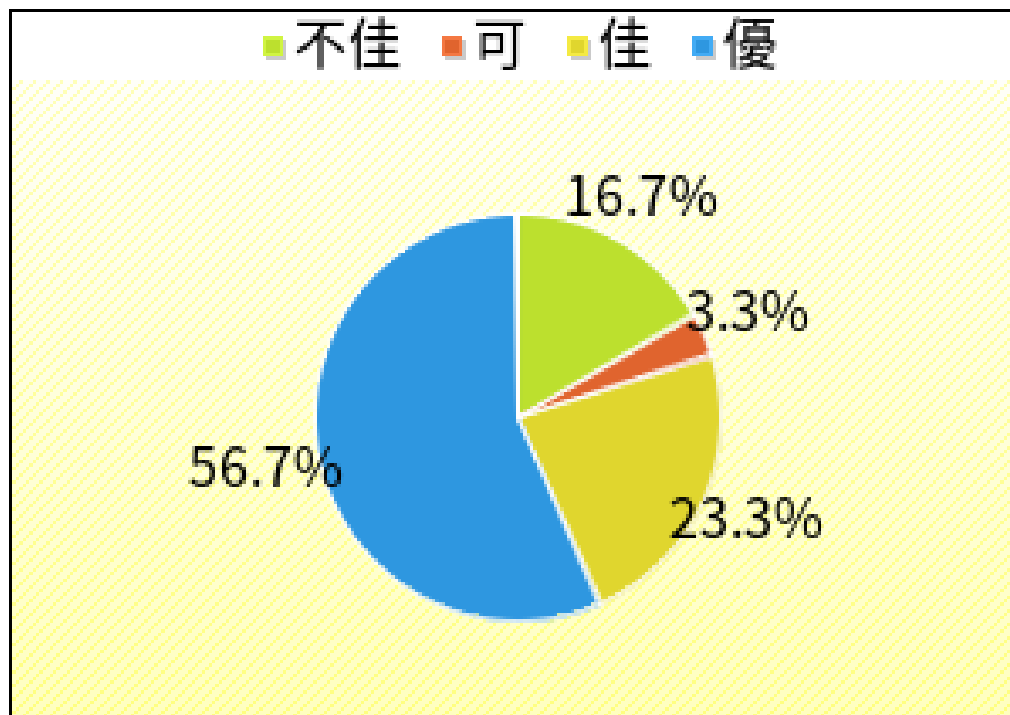
# 難易度及鑑別度分析- 外語群英語類



易 :  $P > 0.70$

中 :  $0.4 \leq P \leq 0.7$

難 :  $P < 0.4$



鑑別度值：

優： $D > 0.4$

佳： $0.3 \leq D < 0.4$

可： $0.2 \leq D < 0.3$

不佳： $D < 0.2$

|     |     | 難度         |                                      |                   |
|-----|-----|------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
|     |     | 困難         | 中等                                   | 容易                |
| 鑑別度 | 不佳  | 2、3、5、14   |                                      | 20                |
|     | 可、佳 | 9、10、12、13 | 19                                   | 18、21、27          |
|     | 優   | 26         | 4、6、7、8、11、<br>15、23、24、25、<br>29、30 | 1、16、17、22、<br>28 |

04

# 題例說明-

## 外語群英語類

## 第24題

Learning how to write an academic essay is important for students who are planning to go to college. When I showed up at college, I thought I was the best writer ever. Then my first paper in my writing class got a B<sup>-</sup> and I was appalled. So I completely understand that I need to improve my writing to fulfill the professors' requirements. Here are some tips.

As soon as I started to write for college, I found that the content required for my college courses was different from that required in high school. When I was in high school, I wrote primarily about my personal experiences such as family, childhood and friends. However, college writing relates to a variety of unfamiliar topics, e.g., critiques of books and films, research papers, and formal reports on the content of the courses. Therefore, what is most essential for me was to understand the assignment and research the topic before attempting my first draft. I started by surfing the Internet to know more about the assigned topic to build a foundation. In this way, I could include examples, statistics, and direct quotations whenever possible to support my ideas. By giving specific examples, I made my arguments more solid and impressive to the professor.

## 第24題

In addition, I realized that I had to improve my understanding of grammar and vocabulary to write for college. Before I came to college, grammar and vocabulary were not my strong points. I often created run-on sentences or sentence fragments, and I was quite used to slang and abbreviations, which were appropriate in social contexts but not acceptable in formal essays. Consequently, I made grammar and vocabulary my second priority. I reviewed the basic grammatical structures and I checked all my work for verb-tense consistency and correct punctuation. For vocabulary, I became more aware of how often I repeated the same words and phrases throughout my essay. Therefore, I used dictionaries and thesauruses more often to expand my word knowledge.

Academic writing requires an understanding of the topic, high-level vocabulary and correct grammar. Having these skills is empowering since it has made me a better communicator and student. I have come a long way since I started college, and I am now proud of the writing that I produce.

24. According to the passage, what is **NOT** true about a formal essay?

- (A) A formal essay has a lot of slang and abbreviations.
- (B) A formal essay should avoid verb-tense inconsistency.
- (C) A formal essay may be a research paper or a film critique.
- (D) A formal essay requires the author to research the topic first.

## 第24題

| 選項            | A*     | B      | C      | D      | 未答     | CTT<br>難度 | CTT<br>鑑別度 |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|------------|
| 選答比例          | 0.6273 | 0.1688 | 0.1158 | 0.0875 | 0.0006 | 0.6273    | 0.6427     |
| 高分組<br>(選答比例) | 0.9355 | 0.0320 | 0.0167 | 0.0157 | 0.0000 |           |            |
| 低分組<br>(選答比例) | 0.2928 | 0.3022 | 0.2274 | 0.1762 | 0.0015 |           |            |





鑑別度  
不佳

### 第3題

Cambridge was founded in the early 13th century as a small size of monastic-style communities of scholars. These communities, which \_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_ into today's colleges, were places where scholars lived, studied, and taught the students who lived with them. The colleges soon joined together to form the university, but they kept, and indeed still keep, their \_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_ physical existence. **Today the university as an institution arranges lectures, holds examinations and \_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_ degrees.** But it is the colleges themselves that admit students in the first place and provide the accommodations \_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_ most of their students study, eat and sleep. For example, by \_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_ of becoming a member of Queen's College, one automatically becomes a member of Cambridge University. So, if one college does not accept a particular applicant, there is no reason why another college should not accept him or her if it so decides.

3. (A) admires (B) confers (C) estimates (D) gains

鑑別度  
不佳

## 第3題

| 選項            | A      | B*     | C      | D      | 未答     | CTT<br>難度 | CTT<br>鑑別度 |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|------------|
| 選答比例          | 0.1465 | 0.1653 | 0.1801 | 0.5077 | 0.0003 |           |            |
| 高分組<br>(選答比例) | 0.0625 | 0.1954 | 0.0969 | 0.6452 | 0.0000 | 0.1653    | 0.0192     |
| 低分組<br>(選答比例) | 0.2431 | 0.1762 | 0.2485 | 0.3312 | 0.0010 |           |            |



困難度  
高

### 第9題

Bullying is the use of force, or threat to abuse others. Bullies have some kind of underlying personality flaw, insecurity or disorder. Their targets are usually smart, competent, well-liked and independent people who   6   their colleagues. Bullies seek to elevate their own status within the organization by pushing others down. They are often most concerned with gaining power and exerting   7   over people by causing embarrassment, fear and upset. Workplace bullying has great effects on employers and their companies. The company may   8   by way of a decrease in productivity, poor public image and a higher rate of absenteeism. **In some cases, the person being bullied quits his or her job, resulting in a high   9   of personnel.** It's always in your best interest to confront workplace bullying. If you think you are the target of bullies in the workplace because of discrimination   10   your gender, age, or religious beliefs, you can file a bully complaint.

9. (A) destiny (B) reunion (C) symmetry (D) turnover



困難度  
高

## 第9題

| 選項            | A      | B      | C      | D*     | 未答     | CTT<br>難度 | CTT<br>鑑別度 |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|------------|
| 選答比例          | 0.1863 | 0.2535 | 0.3274 | 0.2324 | 0.0003 |           |            |
| 高分組<br>(選答比例) | 0.0807 | 0.1742 | 0.2835 | 0.4616 | 0.0000 | 0.2324    | 0.3701     |
| 低分組<br>(選答比例) | 0.2810 | 0.2968 | 0.3297 | 0.0915 | 0.0010 |           |            |

## 第27題

There are many scientific studies on innate versus culture-specific expressions of emotion. Researchers found more support for facial expressions as innate, universal indicators of particular emotions. For instance, Charles Darwin's evidence for universality was the answers to several questions he sent to many Englishmen living in different parts of the world. **They** wrote that they saw the same expressions of emotion in these foreign countries as they had known in England, leading Darwin to say: "...the same state of mind is expressed throughout the world with remarkable uniformity..."

Echoing Darwin's claims, Paul Ekman conducted a cross-cultural study on facial expressions and emotions. In his study, Paul Ekman took photographs of people showing different emotions. He then asked people in various cultures to indicate what emotions were being described in the photographs. Those participants ranged from European university students to the Fore people, a tribe that lives in Papua New Guinea and had almost no contact with Western culture. Ekman found a high agreement across members of different Western and Eastern cultures, including the Fore, on selecting emotional labels that fit facial expressions.

Researchers generally agree that facial expressions reflect emotional states. The facial-feedback hypothesis argues, however, that the movement of our facial muscles can trigger corresponding emotions. For instance, causing an individual in experiments to smile during a social event will lead the participants to report more positive feelings and actually come to find the event more of an enjoyable experience.

27. What does the word "**They**" in paragraph 1 refer to?



困難度  
低

## 第27題

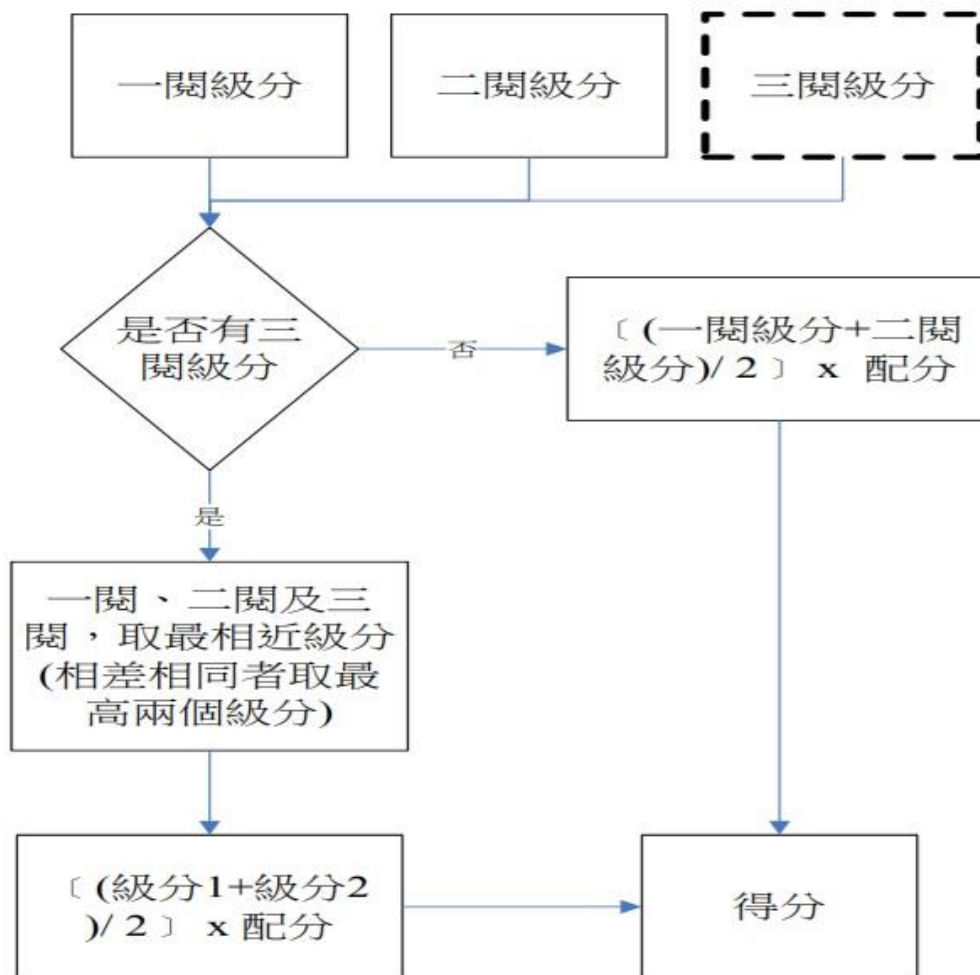
| 選項            | A      | B      | C*     | D      | 未答     | CTT<br>難度 | CTT<br>鑑別度 |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|------------|
| 選答比例          | 0.0755 | 0.0609 | 0.8030 | 0.0593 | 0.0013 |           |            |
| 高分組<br>(選答比例) | 0.0030 | 0.0138 | 0.9547 | 0.0281 | 0.0005 | 0.8030    | 0.3775     |
| 低分組<br>(選答比例) | 0.1880 | 0.1309 | 0.5773 | 0.1014 | 0.0025 |           |            |

- 選擇題試題平均難度P值為0.54，難度中等。
- 選擇題平均鑑別度D值為0.39，表示鑑別度佳。
- 選擇題試題鑑別度優、佳、可合計占83%。

05

# 非選擇題閱卷 流程 & 評閱指標



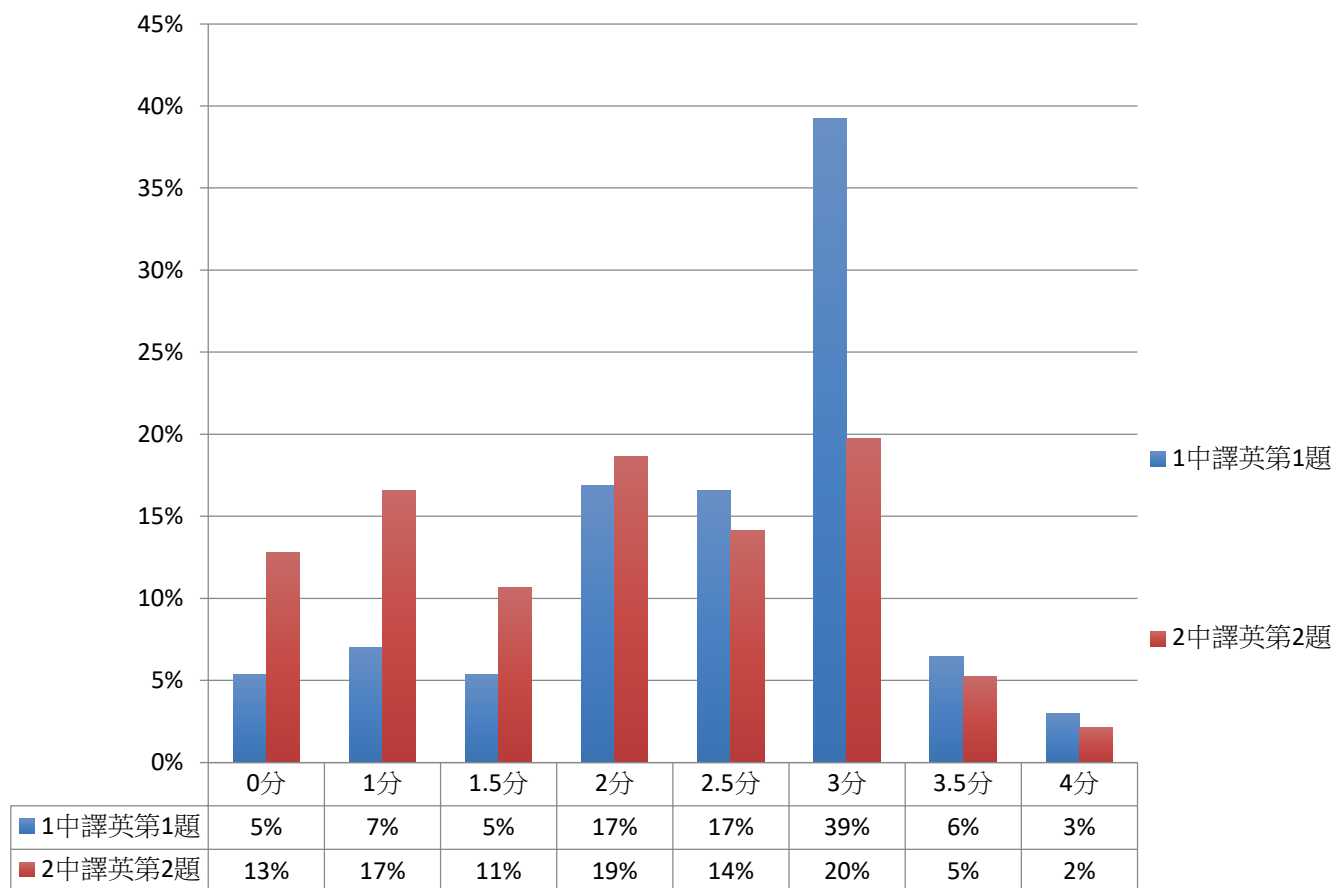


| 級分 | 注意要點  |
|----|---|
| 4  | 一、語意無誤。<br>二、句子正確或有少部份句子結構錯誤。<br>三、用字精準。                                  |
| 3  | 一、語意無誤。<br>二、句子正確或對的比錯的多。   |
| 2  | 一、語意有誤。<br>二、句子錯的比對的多。  |
| 1  | 語意錯誤，且句子錯誤多。  |
| 0  | 一、空白(未書寫文字)。<br>二、文字瑣碎、形同未答。<br>三、只抄題目或其他試題。<br>四、只抄引導文字。<br>五、內容完全離題或錯誤。 |

| 評閱等級 | 注意要點   |
|------|--|
| 6    | 一、說明或提示之事項皆備且具創意，語言沒有什麼問題。<br>二、只有少數拼字錯誤。                        |
| 5    | 一、說明或提示之事項皆備且具創意，語言沒有什麼問題。<br>二、有較多處的小錯誤。                        |
| 4    | 一、創意不足、但四平八穩仍有扣住主題。<br>二、語言使用不錯，具有主題但細節發展不足。<br>三、句子對的比錯的多       |
| 3    | 一、創意不足、但四平八穩仍有扣住主題。<br>二、語言發展較不好，具有主題但不夠清楚或有遺漏。<br>三、句子錯的比對的多。   |
| 2    | 一、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。<br>二、具有一定的字數。            |
| 1    | 一、每個句子都有錯，並且其細節與主題不大符合。<br>二、字數太少。                               |
| 0    | 1.空白(未書寫文字)。 2.文字瑣碎、形同未答。 3.只抄題目或其他試題。<br>4.只抄引導文字。 5.內容完全離題或錯誤。 |

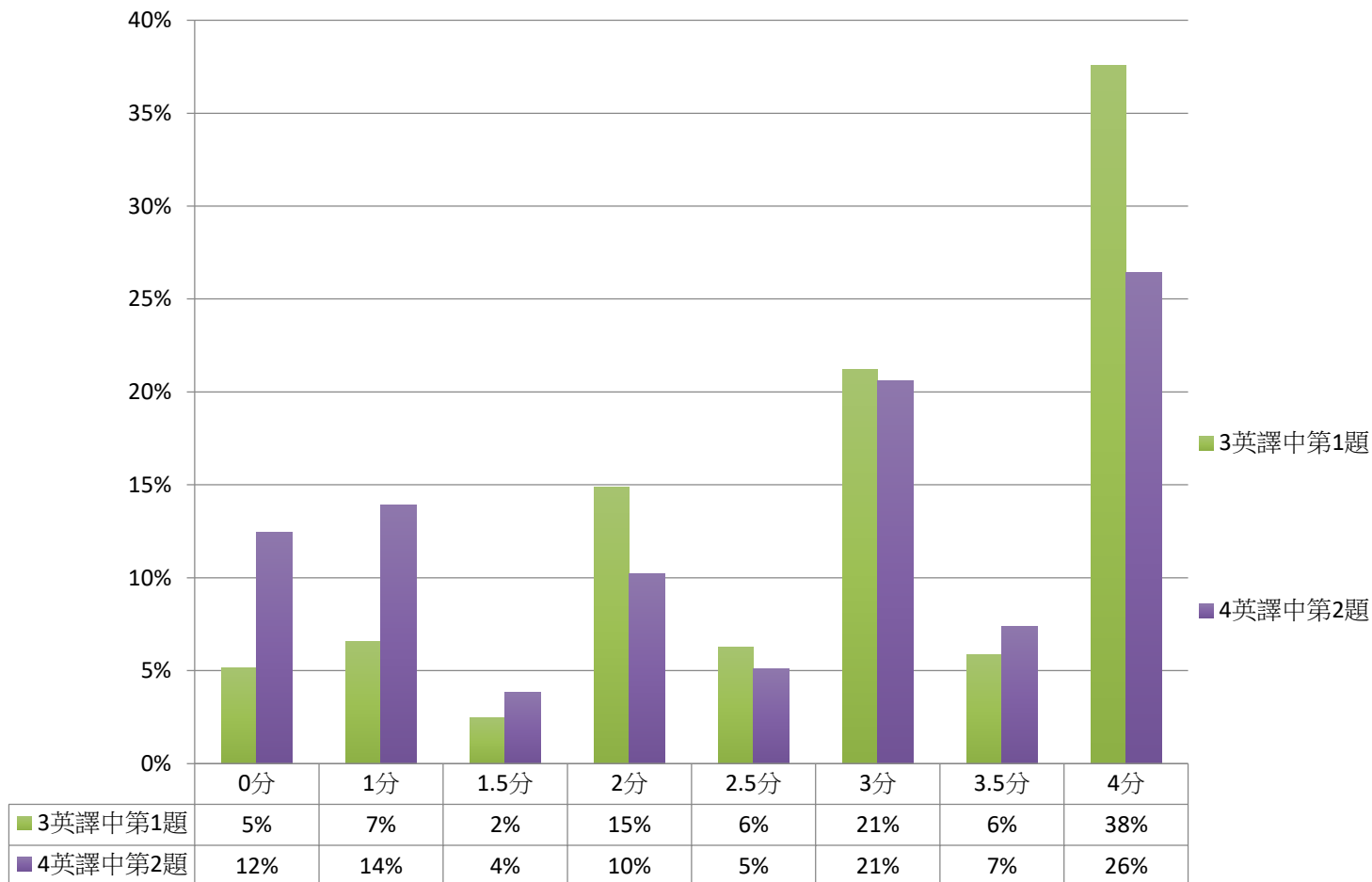
## 翻譯測驗- 中譯英

## 107學年度外語群英語類非選擇題各題成績分布



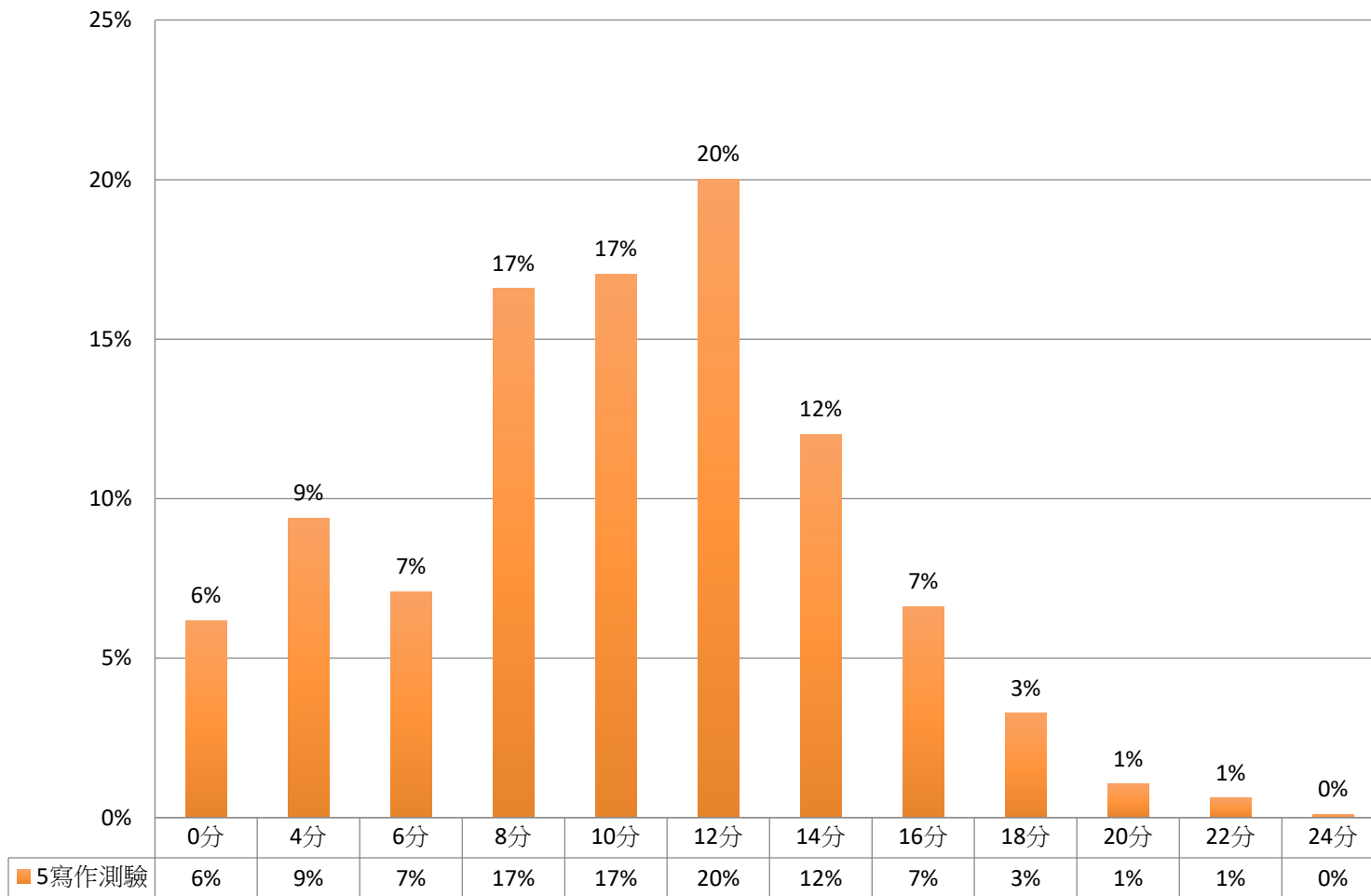
## 翻譯測驗- 英譯中

107學年度外語群英語類非選擇題各題成績分布



## 寫作測驗

## 5寫作測驗





外語群  
日語類

- 01 整卷分析
- 02 評量架構
- 03 難易度及鑑別度分析
- 04 題例說明

01

# 整卷分析- 外語群日語類





選擇題50題  
滿分100分



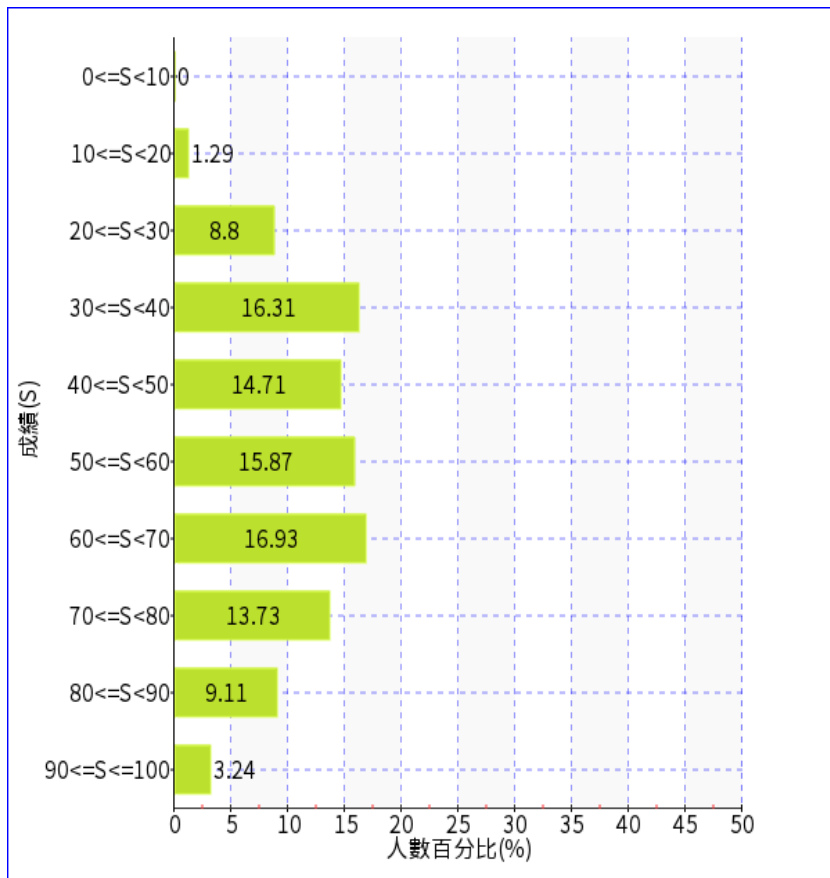
## 外語群日語類

| 學年度 | 到考人數  | 考試時間  | 平均分數  | 標準差   | 信度   | 極值     |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| 106 | 2,250 | 100分鐘 | 54.64 | 19.52 | 0.91 | 10,100 |
| 107 | 2,497 | 100分鐘 | 49.51 | 16.13 | 0.85 | 12,100 |

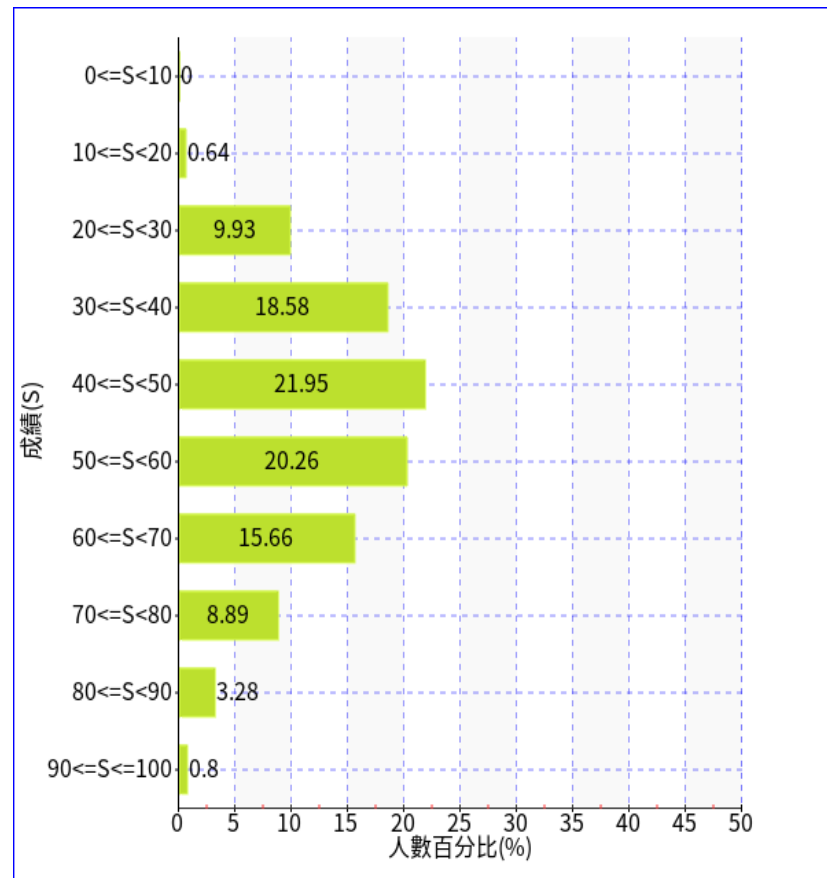
02

# 評量架構- 外語群日語類

| 測驗內容        | 題數 | 小計(配分) |
|-------------|----|--------|
| 1 一、字彙      | 5  | 10     |
| 2 二、文法與句型結構 | 16 | 32     |
| 3 三、閱讀(含習作) | 14 | 28     |
| 4 四、翻譯(日翻中) | 8  | 16     |
| 5 五、翻譯(中翻日) | 7  | 14     |
| 合計          | 50 | 100    |



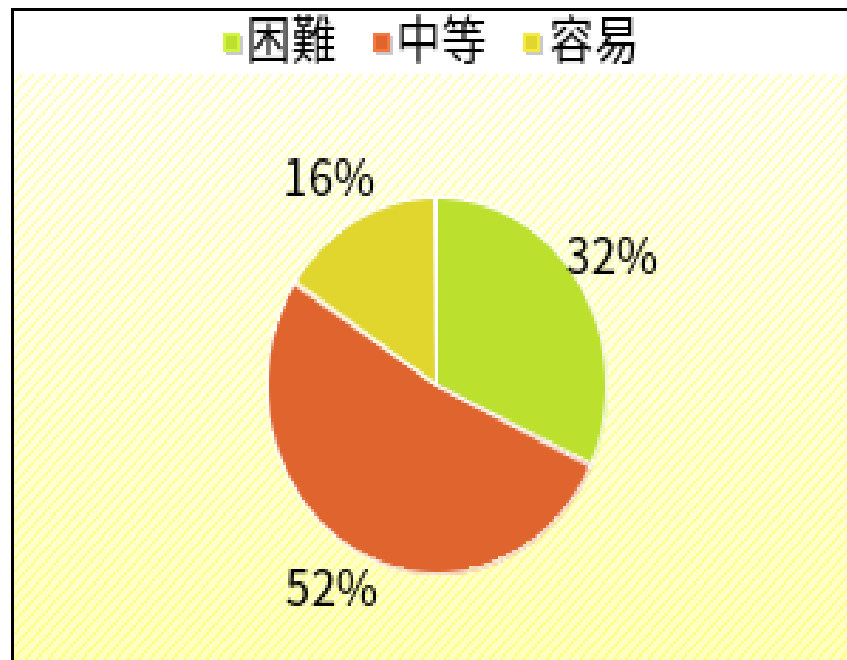
106學年度  
外語群日語類  
平均分數：54.64



107學年度  
外語群日語類  
平均分數：49.51

03

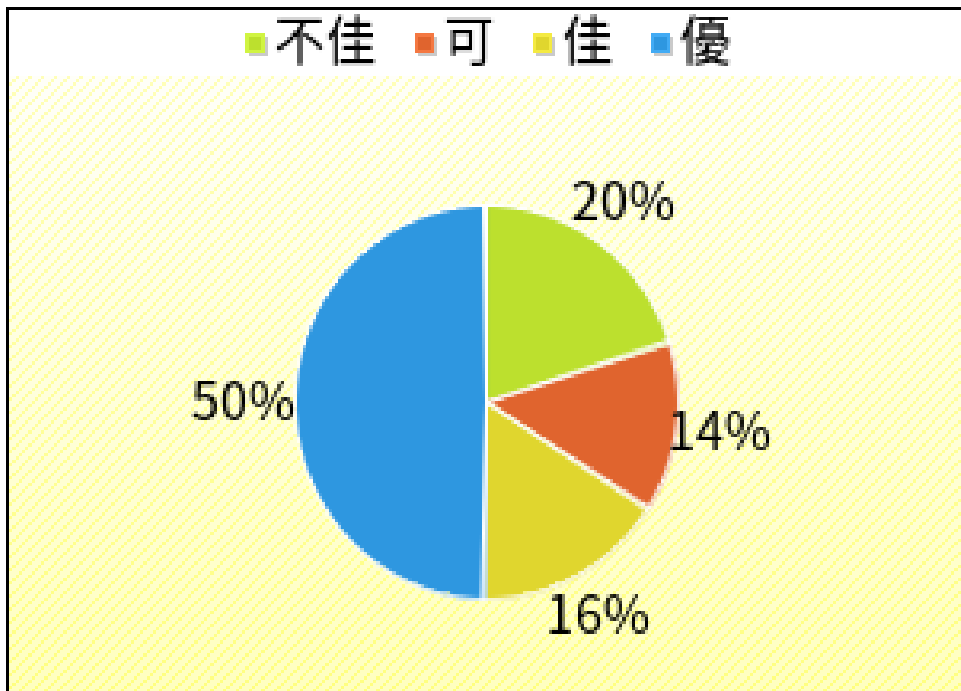
# 難易度及鑑別度分析- 外語群日語類



易 :  $P > 0.70$

中 :  $0.4 \leq P \leq 0.7$

難 :  $P < 0.4$



鑑別度值：

優： $D > 0.4$

佳： $0.3 \leq D < 0.4$

可： $0.2 \leq D < 0.3$

不佳： $D < 0.2$

|     |     | 難度                     |  |             |
|-----|-----|------------------------|--|-------------|
|     |     | 困難                     | 中等   | 容易          |
| 鑑別度 | 不佳  | 14、15、17、19、<br>35、46  | 3、11、22、36   |             |
|     | 可、佳 | 1、8、12、20、<br>37、38、44 | 5、31、34、39   | 23、26、27、28 |
|     | 優   | 2、4、32                 | 6、7、9、10、<br>13、16、18、21、<br>24、25、29、30、<br>33、41、42、48、<br>49、50 | 40、43、45、47 |



04

# 題例說明-

## 外語群日語類

## 第48題

競技用の自転車にはブレーキがない。そんな自転車が私達の道路を走っているのを見かける。格好いいからということなのだろう。①、ブレーキのついていない自転車で公道を走行することは道路交通法に違反する。少々見栄えは悪くてもブレーキを装着しておくべきだ。これらは道路交通法の観点であるが、もっと深刻なのが自転車事故だ。自転車と歩行者との事故は、2009年には、2900件発生しているという。1日7.9件だ。

自転車には、強制保険である自賠責保険もないし、通常任意保険もかけていない。歩行者が自転車と衝突して頭を打ち、意識障害などになった場合には、人によっては1億円を超える賠償額が発生する。保険を使わずに払える人が何人いるだろうか。

払えなければ、治療と介護費用を必要とする被害者と被害者の親族達に多大な迷惑をかけることになるし、自分の人生にも甚大な影響が及ぶ。したがって、自転車には、ただちに制動できる装置をつけるべきだ。道路交通法は、正しいことを定めているし、②人が違反切符を切られることは、事故を未然に防止する観点からも当然だと思う。

(改編自網路文章)

- ①にはいる最も適切な接続詞はどれですか。
- (A) それから      (B) だから      (C) あるいは      (D) ところが

鑑別度  
優

技專校院入學測驗中心

## 第48題

| 選項            | A      | B      | C      | D*     | 未答     | CTT<br>難度 | CTT<br>鑑別度 |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|------------|
| 選答比例          | 0.1906 | 0.2703 | 0.1061 | 0.4313 | 0.0016 | 0.4313    | 0.6788     |
| 高分組<br>(選答比例) | 0.0424 | 0.1030 | 0.0582 | 0.7952 | 0.0012 |           |            |
| 低分組<br>(選答比例) | 0.3636 | 0.3794 | 0.1382 | 0.1164 | 0.0024 |           |            |

鑑別度  
不佳

## 第11題

「火事の原因のひとつ ① タバコ ② ある。」 ① と ② にはいる最も  
 適当な助詞は次のどれですか。

(A) を/に

(B) を/で

(C) に/に

(D) に/が

| 選項            | A      | B      | C      | D*     | 未答     | CTT<br>難度 | CTT<br>鑑別度 |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|------------|
| 選答比例          | 0.0997 | 0.3408 | 0.0645 | 0.4946 | 0.0004 |           |            |
| 高分組<br>(選答比例) | 0.0255 | 0.3891 | 0.0618 | 0.5224 | 0.0012 | 0.4946    | 0.1152     |
| 低分組<br>(選答比例) | 0.1952 | 0.3042 | 0.0933 | 0.4073 | 0.0000 |           |            |


 困難度  
高

## 第4題

これ、\_\_\_\_\_です。どうぞ食べてください。

(A) 差し入れ

(B) 申し入れ

(C) 切り入れ

(D) 立ち入れ

| 選項            | A*     | B      | C      | D      | 未答     | CTT<br>難度 | CTT<br>鑑別度 |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|------------|
| 選答比例          | 0.3364 | 0.1718 | 0.4161 | 0.0753 | 0.0004 |           |            |
| 高分組<br>(選答比例) | 0.6182 | 0.0945 | 0.2412 | 0.0461 | 0.0000 | 0.3364    | 0.5115     |
| 低分組<br>(選答比例) | 0.1067 | 0.2376 | 0.5382 | 0.1164 | 0.0012 |           |            |

## 第27題

この漫画家の漫画は本当に面白くて読み始めたら最後まで読まずにはられない。

- (A) 這個漫畫真的很有趣，只要是漫畫家都會忍不住想一口氣把它看完  
 (B) 這個漫畫家的漫畫真的很有趣，一旦開始看了就忍不住要看到最後  
 (C) 這個漫畫家的漫畫真的很有趣，雖然開始看了，可惜無法看到最後  
 (D) 這個漫畫家的漫畫一開始非常有趣，看到最後卻看不下去了

| 選項            | A      | B*     | C      | D      | 未答     | CTT<br>難度 | CTT<br>鑑別度 |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|------------|
| 選答比例          | 0.0108 | 0.8586 | 0.0581 | 0.0721 | 0.0004 |           |            |
| 高分組<br>(選答比例) | 0.0000 | 0.9879 | 0.0048 | 0.0073 | 0.0000 | 0.8586    | 0.3127     |
| 低分組<br>(選答比例) | 0.0291 | 0.6752 | 0.1297 | 0.1661 | 0.0000 |           |            |

- 整卷試題平均難度P值為0.49，難度中等。
- 平均鑑別度D值為0.36，表示鑑別度佳。
- 整卷試題鑑別度優、佳、可合計占80%。





# 報告完畢 敬請指教



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