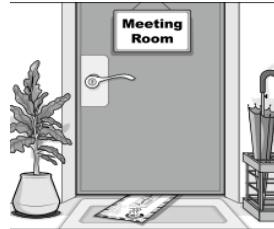


113 年國中教育會考試題疑義表

科別	試題題號	資料提供者	疑義性質	決議
英語科	閱讀題本 1	考生：周同學、陳同學、林同學、熊同學 教師：丁老師、丁老師	<input type="checkbox"/> 題幹疑義 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 答案疑義 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他疑義	維持原答案
試題內容	<p>Look at the picture. There is _____ under the door.</p> <p>(A) an envelope (B) a plant (C) a sign (D) an umbrella</p>			



1. 第一題圖中門下面的文件雖然看起來像是信封，但對比其它物品尺寸[寸]比例卻比較像是公告或是傳單

Sign 在當名詞時有告示的意思，如下定義

Sign : a notice giving information, directions, a warning, etc.

因無法得知門下的圖片是公告或是其它文件，此題選擇 C : a sign 也應該是正確答案

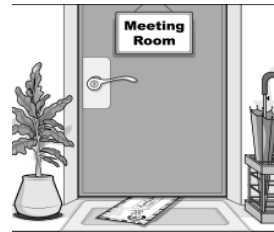
1. Look at the picture. There is _____ under the door.

(A) an envelope

(B) a plant

(C) a sign

(D) an umbrella



疑義內容

2. 題目的原意是門下方是什麼東西?答案(A)是信封 Envelope 答案(C) a sign 是符號圖形或任何有特殊符號或圖形之物體，例如宣傳單，海報等。

公告的標準答案是 A，但依照圖片，該比例明顯不符合常見信封的大小，亦無法直接辨識該物上的文字，亦無法與一般認知的信封樣式連結。依照圖片，該物體應為一有圖樣或文字的大型物件，類似地毯或大型圖片，大型傳單，報紙等。依照正常解讀，依照該物體大小則信封為不可能之選擇其餘(B)&(D)亦可被排除。故可以理解該物體為某圖片或傳單上的圖形，故選擇(C)亦為合理之選擇

3. (1) 會考強調「連結生活情境」，命題就不宜與日常生活脫節。該題答案 envelope 中，寬度約門的一半，與地墊等大或更大至少有傘柄的 1/2 長甚至 2/3 長!日常生活中沒那麼大的信封，若有，郵局也不會投遞。(各科題本中，數自社言明比例未必相符，英語則無)選擇 sign 方合乎情理，與生活經驗

(2) 以 100%大小檢視，完全看不出其上有文字，花紋裝飾邊也看不出，且也非判斷是否為信封之條件。說是 sign 反而更合理(放大到 500%才看出左上有 70234523，疑似郵遞區號。敬請委員避免想當然耳，也不用電腦放大檢視，直接用紙本判讀，便會認為考生選 sign 更加合理。

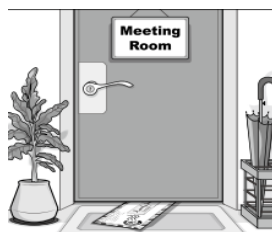
4. 本題設計有瑕疵。因「圖」不達意，有兩個正確答案：選項 A 和選項 C。綜觀題幹、圖片與選項，推測本題的出題意旨應為能指認出門之上下左右四項物件，出題老師將四項物件分別安排在四個選項，可是題目沒有要求門上有一個 sign，門下便不得有另一個 sign。

題幹限定物件位置在門與地板的縫隙間，故立體類之 BD，不在正確答案之列。AC，均符合須為平面類的要求。以尺寸言，就比例觀之，該物件幾與地墊等寬。細查其上之圖案，因不清楚，無法斷定究竟為何。那麼，是一超大且塞在門縫的 A 較少見，還是一塞在門縫但大小合理的 C 較少見？According to *LONGMAN Contemporary English*, “a sign is a piece of paper, metal, or wood with words or a picture that gives people information, warnings, or instructions.”地上之物件可以是一張具備邊框設計、有咖啡或熱飲的相關資訊在其上的通知或告示。

若出題老師很想測驗 envelope 一字，建議改換成其他方式。若維持 A 為正確答案，應無法反映學生程度，鑑別度偏低，因為正是認識 envelope 一字，考生才會選不下去。會考後，教師要分析會考錯題，其中一欄是迷思概念與修正教學策略，選擇 a sign 作為正確答案的同學，他們也選得很好，合情理。有迷思、需要修正的，不是他們。

5. 1. Look at the picture. There is _____ under the door.

- (A) an envelope
- (B) a plant
- (C) a sign
- (D) an umbrella



作答時雖懂四個選項四個單字的意思，也知道題幹「under」是問在門的「下面」，但圖案的表達實在令人有很大的疑義，首先，觀察圖案中門下的物品，會讓人一看覺得是地毯，因為它的寬度接近門寬的二分之一，在整張圖中大小比例像地毯一樣大，這麼大面積說它是「an envelope」並不合理，其內容印刷也太小不清楚，如果是西式航空信封是彩色的，而這圖片以黑白呈現令人難以辨識。而選項中也沒有像地毯大小的，就只有 C 選項「a sign」的型態可以很多元，且圖形比例大小較為合適，故我認為本題答案選 C 是合理的。其次，補習班老師說因為四個選項都會出現在圖畫中，「a sign」已掛在門上，旁邊的是「a plant」和「an umbrella」，所以門下面就是剩下選項「an envelope」，個人對於這樣的邏輯推論覺得並不合理，因為題目問的是 There is _____ under the door。門下的東西是什麼與其他位置的物品無關，應針對問題回答就好。這個題目我完全理解，要考的英文能力我也具備，卻因為題目圖片的疑義而無法得分，會令人遺憾，希望答案選 C 可以給分，謝謝。

	<p>6. 題本第一題的圖片極具爭議性，與其說在考字義理解，更像是在考學生對圖片的認知，其爭議點如下所述：</p> <p>(1) 圖片答案是信件，但圖片並沒有清楚揭露完整的寄件和收件者的資訊，況且還有一半的圖片被門遮住，如此這張圖片更像是一張載著記號的傳單而誤導學生</p> <p>(2) 圖示是平面呈現，非立體，且一大半的圖片被門遮住容易誤導學生這是一張平面的紙，而非立體的信件。</p>
<p>說明</p>	<p>1. 疑義者所提 sign 定義中的 notice 一字意指「告示、佈告、公告牌」，因此，就該定義，sign 意思為「提供資訊、指示或警告的告示、佈告或公告牌」，通常是豎立、懸掛或張貼在外，附有公告周知的訊息的告示牌，與題幹中“under the door”的物品不符。</p> <p>2. 信件沒有固定大小，也不能以與其他物品的相對大小來決定是公告或傳單。正如疑義者所言，門下方的物品看來就像是信封，而非其他選項的物品。疑義者所提的地毯、傳單、報紙、圖片、通知等，英文皆不會以 sign 指稱，就圖中門下方物品的形狀與上面的戳印顯示，該物最可能是信封。經檢視正式英語閱讀題本，不須放大到 500%，即可見門下物品中間有文字，與一般信封書寫收件者姓名的位置相同，邊緣有花紋裝飾，下方更有清楚戳印，雖有部分被門遮住，仍顯示此物為信封。</p> <p>3. 本題評量考生圖文表徵轉換能力，學生必須理解題幹句意，配合圖片，選出正答，非僅評量圖片認知。</p> <p>4. 本題維持原公布答案(A)。</p>

113 年國中教育會考試題疑義表

科別	試題題號	資料提供者	疑義性質	決議
英語科	閱讀題本 17	考生：林同學 教師：楊老師	<input type="checkbox"/> 題幹疑義 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 答案疑義 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他疑義	維持原答案
試題內容	Jasmine planned to spend her summer in the country, but right after she got there, she started to _____ the noise in the city. (A) enjoy (B) mind (C) miss (D) notice			

1. (1) 題目中 country 亦可代表國家，因此若帶入(B)選項「Jasmine 計畫在這個國家度過她的夏天，但在她到了那裡之後，她才開始介意起這個城市裡的噪音」，應也符合題目所述之情境。
(2) (C)選項「想念」與題目中「噪音」較為負面的詞語有所抵觸，而(B)選項「介意」則更適合用於人類對噪音的感受。

2. 題目:

17. Jasmine planned to spend her summer in the country, but right after she got there, she started to _____ the noise in the city.
(A) enjoy (B) mind (C) miss (D) notice

題目中的country亦可譯為「國家」，而文句中的noise譯為「嘈雜的聲音、喧鬧聲」。

原句可以理解為原本計畫要在某個國家度過夏天，可以設想Jasmine可能想要悠閒地度假，「但是」卻遭受這個國家的城市裡的喧鬧中干擾。她很「介意」喧鬧聲。因此，選項B似無不妥。*mind: to feel annoyed, upset or unhappy about something

說明如下:

- (1) country可譯為「鄉下」亦可以譯為「國家」。而國中生若有出國的相關經驗，亦可體會異國不同城市之嘈雜聲(例如印度的喇叭聲音)或許會對旅人原本期待寧靜的感受，而有心理上的落差，故而「介意」。敬請釋疑時考量不同學生的生活經驗。
- (2) 題目中之連接詞but更容易讓讀者確定上述的心理落差。
- (3) 若出題者希望答案為(C)miss(想念)，country改寫為countryside才不會有歧異產生。
- (4) 雖然mind常用於否定句及問句，但在特定情境亦可能使用肯定語法。本題考法關注於字義，若拘泥於此細節，可能有偏離國中教育會考主要目的之一「降低考試壓力，活化學生學習」。

參考來源:

1. Cambridge Dictionary: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/zht/>
2. Longman Dictionary: <https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/mind>
3. English-Chinese Edition of the Macmillan English Dictionary

說明

1. 題幹第二句“but right after she got there”中的“but”表示前後句子語意的對比，且“there”回指第一句的“country”，若“country”譯為國家，與最後一句中“the noise in the city”(城市裡的噪音)語意不連貫，因此題幹第一句的“country”只能讀作鄉村、鄉下的意思。題目意思為「Jasmine 計畫在鄉下度過夏天，但她一到那邊，便開始想念城市裡的噪音。」，因此(C)選項 miss 最為恰當。
2. “miss”後面接續的受詞與人類感受正面或負面無關。
3. 若如疑義者所說，將 in the country 解釋為「某個(特定)國家」與將 in the city 解釋為「這個(特定)國家的(某個)城市」，都有指涉不明的問題。最合理的解釋是 in the country 泛指鄉下，in the city 泛指城市，本題題幹才無敘述不完整的問題，並符合連接詞 but 對比的語意轉折。
4. 本題評量學生是否掌握所學字詞的基本語意，以及常見連接詞 but 所承接的前後子句語意對比，無論有無出國的經驗，皆不影響作答。
5. 國中教育會考英語科以「十二年國民基本教育課程綱要」最基本 1,200 字詞為命題依據，“country”一字在字表內，且各版本教材皆有「鄉下」之意；“countryside”一字未列入最基本 1,200 字詞中，也沒有出現在各版本教材，不適合出現在閱讀單題題幹中。
6. 本題維持原公布答案(C)。

113 年國中教育會考試題疑義表

科別	試題題號	資料提供者	疑義性質	決議
英語科	閱讀題本 23	考生：陳同學 教師：	<input type="checkbox"/> 題幹疑義 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 答案疑義 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他疑義	維持原答案

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It was around eight o'clock on Saturday night. Philip was at home with his little brother, Jason. Jason was hungry and kept crying. But Philip couldn't cook and their father was not home yet because he was working late in the office. So Philip decided to take Jason out for some food.

Half an hour later, when they came back home, Philip was surprised to find that their father was talking to the police and a woman outside their house. He didn't know who the woman was. She looked scared and stood behind the police. Philip's father was very angry and kept shouting, "I didn't do anything wrong! I forgot my keys and was just trying to get into MY OWN HOUSE!" But the police didn't believe him until Philip ran to them and explained everything.

The police told Philip that the woman called 110 when she saw Philip's father trying to get into a house through a window. That was how it all happened.

Why was Philip's father angry?

- (A) He forgot his keys.
- (B) The woman was hiding from him.
- (C) The police didn't believe what he said.
- (D) Philip and his brother went out at night.

疑義內容	<p>首先，就邏輯而言，philip's father(以下簡稱 pf)應是先生氣的說完那句話，才會使警察不相信他，因為警察期初是不知道 pf 會拿出什麼證據證明自己的清白，若其提相較於那句話更好的證據，警察可能會從而相信他，甚至根據罪刑法定，pf 不應一開始就不被相信。故邏輯和法律上，C 有瑕疵。(即先後順序)</p> <p>其次，pf 因為婦人的動作而生氣也是說的通的。設想你今天要回家，卻被人誤認為小偷，警察來時還害怕的躲在他後面，可想而知，正常人大概無法達到「事有急之而不白者，寬之或自明，毋躁急以速其忿」的境界，生氣乃是人之常情，所以因與果對的上，B 沒有邏輯上的問題。</p> <p>綜上所述，我認為此題的答案應為 B，而非 C；就算 B 的論述不被認可或還有其他問題，C 也不該對。</p>
說明	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 本文第二段後半敘述 Philip 的爸爸 “angry and kept shouting, “I didn’t do anything wrong! I forgot my keys and was just trying to get into MY OWN HOUSE!” But the police didn’t believe him until Philip ran to them and explained everything.”，從文中 kept 與 until 兩字連貫語意，即表示他不斷生氣大喊是因為警察不相信他說的話。 2. 文中沒有線索暗示 Philip 的爸爸是因為婦人躲在警察後而生氣，純屬過度推論。 3. 本篇非法庭審判故事，與無罪推定無關，且作答閱讀理解試題應根據文本脈絡，而非實際的法律規定。 4. 本題維持原公布答案(C)。

113 年國中教育會考試題疑義表

科別	試題題號	資料提供者	疑義性質	決議
英語科	閱讀題本 36	考生：劉同學 教師：張老師	<input type="checkbox"/> 題幹疑義 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 答案疑義 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他疑義	維持原答案

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Ellen Zimmer


VOICES OF PEOPLE

If you want to learn about bringing back extinct animals, reading John Smith's *Back from the Dead* is a good start. But I have to say I can't agree with everything he says.

From his book, I can see Smith is an advocate of bringing extinct animals back. He says we have lost many animals because we made their living spaces too dirty. He also thinks we must do everything we can to bring them back. However, I don't know how much time and money we would need to make the world a better place for them, and honestly no one knows if they could actually come back.

Smith also says that bringing back extinct animals may be good for us. He talks about an extinct frog that grew tadpoles in its stomach. Some women's babies die before they are born, and Smith believes bringing back the frog may be an answer to the problem. According to him, by studying how the tadpoles grow inside the frog's stomach, we might be able to find new ways to help these women successfully keep their babies. But I don't think things are as easy as Smith thinks. We have spent ten years and millions of dollars on this kind of frog, but all we have got are only a few dead frog eggs. If we can't see a real frog, how can we be sure women will get the help they need?

Dr. Solomon Wang from the Animal Saving Office says the study of bringing back extinct animals is "throwing good money after bad." And he's right. A lot of hard work has been put into this expensive dream, but we haven't seen anything come out of it. So should we still keep going down this road?

 extinct 絕種的 tadpole 蝌蚪

What does it mean when someone is an advocate of something?

- (A) They talk a lot but do little about it.
- (B) They believe it is good and should be done.
- (C) They have had some bad experiences with it.
- (D) They are one of the first people who have done it.

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根據前台大外文系 Hadzima 教授的看法：I think (A), (B) and (C) could be correct answers.

說明	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 文本第二段與第三段可見 <i>Back from the Dead</i> 的作者 John Smith 的看法：“He also thinks we must do everything we can to bring them back.”、“Smith also says that bringing back extinct animals may be good for us...”、“According to him, by studying how the tadpoles grow inside the frog’s stomach, we might be able to find new ways to help these women successfully keep their babies.” 以上線索可知 John Smith 支持復育絕種動物，因此可推知第二段“Smith is an <u>advocate</u> of bringing extinct animals back”該句 advocate 一字意思最接近(B)選項 They believe it is good and should be done.。2. 文中沒有線索指出 Ellen Zimmer 認為 John Smith 光說不練，因此不符合(A)選項 They talk a lot but do little about it.，也沒提到 John Smith 對於復育絕種動物有過不好的經驗，因此不符合(C)選項 They have had some bad experiences with it.。此外，將(A)或(C)選項的定義帶入文本，會造成篇章語意不連貫，非最佳解。3. 本題維持原公布答案(B)。4. 由於疑義者沒有提出支持其答案疑義的論述，無法就其思考脈絡回覆，往後此類疑義一律不予釋復。
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113 年國中教育會考試題疑義表

科別	試題題號	資料提供者	疑義性質	決議
英語科	閱讀題本 38	考生：彭同學 教師：張老師	<input type="checkbox"/> 題幹疑義 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 答案疑義 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他疑義	維持原答案

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 extinct 絕種的 tadpole 蝌蚪

Why does Ellen Zimmer use the words from Dr. Solomon Wang?

- (A) To start a new topic.
- (B) To share a big dream.
- (C) To make her idea clearer.
- (D) To invite people to take action.

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根據前台大外文系 Hadzima 教授的看法：(C) and (D) could both be correct.

說明	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 由文本第二段 “However, I don’t know how much time and money we would need to make the world a better place for them, and honestly no one knows if they could actually come back.”可推知Ellen Zimmer對絕種動物復育的研究持懷疑立場，暗示此研究可能耗資又耗時；第四段Ellen Zimmer藉由Dr. Soloman Wang形容該研究為“throwing good money after bad”直指許多資源已經投入絕種動物復育的研究中但效果不彰，Ellen Zimmer接著說 “And he’s right. A lot of hard work has been put into this expensive dream, but we haven’t seen anything come out of it.”，可看出Ellen Zimmer與Dr. Soloman Wang立場相同，引述Dr. Soloman Wang對復育絕種動物的評論旨在強化自己的立場。因此可知Ellen Zimmer引用Dr. Soloman Wang的話的目的最可能為(C)選項To make her idea clearer.。2. 文中沒有線索指出Ellen Zimmer想號召其他人參與任何行動，非文中引用Dr. Soloman Wang的話的目的。通篇文本在在顯示Ellen Zimmer不希望繼續復育絕種動物的實驗，非鼓勵該實驗。因此與(D)選項To invite people to take action.不符。3. 本題維持原公布答案(C)。4. 由於疑義者沒有提出支持其答案疑義的論述，無法就其思考脈絡回覆，往後此類疑義一律不予釋復。
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