

109學年度
統測試題研討會
外語群

109年10月



英語類專業科目二

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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

PART ONE

英語類專業科目二

—
整卷分析

施測結果分析



選擇題60分
+非選擇題40分
滿分100分



到考人數



平均分數

選擇題/整卷



標準差

選擇題/整卷



信度



極值

109年度

4838

35.2/54.81

13.76/19.56

0.88

0,60

108年度

5,692

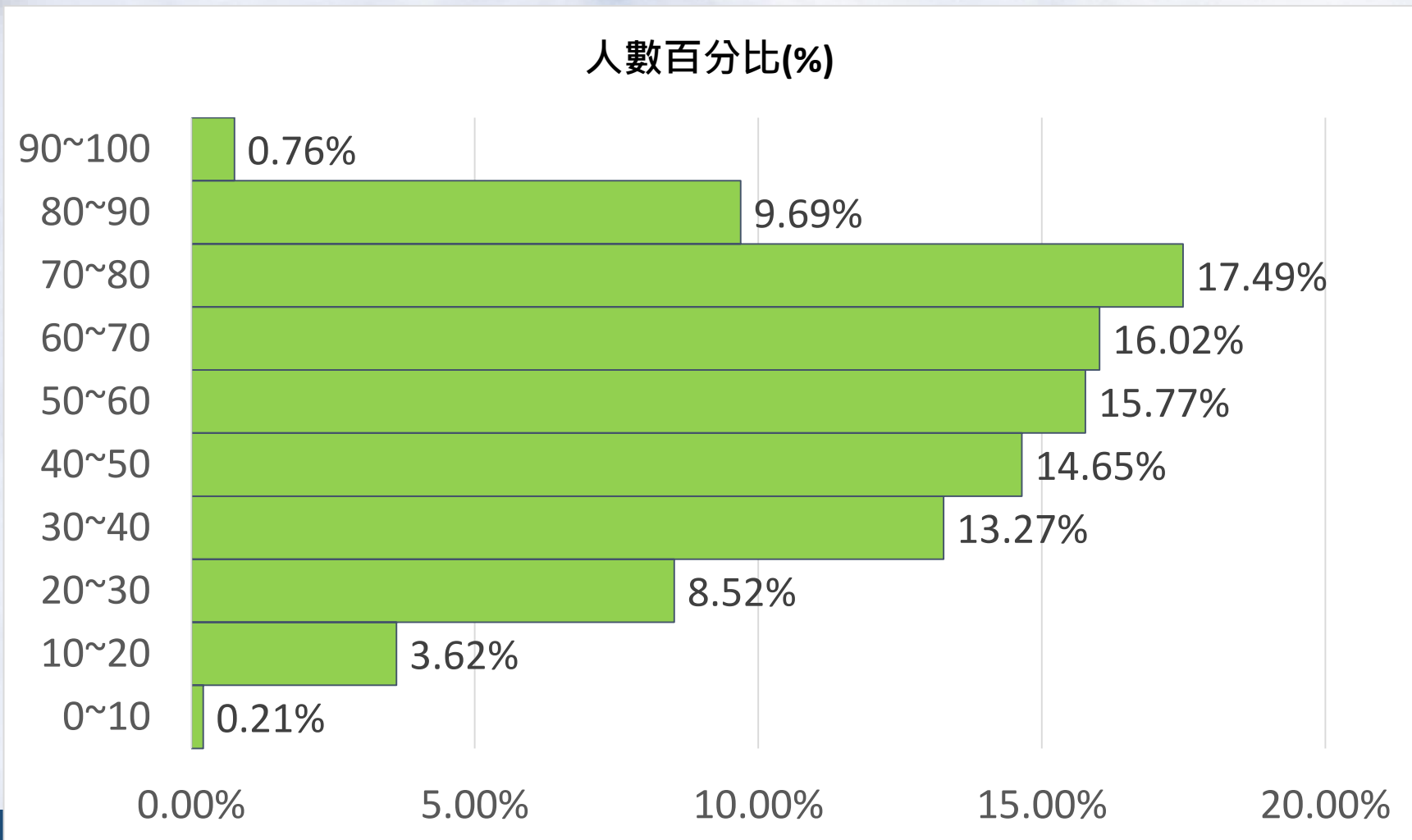
38.31/57.04

12.32/18.77

0.86

0,60

整卷分析



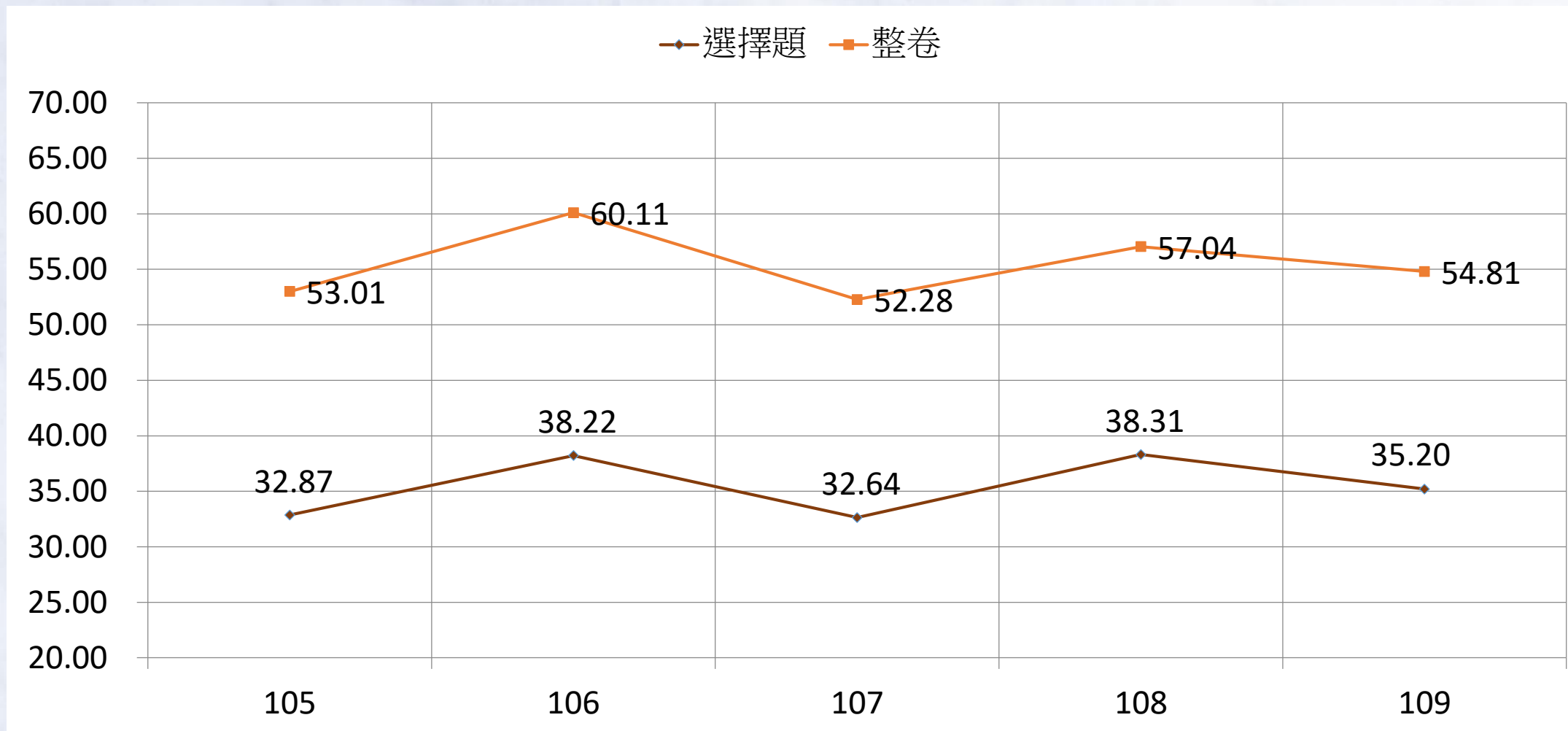
109學年度

專業科目二

平均分數：

54.81

105-109學年度平均分數



02

PART TWO

英語類專業科目二

—
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	12	24
二、語法	3	6
三、閱讀技巧	15	30
四、段落習作	4	16
五、短文寫作	1	24
合計	35	100

03

PART THREE

專業科目二

難易度及鑑別度分析

試題分析指標的含義

難易度

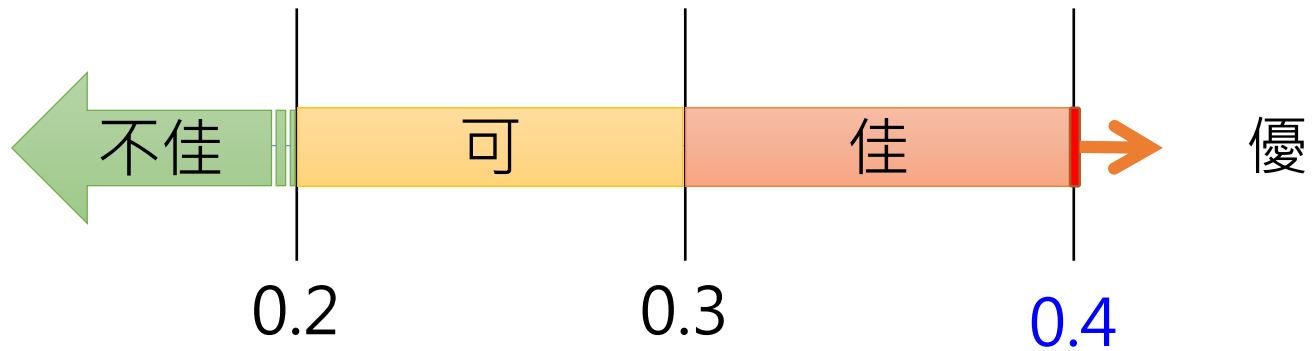
難易度	難易度等級
$P < 0.4$	困難
$0.4 \leq P < 0.7$	中等
$0.7 \leq P$	容易



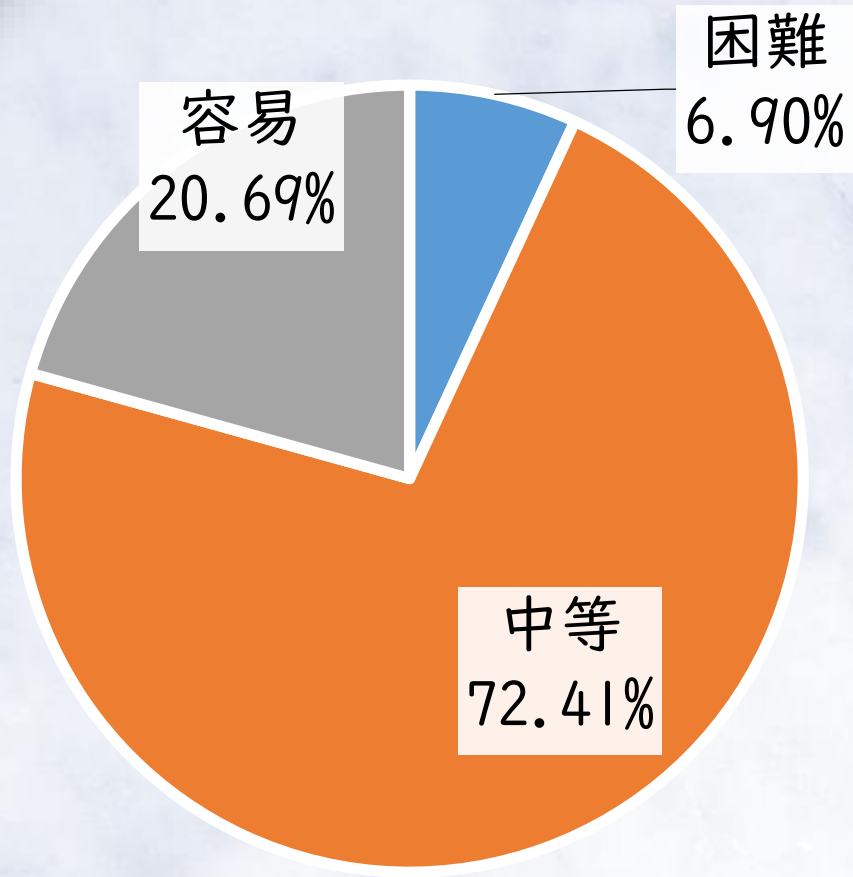
試題分析指標的含義

鑑別度

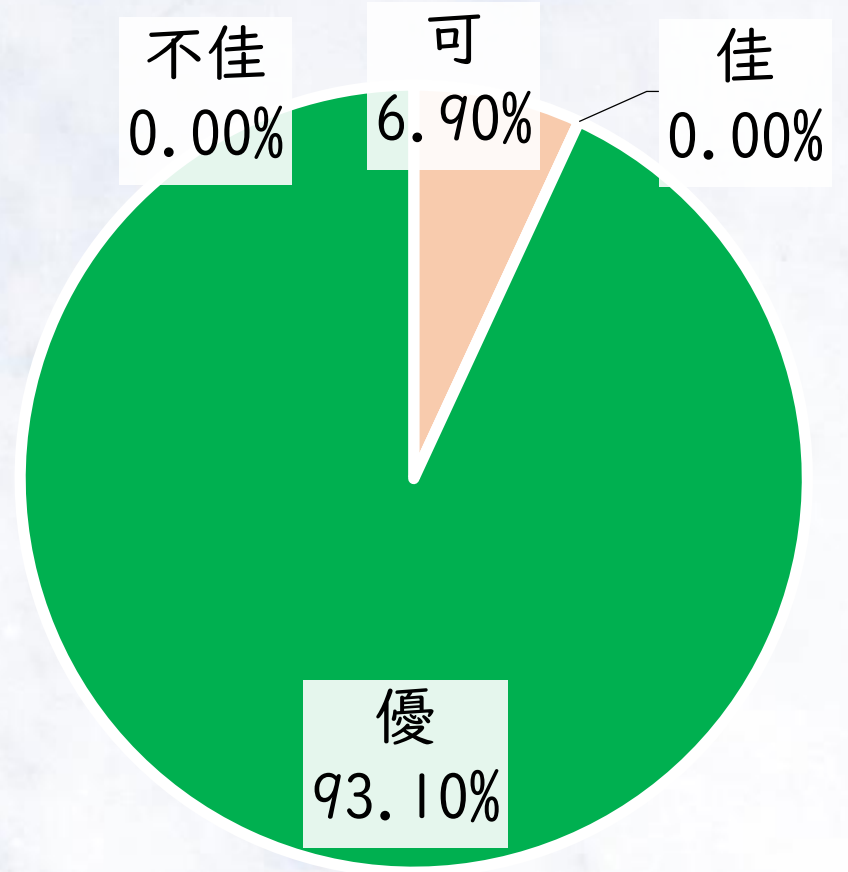
鑑別指數	試題評鑑
$D < 0.2$	不佳
$0.2 \leq D < 0.3$	可
$0.3 \leq D < 0.4$	佳
$0.4 \leq D$	優



整卷試題分析



難易度分布



鑑別度分布

整卷試題分析指標 專業科目二

難易度與鑑別度交叉表

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

04

PART FOUR

專業科目二

—
題例說明

Have you ever wondered how human beings have developed? Life began as tiny single cells billions of years ago, and from there the cells became the complex organism known as a human. While this natural cloning has taken billions of years to achieve, new research has discovered the key to speeding up the process. All the wonders of creation lie in the tiniest couriers: our genes. Recent discoveries have revealed how we might manipulate our genes. After a fertilized egg begins to divide into cells, the genes carried inside the cells' nucleus develop embryonic stem cells. These tiny cells grow into tissues in the body, building people from the ground up.

Our genes determine every single physical characteristic about us. Some experts also believe that personality traits could be read from our genes. If this is possible, does this mean our destinies are already predetermined? People who seek dangers and thrills are known to possess a specific gene that makes them crave dangerous situations. The ability to read and manipulate our genes could lead to the ability to predict and then alter our genetic blueprints. While this genetic engineering seems very promising, some scientists feel there is a dark cloud behind this scientific silver lining. This may go against evolution as we know it.

While the debate on ethical issues of genetic research rages on, other discoveries are being made, such as what genes determine sex. Out of the 60 genes on the Y chromosome, only a very small part actually influences whether we will be male or female. It takes 30,000 genes to build a human, but only one to make it a man. This one gene will determine whether a fetus will become male or female. It's interesting to know that men are basically adaptations of the female form. Whether we are male or female, we are all subject to aging. Genetic research has given us a new understanding as to how it happens. What comes to mind when you hear the word "oxygen"? Most would probably say it is a kind of gas that living things need to survive with. However, oxygen is also one of the causes of death. Cells require oxygen to produce energy for the body, but during this chemical reaction, by-products known as "free radicals" are released. It is these by-products which break down healthy cells and cause us to age.

For those of us wanting to turn back the clock, experts now believe the true elixir of life exists in anti-oxidants. These chemicals can reduce the damage to cells. Anti-oxidants occur naturally in different foods such as dark, green leafy vegetables like spinach, blueberries and certain types of tea. By using anti-oxidants, we can actually slow the free radicals down to a snail's pace. All of us want the perfect body, a great personality and to be forever young. With further research into genetics, we may someday be able to build the perfect human being.

28. Why is oxygen considered one of the causes of death?
- (A) Because it damages free radicals in our cells.
 - (B) Because it produces anti-oxidants in our body.
 - (C) Because it eliminates all other substances in our body.
 - (D) Because it creates a substance which destroys cells.

題例說明

選項	A	B	C	D*	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	0.22	0.18	0.11	0.48	0.00	0.48	0.73
高分組 (選答比例)	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.90	0.00		
低分組 (選答比例)	0.23	0.34	0.25	0.17	0.01		

The human brain does not actually think in words or numbers. When we hear words and numbers, we convert them 1 into pictures and emotions so that we can process them, like a movie, in our heads. 2, when we want to speak, we process and convert our thinking back into words and numbers. It feels automatic, but it actually takes us many months as infants to learn this tool called language. This is obviously very complicated, and there is still a lot we don't know about how our brains work. 3 improving our communication skills, think of it this way. Words and numbers are abstract concepts that we, as a 4, created a long time ago. As a society, we've added and 5 words over thousands of years and are still adding words today. In 2013, the Oxford Dictionary Online added some new important words like *buzzworthy* and *selfie*. You know, practical stuff.

1.(A) instantaneously (B) inappropriately (C) internationally (D) inaccurately

題例說明

選項	A*	B	C	D	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	0.50	0.23	0.10	0.18	0.00	0.50	0.70
高分組 (選答比例)	0.88	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.00		
低分組 (選答比例)	0.18	0.37	0.26	0.19	0.00		

The human brain does not actually think in words or numbers. When we hear words and numbers, we convert them 1 into pictures and emotions so that we can process them, like a movie, in our heads. 2, when we want to speak, we process and convert our thinking back into words and numbers. It feels automatic, but it actually takes us many months as infants to learn this tool called language. This is obviously very complicated, and there is still a lot we don't know about how our brains work. 3 improving our communication skills, think of it this way. Words and numbers are abstract concepts that we, as a 4, created a long time ago. As a society, we've added and 5 words over thousands of years and are still adding words today. In 2013, the Oxford Dictionary Online added some new important words like *buzzworthy* and *selfie*. You know, practical stuff.

4.(A) servant (B) shepherd (C) species (D) spouse

題例說明

選項	A	B	C*	D	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	0.19	0.19	0.49	0.13	0.00	0.49	0.27
高分組 (選答比例)	0.11	0.09	0.64	0.16	0.00		
低分組 (選答比例)	0.28	0.24	0.37	0.11	0.00		

Do you know that factories in Taiwan have to pay a new tax? According to the new law, factories have to pay the new tax if they 11 PM2.5 pollution. Collecting tax is part of an effort made by the Taiwanese government to improve the air quality. Because PM2.5 particles are very small, we are not able to see them with naked eyes. They are so tiny that they can get deep into our lungs. Moreover, they are very light, so they stay in the air for a long time. PM2.5 comes from different sources, including factories, vehicles, airplanes, dust storms, etc. Taiwan's Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) did not 12 this new law until people complained that no larger facilities are taxed. Although the EPA has been collecting air pollution taxes since 1995, the EPA has only taxed vehicles, rather than factories. About 8000 factories have not been 13 by the new law until 2018. In daily life, we may not be aware of the harm brought by PM2.5. Here are a couple of facts about PM2.5 to keep in mind. First, the EPA indicates that particles narrower than 10 micrometers are the most 14 because they can get deep into our lungs, and some may even get into our bloodstream. Second, two types of people with heart or lung disease, 15, are considered at a greater risk from PM2.5 pollution than other people, especially when they engage in outdoor activities.

14.(A) healthful (B) heavenly (C) harmonious (D) hazardous

題例說明

選項	A	B	C	D*	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	0.14	0.07	0.45	0.35	0.00		
高分組 (選答比例)	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.73	0.00	0.35	0.63
低分組 (選答比例)	0.38	0.17	0.35	0.10	0.00		

The most obvious reason for avoiding cell phone use by drivers is to save lives. Cell phones and driving are a 6 mix because each year thousands of drivers are killed or seriously injured. The second reason is that sometimes these drivers kill 7, passengers or other drivers because they are talking on cell phones or texting instead of watching the road while they are driving. These drivers certainly do not have the right to 8 others' lives. Finally, most reports issued by the government state that the damage to cars from these accidents costs us millions of dollars as well as countless hours of lost work. In fact, a wide range of countries has already 9 cell phone use while driving, including Australia, Brazil, Japan, Russia and Turkey. Using cell phones while driving is rather dangerous. We must all be careful drivers since talking or texting on cell phones when driving is not safe. For the important reasons I have mentioned here, I support a complete 10 on cell phone use by drivers. The government and the individuals should work together to promote safe driving.

6.(A) orderly (B) deadly (C) likely (D) jolly

題例說明

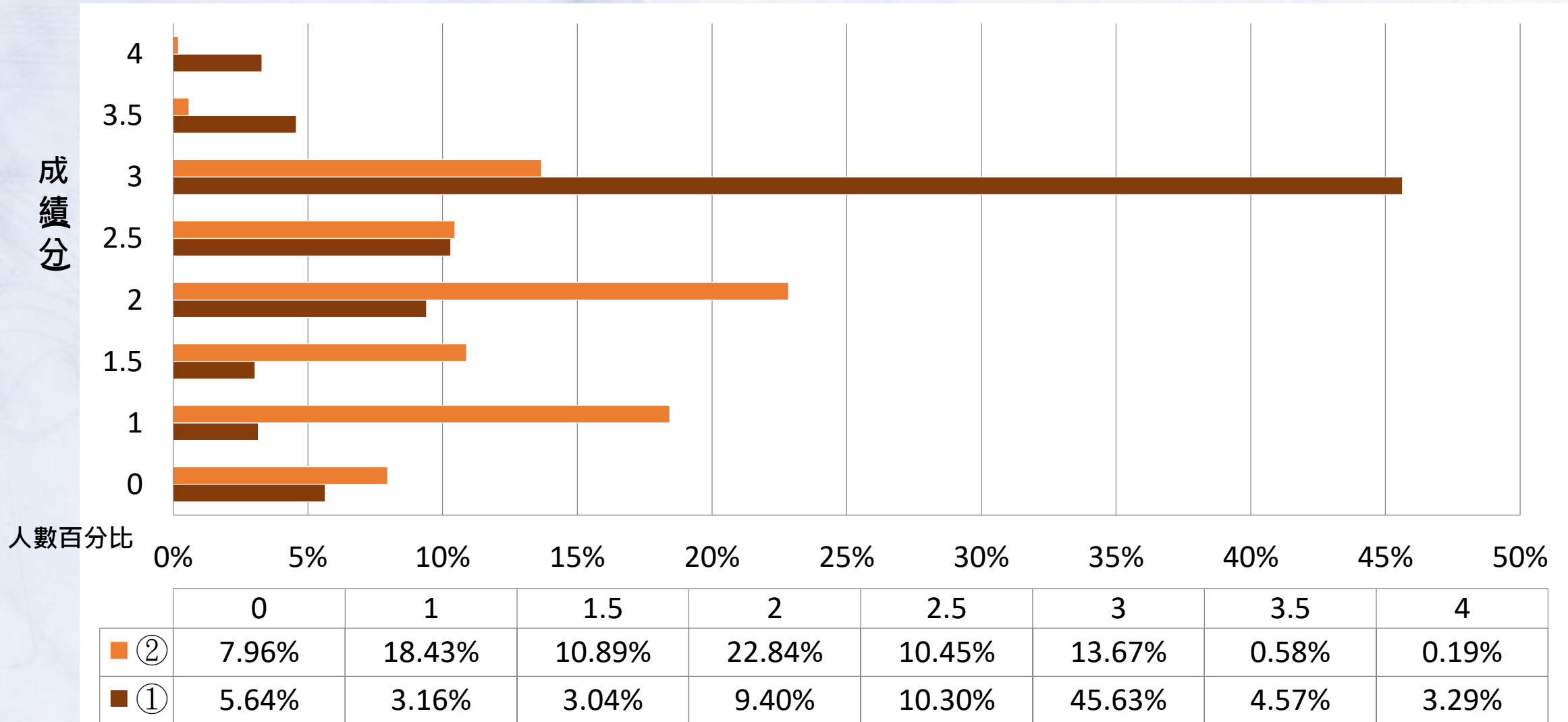
困難度
低試題

選項	A	B*	C	D	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	0.06	0.85	0.07	0.02	0.00		
高分組 (選答比例)	0.00	0.99	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.41
低分組 (選答比例)	0.18	0.57	0.17	0.07	0.00		

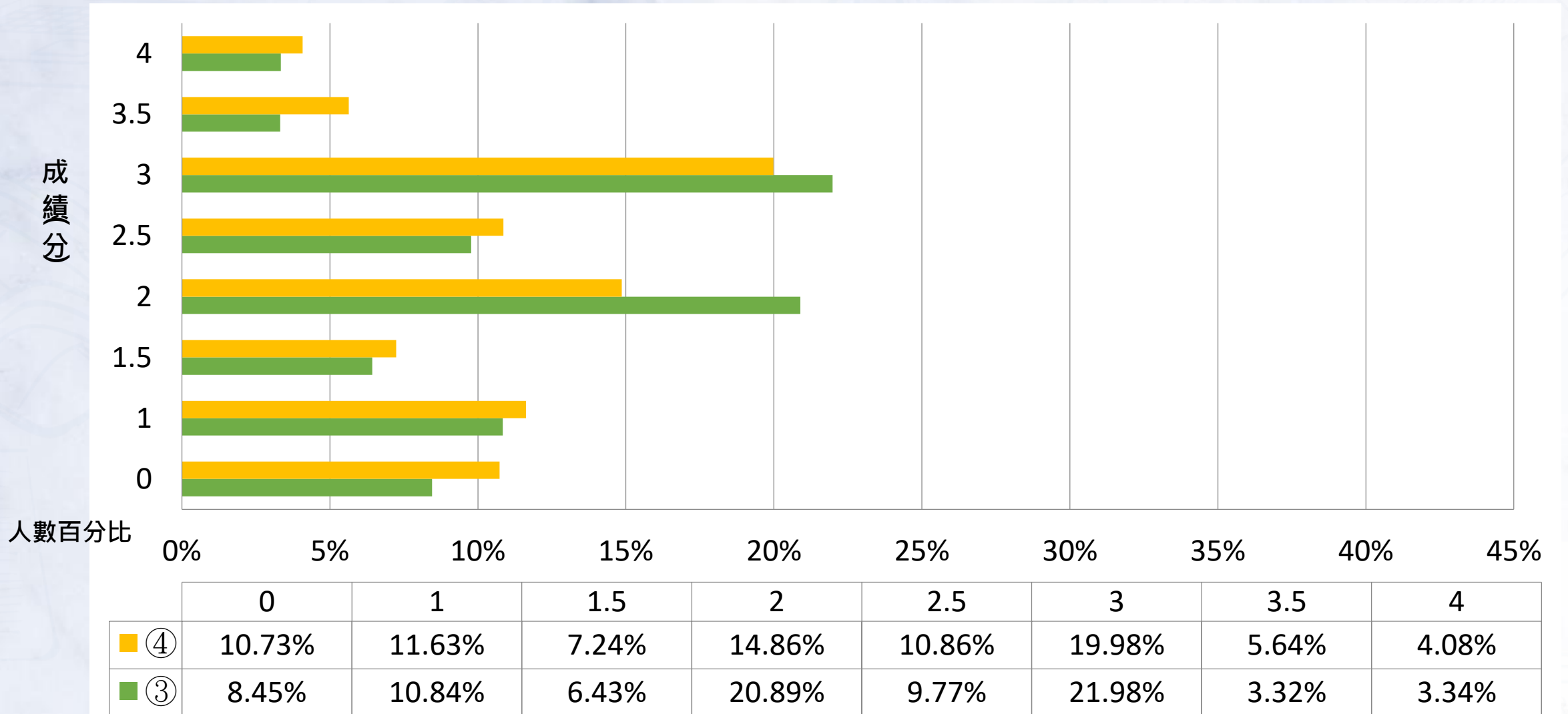


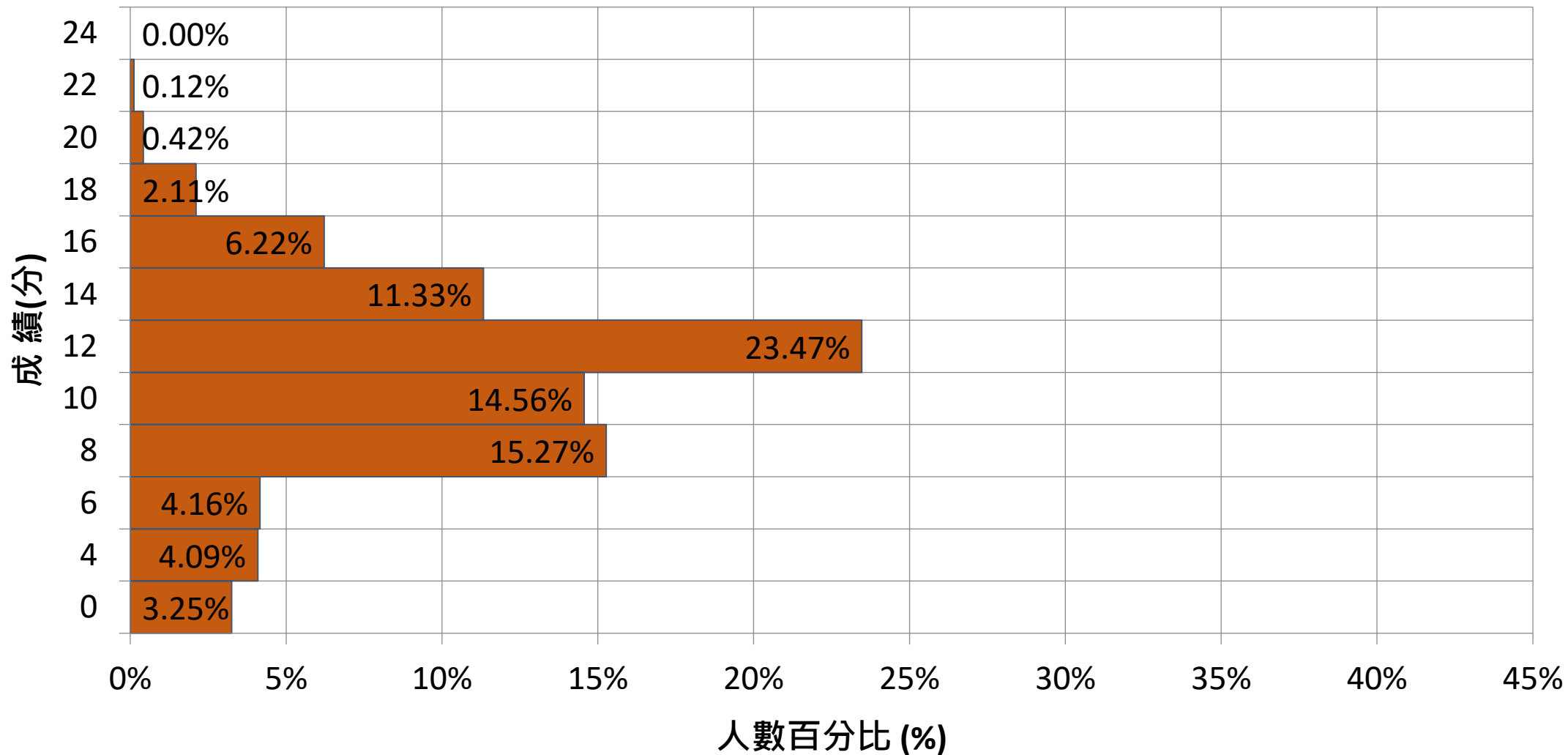
非選擇題

中譯英①、中譯英②

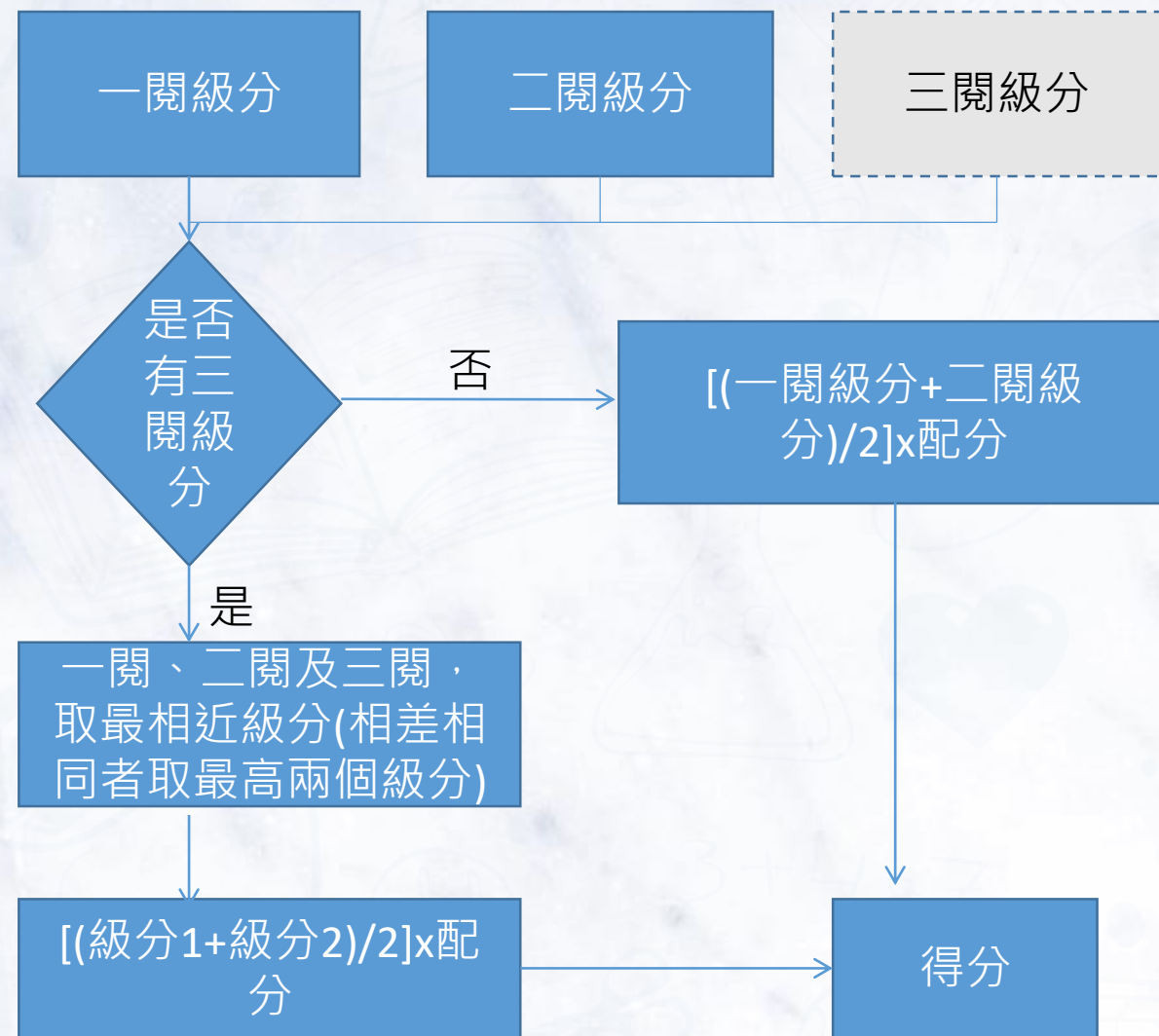


英譯中③、英譯中④





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：

①在正常的友善交談中，避免沉默是最重要的。假如有人提供一則消息或某種有趣的新聞，或表達一個意見，這種情況下，回答就像被問一個題目一樣的重要。**②這個回答可能純粹是正式的，也可能傳達很少或沒有意義的訊息。**但是它使對話持續進行，而且避免中間停頓的不安。

第①題

In a(n) { normal, regular, ordinary, common } **friendly** { conversation, talk, dialogue, exchange } , it is (the) **most** { important, crucial, significant to avoid silence, essential, critical } .

第②題

The { answer, response, reply } **may be** { purely, simply, merely } **formal** and may also { convey, communicate, send, deliver, give, transmit, carry } { little, * few } **or** { meaningless, nonsense } { information, * messages } .

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 style="list-style-type: none"> 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。 4. 只抄引導文字。 5. 內容完全離題或錯誤。

英譯中題目：

People who suffer from anorexia might start with an obsession with food, body weight, or body shape. **③In severe cases, eating disorders can cause unexpected health problems and may even result in death.** It's not that patients don't know how to feed themselves properly. **④This fatal disease is closely linked to painful events or problems people have to face in life.**

第③題

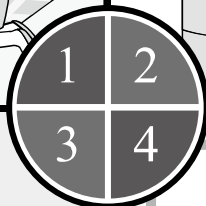
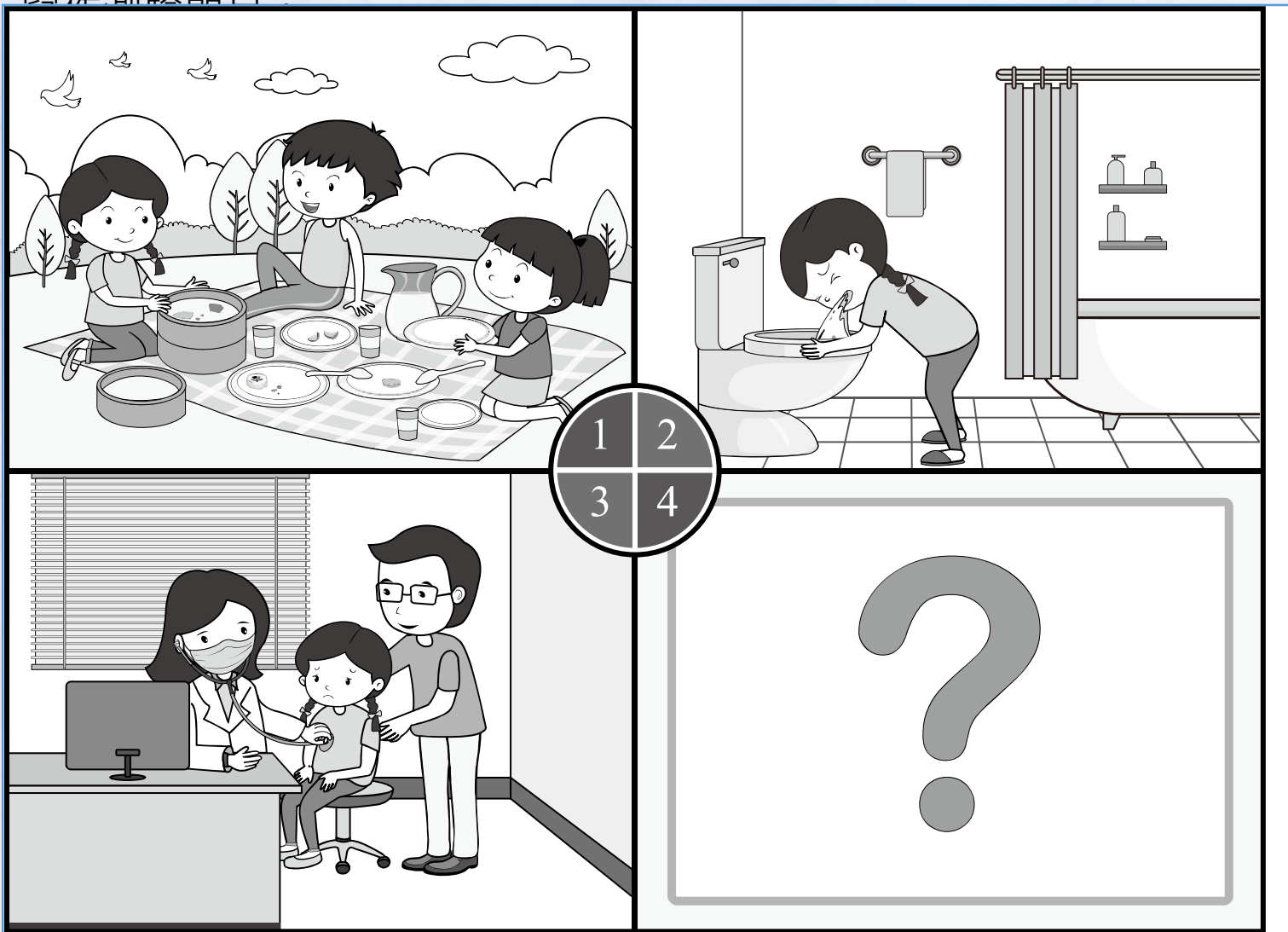
(在)嚴重的 { 情況 / 案例 } 下，飲食失調會 { 導致 / 造成 / 引起 } 不可預期 / 不可預料 / 出乎意料 / 始料未及 / 意想不到的健康問題，甚至可能 { 導致 / 造成 / 引起 } 死亡。

第④題

這種致命的疾病和人們在生活中必須面對的痛苦事件或問題 { 緊密 / 密切 / 息息 / 高度 } 相關。

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 style="list-style-type: none"> 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。 4. 只抄引導文字。 5. 內容完全離題或錯誤。

寫作測驗題目



級分	注意要點
6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 說明或提示之事項皆備且具創意，語言沒有什麼問題。 2. 只有少數拼字錯誤。
5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 說明或提示之事項皆備且具創意，語言沒有什麼問題。 2. 有較多處的小錯誤。
4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 創意不足、但四平八穩仍有扣住主題。 2. 語言使用不錯，具有主題但細節發展不足。 3. 句子對的比錯的多。
3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 創意不足、但四平八穩仍有扣住主題。 2. 語言發展較不好，具有主題但不夠清楚或有遺漏。 3. 句子錯的比對的多。
2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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。 2. 具有一定的字數。
1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 每個句子都有錯，並且其細節與主題不大符合。 2. 字數太少。
0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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。 4. 只抄引導文字。 5. 內容完全離題或錯誤。

翻譯測驗題(一)內容貼近技高學生求學過程常見之生活情境；**題(二)**則有關飲食失調，此議題同樣為考生生活中健康議題之延伸。**寫作測驗**則要求考生依據題目所提供之三幅連環圖片，並想像第四幅圖片可能的情節發展，再以第三人稱寫出一篇涵蓋每幅圖片內容的文章。第一至第三幅圖片內容貼近考生生活經驗，第四幅圖片或可連結健康防疫之時事，考生應不難發揮。

- 整卷試題平均難度P值為0.59，難易度適中。
- 平均鑑別度D值為 0.59，表示鑑別度優。
- 整卷試題鑑別度優、佳、可合計占100%。
- 試題符合測驗目標。
- 整體試體難易度適中，具鑑別度，也具有鼓勵作用。
- 取材貼近生活情境，文章內容兼具實用性與趣味性。

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

PART ONE

日語類專業科目二

—
整卷分析

施測結果分析



選擇題50題
滿分100分



到考人數



平均分數



標準差



信度



極值

109年度

1,969

58.83

19.90

0.92

10,100

108年度

2,449

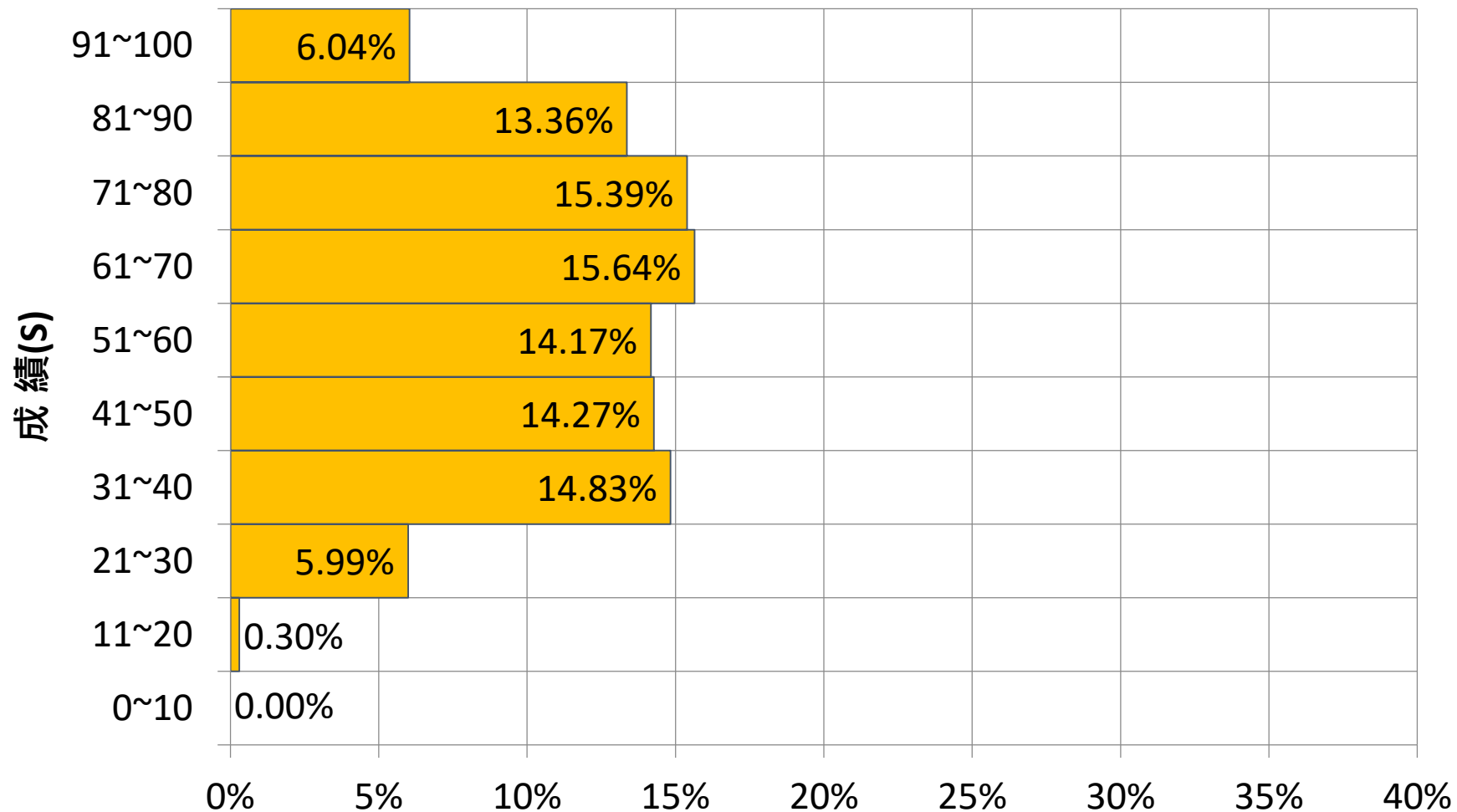
55.38

20.55

0.91

10,100

整卷分析



109學年度

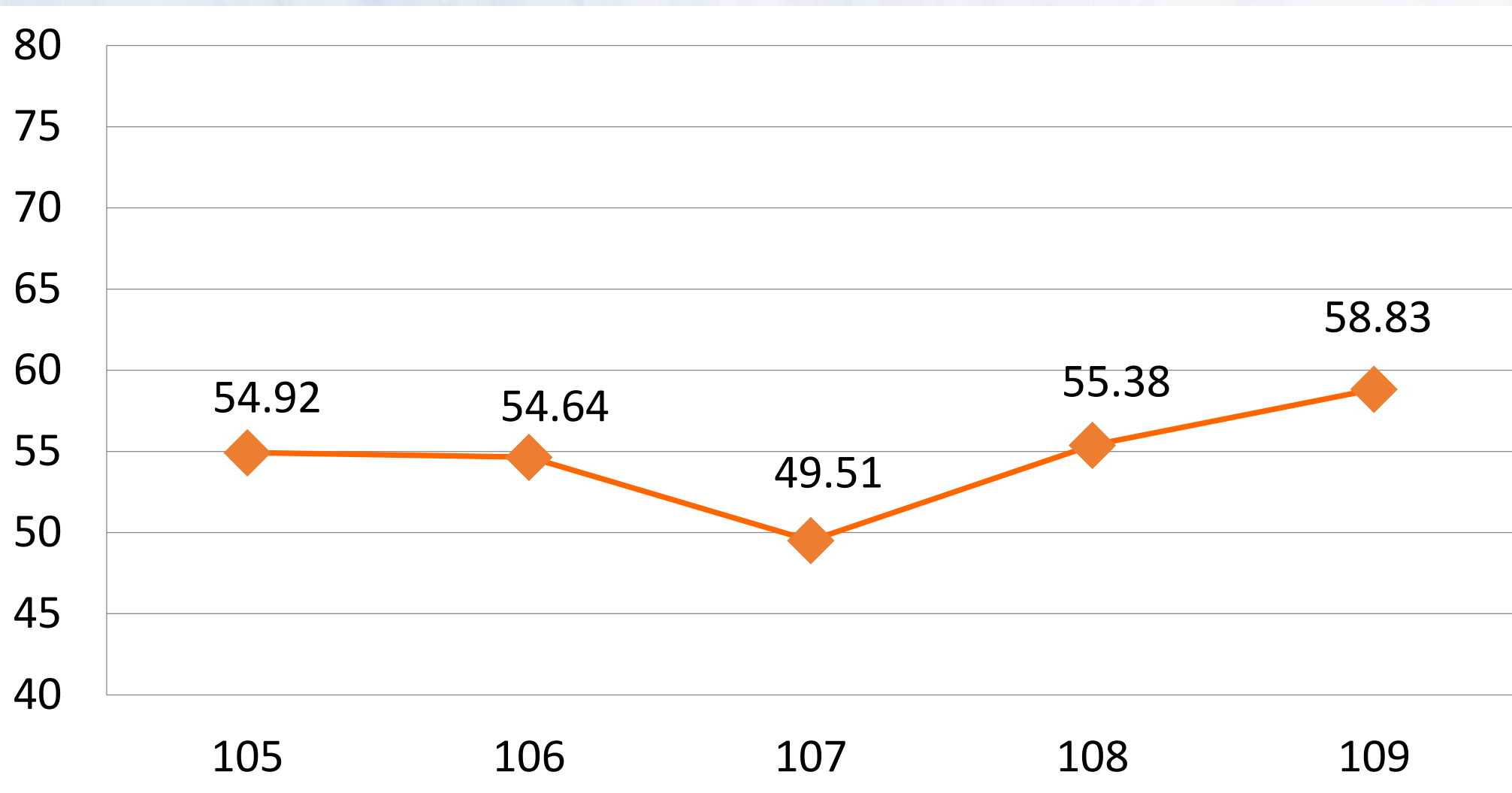
專業科目二

平均分數：

58.83

整卷分析

105-109學年度平均分數



02

PART TWO

專業科目二

—
評量架構

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)	7	14
五、翻譯(中翻日)	8	16
合計	50	100

03

PART THREE

專業科目二

難易度及鑑別度分析

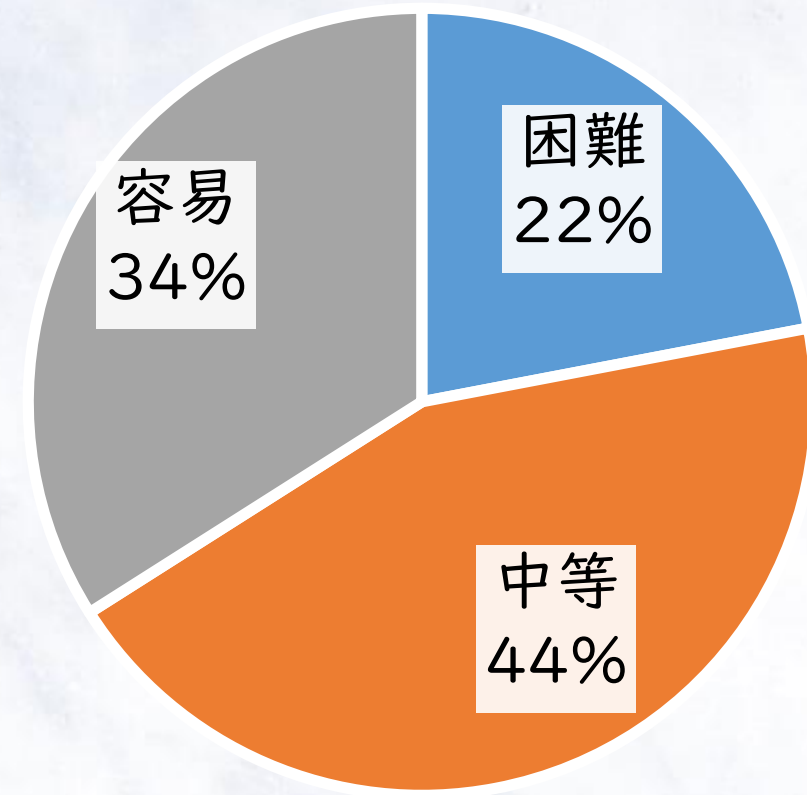
試題分析指標的含義

難易度

難易度	難易度等級
$P < 0.4$	困難
$0.4 \leq P < 0.7$	中等
$0.7 \leq P$	容易



整卷試題分析



難易度分布

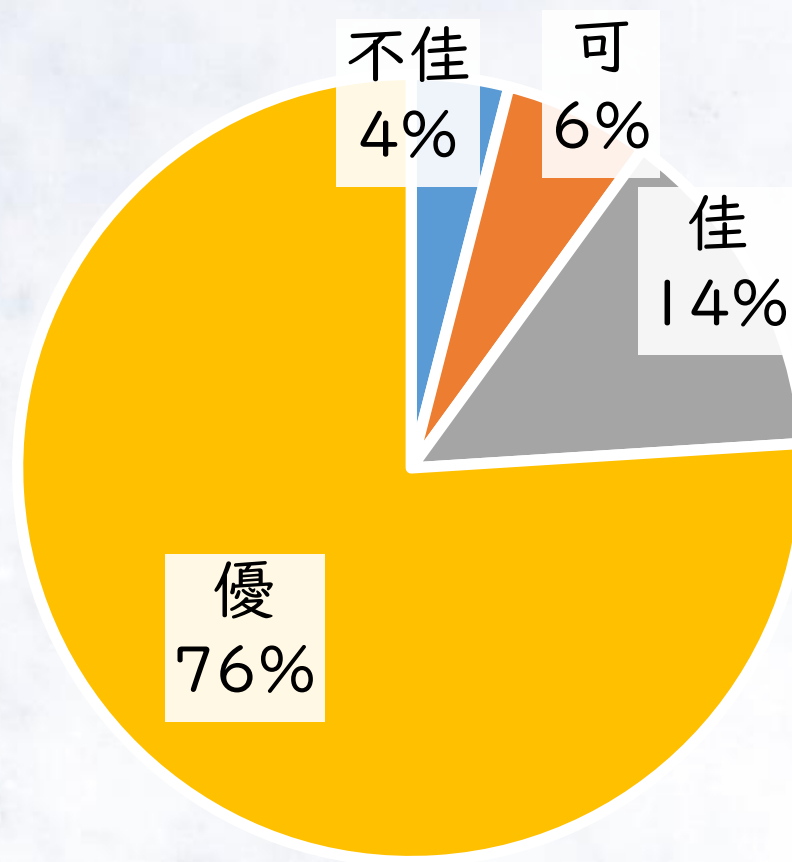
試題分析指標的含義

鑑別度

鑑別指數	試題評鑑
$D < 0.2$	不佳
$0.2 \leq D < 0.3$	可
$0.3 \leq D < 0.4$	佳
$0.4 \leq D$	優



整卷試題分析



鑑別度分布

難易度與鑑別度交叉表

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

04

PART FOUR

專業科目二

—
題例說明

下列選項中畫線處字詞之唸法與意涵，何者正確？

- (A) 「合格祝いはどうする？」：合格祝い → ごうがくいわい・慶祝金榜題名
- (B) 「お客様に謝ったほうがいい。」：謝った → あやまった・道歉
- (C) 「試験に遅刻した場合、減点の対象となる。」：遅刻 → じこく・遲到
- (D) 「あの先生の授業はとてもおもしろかった。」：授業 → じゅうぎょう・課程

題例說明

鑑別度
優良試題

選項	A	B*	C	D	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	0.08	0.52	0.16	0.24	0.00		
高分組 (選答比例)	0.02	0.87	0.03	0.07	0.00	0.52	0.75
低分組 (選答比例)	0.17	0.13	0.32	0.39	0.00		

ウイルスの感染拡大を抑えるためには、よく手を洗う _____ 。

- (A) に越したことはない
- (B) わけではない
- (C) のはずだ
- (D) にべきです

題例說明

鑑別度不佳試題
困難度高試題

選項	A*	B	C	D	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	0.12	0.17	0.28	0.42	0.00		
高分組 (選答比例)	0.24	0.04	0.26	0.46	0.00	0.12	0.12
低分組 (選答比例)	0.12	0.30	0.25	0.33	0.00		

下列選項文法之使用，何者正確？

- (A) 私の趣味は日本のアニメを見ます。
- (B) 夜間運転の回数になるべく少なくしたほうがいいです。
- (C) このような会議を出席したことがある人は手を挙げてください。
- (D) 今の仕事に満足しているかについて調べたいと思います。

題例說明

鑑別度不佳試題
困難度高試題

選項	A	B	C	D*	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	0.27	0.21	0.35	0.17	0.00		
高分組 (選答比例)	0.11	0.20	0.46	0.22	0.00	0.17	0.04
低分組 (選答比例)	0.33	0.22	0.27	0.18	0.00		

私がアルバイトする _____ は、自分の学費や生活費を _____ ため
です。

- (A) 原因、儲かる
- (B) 理由、稼ぐ
- (C) 原因、貯まる
- (D) 理由、賺す

題例說明

選項	A	B*	C	D	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	0.07	0.26	0.30	0.37	0.00		
高分組 (選答比例)	0.03	0.58	0.15	0.24	0.00	0.26	0.49
低分組 (選答比例)	0.13	0.10	0.30	0.48	0.00		

たとえ吉田さんが言わなくても、わたしは何が起こったかを知っています。

- (A) 即使吉田先生不告訴我，我也知道發生了什麼事
- (B) 即使你不告訴吉田先生，我也知道事情在何時發生了
- (C) 吉田先生你可以不用說，我已經知道一些狀況即將發生
- (D) 我知道吉田先生他也不會說，因為事情已經發生了

題例說明

困難度
低試題

選項	A*	B	C	D	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	0.91	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.00		
高分組 (選答比例)	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.28
低分組 (選答比例)	0.72	0.17	0.09	0.03	0.00		

- 整卷試題平均難度P值為0.59，難易度適中。
- 平均鑑別度D值為0.50，表示鑑別度優。
- 整卷試題鑑別度優、佳、可合計占96%。
- 試題素材融入時事及生活議題，鼓勵學生將所學運用於生活及其他各個領域。

感謝聆聽

