## 全民英語能力分級檢定測驗研究

中高級測驗研究報告

財團法人語言訓練測驗中心 中華民國八十九年九月

### 全民英語能力分級檢定測驗研究 中高級測驗預試報告

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# 全民英語能力分級檢定測驗研究 民國八十九年九月

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### 全民英語能力分級檢定測驗各級能力指標

#### 《表一》各級綜合能力說明:

級數	初級	中級	中高級	高級	優級
	通過初級測驗	通過中級測驗	通過中高級測	通過高級測驗	通過優級測驗
	者具有基礎英	者具有使用簡	驗者英語能力	者英語流利順	者的英語能力
	語能力,能理解	單英語進行日	逐漸成熟,應用	暢,僅有少許錯	接近受過高等
	和使用淺易日	常生活溝通的	的領域擴大,雖	誤,應用能力擴	教育之母語人
綜	常用語,英語能	能力,英語能力	有錯誤,但無礙	及學術或專業	士,各種場合均
合	力相當於國中	相當於高中職	溝通,英語能力	領域,英語能力	能使用適當策
能	畢業者。	畢業者。	相當於大學非	相當於國內大	略作最有效的
力			英語主修系所	學英語主修系	溝通。
			畢業者。	所或曾赴英語	
				系國家大學或	
				研究所進修並	
				取得學位者。	

#### 《表二》各級分項能力說明:

級數 能力	初級	中級	中高級	高級	優級
聽	能聽懂與日常 生活相關的淺 易談話,包括價 格 時間及地點 等。	境般致所告工聽品,能聽言, 作會懂氣 所為 所為 所 所 所 所 所 所 所 所 所 所 所 所 所 所 所 所	演講、報導及節 目等。在工作情 境中,能聽懂簡 報、討論、產品	話、辯論、演 講、報導及節目 等。在工作情境 中,參與業務會 議或談判時,能	能聽懂各類主 體體報程 理解 時 題 時 題 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日
	可看懂與日常 是活本, 是 有相, 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一		在日常生活情生活情,能閱書人。 說明書。 在明,能閱書人。 說明書。 作情,他就是一个,他,他就是一个,他,他就是一个,他,他就是一个,他,我是一个,他,我是一个,他,我是一个,我是一个,我是一个,我是一个,我是一个,我是一个,我是一个,我是一个	同主題 體裁的文章,包括報章, 包括報章 品、專業期刊、學術著作及文	能閱讀 各類不 同主閱讀速度 實解程度與 過高等 對語人士相當。

### (續) 各級分項能力說明:

級數 能力	初級	中級	中高級	高級	優級
說	能朗讀簡易 育、紹,對以 所 問題對 則 所 題 對 則 的 的 的 的 的 的 的 的 的 的 的 的 的 的 的 的 的 的	在境英述介活家並題工進答士日中語一紹作庭可陳作行並談常,交般自息、對述情簡與滿生情簡與滿門人。, 的籍。, ,的籍。, ,話在能詢人, ,話在能詢人		議或專業研討 會中報告或發	能在各種不 場合 以英語 過 表 注 注 注 注 的 記 記 記 記 記 記 記 記 記 記 記 記 記 記 記
寫	能子明賀等生物文明寫段片、填紹門大學一樣, 原政信卡對相以之子, 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是	能寫簡單的書 信、對於熟悉 與個的主題, 與關的主題, 能 以 管 。	能作等相工物雜念達寫報件等。關于日期的主題關於主相與別的的書生則關於的的書生,與對於的對於的當的,與對於的對於的對於的對於的對於的對於的對於的對於的對於的對於的對於的對於的對於的對	告、論文、新聞報等,可翻譯一般書籍及新聞等。對各類主題均能表達看	能質劃學文時於能闡探寫章、轉換報性間論報等。 寫章、事門類的報性間論主完有述 同如業論主完作 同如業論及並 問題整深

### 全民英語能力分級檢定測驗研究 中高級預試報告

#### 前言

為落實「終身學習」的教育理念,並有效推動全民學習英語的風氣,教育部於八十八年三月起撥款補助本中心研發一套適用國內各級英語學習者之檢定測驗系統,定名為「全民英語能力分級檢定測驗」(簡稱「全民英檢」)。本計劃預訂在三年內(九十一年三月前)完成全部五級的研發工作,在教育部的全力支持及社會各界的殷切期盼下,本中心於八十八年八月完成中級測驗研發工作,並於本(八十九)年一月及四月推出第一次中級初試及複試,七月舉辦第二次中級初試,第一次中級測驗報考人數為一萬兩千多人,第二次測驗則高達兩萬兩千多人,人數成長將近八成,反映國內各界對此項測驗的重視。

目前本測驗中高級的研發工作已初步完成,為探討所研發試題的適切性,本中心特於本(八十九)年三至四月間進行預試。選擇題部份(聽力、閱讀)的預試考生人數近800人,非選擇題部份(寫作、口說)的人數近400人。考生英語程度相當大學非英語主修系所畢業者,涵蓋大學在學學生、一般社會人士及通過中級初試者。除進行試題的正式施測外,也針對考生、大學英語教師及企業界進行問卷調查,收集各方面的意見。因此本預試報告內容除了詳載中高級聽、說、讀、寫四項測驗的研發理論--含測驗目標、命題方向及內容,也提供四項測驗預試的統計分析資料--含考生答題情形、試題分析、問卷調查結果等。盼外界透過理論與實際的比較,對中高級測驗研發的過程與結果有較完整的認識。

本研究計畫承蒙 教育部的支持與經費補助,並獲全體顧問、諮詢暨研究委員的指導,本預試報告得蒙本研究計畫研究委員之指導與審閱,謹致謝忱。本次預試籌備及進行過程中,參與的學校、機關團體及考生們對本中心提供了許多協助及寶貴意見,謹此一併致謝。

#### 預試計劃執行概況

#### 一、預試試題研發過程

本中心研發小組於八十八年九至十二月間依據「全民英檢」第一、二階段研究報告,並參考對企業界及大學英語教師進行之問卷調查結果<sup>1</sup>,設計命題要點、規劃命題內容、並完成中高級寫題手冊之編纂。手冊中闡明本級測驗之目的、性質、能力指標、題型設計、命題方向及原則等。委員會於十二月間通過中高級寫題手冊之內容,並成立命題小組。命題小組依據手冊之規劃,進行中高級聽、說、讀、寫四項預試試卷之設計與編寫。

#### 二、預試方式與對象

本次預試於八十九年三至四月間在台北、台中、台南、台東等區進行,樣本包括大學在學學生、一般社會人士、通過中級初試者、英語母語人士等,共 735人,有效樣本詳列如下表:

ווואאואור פאואנו							
考生類別	各分項	四項皆考					
与工规则	聽力/閱讀	寫作	口說	有效樣本人數			
社會人士	298	69	121	68			
通過中級初試者	170	86	132	86			
學校團體	267	267 67 88					
總計	735	222	341	213			

預試考生採樣統計

#### 取樣設計原則如下:

- 1. 由於本級口說與寫作能力測驗人工評分較費時,因此預試計劃原本排定 351 位考生參加聽、說、讀、寫四項測驗,其餘考生僅參加聽力與閱讀能 力兩項測驗。但因部份試程需配合學校上課時間安排,各項測驗不一定 同日進行,且寫作能力測驗在試評階段即發現 B 卷圖表寫作題型不適合 此級數,考生表現普遍不盡理想,故不列入統計,因此寫作能力測驗有效樣本 222 人、口說能力測驗 341 人,四項測驗全考有效樣本 213 人²。
- 2. 聽力與閱讀能力測驗採選擇題,有效樣本共735人,以電腦閱卷計分,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 研發小組於八十八年八至十月間曾針對 63 家企業之人事或教育訓練部門及 16 所大學之英語教師進行問卷調查或訪談,以瞭解企業界用人需求及大學非英語系學生之英語學習狀況。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 寫作能力測驗有效樣本 222 人中,1 人未考聽力與閱讀能力測驗,8 人未考口說能力測驗,故四項測驗全考有效樣本為 213 人。

目的在觀察考生答題表現、整卷難易度及選項配置是否符合預期目標等。四項測驗全考有效樣本 213 人,目的在檢視口說與寫作能力測驗評分標準的適切性及四項測驗結果的相關性。

- 3. 為檢視中高級與中級各項測驗試題難易度之差距,本次預試樣本包含 170 位通過八十九年「全民英檢」第一次中級初試(聽力與閱讀能力測驗均達 80 分)的考生。
- 4. 本次亦邀請兩位在台英語母語人士(均為大學畢業)參加預試,並於試後進行訪談,以檢視各項測驗試題內容的適切性。

### 全民英語能力分級檢定測驗

### 中高級聽力測驗

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#### 一、預試試題研發過程

依據「全民英檢」研究委員會第一、二階段研究報告及第十七次研究委員會議結論,中高級「聽力」之分項目標為「在日常生活情境中,能聽懂社交談話,並能大致聽懂一般的演講、報導及節目等。在工作情境中,能聽懂簡報、討論、產品介紹及操作說明等。」,題型包含三類:「問答」(Question or Statement Response)、「簡短對話」(Short Conversation)及「簡短談話」(Short Talk)。本測驗研發小組以上述規劃為藍本,於八十八年九月間開始設計命題要點(test specifications)及編製寫題手冊。本次預試即根據「全民英檢」中高級聽力測驗之寫題手冊編寫試卷,擇定對象進行預試,並根據試後統計及試題分析提出報告,以為正式施測時之參考。

#### 1. 題型設計

本測驗含 45 題,分為三部份,全為四選一之選擇題,測驗時間約 30 分鐘。 各部份之題型、題數及分項測驗目標<sup>1</sup>詳述如表一,試題樣例請參考下頁:

表一

分項	題型	題數	分項測驗目標
第一部份	問答	15	評量考生能否理解口語中常用的句型,並選擇適當之回應方式。
第二部份	簡短對話	15	評量考生對各類「連續性言談」(extended discourse) 之理解能力,包含下列重點: 1) 整體掌握言談之主題、大意及架構; 2) 整體掌握言談之情境,例如談話目的、地點、
第三部份	簡短談話	15	人物關係等; 3) 理解言談中重要之細部資訊(facts and supporting details); 4) 根據所得資訊進行推論,例如談話者之言外之意、觀點、態度或後續動作等。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 本測驗各分項目標之設定係參考 Weir (1993)之聽力理解架構,包含下列三個部份:

#### (a) Direct meaning comprehension:

--Listening for gist, main ideas or important information

--Listening for specifics, involving recall of important details

--Determining speaker's attitude/intentions toward listener/topic where obvious from the text

#### (b) Inferred meaning comprehension:

-- Making inferences and deductions

--Relating utterances to the social and situational context in which they are made

--Recognizing the communicative function of utterances

--Deducing meaning of unfamiliar lexical items from context

#### (c) Contributory meaning comprehension (microlinguistic):

--Understanding phonological features (stress, intonation, etc.), grammatical notions (such as comparison, cause, result, degree, purpose, etc.), discourse markers, syntactic structure of the sentence and clause, grammatical cohesion (particularly reference), lexis and lexical cohesion, etc.

Weir (1993)認為聽解問題之設計應重視其中(a)(b)部份,(c)部份則為前兩部份之基礎。

以上三部份之題型安排順序依照由易至難之原則,第一部份由較簡單之問答題開始,以藉此緩和考生緊張的情緒。測驗內容由錄音機播出一次,各題間約有12-15 秒時間供考生作答。錄音採美式發音,男女聲輪流唸題,錄音以常速進行<sup>2</sup>,約一分鐘 160~190 個字(160~190 wpm)。考試進行中考生不得於試題冊上作記號或筆記。

#### 2. 試題樣例

#### 第一部份:問答

本部份共 15 題,每題錄音機播出一問句或直述句之後,考生須從試題冊上 A B、C、D 四種回應方式中,找出一個最適合者作答。每題題幹(問句或直述句)不長於 20 字,每個選項不長於 9 字。

例: (聽) Ms. Lewis has worked here for a long time, hasn't she?

(讀) A. Yes, at three o'clock.

- B. No, I don't have a watch.
- C. Yes, more than twenty years.
- D. No. She's working overtime.

正答=C

#### 第二部份:簡短對話

本部份共 15 題,每題錄音機會播出一段對話及一個相關的問題後,考生須從試題冊上 A、B、C、D 四個選項中找出一個最適合者作答。每段對話長約 40~70字,每個選項不長於 9 字。

例: (聽) (Woman) Hey, I think we should make the frame first.

(Man) Right! I have some strips of light metal and some wood. Which do you think would be better?

(Woman) Wood is better. Metal is dangerous to use because it might attract lightning. We can use either paper or cloth to cover the frame.

Question: What are they going to use to make the frame?

(讀) A. Wood.

B. Metal.

C. Cloth.

D. Leather.

正答=A

#### 第三部份:簡短談話

本部份共 15 題, 含 5~7 個題組, 每個題組中, 錄音機會先播出一段短篇談話, 聽完每段談話之後, 考生必須回答 2~3 個相關的問題, 問題亦由錄音機播出, 考

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Pimsleur, et al. (1977)將英語說話速度作以下之劃分: Fast: above 220 wpm、Moderately fast: 190-220 wpm、Average: 160-190 wpm、Moderately slow: 130-160 wpm、Slow: below 130 wpm。 wpm為words per minute之縮寫。

生須從試題冊上 A、B、C、D 四個選項中找出一個最適合者作答。每段談話長約  $70\sim120$  字,每個選項不長於 9 字。

- 例: (聽) Welcome, shoppers. Do you buy expensive fresh fruit juice because it's too much trouble to make it yourself at home? Well, here's a machine that will save you money. It's called the Handy Juicer. Let me show you how it works. First, slice your fruit into pieces like this. Then press this button to start the machine and drop the pieces into this opening at the top. Already, you can see juice flowing out of the spout into my glass. With this Handy Juicer, you can also combine several kinds of fruit to make your own juice creations. And cleanup is quick. As you can see, everything comes apart to make washing easy. Buy this Handy Juicer and start saving money on juice today!
  - (聽) Question number 1: Where is this talk most probably being given?
  - (讀) A. On a plane.
    - B. At a restaurant.
    - C. During a cooking class.
    - D. In a department store.

正答=D

- (聽) Question number 2: What is a special feature of the Handy Juicer?
- (讀) A. It's on sale this week.
  - B. It's just the right size.
  - C. It's easy to clean.
  - D. It's safe to use.

正答=C

#### 3. 命題內容及原則

本測驗之命題研發主要是透過相關之文獻探討與教材分析,規劃聽解內容取材及命題原則,並編製命題內容細目表(包含言談文類、主題場景、語言功能、聽解問題重點等),以做為編寫預試試卷之依據。下文將就此兩部份之研發過程及結果進行報告。

在聽解內容取材方面,近年來在「溝通能力教學觀」(Communicative Approach) 的影響下,語言測驗學者普遍認為聽力測驗內容應包含「連續性言談」 (extended discourse),例如會話、討論、演講、廣播等,以期能評量與「社會語言能力」 (sociolinguistic competence)與「言談能力」 (discourse competence)相關的聽解能力。而 Shohamy & Inbar (1991)、Berne (1992)及鄧慧君(1998)之實證研究則發現,聽解內容的文類(text types)及口語化程度(orality)對考生之聽力測驗表現有顯著影響3,因此上述研究者多建議聽力測驗應包含多種類別之題材,如此才能具有較佳之構念效度(construct validity) (Alderson et al., 1995)。

此外,為增進本測驗之效度,研發小組於八十八年度針對北、中、南共16所

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 本部份文獻將於試題分析中詳加討論。

大學之英語教師進行問卷調查及訪談,以瞭解大學非英語系學生之英語聽力學習狀況,並搜集目前較常使用之教材進行內容分析,包含字彙頻率、句型結構及情境題材等,以做為命題之參考。在字彙方面約使用 8,000 個常用字彙及相關片語<sup>4</sup>,句型結構則力求符合國內大學非英語系畢業程度應具備之能力,而情境題材則能適度反應本土生活經驗與特色。詳細之內容規劃以表二說明之:

表二

分項	題型	句型	文類	主題情境
第一部份	問答	wh-問句 yes-no 問句 直述句		分為三大類: 1) <u>一般日常生活</u> : 日常問候、餐飲、
第二部份	簡短對話		日常會話、社交會話、 討論、訪談、電話交 談等。	購物、家庭、住所、 交通、娛樂等。 2) <u>學校生活</u> : 課程、學習狀況、
第三部份	簡短談話		短篇敘述/描述、公共 場所廣播、工作報告、 產品/操作說明、演講、 新聞、氣象報告、廣告、 廣播節目等。	課外活動、學術性 題材(人文、自然/ 社會科學等)。 3) <u>工作場合</u> : 求職、工作指示、 生意往來、職場人 際互動等。

除了內容取材外,本測驗第二、三部份要求考生在聽完每段對話或談話之後回答相關的問題,因此聽解問題(comprehension questions)設計為研發重點之一。依據第二、三部份之分項測驗目標,聽解問題大致可分為三類:1)「整體理解」類:測試考生能否整體掌握言談之主題、目的、大意、架構,以及相關之情境因素(例如場合、地點、人物關係等);2)「細部理解」類:測試考生能否掌握言談中重要之細部資訊(facts and supporting details);3)「推論」類:測試考生能否根據所聽到的訊息進行推論,例如推斷談話者之言外之意、觀點、態度或後續動作等。

上述聽解問題設計主要參考文獻為 Weir (1993)之聽解能力理論架構,以及 Buck (1991)、Shohamy & Inbar (1991)、Tsui & Fullilove (1998)等針對聽力測驗之實證研究<sup>5</sup>。整體而言,本測驗主要命題原則為:兼顧整體(global)與細部(local)理解, 重視溝通功能與情境,避免過度偏重單字、辨音或文法。

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<sup>4</sup> 研發小組依據教材分析結果,並參照國際間常用之英語字表,編製成約8,000字之字表,供命題人員參考。 此外因考慮聽力內容之口語化特性,命題使用的字彙多在6,000字範圍內。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Shohamy & Inbar (1991)及 Tsui & Fullilove (1998) 比較考生在「整體理解」與「細部理解」兩類題目的表現;而 Buck (1991)利用 verbal protocols 研究各類聽解問題對考生答題過程之影響,結果顯示除了基礎的訊息理解之外,聽力測驗應包含「推論類」的問題,方能評量較高階之理解能力,提高測驗之鑑別度。

#### 二、各項統計分析

#### 1. 成績統計與分佈

預試分 A、B 兩套平行試題,各 45 題,採定錨設計,各含 15 題共同題於兩卷相同位置,其餘 30 題內容不同,為非定錨題。本次預試 A 卷考生共 375 人,B 卷共 360 人,成績統計請參考表三(分數以粗分計,每題 2.67 分,滿分為 120 分)。以定錨題部份的平均答對率而言,A 卷較 B 卷高了 0.031 (約 0.455 題),表示兩組考生的程度有些微差距。

#### 聽力測驗預試 A、B 卷成績統計(未等化)

表三

試題別		A 卷	
人數		375	
題型	定錨題 (15 題)	非定錨題 (30 題)	全部 (45 題)
平均答對題數	8.755	19.461	28.216 (75.34 分)
平均答對率	0.584	0.649	0.627
最高答對題數	15	30	45 (120 分)
最低答對題數	0	0	0 (0 分)
標準差	3.468	6.596	9.620 (25.69 分)
中位數	9	20	28
一	7	20	20
試題別	9	B 卷	20
	7		20
試題別	定錨題 (15 題)	B卷	全部 (45 題)
<b>試題別</b> 人數		B 卷 360	
<b>試題別</b> 人數 題型	定錨題 (15 題)	B 卷 360 非定錨題 (30 題)	全部 (45 題)
<b>試題別</b> 人數 題型 平均答對題數	定錨題 (15 題) 8.300	B卷 360 非定錨題 (30 題) 18.028	全部 (45 題) 26.328 (70.30 分)
試題別 人數 題型 平均答對題數 平均答對率	定錨題 (15 題) 8.300 0.553	B 卷 360 非定錨題 (30 題) 18.028 0.601	全部 (45 題) 26.328 (70.30 分) 0.585
試題別 人數 題型 平均答對題數 平均答對率 最高答對題數	定錨題 (15 題) 8.300 0.553 15	B 卷 360 非定錨題 (30 題) 18.028 0.601 30	全部 (45 題) 26.328 (70.30 分) 0.585 45 (120 分)

為使兩組考生的成績具可比性,以進一步分析兩套試卷難易度,遂採等化處理,結果請見表四。

聽力測驗預試 A B 卷成績統計(等化後)

表四

試題別	A 卷					
題型	定錨題 (15 題)	非定錨題 (30 題)	全部 (45 題)			
平均答對題數	8.535	19.140	27.675 (73.89 分)			
平均答對率	0.569 (N=735)	0.638	0.615			
標準差	3.603	6.851	9.993 (26.68 分)			
試題別		B 卷				
題型	定錨題 (15 題)	非定錨題 (30 題)	全部 (45 題)			
平均答對題數	8.535	18.375	26.910 (71.85 分)			
平均答對率	0.569 (N=735)	0.613	0.598			
標準差	3.460	7.068	10.180 (27.181 分)			

檢視等化後兩卷平均答對率,定錨題部份為 0.569 (N=735),非定錨題部份 A 卷較 B 卷高了 0.025,以全卷而言,A 卷則較 B 卷高了 0.017,約 0.765 題,顯示兩套試卷難易度大致相當,A 卷稍微簡單一些。此外,本次預試兩套試卷之標準差較大  $^6$ ,A 卷為 9.993 題,B 卷為 10.180 题,顯示參加考生程度差異較大。

表五為各類考生平均答對題數及分數,表六為詳細之答對題數分佈表。依據目前中高級測驗規劃,初試各項測驗(含聽力與閱讀)滿分為120分,以80分為通過標準,即考生須答對三分之二(67%)的題目方可通過。若以此標準檢視,A卷共有45%之考生答對30題(67%)以上,B卷有41%,鑑於考生必須聽力與閱讀兩項均答對67%以上的題目方可通過,此通過率應屬合理。

各類考生平均答對題數及分數

表五

試題別 考生類別		A 卷			B 卷		
		人數	平均 答對題數	平均分數	人數	平均 答對題數	平均分數
EXE	NU-1 非英語系	11	37.727	100.732	22	38.273	102.190
學 校	CU-1 非英語系	30	22.900	61.140	31	23.161	61.840
围	CU-2 觀光系	42	21.667	57.850			
體	SC-1 管理學院	45	18.444	49.250	45	16.244	43.370
932	EC-1 數理系				41	13.927	37.180
個	一般社會人士	152	29.816	79.610	146	28.801	76.900
人	通過中級初試者	95	33.968	90.700	75	32.400	86.510
	全 部	375	27.675	73.892	360	26.910	71.850

 $<sup>^{6}</sup>$  中級預試聽力 A、B 卷題數同為 45 題,標準差分別為 7.898 及 6.621 題。

### 聽力測驗答對題數分佈表

		A卷			B卷	
答對題數	人數	累計人數	累計%	人數	累計人數	累計%
45	3	3	1	1	1	0
44	4	7	2	4	5	1
43	17	24	6	7	12	3
42	9	33	9	11	23	6
41	10	43	11	10	33	9
40	9	52	14	13	46	13
39	16	68	18	15	61	17
38	16	84	22	13	74	21
37	14	98	26	11	85	24
36	9	107	29	13	98	27
35	17	124	33	11	109	30
34	12	136	36	9	118	33
33	11	147	39	12	130	36
32	8	155	41	6	136	38
31	8	163	43	4	140	39
30 (67%)	6	169	45%	7	147	41%
29	12	181	48	13	160	44
28	8	189	50	12	172	48
27	16	205	55	11	183	51
26	15	220	59	9	192	53
25	12	232	62	11	203	56
24	10	242	65	9	212	59
23	17	259	69	6	218	61
22	11	270	72	10	228	63
21	10	280	75	11	239	66
20	11	291	78	9	248	69
19	7	298	79	7	255	71
18	18	316	84	11	266	74
17	13	329	88	13	279	78
16	7	336	90	5	284	79
15	8	344	92	11	295	82
14	10	354	94	14	309	86
13	4	358	95	6	315	88
12	4	362	97	5	320	89
11	5	367	98	12	332	92
10	4	371	99	11	343	95
9	2	373	99	5	348	97
8	0	373	99	4	352	98
7	1	374	100	3 2	355	99
6	0	374	100		357	99
5	0	374	100	1	358	99
4	0	374	100	0	358	99
3	0	374	100	1	359	100
2	0	374	100	1	360	100
1	0	374	100	0	360	100
0	1	375	100	0	360	100

#### 2. 各類考生成績分析

#### 1) 學生與社會人士成績之比較

根據預試考生問卷第 1 題之調查結果,本次考生以學生人數最多,占全部出席考生之 56%,其次為上班族,占 37%,此外亦有 6%之待業人士。成績統計(如表七)顯示上班族及待業人士之聽力平均成績均高於學生。

學生與社會人士成績統計表

表七

表八

類別	人數	人數%	聽力平均分數
A.上班族	275	37%	80.33
B.待業中	43	6%	78.70
C.學生	408	56%	66.60
(空白)	9	1%	63.73
總計	735	100%	72.41

#### 2) 與其他測驗成績之比較

為檢視中高級與中級聽力試題難易度之差距,本次預試樣本包含 170 位通過89 年「全民英檢」第一次中級初試的考生,其成績交叉分析請參考表八。比較其兩次測驗成績表現顯示:1)此170 位考生中級聽力平均成績為 101.65 分,中高級聽力平均成績為 88.45 分,相差約 13 分;2)以答對 30 題(67%)為通過標準,有 114 位考生通過本級聽力測驗,占 170 位考生之 64%;3)此170 位考生通過中高級聽力測驗的比率與其中級聽力成績成正比,114 位通過考生中有 96 位中級聽力成績在 100 分以上,而中級聽力成績在 100 分以下者通過率則較低,成績在 90~99 分範圍者通過率僅 39%,而成績在 80~89 分範圍者通過率僅 10%。由此可推測,本次中高級預試與中級聽力之難易度設定,確實可以有效區別不同程度的考生,惟兩級平均成績差距約 13 分,依據表十之各部份試題答對率統計,A、B 兩卷之第一部份(問答)均較預期偏易,若能提高本部份難度,使兩級平均成績差距約 20 分,則試題難易度方面將更為理想。

通過中級初試考生中高級聽力成績統計及通過率

中級聽力成績分佈	人數	中高級聽力平均成績	中高級聽力測驗通過率		
110~120 分	31	105.79	100% (31人)		
100~109 分	78	91.97	83% (65 人)		
90~99 分	41	77.97	39% (16人)		
80~89 分	20	69.24	10% (2人)		
總計	170	88.45	64% (114 人)		

而依據問卷第 2、4 題之調查結果,本次預試考生中有 103 人曾參加過托福 (TOEFL)測驗,71 人曾參加過多益(TOEIC)測驗,表九依據考生問卷調查第 3、5 題之回答,將考生依其最近一次托福、多益測驗之成績分佈各分為四組,統計各 組預試聽力測驗平均成績。整體而言,考生之聽力成績表現與其托福與多益成績 成正比,顯示本聽力測驗可有效區別不同程度的考生。關於其初試通過率(通過聽力與閱讀測驗者),請參考總結與建議之表二。

中高級聽力預試與托福與多益成績比較表

表九

托福總分	人數	聽力平均分數	多益總分	人數	聽力平均分數
A.500分以下	15	81.44	A.650分以下	24	69.90
B.500~550分	49	91.96	B.650~750分	19	92.15
C.550~600分	29	103.90	C.750~850分	12	102.60
D.600分以上	8	109.20	D.850分以上	11	108.44
空白	2	103.80	空白	5	99.12
總計	103	93.36	總計	71	89.41

#### 3. 試題難易度

難易度分析主要採傳統 p 值 , 即全部考生答對率為主。就本次預試之三種題型而言 ,A B 兩套試卷都以第一部份(問答)最簡單 ,A 卷本部份之答對率達 0.689 , 較研發小組預期為高。此外 ,A、B 兩套試卷均以第二部份(簡短對話)最難 ,A 卷之答對率為 0.557 ,B 卷之答對率為 0.569 ,均低於第三部份(簡短談話)之答對率(A 卷 0.597 ,B 卷 0.594) ,此與研發小組之預期(試題由易至難)有所出入。依據上述分析 ,未來編卷時須調高第一部份(問答)之難度 ,同時稍調低第二部份(簡短對話)之難度。

各部份試題答對率(等化後)統計表 表十

試題別	A 卷	B 卷
題型	答對率	答對率
第一部份 (問答)	0.689	0.632
第二部份(簡短對話)	0.557	0.569
第三部份(簡短談話)	0.597	0.594
全 部	0.615	0.598

表十一與表十二則根據等化後之答對率,將試題由易至難區分為六等,並統計 A、B 卷難易度之分佈如下:

A 卷各部份試題答對率分佈表

表十一

難易度	題型	第一部份 (問答)	第二部份 (簡短對話)	第三部份 (簡短談話)	全 部
太易	> 0.90	2	0	0	2
稍易	0.76 ~0.90	5	0	0	5
中偏易	0.60 ~0.75	4	6	9	19
中偏難	0.46 ~0.59	2	6	4	12
稍難	0.25 ~0.45	2	2	2	6
太難	< 0.25	0	1	0	1

#### B 卷各部份試題答對率分佈表

表十二

難易度	題型	第一部份 (問答)	第二部份 (簡短對話)	第三部份 (簡短談話)	全部
太易	> 0.90	0	0	0	0
稍易	0.76 ~0.90	5	2	1	8
中偏易	0.60 ~0.75	5	4	8	17
中偏難	0.46 ~0.59	2	5	5	12
稍難	0.25 ~0.45	3	3	1	7
太難	< 0.25	0	1	0	1

綜合而言,兩卷在試題難易度分佈上大致相當。A 卷答對率在 0.46~0.75 難易度指數範圍題數有 31 題,佔全部題數的 69%,偏難題(答對率<0.46)及偏易題(答對率>0.75)各 7 題,各佔 16%; B 卷答對率在 0.46~0.75 難易度指數範圍題數有 29 題,佔全部題數的 64%,偏難題及偏易題各 8 題,各佔 18%。本次兩卷第一部份(問答)偏易題較多,未來編卷時可稍減,增加中偏難的題目。

鑑別度分析方面,採點二系列相關(point-biserial correlation)為主,本次A、B兩卷試題鑑別度均在0.20以上之理想範圍。

#### 4. 試題信度

信度(reliability)是指測驗結果的一致性或穩定性,亦即測驗分數的可靠性。本預試 A 卷 45 題的內部一致性 KR20(Kuder-Richardson)信度為 0.918, B 卷為 0.934,均符合信度標準高於 0.85 以上之要求。兩卷各部份之信度均在 0.7 以上,其中均以第二部份(簡短對話)及第三部份(簡短談話)之內部一致性較高,顯示此兩

類題型較能適當反應考生英語聽力的程度,請參考表十三各部份試題信度統計表。

各部份試題信度統計表 表十三

試題別 題型	A 卷	B 卷
第一部份(問答)	0.760	0.797
第二部份(簡短對話)	0.799	0.843
第三部份(簡短談話)	0.804	0.838
全 部	0.918	0.934

#### 5. 各部份相關性

A、B 卷聽力與閱讀各部份相關係數請參見表十四。

各部份相關係數統計表

表十四

分項		A 卷		B 卷		
刀块	聽力 Part 1	聽力 Part 2	聽力 Part 3	聽力 Part 1	聽力 Part 2	聽力 Part 3
聽力 Part 1	1			1		
聽力 Part 2	0.777	1		0.822	1	
聽力 Part 3	0.779	0.792	1	0.788	0.839	1
閱讀 Part 1	0.591	0.629	0.620	0.636	0.651	0.648
閱讀 Part 2	0.590	0.624	0.605	0.663	0.684	0.713
閱讀 Part 3	0.598	0.648	0.680	0.695	0.730	0.770
	N=375 p≤0.01		N=360 p≤0.01			

以聽力測驗之三部份而言,兩卷聽力各部份相關係數(輻合性效度)均高於其與閱讀能力測驗各部份相關係數(區別性效度),其中第二部份(簡短對話)與第三部份(簡短談話)可能由於聽力內容均屬「連續性言談」 (extended discourse),因此相關係數最高,A卷為0.792,B卷為0.839。以聽力與閱讀能力測驗各部份相關係數而言,兩卷均以聽力第三部份(簡短談話)與閱讀第三部份(閱讀理解)之相關係數較高,A卷為0.680,B卷為0.770。由於聽力第三部份內容為短文(例如故事、廣告、公共場所廣播、新聞及演講片段等),涉及理解篇章(text processing)的能力,因此可能與閱讀理解在構念(construct)上較為相關。

#### 6. 考生問券調查結果

本次預試於選擇題結束之後,請所有考生就背景資料、測驗方式及試題內容 回答問卷。背景資料部份請參考表七與表九之各類考生成績分析。測驗方式及試 題內容方面,大多數考生認為本測驗試題說明清楚,錄音速度、作答時間及測驗 題數均適中,試題難易度則因題型而異。茲將此部份結果綜合說明如下,詳細之考生問卷調查結果請參考附錄。

錄音速度:69%的考生認為適中,24%的考生認為太快,4%的考生認為太慢。

作答時間:61%的考生認為適中,32%的考生認為稍短,7%的考生認為稍長。

測驗題數:71%的考生認為適中,19%的考生認為稍多,7%的考生認為稍少。

各部份試題難易度:第一部份(問答)有50%的考生認為難易適中,27%認為稍難,21%認為容易;第二部份(簡短對話)有46%的考生認為難易適中,42%認為稍難,僅10%認為容易;第三部份(簡短談話)有40%的考生認為難易適中,47%認為稍難,8%認為容易。綜合而言,考生認為第一、二、三部份難易度為由易至難,循序漸進,此與三部份實際答對率順序(由易至難為第一、三、二部份)有所出入。

本次聽力測驗是否可以評量出實際的英語聽力: 43%的考生認為可以, 43%認為勉強可以。

預估本次聽力測驗成績:表十五顯示考生自我預估與其實際表現有所落差。例如:依據問卷結果,僅有 19%的考生認為自己可答對 80%以上的題目,但實際上有 28%的考生成績達此標準,顯示程度較佳的考生可能因自我要求較嚴,對成績之預估較趨保守;相對地,有 39%的考生認為自己的答對率在 60%以下,但實際上有 47%的考生成績落在此範圍,顯示低分組有高估自我表現的趨勢。

#### 考生聽力自我預估與其實際成績之比較

表十五

自我預估答對率	人數%	實際答對率	人數%
80%以上	19%	80%以上	28%
60~80%	38%	60~80%	25%
60%以下	39%	60%以下	47%
空白	4%		

#### 三、預試試題分析

下文將就預試 A、B 兩卷之試題內容及考生答題模式進行分析,並探討可能影響聽力理解過程的變數,及其對試題難易度的影響,以為編製正式試題時參考。主要文獻依據為 Weir (1993)之聽解能力架構,以及 Buck & Tatsuoka (1998), Chiang & Dunkel (1992)、Freedle & Kostin (1996, 1999)、Shohamy & Inbar (1991)等針對影響聽力測驗難易度之變數所進行之實證研究。主要依據之資料包含:傳統之 p值(即全部考生的答對率)、鑑別度、高分組及低分組<sup>7</sup>之答對率、以及誘答之選答率。此外亦計算「試題反應理論」(Item Response Theory)的 a 值(鑑別度)、b 值(難易度)、c 值(猜測參數),供試題分析參考。

#### 1. 第一部份 (問答)

本部份主要在評量考生能否理解口語中常用的句型,並選擇適當之回應方式。以平均答對率而言,A、B 卷分別為 0.689 及 0.632,均較預期為高;而就詳細之難易度分佈來看(請參考表十一及十二各部份試題答對率分佈表),兩卷本部份多為稍易(答對率在 0.76~0.90)或中偏易(答對率在 0.60~0.75)的題目,中偏難(答對率在 0.46~0.59)的題目僅各有兩題,未來編製試題時可酌增。

分析各題考生表現,研發小組推測試題難易度與下列變數有關:

#### 1) 慣用語理解

本次預試兩卷第一部份中,高分組在涉及慣用語理解的題目的表現顯著優於低分組,因而此類題目鑑別度較高。以 B 卷第 8 題為例:

B8. So, how are you *getting along with* Daniel?

- A. I met him at a picnic.
- B. Well, so far so good.
- C. Three times a week.
- D. We'll take the train.

正答=B a 值=1.11 b 值= -0.36 c 值=0.21

低分組	高分組	全部
15%	0	6%
31%	99%	68%
45%	1%	22%
9%	0	5%
答對率=0.6	68 鑑別	隻=0.58

本題中"getting along with (someone)"為母語人士口語中常用的慣用語,說話者目的在詢問對方與 Daniel 相處的如何。全部考生答對率為 68%,屬中偏易的題目,高分組答對率更高達 99%,顯示其幾乎都能掌握此類日常慣用語的含意與功

<sup>7</sup> 高分組為聽力總分排序前27%者,低分組為聽力總分排序最後27%者。

能 然而低分組本題答對率仍僅有 31%,且有 45%的低分組考生選擇誘答 C "Three times a week.",此現象與研發小組預期有所出入。經進一步研究發現,有些考生 會將 "get along with (someone)"(與某人相處)與 "get together with (someone)" (與某人見面/聚會)的意思混淆,因而將本題理解為"你多久與 Daniel 見一次面?",因而選擇誘答 C。

#### 2) 題幹之句型結構

本部份命題雖避免過度偏重語法,但正如 Weir(1993)之架構顯示,熟練掌握各類句型結構仍是聽力理解的重要基礎。以本部份題幹之三種主要句型(wh-問句、yes-no 問句及直述句)而言,高分組大致上均不感困難,答對率除定錨第 12及 15 題之外,均在 70%以上。低分組對於 wh-問句的回應模式較能掌握,對於 yes-no 問句及直述句的掌握程度則稍差,可能係因 wh-問句的回應模式較其他兩類題幹固定所致,此現象與中級預試考生答題模式類似。

而在以下的例子中,答題關鍵在於綜合時態概念與慣用語理解:

B10. We're supposed to turn in our papers by Friday, aren't we?

- A. Yes, it turned out to be a sunny day.
- B. Oh! I completely forgot about that.
- C. No, I was too tired on Friday night.
- D. I don't agree with him either.

正答=B a 值=0.96 b 值= -0.27 c 值=0.22

低分組	高分組	全部
10%	0	6%
30%	98%	66%
50%	2%	26%
6%	0	2%
答對率=0.6	66 鑑別/	隻=0.56

本題答題關鍵有二:考生除了必須理解片語"turn in"與"be supposed to"的含意,更須掌握表未來的時間用語"by Friday"(在星期五以前)。本題高分組幾乎全部答對(答對率為 98%),低分組答對率則僅有 30%,且有 50%的考生選擇使用過去式之誘答 C "No, I was too tired on Friday night.",顯示其無法活用時態概念。

#### 3) 題幹與選項之詞彙重覆比例(lexical overlap)

Freedle & Kostin (1996)發現選項若含有與題幹中相仿的詞彙或結構,則該選項的選答率較其他選項偏高。「全民英檢」中級聽力預試時亦發現:低分組的考生常由聽到的零碎片段--最可能為句末詞彙或句中實詞(例如動詞、名詞、形容詞、副詞等)--拼湊並猜測答案(語言訓練測驗中心,1999)。由於本部份的選項係根據考生可能產生的回應所撰寫,因此特將以上現象列入考慮,選項設計時儘可能避免使用與題幹中相仿的詞彙或結構,以降低考生僅憑選項中提示的線索猜測而答對的機率。但可能由於中高級預試考生程度較中級為高,研發小組進一步發現:當關鍵詞彙與正答均較簡單,且屬於相同之語意類別(semantic field)時,低分組與

#### 高分組之選答率均較高。以 A 卷第 7 題為例:

#### A7. Gosh, one of my *teeth* is really killing me!

- A. They're good, aren't they?
- B. I think we're safe now.
- C. Your shoulder hurts again?
- D. You'd better see a *dentist*.

正答=D a 值=0.90 b 值= -1.55 c 值=0.23

低分組	高分組		全部
4%	0		2%
17%	0		5%
16%	0		6%
62%	100%		86%
答對率=0.86		鑑別	隻=0.45

第7題句中含有慣用語"(something) is killing me",研發小組原本預估為中等難度的題目,但實際答對率達86%,由於題幹中的"teeth"與正答中的"dentist"均屬簡單詞彙,推測考生可能聽到"Gosh, one of my teeth"便可猜到答案,而不需聽後半段的"is really killing me"。若能將題中的"one of my teeth"換成"my back",同時修改選項 D 為"Oh, it hurts again?",因"back"一字多義,考生必須聽懂慣用語"(something) is killing me"才能理解"back"此處為"背部"的意思,如此本題可較符合命題目標。

#### 2. 第二部份 (簡短對話)

本部份主要在評量考生能否理解與日常生活、學校及工作場合相關的英語會話。以平均答對率而言,A、B 卷分別為 0.557 及 0.569,均較預期稍低。而就詳細之難易度分佈來看(請參考表十一及十二各部份試題答對率分佈表),兩卷本部份多為中等(答對率在 0.46~0.75)的題目,A 卷共 12 題,B 卷共 9 題,但因 A、B 卷定錨題中有 1 題答對率在 0.25 以下,且 A 卷無稍易的題目,因此平均答對率較預期稍低,未來編製試題時可就此部份稍加調整。

由考生答題模式觀之,影響本部份難易度之變數較為複雜,下文將就三項主要變數進行分析。

#### 1) 對話主題與情境

本部份對話依其主題與情境大致可分為三類:一般日常生活、學校生活及工作場合(請參考表二之說明)。整體而言,本次預試考生較能掌握日常及學校生活會話,對於與工作場合相關的題材則稍感困難。研發小組比較三類對話的內容,推測上述現象可能與工作場合類對話之兩項特性有關:1)用字遣詞較為正式;2)有時因情境需求(例如工作指示 生意往來),對話中蘊含的訊息量(density of proposition)較大,以B卷第28題為例:

B28. W: Scott, what on earth are you doing?

M: What? What do you mean? I'm deleting the old files, like you told me to.

W: But where are the backup copies that I asked you to prepare before deleting everything?

M: Backup copies?

W: Oh, never mind. How many have you done so far?

M: I'm about halfway through.

W: All right, Scott. Stop what you're doing and go get some floppy disks from my office, please. I'll see if I can recover the files you've deleted so far

Question: What is the woman going to do right now?

A. Continue what Scott has been doing.

B. Get back the files that were removed.

C. Return to her office immediately.

D. Explain her instructions again.

正答=B a 值=0.94 b 值= 0.45 c 值=0.22

低分組	高分組		全部
9%	3%		9%
26%	88%		53%
50%	7%		29%
11%	2%		8%
答對率=0.53		鑑別	度=0.48

本題全部考生答對率為 53%,屬中偏難的題目。對話主題為電腦操作,一般大學生與上班族對此應不感陌生,但對話中連續出現數項動作,例如"deleting the old files"、"go get some floppy disks"、"recover the files",低分組可能因為不熟悉 這些用語,或來不及消化連續出現的訊息,因而無法分辨對話中的女性接下來要 做的是哪個動作,答對率僅 26%。

#### 2) 聽解問題之測試重點

依據研發小組之規劃,本部份聽解問題依其重點分為三類:「整體理解」類、「細部理解」類及「推論」類(請參考第五頁之說明)。以各類題目的平均答對率而言,「整體理解」類的答對率較其他兩類稍高。而以各類題目的鑑別度而言,研發小組發現「推論」類的題目鑑別力較強,以A卷第25題為例:

A25. W: How do you like your new job?

M: Well, it's interesting being the only man in the office.

W: All of your co-workers are women?

M: Not only my colleagues, even my boss!

W: Hey, that must be kind of nice. Or is it?

M: Well, when I go home at night, I only see my wife and two daughters. So my life seems to be missing something!

Question: What does the man imply that he needs?

- A. An easier job.
- B. A larger salary.
- C. Male companions.
- D. Time with his family.

正答=C a 值=0.93 b 值= -0.07 c 值=0.22

低分組	高分組	全部
10%	1%	4%
10%	0	4%
28%	93%	61%
50%	5%	31%
答對率=0	.61 鑑別	度=0.55

本題答題關鍵在對話最後一句"So my life seems to be missing something.",說話者並未明確指出代名詞"something"所指為何,考生必須由"…being the only man in the office."、"All of your co-workers are women?"或"… I only see my wife and two daughters."等句得知這位男士的同事及家人都是女性,沒有男性,因而推測出"something"指的是"male companions"。本題高分組答對率達 93%,顯示其多數均能掌握此推論技巧,而低分組則較無法將聽到的訊息加以綜合並進行推論,答對率僅 28%,且有半數選擇誘答 D "Time with his family.",可能是依據對話後段的"my wife and two daughters"猜測而來。

#### 3) 正答資訊於對話中呈現的方式

Freedle & Kostin (1996, 1999)發現正答資訊如在談話中重複出現,考生較易掌握。Chiang & Dunkel (1992)則發現,正答資訊如以若干相關單字或句子的形式重現,則僅對高分組答對率具正面的影響,對低分組的影響較不顯著。本次預試為求試題對中高級的考生較具鑑別度,正答資訊如在對話中重複出現,多使用同義但不同形式的詞彙或句子,較少以相同的關鍵詞重複出現。考生的答題表現則應証了 Chiang & Dunkel (1992)的發現,以 B 卷第 17 題為例:

- B17. W: Oh, I wish this sociology textbook weren't so difficult! I can't believe all the new English vocabulary.
  - M: Take it easy. The professor will explain everything in Chinese.
  - W: Oh, good.
  - M: Well, it's not *that* good. In fact, that's all Professor Lin will do—explain what's in the textbook. When you *do* understand what you've read for homework, you'll be bored by the lecture.

Question: What does the man say about Professor Lin?

- A. He uses difficult vocabulary.
- B. He gives a lot of homework.
- C. His explanations of the textbook aren't clear.
- D. His lectures don't go beyond the textbook.

正答=D a 值=0.9 b 值=0.94 c 值=0.21

低分組	高分組	全部
15%	4%	9%
28%	13%	21%
34%	9%	27%
19%	73%	42%
答對率=(	).42 鑑別	度=0.43

本題全部考生之答對率為 42%, 對一般程度的考生仍屬稍難。正答資訊首先出現於對話中段"In fact, that's all Professor Lin will do— explain what's in the textbook.", 其後再以闡釋方式出現於下一句"When you do understand what you've read for homework, you'll be bored by the lecture.", 低分組似乎未能理解此關聯, 答對率僅 19%, 多數僅憑相仿字詞(例如 homework、 explain、 textbook 等)選擇誘答 B 或 C, 高分組本題答對率則達 73%。

此外, Buck & Tatsuoka (1998)發現,正答相關資訊如分散出現於談話中各處, 考生必須綜合詮釋各片段資訊,並持續修正先前的預期與假設,題目難度會增高。 本次預試結果亦發現類似的現象,以 A 卷第 16 題為例:

A16. M: Excuse me, do you mind if I sit by the window?

W: No. I'll trade places with you if you'd like.

M: Thank you. You see, I'd like to take some pictures while we're landing.

W: I hope they turn out O.K. I think the wing's going to block your view, though.

Question: Where are these people?

A. In a museum.

B. In a theater.

C. On a tour bus.

D. On a plane.

正答=D a 值=0.87 b 值=0.48 c 值=0.22

低分組	高分組		全部
35%	1%		17%
11%	(	)	3%
32%	19%		30%
20%	80%		49%
答對率=0.	49	鑑別	度=0.50

本題為旅遊題材,測試重點為對話發生的場所。如僅依據對話前段之"sit by the window"或"trade places"等線索,則四個選項似乎均有可能性,考生必須掌握對話中、後段的"landing"及"the wing's"等關鍵詞,並將其與對話前段的線索整合,方可判斷對話發生的場所為飛機上。本題全部考生之答對率為49%,屬偏難的題目,低分組本題答對率僅20%,高分組則達80%,顯示此類題目頗具鑑別度。

#### 3. 第三部份 (簡短談話)

本部份主要在評量考生能否理解廣播、簡報、演講、新聞等「連續性言談」。 以平均答對率而言,A、B 卷分別為 0.597 及 0.594,與研發小組預期接近。而就 詳細之難易度分佈來看(請參考表十一及十二各部份試題答對率分佈表),兩卷本部 份多為中等(答對率在 0.46~0.75)的題目,A、B 卷各 13 題,可為未來編製試題時 之依據。

由考生答題模式觀之,影響本部份難易度之變數較為複雜,其中部份變數與前兩部份相同,例如正答資訊呈現的方式、及其與選項之詞彙重覆比例等,在此不再詳述。下文將就聽解問題重點,以及短篇談話的主題、情境、文體、口語化程度等變數進行分析。

#### 1) 聽解問題之測試重點

本部份聽解問題多為「整體理解」及「細部理解」類,預試結果顯示,前者的平均答對率較後者為高。而在「整體理解」類的題目中,詢問場景因素(contextual features)的題目又較詢問大意(main ideas)的題目簡單。此外,相較於前一部份(簡短對話),本部份「推論」類的題目較少,由於前一部份的分析顯示「推論」類的題目鑑別力較強,未來編卷時可考慮酌增此類題目。

#### 2) 短篇談話之主題與情境

以本次研發小組規劃的三類主題情境而言,一般生活性的題材,平均答對率最高,其次為與工作場合相關的題材,而學術性或較抽象的題材,答對率較低。例如定錨第 43~45 題的題材為生物類,較偏學術性,考生較不熟悉。

All right, that's basically it. To wrap up, I want you to understand one key point: because different animals use their muscles in different ways, a variety of muscle systems are required in the animal kingdom. Today we've looked at the example of jumping frogs. Their actions require explosive energy, which must be supplied by a fast-contracting muscle that produces maximum power momentarily. Another example we've discussed is migratory swimming by fish. Remember, this activity depends on a muscular system that can provide power for very long periods of time. If you can remember all these points, I think that's enough for today.

本篇共問了三個題目,分別問言談場合、結構及細節,三題的平均答對率為54%,較其他短篇談話為低,僅略高於下文將討論的B卷第40~42題。

#### 3) 短篇談話之文類(text types)及口語化程度(orality)

Shohamy & Inbar (1991)將不同文類的聽力材料依其口語化的程度加以分析, 口語化程度較高的文類(例如對話)通常具有下列特徵:訊息重複出現,冗言 (redundancy)及停頓(pause)較多,句子結構較簡單且包含簡化及片斷(fragmental)形 式,含有較多俗語(colloquialism)等。而口語化程度較低的文類(例如新聞報導)通 常則蘊含的訊息量較大,且較少有重複或冗言,句子結構較複雜(例如使用形容詞 子句及被動式的頻率較高),用字遣詞較為正式。Shohamy & Inbar (1991)發現文類 的口語化程度會影響考生聽力測驗表現:口語化程度較低的文類(例如新聞報導) 難度較高,口語化程度較高的文類(例如對話)難度較低。

本部份聽解內容包含短篇敘述、工作指示、公共場所廣播、廣告、新聞報導、 演講等文類,比較各篇談話的口語化特徵及考生答題表現,可發現與 Shohamy & Inbar (1991)類似的現象 <sup>8</sup>,以下列兩題組為例:

#### B 卷第 31~33 題:

OK, follow me around, and I'll show you where everything is. Here's the copy machine. It's an old machine and needs some time to warm up, so you've got to switch it on before 8:45, and that's your first responsibility every morning. After you get that done, you have to make a pot of coffee, and here is the coffeemaker. Remember, the *coffee* should be ready before the others come in. OK...now...here is the *mailbox*—you should sort the *mail* and put it on everybody's desk. We get a lot of *mail*, so you'll have to do this a couple of times a day.

#### B 卷第 40~42 題:

Charles Schultz, the creator of the Peanuts comic strip that features Snoopy, Charlie Brown and his friends, was born in Minnesota in 1922. Charles enjoyed drawing when he was a boy, and decided then that he wanted to draw a comic strip when he grew up. His father, Carl Schultz, though making only a modest living as a barber, nevertheless managed to send his son Charles to study at an art school.

Charles got his first job in the mid-1940's at a Roman Catholic magazine called "Timeless Topix." Later on, he took a second job teaching at the Art Instruction Schools. Then, on Oct. 2, 1950, the *Peanuts* comic strip made its first public appearance. The public soon fell in love with it, and it became one of the most popular comics of all time.

<sup>8</sup> 本次預試考慮取材均衡,未能如Shohamy & Inbar (1991)將同樣的訊息內容改寫成不同的文類,以實驗控 制的方式檢視文類的效果,因此不宜僅憑預試結果判定文類難易度的順序。

上述第一篇(31~33 題)為指示性言談(oral instructions),句子結構多為簡單句或複合句(compound sentences),且重要訊息多有重複出現(請見斜體字部份),依據Shohamy & Inbar (1991)之分析標準,口語化程度較高。第二篇(40~42 題)題材為漫畫家的生平,文類為敘述性言談(narration),通常出現於新聞或人物特寫節目中,與第一篇相較,口語化程度似較低,可由下列特徵看出:1)句子結構較為複雜,包含形容詞子句"that features Snoopy, Charlie Brown and his friends"及分詞構句"though making only a modest living as a barber"等;2)因介紹生平的關係,包含較多訊息,例如年代、地點、曾任工作種類等。以考生答題表現而言,上述兩篇均包含三個題目,其中一題均為「整體理解」題、其餘兩題分別為「細部理解」或「推論」題,第一篇(31~33 題)的平均答對率為 63%,均為中偏易的題目,第二篇(40~42 題)的平均答對率為 54%,均為中偏難的題目,兩題組難易度有所差距。

綜合以上分析,本測驗的命題設計主要是運用不同文類的言談內容,評量考生在整體、細部與推論三個層次的英語聽解能力,因此考生的答題表現與兩類的因素最為相關:1)聽解內容的取材、結構、口語化程度及訊息呈現的方式;2)聽解問題之重點及涉及之理解層次。此外,試題選項使用的詞彙與結構,也是影響本次預試試題難易度及鑑別度的重要因素。茲將影響本次測驗各部份試題難易度及鑑別度之變數歸納如表十六:

#### 影響試題難易之變數

表十六

變數		題型		
		第一部份 問答	第二部份 簡短對話	第三部份 簡短談話
字彙		7	,	1-37-2477411
詞彙	慣用語	v	٧	
	問句型態/回應模式	v		
結構	被動句			•
	複雜句			v
聽解內容	<b>序之題材</b>		<b>v</b>	v
聽解內容	F之文類及口語化程度			•
聽解問題	<b>夏之測試重點</b>		>	•
正答資訊	引於文中出現的位置、形式及次數	v	>	•
選項使用	]之詞彙及結構	v	<b>v</b>	•

#### 四、結論與建議

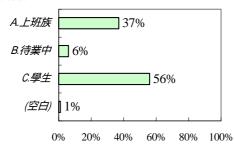
本次「全民英檢」中高級聽力測驗預試採用 A、B 兩套平行試題(各含 15 題之定錨題),結果顯示兩卷難易度大致相當,且各約有 60%~70%的試題落在難易度指數 0.46~0.75 之理想範圍。考生成績分佈則顯示:A 卷共有 45%之考生答對 30 題(67%)以上,B 卷有 41%。因此未來中高級若維持與目前中級初試相同之通過標準,初試各項測驗滿分 120 分,80 分為通過(即考生須答對 67%的題目),則正式試題之編卷可大致參考本次預試試題。惟本次聽力三部份難易度分析顯示:第一部份(問答)偏易、第二部份(簡短對話)稍難,第三部份(簡短談話)適中,因此未來編卷時須調高第一部份(問答)之難度,同時稍微調低第二部份(簡短對話)之難度。

#### 在命題技術方面,本次試題分析結果提供下列改進方向:

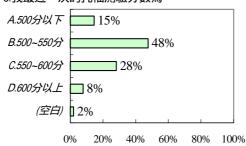
- 1) 雖然本次命題時已將聽解內容與選項之詞彙重覆比例(lexical overlap)列入重要考慮,儘量避免使用與題幹中相仿的詞彙或結構,但研發小組進一步發現,當關鍵詞彙與正答均較為簡單、且屬於相同之語意類別 (semantic field)時,誘答率較高。因此未來命題時仍應持續注意聽解內容與選項之詞彙重覆比例及語意關聯,一方面儘量避免故佈陷阱誤導考生,另一方面降低考生僅憑選項中提示之線索猜測而答對的機率。
- 2) 本次兩卷第三部份(簡短談話)中,「推論」類的題目較少,由於第二部份 (簡短對話)的分析顯示「推論」類的題目鑑別力較強,未來編卷時可考 慮於第三部份酌增此類題目。

#### 五、附錄:考生問卷調查結果

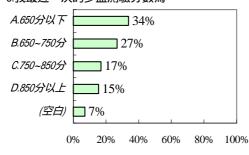
#### 1.我目前是



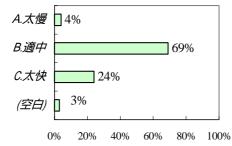
#### 3.我最近一次的托福測驗分數為



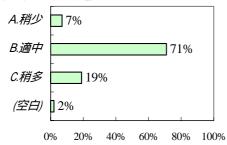
#### 5.我最近一次的多益測驗分數為



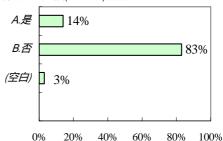
#### 7.本次聽力測驗的錄音速度



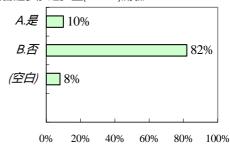
#### 9.本次聽力測驗的題數



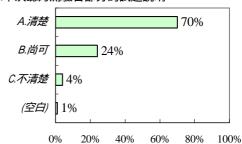
#### 2.曾否參加過托福(TOEFL)測驗



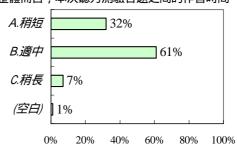
#### 4.我曾經參加過多益(TOEIC)測驗



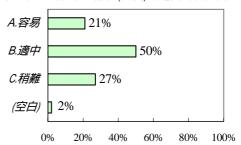
#### 6.本次聽力測驗各部分的試題說明



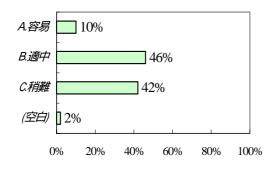
8.整體而言,本次聽力測驗各題之間的作答時間



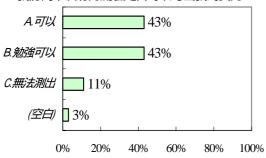
10.本次聽力測驗第一部份(問答)的題目對我而言



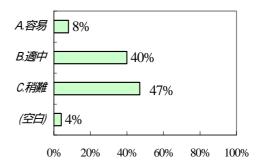
#### 11.本次聽力測驗第二部分(簡短對話)的題目對我而言



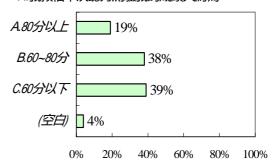
#### 13.我認為本次聽力測驗是否可以考出我的實力



#### 12.本次聽力測驗第三部份(簡短談話)的題目對我而言



#### 14.我預估本次聽力測驗我的成績大約為



### 全民英語能力分級檢定測驗 中高級閱讀測驗

### 目次

-,	預試試題研發過程	.R-2
_,	各項統計分析	.R-5
三、	預試試題分析	R-12
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#### 一、預試試題研發過程

本測驗之題型及內容係依據「全民英檢」研究委員會第一、二階段研究報告 中高級「閱讀能力測驗」之分項目標「能閱讀各類文章及工作所需的文件」並參 考相關文獻而設計 1。 題型包含三類:「字彙和結構」(Vocabulary and Structure)、 「段落填空」(Cloze)及「閱讀理解」(Reading Comprehension)。本測驗研發小組 以上述規劃為藍本,於八十九年九月間開始設計命題要點(test specifications)及編 製寫題手冊。本次預試即根據「全民英檢」中高級閱讀能力測驗之寫題手冊編寫 試卷,擇定對象進行預試,並根據試後統計及試題分析提出報告,以為正式施測 時之參考。

#### 1. 題型設計

本測驗共50題,分為三部份,全為四選一之選擇題,測驗時間為60分鐘。各 部份題型、題數及分項測驗目標詳見表一,試題樣例請參考下頁。

表一

分項	題型	題數	分項測驗目標
第一 部份	詞彙和結構	15	評量考生理解詞彙及掌握英語用法的能力
第二部份	段落填空	15	評量考生是否能利用上下文的訊息辨識正確文法句構 (syntax)、判斷子句間的連結關係(cohesion)、理解文章的 字彙語意(lexis)及前後文的脈絡(Jonz, 1990)
第三部份	閱讀理解	20	評量考生是否能由各式文體中理解字面意義、理解句意及上下文的邏輯關係、掌握所閱讀資訊之主旨和大意以及細節、了解作者對論述主題的態度及言外之意以及了解和文章內容相關圖表(Weir, 1993)

#### 2. 試題樣例

第一部份: 詞彙和結構

本部份共 15 題,考生在試題冊上看到含一空格的題幹及四個選項,由四個 選項中選出最適合題意的字或詞填入,使其成為一完整的單句。

<sup>1 「</sup>全民英語能力分級檢定測驗」之中高級閱讀能力說明為:在日常生活情境中,能閱讀書信、 說明書及報章雜誌等。在工作情境中,能閱讀一般文件、摘要、會議紀錄及報告等。

例1(詞彙題)
The news that the young boy had survived the earthquake his mother of her fears
A. ceased
B. relieved
C. deprived
D. comforted
(正確答案:B)
例 2 ( 結構題 )

\_\_\_\_ Hsueh-Chin Tsao, Dream of the Red Chamber, has for more than a century been recognized as one of the greatest Chinese novels.

- A. The author
- B. That was
- C. Written by
- D. Ever since

(正確答案:C)

#### 第二部份:段落填空

本部份共 15 題,測驗包括兩篇各含7或8個空格的短文,每個空格試題冊 上均提供四個選項,考生由四個選項中選出最適合題意的字或詞填入,使其成為 一完整的段落。

#### 例 1-3

Bicycling has always been one of the favorite sports around the world, but
today other road sports such as roller-blading and skateboarding are challenging its
popularity. (1) bicycling popular, the bicycle industry must use new
technology to produce even better bicycle designs. (2), sales of bicycles will
decline, and the bicycle(3) will suffer. Recently, new materials like
titanium and carbon fiber (4) to make bicycle frames which are strong but
light. Also, new designs for bicycle frames and other bicycle(5) are
making bicycles easier and more fun to(6) Some new bicycles are designed
for special uses, like(7) and climbing mountains. The bicycle industry
hopes that these changes will help keep bicycling popular in the 21st century.

1. A. Keeping

B. By keeping

C. To keep

D. It keeps

(正確答案:C)

3. A. designs

B. technology

C. frames

D. industry

(正確答案:D)

2. A. Otherwise

B. Moreover

C. Therefore

D. However

(正確答案:A)

第三部份:閱讀理解

本部份包括數篇短文,短文包括兩大類別:工作情境及日常生活情境。每段短文後有 2~5 個相關問題,共 20 題,每題後有四個選項,考生由四個選項中選出最適合者為答案。

#### 例 1-2

Whether it's becoming more common, or whether it's just being diagnosed more often, depression strikes an increasing number of people each year. Although most of us go through "low" points in our lives, true clinical depression is quite different. Among clinically depressed individuals, some common symptoms are often mentioned by those seeking a doctor's help to determine the cause of their suffering. Complaints about changes in sleeping habits, appetite, weight, energy level, or attitude toward life, a lack of drive or self worth, and of course thoughts of suicide or death often spell depression to an attentive diagnostician.

Other symptoms may not be brought to a doctor's attention as the people most likely to notice them are the family and friends of the sufferer. The key elements in these symptoms are changes in behavior, such as forgetting simple things, losing interest in favorite activities or personal appearance, being unable to make simple decisions, or for a normally talkative person, becoming quiet and withdrawn. The most important symptom, however, is a sudden change back to a happier outlook since this can signal that the depressed person has finally solved the "problem" by deciding on suicide. Doctors can rarely witness these subtle changes in daily behavior, so it is often up to family members to make sure the victim gets help.

1. What is this passage mainly about?

A. Patients' common complaints

B. Causes of suicide

C. The signs of depression

D. How to help a depressed person

(正確答案:C)

- 2. According to the passage, which of the following persons might be suffering from depression?
  - A. Someone who sleeps a lot less than before
  - B. Someone who likes to make decisions for others
  - C. Someone who lives alone without a family
  - D. Someone who is rarely very talkative

(正確答案:A)

# 3. 預試試卷設計

本次預試分兩套試卷 A 卷及 B 卷,採定錨設計,各含 18 題共同題於兩卷相同位置,根據不同群落考生在不同試卷定錨題的表現,透過等化程序,使不同群落考生的成績產生可比性;題型、題數、定錨題數分配詳見表二。

題型、題數、定錨題數分配

表二

分項	題型	題數	定錨題數
第一部份	詞彙和結構	15	5
第二部份	段落填空	15	7
第三部份 閱讀理解		20	6
總題數		50	18

# 4. 命題內容

本測驗之命題研發主要是透過相關之文獻探討與教材分析,規劃文章之取材及命題原則,並訂定測驗重點,以作為編寫試卷之依據。

為增進本測驗之效度,研發小組於八十八學年度針對北、中、南共 16 所大學之英語教師進行問卷調查及訪談,以了解非英語系學生之英語閱讀能力及其學習狀況,並搜集較常用之教材進行內容分析,以作為命題之參考。

選文約使用 8000 個常用字彙及相關片語,題材內容涵蓋廣泛,融入本土生活經驗,取材參考各類相當於大學英語閱讀程度的文章,主題包括了教育、文學、藝術、歷史、地理、休閒娛樂、學校生活、日常生活等人文類題材、自然科學(科技、物理、化學、生物等),和部份與工作情境相關的文章,如產品研發、財務及預算等。文體類別包括描述文、敘述文、論說文、說明文、散文、學術性文章、新聞報導等。

# 二、各項統計分析

## 1. 成績統計與分佈

#### 1) 平均答對率

本次預試分 A、B 兩套試卷,隨機分配為二組,其中 375 人考 A 卷、360 人考 B 卷。A、B 卷各 50 題,分定錨題(18)與非定錨題(32),成績統計結果請詳見

表三。A、B 卷平均答對率分別為 0.558、 0.597, B 卷較 A 卷答對率高了 0.039(相當於 1.954 題),整體而言, B 卷較 A 卷簡單。以標準差而言, 原始標準差為 8.911、 10.103; 由於 B 卷標準差較大<sup>2</sup>,顯示考生程度差異較大,分數分佈較廣,而 A 卷則成績較集中。等化後之標準差為 9.185、 9.924,降低了兩套試卷考生之間的差異。

閱讀測驗預試 A、B 卷原始成績統計

表三

試題別		A 卷						
人數		375						
題型	定錨題 (18 題)	定錨題 (18 題) 非定錨題(32 題) 全部 (50 題)						
平均答對題數	9.211	18.672	27.893 (66.94 分)*					
平均答對率	0.512	0.583	0.558					
最高答對題數	18	31	47 (112.8 分)					
最低答對題數	1	4	8 (19.2 分)					
標準差	3.588	5.804	8.911 (21.39 分)					
中位數	9	18	27					

試題別		B 卷						
人數		360						
題型	定錨題 (18 題) 非定錨題(32 題) 全部 (50 題)							
平均答對題數	9.503	20.344	29.847 (71.63 分)					
平均答對率	0.528	0.636	0.597					
最高答對題數	18	32	49 (117.6 分)					
最低答對題數	2	6	9 (21.6 分)					
標準差	3.822	6.659	10.103 (24.25 分)					
中位數	9	21	29					

<sup>\*</sup>以粗分計分,每題2.4分計算,滿分為120分。

#### 2) 定錨題與非定錨題成績統計

為了進一步分析 A、B 卷試題難易度之差異,經等化處理後,兩套試卷之平均答對率分別為 0.567、0.587。所得結果,B 卷仍較 A 卷答對率高了 0.020(相當於 1 題),A、B 卷定錨題平均答對率為 0.519,標準差分別為 3.699、3.940,顯示兩組考生能力相當;非定錨題平均答對率分別為 0.593、0.613,顯示 A 卷非定錨題較 B 卷非定錨題難了 0.020(相當於 0.64 題),標準差分別為 5.804、6.659。A 卷非定錨題的最高答對題數 31 題及最低答對題數 4 題均稍低於 B 卷的 32 題及 6 題,顯示 A 卷非定錨題難度高的題目比 B 卷稍多,結果請見表四。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 中級閱讀測驗 A、B 卷預試結果,標準差為 6.585 及 5.782。

試題別	A 卷					
題型	定錨題 (18 題)	非定錨題(32 題)	全部 (50 題)			
平均答對題數	9.342	18.976	28.350 (68.04 分)			
平均答對率	0.519 (N=735)	0.593	0.567			
標準差	3.699	5.701	9.185 (23.56 分)			

試題別	B 卷						
題型	定錨題 (18 題)	非定錨題(32 題)	全部 (50 題)				
平均答對題數	9.342	19.616	29.350 (70.44 分)				
平均答對率	0.519 (N=735)	0.613	0.587				
標準差	3.940	6.541	9.924 (23.82 分)				

表五為各類考生平均答對題數與分數,表六為詳細之答對題數分佈表。如果以答對 40 題(80%)為通過標準,本級預試考生之中 A 卷有 46 人(占總數之 12%), B 卷有 78 人(占總數之 22%),通過閱讀測驗,通過率偏低。若依據目前中高級測驗規劃,初試各項測驗(含聽力與閱讀)以 80 分(滿分 120 分)為通過標準,也就是答對 33.5 題(67%)方為通過,則通過閱讀測驗的人數為 A 卷 120 人(32%), B 卷 150 人(42%)。

# 各類考生平均答對題數與分數

表五

		A 卷			A B 卷		
考生類別		人數	平均 答對題數	平均分數	人數	平均 答對題數	平均分數
	北區 NU-1 非英語系	11	38.820	93.168	22	42.590	102.216
學 校	中區 CU-1 非英語系	30	24.930	59.832	31	28.840	69.216
專	中區 CU-2 觀光系	42	22.190	53.256			
體	南區 SC-1 管理學院	45	19.220	46.128	45	20.780	49.872
	東區 EC-1 數理系				41	19.880	47.712
個	一般社會人士	152	30.330	72.792	146	32.600	78.240
人	通過中級 初試者	95	30.290	72.696	75	32.050	76.920
全	部	375	28.350	68.040	360	29.350	70.440

	Α.	卷(375人)		B 卷(360 人)			
答對題數	人數	累計人數	累計%	人數	累計人數	, 累計%	
50	人数	糸司 八数	糸司%	人数	糸司 八 数	糸司%	
50 49				1	1	0	
49				1	1 7	0	
48	2	2	1	6		2 4	
	3 2	3 5	1	6 7	13		
46			1		20	6	
45 44	4	9 19	2	6 8	26	7 9	
43	10		5 6		34		
43	5	22	7	14 9	48	13	
42 41	4	27 31	8		57 67	16	
				10		19	
40 39	15 9	46 55	12	11	78	22 25	
	7	55 62	15	13	91	25	
38	8		17 10	10	101	28	
37 36	8 16	70 86	19 23	14 8	115 123	32 34	
35	13	99	26	12	135	38	
34	14	113	30	11	146	41	
33.5(67%)	7	120	32	4	150	42	
33	6	126	34	3	153	43	
32	12	138	37	7	160	44	
31	10	148	39	10	170	47	
30	6	154	41	8	178	49	
29	14	168	45	14	192	53	
28	14	182	49	12	204	57	
27	17	199	53	12	216	60	
26	18	217	58	7	223	62	
25	15	232	62	8	231	64	
24	15	247	66	11	242	67	
23	14	261	70	15	257	71	
22	13	274	73	11	268	74	
21	14	288	77	13	281	78	
20	13	301	80	11	292	81	
19	9	310	83	9	301	84	
18	18	328	87	9	310	86	
17	5	333	89	13	323	90	
16	10	343	91	8	331	92	
15	10	353	94	8	339	94	
14	6	359	96	11	350	97	
13	5	364	97	2	352	98	
12	5	369	98	3	355	99	
11	3	372	99	2	357	99	
10	1	373	99	1	358	99	
9	1	374	100	2	360	100	
8	1	375	100	0	360	100	

# 1. 各類考生成績分析

# 1) 大學生與社會人士成績之比較

依據問卷調查結果,參加本次預試的考生以學生人數最多,占 56%,其次為上班族,占 37%。上班族及待業人士的閱讀測驗成績均優於學生,以上班族而言,其平均分數比學生高了 10.63 分,落差較大。大學生與社會人士閱讀測驗平均分數請參見表七。

大學生與社會人士成績統計表 表七

	人數	人數百分比	閱讀平均分數
上班族	275	37%	76.12
待業中	43	6%	70.04
學生	408	56%	65.49
空白	9	1%	60.67
總計	735		69.65

# 2) 與其他測驗成績之比較

## (1) 中級閱讀成績與本級預試閱讀成績統計

為了檢視本級預試試題與中級閱讀試題難易度之差異,本次預試樣本包括 170 位通過 89 年全民英檢中級初試(聽力及閱讀)者,這些考生的中級閱讀平均成 績為 100.94 分,本次預試閱讀測驗平均成績為 75.22 分(A 卷平均成績為 74.93 分, B 卷為 75.57 分)。

以答對 33.5 題(67%)為通過標準,通過中級初試考生之中有 66 人(A 卷 32 人、B 卷 34 人)通過本級預試閱讀測驗,約占總數 170 位之 39%;同時通過本級預試閱讀及聽力測驗有 57 人(A 卷 29 人、B 卷 28 人),約占 34%。詳細之成績統計請參見表八。

表八成績統計結果顯示,本次全民英檢中高級預試閱讀能力測驗與中級閱讀能力測驗的成績差距約 20-30 分,確實可有效區別不同閱讀程度的考生。

通過中級初試考生中高級閱讀成績統計及通過率表八

中級閱讀成績	人數	中高級閱讀平均成績	中高級閱讀測驗	
分佈			通過率	
110-120 分	48	88.75	77%	(37人)
100-109 分	33	79.63	61%	(20人)
90-99 分	65	67.64	14%	(9人)
80-89 分	24	57.60	0	(0人)
總計	170	76.93	39%	(66人)

#### (2) 與托福、多益成績比較

依據問卷調查結果,本次參加預試考生之中有 103 人曾參加過托福(TOEFL) 測驗,71 人曾參加過多益(TOEIC)測驗 表九將托福和多益成績分佈各分為 4 組,統計各組預試閱讀測驗平均成績。整體而言,這些考生的托福和多益測驗成績和本次預試結果成正比。關於其初試通過率(通過聽力與閱讀測驗者)請參考總結與建議中之表二。

中高級閱讀預試與托福、多益成績比較

表九

托福成績分佈	人數	中高級閱讀 平均分數	多益成績分佈	人數	中高級閱讀 平均分數
500 分以下	15	67.28	650 分以下	24	70.80
500-550 分	49	84.26	650-750 分	19	87.29
550-600 分	29	99.74	750-850 分	12	92.90
600 分以上	8	108.60	850 分以上	11	108.11
空白	2	96.60		5	93.84
總計	103	88.31		71	86.35

#### 3. 試題難易度分析

就本次預試之三種題型而言,把A、B卷三部份的平均答對率相比較,可以發現A卷以第二部份段落填空(答對率 0.583)較容易,而B卷則以第三部份閱讀理解(答對率 0.636)最容易;B卷之第一、二部份難易度相當,但B卷第三部份的閱讀理解之平均答對率較A卷第三部份高了 0.074(相當於 1.48 題)。A、B卷第一部份的平均答對率 0.557、0.553 均最低,此現象顯示考生須再加強字彙和文法之能力。整體而言,B卷的難易度較適當。各部份的成績統計請詳見表十。

各部份試題答對率(等化後)統計表 表十

試題別	A 卷	B 卷
題型	答對率	答對率
第一部份詞彙和結構	0.557	0.553
第二部份段落填空	0.583	0.557
第三部份閱讀理解	0.562	0.636
全 部	0.567	0.587

就標準參照測驗的角度而言, B 卷之難易度分佈比 A 卷理想。A 卷難度較高(答對率低於 0.45)的題目比 B 卷多了 4 題, 因此 A 卷應減少偏難的題目,增加難易度適中的題目,而 B 卷應調整過難題目的難易度。鑑別度指數方面, A、B 卷 91%的題目均在理想範圍內,大於 0.20。整體而言,本次閱讀測驗 A、B 卷答對率分別為 0.567、0.587 均比聽力測驗答對率 0.615、0.598 低,因此將調整題目難度至 0.6 為理想答對率。A、B 卷整卷試題答對率分佈詳見表十一:

## 預試試題答對率(難易度)分佈

表十一

答對率	過難	稍難	中偏難	中偏易	稍易	過易	平均
試題別	<.25	.25~.45	.46~.59	.60~.75	.76~.90	>.90	答對率
A 卷	2	13	12	13	9	1	0.567
B 卷	2	9	16	15	6	2	0.587

#### 4. 試題信度

信度(reliability)是指測驗結果的一致性,亦即測驗分數的可靠性。本預試 A 卷 50 題內部一致性 KR20(Kuder-Richardson)信度為 0.88, B 卷為 0.92,均高於一般認為 0.85 的標準。B 卷各部份信度均高於 A 卷;兩套試卷之分項測驗中以第三部份閱讀理解較能適當反映考生閱讀理解能力,各部份試題信度表請參見表十一

夕如小学昭冷英丰	<b>キ</b> ユー
各部份試題信度表	表十二

試題別 題型	A 卷	B卷
Part A 詞彙和結構	0.680	0.730
Part B 段落填空	0.678	0.764
Part C 閱讀理解	0.778	0.815
全部	0.883	0.915

## 5. 閱讀與聽力測驗各部份相關性

閱讀測驗 A 卷及 B 卷各部份相關係數,均在 0.6~0.8 之間,閱讀與聽力測驗均顯著相關( $p \le 0.01$ )(詳見表十三)。一般而言,相關係數越接近 1.0,表示單項測驗各部份或兩項測驗結果的一致性越高(Alderson et al, 1995)。A、B 兩套試卷的第三部份和聽力測驗 A、B 卷的第三部份的相關係數均最高,主要原因可能是內容型態相似,均為段落理解,考生運用之測驗技巧較為相近,因此相關性較高。由下表說明本測驗各部份評量的是相關的能力,但不是相同的能力。

閱讀與聽力測驗各部份相關係數統計表

表十二

Carla da ed	A 卷			B 卷		
Sub-test	閱讀 Part A	閱讀 Part B	閱讀 Part C	閱讀 Part A	閱讀 Part B	閱讀 Part C
閱讀 Part A	1.000			1.000		
閱讀 Part B	0.681	1.000		0.715	1.000	
閱讀 Part C	0.686	0.722	1.000	0.682	0.775	1.000
聽力 Part A	0.591	0.590	0.598	0.636	0.663	0.695
聽力 Part B	0.629	0.624	0.648	0.651	0.684	0.730
聽力 Part C	0.620	0.605	0.680	0.648	0.713	0.770
聽力測驗	(N=375) p≤0.01		(N=360) p≤0.01			

#### 6. 問卷調查結果

本次預試考生問卷調查有效問卷 735 份。問卷調查結果詳見附錄。 關於考生背景方面,包括北、中、南三區的大學非英語系、個人報名及通過 中級初試者(詳見表五)。 曾參加托福測驗之考生,成績在 500-550 分之間約佔半數(48%),曾參加多益測驗之考生,成績在 650 分以下(34%)和 650-750 分之間(27%) 約佔半數以上。

各部份試題說明:70%的考生認為清楚、25%的考生認為尚可。

作答時間: 66%的考生認為適中, 16%的考生認為稍短或太短, 僅 15%的考生認為稍長。若比較 A、B 卷問卷調查結果, 有 18%的 A 卷考生認為作答時間稍短,比例比 B 卷考生高 5%, 和成績分析結果相符, A 卷較難。

測驗的題數:62%的考生認為題數適中,29%的考生認為稍多,5%的考生認為稍少。若比較 A、B 卷問卷調查結果,有 31%的 A 卷考生認為題數稍多,比例比 B 卷考生高 5%。

各部份試題難度:第一、二、三部份認為適中的考生分別佔 57%、57%、49%, 認為稍難者分別有 29%、32%、34%。認為第三部份閱讀理解稍難之比例仍最高。若比較 A、B 卷問卷調查結果,有 16%的 B 卷考生認為第三部份容易,比例比 A 卷考生高 5%。和答對率分析結果相符, B 卷第三部份較容易。

本次閱讀測驗是否可以評量出實際的閱讀能力:41%的學生認為絕對可以或 應該可以,44%認為勉強可以。

預估本次閱讀測驗成績:表十四列出考生自我預估與其實際表現之差異。結果顯示,程度較佳之考生自我預估成績和實際表現相當;相對地,成績較差的考生自我預估與其實際表現則有所落差,例如,有36%的學生認為自己的答對率在60%以下,但實際上有55%的考生成績落在此範圍,顯示低分組有高估自我表現的趨勢。

實際答對率 考生預估答對率 人數% 人數% 80%以上 80%以上 17% 16% 80%-60%之間 40% 80%-60%之間 28% 60%以下 60%以下 36% 55%

8%

本次閱讀測驗成績考生之預估答對率和實際答對率表十四

# 三、預試試題分析

空白

本次預試的試題分析除採用傳統的 p 值(即全部考生的答對率)和鑑別度(高分組答對率與低分組答對率相減而得),同時也計算試題反應理論(Item Response Theory)的 a 值(鑑別度) b 值(難易度) c 值(即猜測參數),提供試題分析參考。

本試題分析主要依據 p 值、高分組及低分組 3 的答對率進行試後分析,並根

<sup>3</sup>高分組為閱讀能力測驗總分排序前27%,低分組為閱讀能力測驗總分排序後27%。

據鑑別度及可能影響試題難易度的變數,如字彙(vocabulary)、和上下文相關之線索 (contextual clues)及代名詞 (referentials)、文章的發展組織 (rhetorical organization)、內容(subject matter)、主題句在文中的位置(location)、詞彙重複 (lexical overlap)等 (Freedle & Kostin, 1993),討論試題的適切性,作為正式組卷時的參考。

第一部份: 詞彙和結構

本部份旨在評量考生理解詞彙及掌握英語用法的能力。依據試題難易度分析的結果,第一部份難易度偏難的題目以詞彙題占多數(A、B 卷各有 3 題),可以看出本次預試考生在字彙和片語的成績表現比用法結構差。由表十五結果顯示,A、B 卷題目難易度之分配須稍作調整,A、B 卷第一部份試題答對率分佈請詳見表十五:

第一部份詞彙和結構答對率分佈

表十五

答對率	過難	稍難	中偏難	中偏易	稍易	過易	平均
試題別	<.25	.25~.45	.46~.59	.60~.75	.76~.90	>.90	答對率
A 卷	0	4	6	2	2	1	0.557
B 卷	1	2	8	2	2	0	0.553

#### 1. 詞彙題

詞彙題難易度之變數包括了選項的難易度,題幹的關鍵字和其所提供的線索。以 B 卷第 6 題為例,此題難易度為中偏難,高分組有 79%答對,顯示已能掌握關鍵字,推測低分組考生隨機選答的原因,應是不了解題幹的關鍵字"channel",及選項 C "embarking"之意思,故無法做正確的判斷,因此提高了鑑別度。

B6. The captain had trouble the narrow *channel*.

A. navigating

B. generating

C. embarking

D. abridging

正答=A a=0.91

b=0.59

 高分組
 低分組
 全部

 79%
 29%
 49%

 5%
 28%
 16%

 5%
 24%
 17%

 11%
 17%
 17%

c=0.22 答對率=0.49 鑑別度=0.43

片語題部份,以 B 卷第 5 題為例,高分組的考生僅有 30%答對,根據 IRT 之 b 值 2.26 顯示本題對此群落考生偏難,然 a 值 1.1、c 值 0.19,鑑別度與猜測值指數理想,顯示試題設計理想。推測試題偏難的原因,高分組考生可能由於不熟悉"wound up"及"drop out"的用法,而無法由題幹之提示做正確的判斷,低分

# 組的考生呈隨機選答的現象,僅有 15%選擇正答 C "wound up"。

B5. After driving for hours without a map, we finally \_\_\_\_\_ in a suburb of Kaohsiung.

低分組 全部 高分組 20% A. ran over 14% 24% 28% 19% 11% B. got along 30% 15% 20% C. wound up 46% 33% 41% D. dropped out 正答=C b=2.26c=0.19 | 答對率=0.20 | 鑑別度=0.17 a = 1.1

# 2.結構題

本次預試測驗重點以考生常犯之文法錯誤包括子句之運用、時態、倒裝句、助動詞等,故下列試題分析以上述重點為主。題目中如出現複合句及複雜句,低分組感到非常困難,但高分組掌握的不錯,故鑑別度很好。例如 A 卷第 12 題,高分組有 82%的考生可正確判斷句子前後文之關係而選擇正答 D "while",但低分組的考生卻顯示隨機選答的現象,無法由句中關鍵字"widely read", "relatively unknown"做判斷,了解對比(contrast)的含意。

A12. Some of Curt Wilder's books have been *widely read*\_\_\_\_\_ others have remained *relatively unknown*.

A. since
B. until
C. except
D. while
正答=D a=0.92 b=-0.68 c=0.24

高分組 低分組 全部 26% 22% 9% 1% 20% 9% 8% 24% 20% 82% 29% 49% 答對率=0.49 鑑別度=0.44

本次預試考生對於被動語態(passive voice)的概念待加強。例如 B 卷第 13 題的答題模式,因為被動語態的關係,正答答案為 D "Launched"而非 C "Launching"。試題分析結果顯示,各有 44%的考生選擇 C 及正答 D;低分組的考生僅有 29%選擇正答 D,答對率低於選擇誘答選項 C 的 49%。對於考生而言,由於被動語態較難掌握,因此設計難度高之題目時,可考慮加入此結構或同時考兩種不同的結構。

B13. \_\_\_\_\_in 1965, the spacecraft Mariner 4 took photographs and analyzed the atmosphere of Mars as it flew by the red planet.

A. To launch

高分組	低分組	全部
2%	15%	9%

B. Launches

C. Launching

D. Launched

正答=D a=0.87

b=1.01 c=0.23

0%	8%	3%
33%	49%	44%
65%	29%	44%
答對率=	0.44 鑑別	度=0.33

整體而言,本次預試成績中上的考生對於重要文法結構,包括子句運用、倒裝句、時態、助動詞等已有完整掌握。

第二部份:段落填空

本部份旨在評量考生是否能利用上下文的訊息辨識正確語法句型 判斷子句間的連結關係、理解文章的字彙語意及前後文的脈絡。第二部份 A、B 卷試題答對率分佈詳見表十六:

第二部份段落填空答對率分佈

表十六

答對率	過難	稍難	中偏難	中偏易	稍易	過易	平均
試題別	<.25	.25~.45	.46~.59	.60~.75	.76~.90	>.90	答對率
A 卷	1	3	3	5	3	0	0.583
B 卷	1	4	3	5	2	0	0.557

由表十六的結果顯示, A 卷答對率比 B 卷稍高, A、B 卷各有 1 題過難之題目(例如定錨題 22 題), B 卷試題難易度須稍作調整,增加難易度適中之題目。

根據 Abraham & Chapelle(1992)的研究,段落中所提供線索的多寡(the amount of information)和前後文所提供線索的位置(location of context clue)以及句子的長度(the length of stimulus)均會影響題目的難易度。以 16-22 題之段落為例,其內容除了第 16 及 22 題偏難,平均答對率為 58%,難易度適中。

預試成績分析顯示,高分組對利用上下文的訊息辨識正確語法句型、判斷子句間的連結關係、理解文章的字彙語意及前後文脈絡的能力已臻成熟,答對率大致在80%以上,而低分組由於無法完全了解文章的內容,不能有效利用上下文的訊息做正確的分析以連貫語意,因此平均答對率約為31%。例如第 16 題及 18 題測驗詞彙能力的題目,低分組均表現不佳,答對率低於20%。

#### Questions 16-22

The digital age is dawning, and that's good news for Asian companies. Already, a *high* (16) of the world's new digital products, such as DVD players and digital cameras, are being *produced* there, *not only* (17)

manufacturing costs are lower there than in North America and Europe, but also because Asia has become a center for \_\_\_\_(18)\_\_\_. Japanese companies, of course, have long been admired for their ability to design \_\_\_\_(19)\_\_\_ manufacture consumer products that incorporate the latest technology while \_\_\_\_(20)\_\_ the most-desired functions. Now other Asian countries like Korea and Taiwan are \_\_\_\_(21)\_\_. With the worldwide demand for digital products growing \_\_\_\_(22)\_\_ a furious pace, the future looks bright for the Asian companies that make them.

Tuture rooks brigh	<i>ii</i> for the	Asian companie	s mai ma	KC them.			
				高分組	低分	分組	全部
16. A. percentage	e			72%	15	5%	38%
B. level				7%	26	5%	16%
C. quality				20%	54	1%	43%
D. influence				1%	5	%	3%
正答=A	a=1.04	b = -0.95	c=0.18	答對率=	0.38	鑑另	度=0.48
				高分組	低分	分組	全部
18. A. recreation				16%	30	)%	27%
B. animation				7%	10	)%	10%
C. innovation	ı			73%	19	9%	42%
D. organizati	on			4%		l%	21%
正答=C	a=0.99	b=0.87	c=0.19	答對率=	0.42	鑑另	度=0.46
				高分組	低分	·組	全部
22. A. on				13%	219	%	18%

				局分組		全部
2. A. on				13%	21%	18%
B. up				21%	56%	43%
C. at				43%	9%	22%
D. in				23%	14%	17%
正答=C	a=1.02	b=1.89	c=0.16	答對率=	0.22 鑑	別度=0.35

第 16 題和 18 題,由於低分組無法有效利用上下文的訊息選出正答,故有不錯的鑑別度,但偏難;第 16 題低分組僅有 15%的考生選正答選項 A "percentage",遠低於誘答選項 C "quality"的 54%,推測原因可能為 "high"常和"quality"連用,因此考生忽略了關鍵字"produced"及上下文之線索而選擇 C。第 18 題低分組僅有 19%的考生選正答選項 C "innovation",遠低於誘答選項 D "organization"的 41%,如由句子本身推測答案則 D 有很高的可能性,但以文章的上下文分析,注意"not only...,but also"所連接之關鍵含意"costs are lower...a center for \_\_\_\_(18)\_\_\_.",應可找出空格中最適合題意的答案為 C "innovation"。推測 18 題答對率較高之原因為前後文提供的線索較完整。

第 22 題前後文提供了足夠的線索包括"growing"、 "furious"、 "bright",且位置和空格非常接近,決定答案之子句也不長,應不會太難,但整體答對率為 22%,低分組僅 9%的考生選正答選項 C "at",遠低於誘答選項 B "up"的 56%,

猜測答對率偏低的原因為 "growing"和"up"為連用的動詞片語,因此考生忽略了 "at a furious pace"的介系詞片語。

以試題內容而言,考生對選文內容的熟悉度(familiarity)及用字之難易度,仍是影響本部份試題難易度之主要變數。Royer and Cunningham(1978)建議閱讀測驗所選的文章應在考生能理解之知識範疇內,而 Freedle & Kostin(1993)亦發現人文主題(humanities)的文章比社會科學(social sciences)方面的文章的難度較低。

第三部份:閱讀理解

本部份旨在評量考生是否能由各式文體中理解字面意義 理解句意及上下文的邏輯關係、掌握所閱讀資訊之主旨和大意以及細節、了解作者對論述主題的態度及言外之意以及了解和文章內容相關的圖表。第三部份預試試題答對率分佈詳請參見表十七:

第三部份閱讀理解答對率分佈

表十七

答對率	過難	稍難	中偏難	中偏易	稍易	過易	平均
試題別	<.25	.25~.45	.46~.59	.60~.75	.76~.90	>.90	答對率
A 卷	1	6	3	6	4	0	0.567
B 卷	0	3	5	8	2	2	0.587

由表十七的結果顯示, B 卷試題難易度分配比 A 卷理想, A 卷過難之題目偏多, 須稍作調整, 並增加難易度適中之題目。

本次預試高分組的考生在閱讀理解各方面有很好的表現,答對率皆高於70%,而低分組的答對率約36%;以題目類型而言,考生理解大意和細部理解的能力題普遍優於理解文章脈絡和闡釋、推論的能力,例如A卷第49、50題,答對率均偏低。

由答題模式推測,低分組考生的字彙能力不足,對於涉及理解文章脈絡和闡釋、推論的題目感到困難,平均答對率約24%,顯示根據上下文推測場景,理解文章脈絡及闡釋、推論言外之意之能力尚待加強。

本部份所考之閱讀理解包括工作情境及日常生活情境,和工作情境相關之題目以圖表和書信為主,因此考生須分析圖表以了解細部資訊。由答對率分析,大多數考生都有不錯之表現,除了A卷第32題之答對率為58%稍低,A、B卷的圖表題答對率均高達70%以上。以A卷第32題為例,低分組可能被年生產總值(Estimated Annual Production Value)所誤導而忽略投資總額欄(Estimated Investment),因此有35%的考生選擇選項A"The Jakarta Plant",和選擇正答選項D"The Shanghai Plant"的36%相當。

依組卷由易至難的原則,位於試卷前段之題目不宜太難,但為避免題目太容易,影響鑑別度,圖表題可增附說明,例如A卷,以提高鑑別度。

**New Projects of the Sino-Israeli Petrochemical Company** 

A. Project	Completion Time (Y/M/D)	Annual Production (Tonnes)	Estimated Investment (NT\$mln)	Estimated Annual Production Value (NT\$mln)
Kaohsiung Plant	00/05/31	10,000	463.88	584.00
Shanghai Plant	00/09/30	20,000	504.60	320.00
Jakarta Plant	01/01/31	20,000	408.18	620.00
Manila Plant	01/06/30	14,000	293.46	248.00
Bangkok Plant	01/12/31	22,000	223.08	577.80

- A 32. Which plant will probably cost the most to construct?
  - A. The Jakarta Plant
  - B. The Kaohsiung Plant
  - C. The Manila Plant
  - D. The Shanghai Plant

正答=D a=0.73

b = -0.31

c=0.24

高分組	低分組	全部
4%	35%	22%
4%	13%	11%
4%	16%	9%
88%	36%	57%
答對率=	0.57 鑑別	度=0.42

影響閱讀理解的變數很多(Freedle & Kostin, 1993),下文以詞彙重複(lexical overlap), 主題句(main idea)和相關之訊息(text information)在文中的位置和上下文相關之線索等重要變數,進行試題分析。

# 1. 詞彙重複

例如 A 卷第 36 題,正答為"quit the job",而信中的關鍵字 "resignation" 重複了 2 次及關鍵句子"…I recently accepted a job at …"均為很好的提示,因此答對率高達 86%。

#### Questions 36–38

Mr. Nelson Wu Vice President Formosa News Corporation 303 Chung-kung Rd., Section 2 Taichung, Taiwan, R.O.C.

March 1, 2000

Dear Mr. Wu,

This is to confirm my *resignation* from the position of *Good Morning Taiwan* Editor, effective March 31, 2000.

There are several reasons for my *resignation*, but to put it simply, I'm just too tired. To do my job well, I need to spend at least ten hours a day at the office, which leaves me no time for anything else.

In light of this, I recently accepted a job at Let's Learn English Inc., where I will be editing textbooks for children. I will be working fewer hours a day, for almost as much as I am making at Formosa News. This will permit me time to pursue other interests, including night classes at one of the local universities.

Regarding the salary at Formosa News, I feel it is reasonable, and in line with the industry standard. However, I believe that the company should consider creating a position for an assistant editor, as this job is really too much for one person.

Finally, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to work at Formosa News. I wish you all the very best in the future.

Sincerely,

Sugar A. Wood

Susan A. Wood

A 36. What is the purpose of this letter?

- A. To apologize
- B. To quit a job
- C. To ask for raise
- D. To apply for a position

正答=B a=0.83 b=-1.56 c=0.23

高分組	低分組	全部
0%	16%	5%
98%	60%	86%
1%	7%	2%
1%	16%	7%
答對率=	0.86 鑑別	別度=0.41

## 2.主題句和相關訊息在文中的位置

由 49 題答題模式可看出低分組無法利用上下文做正確推論,忽略了"The focus was on farm projects....Today over 75% of the club members come from towns, cities,..."的時間對比,而且由於關鍵句位於段落中,因此答對率偏低;較多的考生選誘答選項 C " More volunteer leadership in local clubs"之原因,可能受到重複字"volunteer adult learner"的影響。

由於和第 50 題答案相關之線索分別在文中第二、三段及最後的位置,因此考生無法立即找出答案,而且須根據正確的線索做推論,所以低分組的考生呈隨機選答的現象,而高分組的答對率有 76%,故鑑別度不錯。

# Questions 46-50

One of the largest youth organizations in the world is the 4-H, an organization of clubs for young people between 9 and 19. The main purpose of 4-H is to provide young people with the practical skills and understanding they will need to become useful members of their communities. The four H's stand for *head*, *heart*, *hands*, and *health*.

When 4-H clubs first began in America in the early 1900s, members were mostly young people from rural areas. The focus was on farm projects, such as raising pigs and growing and canning food. Today over 75% of the club members come from towns, cities, and suburbs, and hundreds of projects exist, each adapted to its geographical area. While rural districts abound in conservation, forestry, and farm management projects, projects in urban areas often involve nutrition, health, automotive care, and money management.

The 4-H program in America is a joint service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, state universities, and county governments. Additional funding is provided by business firms and private organizations. Members of the clubs are guided by *volunteer adult leaders* and their teenage assistants. In the clubs, 4-H'ers learn about and work on solving serious problems that face their communities, issues like *environmental protection and community safety*.

In addition to the 4-H clubs in the U.S. states and territories, more than eighty countries, including Taiwan, have adapted the 4-H idea to fit their own needs. In the

less developed countries, many clubs offer courses in proper nutrition and in new farming technology.

A 49. According to the article, what is the modern trend in 4-H clubs?

- A. A decreased emphasis on agricultural projects
- B. Balancing younger and older membership
- C. More volunteer leadership in local clubs
- D. Larger involvement of government agencies

正答=A a=0.86

b = -1.3

c = 0.22

高分組	低分組	全部
66%	21%	37%
2%	23%	11%
22%	34%	33%
10%	20%	17%
答對率=	0.37 鑑別	度=0.36

A 50. What would probably be a typical 4-H activity?

- A. An overseas tour
- B. Recycling paper
- C. A cooking contest

D. Building a school

正答=B a=0.86

b = -0.80

c = 0.22

2,0	0.45 鑑別	1.70
5%	19%	14%
17%	24%	20%
76%	26%	45%
2%	29%	19%
高分組	低分組	全部

## 四、結論與建議

本次全民英檢中高級閱讀測驗之預試結果顯示,A、B 卷均稍難,未來正式 編卷時宜加強試題難易度之控制,使試題不致偏難,期能正確評估考生之程度。

在測驗設計方面,雖然有66%的考生認為作答時間適中,但觀察考生實際作答情形後,並統計近幾年托福模擬試卷及其他大型標準化英語閱讀測驗的總字數及作答時間,每分鐘之閱讀字數以50字左右較恰當,因此決定將原作答時間由60分鐘減為50分鐘,題型及題數則維持不變,本提案經第二十次「全民英檢」研究委員會議討論後,已照案通過。修訂後題型、題數分配及作答時間詳見表十八。

修訂後題型、題數分配及作答時間

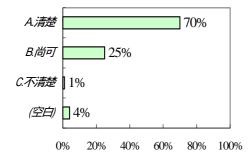
表十八

	題型	題數	作答時間
第一部份	詞彙和結構	15	
第二部份	段落填空	15	50 分鐘
第三部份	閱讀理解	20	
總是		50	

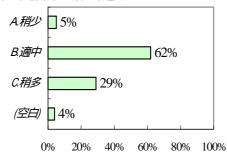
在命題技術方面,提供下列改進的方向: 1) 詞彙題: 測試搭配詞和片語的題目為評量考生程度之理想題型,但有偏難的現象,因此可增加作答的線索,以降低試題難度; 2)閱讀理解: 文章難度適中,惟圖表題可增附說明,以提高鑑別度。

# 五、附錄:考生問卷調查結果

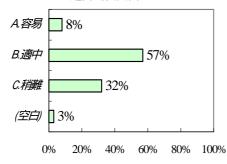
#### 15.本次閱讀能力測驗各部分的試題說明



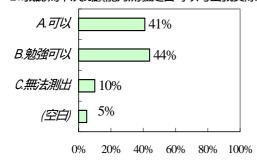
#### 17.本次閱讀能力測驗的題數



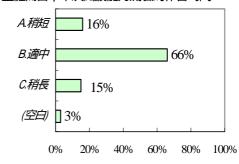
19.本次閱讀能力測驗第二部分(段落填空)的 題目對我而言



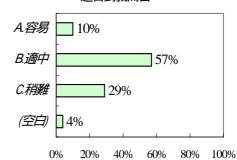
21.我認為本次閱讀能力測驗是否可以考出我實際的閱讀能力



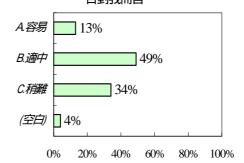
#### 16.整體而言,本次閱讀能力測驗的作答時間



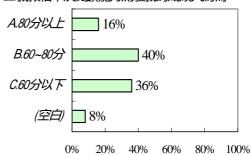
18.本次閱讀能力測驗第一部份(詞彙和結構)的 題目對我而言



20.本次閱讀能力測驗第三部份 (閱讀理解) 的題 目對我而言



22.我預估本次閱讀能力測驗我的成績大約為



# 全民英語能力分級檢定測驗

# 中高級寫作測驗

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-,	預試試題研發過程	W-2
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	附錄一 寫作預試試卷三套(A、B、C卷) 附錄二 寫作預試試評階段評分人員相關係數表(第一次及第二次) 附錄三 中高級預試寫作範例 附錄四 全民英檢中高級預試寫作測驗學生意見調查表 附錄五 母語人士文章 附錄六 詞彙分析	
	附錄七, 定錨考生問券調查	

# 一、預試試題研發過程

依據「全民英檢」研發小組於八十九年一月份完成之中高級寫題手冊,其中 訂定之寫作測驗目標,旨在評量考生是否能將中文段落以適當正確的英文表達, 以及考生是否具備利用英文提示書寫英文書信及短文的能力。本次預試即根據 「全民英檢」中高級寫作測驗寫題手冊編製試卷,擇定對象施測,施測後進行相 關統計及分析。

1. 題型 表一

分項	測驗題型	英文寫作	佔總分之	測驗時間
		字數	百分比	
第一部份:翻譯	將一中文段落(100~120 字)翻譯成英文。	80~100字	40%	共50分鐘
第二部份:引導寫作(三選一)	A. 書信寫作 B. 根據圖表內容進行比 較或申述 C. 針對某一主題申述意 見	150~180字	60%	

2. 測驗方式:本測驗時間為50分鐘。除第一部份翻譯題目為中文外,其餘說明及提示皆以英文呈現,題目及說明皆印在試題冊上,考生於答案紙上作答。

#### 3. 試題樣例

翻譯:昨天我在回家的路上,目睹了一件可怕的車禍。有位機車騎士被一輛闖紅燈的卡車撞倒。那位騎士躺在地上一動也不動。救護車很快地出現,把傷者載走。親眼目睹這件車禍以後,我覺得政府應該更嚴厲地處罰違反交通規則的駕駛。

引導寫作: In their choices of professions, some people prefer to work with other people, whereas some people prefer to work by themselves. Write an article of <u>150-180</u> words describing one or two of the advantages of working with others, as well as one or two of the advantages of working alone. Indicate whether you would prefer working with others or alone during most of your workday, and briefly explain your reasons.

本次寫作測驗預試依題型之不同共編製三套試卷,以下以A卷、B卷、C卷稱之(附錄一)。本預試有以下幾項目的:

- 1. 檢視命題小組所設計之題型是否合宜,有無須修正之處。
- 2. 檢測題目難易度是否適中。
- 3. 分析翻譯及寫作兩部份之五級評分量表是否足以有效區分考生能力。
- 4. 各級評分指標說明是否清楚完整, 閱卷評分時有無困難。
- 5. 計分方式是否恰當。
- 6. 通過標準之設定。
- 7. 收集各級分題型範例文章,作為日後閱卷人員評分之參考依據。

# 二、評分標準及評分方式

翻譯及引導寫作兩部份之評分方式皆採0~5級之整體式評分法(holistic scoring),而非分項式評分法(analytical scoring)。即評分人員就文章的整體印象,也就是表達能力(overall effectiveness)給一0~5的級分(請參見下頁翻譯及引導寫作評分指標),不就任何單一項目,如內容、組織、文法、字彙、拼字等,進行分項給分。翻譯、引導寫作兩部份級分確定後,再將兩部份級分轉換成百分制,再加總計分:寫作成績 = (翻譯×8) + (引導寫作×12),滿分100分,以80分為通過標準。

# 翻譯評分指標

# 級數 分數 說明

- 5 40 內容能充分表達題意,文段(text)結構及連貫性甚佳;用字遣詞、文法、拼字、標點及大小寫幾乎無誤。
- 4 32 內容適切表達題意,文段結構及連貫性大致良好;用字遣詞、 文法、拼字、標點及大小寫偶有錯誤,但不妨礙題意之表達。
- 3 24 內容未能完全表達題意,文段結構鬆散,連貫性不足;用字遣 詞及文法有誤,且影響題意之表達,拼字、標點及大小寫也有 錯誤。
- 2 16 僅能局部表達原文題意,句子結構不佳、有誤,且大多難以理 解並缺乏連貫性;字彙有限,文法、用字、拼字、標點及大小 寫有許多錯誤。
- 1 **8** 內容無法表達題意,語句沒有結構概念及連貫性,無法理解; 字彙極有限,文法、用字、拼字、標點及大小寫之錯誤多且嚴 重。

\*等同未答: 例如譯文過短(少於25字)無法評分。

# 引導寫作評分指標

# 級數 分數 說明

- 5 60 內容妥切表達題目要求,組織完整,全文連貫通順;能靈活且 妥切的運用字彙及各類句型結構,鮮有錯誤。
- 4 48 內容符合題目要求,組織完整,全文大致連貫;能正確的運用 字彙及句型結構,但仍偶有錯誤。
- 3 36 內容大致符合題目要求,組織尚可,連貫性待加強;能夠運用 常用字彙及基本句型結構,但使用較難的字彙或複雜句時常有 錯誤。
- 2 24 內容僅能局部符合題目之要求,組織不完整且缺乏連貫性;字 彙有限,運用基本句型結構常有錯誤,影響理解。
- 1 12 內容未能符合題目要求,組織不良;字彙有限,運用基本句型 結構有許多錯誤,大多難以理解。

\*等同未答: 例如1)文章過短(少於40字)無法評分;2)內容完全無法理解;3)完全離題。

本次預試評分過程分試評與正式評分兩階段進行:

<u>試評階段</u>:目的使評分人員根據評分指標調整評分標準以求評定分數穩定、 一致,待評分人員間對評分指標達一定共識才進入正式評分階段:

#### 試評階段抽樣者分佈概況

表二

	社會人士	中級初試通過者	學生	本中心學員				
	(共抽28位)	(共抽15位)	(共抽12位)	(共抽7位)				
L與R皆在85-100	5 位	3 位	5 位	2 位				
分(共抽 15 位)								
L 與 R 皆在 75-84	10 位	5 位	2 位	2 位				
分(共抽 19 位)								
L與R皆在60-74	8 位	5 位	2 位	2 位				
分(共抽 17 位)								
L與R皆在40-59	3 位	2 位	1位	1位				
分(共抽 7 位)								
L與R皆在0-39分	2 位	0 位	2 位	0位				
(共抽 4 位)								

- 步驟 1→依考生之聽力(L)及閱讀(R)測驗成績之分佈,從樣本中抽出 30 份試 卷試評,由 10 位中外籍英語專業人員共同閱卷。
- 步驟 2→開會調整評分標準。(此階段評分人員相關係數請參考附錄二)
- 步驟 3→依考生之聽力(L)及閱讀(R)測驗成績之分佈,再從樣本中抽出 32 份 試卷試評,由 10 位中外籍英語專業人員共同閱卷。
- 步驟 4→再次開會調整評分標準。(此階段評分人員相關係數請參考附錄二)
- 步驟 5→請兩位英檢研究委員對試評結果作確認,並選出範例文章供評分人員參考。(請參看附錄三)

#### 正式評分(1)

步驟 6→從樣本中抽出 105 份試卷,每份試卷由兩位評分人員閱卷。評分結果,翻譯部份,105 份試卷中有 67 份試卷兩位評分人員給分一致,餘 38 份試卷差距皆在一級分內,故無需重閱。寫作部份,除去 B 卷 考生試卷共 70 份試卷,其中有 39 份試卷兩位評分人員給分一致,29 份試卷差距在一級分內,只有 2 份試卷相差二級分,於是 10 位評分人員再次開會針對此二份試卷進行討論並決定級分。翻譯與寫作兩部份的評分者間一致性信度(inter-rater reliability)在此階段均已達0.89。

#### 正式評分(2)

步驟 7→餘 176 份樣本則每份僅一閱,即由一位評分人員閱卷。

# 三、各項統計分析

# (1) 預試對象

本次寫作預試分三套試卷,有來自社會各界、八十九年一月份中級初試通過者、以及學校團體等共 343 人參試,施測時,試卷以隨機指派的方式分發,A 卷 考生計有 114 人,B 卷計有考生 121 人,C 卷計有考生 108 人。

表三

類別	人數	A 卷	*B 卷	C 卷
社會人士	115	36	46	33
中級初試通過者	130	42	44	44
學校團體	98	36	31	31
人數總計	*343	114	*121	108

<sup>\*</sup>由於試評階段即顯示 B 卷考生表現普遍不盡理想,題型不適合此級數 將在 $\underline{m}$ 、試題分析部份 說明 ,故以下不列入統計,總人數以 222 人計。

## (2) 全體成績統計

依級分轉換後之最後成績統計,222 位參試者之平均成績為57.99 分,標準差為16.46 分。社會人士整體平均分數為最高62.55 分,學校團體整體平均分數為最低50.45 分。

表四

類別	人數	平均值	標準差
社會人士	69	62.55	13.33
中級初試通過者	86	60.21	13.20
學校團體	67	50.45	20.35
總計	222	57.99	16.46

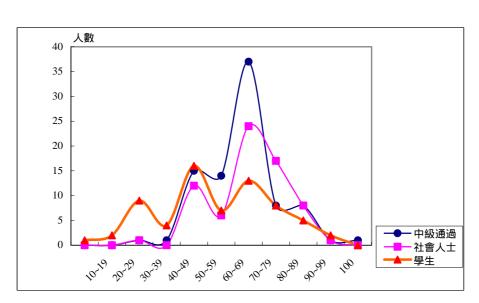
# (3) 寫作成績百分等級分佈

依中高級寫作測驗之規劃,滿分 100 分,80 分為通過標準,本次預試有 26 人達此標準,佔全體參試人數百分之十二(12%)。另有三成以上的考生成績落在 60~69 分之間。(表五、圖一)

寫作成績百分等級表

表五

		為下戏模百万 安放农										1211
	<del> </del>	級通	過	社會人士		學生			總計			
分數	人數	累計	累計	人數	累計	累計	人數	累計	累計	人數	累計	累計
範圍		人數	%		人數	%		人數	%		人數	%
100	1	1	1%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	1	0%
90~99	1	2	2%	1	1	1%	2	2	3%	4	5	2%
80~89	8	10	12%	8	9	13%	5	7	10%	21	26	12%
70~79	8	18	21%	17	26	38%	8	15	22%	33	59	27%
60~69	37	55	64%	24	50	72%	13	28	42%	74	133	60%
50~59	14	69	80%	6	56	81%	7	35	52%	27	160	72%
40~49	15	84	98%	12	68	99%	16	51	76%	43	203	91%
30~39	1	85	99%	0	68	99%	4	55	82%	5	208	94%
20~29	1	86	100%	1	69	100%	9	64	96%	11	219	99%
10~19	0	86	100%	0	69	100%	2	66	99%	2	221	100%
0~9	0	86	100%	0	69	100%	1	67	100%	1	222	100%



各級人士成績分佈圖

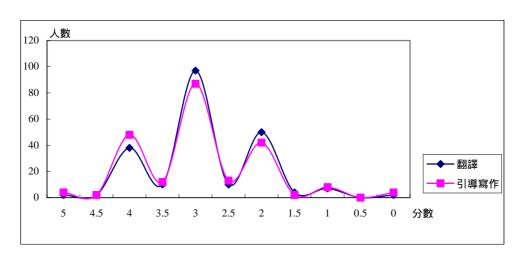
圖一

# (4) 分項成績級分百分等級分佈

翻譯部份平均級分為 2.86,標準差為 0.84,信度為 0.87;引導寫作部份平均級分為 2.93,標準差為 0.92,信度為 0.95;翻譯部份級分達 4 級分以上者有 42人,佔 19%。引導寫作部份級分達 4 級分以上者有 54人,佔 24%(表六、圖二)。翻譯及引導寫作兩部份相關係數為 0.67,顯示翻譯與引導寫作之間有一定的關聯,但仍屬兩種不同的能力。

翻譯與引導寫作百分等級表 表六

翻译英丁等物作百万守城农 农									
		翻譯			引導寫作				
級分	人數	累計人數	累計%	人數	累計人數	累計%			
5	2	2	1%	4	4	2%			
4.5	2	4	2%	2	6	3%			
4	38	42	19%	48	54	24%			
3.5	10	52	23%	12	66	30%			
3	97	149	67%	87	153	69%			
2.5	10	159	72%	13	166	75%			
2	50	209	94%	42	208	94%			
1.5	4	213	96%	2	210	95%			
1	7	220	99%	8	218	98%			
0.5	0	220	99%	0	218	98%			
0	2	222	100%	4	222	100%			



翻譯與引導寫作成績分佈圖

圖二

# (5) 各試卷成績百分等級分佈

A 卷平均成績為 58.16,標準差為 16.29; C 卷平均成績為 57.81,標準差為 16.71; t 檢定之 p 值為 0.88,未達 0.05 顯著差異水準,顯示兩試卷成績無顯著差 異(表七)。 A 卷有 12 人成績達 80 分以上,佔該試卷參試總人數 11%。 C 卷有 14 人成績達 80 分以上,佔該試卷參試總人數 13%(表八,圖三)。

各試卷成績/級分統計分析

表七

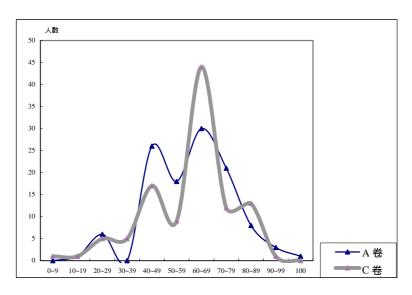
試卷別	人數	平均值	級分平均值	標準差	標準差
A	114	58.16	2.91	16.29	0.81
C	108	57.81	2.89	16.71	0.84
總計	222	57.99	2.9	16.50	0.83

p=0.88

A、C卷成績百分等級表

表八

		$\Lambda_{i}$							18/1
	A 卷			C 卷			總計		
分數	人數	累計	累計	人數	累計	累計	人數	累計	累計
範圍		人數	%		人數	%		人數	%
100	1	1	1%	0	0	0%	1	1	0%
90~99	3	4	4%	1	1	1%	4	5	2%
80~89	8	12	11%	13	14	13%	21	26	12%
70~79	21	33	29%	12	26	24%	33	59	27%
60~69	30	63	55%	44	70	65%	74	133	60%
50~59	18	81	71%	9	79	73%	27	160	72%
40~49	26	107	94%	17	96	89%	43	203	91%
30~39	0	107	94%	5	101	94%	5	208	94%
20~29	6	113	99%	5	106	98%	11	219	99%
10~19	1	114	100%	1	107	99%	2	221	100%
0~9	0	114	100%	1	108	100%	1	222	100%



A、C卷成績分佈圖

圖三

## (6) 中高級預試成績與中級正式測驗成績之比較

為檢視此次預試題型及題目難易度是否符合中高級程度,及可否與中級測驗區分,本中心特別邀請130位八十九年一月份中級初試通過者(包含通過及未通過複試者)參試,結果顯示此群落考生中級複試寫作平均成績為76.95分;中高級預試寫作平均成績為60.21分;成績相差16.74分;其中中級複試不合格者中級寫作平均成績為71.07分;中高級預試寫作平均成績則降為55.07分;成績相差16分;中級複試合格者中級寫作平均成績為87.93分;中高級預試寫作平均成績則降為69.80分;成績相差18.13分(表九)。

此外,未通過中級複試56人中僅1人通過此次中高級寫作預試,經查閱其中級複試寫作測驗試卷,發現該考生在中級複試時,引導寫作部份文章整體表現雖可達4級分(通過標準),但因未看清楚題目以致誤將過去事件以未來式談論,故引導寫作部份成績被降一級分;最終未能通過中級複試寫作測驗;通過中級複試者30人中有8人通過此次中高級寫作預試,佔27%,經查閱其背景資料發現8人中5人為大學以上學歷或國內外研究所畢業者(另3位最高學歷為普通高中畢業),由此顯示本次預試題型及題目難易度適中且符合中高級程度。

中級與中高級成績之比較表九

中級複試	人數	中級平均	中高級平均
不合格者	56	71.07	55.07
合格者	30	87.93	69.80
總計	86	76.95	60.21

<sup>\*</sup>B卷考生44名不列入統計

#### (7) 社會人士性別與成績之比較

本次寫作測驗預試有69位社會人士參試(B卷考生不計),平均年齡為34歲; 其中女性有30人,佔43%,平均成績為63.73分;男性有39人,佔57%,平均成績 為61.64分;t檢定之p值為0.52;未達0.05顯著差異水準,顯示本次預試兩性寫作 成績並無顯著差異。(表十)

社會人士性別與成績之比較 表十

性別	人數	平均值	標準差	
女性	30	63.73	14.88	
男性	39	61.64	12.13	
總計	69	62.55	13.33	

p=0.52

# (8) 各校成績之比較

本次寫作測驗預試有北(NU-1)、中(CU-2)、南(SC-1)、東(EC-1)四所大學院校共67名非英語主修學生參試(B卷考生不計)。NU-1學生平均成績為最高72.53分;標準差為10.79, EC-1學生平均成績為最低35.29分;標準差為11.30。(表十一)各校成績之比較表十一

學校	NU-1	EC-1	SC-1	CU-2	總計
人數	19	14	20	14	67
平均值	72.53	35.29	39	52	50.45
標準差	10.79	11.30	18.10	13.03	20.35

## (9) 問卷結果統計分析

此次預試共收集到有效問卷343份(附錄四),綜合其結果,摘要如下:

**第一部份(中譯英)的作答說明方面:**71%的考生認為清楚,28%的考生認為尚可。

第二部份(英文作文)的作答說明方面: 61%的考生認為清楚, 34%的考生認為 尚可。

**作答時間方面:** 71%的考生認為 50 分鐘的作答時間適中。18%的考生認為 50 分鐘的作答時間稍短。11%的考生認為 50 分鐘的作答時間稍長。

第一部份(中譯英)的題目方面: 20%的考生認為題目容易。70%的考生認為難 易適中。10%的考生認為題目稍難。

第二部份(英文作文)的題目方面:13%的考生認為題目容易。68%的考生認為難易適中。20%的考生認為題目稍難。

第二部份(英文作文)的提示方面: 27%的考生認為幫助很大。64%的考生認為有些幫助。10%的考生認為毫無幫助。

**本測驗是否可以評量出英文寫作能力方面:**50%的考生認為可以。42%的考生認為勉強可以。8%的考生認為無法測出。

本測驗如不含第一部份(中譯英)的題型是否也可以評量出英文寫作能力方面: 34%的考生認為可以。50%的考生認為勉強可以。15%的考生認為無法測出。

本測驗如不含第二部份(英文作文)的題型是否也可以評量出英文寫作能力方面: 19%的考生認為可以。44%的考生認為勉強可以。36%的考生認為無法測出。

預估本次寫作能力測驗的成績方面: 16%的考生認為自己的成績可達 80 分以上,57%的考生認為自己的成績可達 60-80 分,24%的考生認為自己的成績在 60 分以下。此題問卷結果與實際成績分佈頗為接近,12%考生成績達 80 分以上,48%的考生成績在 60-80 分之間。

# 四、試題分析

# (1)翻譯部份

A卷:隨身聽最大的好處就是讓人可以隨時隨地聽音樂和廣播節目。無論在 慢跑或等公車時,你如果覺得無聊便可以聽音樂以消磨時間。甚至想 開大音量,也不會影響他人。但是有的醫生卻開始擔心,如果養成長 時間聽隨身聽的習慣,聽力受損的人會越來越多。

例答: The greatest advantage of a walkman is that it allows you to listen to music and radio programs anytime, anywhere. Whether you're jogging or

waiting for a bus, if you feel bored, you can listen to music to help the time pass. Even if you turn up the volume, you won't disturb others. However, some doctors have begun to worry that more and more people will suffer hearing damage if they get into the habit of listening to a walkman for a long time.

#### 測驗重點:

## 字彙及片語:

1. 好處(advantage), 2. 廣播節目(radio programs), 3. 覺得無聊(feel bored), 4. 開大音量(turn up the volume), 5. 聽力受損(hearing damage), 6. 養成....的習慣(get into the habit of...)

# 句型結構含子句、條件句、轉折詞之使用如下:

- 1. The greatest advantage of a walkman is that it allows you .... 主詞 動詞 子句
- 2. <u>If you feel bored</u>, you can listen to the music to help the time pass. 與現在事實相符 之條件句
- 3. <u>However</u>, some doctors have begun to worry that (接4) 轉折詞
- 4. <u>more and more people</u> <u>will suffer hearing damage</u> 主詞 <u>動詞未來式(主要子句)</u>

if they get into the habit of listening to a walkman for a long time. 表未來之條件句(附屬子句)

#### 測驗結果:

#### 字彙及片語方面:

- 1. "好處"—advantage 半數以上考生能譯出,亦有考生寫成 "quality", "convenience"等字,但並不符合原意。
- 2. "廣播節目"英文為"radio programs",但不少考生直譯中文"廣播"二字,而寫成"broadcast programs"。
- 3. "覺得無聊",在此指人感到無聊,應用過去分詞(Past Participle) "bored",但許多考生皆用現在分詞(Present Participle)而譯為 "boring",此字乃形容某件事情或人令人感到無聊無趣,與原意恰 好相反。
- 4. "開大音量"--"turn up the volume",一些考生並不知道這個片語,而照字面翻譯成"turn the volume louder",並不正確。
- 5. "聽力受損"—原答案為"suffer hearing damage",但由於中英文的差異,出現各種譯法:"be hurt in hearing", "get hurt their listening ability", "listening power get worse",較接近正確答案的譯法則有:"…people's hearing will deteriorate", "hearing-damaged people"。
- 6. 養成....的習慣(get into the habit of...),僅少數成績較高的考生能正確 寫出,多數考生寫成"have(keep) the habit of...", "get used to..."

# 等與原意略有出入。

#### 句型結構方面:

- 1. 此句型結構較為複雜,但半數以上考生皆能掌握,另外亦有不少考生將子句寫成不定詞片語如: "...of a walkman is to enjoy (listen to) music...."
- 2. 大多數考生皆能正確寫出此一句型結構。
- 3. 大多數考生能適當使用轉折詞 "however"。
- 4. 條件句的時態部份大部份考生能正確地以現在式表示未來,但後半句"聽力受損的人會越來越多"最難翻譯,僅有少數程度較好的學生能正確轉換中英文詞序,正確譯文為"more and more people will suffer hearing damage"多數考生照中文逐字翻譯,並出現各種不正確的句型如"people with hearing defect will be more and more","people of hurt their listening power will be more and more","people whose listening ability is damaged will become more and more"。

B卷:從前的人出遠門既不方便又危險。通常要花好幾天或甚至幾個月的時間才能抵達目的地。此外,在旅途中也很容易發生意外。飛機的發明不僅縮短了旅行時間,也提高了安全性。科技發展如此快速,看來到月球旅行,不會是不可能實現的夢想。

例答: In the past, it was both inconvenient and dangerous for people to travel long distances. It normally took them several days or even several months to reach their destinations. In addition, accidents could easily happen along the way(during the trip). The invention of the airplane has not only reduced travel time, but also enhanced safety. Technology is developing so rapidly that a trip to the moon doesn't seem to be an impossible dream.(With the rapid development of technology, it doesn't seem to be an impossible dream to take a trip to the moon.)

#### 測驗重點:

#### 字彙及片語:

1. 出遠門(travel long distances), 2. 抵達目的地(reach/arrive at one's destination), 3. 飛機的發明(the invention of the airplane), 4. 科技(technology), 5. 不可能實現的夢想(impossible dream)

句型結構含不定詞片語當主詞、not only...but also之平行結構、so...that+子句之使用如下:

- 1. <u>It took</u> <u>travelers</u> several months <u>to travel long distances.</u> 虚主詞 動詞 受詞 <u>主詞(不定詞)</u>
- 2. <u>Accidents</u> could <u>easily</u> <u>happen</u> along the way.

# 主詞 副詞修飾動詞 動詞(主 動語態)

3. <u>The invention of the airplane</u> has <u>not only</u> <u>reduced</u> travel time 主詞 動詞(完成式)

greatly, <u>but also</u> <u>enhanced</u> safety. **動詞**(完成式)

4. Technology is developing <u>so</u> rapidly <u>that</u> <u>a trip to the moon</u> 子句

doesn't seem to be an impossible dream.

## 測驗結果:

#### 字彙及片語方面:

- 1. 出遠門(travel long distances)其實就是長途旅行,亦有不少考生譯為 "take a long trip",或"travel far away",與原意相近。
- 2. 抵達目的地(reach one's destination)這個片語比較簡單,大部份考生均能正確譯出,但用"arrive"表"抵達"之意的考生有的則漏掉介係詞"at"。
- 3. 飛機的發明(the invention of the airplane), 此名詞片語並不難翻譯, 多數考生都注意到中英文字序的差異,但 "invention"卻出現各式 各樣的拼法如 "envitation", "investe"或用動詞"invent"。
- 4. 科技(technology)較容易,約八成以上考生能正確寫出,僅有極少數程度較差的考生拼錯或寫成 "science"。
- 5. 不可能實現的夢想(an impossible dream)在英文中是耳熟能詳的名詞片語,但也許是受到中文的影響,許多考生用形容詞子句來形容 "dream",但子句用的並不十分正確,例: "a dream never come true any more", "a dream which is impossible to be realized",若將中文改成"不可能的夢想",可能較易引導考生寫出"an impossible dream"。

#### 句型結構方面:

- 1. 此句型結構約七成以上考生能正確運用。
- 2. "在旅途中也很容易發生意外",不少考生用被動語態表達,並不正確,例: "Accidents were also easily happened."或照中文逐字翻譯而寫成"It would also happened accidents very easily.","It was easy to occur accidents."。
- 3. "飛機的發明<u>不僅</u>縮短了旅行時間<u>也</u>提高了安全性",多數考生均 能正確掌握此句型的平行結構。
- 4. "科技發展如此快速,看來到月球旅行,不會是不可能實現的夢想",程度較差的考生會寫前半句"Technology is developing so fast",但不會用that子句銜接。

C卷:我的表妹從大一就一直住在學校宿舍。當初她選擇住校的主要原因是

以安全方便為考量,但是現在卻對宿舍的一些規定感到苦惱。有一次 她因為在實驗室做化學實驗做到半夜,而被鎖在宿舍大門外。由於這 件事情,她正考慮下學期搬出宿舍。

例答: My cousin has been living in a dormitory since her freshman year. At that time, she chose to live in the dorm mainly for the sake of safety and convenience, but now my cousin is upset(annoyed) with some of the dorm regulations. Once she was in the lab doing a chemistry experiment until midnight, and she was locked out of the dorm. Because of this incident, she is considering moving out of the dorm next semester.

## 測驗重點:

#### 字彙及片語:

1. 學校宿舍(dormitory), 2. 大一(freshman year), 3. 對...感到苦惱(be annoyed/upset with), 4. 規定 (regulations), 5. 化學實驗 (chemistry experiment), 6. 事情/件(incident)

# 句型結構含被動語態、介係詞片語、動名詞之使用如下:

- 1. She <u>was locked</u> out of the dorm. 被動語態
- 2. <u>Because of this incident</u>, she is <u>considering moving</u> out of the dorm <u>Because of</u> +名詞 consider +動名詞

時態:由於C卷考的字彙及片語和句型結構比較簡單,所以在時態方面 涵蓋較廣,包含現在完成式、過去簡單式、過去進行式和正在進 行式。

#### 測驗結果:

#### 字彙及片語方面:

next semester.

- 1. 學校宿舍(dormitory, dorm)考生都知道要用"dormitory"這個字,但出現各種不正確拼法,如:"dormintory", "dormatory", "dormortory"等。
- 2. 大一(freshman year),多數考生能寫出"freshman",少數不會寫的 考生亦會用其他考試技巧間接翻譯成:"since her first grade in the university"或"since she entered the university"。
- 3. 對…感到苦惱(be annoyed/upset with),這題比較難,不少考生用 "confused", "unhappy", "confront some problems"等字,並不符合原意。
- 4. 規定(regulations或rules), 考生皆能正確寫出此字。

- 5. 化學實驗(chemistry experiment), "experiment"這個字應該不難,但也許是不容易拼對,有不少考用"test"代替。另外, "chemistry experiment"七成以上考生寫成"chemical experiment"顯示考生對單字的用法和瞭解有待加強。
- 6. 事情/件(incident), "incident"屬於偶發事件, "表妹被鎖在宿舍門外"是偶發事件,但在中文段落中以"這件事情"呈現,多數考生難以將"這件事情"轉換到"偶發事件"上,另外, "incident"較難,故能正確寫出的考生不多,大部份寫成"this matter", "this thing"或"由於這件事情"間接翻譯成"as a result"。

# 句型結構方面:

- 1. "被鎖在宿舍大門外",考生皆會使用被動語態。
- 2. 用 "because of "或 "owing to "表原因的考生都知道在其後要接名詞,部份考生則寫成 "for this",但大多數考生皆不知道在 "consider"後面接第二個動詞時要用動名詞。

#### 時態方面:

- 1. My cousin <u>has been living</u> in a dormitory <u>since</u> her freshman year. 完成進行式
  - 能完全正確寫出此句時態的考生約佔半數,寫錯者多半無法正確寫出主要子句中的完成式時態,如: My cousin has been lived/have lived/had been living/lives等。
- 2. 末句"她正考慮下學期搬出宿舍"(She <u>is considering</u> moving out of the dorm next semester.),也許考生沒看仔細,在此應使用的現在進行式,應是考生最容易掌握也最簡單的時態,但仍有約三成的考生用錯時態,寫成"She considers/considered/was considering"。

#### (2) 作文部份

A卷(詳見附錄一)為書信寫作,題目中刊登一則雜誌社的求才廣告,招募記者、秘書、編輯、翻譯、電腦程式設計師,要求考生以Kevin C. Liu之名寫一封求職信給該雜誌社,文中需自我介紹、說明自己感興趣的職位、並解釋自己為什麼適合此職位等。

為避免考生寫出自己的真實姓名會影響評分人員評分,故當初設計此題目時要求考生以Kevin C. Liu之名寫此信,但並未提供關於Kevin C. Liu之任何背景資料,考生可發揮想像力杜撰自己的背景並說服讀者自己適合某職位並給予面試機會。然多數考生仍趨向保守,僅就真實情況描述自己的背景等資料以致在校學生或剛入社會者,由於經驗有限所寫內容乏善可陳難以說服讀者錄用Kevin。反之,工作經驗豐富者較能言之有物,但這是否顯示這樣的題目會造成某種不公平的現

象呢?因此研發小組日後設計類似此題型題目時可能提供一些關於求職者的背景,讓每位考生以共同的背景發揮書寫。

另外,題目中亦要求考生先自我介紹,但部份考生在此著墨太多,在英文的求職信函中並不恰當。不過大多數考生皆能依照提示及題目中的各項要求完成文章。

B卷(詳見附錄一)為圖表寫作,題目中有一關於在台北地區某日不同時段車禍發生次數的長條圖表,考生須根據圖表內容: 1. 摘要(summarize)所得到的資訊 2. 探討造成不同時段發生不同車禍次數的可能原因 3. 建議降低車禍發生的方法。

10位評分人員在試評階段評閱B卷時皆感到考生無法如A、C卷考生達到題目中各項要求,B卷考生大多或只探討車禍發生的原因,或不懂得如何摘要所得到的資訊而以條列式方法陳述所得資訊,無法同時完成題目中的各項要求,以致考生成績普遍偏低,平均級分為2.67,(A卷與C卷平均分數同為3.17)並集中在級數2與3,鑑別度較差。此外,研發小組並針對三套寫作預試試卷訪談四位定錨考生(附錄七),四位定錨考生亦一致表示B卷寫作部份偏難,因在校時未曾學習書寫此類型文章,平常亦少接觸統計圖表。B卷除了測試語言能力外,要求考生運用分析及邏輯能力解讀圖表,並在短時間內完成上述三項題目的要求,對中高級的考生而言此題型偏難。

綜合上述,研發小組認為圖表寫作不適合納入中高級引導寫作的題型,建議 正式考試時刪去此一題型。

C卷(詳見附錄一)為主題寫作,題目要考生談論在臺灣手機的使用及其快速成長的原因。由於這個主題對幾乎人手一機的臺灣考生來說十分生活化,因此多數考生都能盡情發揮,其中提到手機快速成長的原因不外乎方便、價格下降、或受廣告的影響,人們將其視為地位的表徵,青少年則認為有手機才夠"酷"等,文章內容充分反映臺灣社會的現象。此外,四位定錨考生中亦有三位考生表示三篇引導寫作測驗中最喜歡C卷的主題寫作,因為比較有趣且生活化。但可能因題目討論範圍稍嫌太廣,部份考生寫到最後離題並提及如何正確使用手機或在公共場合不宜大聲使用手機等話題,因此研發小組日後命題時將更注意主題的描述。

整體而言本次預試考生的英文字彙較中級考生顯著增多,但仍需加強認識單字的正確用法;此外考生在寫作時亦嘗試使用各類句型結構,使文章富於變化,惟文章整體之組織起承轉合等,仍有待加強。

#### (3) 詞彙分析

為進一步了解中高級考生英語詞彙的運用能力,研發小組特別抽取4級分以上文章共9篇以及兩位美籍母語人士的文章共6篇(詳見附錄五)與英國Collins Cobuild English Dictionary的字表(Bands 2~5)做比對(詳見附錄六詞彙分析)。該字

表將詞彙依使用頻率(Frequency)分為0~5級(Bands)共6級; Band 5所包含的字是使用頻率最高的, Band 4次之, 依此類推, 關於該字表的詳細介紹請參考該字典第 xiii頁。

研發小組選擇此字表的Bands 2~5是因為推測中高級考生能寫出的詞彙應在此範圍內,分析比對結果(見表十二)顯示4級分以上文章總字數為1,754字(token),共使用520個不同的字(type)(含衍生字Inflection),其中28字不在2~5級內,多為專有名詞或Band 1的字,2~5級的使用字數成似等比級數漸進;2級使用的字數最少;5級使用的字數最多。母語人士的文章總字數為1,340字(token),共使用411個不同的字(type)(含衍生字Inflection),其中25字不在2~5級內;但多為專有名詞或Band 1的字;2級與3級使用的字數相當,5級使用的字數亦最多。概括言之,4級分以上文章與母語人士文章在詞彙使用的分佈上大致相似,皆廣泛使用Band 4和5的字,顯示只要能正確運用常用詞彙,無需使用太多艱難的詞彙亦能充分表達題目的要求,並達通過標準。

預試寫作範例及母語人士文章與Collins Cobuild字表比對分析 表十二

Band	1	2	3	4	5	其餘字數	總計	(字)
4級分以上文章(字)	15	28	66	124	274	13	Type	Token
	3%	5%	13%	24%	53%	2%	520	1,754
母語人士文章(字)	15	37	39	85	225	10	Type	Token
	4%	9%	9%	21%	55%	2%	411	1,340

## (4)定錨考生

為進一步檢視此次預試三套試卷之題型及題目難易度是否相當並符合中高級程度,研發小組特別製作一份問卷並訪談了四位定錨考生(詳見附錄七),除比較試題難易度外,並探討考生偏愛某題型(題目)或者認為某題型(題目)偏難(易)的原因,做為日後命題之參考,訪談結果考生除一致認為 B 卷引導寫作偏難外,一般而言,考生認為較常出現在報章雜誌等生活化的主題較容易發揮。

#### (5)母語人士參試

為檢視本次中高級寫作測驗預試試題的效度,本中心特別邀請兩位美籍母語人士(其背景資料見表十三)應考引導寫作測驗部份,三套試卷皆考,每篇作文有三十分鐘的時間作答。測驗結果,兩位美籍母語人士每篇作文皆能完成題目中各項要求,並且文章通順、組織完整、句型變化豐富,成績皆達5級分,由此顯示本次預試之試題設計具有相當的效度。兩位美籍母語人士對本測驗均表肯定,惟認為字數的限制(150-180字)略為影響其發揮以及C卷主題的敘述應縮小探討範圍,考生會更容易下筆。其文章收錄在附錄五中。

美籍母語人士背景資料 表十三

性別	年齡	學歷	主修
男	24	大學畢業	歷史
女	28	大學畢業	英文

# 五、結論與建議

本次寫作測驗預試自研發、命題、取樣、施測、問卷調查至評分、計分、統計分析,每個階段皆經由研發小組審慎規劃並嚴格執行,結果大致符合研發小組預期,經檢視此次預試欲達成之目的,在此提出結論及建議如下:

- 【1】此次預試之四種題型:中翻英、書信寫作、圖表寫作、主題寫作,除圖表寫作對中高級考生偏難將不列為中高級寫作題型之一外,其餘三項大致符合中高級程度書寫,正式考試應可延用此三種題型,毋須更動。
- 【2】題目難易度:此次預試A C兩套試卷難易度相當,全體考生平均成績為57.99分,其中以學生團體成績最差平均成績為50.45分,研發小組推測,成績不理想可能與在校學生應試態度有關。因非關學期成績,且大二以上非英語系學生大部份已有一段時日未接觸英文,對英文寫作可能感到陌生、害怕或持排拒的心態,因此受試者在應試時可能未盡全力。另外兩組考生:社會人士(平均成績為62.55分)和中級初試通過者(平均成績為60.21分)以自願報考者居多,故動機較強烈,作答較認真。
- 【3】本次預試試題製作經由測試後發現C卷主題寫作題目範圍稍嫌太廣;部份考生會離題,因此日後研發小組在命題時將更注意欲探討主題的描述。
- 【4】本次預試從試評階段研發小組即每評閱30篇文章,評分人員共同開會討論一次,達成共識後再進入下一階段,共分七個階段進行,並隨時注意評分者間的信度(inter-rater reliability),由於在正式評分的第一個階段105份試卷中,評分者間的信度已達0.89,故正式評分的第二個階段176份試卷,僅由一位評分人員閱卷。在第二十一次「全民英檢」研究委員會議中提出此一報告,研究委員認為正式考試時評分亦可比照此次預試評分過程,每份試卷可考慮僅由一位評分人員閱卷,但仍須有"把關"措施,例如每位評分人員評閱之試卷均由資深評分人員依一固定比率隨機抽取複閱,並注意是否有寫作成績和其他三項成績差距甚大者亦需複閱,最重要的是須隨時密切注意評分者的評分穩定度與評分者間的信度。
- 【5】本次預試順利收集到各級題型之範例文章(附錄四),這些範例文章將收錄在評分人員手冊中,作為日後儲備、培訓評分人員及閱卷參考之用。

# 六、附錄

## 附錄一 全民英檢中高級寫作預試試卷

### A 卷

This test has two parts: Chinese-English Translation and Essay Writing. You will have a total of **50 minutes** to complete the test.

Part I: Chinese-English Translation (40%)

Translate the following Chinese passage into an English passage. Write your answer on the Writing Test Answer Sheet.

隨身聽最大的好處就是讓人可以隨時隨地聽音樂和廣播節目。無論在 慢跑或等公車時,你如果覺得無聊便可以聽音樂以消磨時間。甚至想開大音 量,也不會影響他人。但是有的醫生卻開始擔心,如果養成長時間聽隨身聽 的習慣,聽力受損的人會越來越多。

## Part II: Guided Writing (60%)

Write a letter of **150-180 words** in an appropriate style according to the following instructions. Write your answer on the Writing Test Answer Sheet.

# Leading English Magazine Has the Following Positions Open - reporter - secretary - editor - computer programmer - translator Interested candidates please send resume and cover letter to: Formosa Features Magazine 36 Sanmin Road Yungho City, Taipei Fax: (02)2345-9876 E-mail: formosa 1 @rocnet.net

You are Kevin C. Liu. You notice the above advertisement in the newspaper, and you are interested in one of the positions. Write a letter of **150-180 words** in response to the advertisement. In your letter you should first **introduce yourself** and then **provide detailed information** regarding the following:

- 1. **which position** you are interested in
- 2. why you are interested in the position
- 3. why you feel you are qualified for the position
- 4. your **expected salary**
- 5. when you could start

	Kevin C. Liu No. 20 Dali St., 3F Chungho, Taipei
	April 3, 2000
Formosa Features Magazine 36 Sanmin Road Yungho City, Taipei	
Dear Sir/Madam:	
	Sincerely,
	Kevin C. Liu
	Kevin C. Liu

This test has two parts: Chinese-English Translation and Essay Writing. You will have a total of **50 minutes** to complete the test.

## Part I: Chinese-English Translation (40%)

Translate the following Chinese passage into an English passage. Write your answer on the Writing Test Answer Sheet.

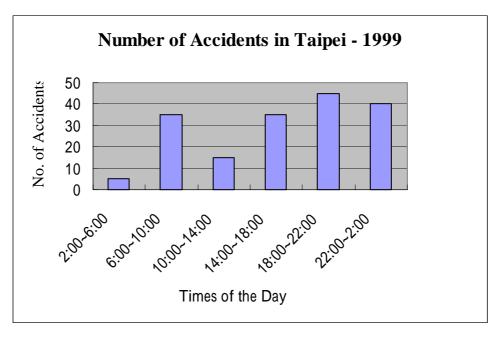
從前的人出遠門既不方便又危險。通常要花好幾天或甚至幾個月的時間才能抵達目的地。此外,在旅途中也很容易發生意外。飛機的發明不僅縮短了旅行時間,也提高了安全性。科技發展如此快速,看來到月球旅行,不會是不可能實現的夢想。

#### Part II: Guided Writing (60%)

Write an essay of **150-180 words** in an appropriate style based on the following charts. Write your answer on the Writing Test Answer Sheet.

The bar graph below shows the number of traffic accidents which occurred on a particular day in 1999 in Taipei. Write an essay of **150-180** words according to the following instructions:

- 1. **Summarize** the information shown in the graph below.
- 2. **Discuss** some possible reasons for the different numbers of accidents.
- 3. **Suggest** some ways in which the number of accidents might be reduced.



C卷

This test has two parts: Chinese-English Translation and Essay Writing. You will have a total of **50 minutes** to complete the test.

Part I: Chinese-English Translation (40%)

Translate the following Chinese passage into an English passage. Write your answer on the Writing Test Answer Sheet.

我的表妹從大一就一直住在學校宿舍。當初她選擇住校的主要原因是以安全方便為考量,但是現在卻對宿舍的一些規定感到苦惱。有一次她因為在實驗室做化學實驗做到半夜,而被鎖在宿舍大門外。由於這件事情,她正考慮下學期搬出宿舍。

Part II: Guided Writing (60%)

Write an essay of **150-180 words** in an appropriate style according to the following main topic. Write your answer on the Writing Test Answer. Sheet.

#### **Topic: Cell Phone Use in Taiwan**

It has been reported that the number of cell phone users in Taiwan now exceeds 10 million people, nearly half the population. In terms of cell phone use in Asia, Taiwan ranks behind only Hong Kong and ahead of Singapore and Japan. Please **discuss** this topic regarding the use of cell phones in Taiwan and provide reasons to **explain** the rapidly increasing popularity of cell phones in Taiwan.

# 附錄二 寫作預試試評階段評分人員相關係數表(第一次及第二次)

第一次試評評分人員翻譯相關係數

評分人員	A	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	I	J	最後成績
A	1.000										
В	0.690	1.000									
C	0.515	0.678	1.000								
D	0.774	0.592	0.470	1.000							
Е	0.697	0.626	0.606	0.756	1.000						
F	0.799	0.678	0.713	0.711	0.561	1.000					
G	0.716	0.849	0.573	0.697	0.601	0.686	1.000				
Н	0.592	0.572	0.684	0.572	0.544	0.636	0.649	1.000			
I	0.758	0.744	0.537	0.626	0.675	0.632	0.715	0.591	1.000		
J	0.675	0.763	0.523	0.660	0.487	0.647	0.829	0.598	0.644	1.000	
最後成績	0.623	0.770	0.572	0.650	0.700	0.612	0.825	0.660	0.736	0.656	1.000

# 第一次試評評分人員寫作相關係數

評分人員	A	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	I	J	最後成績
A	1.000										
В	0.761	1.000									
C	0.413	0.588	1.000								
D	0.652	0.708	0.292	1.000							
Е	0.483	0.530	0.417	0.499	1.000						
F	0.477	0.705	0.503	0.599	0.260	1.000					
G	0.440	0.605	0.266	0.699	0.517	0.410	1.000				
Н	0.567	0.622	0.687	0.585	0.531	0.494	0.492	1.000			
I	0.698	0.431	0.158	0.625	0.469	0.274	0.448	0.470	1.000		
J	0.450	0.558	0.536	0.484	0.497	0.431	0.423	0.643	0.233	1.000	
最後成績	0.628	0.690	0.723	0.450	0.470	0.403	0.426	0.746	0.497	0.625	1.000

第二次試評評分人員翻譯相關係數

評分人員	A	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	Ι	J	最後成績
A	1.000										
В	0.802	1.000									
С	0.835	0.765	1.000								
D	0.755	0.651	0.804	1.000							
E	0.817	0.767	0.810	0.800	1.000						
F	0.846	0.867	0.748	0.689	0.798	1.000					
G	0.771	0.759	0.806	0.774	0.790	0.772	1.000				
Н	0.732	0.819	0.777	0.713	0.779	0.771	0.761	1.000			
I	0.584	0.719	0.719	0.626	0.646	0.718	0.714	0.687	1.000		
J	0.761	0.818	0.765	0.709	0.823	0.773	0.710	0.808	0.738	1.000	
最後成績	0.861	0.832	0.862	0.825	0.885	0.873	0.890	0.814	0.768	0.863	1.000

第二次試評評分人員寫作相關係數

評分人員	A	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	I	J	最後成績
Α	1.000										
В	0.664	1.000									
C	0.615	0.745	1.000								
D	0.470	0.612	0.691	1.000							
Е	0.642	0.811	0.764	0.705	1.000						
F	0.627	0.503	0.483	0.583	0.697	1.000					
G	0.738	0.785	0.676	0.689	0.774	0.743	1.000				
Н	0.719	0.527	0.684	0.550	0.708	0.516	0.607	1.000			
I	0.527	0.749	0.650	0.768	0.787	0.466	0.675	0.436	1.000		
J	0.795	0.779	0.817	0.638	0.836	0.584	0.748	0.743	0.635	1.000	
最後成績	0.812	0.844	0.820	0.755	0.832	0.710	0.882	0.656	0.797	0.850	1.000

#### 附錄三 中高級預試寫作範例

#### 一、翻譯部份

級分:1 B 卷

People go far way is not easy and dangerous once. And it usually cost several months only can to the place that they wanted go. Forever, On the travel way is also easy to happen accident. Airplane was is not short the travel time but also be high the safe side. Sicen develope is so fast. And I think that traveling on the Moon is not a impossible coming truth dream.

評語:翻譯內容多照中文意思逐字翻譯,無英文文法及句型結構的基本概念,且字彙有限,令人難以理解。

級分:2 C卷

My cusion lived at house which is located in the campus from she was a freshman. The main reason why she choosed to live there was that she considered it would be safe and convenient, but now she was anxious about the rule of house. One day, she hasn't finished for chemiscial test until midnight at the labory, she was locked out of the door. Owing to this event, she is thinking to remove from school's house.

評語:翻譯內容未完全表達題意,雖較有句型結構的概念,但仍有許多錯誤,且 時態及字彙錯誤多且嚴重。

級分:3 C卷

My cousin has been lived in the dorm since she was a university freshman. The main reason why she chose to live in the school then was safety and convenience. But now she was bothered by some rules of the dorm. One day after she finished her chemical extement in the midnight, she was locked out the dorm. So since then she was considering to move out the dorm next semeny.

評語:題意表達大致完整,但未能適當使用連接詞寫出較複雜的句型,且時態、 文法和拼字仍有錯誤,影響理解。 級分:4 C卷

My cousin has stayed in the school's dormitory since she ws a freshman. The main reason for her to choose to stay at school's dormitory at that time is the safety consideration. But now she was bothered by some regulations of the dormitory. Once she was locked outside of dormitory entrance because she stayed in the labotory until midnight for the chemical experiment. Now she is considering to move out next semester due to this happening.

評語:題意表達完整,且能正確使用各類句型結構,正確運用字彙,拼字、文法 雖偶有錯誤,但不致影響理解。

級分:5 A 卷

The best merit of walkman is for people to listen to music and radio programs anytime anywhere they want. Whether you are jogging or waiting for a bus, you can listen to music to kill time if you are bored. You can also turn up the volume without worrying about bothering others. However, some doctors have begun to be concerned that if people get into the habit of listening to walkman for a long period of time each time, more and more people's hearing will deteriorate.

評語:翻譯內容充分表達題意,能正確轉換中英文句型,並靈活運用複雜句和連接詞貫穿整個段落,使文章流利順暢,字彙、標點符號及拼字亦鮮有錯誤。

# 二、作文部份

級分:1 A 卷

My name is Kevin C. Liu. I have graduated for helf years ago. I majored in computer and advertisement in school. I am interested in the position-secretary. I have a confidence about typing. short handy. well polit and I would like to learn anything helpful for this position.

I am qualified for the position, because I have had enough trainning in school and I am positive for work.

The salary NT\$30,000 would be nice. I could start this position immediately.

評語:文章過短而內容不足,組織不完整,鮮少使用連接詞和轉折詞,錯字多且 標點符號使用不當。

級分:2 A 卷

Dear sir:

My name is Kevin C Liu, there are 4 people in my family. I am 40 years old. My favrite sport is baseball and I dont have any bad habits.

I learned from newspaper, and know your company is looking for reporter. I am interested in this job if I can have this opportunity to join your company and I am confident I will be one of the best reporter and do my best. Comittee myself to this company, because I have been in this field for more than 10 years. and I really did my good job when I was in my last position.

if you could consider give me an opportunity to have an interview, that I will be introduced myself more details. I do believe that you won't be disappointed.

p.s. -my expected salary is negotiable

-I can start to work anytime.

your sincerly!

評語:文章內容雖符合題目要求,但組織不夠完整,特別是結尾部份,且文句結構不良,時以逗點連結兩個以上子句成為一句,以致影響理解。

級分:3 C卷

It is true that the use of cell phones is quite popular in Taiwan. I would like to provide three reasons of this situation.

First, cheapness. People in Taiwan are rich enough to afford it. Further more, it is not expensive at all. Applying a cell phone number and its phone costs so little that people will do this without hesitation.

The second, convenience. People can contact each other immediately and easily. They can use cell phones everywhere they like, especially when they are in the traffic jam.

Finally, popularity. The popularity itself is the answer. People tend to get the desire of owning what most people have. It seems to be human nature that people like to compare themselves to others.

The above I wrote are just three reasons of all that make the use of cell phones popular in Taiwan.

評語:文章內容符合題目要求,組織尚可,但句型結構偏向口語化而非寫作型式, 且起承轉合間多缺乏轉折詞串聯,結構仍有待加強。

級分:4 C卷

With the increasing number of cell phone users in Taiwan, almost everywhere you can find people talking on the phone or hear the ringing sound. I admit that cell phone is really convenient, but too much convenience has cause another form of pollution. Once I was on the bus, tired and sleepy, but I just couldn't fall asleep with so many phones ringing so constantly and people talking on the phone loudly! That's really annoying. Some people even chat with friends through cell phones, and they laugh or shout in public as if they were at home.

I think there is indeed some reason for the rapidly increasing popularity of cell phones, convenience is the main one. For instance, you can put off an appointment which you can't arrive on time so that you won't have the person wait for you for a long time; you can call (or receive a call) somebody if there is an emergency; you even can leave a message to someone when you think of him/her or you're bored.

Nowadays, with the tremendeous development of the science and technology, we do gain much convenience and time from the products, but the most important of all is that we should think of others as we use them!

評語:文章能妥切運用字彙及各類句型結構,第一段能闡述並支持自己的論點但 稍嫌過長,相形之下第二段氣勢較弱,以致整篇文章架構稍有頭重腳輕的 感覺,但仍屬佳作。

級分:5 A 卷

Dear Sir/Madam: April 3, 2000

This is Kevin C Liu. I am writing this letter in response to your ad in the newspaper concerning a position as editor. As also indicated in my resume (please see the attachment), I received my BA as well as MA degrees in English from Oxford university in England last year. Besides working as an editor for the school newspaper as well as other literary journals, I've also worked as Executive Editor in a publishing company called Bestwise since I returned home from England last year. These above-mentioned educational background as well as working experiences have trained me well in writing, editing and also many other aspects of English publishing. My previous professors and collegues can also attest to you that I have an excellent work ethic and that I work well with others in a team setting.

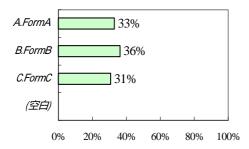
I can start working as soon as I am accepted to the position. My expected salary will be 40,000. I am available for interviews in the afternoon on weekdays. My cell phone number is 0935-591-195. Thank you for your consideration and I look forward to meeting with you soon.

Sincerely, Kevin C. Liu

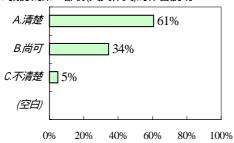
評語:文章流暢通順,組織良好,字彙運用恰當,內容豐富、符合題目要求且具 說服力,堪稱是一成功的求職信函。

# 附錄四 全民英檢中高級預試寫作測驗學生意見調查表

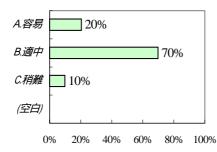
#### 1.我的試題別是



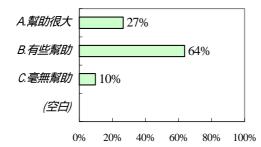
#### 3.我認為第二部份(英文作文)的作答說明



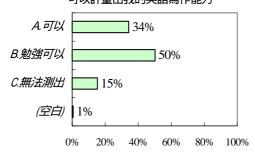
#### 5.我認為第一部份(中翻英)的題目



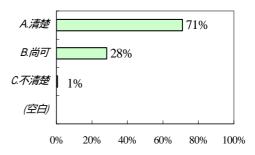
7.我認為第二部份(英文作文)的提示,對我今天的寫作



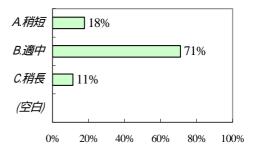
# 9.我認為本測驗如不含第一部份(中翻英)的題型,是否也可以評量出我的英語寫作能力



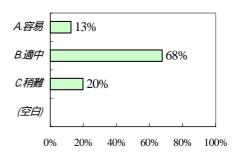
#### 2.我認為第一部份(中翻英)的作答說明



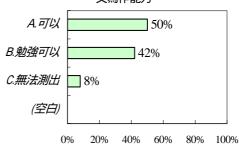
#### 4.我認為本測驗的作答時間



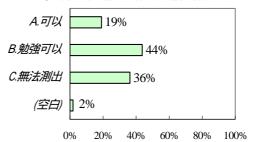
#### 6.我認為第二部份(英文作文)的題目



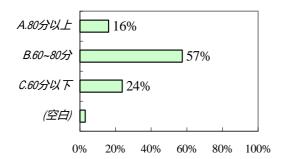
8.整體而言,我認為本測驗是否可以評量出我的英 文寫作能力



10.我認為本測驗如不含第二部份(英文作文)的題型,是否也可以評量出我的英語寫作能力



## 11.我預估本次寫作能力測驗我的成績大約為



A 卷

男

My name is Kevin C. Liu and I am writing in response to your advertisement for the position of translator. I will graduate in May from Harvard University with a degree in English literature. While at Harvard I have done translation for various professors. For example, the Chinese literature department often hires me to translate English works into Chinese and vice versa, I have found translation to be fascinating and hope to continue in this line of work after graduation. Therefore, I feel that working as a translator at a world renowned magazine such as Formosa Features Magazine is an ideal situation for me. As for my salary and starting date I am expecting NT\$50,000 a month and would be ready to start as soon as 1 June .

女

My name is Kevin C. Liu. I am writing in response to your advertisement for positions with your magazine. I am interested in the position of editor.

I enjoy the use of words and weeding out mistakes. I also like perfection. I feel in order to communicate clearly we need to follow the correct format and guidelines in writing. For these reasons, I enjoy editing.

For the past five years I have edited books for a publishing house. Before that, I studied English education at the University of Wisconsin. I have used many style books in editing including the AP style book. I am a fast learner and good with details.

I hope to maintain the same salary I have now of 100,000 NT per month. I can start within 2 weeks of being hired.

Thank you for giving me the chance to introduce myself. I hope to hear from you sometime soon. My phone number is 2000-0000 if you wish to set up an interview.

According to this graph, less than twenty motor accidents per four hours occur between the intervals of 2:00 AM to 6:00 AM and 10:00 AM to 2:00 PM. At all other intervals more than thirty accidents occur per four hours. The major reason for this phenomenon is the number of drivers on the road. When there are more drivers on the road the probability that an accident will occur also increases. From the hours of 2:00 AM to 6:00 AM most people are asleep, and therefore there are less accidents. From the hours of 10:00 AM to 2:00 PM many motorists are at work or at school so there are less accidents.

However, the rate of accident occurrence is not only connected to the amount of motorists at a given time. It is also connected to visibility. The accident rate from the time intervals 6:00 AM to 10:00 AM and 2:00 PM to 6:00 PM is less than the intervals 6:00 PM to 10:00 PM and 10:00 PM to 2:00 AM. This has to do with visibility.

Since the government cannot directly control the number of motorists on the street, the only way to reduce the number of accidents is to increase the amount of lighting on streets at night. This includes adding more street lamps and requiring all motorists to use their headlights. By improving visibility, accidents will occur at night with less frequency.

The number of accidents is directly proportional to the number of vehicles on the street at a given time and visibility. However, at present the city government of Taipei is not able to directly control the number of drivers. The only factor which the government can control is visibility. Consequently, to reduce the number of accidents, the city government of Taipei should first add more lighting to the city streets.

女

This chart shows the number of accidents in Taipei during 1999 according to the time of day. It shows that the number of accidents is high from 6-10 AM and 2PM-2AM. The lowest number occurs from 2AM-6AM. This is probably because there are a lot less people on the road at those hours. Most people are at home asleep. Another low accident rate happens at 10AM-2PM. This is probably due to everyone being at work during those times. The times of high accidents are when more people are on the road. The more people there are driving, the more potential for accidents. I think it is interesting that more accidents occur as people are travelling from work rather than to work. When people are in a hurry to get somewhere, there is more likelihood that an accident will occur. The number of accidents can be reduced by reducing the number of vehicles on the road. The best way to do this is to build more MRT lines and to make buses more convenient. MRT lines should reach almost every part of the city. The buses should connect with these lines. The more convenient the MRT and bus system are, the more people will use them. The more people use them the less they will drive. The less people on the road, the less likelihood of accidents occurring.

Cell phones, they are everywhere you go. They are in the supermarkets, on the buses, and even at schools. Cell phones are so widespread that movie theaters in Taiwan have special ads before the start of feature films requesting that all mobiles be switched off. This rapid growth of cell phone usage is indicative the desire of many Taiwanese people to keep up with the Joneses.

In the past ten to twenty years Taiwan has experienced tremendous economic growth. During this time everyone has been scrambling to grab their piece of the pie. Everyone wants to get rich. People have employed investing into stocks to kidnapping children as means to earning money. In this highly competitive environment, people will use anything that helps earn money, the cell phone is one such tool.

The cell phone allows the boss to find his employee at any time and at any place. This increases work time potential and thus the potential to produce more. In addition, by improving communication, there is less confusion and a company is more able to work as a coherent body. No matter where you are, at the movies, on the beach, or at the dinner table, if there is a question you can be found.

In addition to this, the cell phone has also come to represent status. It used to be only these with money or power owned a cell phone. Thus owning a cell phone became a means in and of itself. As more and more people come to own cell phones, it become more and more important to own one regardless of actually need.

The rapid growth of cell phone use is indicative of the "keeping up with the Joneses" mentality. At first cell phones were tools to increase productivity and wealth. Slowly cell phones have developed into status symbols and have become a basic item on the "keeping up with the Joneses" list.

女

The use of cell phones has grown to the point that you can't go on a bus without hearing someone's ringing. All phones can be very convenient for people. All phone owners can be reached almost at anytime. They don't have to search around for a pay phone or a phone card. So the growth of cell phone use is because of convenience.

There are times when I wish I had a cell phone, but then I realize there are downfalls to having one. I would never escape work if I can always be reached, then there is more likelihood of having to do something for work. Also, it is embarrassing when a cell phone rings at an inappropriate time such as church. Cell phones are also a hazard because people use them while driving. Drivers using cell phones aren't paying attention and can cause accidents.

All phones do have good uses. If a person finds he is lost or in a dangerous place, he can call someone for help if a person is late, he can just call the other person without searching for a pay phone. Still, I wouldn't want a cell phone. I can't afford one anyway.

# 附錄六、詞彙分析

# (1) 4級分以上文章(9篇)與 Collins Cobuild Wordlist Bands 2~5 相符者(共 492字)

analyze	2	chat	3	self	3
asleep	2	communicatio	3	shout	3
attached	2	concerned	3	solve	3
battery	2	consideration	3	tired	3
bonus	2	contribute	3	tremendous	3
bored	2	conversation	3	trend	3
cater	2	detailed	3	user	3
competent	2	easily	3	whenever	3
concerning	2	educational	3	above	4
connect	2	engineer	3	admit	4
convenient	2	engineering	3	adult	4
educated	2	enthusiasm	3	afternoon	4
ethic	2	everywhere	3	per	4
experienced	2	found	3	phone	4
fatal	2	friendly	3	please	4
furthermore	2	fulfill	3	plus	4
handy	2	glad	3	popular	4
honesty	2	graduate	3	pretty	4
interrupt	2	honor	3	prevent	4
made	2	interesting	3	previous	4
making	2	library	3	professor	4
nowadays	2	literary	3	program	4
overwhelmed	2	living	3	regard	4
primarily	2	monthly	3	relationship	4
provided	2	noise	3	reply	4
restricted	2	personality	3	reporter	4
setting	2	pollution	3	request	4
ad	3	practical	3	respect	4
advanced	3	properly	3	response	4
ambition	3	proud	3	science	4
anxious	3	publishing	3	senior	4
appointment	3	qualified	3	skill	4
assistant	3	ray	3	somebody	4
background	3	reading	3	someone	4
being	3	regulation	3	standard	4
besides	3	related	3	stuff	4
bus	3	requirement	3	technology	4
cake	3	resume	3	therefore	4
chaos	3	salary	3	third	4

_					_
touch	4	forward	4	appear	5
truth	4	fourth	4	area	5
used	4	function	4	ask	5
variety	4	gain	4	at	5
various	4	happy	4	available	5
apparently	4	holiday	4	because	5
apply	4	hot	4	before	5
April	4	included	4	believe	5
arrive	4	indeed	4	between	5
aspect	4	instance	4	body	5
attention	4	interested	4	business	5
attitude	4	interview	4	but	5
attract	4	journal	4	buy	5
audience	4	July	4	by	5
bag	4	kid	4	call	5
basic	4	knowledge	4	can	5
boss	4	latest	4	car	5
cell	4	leading	4	cause	5
choice	4	magazine	4	chance	5
colleague	4	management	4	child	5
college	4	maybe	4	class	5
computer	4	message	4	company	5
confidence	4	modern	4	complete	5
contact	4	necessary	4	consider	5
culture	4	newspaper	4	could	5
daily	4	opinion	4	day	5
degree	4	option	4	development	5
detail	4	willing	4	different	5
discuss	4	writing	4	dollar	5
double	4	a	5	draw	5
dream	4	able	5	during	5
due	4	about	5	else	5
editor	4	accept	5	example	5
emergency	4	account	5	expect	5
energy	4	age	5	experience	5
English	4	ago	5	fall	5
everyone	4	all	5	far	5
excellent	4	almost	5	feel	5
executive	4	also	5	figure	5
fashion	4	always	5	find	5
field	4	and	5	first	5
finance	4	another	5	five	5
following	4	any	5	food	5
10110 W1115	•	uiij	J	1000	J

for	5	major	5	real	5
form	5	many	5	really	5
four	5	market	5	reason	5
friend	5	me	5	receive	5
from	5	meet	5	result	5
further	5	meeting	5	role	5
future	5	month	5	say	5
going	5	more	5	school	5
good	5	most	5	secretary	5
got	5	much	5	see	5
hard	5	my	5	seem	5
he	5	national	5	should	5
health	5	near	5	since	5
hear	5	new	5	small	5
help	5	news	5	so	5
her	5	next	5	society	5
high	5	no	5	some	5
him	5	not	5	something	5
home	5	now	5	soon	5
hope	5	number	5	start	5
however	5	of	5	stock	5
human	5	off	5	street	5
I	5	often	5	student	5
if	5	old	5	such	5
important	5	on	5	sure	5
including	5	once	5	system	5
industry	5	one	5	team	5
information	5	only	5	tell	5
interest	5	or	5	ten	5
international	5	other	5	than	5
issue	5	our	5	thank	5
it	5	own	5	the	5
job	5	parent	5	their	5
just	5	people	5	them	5
keep	5	person	5	themselves	5
last	5	play	5	then	5
laugh	5	position	5	there	5
learn	5	possible	5	these	5
least	5	problem	5	they	5
leave	5	product	5	thing	5
letter	5	public	5	think	5
life	5	put	5	this	5
main	5	question	5	those	5

though	5	hold	4		editing	(edit	3)
thousand	5	in	5		enjoying	(enjoy	4)
three	5	left	5		equipped	(equip	2)
through	5	like	5		governed	(govern	3)
time	5	live	5		guided	(guide	4)
try	5	long	5		has	(have	5)
two	5	look	5		higher	(high	5)
university	5	make	5		increasing	(increase	5)
value	5	March	4		indicated	(indicate	4)
very	5	may	5		informed	(inform	3)
view	5	mind	3		is	(be	5)
wait	5	miss	4		loudly	(loud	3)
want	5	order	4		mentioned	(mention	4)
way	5	out	5		opened	(open	5)
we	5	round	4		others	(other	5)
week	5	second	5		popularity	(popular	4)
what	5	sound	5		rapidly	(rapid	4)
when	5	that	5		required	(require	4)
where	5	to	5		returned	(return	5)
which	5	too	5		ringing	(ring	4)
who	5	train	4		said	(say	5)
why	5	up	5		saying	(say	5)
with	5	us	5		searching	(search	4)
without	5	use	5		seeking	(seek	5)
word	5	well	5		sold	(sell	5)
work	5	will	5		spending	(spend	5)
worker	5				started	(start	5)
working	5	以下為衍生字	2		taken	(take	5)
world	5	am	(be	5)	taking	(take	5)
would	5	an	(a	5)	trading	(trade	5)
year	5	applying	(apply	4)	trained	(train	4)
you	5	are	(be	5)	typing	(type	4)
your	5	been	(be	5)	using	(use	4)
as	5	best	(good	5)	was	(be	5)
be	5	businessmen			were	(be	5)
deal	3	(businessman	3)		worked	(work	5)
do	5	changing	(change	5)			
even	5	children	(child	5)			
get	5	constantly	(constant	,			
give	5	denying	(deny	4)			
go	5	did	(do	5)			
have	5	doing	(do	5)			
		•					

# (2) 4 級分以上文章(9 篇)與 Collins Cobuild Wordlist Bands 2~5 不符者(共 28 字)

abreast	1
accustomed	1
annoying	1
attachment	1
attest	1
BA	
bracelet	1
convenience	1
daytime	1
emergent	0
England	
Excel	
IBM	
impolite	0
1	
MA	
•	1
MA	1
MA mania	
MA mania needless	
MA mania needless Oxford	
MA mania needless Oxford Pagemaker	
MA mania needless Oxford Pagemaker Photoshop	1
MA mania needless Oxford Pagemaker Photoshop programmer	1
MA mania needless Oxford Pagemaker Photoshop programmer secretarial	1 1 1
MA mania needless Oxford Pagemaker Photoshop programmer secretarial spherical	1 1 1
MA mania needless Oxford Pagemaker Photoshop programmer secretarial spherical Taiwan	1 1 1 0
MA mania needless Oxford Pagemaker Photoshop programmer secretarial spherical Taiwan unavoidable	1 1 1 0

# (3) 母語人士文章與Collins Cobuild Wordlist Bands 2~5 相符者(共386字)

advertisement		done	3	used	4
asleep	2	everywhere	3	various	4
developed	2	found	3	vehicle	4
confusion	2	given	3	anyway	4
connect	2	grab	3	attention	4
connected	2	graduate	3	basic	4
consequently	2	hearing	3	boss	4
convenient	2	hire	3	card	4
embarrassing	2	ideal	3	cell	4
experienced	2	interesting	3	Chinese	4
fascinating	2	literature	3	church	4
format	2	lost	3	correct	4
frequency	2	mobile	3	dangerous	4
guideline	2	publishing	3	date	4
hazard	2	salary	3	degree	4
hurry	2	somewhere	3	desire	4
inappropriate	2	symbol	3	detail	4
interval	2	tool	3	dinner	4
lamp	2	tremendous	3	driver	4
lighting	2	wealth	3	earn	4
likelihood	2	widespread	3	editor	4
motorist	2	addition	4	education	4
perfection	2	amount	4	employee	4
phenomenon	2	due	4	English	4
pie	2	owner	4	enjoy	4
productivity	2	per	4	environment	4
regardless	2	phone	4	escape	4
renowned	2	piece	4	everyone	4
sometime	2	potential	4	factor	4
supermarket	2	professor	4	fast	4
translate	2	rapid	4	feature	4
translation	2	ready	4	growth	4
translator	2	realize	4	highly	4
up	2	reduce	4	interested	4
accident	3	represent	4	interview	4
ad	3	response	4	introduce	4
afford	3	rich	4	item	4
beach	3	search	4	June	4
being	3	someone	4	magazine	4
bus	3	status	4	maintain	4
chart	3	style	4	mistake	4
communicate	3	table	4	motor	4
communicatio	_	therefore	4	movie	4
competitive	3	thus	4	myself	4
compeniive	5	uius	т	111 y 5011	7

occur	4	example	5	my	5
present	4	feel	5	name	5
ring	4	film	5	need	5
theater	4	find	5	never	5
wish	4	first	5	night	5
writing	4	five	5	no	5
_	5	follow	5	not	5
a able	5	for	5		5
according to	5	four	5	now number	5
-	5	from	5	of	5
actually	5		5	off	<i>5</i>
add		good			
after	5	government	5	often	5
all	5	happen	5	on	5
allow	5	he	5	one	5
almost	5	hear	5	only	5
also	5	help	5	or	5
always	5	high	5	other	5
and	5	his	5	own	5
another	5	home	5	past	5
any	5	hope	5	pay	5
anything	5	house	5	people	5
around	5	however	5	person	5
at	5	I	5	point	5
because	5	if	5	position	5
become	5	important	5	power	5
before	5	including	5	probably	5
between	5	increase	5	produce	5
body	5	into	5	question	5
book	5	it	5	rate	5
build	5	itself	5	rather	5
but	5	just	5	reach	5
by	5	keep	5	reason	5
call	5	late	5	road	5
can	5	less	5	same	5
cause	5	line	5	school	5
chance	5	list	5	should	5
come	5	lot	5	show	5
company	5	low	5	since	5
continue	5	major	5	situation	5
control	5	many	5	SO	5
day	5	matter	5	something	5
department	5	me	5	soon	5
drive	5	money	5	special	5
during	5	month	5	start	5
economic	5	more	5	stock	5
every	5	most	5	street	5
CVCIy	J	most	J	SHOOL	5

such	5	have	5		5)	
system	5	in	5		hired	(hire 3)
ten	5	like	5		hours	(hour 5)
than	5	make	5		improving	(improve 4)
thank	5	May	5		includes	(include 5)
the	5	mean	5		investing	(invest 3)
their	5	order	5		is	(be 5)
them	5	out	5		keeping	(keep 5)
then	5	part	5		kidnapping	(kidnap 2)
there	5	place	5		lowest	(low 5)
these	5	set	5		occurring	(occur 4)
they	5	still	5		owned	(own 5)
think	5	that	5		owning	(own 5)
thirty	5	to	5		paying	(pay 5)
this	5	use	5		reached	(reach 5)
those	5	while	5		reduced	(reduce 4)
time	5	will	5		requesting	(request 4)
twenty	5	WIII	3		requiring	(require 4)
university	5	以下為衍生	<b>⇒</b> '		ringing	(ring 4)
very	5		=	<i>5</i> )	scrambling	(scramble2)
want	5	adding	(add	5)	searching	(search 4)
	5	am	(be	5)	slowly	(slow 4)
way	5	an	(a	5)	starting	(start 5)
we week	5	are	(be	5)	studied	` ′
when	5	became	(becom	ne	switched	` '
	5	5)	(1	<b>5</b> \		(switch 3)
where		been	(be	5)	travelling	(travel 4)
which	5 5	best	(good	5)	uses	(use 4)
with		children	(child	5)	using	(use 4)
within	5	clearly	(clear	5)	wants	(want 5)
without	5	directly	(direct	,	weeding	(weed 2)
word	5	driving	(drive	5)	were	(be 5)
work	5	earning	(earn			
working	5	4)				
world	5	edited	(edit	3)		
would	5	editing	(edit	3)		
year	5	employed	(emplo	У		
you	5	3)				
your	5 5	giving	(give			
as	5	5)				
be	5	grown	(grow	5)		
can						
	5	had	(have			
city	5	5)	`			
city do	5 5	5) has	(have			
city do even	5 5 5	5) has 5)	`			
city do	5 5	5) has	`			

# (4) 母語人士文章與Collins Cobuild Wordlist Bands 2~5 不符者(共25字)

anytıme	1
AP	
coherent	0
convenience	1
downfall	1
graduation	1
graph	1
Harvard	
headlight	1
indicative	1
Joneses	
learner	1
mentality	1
MRT	
NT	
occurrence	1
probability	1
proportional	1
Taipei	
Taiwan	
Taiwanese	
usage	1
vice versa	1
visibility	1
Wisconsin	

# 附錄七 定錨考生問卷調查

1. 我認為本	扁	翻譯	能	<b></b> 上	山山	ナスロ	少央	又	制作	桂	葚?	
考生		甲		• •	Z			内			丁	
試卷別					_	-			~		I	~
可以	A	B	Ç	A	B	С	A	B	С	A	В	С
持保留看法	A	В	С	A	В	С	A	В	С	A	В	С
						>			>	>	•	•
不能	A	В	С	A	В	С	A	В	С	A	В	С
	篇	<u> </u> 翻譯	<u> </u>									
考生 試卷別		甲			Z	1		内			丁	
簡單	A	В	Ç	A	В	Ç	A	В	С	A	В	С
	A	В	С	A	В	С	A	В	С	A	В	С
				`	~		~	`		~	~	~
困難	A	В	С	A	В	С	A	В	Ç	A	В	С
	篇	_ 寫作	 能	     		 我的	<u> </u> ]英	文 文	 寫作	程质	<u> </u> 隻?	
考生 試卷別		甲			Z	1		内			丁	
可以	Ą	В	Ç	A	В	Ç	A	В	С	A	В	С
持保留看法							•		~			
可不用但不	A	В	С	A	В	С	A	В	C	A	В	С
17休田省/公	A	В	С	A	В	С	A	В	C	A	В	C
不能		B B	C	A	B B	C		ВВВ	C C	A ·	B B	C C
	A	В	С		•					~	~	•
不能	A	В	С		•	С			С	~	~	•
不能 4. 我認為本 考生	A 篇	B 寫作	С		В	С	A	В	С	~	~	•
不能 4. 我認為本 考生 試卷別	A 篇i A	B 寫作	C	A	B Z	С	A	B 丙	C	A A A	ў В Т В	C
不能 4. 我認為本 考生 試卷別 簡單	A 篇! A	B 寫作 甲	C	A	B B	C	A	B 丙	C	A	ў В Т	C
不能 4. 我認為本 考生 試卷別 簡單	A A A	B 寫作 甲	C	A	B B	C	A A A	B 丙	C	A A A	ў В Т В	C

5. 三篇翻譯	中,最喜歡	飲的試卷別	 IJ	
	考生甲			考生丁
<del></del>		- C		
試卷別	A	С	A	В
原因	因為主題	題目比較	花較多時	對科技內
	是 walkman		間寫	容感興趣
6. 三篇翻譯	中,最簡單	單的試卷別	]	
	考生甲	考生乙	考生丙	考生丁
試卷別	С	С	A	A
原因	單字國中	單字學校	時態、句	中文較口
	就會	有教	型較少	語化
7. 三篇翻譯	中,最難的			
	考生甲	考生乙	考生丙	考生丁
試卷別	A	A, B	С	В
原因	單字較生活 化,學校沒 學到		時態多、單 字多	句型較難
8. 三篇引導				
	考生甲	考生乙	考生丙	考生丁
試卷別	С	A	A	С
原因	最近常看這 類的報章雜 誌		給的提示多	與科技有關 有興趣
9. 三篇引導			卷別	
	考生甲	考生乙	考生丙	考生丁
試卷別	C	A	A	A
原因	同上		並可選擇不	提示多(亦可 從中抄寫字 詞)
10. 三篇引導	算寫作中 ,	最難的試	卷別	
考生甲	FORM:B	原因:沒看過 過偏重數據7	此類圖表,數 方面的文章。	文字多,沒寫
考生乙	FORM:B			, 平常少看圖
考生丙	FORM:B, C	B:需花時間,	了解,不好歸 不易了解,什	納, tasks多 麽是"in terms
考生丁	FORM:B		哈的資料不夠	詳盡。

# 全民英語能力分級檢定測驗 中高級口說能力測驗

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# 一、預試試題研發過程

「全民英檢」研究委員會所訂定之中高級口說能力測驗目標為「評量考生是否能使用英語在一般社交及一般工作場合表達自己的意見及看法」,研究委員會依此目標設計之題型為:「回答問題」、「看圖敘述」及「申述題」三部分。本測驗研發小組即以上述規劃為藍本,開始設計命題要點(test specifications)及編製寫題手冊。本次預試即根據寫題手冊製作試題,擇定對象,進行預試,並根據試後統計分析提出報告,以作為正式施測時之參考。

# 1. 試題設計

各部分題型、內容及作答方式及測驗目標詳述如表一。

表一

題型	內容及作答方式	測驗目標
I. 回答問題 (Answering Questions)	共 10 題。題目經由耳機播出,不印在試卷上。第 1~5 題,每題回答時間 15 秒;第 6~10 題,每 題回答時間 30 秒。聽完問題後,考生應立即回答,題目只播出一遍。	考生使用各種時態、句型 結構及語言功能來回答問 題,以評量考生的英語溝
II.看圖敘述 (Picture Description)	試卷上有一個圖片及數個英文 提示問題,考生看30秒後即開 始根據圖片回答問題,回答時間 1分30秒。	評量考生描述圖片及根據 圖片表達看法的能力。
III. 申述題 (Discussion)	試卷上有一個討論題目,考生思考1分30秒後,根據題目發表意見,時間1分30秒。	

全程錄音方式進行,共約 15 分鐘。作答說明除了印在試卷上,同時也 經由耳機播出,作答說明一律以英文呈現。

## 2. 命題原則

#### 一般原則:

寫題以符合測驗目標所評定之能力說明為原則。題目內容應為考生所熟悉之日常生活、社會、文化及環境等情境,但應避免不合時宜或涉及宗教、政治及其他易引起爭議的內容。

## 分項原則:

# 回答問題

問題應能引導考生發揮溝通能力(communicative competence),以溝通功能(functions)為主題。下列溝通功能係參考 Shohamy(1994)<sup>1</sup>之研究成果歸納而成,全民英檢中高級口說能力測驗目標所要求的溝通功能皆在以下的清單內。Functions of the elicitation tasks:

- 1) Describing,
- 2) Narrating,
- 3) Giving personal information,
- 4) Giving instructions, Giving advice, Discussing(advantage/disad-vantage, agree/disagree),
- 5) Expressing opinion,
- 6) Supporting opinion,
- 7) Hypothesizing,
- 8) Convincing/persuading,
- 9) Requesting information,

- 10) Asking for clarification,
- 11) Asking questions,
- 12) Apologizing,
- 13) Congratulating,
- 14) Expressing thanks,
- 15) Expressing courtesy,
- 16) Showing preference,
- 17) Talking about one's interest /hobby,
- 18) Talking about one's life experience, etc.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Shohamy, Elana (1994) "The Validity of Direct Versus Semi-Direct Oral Tests." Language Testing 11(2):99-124.

在設計回答問題之題目時,除了以上述溝通功能為主要考量之外,還顧及題目的內容、考生回答的時態、結構,另在疑問句的分配上也力求多樣化,期能測試考生在不同的時間、場景的溝通能力。在內容上的分類如下列:

- 1) Family: family life, family members, etc.
- 2) Technology: technology, science, etc.
- 3) Experience: personal experience, etc.
- 4) Psychology: psychology, personality, imagination, etc.
- 5) Recreation: recreation, leisure, traveling, etc.
- 6) School: school life, education, etc.
- 7) Society: social issues, social life, customs & culture, interpersonal relations, etc.
- 8) Work: work, workplace, etc.
- 9) Health: medical care, nutrition, etc.
- 10) Others

#### 在時態、結構上則大致分為以下幾類:

- 1) Simple present
- 2) Simple past
- 3) Present continuous
- 4) Past continuous
- 5) Future
- 6) Conditional
- 7) Present/Past perfect
- 8) Modal
- 9) Others

# 看圖敘述

- 1) 圖片不限照片或圖畫。
- 2) 圖片須清晰且主題明顯,所提供之訊息足夠考生描述1分30秒。
- 3) 引導問題以 3-5 題為宜,包括 1~2 題根據該圖片引申出來的問題。

#### 申述題

- 1) 選擇題目時應避免政治或宗教性話題或其他屬於較具爭議性負面的話題。
- 2) 探討的主題應為日常生活方面的主流且較不易過時之話題。
- 3) 該題目的論點應足夠讓考生陳述1分半鐘。

### 3. 評分標準及評分方式

#### 1) 評分標準

本口說能力測驗採整體式評分,計分由低至高分為 0~5 六個級分,之後再轉換為百分制,以 4 級分(相當百分制的 80 分)為通過標準。評分重點為語法、用字遣詞、可解度、切題度及流利度。各級分說明如下:

級數	<u>分數</u>	<u>說明</u>
5	100	對應內容適當、切題;說話流利,表達清楚有條理;發音、 語調正確、自然;語法正確,字彙使用自如,雖偶有錯誤, 仍能進行有效的溝通。
4	80	對應內容大致適當、切題;發音、語調大致正確、自然;字 彙、語法尚足供表達,對一般話題能應答自如,使用上仍有 錯誤,但不妨礙溝通。
3	60	能應答熟悉的話題;說話雖不太流利,但已具基本語法概念 及字彙,有時因錯誤而影響溝通;發音、語調時有錯誤。
2	40	尚能應答熟悉的話題;發音、語調錯誤多;字彙、語法認知 有限,語句多呈片段,表達費力,溝通經常受阻。
1	20	僅能應答非常簡單的話題;發音、語調錯誤甚多;語法概念 及字彙嚴重不足,表達能力極有限,溝通困難。
0	0	未答 / 等同未答

# 2) 評分方式及評分校準

為使本次預試評分穩定、客觀,本次預試評分過程分<u>試評</u>與<u>正式評分</u>兩階 段進行。

試評階段:在試評階段評分人員得以調整自己的評分尺度以求客觀、公平,至 評分人員對評分說明達一定共識,且評定分數之相關係數達顯著水 準才進入正式評分階段。一般而言,口說能力測驗與聽力測驗相關 性最高,因此首先根據聽力測驗成績取樣,期能達到抽樣的普遍性, 抽樣分佈概況請參見表二。

	社會人士	中級初試通過者	學生
	(12位)	(4位)	(5位)
聽力測驗成績 85-100 分(7 位)	3 位	1位	3 位
聽力測驗成績 75-84 分(4 位)	3 位	1 位	0 位
聽力測驗成績 60-74 分(4 位)	2 位	2 位	0 位
聽力測驗成績 40-59 分(2 位)	2 位	0 位	0 位
聽力測驗成績 0-39 分(4 位)	2 位	0 位	2 位

- 步驟 1→依考生聽力測驗成績之分佈,從樣本中抽出 16 份試評,由 13 位中外 籍英語專業人員共同評分。
- 步驟 2→開會校準評分標準(tune-up),確定其中 10 份樣本的分數。
- 步驟 3→由於尚缺部分級分的樣本及需兼顧樣本的男女性比例,依考生之聽力 測驗成績,再從樣本中抽出 5 份試評,由 13 位中外籍英語專業人員共 同評分。
- 步驟 4→再次開會調整評分標準。
- 步驟 5→自 21 份共同評分樣本中,每一級分挑出 1~2 個代表,共 9 個範例,經二位英檢研究委員確認成績之後,評分人員即以這些範例為標準,開始正式閱卷。

#### 正式評分

步驟 6→因預試研究人力及時間的限制,其他 320 份樣本分二階段評分。 第一階段挑選 100 份樣本進行二次評分,評分人員視需要開會使評分 標準趨於一致並達到理想的評分者信度,第二階段 220 份樣本則只評 一次分。

第一階段:挑選 100 份二次評分樣本。

依聽力測驗成績分佈在 30~95 分²範圍內的樣本,每3份抽1份,原預訂抽出 100份,每份由二位評分人員評聽,但其中1份未錄到回答,故只有99份樣本進行二次評分並計算評分者信度。二次評分所得二個成績若差異為1級分,則求其平均為最後成績;若差異達2級分或以上,則須由第三位評分人員評分,並以第三位評分人員評分結果為最

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  因聽力分數在  $0\hbox{--}30$  及  $96\hbox{--}100$  的其他應試者,口說測驗的成績較可能落在級分  $0\hbox{--}2$  之間 , 影響不若成績在  $3\hbox{--}4$  級分之間牽涉到通過與否大,且評分人員的評分一致性與信度已達到可接受的程度(請見後面統計分析),故評閱一次。

後成績。

步驟 7→第二階段:其他 220 份樣本進行一次評分。 第一階段完成後,經統計,評分者信度達 0.90 以上,因此其他 220 份 樣本由一位評分人員給分。

# 二、各項統計分析

#### 1. 成績分佈

本次預試共取得有效樣本 341 份,主要由以下三組群落構成:1.89 年 1 月 22 日英檢中級初試二項成績均達 80 分以上之考生共 132 人。2. 社會人士共 121 人,平均年齡 34 歲。3. 大學生共 88 人。預試平均分數為 66.95,標準差 21.06,三組考生中以通過中級初試考生的表現最好,社會人士次之,學生組的表現與前二組差距較大,全體暨各組平均成績請參見表三。學生組共取樣了四所學校的學生,其中一組表現特別好,成績遠高於所有群落,但其餘三所學校的表現較差,三校個別平均值均未達學生組的總平均,成績差異大,因此標準差也較大,學生群落各校成績統計請參見表四。性別方面,社會人士中男性、女性的人數及表現皆相當,男女性之間成績無顯著差異,社會人士性別與成績統計請參見表五。

全體暨分組成績統計表三

機構	人數	平均值	標準差
通過中級初 試考生	132	73.86	13.85
社會人士	121	69.75	18.82
學生	88	52.73	25.85
總計	341	66.95	21.06

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表四

應考學校	А	В	С	D	總計
人數	29	16	24	18	88
口說平均分數	77.24	34.38	39.17	47.22	52.73
口說標準差	17.30	11.53	23.58	20.52	25.85

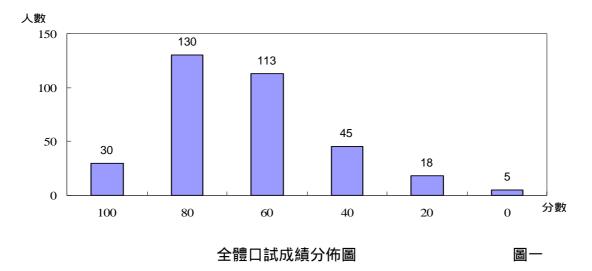
社會人士性別與成績統計

表五

性別	人數	平均值	標準差
女性	58	70.52	20.38
男性	63	69.05	17.39
總計	121	69.75	18.82

p=0.67

全體成績以得分為80分左右的人數最多。共有130人。請參見圖一。

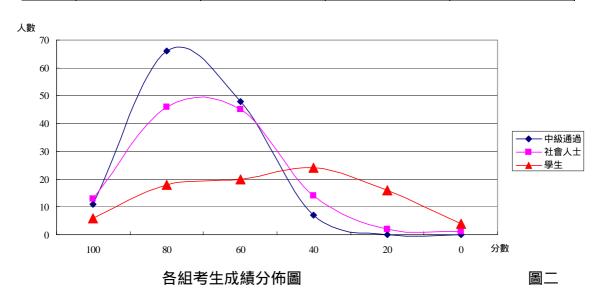


以 80 分為通過標準,全體的通過率為 47%;從各組來看,通過中級初試考生 58%通過,社會人士 49%,而學生僅 27% (請參見表六)。由各組成績分佈曲線圖來看,中級考生與社會人士的成績大多集中在 60~80 分之間,而學生的成績則平均分佈,除了 0 分及 100 分之外,其餘分數的人數都相當接近 (請參見圖二)。

全體暨分組累計人數表

表六

分數	通過	中級袖	刃試者	社會人士				學生		總計			
範圍	人數	累計 人數	累計%	人數	累計 人數	累計%	人數	累計 人數	累計%	人數	累計 人數	累計%	
100	11	11	8%	13	13	11%	6	6	7%	30	30	9%	
<u>80</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>58%</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>49%</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>27%</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>47%</u>	
60	48	125	95%	45	104	86%	20	44	50%	113	273	80%	
40	7	132	100%	14	118	98%	24	68	77%	45	318	93%	
20	0	132	100%	2	120	99%	16	84	95%	18	336	99%	
0	0	132	100%	1	121	100%	4	88	100%	5	341	100%	



#### 2. 評分者信度

# 1) 試評階段

評分人員第一次試評 16 份樣本,統計結果如表七之一。評分完畢開會討論, 取得共識,校準其中 10 份樣本的分數。評分人員對這 10 份樣本的評分均值、 與校準後平均級分及相關係數請參見表七之二。

# 評分人員評分平均值及相關係數(16 份樣本)

表七之一

								-						
評分人 員代號	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	總 均值
平均 級分	3.69	3.31	3.69	3.06	3.91	3.56	3.31	3.38	3.69	3.44	3.38	3.56	3.50	3.56
標準差	0.92	0.77	0.77	1.03	0.75	0.93	0.77	0.70	0.77	0.93	0.99	0.86	0.87	0.70
與總 均值 相關 係數	0.85	0.83	0.56	0.90	0.80	0.85	0.83	0.72	0.90	0.86	0.77	0.92	0.87	

# 評分人員評分平均值及相關係數(校準分數的 10 份樣本)

表七之二

評分人員 代號	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	校準前 總均值	校準後 總均值
校準前 平均級分	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.3	4	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.75
標準差	1.10	0.97	0.88	1.25	0.94	1.03	0.94	0.84	0.88	1.06	1.26	1.03	1.03	0.79	1.09
與校準前 總均值 相關係數	0.87	0.87	0.61	0.97	0.90	0.90	0.87	0.80	0.93	0.85	0.80	0.90	0.90		
與校準後 總均值 相關係數	0.81	0.87	0.85	0.92	0.92	0.89	0.93	0.91	0.96	0.84	0.65	0.89	0.94	0.91	

#### 2)正式評分

99 份樣本進行二次評分,其中 48 份樣本的二次成績完全一致,49 份樣本的二次成績差異為 1,2 份樣本的差異為 2,須由第三位評分員評分,重評率為 2%,統計結果請參見表八。二次分數與總分之相關係數分別為 0.91 及 0.92<sup>3</sup>,二次分數間的相關係數為 0.68,請參見表九。

二次評分成績差距統計

表八

二次成績差距	0 級分	1級分	2 級分
樣本數	48	49	2
百分比	48%	49%	2%

N = 99

評分者信度

表九

	分數 1	分數 2	總分
分數 1	1		
分數 2	0.68	1	
總分	0.92	<u>0.91</u>	1

N = 99

#### 3. 通過中級初試考生中級與中高級口說能力測驗成績分析

本次預試邀請通過中級初試並參加了中級複試的考生參加,試後比較中級口說能力測驗及中高級口說能力測驗成績,統計結果請參見表十。通過中級口說能力測驗者共77人,平均成績91.30,中高級口說能力測驗的平均成績為83.77,差距約7.5分;未通過中級口說能力測驗者共55人,中級口說能力測驗平均成績為74.27,中高級口說能力測驗平均成績為60分,差距約14分(接近1級分)。通過中級口說能力測驗者包括部分中高級口說能力測驗亦能通過的優秀考生,故二項口說能力測驗之平均成績差距不大,而未通過中級口說能力測驗者,在中高級口說能力測驗的表現,如研究小組所預期,差距14分,顯示二項測驗在難易度上區分相當明顯,在分數上的差距接近1級分。

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>美國教育測驗服務社(Educational Testing Service) 所舉辦之口說能力測驗 Test of Spoken English 的評分者信度為 0.90。

中級口說能力測驗	人數	中級平均	中高級平均
80分以上	77	91.30	83.77
80分以下	55	74.27	60.00
總計	132	84.20	73.86

# 三、試題分析

#### 1. 答題內容分析

為了解本次預試試題是否適合考生程度 能否引導考生使用期望測試的語言功能 及考生回答內容的切題度及可解度,特別針對答題內容做分類與統計分析。試題請 參見附錄一。考生的答題內容分為以下六類,答題內容分析請參見表十一。

# 代號 說明

- 1 Silent
- 2 I don't know./ I don't understand.
- Wrong / irrelevant response
- 4 Incomplete / incomprehensible response
- 5 Comprehensible response
- 6 Others

第 1~5 題答題時間為 15 秒,除了第 4 題外,考生切題的比例達 8 成以上,第 4 題題目為"Would you like to own, or do you own, an answering machine? How is it useful?" 關鍵字為 answering machine,有考生聽不懂何謂 answering machine,或因家中無此設備而無法清楚說明它的功能。第 6~10 題答題時間為 30 秒,除了第 10 題外,考生切題的比例也有六、七成,第 10 題可能是最難聽懂的題目了,題目為 "Should movies be rated? Please explain." 答錯或答非所問的比例高達 25%,這題題目短,關鍵字 rated 也短,雖在 Collins Cobuild English Dictionary 中屬於 Band 5 的最常用字,仍有許多考生聽不懂,或是把 be rated 聽成一個字,卻又不解其義,因此僅 38%的考生切題。因此日後正式命題時將避免過短的題目,若關鍵字較難,應增加說明以幫助考生聽懂。

第一部分「回答問題」考生的回答切題且完整的平均比例為 71% , 第二及第三部分因題目皆印在試卷上 , 考生沒有聽不懂的困擾 , 除了表達能力不足致不會回答或答題不完整之外 , 切題的比例皆達 80%以上。

# 答題內容統計分析

表十一

代號	Part 1 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	平均	Part 2	Part 3
1	3%	2%	2%	8%	2%	7%	3%	13%	7%	13%	6%	1%	1%
2	1%	0%	2%	6%	2%	3%	3%	8%	4%	13%	4%	0%	0%
3	1%	7%	4%	10%	3%	9%	8%	9%	4%	25%	8%	1%	1%
4	8%	8%	8%	19%	5%	13%	13%	8%	10%	11%	10%	17%	10%
5	86%	83%	84%	<u>55%</u>	88%	66%	74%	63%	74%	38%	71%	81%	87%
6	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%

N=341

# 2. 母語人士的答題內容分析

為檢驗本次預試試題的效度,特別邀請二位美籍母語人士參加口說能力測驗,此二位母語人士代號 A 者為男性,24 歲,主修歷史;代號 B 者為女性,28 歲,主修英語;答題內容分析請參見表十二。表內「 、」表示使用了設計的功能及結構,超出的部分則說明於「+」之後,若無「+」或「 、」而直接說明表示使用的是該功能或結構而非原先設計的。二位母語人士的答題內容謄錄請參見附錄四。

從二位母語人士的回答分析,語言功能的使用,皆符合試題的設計,也就是說每一題皆能引導他們使用命題人員期望測試的語言功能。而使用的結構,除了命題人員預估必會用到的結構之外,還出現其他的時態或結構,因此本試題之設計是成功而有效的。

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1		
題號	題號    設計的語言功能及結構		實際使用的語言功能及結構		
<i>7</i> — <i>3,11</i> 0				В	
Part 1	Giving personal information	Simple	+ giving	+ giving	
Q1		present	instructions	instructions	
Q2	Talking about one's experience	Simple past	•	•	
Q3	Talking about one's	Present	+ describing,	+ simple past,	
	experience	perfect	simple past, simple present	simple present	
Q4	Showing preference/ giving	Modal/	· •	+ present	
	personal information	simple		perfect	
		present			
Q5	Hypothesizing/ Expressing courtesy	Conditional	simple present	v	
Q6	Giving personal information/	Simple	+ imperatives	simple present	
	giving advice	present/			
		Modal			
Q7	Discussing/ Explaining	Simple	+ modal,		
		present	future		
Q8	Requesting information/	Simple	+ present	+ simple past,	
	asking questions	present	continuous,	past continuous,	
			modal	conditional	
Q9	Expressing opinion	Simple	+ conditional	ľ	
0.10	D: /E .	present	v	v	
Q10	Discussing/ Expressing	Modal	+ simple	+ simple	
	opinion	a	present	present	
Part 2	Describing/ explaining/ giving	-	+ modal,	+ future,	
	personal information	present/	present perfect		
		present continuous			
Dont 2	Discussing/oversasing/		+ conditional,	* + conditional,	
Part 3	Discussing/ expressing/ giving personal information	Simple present/	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	*	
	giving personal information	modal	present perfect	present perfect	
		modai		<u>l</u>	

#### 3. 詞彙分析

詞彙分析將從試題及考生的答題內容二部分來了解考生對詞彙的認識及使用的情形。參考的字表為 Collins Cobuild English Dictionary。在該字典中,將詞彙按照使用頻率分成 0~5 共 6 個 Band, Band 5 所包含的字使用頻率最高, Band 4 次之,餘此類推,詳細介紹請參考該字典第 xiii 頁。研究小組將本次預試題目做成字表,將各級分的 9 個標準範例,謄錄出答題內容後也做成字表,再將此二字表分別與 Collins

Cobuild Bands 2-5 的詞彙比對,由此得知試題及考生答題內容中所使用的詞彙在 Collins Cobuild 字表中是屬於那一個 Frequency Band。僅選擇 Bands 2-5 來比對是因為研究小組預估中高級程度考生口語能力的詞彙範圍可能在 Bands 2-5 之間,而比對的結果也驗證了研究小組的猜測。請參見表十三。

根據表十三,預試試題 89%的用字皆在 Collins Cobuild Bands 2-5 的字表內,而屬於 Band 5 的字又佔了其中的 78%,因為測驗方式的關係,進行測驗時亦會用到聽力與閱讀能力,所以用字宜淺顯易懂,以免考生因聽不懂或看不懂而影響口語表達能力。

由 9 位考生的答題樣本字表看來,82%的用字在 Collins Cobuild Bands 2-5 的字表內,其中又有 82%屬於 Band 4 與 5 的字,Band 2 及 Band 3 的字各佔約 6%及 12%,因是口語表達的用字,故偏重在 Bands 4 及 5,若再加上理解層面的詞彙,Collins Cobuild Bands 2-5 字表的字,應能涵蓋中高級程度考生的詞彙範圍。

至於不在 Collins Cobuild 字表的字, 試題部分有 14 字, 樣本考生答題內容部分有 107 字,這些字多為衍生詞,如動詞的現在分詞、過去式、過去分詞,形容詞的比較級或最高級等,而這些動詞或形容詞本身則屬於 Bands 2-5 的字,若扣除衍生詞,則不在 Collins Cobuild 字表的字, 試題部分有 3 字, 樣本考生答題內容部分有 40 字,其餘則為 Band 0、Band 1 或其他專有名詞。詳細比對結果請參見附錄五。

試題及節例樣本答題內容調量與 Collins Cobuild Bands 2-5 詞量比對結果 表十三

nwoxedがsを合成が行列を全てmins Coomin Danas 2-5 ny来によい方式 12 1 ー						
	試題 (123 字)	百分比	回答 (684 字)	百分比		
與 Cobuild Bands 2-5 (6452 字) 比對不符	14 / 3*	11% / 2%*	107 / 40*	16% / 6%*		
與 Cobuild Bands 2-5 (6452 字) 比對相符	109字 Band 3: 6字 Band 4: 18字 Band 5: 85字		564字 Band 2: 32字 Band 3: 69字 Band 4: 148字 Band 5: 315字	82%		

<sup>\*</sup>扣除原型(base form)屬於 Collins Cobuild Bands 2-5 的衍生字後的不符字數和百分比。

#### 4. 問卷調查結果

根據問卷調查結果,就測驗時間來看,認為本次口說能力測驗的作答時間稍短者佔 39%,認為作答時間適中者佔 54%;第二部分「看圖敘述」的思考時間長度(30秒)認為適中者佔 64%,認為時間稍短者佔 29%,第三部分申述題的思考時間長度(1分 30 秒)認為適中者佔 67%,稍短者佔 23%,與第二部分比例差不多。

就試題的難度來說,第一部分「回答問題」認為難易適中者佔59%,認為稍難者佔23%,認為容易者佔17%;第二部分「看圖敘述」認為容易者僅佔6%,57%覺得難易適中,36%的考生覺得稍難;第三部分「申述題」認為容易者也是佔6%,

認為難易適中者佔64%,而覺得稍難者佔29%。

三部分比較起來,第一部分「回答問題」考生認為最容易,第三部分「申述題」次之,最難的是第二部分「看圖敘述」。原先的設計應是申述題較難,因要討論使用網際網路的利弊得失,但大部分考生都有使用網際網路的經驗,這個熟悉的議題對他們來說相當好發揮,而第二部分關於環保及資源回收的場景,反較缺乏適當的詞彙描述。詳細問卷調查內容及結果請參見附錄二。

## 四、結論與建議

本次預試得分主要集中在 60~80 分之間,除了學生群落可能因缺乏練習而成績較低外,通過中級的考生及社會人士的表現都相當好,可能因本身程度好及工作上接觸較多,80 分以上者分別佔 58% 及 49%,整體通過率達 47%。而 99 份二次評分樣本的重評率為 2%,評分者信度分別為 0.91 及 0.92,已達 ETS 的 Test of Spoken English 的 0.90 的水準。

在試題內容方面,除了第4及第10題題目設計較不理想致考生不易聽懂外,其他題目皆能引導考生作答,得到設計的口說樣本,而母語人士樣本的作答內容也驗證了題目的效度。

另外根據評分人員反映,10 題問題共近4分鐘的回答加上各1分30秒的看圖 敘述及申述,所獲取的口說樣本其實綽綽有餘,回答問題部分可減為8題,並不影響評分,本提案已於英檢研究委員會議第二十一次會議提出並照案通過。

# 五、附錄

附錄一:中高級口說能力測驗預試試題

# **GEPT—High-Intermediate Level Speaking Test**

Form Code: HS

Self-introduction: My registration number is \_\_\_(准考證號碼)\_\_, and my seat number is\_\_\_\_(座位號碼)\_\_\_.

#### Part I Answering Questions

For questions 1 to 5, you will have 15 seconds to answer each question. For questions 6 to 10, you will have 30 seconds to answer each question.

#### **Part II** Picture Description

Look at the picture, think about the questions below for 30 seconds, and then record your answers for 1½ minutes.

- 1. What is the woman doing?
- 2. Why is she doing this?
- 3. Do you do this? Why or why not?
- 4. If you still have time, please describe the picture in as much detail as you can.

#### Part III Discussion

Read the questions, think about your answers to the questions for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  minutes, and then record your answers for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  minutes.

The Internet has become very popular these days. Do you use it? What can we do with the Internet and what problems might it cause? Please explain.

Self-introduction: My registration number is \_\_\_(<u>准考證號碼</u>), and my seat number is\_\_\_\_(座位號碼)

# (Script Part I)(不印在試卷上)

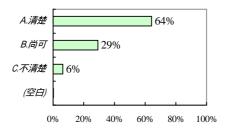
Question No.1	How often do you wash your clothes and how do you	
	wash them?	

- Question No.2 When was the last time your family went out together? What did you do?
- Question No.3 How many pairs of shoes have you bought in the last year? Where did you buy them?
- Question No.4 Would you like to own, or do you own, an answering machine? How is it useful?
- Question No.5 If someone invites you to have dinner with him at a restaurant but you don't want to go, how can you politely refuse?
- Question No.6 Do you watch your weight? What could a person do to lose weight?
- Question No.7 Explain why some people in Taiwan call wedding invitations red bombs, or "紅色炸彈."
- Question No.8 You hear that a school near your home is offering some English courses at night. Call the school, and ask a few questions.
- Question No.9 What do you think is an ideal job? Please explain.
- Question No.10 Should movies be rated? Please explain.

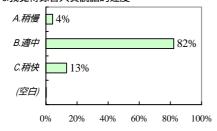
#### 附錄二:問卷調查結果

#### 中高級預試口說能力測驗意見調查

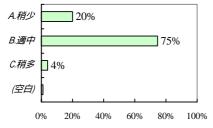
#### 1.本次口說能力測驗各部份試題說明



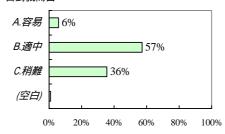
#### 3.我覺得錄音人員說話的速度



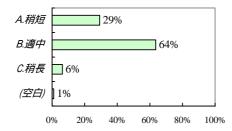
#### 5.本次口說能力測驗的題數



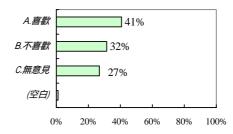
7.本次口說能力測驗的第一部份(看圖敘述)的題 目對我而言



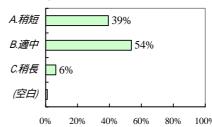
#### 9.第二部份(看圖敘述)的思考時間



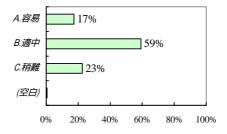
#### 2.對於本測驗所採行的錄音方式,我



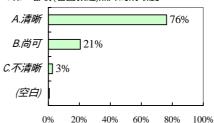
#### 4.整體而言,本次口說能力測驗的作答時間



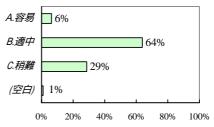
6.本次口說能力測驗的第一部份(回答問題)的題目 對我而言



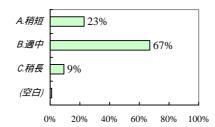
8.第二部份(看圖敘述)照片的清晰度



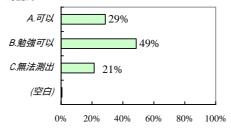
10.本次口說能力測驗第三部份(申述題)的題目對我而言



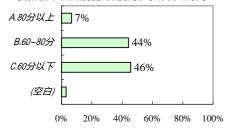
#### 11.第三部份(申述題)的思考時間



# 12.我認為本次口說能力測驗是否可以考出我實際的能力



#### 13.我預估本次口說能力測驗我的成績大約為



#### 附錄三:1~5級分樣本作答謄錄稿

- (P) 代表發音錯誤
- ... 代表停頓
- xxx 代表不知所云
- (?) 代表猜測為該字

#### 級分:1

評語:僅能應答非常簡單的話題,字彙極有限,發音錯誤嚴重,溝通困難。

#### Part I

- 1. Usually I am...
- 2. The last time, I meet my friend, is voc-cation, spring vocation
- 3. ...I buy...a bicycle
- 4. No, I'm not use them wash machine
- 5.(未答)
- 6. (未答)
- 7. In Taiwan, the people call the red bomb is the uh a boy and a girl have "mangen," they will...a family
- 8. (未答)
- 9. deal job...
- 10. (未答)

#### Part II

The woman is threw the trass in the trash can. The trass is classified. I feel she is in the college of...year. They...the well will improve the...environment(P), more clear. And the reduce the trass in the world...she is do the trass classify. Before I drew the web, but now I not, because I feel the train classify in Taiwan.

#### Part III

I see the woman is threw her trass into the trass can. The trans is not good in the world, because then cause a lot of problems...she is in a college to keep the clear in the xxx...I feel she...it's good to do it. Before I, I like her, but right, but now, I'm not, because I feel Taiwan...the trans classify is not good. At first, we classify the trass, but family the trans is all mix(P) in a pot(P).

#### 級分: 2

評語:能大致應答熟悉的話題,語法及詞彙的使用仍不足,表達費力,停頓多。發 音錯誤多,溝通經常受阻。

#### Part I

- 1. I usually wash my clothes one time a week, and uh I, I wash it(P) my myself, my my hand.
- 2. We, we go to see my young brother, yeah, he's a soldier, so we take something to see him(P) and talk to him(P).

- 3. I think I don't remember, I see men, or um about five(P), five(P) clothes, five suit, I buy him(P) in Fengchia.
- 4. (未答)
- 5. Oh, I will tell you I have another things, so I can't go to, uh, I will very polite, and uh, I think(P) he, he will know.
- 6....I not hear very clearly.
- 7. Or it's a wedding. It means not uh somebody somebody get married, you will uh send a card to somebody, it means "紅色炸彈" in Taiwan.
- 8. Uh, how about the field, and uh, uh, what can I go to the school, when can I go to the school, uh...
- 9. I think is im, the most important is, I can get the experience(P) and uh, I interest in, so I not very, very uh...care the the...the salary, so so it's not important for me. Why I want to get just the experience(P),

#### 10. (未答)

#### Part II

The woman is put, is putting her her trash, her trash into the trash can. The trash can in separate three parts...so it is...I, if I have see the trash can, I will do it, but, but if I didn't see it, I think(P) I just I just can, can give my all trash into just one trash can. If I still have time, oh...I think it's important, because the trash in Taiwan is more and more. And we think(P) if we don't do it, our our land will be des-destroyed.

#### Part III

The Internet has become very popular, popular these days. Of course I use it(P). Uh, if I want to take, take a trip(P), I can use it(P) and uh get many thing(P) I want, I can know how the tickets cost, um, and uh make a regulations for the hotel, or the, or the vote. And uh I think(P) because, because many people use it(P) at home or at school, so they didn't go out. They just stay, just sit on the seat, not, not go out. So I think it(P) it(P) is not hard, it(P) is hard to communicate(P) with people on our mars(?) because we just use our hands to communicate(P) communicate(P) with people. So I think(P) it not very good. I think it's the problem. But I think if we can make it well, it(P) will better and uh I think(P) our Internet will be popular, popular and popular in the future.

#### 級分:3

評語:能應答大部分的話題,具備基本語法概念,說話尚流利,但語意不清、發音 及詞彙使用上的錯誤有時妨礙溝通。

#### Part I

- 1. I wash my clothes every day, and I use auto, automato? automatical wash, washers to wash my clothes.
- 2. Last, the last time my family went to restaurant to have something uh is because my father's birthday. We enjoy our, very much.
- 3. I bought(P) my shoes last year uh, the amount of my shoes at about uh ten shoes, I bought my shoes at shoes stores, store.
- 4. I will have no answer, sheet...
- 5. I will say, sorry I'm busy. You may invite me next time.

- 6. I often diet(P) and I I think maybe everybody can control their weight, because uh fat persons looks like uh not very good at controlling their self weight. I think it's necessary to control person's weight.
- 7. Because they don't think, they don't like such kind of uh...unequal uh treatment by their friends. Maybe uh wedding wedding room for ever'body is very expective(?) but I think it's not so necessary for ever'body to to pay their salary to to join their friend's wedding.
- 8. May I ask some, your, your training courses about uh English? Uh, I want to join the higher intermediate level course. Would you introduce your, your schedule, or your time for me?
- 9. I think an ideal job should be —laxing, yeah, it will be helpful for man's career, repairing, an ideal uh job must be human, human lice(?) or just uh can be very useful for man or,
- 10. Explain?...

#### Part II

The woman is throwing the garbage and the garbage is specified by can or not recycle metals uh I think the woman is very...wise(P) and he follow the real rules of throwing garbages. If I have I have the same time, I will talk with the man the woman and uh introduce some related information about the garbage recycle...but I think the woman did not do the same thing about throwing garbages, because she did, she's not...did the good thing. Yeah.

#### Part III

The Internet has become very popular these days. I use Internet every day, in my office. We can use Internet to, to save our money or uh buy something from Internet, yeah, but I think the security of Internet is not, is not still very useful. Uh, I think Internet high, high cost lots of problems of securities. Yeah. I think Internet is a very useful tool, but depends on what kind of of hard to use such kind of useful tool. Internet is very popular, but if you have the safe, hard to use it, it can be use anymore. Internet is our star for opening our career or if we want to be a Soho, it's it's a very good you(?) and useful tool.

#### 級分:4

評語: 對應內容大致適當、切題,雖仍有錯誤,不妨礙溝通,在第二、三部分,表達清楚,詞彙使用得宜。

#### Part I

- 1. I washed my clothes every day and I wash by, I wash them by hand.
- 2. The last time my family went together I think it is uh yesterday(P) and we took a travel, we took a trip, to Kenting.
- 3. I, I bought my shoes...uh...two pairs, last year. And I bought them uh shopping mall and shoes, I bought them in shoe com,
- 4. I did not own an answering, answering machine, and I hope I can get one, but the priority(P) for me is to pay the, to earn the money, to have the money to buy one.
- 5. I will say, I'm sorry, because I have another appointment, but I like to, to eat or to have you next time, maybe you can inform me later.

- 6. I watched my weight very carefully, and I think, everybody should have, doing exercise every day, regularly, and uh then they can have the h, a good healthing and uh can keep their weight.
- 7. Well, because everyone mail the "hung-se" red bomb in red color envelope, envelope, and in red color letter(P) to, yeah, that means invitation, invitation card to invite you to, to have special party to celebrate something. So that's why the invitation card and envelopes are red, so that we call them,
- 8. mm, English courses, may I h, may I, would you please tell me about the class, what time, and how much do I need to pay, and uh about the teachers' qualification or the students, and what's my, what's your requirement to the students.
- 9. I think the most important to me is the environment and the, and my line boss, so I, I would like to to see my boss idea and what's his or her requirements to his or her staff. And I think the company's future let me image,
- 10. Should movies be related? I'm not sure the question, but I think, um, the movies related would be...um something like I need to prepare for something and have some idea about how to do that.

#### Part II

What I see in this picture is about the trash. Uh the gov, the government have some policy to differ(P) from different trash, and help to recycle them. The woman in is try to is put, is to, the woman put the uh plastic bottle in in the trash can which, which is mainly(P) for trash, and try to recycle them. Uh, I think Taiwan now did not have very good uh movements, or good policy to recycle this trash. Even though some private organization push this policy or push this kind of movements, try to uh to recycle a trash, but, the effective or "effectness" it's not very good in Taiwan. I live in Hsinchu, now if I try to put my to, uh if I try to differ(P) from my trash in into different, try to recycle them, I cannot find the right place. Uh the only place to recycle uh plastic bottle is in 7-11 or convenient,

#### Part III

I use the Internet every day, and I also get, get many information from the Internet. It's very convenient for me, especially when I write or when I need research some information, or to write or I, I write a report. And uh even though the Internet is very important in this(P) modern society, but the different people have the different methods to use the Internet and uh sometimes we just use Internet to kill our time. We not only gather our information, but also we, we can make friends with, around the world in Internet. There are many problems caused by Internet, or the Internet may cause many problems. The first, I think is, is the very serious problem is the sexual problem, because the, it's not uh uh, we did not con, we we the Int, our, uh PC or Internet very good, very well. And the teenager or children(P) can use Internet to get some improper uh sexual pictures or information.

級分:5

**評語:**能掌握基本語法,說話流利,詞彙使用自如。

1. I wash my clothes every day, and first I use hand wa, I w' use my hand to wash it and I

- put in the washing machine.
- 2. The last time I and my family uh we we went out together at August 1999, we went to Singapore for a short four-days trip.
- 3. Last year I think I bought about two pair of shoes, I bought it in a store, it's(P) in the store near my school campus.
- 4. Uh, I think I don't like to have an answering machine, I just want a caller-ID, I just wanna know who call me, yes, I think that's enough.
- 5. I may say that, oh I'm sorry, I have uh other things to do, for example I have an exam or I have already an appointment with somebody, yeah, I'm sorry, maybe next time.
- 6. I think, yeah, sometimes I watch my weight, because I'm a girl, and there're so many commercials that that there're so many beautiful models, skinny bodies, you look at them, you think oh they're beautiful and you want to be like them, so sometimes I will watch my weight. And I think to lose weight we can, uh we don't maybe we don't need so much,
- 7. Uh, 'cause when you receive the red bombs you need to pay them, yeah, I may need to uh pay them money and to go to the wedding, so it's a bomb 'cause you you have to pay the money out.
- 8. Uh, hi, I heard, I look on the board that you pr, uh the school provide some English classes, and I'm interested in it, could you tell me uh the date of, the date of the class, and how long does it, how long is the class, and uh the schedule of the class, and how much is the fee.
- 9. I think an ideal job is uh which I really interest in and I can, I walk there and I can really learn new things, and I can also get along(P) well uh with my colleagues and we can work as a team and we can really achieve our goal. We can have achievement, a sense of achievement, that's my ideal job.
- 10. uh, I think movies should be rated, 'cause I saw some movies uh only it's the quality's very low and it apparently it only makes this movie to to get money, it's some so commercial, and there's no art, no, just it's make I think sometimes we need really arty movie or some good quality movie.

#### Part II

The girl is throw, is throw in the bottle a plastic bottle to the trash can which can only be uh put trash, trash uh plastic and uh some china into this trash can. And they she did she's doing this because uh according to environmental protection, we should separate our trash into different types, and we can use different ways to deal with it. Then we can reduce pollute, maybe we can uh collect this waste bottle or something for re-recycling or something like that. Uh, I...sometimes I will do this, but according to the, the surrounding here in Taiwan people don't, don't have different trash can, sometimes I can't do it, I can only put throw all things into one, because there are no other kind of trash cans. And uh I think this picture is in Tai-Da campus and uh they are three trash cans and each trash can can be feed with different kinds of trash uh such as,

#### Part III

As everybody knows, the Internet is an overwhelming trend that is spread out the world. Of course I use it! And since I'm a student, I'm in young people, I like to know things, I like to use new things, so lots of my class are use Internet. And what can we do with the Internet? I think we can use it to communicating with others. You are

far away, no matter, actually, no matter they are far away or not, we can we can still use Internet to contact with them, such as email, we can write uh emails to the family to our family who are not stay with us right now and to our friends who are far away or in foreign country. And the email, the dev, the deliveries be so fast that at this time you press the button, you click the button to send it out and and maybe next minute he or she will got it, will get it, the email. And we can also uh with the Internet we can also go to the some Internet shop to get something we what I what we want, we don't have to go out, we can just sit down and click and the things we want deliver to our house, and we can also get some new knowledge, can watch TV news, or to know some some new information from the Internet.

附錄四:母語人士樣本作答謄錄稿

#### 母語人士 A

1. I wash my clothes once a week, and how do I wash 'em? Well, I use a washing machine, of course. I open the washing machine, stick the clothes in, stick the laundry detergent in, turn it on, and it goes, and after the laundry is done, uh,

- 2. Last time my family and I went out together was about uh one year ago, and we went out to dinner.
- 3. I have bought, bought uh one pair of shoes. Where did I buy 'em? Actually I have no clue, I don't remember where I bought the shoes. But they're a nice pair of white tennis shoes which I've only worn once.
- 4. Yes, I do own an answering machine, it's very useful, uh, because when I'm out, people can leave a message and I know that people have called. At the same time it's a little depressing, because I know when people don't call, so, good and bad.
- 5. Well, the best way to politely refuse is to say, "Oh, I have plans already for that night." Or you can just come out and say you're busy.
- 6. Do I watch my weight? Well, to a certain extent, to a certain degree, of course I do. What could a person do to lose weight? Well, very simply they would need to eat less and exercise more. It's a simple equation, right? Uh, run more, eat fruit, and try to stay away from fatty foods, and things like that. And also uh eat more meals, more smaller meals.
- 7. I have no clue and no idea how to answer this question. I didn't even know this expression existed. But uh I guess I could venture a guess. Well, let's see, for weddings you would have to give a "hung-bao," right? So I would assume it has to do something with that, right? But, I really don't know so I'm just gonna stop speaking right now.
- 8. Hello, is this blah-blah English school? Yes, I hear that you're offering English classes at night. Yes, what kind of classes are they? Oh, I see, and when's the registration deadline? Oh, and how much is it? I see, okay, now how can I apply? Do I need to come down and pick up an application form or can I do it over the phone? All right, well, thank you very much. Bye.
- 9. Mm, I, an ideal job is a job which, I do not believe xxx actually a job. For instance, uh, if I was to get paid to play a game, then for me that's not really a job. But it is a job, at the same time. So an idea job is a job which I enjoy doing and on the one hand doesn't feel like a job, but on the other hand I do get paid for it. So, de facto, in de facto it is a job.
- 10. Should movies be rated? Um...yes, to a certain extent, to a certain degree I do believe they should be rated, because it gives uh parents an idea uh...the content of the

movie and whether or not they would want their children to watch the movie. I mean, because quite frankly, parents don't have time to see all the movies before their children see 'em, so it gives general guidelines by which an adult can decide whether or not their child,

#### Part II

This women is recycling plastic bottles and cans, well actually one bottle and one can. Why is this woman doing so? Well, there could be several reasons. On the one hand, she could be environmentally conscious and believe that she should recycle. On the other hand, she could be-, this could be her job, somebody could've asked her to do this, and for the purposes of this test, now do I do this? Uh, yes, I do do this but I do not do this in Taiwan. Why not? Well, it's a little difficult to find these uh recycling centers, um, yes, so it's a little difficult to recycle when the system is not conducive to recycling. Now, um, "if you still have time please describe this picture in as much detail as you can." Well, first of all, I've got to say that for a picture taken in Taiwan, this is actually quite pretty. There're not a lot of cars, I only see one car here, a lot of bicycles, there's a lot of green, there's a tree there, this lady is like recycling, there's a lady in back taking a look at the board, and two girls walk down, I mean it just seems like a very picturesque, it's a very picturesque sort of scene, so, on the one hand it doesn't seem like Taiwan. On the other hand, um, let's see, going on, it seems like this picture was taken on the Tai-da campus, right? It's just really nice, it's a nice building back there, with a lot of green. Um, let's see, the lady. Let's describe the lady. She,

#### Part III

Do I use the Internet? What kind of question is that? Of course I use the Internet. Why do I use it? Well on the one hand I like to check my email. It's very convenient to keep in touch with friends, and on the other hand it keeps me connected with worldwide news, um it's sort of hard being in Taiwan and keeping track of what's going on in the United States and things like that. And obviously, um, at the same time, when I wa, when I need to do researches, it's a great tool, for instance if I need to find a book on the Internet, very easy, I can either, if I wanta buy it I can go to amazon.com, or I can go to worldcat and look it up if I cant to use it for research purposes. Um, xxx we can do with the Internet, we can track down information and we can keep in touch with other people, that's I think why most people use the Internet, but at the same time it does cause problems. Why? Well, it's sorta ironic because on the one hand one of the great uses of the Internet is to keep in touch with other people, but on the other hand using Internet actually uh has a reverse effect because when you keep in touch with other people you're not actually seeing people, because in order to use the Internet you need to stay in front of the computer, and so instead of talking to a person face to face, doing something with a person, you do it in front of a computer. Now if you've ever seen the movie "The Net," where Sandra Book spends all her time in front of the computer, nobody knows her, she doesn't really have a life outside of the computer and I think this could have a nega, an adverse effect on society as a whole as more and more people uh become obsessed with the Internet and spend more—

#### 母語人士 B

1. I wash them every few days, and I wash 'em in my washing machine. I put them in

and I put the soap in and then I wait for it to fi, finish and then I put 'em in the drier.

- 2. Last time my family went out together was at Christmas and we went to um Georgia in the United States to have Christmas with my family.
- 3. I haven't bought any shoes because I live in Taiwan and I haven't really had time to go find shoes that fit, and, mostly because the size, you know, I'm sorry, I did buy a pair in Kenting, it was a pair a' sandals.
- 4. I do own an answering machine, and it's useful because I can find out who has called me while I am not there, and I like to know who called me.
- 5. I usually say, "I don't want, well, I don't have ah time to go, and I'm busy, so I sh, can't do it that night, thank you very nicely for inviting me."
- 6. Yes, I do watch my weight as much as I can, but I'm not very good at it, and I'm, the best way to watch your weight is to watch what you eat and not eat fattening fried food and to eat more vegetables and also to get more exercise, especially aerobic exercise. Um, I try to dance around and do stuff like that in my apartment, but I'm not very good at it. I don't have enough discipline.
- 7. I have no idea. I'm not from Taiwan and I don't know. I do know they give red envelopes at the end before you have the reception and...yeah, and there is money.
- 8. Hi, I'm, my name's Margaret, I am calling about the school, the after-school classes 'er English and I was wondering what time it was, and where it was, and if there is a registration fee, and um how many weeks it is, um is it okay if I just join, is there anything I have to do to, in order to join the class, um...thank you.
- 9. For me, teaching is definitely an ideal job, because one I get to spend most of my day um from 7:15 to 3:15, and then after that I'm free, which leaves a lot of time to do other stuff, and also I like the fact that I get to make a difference in kids' lives, and to uh affect them and to uh communicate with them, and teaching them is really, I just enjoy it a lot.
- 10. I definitely think they should be rated because I don't want to go see something that's really really nasty, and I don't think children should be allowed to go see stuff like that. Um the only problem is, sometimes my idea o' what is um inappropriate um and another person's idea o' what is inappropriate is completely different, and I think some things are rated too harshly and some things are not rated harsh enough.

#### Part II

She is recycling a bottle, a plastic bottle, and she looks like she's probably gonna recycle uh an aluminum can. She's probably doing this because it's good for the environment, 'n it's important that we don't make a lotta trash, 'n we need to recycle stuff, an' that's probably why she nee, she's doing this, um, and yes I try to do this, but I'm not very good, um I do it because I have bins in the back of my house that will, I

could put my recycling in, and then I just need to take it out to the trash can. Um we have people who come pick it up for us, so it's not much of a de, a deal, the problem is that uh I don't always remember to and uh sometimes it uh I feel like it's a big waste of, not a waste of time but a big um, takes, hassle, it's a hassle, and so it's kinda hard, to remember to do that. Um, in the picture there're three places that she could put her stuff, there's probably one for plastic, one for aluminum, one for uh cardboard? And uh there...she looks like she's outside of a school probably Tai-da, and she's wearing a very pretty red shirt with a blue vest, and some uh khaki pants, and behind her are a bunch of bikes um that are propped up. And there're two people walk, walking by behind her, um and there're some trees behind that, uh, them, and then the bikes.

#### Part III

The Internet has become very popular these days, especially among teenagers, um, and yes I do use it, I use it for my job, I look up information over the subject of which I'm teaching and I think it can be very very useful, uh and it can um you can use it to do research, you can use it to do um chat rooms on the Internet and with people who are on the other side of the world and um you can learn all sorts of things and do all sorts of things on the Internet, play games, um it causes problems because there're a lot of people who abuse it and put pornographic material on there and then also use it in order to transfer viruses to your computer and you have to be very careful when you're um transferring and downloading files and um I think uh overall, though, that the Internet is still very useful even though it causes a lot of problems, it's uh, I couldn't really do much without it because I live in Taiwan where it's hard to always find English material and there's a whole books out there on the Internet and there are lots of places to go to look for information, and I appreciate the fact that I have it, the school allows me to use it, because if I didn't have it it'd be much more difficult to teach things, um especially since I don't always have the things I need to teach the kids. And uh I just, I enjoy using the Internet, and I enjoy being able to email my family because otherwise I'd have to call them and that would be very very expensive.

# 附錄五之一:預試試題詞彙與 Collins Cobuild 詞彙表 Bands 2-5 不符者

# ()內之數字為該字之原型在Collins Cobuild字表中所屬之frequency band。

an (5)

answering (5)

bought (5)

did (5)

doing (5)

has (5)

Internet

is (5)

politely (2)

rated (5)

Taiwan

was (5)

went (5)

附錄五之二:預試試題詞彙與 Collins Cobuild 詞彙表 Bands 2-5 相符者 (109字)

Word	Band	home	5	you
ideal	3	how	5	your
invitation	3	If	5	as
offering	3	it	5	be
shoe	3	job	5	can
wash	3	last	5	do
wedding	3	lose	5	go
pair	4	many	5	have
picture	4	might	5	in
please	4	much	5	like
popular	4	near	5	out
refuse	4	night	5	second
restaurant	4	no	5	still
someone	4	not	5	that
useful	4	number	5	to
bomb	4	of	5	use
clothes	4	often	5	watch
detail	4		5	will
dinner	4	or own	5	WIII
English	4		5	
-	4	people	5	
explain		person	5	
invite	4	problem		
machine	4	question	5	
movie	4	red	5	
weight	4	school	5	
a	5	she	5	
and	5	should	5	
answer	5	some	5	
ask	5	the	5	
at	5	them	5	
become	5	these	5	
but	5	think	5	
buy	5	this	5	
call	5	time	5	
cause	5	together	5	
could	5 5	very	5 5 5	
course		want	5	
day	5	we		
describe	5	what	5	
don't	5	when	5	
each	5	where	5	
family	5	why	5	
few	5	with	5	
for	5	woman	5	
hear	5	would	5	
him	5	year	5	
		•		

# 附錄五之三:預試範例樣本答題內容詞彙與Collins Cobuild 詞彙表Bands 2-5不符者 (107字)

# ()內之數字為該字之原型在Collins Cobuild字表中所屬之frequency band。

according (5) affected (4) am (5) an (5) answering (5) aquarium are (5) arty best (5) biggest (5) biking (3) bought (5) calling (5) carefully (4) caused (5) cheated (2) Chen children (5) classified (2) classifying (2) classmate clearly (5) collecting (4) color consumed (2) controlling (5) decided (5) destroyed (4) did (5) does (5) doing (5) drew (5) drinking (4) dumping (3) email exposed (3) garbage greeting happened (5) happening (5)

has (5)

hazardous

heard (5) higher (5) hung (4) ID imagined (4) improper instantly (3) Internet is (5) jammed (2) jogging Kenting laundromat lice littering (2) mall mars (2) men (5) monitoring (3) **NASDAQ** nutritious Pepsi porno putting (5) quickly (5) rated (5)

reclassify

recollect

recycling (2)

reduced (4)

regularly (4)

repairing (3)

restart

reuse

reused

saw (5)

skinny

**SOHO** 

surf

Singapore

specified (2)

standing (5)

surrounding (4) Taipei Taiwan taken (5) threw (4) throwing (4) took(5)totally (5) trainer training trash trying (5) using (4) vocation wanna was (5) washed (3) washer (3) washing (3) watched (5) web went (5) worst

附錄五之四:預試範例樣本答題內容詞彙與Collins Cobuild 詞彙表Bands 2-5比對相符者 (564字)

Word	Band	boom	3	related	3
anymore	2	busy	3	requirement	3
aluminum	2	button	3	salary	3
bicycle	2	celebrate	3	self	3
caller	2	clock	3	sheet	3
campus	2	communicate	3	shoe	3
china	2	delivery	3	shopping	3
classify	2	device	3	teenager	3
click	2	dust	3	thin	3
collector	2	easily	3	tool	3
differ	2	empty	3	trap	3
convenient	2	foreigner	3	trend	3
envelope	2	forest	3	violent	3
evaluate	2	gift	3	wash	3
exam	2	habit	3	wedding	3
forever	2	healthy	3	wire	3
gym	2	hello	3	wise	3
helpful	2	hi	3	net	3
intermediate	2	ideal	3	achieve	4
litter	2	inform	3	administration	4
overwhelm	2	interesting	3	adult	4
PC	2	invitation	3	affect	4
picnic	2	Lee	3	America	4
polite	2	location	3	amount	4
pollute	2	lost	3	pair	4
qualification	2	mail	3	park	4
reception	2	marketing	3	picture	4
recycle	2	married	3	please	4
satisfaction	2	medicine	3	popular	4
stranger	2	metal	3	prepare	4
supermarket	2	metal	3	prevent	4
tech	2	mm	3	private	4
vacation	2	monetary	3	program	4
access	3	opening	3	protect	4
achievement	3	planet	3	protection	4
appointment	3	planning	3	push	4
appreciate	3	plastic	3	quality	4
arrange	3	pot	3	reduce	4
auto	3	priority	3	refuse	4
automatic	3	rating	3	regular	4
besides	3	reasonable	3	reject	4
birthday	3	regulation	3	reserve	4

restaurant	4	Chinese	4	introduce	4
safe	4	church	4	invite	4
save	4	clean	4	kid	4
schedule	4	clothes	4	knowledge	4
seat	4	colleague	4	machine	4
separate	4	collect	4	mainly	4
serve	4	college	4	manager	4
sex	4	commercial	4	material	4
sexual	4	consumer	4	maybe	4
shape	4	contact	4	message	4
shop	4	criminal	4	method	4
soldier	4	date	4	mix	4
	4	deliver	4	model	4
somebody	4		4	modern	4
someone		depend diet			4
sometimes	4		4	movement	
sorry	4	dinner	4	movie	4
spread ·	4	discuss	4	myself	4
spring	4	earn	4	necessary	4
square	4	eat	4	network	4
store	4	effective	4	newspaper	4
subject	4	English	4	opportunity	4
suit	4	enjoy	4	organization	4
Sunday	4	environment	4	waste	4
table	4	especially	4	wear	4
teacher	4	evening	4	weather	4
throw	4	everybody	4	weekend	4
ticket	4	everyone	4	weight	4
travel	4	exercise	4	wish	4
treatment	4	explain	4	wonder	4
trip	4	fast	4	wrong	4
trouble	4	fat	4	train	4
TV	4	fee	4	type	4
used	4	feed	4	about	5
useful	4	field	4	accept	5
usually	4	Friday	4	actually	5
violence	4	fun	4	after	5
apparently	4	gain	4	again	5
August	4	gather	4	age	5
beautiful	4	goal	4	all	5
board	4	God	4	almost	5
bomb	4	hotel	4	along	5
boss	4	image	4	already	5
bottle	4	impact	4	also	5
box	4	improve	4	and	5
card	4	income	4	another	5
career	4	interested	4	answer	5
carcor	7	microsicu	-	answei	J

	_	C. 11	_	•,	_
any	5	fall	5	it	5
around	5	family	5	job	5
art	5	far	5	join	5
ask	5	father	5	just	5
at	5	feel	5	keep	5
available	5	find	5	kill	5
away	5	first	5	know	5
bad	5	five	5	land	5
because	5	follow	5	last	5
become	5	food	5	late	5
before	5	for	5	later	5
believe	5	foreign	5	learn	5
		_			
better	5	four	5	let	5
big	5	friend	5	letter	5
body	5	from	5	level	5
boy	5	future	5	life	5
bring	5	girl	5	line	5
brother	5	going	5	lose	5
but	5	good	5	lot	5
buy	5	got	5	low	5
by	5	government	5	man	5
call	5	great	5	many	5
company	5	hard	5	match	5
care	5	he	5	matter	5
cause	5	hear	5	me	5
class	5	help	5	meet	5
clear	5	her	5		5
	5		5	meeting middle	5
control		here			
cost	5	high	5	minute	5
could	5	him	5	money	5
country	5	his	5	month	5
course	5	home	5	more	5
create	5	hope	5	most	5
day	5	hour	5	much	5
decide	5	house	5	must	5
didn't	5	how	5	my	5
different	5	however	5	name	5
don't	5	human	5	national	5
each	5	Ι	5	near	5
easy	5	idea	5	need	5
economic	5	if	5	never	5
effect	5		5		5
		important		new	
enough	5	including	5	news	5
every	5	information	5	next	5
example	5	interest	5	night	5
experience	5	into	5	no	5

not	5	see	5	two	5
now	5	send	5	understand	5
number	5	sense	5	very	5
of	5	serious	5	vote	5
offer	5	she	5	wait	5
office	5	should	5	walk	5
often	5	since	5	want	5
oh	5	sit	5	way	5
on	5	situation	5	we	5
once	5	SO	5	week	5
one	5	society	5	what	5
only	5	some	5	when	5
or	5	something	5	where	5
other	5	speak	5	which	5
our	5	special	5	who	5
own	5	staff	5	why	5
party	5	star	5	wife	5
party	5	stay	5	with	5
people	5	student	5	woman	5
person	5	study	5	work	5
policy	5	such	5	working	5
press	5		5	world	5
price	5	support sure	5	would	5
probably	5	talk	5	write	5
problem	5	team	5	yeah	5
produce	5	tell	5	year	5
product	5	ten	5	yes	5
provide	5	test	5	yesterday	5
put	5	thank	5	you	5
question	5	the	5	young	5
real	5	their	5	your	5
really	5	them	5	as	5
reason	5	then	5	back	5
receive	_	there	_	be	_
red	5 5	these	5 5	can	5 5
remember	5	they	5	deal	5
report	5	thing	5	do	5
research	5	think	5	down	5
result	5	this	5	even	5
road	5	though	5	get	5
	5	three	5	give	5
room rule	5		5	•	5
	5	through	5	go band	5
same	5	time	5	hand have	5 5
say	5	together	5		5
school	5	try	5	in Isind	5 5
security	3	turn	3	kind	3

left	5	out	5	too	5
like	5	part	5	up	5
live	5	place	5	us	5
long	5	right	5	use	5
look	5	short	5	watch	5
make	5	still	5	well	5
may	5	take	5	will	5
mean	5	that	5		
mind	5	to	5		

# 總結與建議

## 一、通過率統計

依據「全民英檢」目前中高級測驗規劃,測驗分初、複試兩階段進行。初試含聽力與閱讀能力兩項測驗,各項測驗滿分為 120 分,以 80 分為通過標準,兩項皆通過者始可參加複試。複試含寫作與口說能力兩項測驗,各項測驗滿分為 100 分,以 80 分為通過標準,兩項皆達此標準者始達中高級合格。以此標準檢視本次中高級預試四項皆考之 213 位考生成績表現,初試及複試通過人數統計如表一:

四項皆考考生通過人數統計

表一

		初試:	通過者	初、複試皆通過者		
考生類別	各類人數	人數	佔該類 人數%	人數	佔該類 人數%	
社會人士	68	35	51%	6	9%	
通過中級初試者	86	30	35%	4	5%	
學校團體	59	18	31%	6	10%	
總計	213	83	39%	16	8%	

參加四項測驗的 213 位考生中, 共83 人通過初試, 佔39%, 16 人通過複試, 佔8%。複試通過率較預期稍低,主要原因為考生在寫作能力測驗表現較差,通過率為 12%。依據本中心針對大學英語教師進行之問卷調查結果,目前大學非英語主修學生英語課程中,寫作訓練所佔比重為聽、說、讀、寫四項技巧中最低者。考慮測驗對教學可能造成的影響(washback effect),以及預試應試態度因素,未來中高級測驗正式推出後,考生對測驗目標及題型瞭解熟悉之後,通過率應會提高,因此研發小組建議仍採原訂的通過標準<sup>1</sup>。

此外在初試選擇題部份,依據試後問卷調查結果,本次預試考生中有 103 人曾參加過托福(TOEFL)測驗,71 人曾參加過多益(TOEIC)測驗,表二依據其最近一次托福、多益測驗成績分佈,將其各分為四組,統計各組通過初試(即聽力及閱讀成績均達 80 分)之考生人數。整體而言,托福總分在 550 分以上及多益總分在 750 分以上的考生通過中高級初試的比率較高。但由於托福、多益測驗成績是依據考生問卷第 3、5 題之回答取得,樣本人數亦不多,未來中高級正式推出後,可累積較多考生資料,以進行較精確之成績相關性及可比性分析。

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 根據日本「英語檢定測驗」 (STEP)(共七級)及大陸「全國大學英語四、六級考試」(CET)之通過率統計,日本 STEP 各級的通過標準為初試成績達 60~70 分 (依級數不同而標準不一), 複試(口試)成績達 60 分 , 其中與「全民英檢」中高級程度相當者為第一級(相當大學畢業), 通過率為 4%;而大陸 CET 四、六級考試筆試部份包含聽力、閱讀及寫作等項目,以 60 分為及格, 四級考試通過率約為三成。較高一級的六級考試通過率約為兩成。(CET 口語考試目前僅在部份城市實施,尚未取得通過率相關之資料。)

		初試通過者				初試通過者	
托福總分	人數	人數	佔該類 人數%	多益總分	人數	人數	佔該類 人數%
A.500分以下	15	0	0	A.650分以下	24	0	0
B.500~550分	49	9	18%	B.650~750分	19	4	21%
C.550~600分	29	18	62%	C.750~850分	12	8	67%
D.600分以上	8	7	88%	D.850分以上	11	11	100%
空白	2	1	50%	空白	5	1	20%
總計	103	35	34%	總計	71	24	34%

#### 二、四項測驗相關性

本次中高級預試四項測驗相關係數統計請參考表三。四項測驗相關係數在 0.60~0.73 之間,各項測驗均顯著相關(p≤0.01)。其中以聽力與口說能力測驗相關係數 0.737 最高,閱讀與口說能力測驗相關係數 0.608 最低。由於聽力與口說能力均涉及考生對口說英語的掌握,閱讀與口說能力則在語體與語言技能方面差異較大,因此上述結果應屬合理。

四項測驗相關係數統計

表三

分項	聽力測驗	閱讀能力測驗	寫作能力測驗	口說能力測驗
聽力測驗	1			
閱讀能力測驗	0.721	1		
寫作能力測驗	0.658	0.685	1	
口說能力測驗	0.737	0.608	0.652	1

N=213 p≤0.01

# 三、各分項預試報告結論摘要

本次各分項預試報告中,研發小組依據考生答題表現(包含統計資料、問卷調查結果及作答樣本分析等)檢視測驗設計及命題內容的適切性,茲將各部份重要結論摘要如下:

#### 1. 聽力測驗

預試結果顯示 A、B 卷難易度大致相當,且各約有 60%~70%的試題落在難易度指數 0.46~0.75 之範圍;若以 80 分為通過標準,A 卷共有 45%之考生通過,B 卷有 41%,正式試題之編卷可大致參考本次預試試題。惟本次第一部份(問答)偏易、第二部份(簡短對話)稍難,未來編卷時須調高第一部份(問答)之難度,同時稍微調低第二部份(簡短對話)之難度。

此外,在命題技術方面,本次預試結果提供下列改進方向:1)雖然本次命題時已注意控制聽解內容與選項之詞彙重覆比例(lexical overlap),儘量避免使用相仿的詞彙或結構,但研發小組進一步發現,當關鍵詞彙與正答均較為簡單、且屬於相同之語意類別(semantic field)時,誘答率較高。因此未來命題時仍應持續注意聽解內容與選項之詞彙重覆比例及語意關聯,一方面儘量避免故佈陷阱誤導考生,另一方面降低考生僅憑選項中提示之線索猜測而答對的機率;2)本次兩卷第三部份(簡短談話)中,「推論」類的題目較少,由於第二部份(簡短對話)的分析顯示「推論」類的題目鑑別力較強,未來編卷時可考慮於第三部份酌增此類題目。

#### 2. 閱讀測驗

本次預試結果顯示,A B卷均稍難,B卷總答對率(0.587)比A卷總答對率(0.567) 高,若以80分(滿分120分)為通過標準,A卷有32%之考生,而B卷有42%之考生通 過閱讀測驗。

在測驗設計方面,經觀察考生實際作答情形,並透過統計分析後,作答時間 將縮短為50分鐘,題型及題數則維持不變,即第一、二部份各15題,第三部份20 題,共50題。本提案已提第二十次「全民英檢」研究委員會議,並照案通過。

在命題技術方面,未來編卷時宜加強試題難易度之控制,可改進方向為:1) 詞彙和結構方面,本次預試考生在字彙和片語的成績表現比用法結構差,因此建 議詞彙題可提供更多作答的線索,以降低試題難度;2)閱讀理解方面,建議可增 加圖表題所附之說明,以提高鑑別度。

#### 3. 寫作測驗

此次預試之四種題型:中譯英、書信寫作、圖表寫作、主題寫作,除B卷圖表寫作對中高級考生偏難將不列為中高級寫作題型之一外,其餘三項大致符合中高級程度,正式考試應可延用此三種題型,毋須更動。惟本次C卷主題寫作題目範圍稍嫌太廣,部份考生會離題,因此日後命題時將更注意欲探討主題的描述。

在成績分佈方面,此次預試 A、C 兩套試卷難易度相當,全體考生平均成績為 57.99分,其中以學生團體成績最差,平均成績為 50.45分,研發小組推測可能與在校學生應試態度有關。另外兩組考生(社會人士及通過中級初試者)以自願報考者居多,故動機較強烈,成績較佳,社會人士平均成績為 62.55分,通過中級初試者平均成績為 60.21分。

在評分方面,本次從試評到正式評分,共分七個階段進行,過程中評分人員 多次開會討論評分標準,並隨時注意評分者間的信度(inter-rater reliability)。因此 在正式評分的第一個階段 105 份試卷中,評分者間的信度已達 0.89,故正式評分的第二個階段 176 份試卷,每份僅由一位評分人員閱卷。在第二十一次「全民英檢」研究委員會議中提出此一報告,研究委員認為正式考試時評分亦可比照此次預試評分過程,每份試卷可考慮僅由一位評分人員閱卷,但仍須有"把關"措施,例如每位評分人員評閱之試卷均由資深評分人員依一固定比率隨機抽取複閱,並注意是否有寫作成績和其他三項成績差距甚大者亦需複閱,最重要的是須隨時密切注意評分者的評分穩定度與評分者間的信度。

#### 4. 口說測驗

本次預試得分主要集中在 60~80 分之間,除了學生群落可能因缺乏練習而成績較低外,通過中級初試的考生及社會人士的表現都相當好,可能因本身程度好及工作上接觸較多,80 分以上者分別佔 58%及 49%,整體通過率達 47%。而 99份二次評分樣本的重評率為 2%,評分者信度分別為 0.91 及 0.92,與 ETS 的 Test of Spoken English 的 0.90 相當接近;口說能力測驗與其他能力測驗的相關性亦在正常範圍。

在試題內容方面,除了第4及第10題題目設計較不理想致考生不易聽懂外, 其他題目皆能引導考生作答,得到設計的口說樣本,而母語人士樣本的作答內容 也驗證了題目的效度。

另外根據評分人員反映,第一部份 10 題問題共近 4 分鐘的回答加上第二、三部份各 1 分 30 秒的看圖敘述及申述,所獲取的口說樣本其實綽綽有餘,回答問題部分可減為 8 題,而不影響評分,本提案已於「全民英檢」研究委員會議第二十一次會議提出並通過。

「全民英檢」中高級測驗的研發工作隨著預試的完成已告一段落。依據前述預試結果的報告,已大致驗證本測驗的適切性,雖然在命題的技巧及難易度的掌握方面仍有一些待改進之處,但研發小組已從本次的預試過程中收集到許多寶貴的資訊。我們相信藉由本次的預試研究奠定的基礎,以及本年度兩次中級正式測驗累積的實務經驗,「全民英檢」中高級正式測驗應可於明年度順利推出。

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