



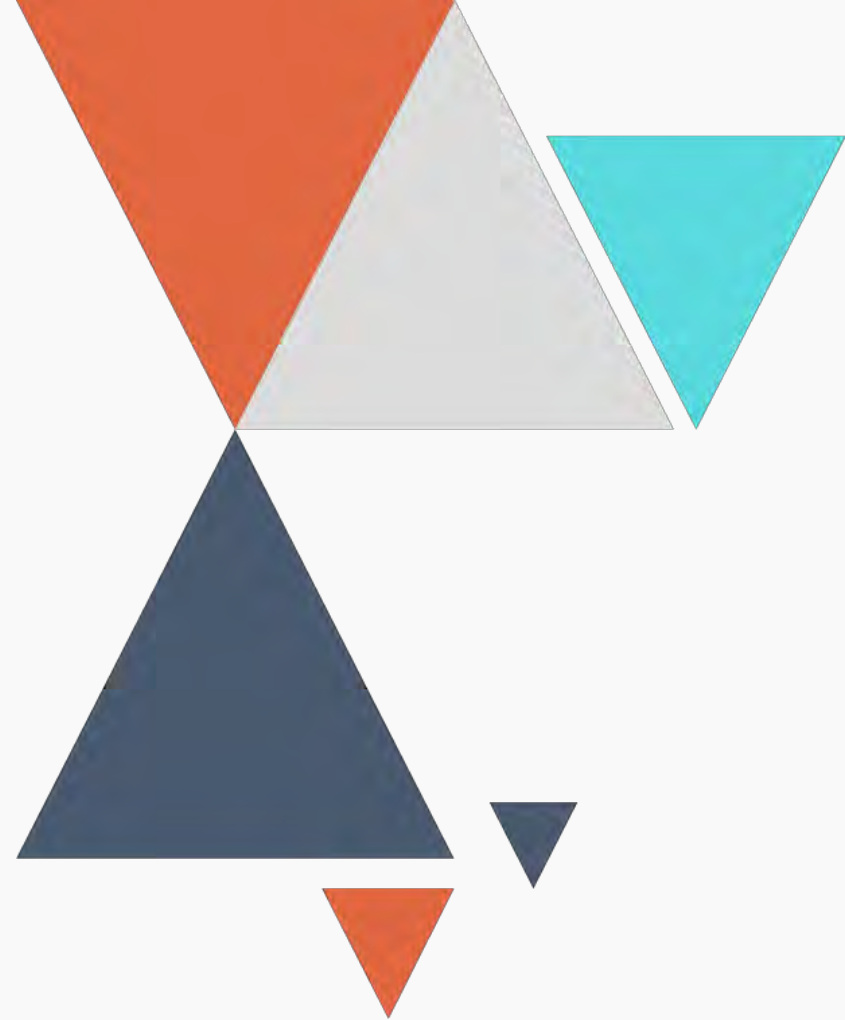
112 學年度 統測試題研討會

外語群



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
05. 試題評論

CONTENT



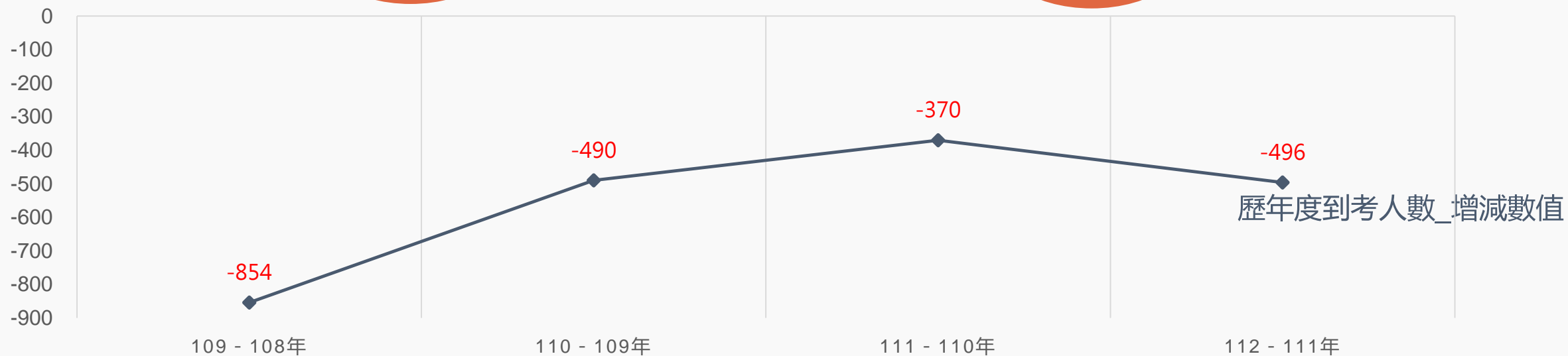


PART 01

整卷分析-英語類專業科目二

- 施測結果分析
- 成績分布圖
- 108-112學年度平均分數

施測結果分析-到考人數





施測結果分析

選擇題30題+非選題5題
滿分100分

112學年度

平均分數
選擇題/整卷

33.12/51.85

標準差
選擇題/整卷

12.71/19.06

信度

0.86

極值

6,97

111學年度

33.10/50.79

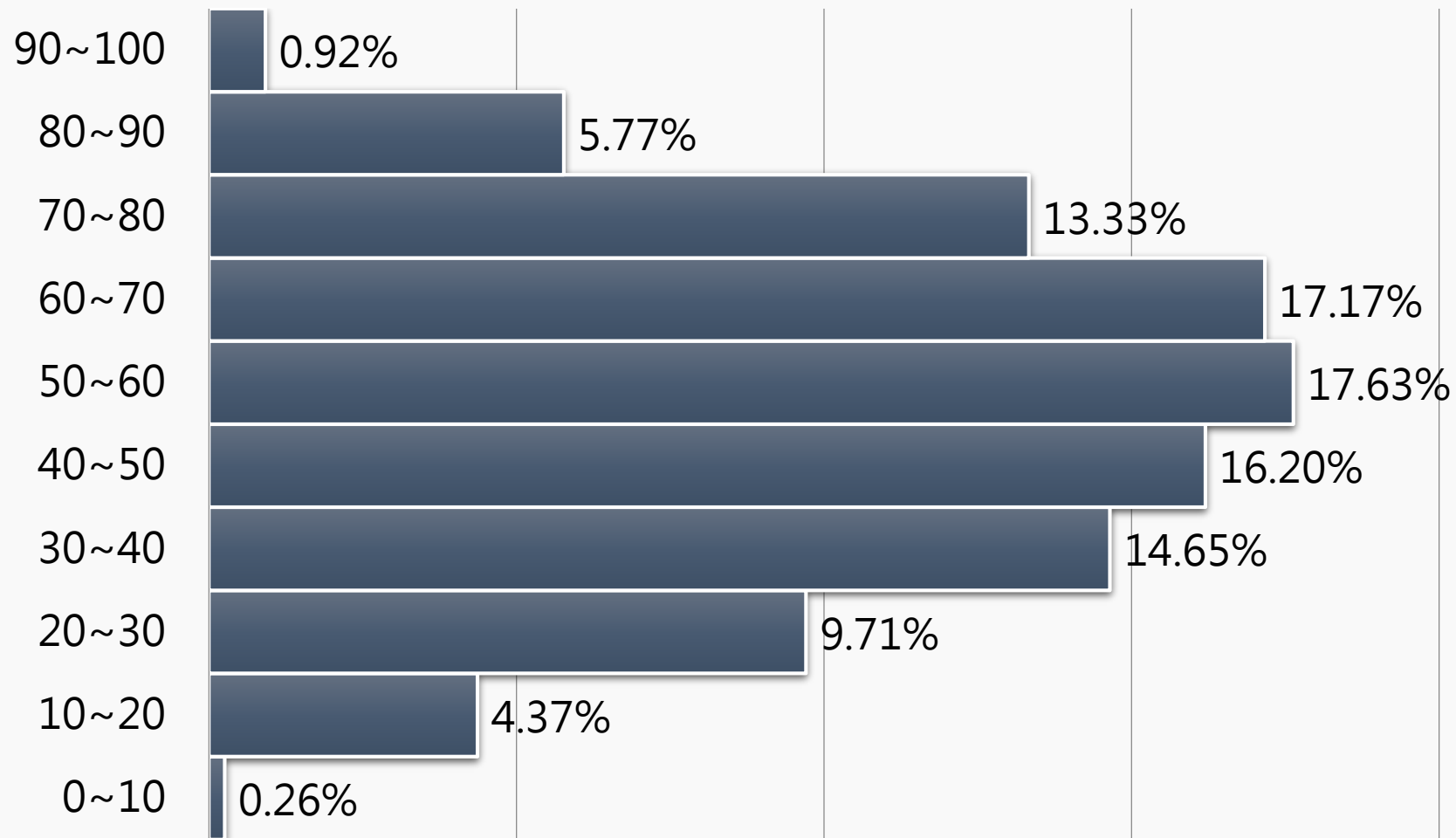
11.72/17.91

0.83

2,97

施測結果分析

百分比(%)



專業科目二

平均分數：**51.85**

0.00%

5.00%

10.00%

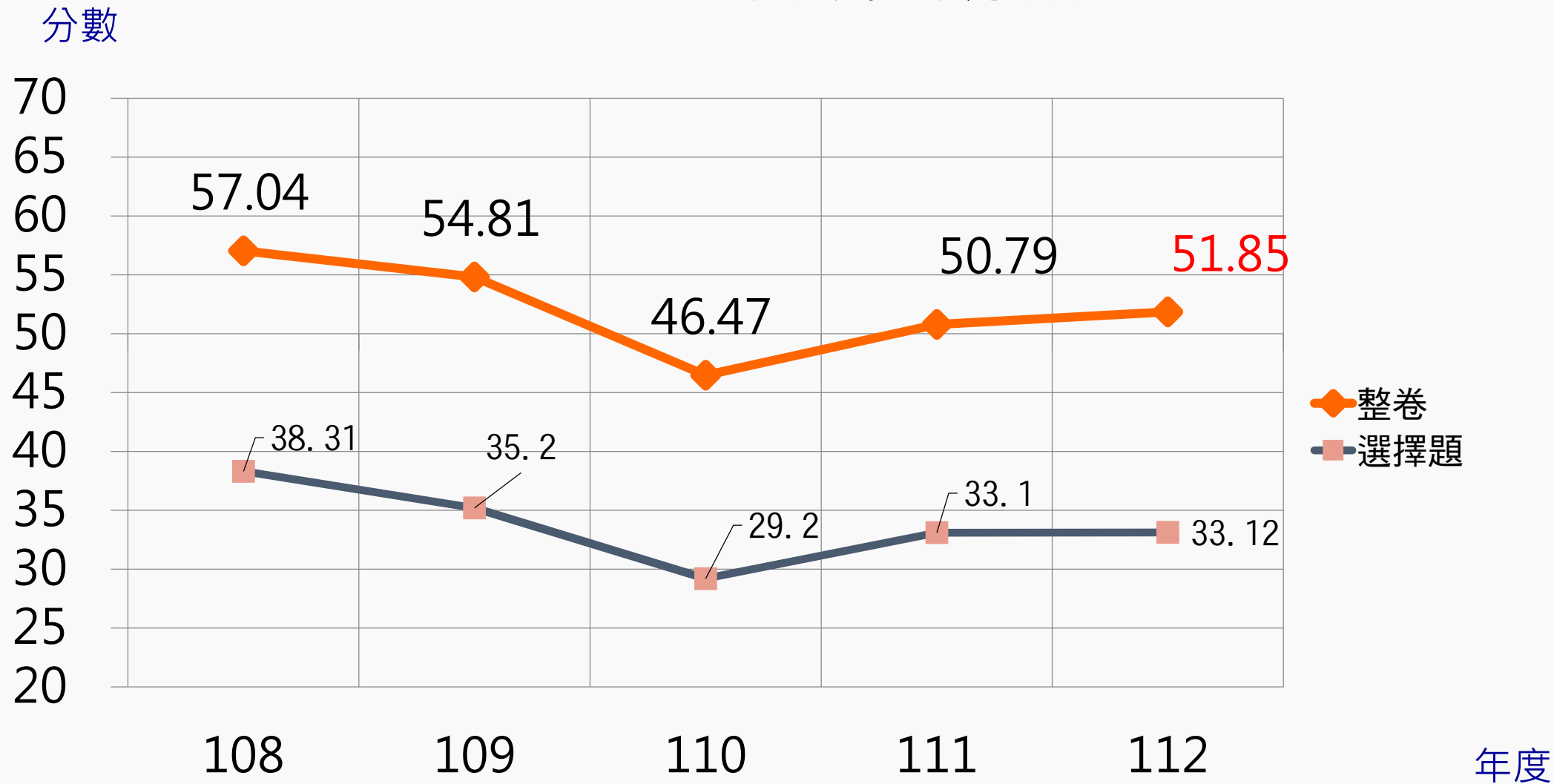
15.00%

20.00%

百分比

施測結果分析

108-112年度平均分數





PART 02

評量架構

- 初階英文閱讀與寫作練習
- 中階英文閱讀與寫作練習
- 高階英文閱讀與寫作練習

評量架構-專業科目二

題型	測驗能力	考試大綱(範圍)	題數
綜合測驗	句型與語法之認識、閱讀策略之應用。	一、 閱讀理解與寫作技能(初) 二、 議題閱讀與寫作練習(初) 一、 閱讀理解與寫作技能(中) 二、 議題閱讀與寫作練習(中) 一、 閱讀理解與寫作技能(高) 二、 議題閱讀與寫作練習(高)	15
閱讀測驗	句型與語法之認識、閱讀策略之應用。	一、 閱讀理解與寫作技能(初) 二、 議題閱讀與寫作練習(初) 一、 閱讀理解與寫作技能(中) 二、 議題閱讀與寫作練習(中) 一、 閱讀理解與寫作技能(高) 二、 議題閱讀與寫作練習(高)	15
翻譯測驗	句型與語法之認識、造句演練、不同文體寫作。	一、 閱讀理解與寫作技能(初) 二、 議題閱讀與寫作練習(初) 一、 閱讀理解與寫作技能(中) 二、 議題閱讀與寫作練習(中) 一、 閱讀理解與寫作技能(高) 二、 議題閱讀與寫作練習(高)	4
寫作測驗	句型與語法之認識、短文寫作、不同文體寫作。	一、 閱讀理解與寫作技能(高) 二、 議題閱讀與寫作練習(高)	1



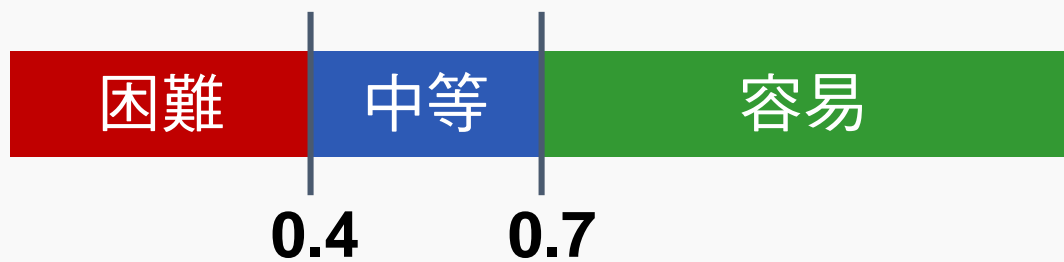
PART 03

難易度及鑑別度分析

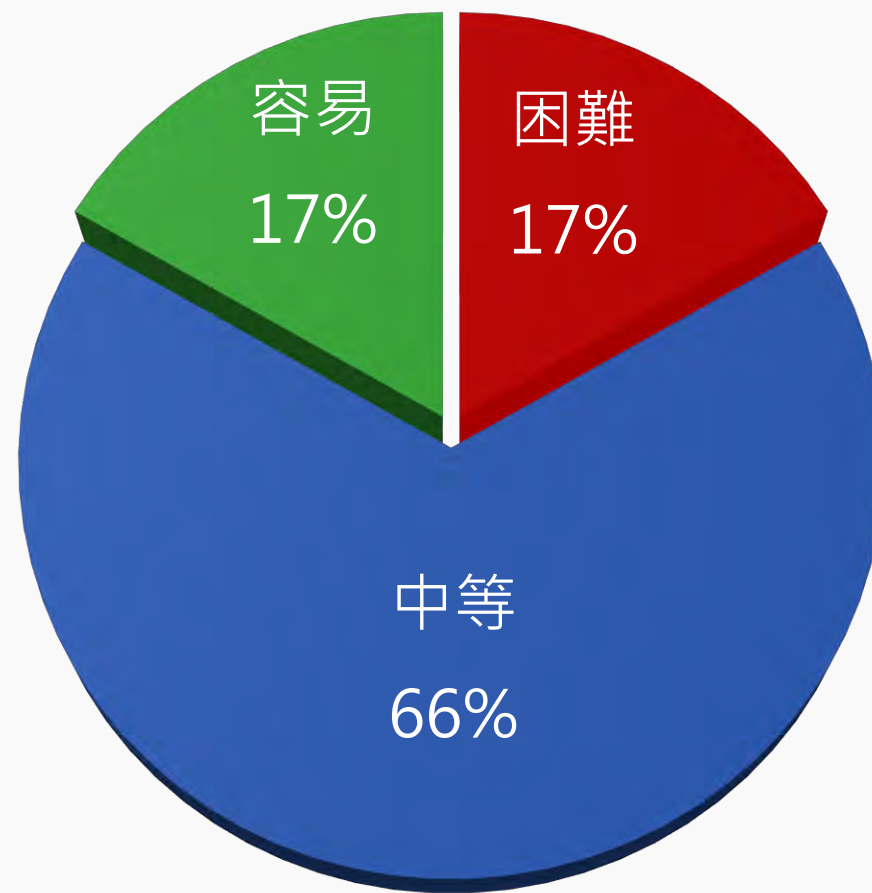
- 試題分析指標的涵義
- 難易度與鑑別度交叉表

試題分析指標的涵義

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



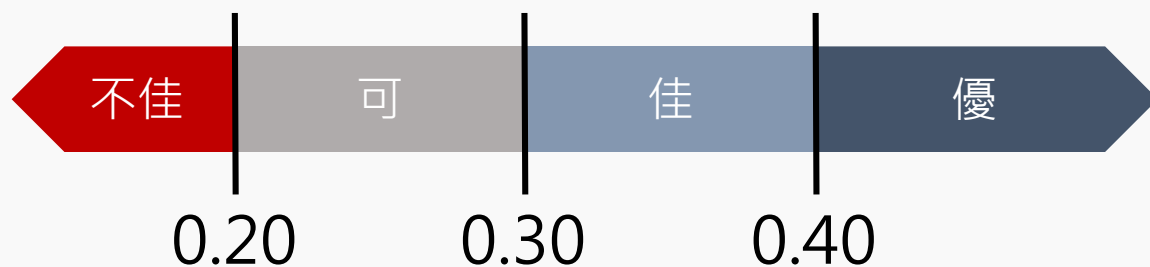
整卷試題分析



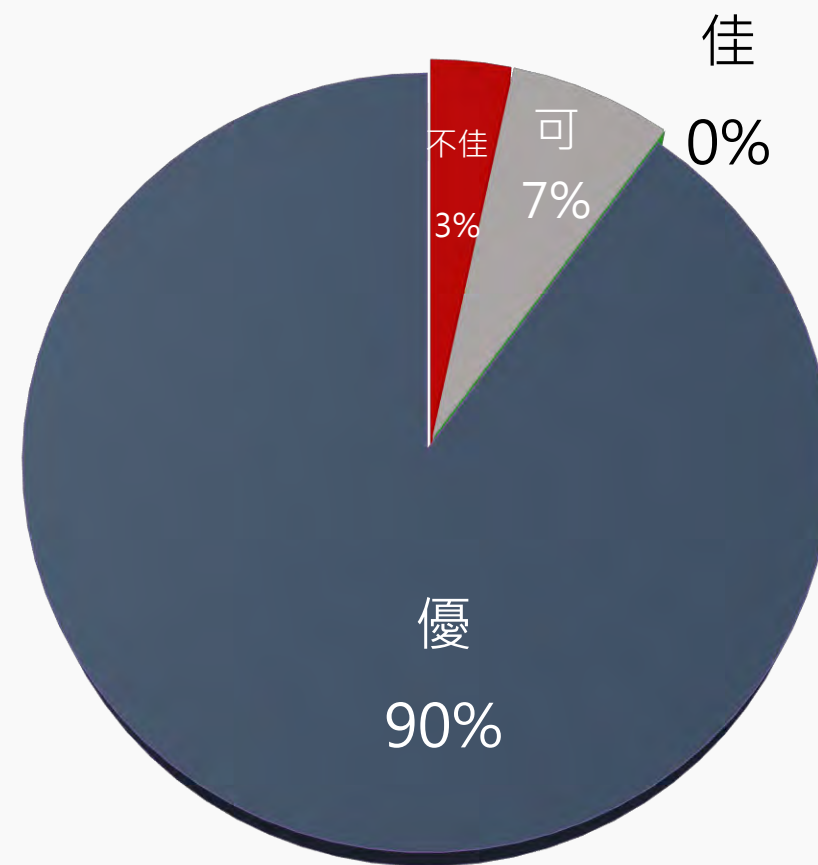
難易度分布

試題分析指標的涵義

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	20		
	可	9、17		
	佳			
	優	5、7	1、2、3、6、8、11、12、 13、14、15、18、19、21、 24、25、26、27、28、29、 30	4、10、16、 22、23



PART 04

題例說明

專業科目二

鑑別度

優良試題

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 26–30 題

The prevention of child abuse is a difficult and multifaceted task. The importance of preventing it, however, cannot be overemphasized because the physical and psychological consequences of abuse can be very serious. Child abuse can result not only in physical handicaps but also in severe neurological problems. (①) A blow to the head can cause bleeding inside a child's skull, ultimately leading to brain damage. What is particularly surprising and disturbing is that infants, whose skulls are much larger than their brains (which are still growing) can suffer hemorrhages throughout the brain simply by being shaken. The shaken baby syndrome can cause brain damage as well as visual problems and deficits in language and motor skills.

Besides the neurological consequences of abuse, children also suffer from disturbances in emotional and social development. (②) They have learned from their home life that the involvement with other people carries a great deal of pain. They tend to be inhibited and socially unresponsive, often backing away when a friendly caregiver or another child approaches them. Such children have also been found to be overly compliant or to exhibit violent and aggressive behavior towards adults and peers. Some abused children are **hypervigilant**, meaning that they are constantly on the lookout for danger, scanning the environment and ever-ready to attack.

(③) For example, it may well be the case that because of the ill treatment they have received, these children failed to develop the social skills required to engage in harmonious social interactions. Or, they may be imitating the hostile interpersonal exchanges that they have experienced. Some children overcome the physical and psychological effects of child abuse, particularly those with strong social support and resiliency skills who can adapt and cope with bad experiences. For many others, however, child abuse may result in physical, behavioral, emotional or mental health issues — even years later. (④)

We can take important steps to protect the child from exploitation and child abuse, as well as prevent child abuse in our neighborhood or community. The goal is to provide safe, stable, nurturing relationships for children.

27. Which of the following has the closest meaning to the word “**hypervigilant**” in paragraph 2?
(A) highly dependent (B) very primitive (C) overly ignorant (D) extremely alert

作答狀況



選項	A	B	C	D*	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	14.30	11.34	14.79	59.45	0.11		
高分組 (選答比例)	0.56	1.57	3.36	94.41	0.11	0.59	0.76
低分組 (選答比例)	31.25	25.68	24.43	18.41	0.23		

專業科目二

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 16–20 題

With the impacts of COVID-19, people may have experienced stress, and it has serious negative effects on their physical and mental health. Therefore, mindfulness is a possible method for reducing stress. People can employ mindfulness, namely awareness and nonjudgmental acceptance of one's moment-to-moment experience, as a self-care technique to reduce the harmful consequences of stress. Mindfulness has been linked to promote psychological well-being and has shown to be effective in alleviating various forms of psychological distress such as anxiety, worry, fear, and anger, among others.

The practice of mindfulness has been found to help regulate and facilitate self-regulation. The mind is typically in a state of constant change, with thoughts arising from sensory experiences or memories of the past. The frequencies and diversities of our thoughts can hinder our abilities to regulate our emotions and attention, potentially resulting in impulsive and irrational behaviors. Mindfulness is a state of consciousness that is inherent in all of us. Therefore, the method for bringing the mind into the state of mindfulness can be learned again. People can acquire or redevelop mindfulness skills to cultivate a mindful state of mind. The self-regulatory mechanism can be reset to its baseline once the consciousness is in a state of mindfulness.

Most mindfulness practices require participants to focus on a single thought or a still object. They can concentrate on the awareness of each breath or a visual focus on an object while sitting in a comfortable position. The mind will automatically dominate the random thoughts as it focuses on one thing or idea, controlling the distractions. Self-awareness is at its highest when the mind concentrates on just one concept or thought. The sharp focus on the present moment corresponds with an enhanced sense of self-awareness. In this self-awareness state, the self-regulatory system is restored. By restoring the self-regulatory process, purposeful actions become possible, which is crucial for maintaining long-term changes in health behaviors.

Different approaches to mindfulness exist, including an eight-week Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction program, cognitive restructuring, adaptive learning techniques, or yoga. These programs effectively improve focus and compassion while reducing stress, eating disorders, and insomnia. In addition, participants reported considerably decreased levels of perceived stress after a week of 5-minute daily meditations or 20-minute sessions using the Headspace or Insight Timer apps. By taking part in mindfulness trainings, people can live their lives without experiencing a lot of tension or anxiety.

20. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea in paragraph 4?
- (A) Aided by modern technology, researchers continue to study the history of mindfulness.
 - (B) Practicing Buddhist meditation involves looking outward to observe what is happening in the working environment.
 - (C) Home practices are encouraged as part of mindfulness-based interventions to improve skill development.
 - (D) It is important to know that mindfulness practices do not have to be lengthy to result in positive changes.

鑑別度

不佳試題

作答狀況



選項	A	B	C	D*	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	6.92	12.18	50.57	30.30	0.03		
高分組 (選答比例)	0.89	5.26	54.36	39.49	0.00	0.30	0.13
低分組 (選答比例)	15.91	24.32	33.64	26.02	0.11		

專業科目二

困難度

困難試題

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 6–10 題

In the past, museums placed emphasis on preserving artifacts and conveying knowledge to visitors. However, contemporary museum visitors expect more diverse and enjoyable experiences. Therefore, capturing visitors' attention, arousing their curiosity, and providing information in interesting ways to create 6 museum experiences are important for museums. In museums, engagement has been identified as a major factor in increasing visitor satisfaction levels. Experiences in museums are shaped by interactions between the museum and its visitors. 7 physical surroundings, texts, and images, information and communication technologies have the ability to better engage younger digital natives by combining the benefits of real-world environments, contents, and images. Podcasts are one of the technological advancements that museums are utilizing more frequently. The term "podcast" was 8 from the words "iPod" and "broadcast." It is provided to visitors on a free-subscription basis at regular intervals. Podcasts have begun to alter the nature of audio tours at museums. In contrast to earlier audio-tape tours, podcast tours include many hours of recorded information, including remarks from artists and visitors. Podcast tours in museums can be 9 online or through visitors' mobile devices. For instance, the Minneapolis Institute of Art carried out its obligations to educate the public about the history of its collection. It produced a popular podcast series, 10 "The Object." Each of the podcasts in the series focused on one item from the collection, highlighting its cultural significance and connections to other artifacts. The podcast tours can greatly affect the enjoyment and experiences of tourists.

9. (A) exploded (B) abandoned (C) distributed (D) contaminated

作答狀況



選項	A	B	C*	D	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	32.28	8.30	30.47	28.83	0.11		
高分組 (選答比例)	24.94	1.12	46.87	27.07	0.00	0.30	0.23
低分組 (選答比例)	33.98	18.75	23.86	23.07	0.34		

專業科目二

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 6-10 題

In the past, museums placed emphasis on preserving artifacts and conveying knowledge to visitors. However, contemporary museum visitors expect more diverse and enjoyable experiences. Therefore, capturing visitors' attention, arousing their curiosity, and providing information in interesting ways to create 6 museum experiences are important for museums. In museums, engagement has been identified as a major factor in increasing visitor satisfaction levels. Experiences in museums are shaped by interactions between the museum and its visitors. 7 physical surroundings, texts, and images, information and communication technologies have the ability to better engage younger digital natives by combining the benefits of real-world environments, contents, and images. Podcasts are one of the technological advancements that museums are utilizing more frequently. The term "podcast" was 8 from the words "iPod" and "broadcast." It is provided to visitors on a free-subscription basis at regular intervals. Podcasts have begun to alter the nature of audio tours at museums. In contrast to earlier audio-tape tours, podcast tours include many hours of recorded information, including remarks from artists and visitors. Podcast tours in museums can be 9 online or through visitors' mobile devices. For instance, the Minneapolis Institute of Art carried out its obligations to educate the public about the history of its collection. It produced a popular podcast series, 10 "The Object." Each of the podcasts in the series focused on one item from the collection, highlighting its cultural significance and connections to other artifacts. The podcast tours can greatly affect the enjoyment and experiences of tourists.

10. (A) estimated by (B) complying with (C) named as (D) fighting against

困難度

容易試題

作答狀況



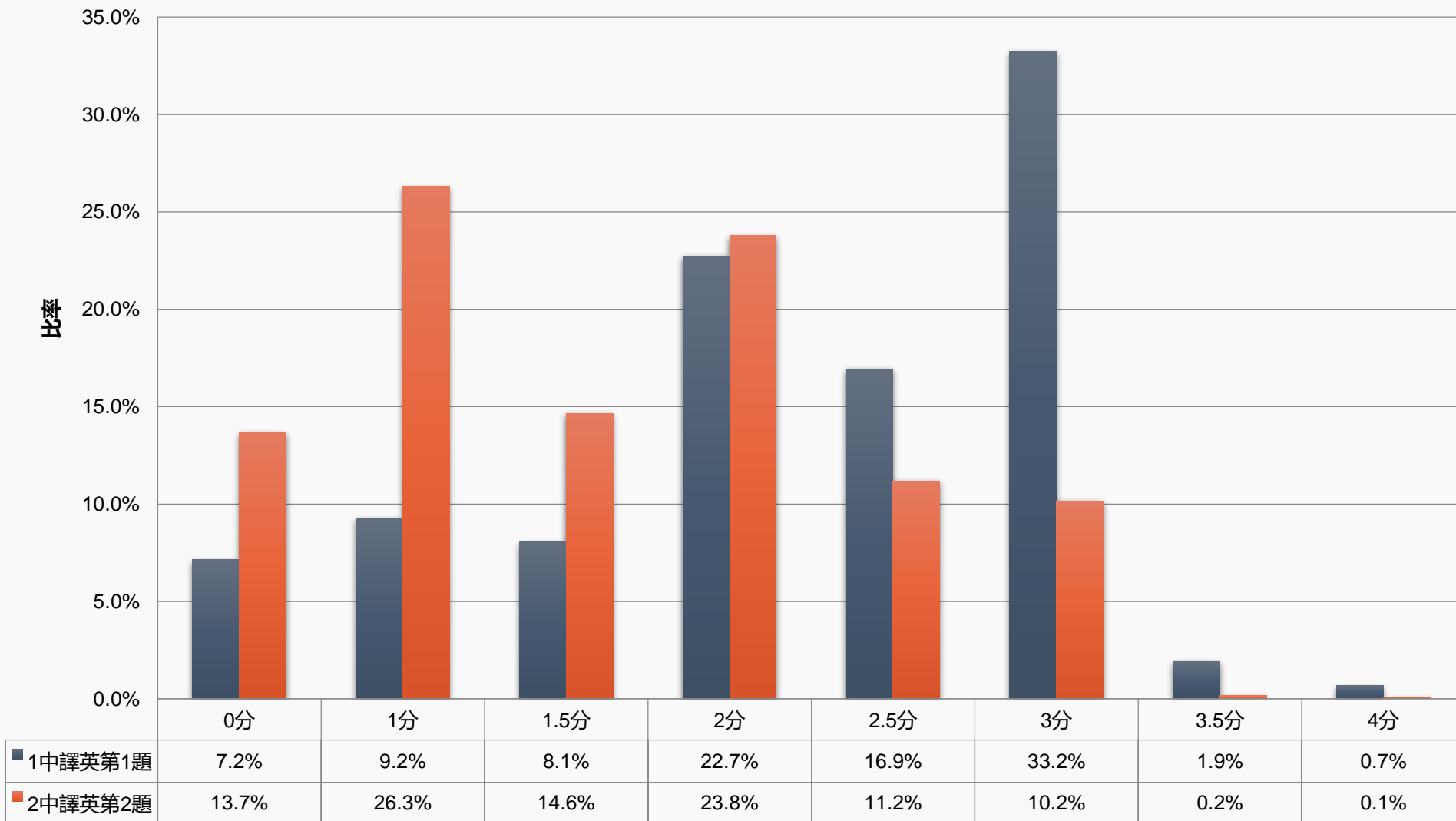
選項	A	B	C*	D	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	5.63	7.58	83.66	3.04	0.09		
高分組 (選答比例)	0.11	0.89	98.32	0.67	0.00	0.84	0.46
低分組 (選答比例)	16.70	21.70	51.93	9.32	0.34		



非選擇題

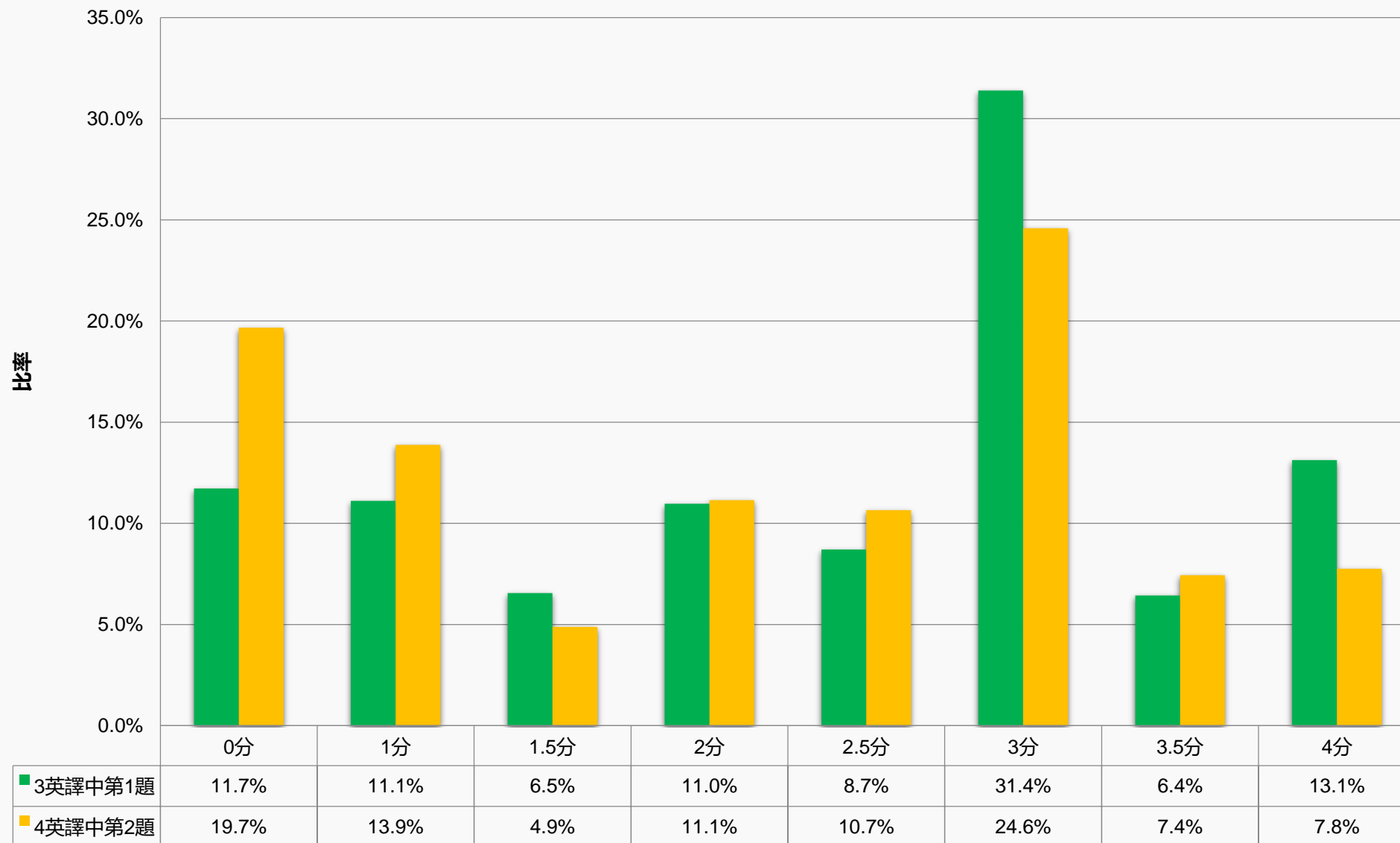
中譯英①、中譯英②

中譯英成績分布



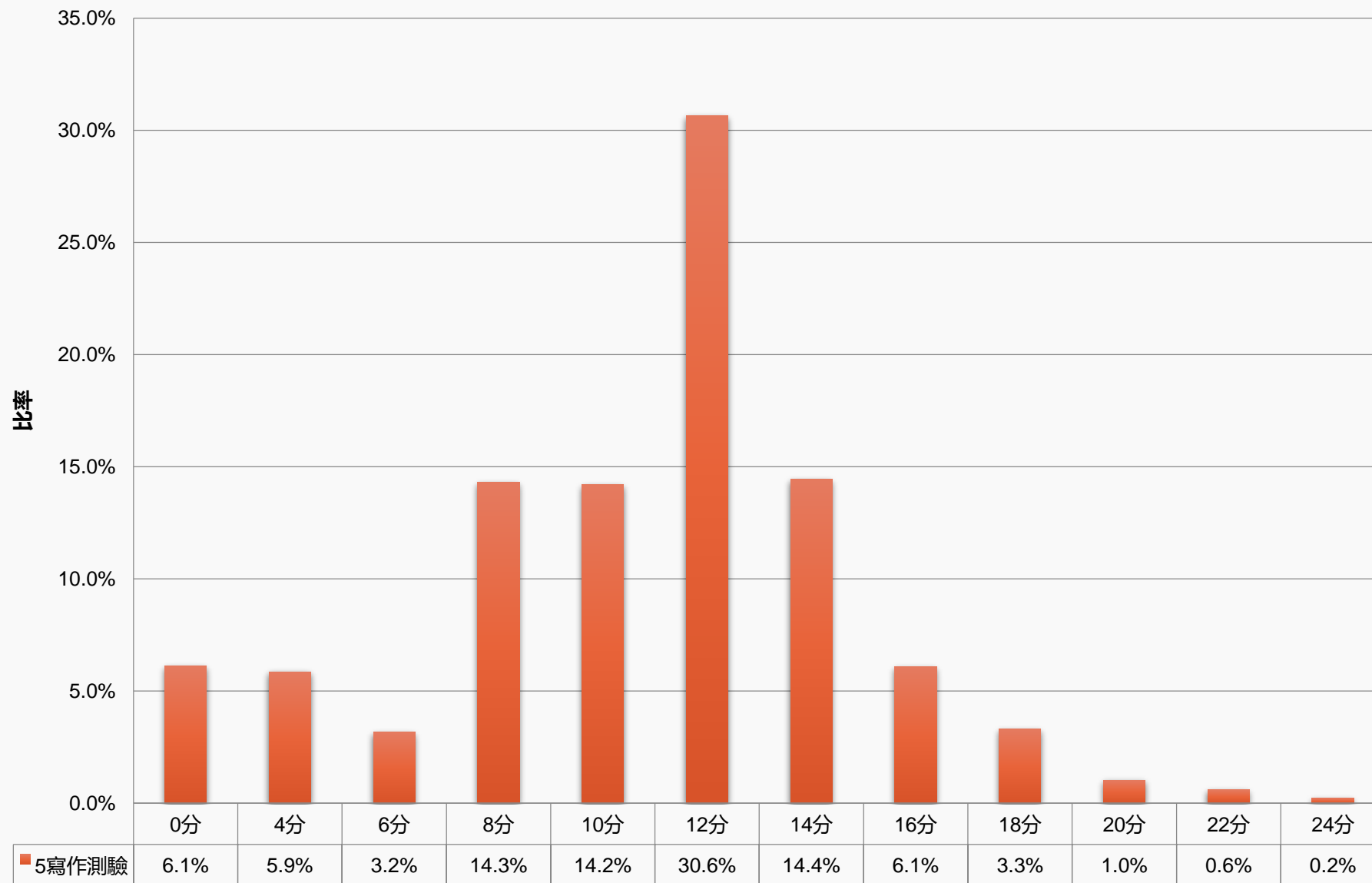
英譯中③、英譯中④

英譯中成績分布



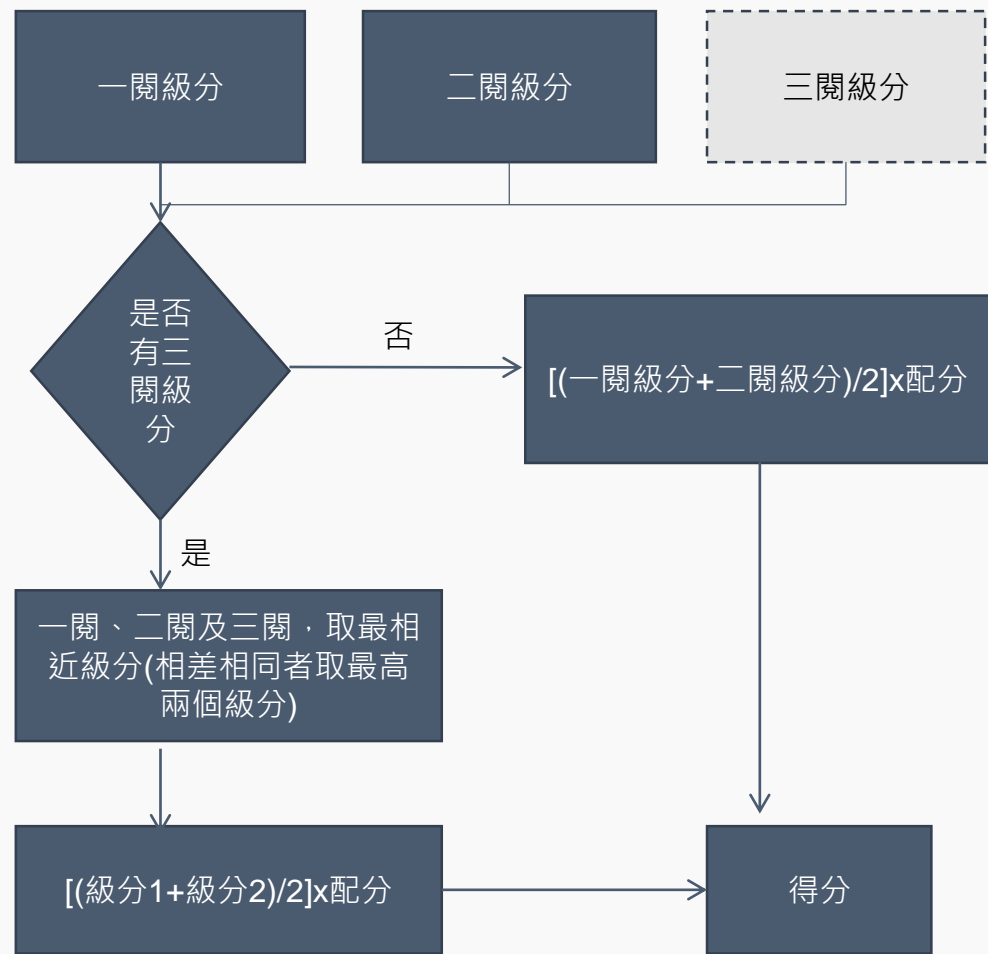
寫作測驗

5寫作測驗成績分布



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

環保意識興起，消費者越來越關注環境問題，並傾向使用環境友善設計商品。**①在世界各地，對綠色產品的需求已促使大型企業改變商業模式。**綠色企業最初只受到一小部分人的矚目。如今，即使是最大的跨國公司，也必須表現出對環境的關心。**②使用森林和植物等意象設計拓展行銷，可使品牌更具吸引力。**

第①題參考答案：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{All over} \\ \text{(All) around} \\ \text{Everywhere in} \end{array} \right.$$
 the world, the demand for green products has $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{led} \\ \text{caused} \\ \text{prompted} \end{array} \right.$ large $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{enterprises} \\ \text{companies} \\ \text{firms} \end{array} \right.$

to change the business models.

第②題參考答案：

Using image design such as forests and plants to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{expand} \\ \text{promote} \end{array} \right.$ marketing would make the brands

more $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{attractive} \\ \text{appealing} \end{array} \right.$

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。

評閱指標

The problem of shortage of land is not a simple one. As the population increases, more and more people look hungrily at the land reserved for national parks. **③They strongly claim that the government's first duty is to take care of the local inhabitants instead of tourists or wild animals.** **④In spite of the income obtained from tourism, this is an argument which is difficult to answer satisfactorily.**

第③題參考答案：

他們強烈(地) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{宣稱} \\ \text{聲稱} \end{array} \right.$ 政府的首要 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{責任} \\ \text{職責} \end{array} \right.$ 是照顧當地居民而不是 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{觀光客} \\ \text{遊客} \end{array} \right.$ 或野生動物。

第④題參考答案：

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{雖然} \\ \text{儘管} \end{array} \right.$ 可從 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{旅遊業} \\ \text{觀光業} \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{獲得} \\ \text{取得} \end{array} \right.$ 收入，這個 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{爭論} \\ \text{爭辯} \end{array} \right.$ (還是)很難讓人滿意地 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{回答} \\ \text{答覆} \end{array} \right.$ 。

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。



非選擇題試題分析

112學年度四技二專統一入學測驗外語群英語類專業科目(二)非選擇題包含翻譯測驗與寫作測驗，共計40分。翻譯測驗題(一)有關環保意識對企業行銷策略的影響；題(二)則有關國家公園土地運用上的兩難與取捨。綜觀翻譯測驗，內容呼應聯合國SDGs永續發展目標之相關議題。寫作測驗為簡函寫作，要求考生依題目提示，以在臺灣居住的外國人身份，建議市長設立自行車專用道並說明理由，應不難發揮。以下就非選擇題之試題內容、參考答案及評分標準依序說明，供各界參酌。



PART 05

試題評論

專業科目二

NEWS

- ◆ 整體命題難易適中，且試題設計具鑑別度。
- ◆ 對接當代時事與議題，符合外語群領綱原則。
- ◆ 試題內容多元，知識橫跨多領域，引導未來學習走「跨領域」應用。
- ◆ 整體主題多結合時事議題，將測驗與「生活、社會」結合，培養「溝通互動」與「社會參與」的核心素養能力。

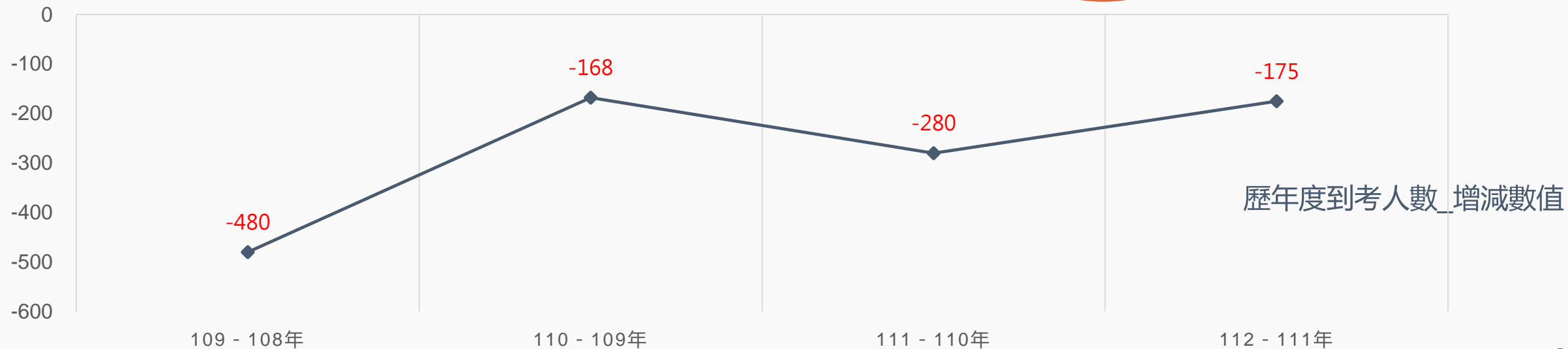
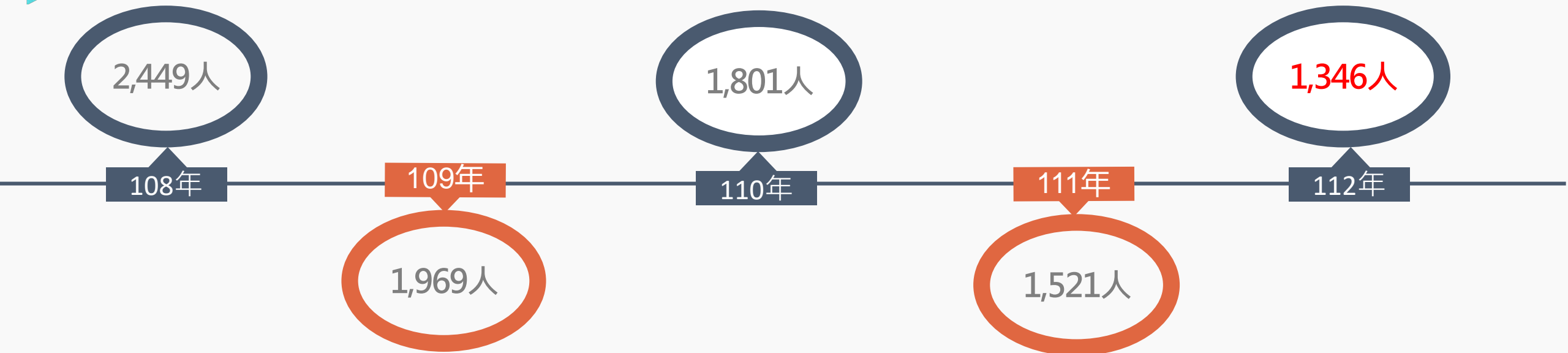


PART 01

整卷分析-日語類專業科目二

- 施測結果分析
- 成績分布圖
- 108-112學年度平均分數

施測結果分析-到考人數





施測結果分析

選擇題50題
滿分100分

112學年度

平均分數

49.01

標準差

18.71

信度

0.84

極值

14,100

111學年度

47.40

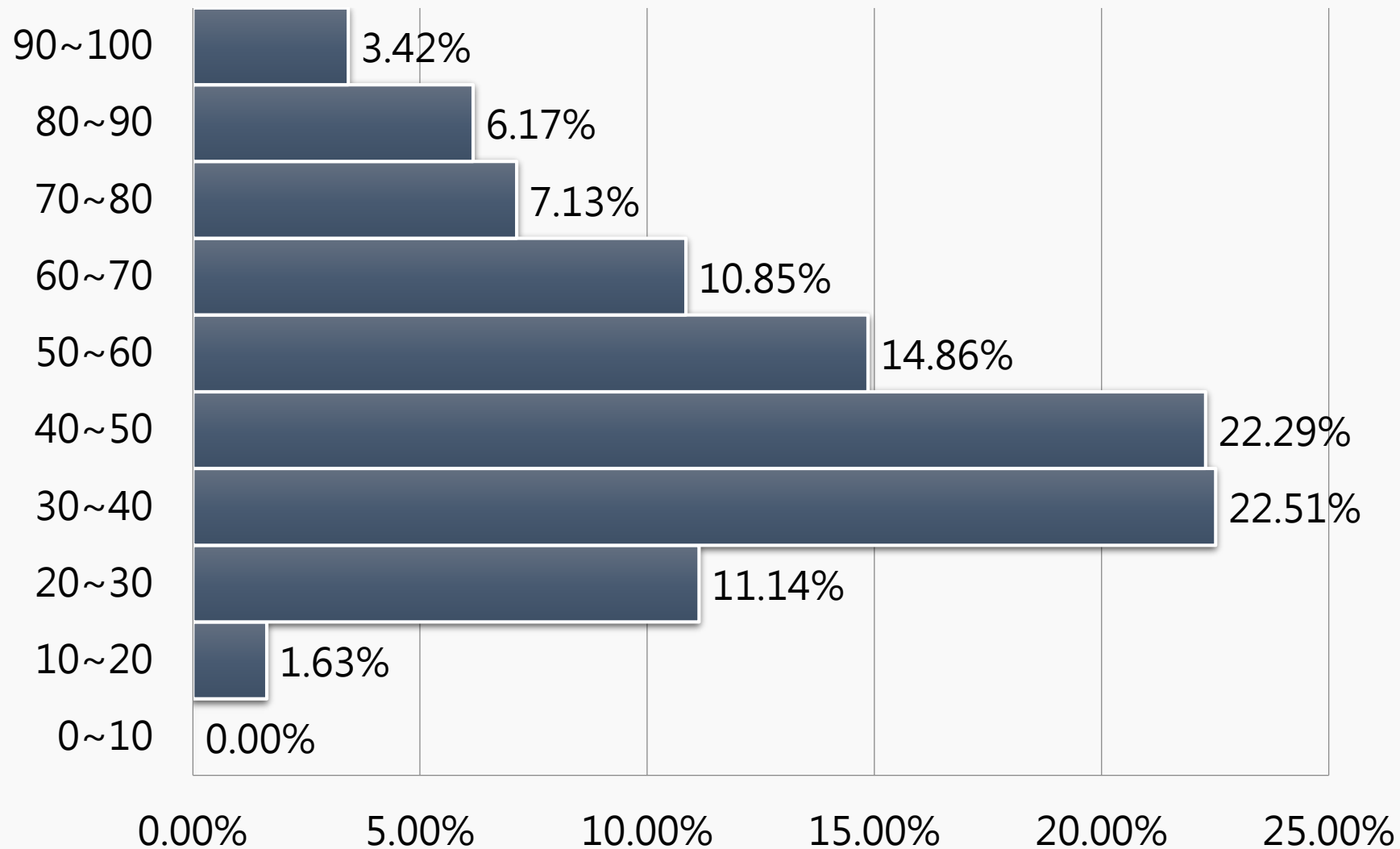
18.18

0.89

0,96

施測結果分析

百分比(%)



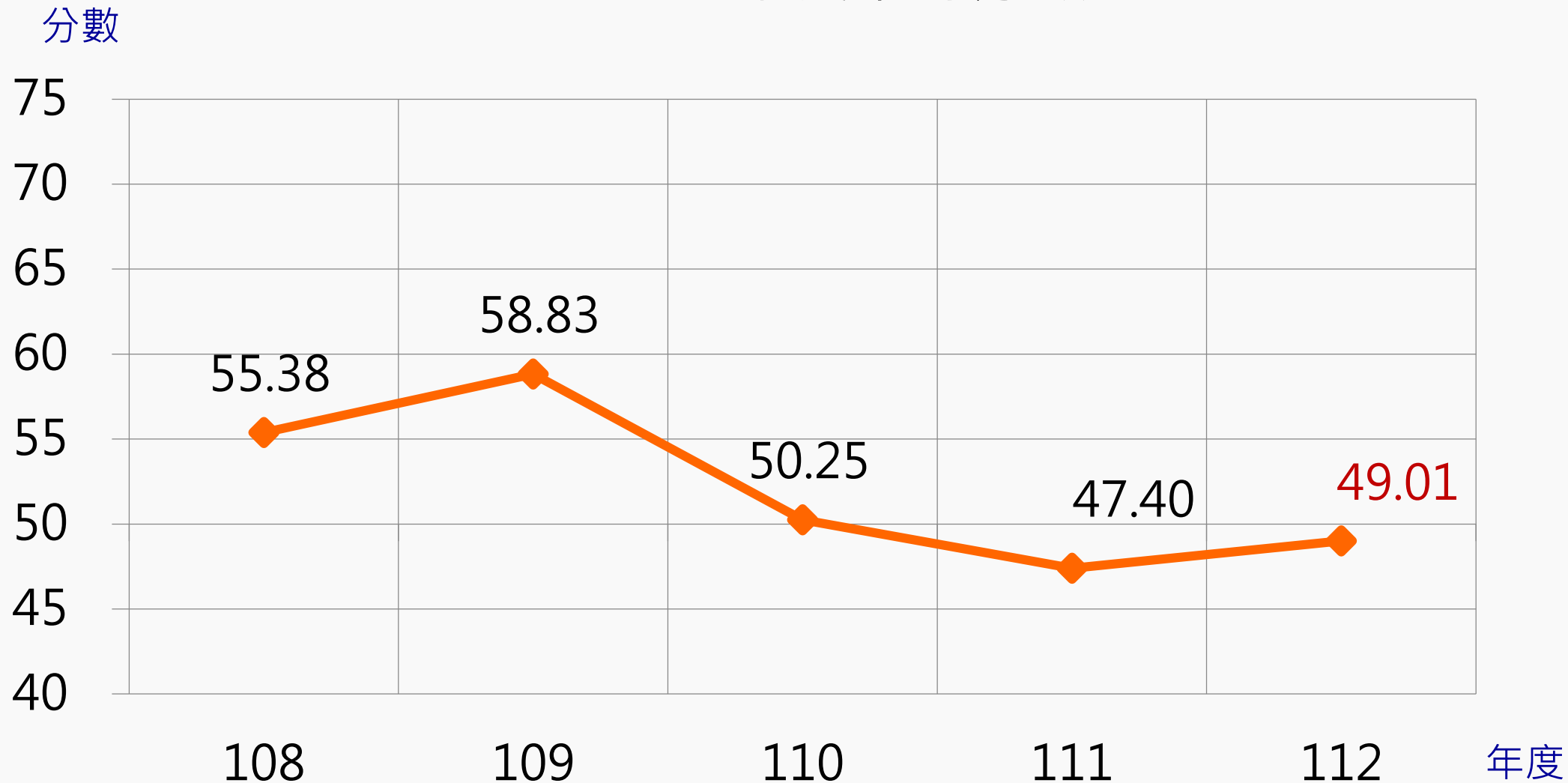
專業科目二

平均分數：**49.01**

百分比

施測結果分析

108-112年度平均分數





PART 02

專業科目二 評量架構

- 日語文型練習
- 日語翻譯練習
- 日語讀解初階練習

評量架構-專業科目二

題型	考試大綱(範圍)	測驗內容	題數
詞彙	日語文型練習	日文文字書寫。	5
文法	日語文型練習 日語翻譯練習	名詞斷定句文型表現、い形容詞句、過去式、助詞、 「推量・可能性」機能句、た形變化與相關文型、「原因・理由」機能句	10
組合文句	日語文型練習 日語翻譯練習	な形容詞句、動詞句、「後悔・回想」機能句、ない形變化與相關文型、 「說明」機能句	5
翻譯測驗	日語文型練習 日語翻譯練習	動詞句、「意見・思考・感想」機能句、「推量・可能性」機能句、 「狀態・樣子」機能句、「傳聞・引用」機能句、「說明」機能句、 「時間」機能句、「原因・理由」機能句、 「使役」、「受身」與「使役受身」機能句、「敬語」機能句	15
閱讀測驗	日語讀解初階練習	略讀、精讀、預測、推論等閱讀技巧。	15



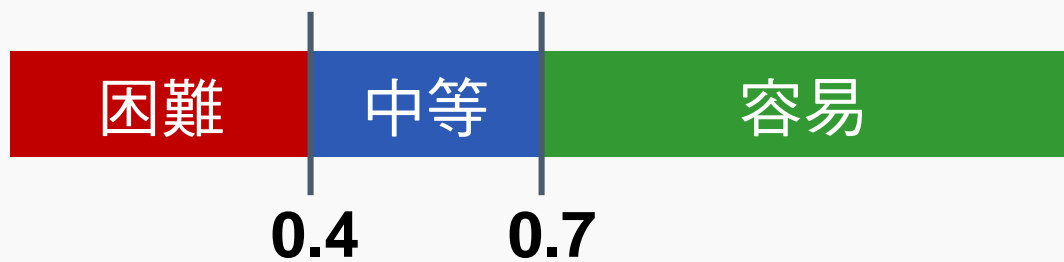
PART 03

難易度及鑑別度分析

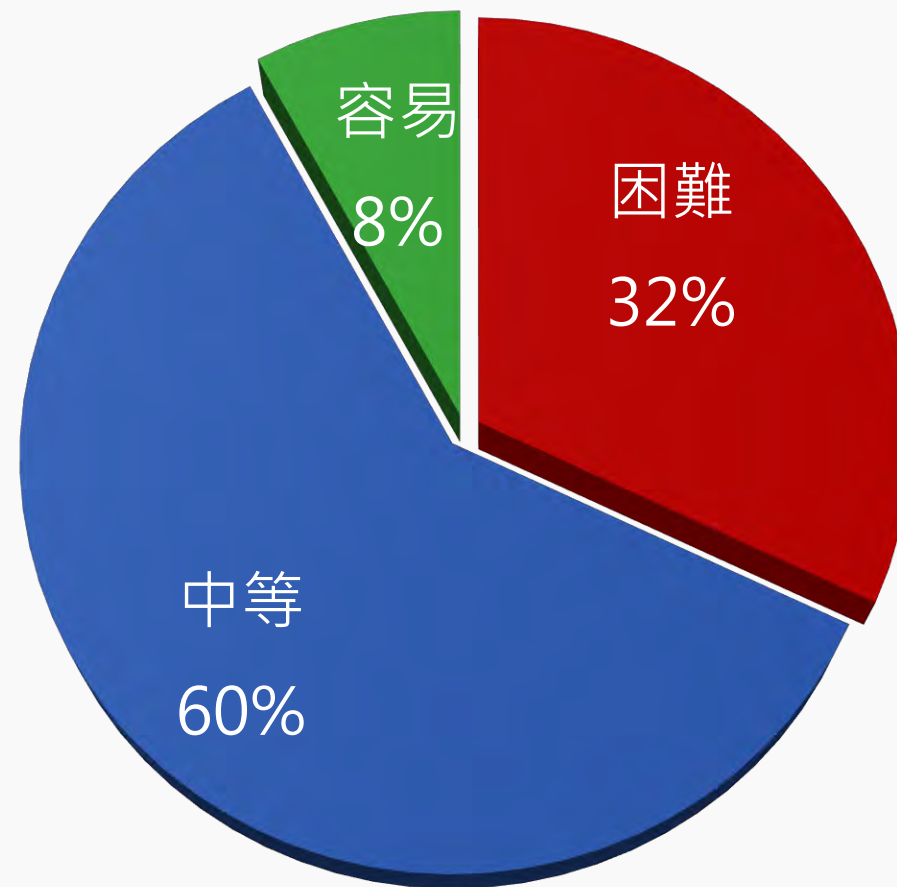
- 試題分析指標的涵義
- 難易度與鑑別度交叉表

試題分析指標的涵義

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



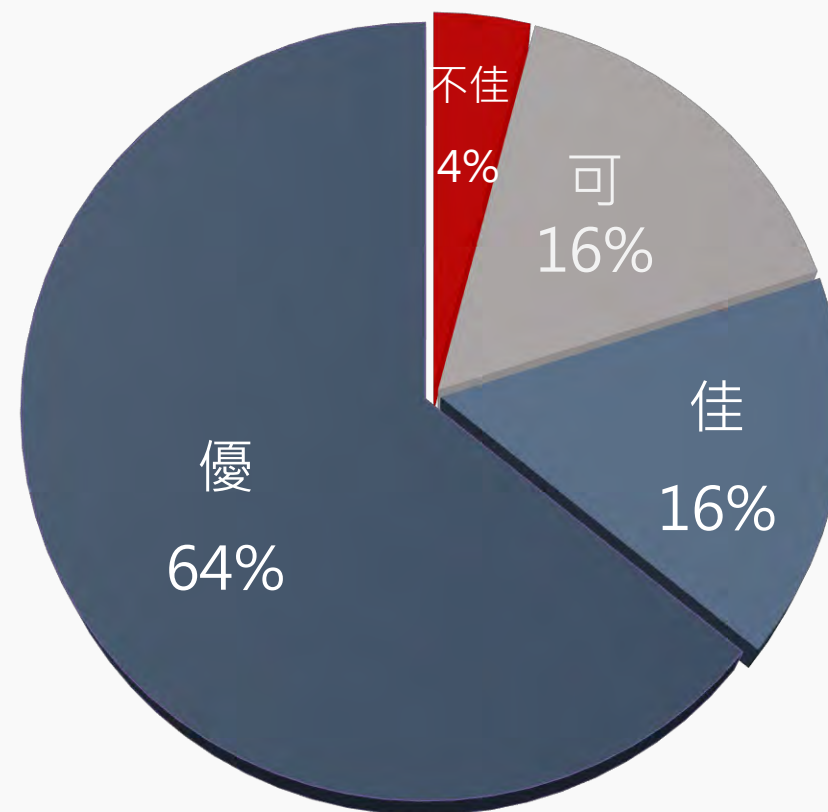
難易度分布

試題分析指標的涵義

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



PART 04

題例說明

專業科目二

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 45-47 題

機内に持ち込める手荷物等のサイズとルール（国内線）

機内には、身の回り品（ハンドバッグ、カメラ、傘など）のほか、手荷物 1 個を持ち込むことができます。

手荷物の個数：お一人様 1 個まで

サイズ：3 辺それぞれの長さ 55cm×40cm×25cm 以内

総重量：身の回り品を含め 10kg 以内

※お客様ご自身で使用される松葉杖や杖などは上記の制限に関わらず、身の回り品として機内にお持ち込みいただけます。

※お子様が使用されるベビーカーの機内持ち込みをご希望の場合は、折りたたみ時のベビーカーのサイズが、機内持ち込み手荷物の規定サイズを下回る場合のみお持ち込みが可能です。機内持ち込み手荷物はお一人様 1 個までのため、ベビーカーをお持ち込みになる場合、身の回り品（ハンドバッグ、カメラ、傘など）の他に機内に手荷物はお持ち込みになれません。
(改編自網路文章)

47. 幼児連れの乗客がベビーカーを機内に持ち込む場合、最も適切な説明はどれですか。
- (A) 子供は一定の身長以下でなければならない。
 - (B) 幼児をベビーカーに乗せたまま機内に入る必要がある。
 - (C) 他の手荷物と一緒に機内に持ち込むとき、申請する必要がある。
 - (D) 折りたたんだときのサイズは決まったサイズを越えてはいけない。

鑑別度

優良試題

作答狀況



選項	A	B	C	D*	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	4.38	21.99	17.09	56.39	0.15		
高分組 (選答比例)	0.54	2.96	3.77	92.72	0.00	0.56	0.75
低分組 (選答比例)	11.14	36.57	33.71	18.00	0.57		

24. 先生がそのようにおっしゃっていたと、クラスメートに伝えておきます。
- (A) 老師一說完那些話，我就跟同學說了
 - (B) 老師那樣說完之後，再去跟同學說了
 - (C) 我就馬上跟同學說，老師是這麼說的
 - (D) 我會跟同學傳達，老師是這麼說的

作答狀況



選項	A	B	C	D*	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	51.26	18.28	3.79	26.60	0.07		
高分組 (選答比例)	46.90	12.67	2.70	37.74	0.00	0.27	0.15
低分組 (選答比例)	46.29	24.29	6.86	22.57	0.00		

34. 難道連你也在懷疑我？

- (A) あなたも私を疑ったことがあるのですか
- (B) あなたも私が疑わせていることはありませんか
- (C) あなたまで私を疑っているのではないでしょうね
- (D) あなたまで私を疑わせたいと思っているのですね

作答狀況



選項	A	B	C*	D	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	49.78	24.00	19.76	6.46	0.00		
高分組 (選答比例)	39.35	7.55	48.25	4.85	0.00	0.20	0.38
低分組 (選答比例)	38.86	39.43	10.00	11.71	0.00		

作答狀況



選項	A	B	C*	D	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	1.63	6.46	84.47	7.36	0.07		
高分組 (選答比例)	0.00	0.27	99.19	0.54	0.00	0.84	0.39
低分組 (選答比例)	4.29	18.86	60.57	16.00	0.29		



PART 05

試題評論

專業科目二

NEWS

- ◆ 綜合測驗除基本詞彙、句型之外，亦加入慣用語、擬態語及敬語命題，題型多元兼具變化性。
- ◆ 閱讀測驗結合圖示並採用交叉論述再進行比較或計算的命題方式，可測出學生日常學習是否紮實，具有鑑別度。
- ◆ 整體試題難易度中偏難，考題融入生活情境、具實用性並能結合課綱核心素養，呼應外語群課綱精神。



謝謝聆聽

