TASA 英文科高中職段正式施測題目部分釋出

壹、臺灣學生學習成就評量資料庫簡介

一、 背景與目的

為了加入世界各國教育改革之行列，政府近年來致力於推動教育改革，期以整體提升國民之素質及國家競爭力，為適應時代變遷與學生身心發展需要，各級學校教育課程應隨時改進。

「九年一貫課程」是近年來教育部大力推動的政策，希望藉此教育政策之落實，改善傳統教育，將教育水準提升到另一個境界。然而，全國各級學校學生之學習成效如何？國內長期缺乏各級學校學生量化指標和標準化測量工具來檢視學生學習成就的表現及其差異，也無跨年段、跨學科之學生學習成就長期性的資料庫，可提供國內專家學者或學術單位進行基礎性研究，以致無法確實瞭解課程實施的成效，亦不利於課程發展之進行與相關教育政策之研擬。因此，2004 年 4 月 20 日教育部國民中小學九年一貫課程推動工作小組第 43 次會議決議：「有關學生學習成就調查是本部研訂課程與教學政策之重要參據，有必要進行常態性之資料建立。請國立教育研究院籌備處約集研究發展中心與中研院共同規劃之。」教育部乃於 2004 年 5 月函請國立教育研究院籌備處（2007 年 8 月 26 日更名為國家教育研究院籌備處）針對臺灣學生學習成就建立常態性之資料庫，作為教育部研訂課程與教學政策之重要參據。國家教育研究院籌備處乃邀集相關單位、人員提出「臺灣學生學習成就評量資料庫」建置計畫。
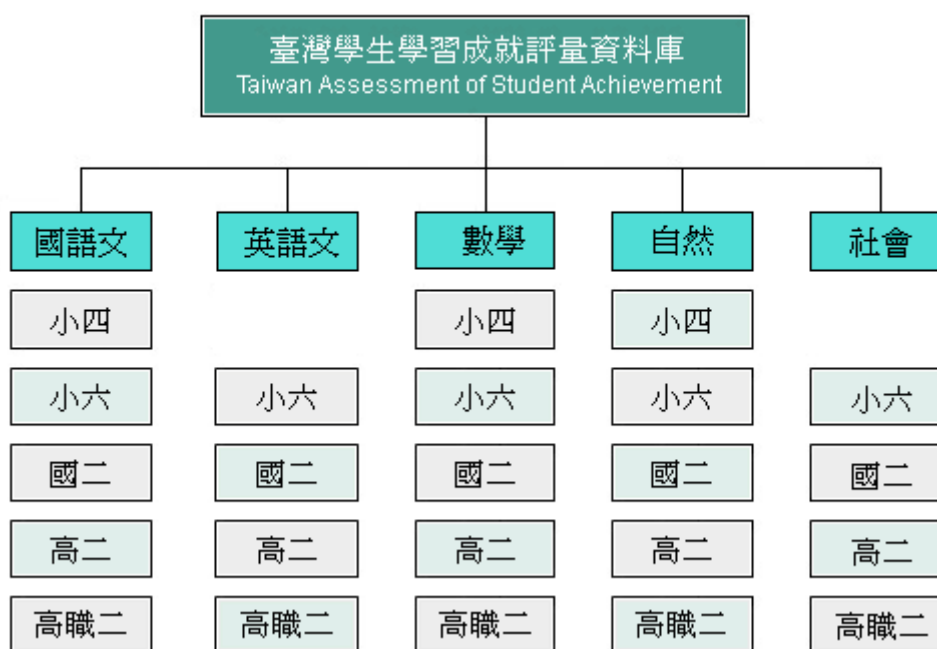
本研究結合國內大學院校、學術研究機構等學者專家之學術專長以及資深教師的經驗，建置臺灣地區國小四年級、國小六年級、國中二年級、高中二年級與高職二年級學生學習成就評量資料庫。其主要目的如下：

（一）建立國民中小學、高中及高職學生學習成就長期資料庫，以分析學生在學習上變遷之趨勢，進而檢視目前課程與教學實施成效。

（二）提供完整、標準化的學習成就資料，作為分析學生學習成就上差異表現變項資料，以評估學生未來在學術方面能力之發展與社會期許。

（三）瞭解國內學校教學及學生學習成效之現況，作為課程與教學政策改進之參考。

（四）以資料庫的量化資料，提供國內外相關研究人員，深入探討學生學習成就方面的相關政策議題。

二、 資料庫設計內容

　　資料庫設計內涵採分年建置的整體規劃方式進行。資料庫建置主要以學科屬性劃分，包含國語文、英語文、數學、自然與社會五個科目（不含小四英語文及社會），再依其教育階段分為國小四年級、國小六年級、國中二年級、高中（職）二年級。建置架構如下圖：

本研究依據國民中小學九年一貫課程綱要及高中（職）課程綱要內涵，並參考各版本教科書內容及國際試題，發展標準化成就測驗工具。每一學科依其學科領域考量不同測驗內容及題型，國語文科增加作文測驗，英語文科增加寫說測驗。除發展各學科領域測驗評量工具，亦編製學生共同問卷，以蒐集影響學生學習成就相關因素之資料。

貳、試題品質分析變項說明

一、 科別：包含國語文、英語文、數學、自然、社會五科。

二、 年級：包含小四、小六、國二、高二、高職二五個類別，代號分別為 4、6、8、11A、11B。

三、 題本、題號：試題在原施測時所屬的題本及題號。

四、 主題：試題所屬課程綱要中的內容主題。

五、 能力指標：試題所對應的能力指標。

六、 認知向度（層次）：各科別界定試題所屬的認知向度（層次）。

七、 試題反應理論（IRT）試題參數：

(1)鑑別度 a：a 愈高表示鑑別度愈好，a 值通常介於 0.5 ~ 2 之間。

(2)難度 b：b 值愈高表示試題難度愈難，答對人數愈少，b 值通常在-3 ~ 3 之間。

(3)猜測度 c：c 值愈高表示學生猜對的機率愈大，題目為 4 選 1 的選擇題，c 值的理論值是 0.25，如果是 3 選 1 的選擇題，c 值的理論值是 0.33。

八、 古典測驗理論（CTT）試題參數：

(1)通過率(p)： $p = \dfrac{\text{答對人數}}{\text{施測人數}} \times 100\%$

　　試題通過率愈高，表示愈多考生答對此試題，也就是試題愈容易。

(2)鑑別度(D)： $D = p_H - p_L$　　　　 p_H：高分組通過率　 p_L：低分組通過率

　　試題鑑別度愈高，表示試題愈能有效區別能力不同的學生，也就是試題的品質愈佳。

九、 試題分析：試題分析提供教師或命題人員了解此題在測驗的內容及認知層次，並依據試題參數提供內容回饋的訊息。

十、 教學建議：依據試題內容的回饋，提供教師在有關此試題測驗的內容或主題關於教學上的建議。

參、試題品質分析

一、高職二年級正式施測試題品質分析

科別	年級
英語文	11A
能力指標	1-2-6 能大致聽懂廣播指示用語：如捷運、車站、機場廣播。
認知歷程向度	了解
試題內容	【聽到題目】：每題播出兩遍 　　Thank you for calling Moonlight Cell Phone Company. Press one for information on our newest products. Press two for information on low-priced cell phones. Press three for your latest phone bill. For all other services, please press nine. Q: Jenny wants to know more about Moonlight's newest cell phones. What number should she press? 【看到選項】 ① One. ② Two. ③ Three. ④ Nine.
古典理論（CTT）選項分析	<table><tr><td>選　項</td><td>1*</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>其他</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>選項率</td><td>.40</td><td>.18</td><td>.16</td><td>.26</td><td>.00</td><td>通過率：40.179</td></tr><tr><td>高分組</td><td>1.00</td><td>.00</td><td>.00</td><td>.00</td><td>.00</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>低分組</td><td>.11</td><td>.29</td><td>.31</td><td>.30</td><td>.00</td><td>鑑別度：0.8935</td></tr></table>

試題品質 分析與建議	試題分析： 此題是簡短對話，雖然題幹部分較長，因聽力重複兩次，所以高分組全部答對，但低分組對於冗長的英文對話仍易混淆，造成通過率偏低但鑑別度高的現象，高層次題目區分高成就學生，此題優良不需修改。 教學建議： 試題內容是公司的電話答錄，屬於一段「monolog」加上問句，學生的生活裡常聽到這樣的中文內容，但較少有機會接觸到英文答錄系統。再加上此題的問題是較為細部的資訊，需了解細部的訊息才能作答，對於低分組而言較為困難。建議教師教學時應多元化，教材的涵蓋範圍大一些，讓學生多練習各方面的聽力題材，並教導學生應注意細節的理解，不要憑直覺選擇答案。

科別	年級
英語文	11A
能力指標	3-2-1 能利用字詞結構、上下文意、句型結構及篇章組織推測字詞意義或句子內容。
認知歷程向度	了解
試題內容	Excuse me, have you got an ＿＿＿ pen I can borrow? Mine has just run out of ink. ① obvious　　② emergent　　③ additional　　④ individual

古典理論（CTT）選項分析	
<pre>──
選　項　　　1　　2　　3*　　4　　其他
──
選項率　　 .13　.22　.49　.16　.00　　通過率：48.920
──
高分組　　 .01　.06　.89　.04　.00
低分組　　 .21　.34　.18　.27　.01　　鑑別度：0.7143
──</pre>	

| 試題品質分析與建議 | 試題分析：
此題是詞彙題，選項 3 的單字較少使用，建議修改為「extra」，選項 2 的單字對低分組的學生來說偏難，容易讓學生混淆誘答力高，建議修改為「active」。 |

科別	年級
英語文	11A
能力指標	3-2-1能利用字詞結構、上下文意、句型結構及篇章組織推測字詞意義或句子內容。
認知歷程向度	記憶
試題內容	You are allowed to drive only after you pass the test for driver's ＿＿＿. ① guarantee　　② license　　③ imitation　　④ authority
古典理論（CTT）選項分析	────────────────────────────────────── 選　項　　　　1　　2*　　3　　4　　其他 ────────────────────────────────────── 選項率　　　.13　.60　.17　.09　.00　　通過率：60.152 ────────────────────────────────────── 高分組　　　.04　.93　.02　.01　.00 低分組　　　.20　.23　.34　.22　.00　　鑑別度：0.6983 ──────────────────────────────────────

科別	年級
英語文	11A
能力指標	3-2-1 能利用字詞結構、上下文意、句型結構及篇章組織推測字詞意義或句子內容。
認知歷程向度	了解
試題內容	What is the best way of sharing birthday cakes? How can two people divide a cake into two pieces so that they're both satisfied with the piece that they each get? There's an old __#__ known as "I cut, you choose." You start by cutting the cake into two pieces that you like equally well. Then your friend picks the _____ that she prefers. The two pieces don't have to be the same _____. If you like nuts, for example, you might make the piece with fewer nuts bigger. You'd end up with either a smaller piece with lots of nuts or a larger piece with _____ nuts. In this way, you'd be happy no matter which piece your friend chose. ① question　② solution　③ position　④ station

古典理論（CTT）選項分析

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────────────────────────────────────────────────
選 項        1     2*    3     4      其他
────────────────────────────────────────────────
選項率      .17   .59   .18   .06    .00      通過率：59.125
────────────────────────────────────────────────
高分組      .05   .91   .04   .00    .00
低分組      .27   .26   .31   .16    .00      鑑別度：0.6523
────────────────────────────────────────────────
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科別	年級
英語文	11A
能力指標	3-2-1 能利用字詞結構、上下文意、句型結構及篇章組織推測字詞意義或句子內容。
認知歷程向度	了解
試題內容	What is the best way of sharing birthday cakes? How can two people divide a cake into two pieces so that they're both satisfied with the piece that they each get? There's an old _____ known as "I cut, you choose." You start by cutting the cake into two pieces that you like equally well. Then your friend picks the __#__ that she prefers. The two pieces don't have to be the same _____. If you like nuts, for example, you might make the piece with fewer nuts bigger. You'd end up with either a smaller piece with lots of nuts or a larger piece with _ nuts. In this way, you'd be happy no matter which piece your friend chose. ① one ② ones ③ other ④ others
古典理論（CTT）選項分析	── 選　項　　　　1*　　2　　3　　4　　其他 ── 選項率　　　　.67　.11　.14　.08　.00　　　通過率：66.639 ── 高分組　　　　.98　.01　.02　.00　.00 低分組　　　　.19　.28　.30　.23　.00　　　鑑別度：0.7881 ──

科別	年級
英語文	11A
能力指標	3-2-1 能利用字詞結構、上下文意、句型結構及篇章組織推測字詞意義或句子內容。
認知歷程向度	了解
試題內容	What is the best way of sharing birthday cakes? How can two people divide a cake into two pieces so that they're both satisfied with the piece that they each get? There's an old _____ known as "I cut, you choose." You start by cutting the cake into two pieces that you like equally well. Then your friend picks the _____ that she prefers. The two pieces don't have to be the same ___#___. If you like nuts, for example, you might make the piece with fewer nuts bigger. You'd end up with either a smaller piece with lots of nuts or a larger piece with _ nuts. In this way, you'd be happy no matter which piece your friend chose. ① date ② size ③ color ④ number

古典理論（CTT）選項分析

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---------------------------------------------------------------
選  項      1     2*     3     4     其他
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選項率     .05    .86   .05   .03   .00      通過率：86.457
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高分組     .00   1.00   .00   .00   .00
低分組     .18    .52   .19   .11   .00      鑑別度：0.4768
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科別	年級
英語文	11A
能力指標	3-2-1 能利用字詞結構、上下文意、句型結構及篇章組織推測字詞意義或句子內容。
認知歷程向度	了解
試題內容	What is the best way of sharing birthday cakes? How can two people divide a cake into two pieces so that they're both satisfied with the piece that they each get? There's an old _____ known as "I cut, you choose." You start by cutting the cake into two pieces that you like equally well. Then your friend picks the _____ that she prefers. The two pieces don't have to be the same _____. If you like nuts, for example, you might make the piece with fewer nuts bigger. You'd end up with either a smaller piece with lots of nuts or a larger piece with __#__ nuts. In this way, you'd be happy no matter which piece your friend chose. ① better ② worse ③ fewer ④ more

古典理論（CTT）選項分析

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───────────────────────────────────────────────────
選 項      1     2     3*    4     其他
───────────────────────────────────────────────────
選項率    .11   .07   .65   .17   .00      通過率：65.400
───────────────────────────────────────────────────
高分組    .00   .00   .98   .02   .00
低分組    .26   .18   .26   .30   .00      鑑別度：0.7185
───────────────────────────────────────────────────
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科別	年級
英語文	11A
能力指標	3-2-2 能熟悉較高層次的閱讀技巧，並有效應用於實際閱讀中。
認知歷程向度	了解
試題內容	Many factors influence whether a situation is seen as too crowded. The length of time is one factor. For example, people often find it easier to ride on a crowded elevator for five seconds than on a crowded long-distance bus for five hours. A second factor is the environment. Most people can tolerate crowding better in public places such as a shopping center or a train station than in a private house or apartment. Finally, people's attitude toward a situation determines how they feel about crowding. If they are fearful and nervous—or excited and friendly—crowding tends to make the feeling stronger. Crowding makes a doctor's waiting room and a subway car all the more unpleasant, whereas it makes a football game and a party all the more enjoyable. Likewise, a crowded Tokyo subway car makes people feel uncomfortable; however, a crowded San Francisco cable car, crammed with people hanging over the sides, is defined as a "tourist attraction." What is the main idea of the passage? ① A tourist attraction is often unusually crowded. ② People's feeling toward crowding is influenced by many factors. ③ Most people do not enjoy crowded situations because they are uncomfortable. ④ Whether people like a crowded place is usually decided by their attitude.

古典理論
（CTT）
選項分析

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──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
選  項      1     2*    3     4      其他

──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
選項率      .09   .50   .15   .26    .00      通過率：50.169

──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
高分組      .00   .91   .01   .08    .00
低分組      .22   .19   .32   .26    .00      鑑別度：0.7186

──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
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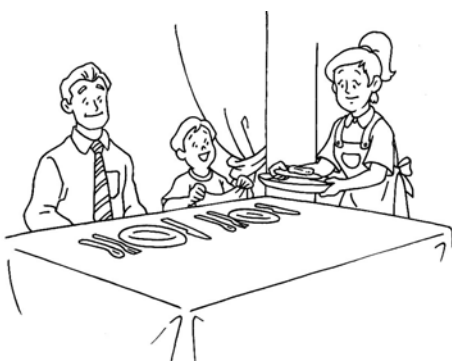| 試題品質 分析與建議	試題分析： 此題是閱讀測驗，學生不了解整篇文章的意義，其實文章開頭第一句就點出答案，低分組學生對於「global」的試題掌握度較低，而高分組學生高達九成都答對，此題可區分高成就學生，為優良試題不需修改。 教學建議： 建議老師不要只著重於單字教學，也應加強訓練學生閱讀長篇文章的能力，尤其是掌握文章的「topic sentence」，才不會讓學生看到長篇就害怕。

科別	年級
英語文	11A
能力指標	3-2-3 能了解短文、書信、故事、漫畫、短劇及簡易新聞報導等的內容或情節。
認知歷程向度	了解
試題內容	Many factors influence whether a situation is seen as too crowded. The length of time is one factor. For example, people often find it easier to ride on a crowded elevator for five seconds than on a crowded long-distance bus for five hours. A second factor is the environment. Most people can tolerate crowding better in public places such as a shopping center or a train station than in a private house or apartment. Finally, people's attitude toward a situation determines how they feel about crowding. If they are fearful and nervous—or excited and friendly—crowding tends to make the feeling stronger. Crowding makes a doctor's waiting room and a subway car all the more unpleasant, whereas it makes a football game and a party all the more enjoyable. Likewise, a crowded Tokyo subway car makes people feel uncomfortable; however, a crowded San Francisco cable car, crammed with people hanging over the sides, is defined as a "tourist attraction." According to the passage, the San Francisco cable car is _____. ① always overloaded ② very dangerous ③ popular among visitors ④ full of fear and excitement

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="6">古典理論
（CTT）
選項分析</td><td colspan="6">

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_____
選  項        1      2      3*      4       其他
_____
選項率        .18    .09    .60    .13     .00        通過率：60.406
_____
高分組        .07    .01    .91    .01    .00
低分組        .23    .20    .31    .25    .00         鑑別度：0.6034
_____
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</td></tr>
</table>

科別	年級
英語文	11A
能力指標	3-2-3 能了解短文、書信、故事、漫畫、短劇及簡易新聞報導等的內容或情節。
認知歷程向度	了解

試題內容

　　Many factors influence whether a situation is seen as too crowded. The length of time is one factor. For example, people often find it easier to ride on a crowded elevator for five seconds than on a crowded long-distance bus for five hours. A second factor is the environment. Most people can tolerate crowding better in public places such as a shopping center or a train station than in a private house or apartment. Finally, people's attitude toward a situation determines how they feel about crowding. If they are fearful and nervous—or excited and friendly—crowding tends to make the feeling stronger. Crowding makes a doctor's waiting room and a subway car all the more unpleasant, whereas it makes a football game and a party all the more enjoyable. Likewise, a crowded Tokyo subway car makes people feel uncomfortable; however, a crowded San Francisco cable car, crammed with people hanging over the sides, is defined as a "tourist attraction."

According to the passage, why can people tolerate a crowded bus station more than a
crowded house?
① A station is a public space.
② A station is bigger than a house.
③ People can go shopping in a station.
④ Passengers in a station are friendly and excited.

古典理論（CTT）選項分析

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--------------------------------------------------------------
選  項      1*    2     3     4     其他

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選項率      .63   .07   .15   .14   .01      通過率：63.452
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高分組      .95   .00   .02   .02   .00
低分組      .23   .17   .33   .26   .01      鑑別度：0.7220
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二、 高職二年級正式施測試題品質分析

科別	年級
英語文	11B
能力指標	1-1-3 能大致聽懂英語日常對話。
認知歷程向度	了解

試題內容	【看到圖片】 【聽到題目和選項】：每題播出兩遍 Which is true about the picture? ① The woman is serving the food. ② The man is cooking. ③ The boy is drinking a Coke.

| 古典理論
（CTT）
選項分析 | <pre>---
選　項　　　　1*　　2　　3　　4　　其他

選項率　　　.88　.05　.06　.01　.00　　　通過率：88.485

高分組　　1.00　.00　.00　.00　.00
低分組　　　.59　.17　.21　.02　.00　　　鑑別度：0.4128
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|---|---|

科別	年級
英語文	11B
能力指標	3-2-1 能利用字詞結構、上下文意、句型結構及篇章組織推測字詞意義或句子內容。
認知歷程向度	記憶
試題內容	Twenty years ago computers were not popular, but nowadays computers are almost as _____ as TVs. ① useful　　② helpful　　③ special　　④ common

古典理論 （CTT） 選項分析	

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─────────────────────────────────────────────
選　項　　　　1　　　2　　　3　　　4*　　　其他
─────────────────────────────────────────────
選項率　　　.30　　.08　　.13　　.48　　.00　　　通過率：48.339
─────────────────────────────────────────────
高分組　　　.06　　.00　　.00　　.94　　.00
低分組　　　.36　　.19　　.32　　.13　　.00　　　鑑別度：0.8112
─────────────────────────────────────────────
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| 試題品質
分析與建議 | 試題分析：
此題是詞彙題，題目不難只要懂意思就能選出正確答案，且句子尚有「but」這個連接詞提示，還有另一個提示字「popular」做對照，但高職的學生不會看線索，致選項 1 的誘答力較高。此題成功區分高成就學生，試題優良不需修改。

教學建議：
建議教師教學時應鼓勵學生先了解語意，並注意前後文的提示線索，再選擇正確答案。 |

科別	年級
英語文	11B
能力指標	3-2-1 能利用字詞結構、上下文意、句型結構及篇章組織推測字詞意義或句子內容。
認知歷程向度	記憶
試題內容	The paintings on display came from ＿＿＿ museums, not from private collectors. ① rapid　　② recent　　③ previous　　④ public

古典理論（CTT）選項分析：

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─────────────────────────────────────────────────────
選　項        1      2      3     4*      其他
─────────────────────────────────────────────────────
選項率       .12    .16    .24    .48     .00      通過率：47.777
─────────────────────────────────────────────────────
高分組       .01    .01    .04    .93     .00
低分組       .23    .27    .38    .12     .00      鑑別度：0.8147
─────────────────────────────────────────────────────
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試題品質分析與建議：

試題分析：
此題是詞彙題，後面的句子有提示單字「private」，其實「public」和「private」這兩個形容詞對於高職的學生不難理解，猜測答對率較低的原因可能是後面接的名詞「museum」和「collector」偏難，造成學生混淆。若是考「public school」和「private school」對照，學生應能選出正確答案。另一方面，低分組的學生對於提示字的掌控很低，對於跨句子的詞彙題作答較有困難。此題成功區分高成就學生，試題優良不需修改。

教學建議：建議教師教學時應鼓勵學生多練習單字的用法，並加強句子的練習和增加閱讀量，而不是只有死記單字，只會看中文填英文單字是不夠的。但因高職的學生程度不佳，致老師容易放棄。往後可當成範例題來回饋現場教師的教學模式。

科別	年級
英語文	11B
能力指標	3-2-2 能熟悉較高層次的閱讀技巧，並有效應用於實際閱讀中。
認知歷程向度	了解
試題內容	Not long ago, there were millions and millions of passenger pigeons in North America. These pigeons flew in large flocks. Sometimes the group was so large ___#___ they blocked out the sun. They _____ passenger pigeons because they traveled from place to place looking for food. Passenger pigeons disappeared from the Earth mainly because of two reasons: the forests the pigeons lived in were cut down and these pigeons were killed for food. Pigeons lived in oak and beech forests. But in the 1850s, men began to cut down these _____ to build farms, houses and railway tracks. The pigeons' nesting places were _____ and it became more and more difficult for them to survive. Men made matters _____ by killing millions of them for food. The passenger pigeons could not reproduce fast enough to keep pace with the killing. The last passenger pigeon was seen in 1914. ① that　　② but　　③ because　　④ till

古典理論（CTT）選項分析	

```
------------------------------------------------------------
選  項     1*    2    3    4    其他
------------------------------------------------------------
選項率     .53  .19  .20  .09  .00     通過率：52.890
------------------------------------------------------------
高分組     .93  .01  .05  .01  .00
低分組     .15  .38  .28  .19  .00     鑑別度：0.7751
------------------------------------------------------------
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科別	年級
英語文	11B
能力指標	3-2-1 能利用字詞結構、上下文意、句型結構及篇章組織推測字詞意義或句子內容。
認知歷程向度	了解
試題內容	Not long ago, there were millions and millions of passenger pigeons in North America. These pigeons flew in large flocks. Sometimes the group was so large _____ they blocked out the sun. They ___#___ passenger pigeons because they traveled from place to place looking for food. Passenger pigeons disappeared from the Earth mainly because of two reasons: the forests the pigeons lived in were cut down and these pigeons were killed for food. Pigeons lived in oak and beech forests. But in the 1850s, men began to cut down these _____ to build farms, houses and railway tracks. The pigeons' nesting places were _____ and it became more and more difficult for them to survive. Men made matters _____ by killing millions of them for food. The passenger pigeons could not reproduce fast enough to keep pace with the killing. The last passenger pigeon was seen in 1914. ① called ② were calling ③ call ④ were called

古典理論
（CTT）
選項分析

```
────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
選　項      1     2     3     4*     其他
────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
選項率     .28   .19   .11   .42   .00      通過率：41.846
────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
高分組     .26   .03   .01   .70   .00
低分組     .28   .32   .21   .19   .00      鑑別度：0.5156
────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
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科別	年級
英語文	11B
能力指標	3-2-1 能利用字詞結構、上下文意、句型結構及篇章組織推測字詞意義或句子內容。
認知歷程向度	了解

試題內容

　　Not long ago, there were millions and millions of passenger pigeons in North America. These pigeons flew in large flocks. Sometimes the group was so large _____ they blocked out the sun. They _____ passenger pigeons because they traveled from place to place looking for food.

　　Passenger pigeons disappeared from the Earth mainly because of two reasons: the forests the pigeons lived in were cut down and these pigeons were killed for food. Pigeons lived in oak and beech forests. But in the 1850s, men began to cut down these ___#___ to build farms, houses and railway tracks. The pigeons' nesting places were _____ and it became more and more difficult for them to survive. Men made matters _____ by killing millions of them for food. The passenger pigeons could not reproduce fast enough to keep pace with the killing. The last passenger pigeon was seen in 1914.

① pigeons　　② forests　　③ places　　④ passengers

古典理論（CTT）選項分析

```
---------------------------------------------------------------
選　項　　　 1　　 2*　　 3　　 4　　　其他
---------------------------------------------------------------
選項率　　 .19　 .34　 .30　 .16　 .00　　通過率：33.995
---------------------------------------------------------------
高分組　　 .09　 .76　 .13　 .02　 .00
低分組　　 .26　 .12　 .41　 .21　 .00　　鑑別度：0.6401
---------------------------------------------------------------
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試題品質分析與建議

試題分析：
此題是克漏字，句子前面有提示字「forests」，低分組的學生仍選擇自己較熟悉的選項3單字「places」，雖然中文通順，但英文不能這樣使用。再加上只有正確選項是「f」開頭的單字，其他選項都是「p」開頭，導致部分學生自作聰明排除正確選項。

科別	年級
英語文	11B
能力指標	3-2-1 能利用字詞結構、上下文意、句型結構及篇章組織推測字詞意義或句子內容。
認知歷程向度	了解
試題內容	Not long ago, there were millions and millions of passenger pigeons in North America. These pigeons flew in large flocks. Sometimes the group was so large _____ they blocked out the sun. They _____ passenger pigeons because they traveled from place to place looking for food. Passenger pigeons disappeared from the Earth mainly because of two reasons: the forests the pigeons lived in were cut down and these pigeons were killed for food. Pigeons lived in oak and beech forests. But in the 1850s, men began to cut down these _____ to build farms, houses and railway tracks. The pigeons' nesting places were __#__ and it became more and more difficult for them to survive. Men made matters _____ by killing millions of them for food. The passenger pigeons could not reproduce fast enough to keep pace with the killing. The last passenger pigeon was seen in 1914. ① saved　　　② established　　　③ destroyed　　　④ operated

古典理論（CTT）選項分析：

```
─────────────────────────────────────────────
選　項      1      2      3*     4      其他
─────────────────────────────────────────────
選項率     .25    .22    .39    .14    .00      通過率：39.258
─────────────────────────────────────────────
高分組     .06    .10    .78    .06    .00
低分組     .41    .27    .13    .18    .00      鑑別度：0.6471
─────────────────────────────────────────────
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試題品質分析與建議：

試題分析：
此題是克漏字，後面句子有線索「more and more difficult」，但低分組的學生不會看線索，選擇較熟悉的單字「saved」。此題優良不需修改。

科別	年級
英語文	11B
能力指標	3-2-1 能利用字詞結構、上下文意、句型結構及篇章組織推測字詞意義或句子內容。
認知歷程向度	了解
試題內容	Not long ago, there were millions and millions of passenger pigeons in North America. These pigeons flew in large flocks. Sometimes the group was so large _____ they blocked out the sun. They _____ passenger pigeons because they traveled from place to place looking for food. Passenger pigeons disappeared from the Earth mainly because of two reasons: the forests the pigeons lived in were cut down and these pigeons were killed for food. Pigeons lived in oak and beech forests. But in the 1850s, men began to cut down these _____ to build farms, houses and railway tracks. The pigeons' nesting places were _____ and it became more and more difficult for them to survive. Men made matters __#__ by killing millions of them for food. The passenger pigeons could not reproduce fast enough to keep pace with the killing. The last passenger pigeon was seen in 1914. ① better　　② bad　　③ worse　　④ good

古典理論（CTT）選項分析

```
─────────────────────────────────────────────────────
選　項　　　1　　2　　3*　　4　　其他

─────────────────────────────────────────────────────
選項率　　.32　.15　.41　.11　.00　　通過率：41.156

─────────────────────────────────────────────────────
高分組　　.13　.09　.75　.03　.00
低分組　　.42　.23　.18　.17　.00　　鑑別度：0.5744

─────────────────────────────────────────────────────
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科別	年級
英語文	11B
能力指標	3-2-3 能了解短文、書信、故事、漫畫、短劇及簡易新聞報導等的內容或情節。
認知歷程向度	了解
試題內容	My daughter Emily is learning how to drive. She will be eighteen years old next Wednesday. She plans to take the driving test on her birthday, so she has been practicing driving in the neighborhood these days. When we need to do grocery shopping in the supermarket downtown, we will let her drive us there. She drives carefully and yields to pedestrians and stops at red lights. We are sure that she is going to pass the test and get her driver's license next Wednesday. What has Emily been doing these days? ① Learning how to cook. ② Planning her birthday party. ③ Practicing her driving skills. ④ Preparing for an English test.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="7">古典理論（CTT）選項分析</th></tr>
</table>

```
─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
選　項      1     2     3*    4     其他
─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
選項率      .07   .20   .66   .06   .00      通過率：66.171
─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
高分組      .00   .01   .99   .00   .00
低分組      .18   .47   .21   .13   .01      鑑別度：0.7832
─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
```

科別	年級
英語文	11B
能力指標	3-2-3 能了解短文、書信、故事、漫畫、短劇及簡易新聞報導等的內容或情節。
認知歷程向度	了解
試題內容	My daughter Emily is learning how to drive. She will be eighteen years old next Wednesday. She plans to take the driving test on her birthday, so she has been practicing driving in the neighborhood these days. When we need to do grocery shopping in the supermarket downtown, we will let her drive us there. She drives carefully and yields to pedestrians and stops at red lights. We are sure that she is going to pass the test and get her driver's license next Wednesday. When is Emily allowed to drive her family downtown? ① When they go grocery shopping. ② When they celebrate birthdays. ③ When they visit their friends. ④ When they go on vacation.

古典理論（CTT）選項分析

```
————————————————————————————————————————————————
選  項       1*    2     3     4     其他

————————————————————————————————————————————————
選項率      .72   .15   .08   .04   .00      通過率：72.028

————————————————————————————————————————————————
高分組      .99   .01   .00   .00   .00
低分組      .34   .32   .22   .12   .00      鑑別度：0.6503
————————————————————————————————————————————————
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