

# 給準備 108 會考的你，英語科閱讀學習指南

107 年第五屆的國中教育會考英語科，文章篇幅和 106 年會考題目相比，不會過於冗長。字彙難度雖在 1,200 字之內，但學生不能只是死背課本內容，因會考測驗的是語言的「**应用能力**」和「**思考理解**」層次，若只是停留在基礎識字層次很難考高分。不論是面對國中會考的英語科或其他科目亦然，各科的會考題組都是在考**閱讀理解**和**思考能力**，甚至**跨科統整**的題目也隨處可見。

## 一、 107 年與 106 年會考差異之處

	106 年	107 年
出題方向	單題：基本單字及文法題 題組：篇幅較長	單題：不單純考文法，而是必須看懂上下文意 題組：篇幅適中

## 二、 107 年會考布題

	題型分布		體裁分布
單題	15 題	7 題單字 1 題片語 7 題文法	看圖題 ( 題 1 ) 單字題 ( 題 2, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 ) 片語題 ( 題 14 ) 文法題 ( 題 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15 )
題組	26 題 ( 9 個題組 )	6 題克漏字選擇 ( 2 個題組 ) 20 題閱讀測驗 ( 7 個題組 )	克漏字 ( 語意 ) ( 題 16-18、題 19-21 ) 部落格網頁 ( 題 22-24 ) 流程圖 ( 題 25-26 ) 詩歌 ( 題 27-28 ) 敘述文 ( 題 29-31 ) 對話 ( 題 32-34 ) 專論 ( 題 35-37 ) 新聞 ( 題 38-41 )

### 三、 107 年會考試題分析

1. 單題：學生不能只有死背課本內容，還須具備**理解應用**的能力。

#### 單字

##### 出題方向

考基礎單字，但須注意**一字多義**。

##### 會考第 13 題

- ( )13. The beach party tonight \_\_\_\_\_ the end of our summer vacation. Tomorrow we are all going back home and getting ready for school.
- (A) changes (B) marks  
(C) passes (D) saves

##### 準備方向

由於 mark 在課本提到的意思為「標記 (名詞)」，所以很多學生誤選 pass。想要拿高分，除了熟背國中小 1,200 字彙之外，更要能**分辨一字多義**。學生可以透過南一版復習講義的一字多義大彙整單元，利用例句來理解並記憶一字多義。



##### 一字多義大彙整

- mark**
  - 記號：汗點 → Cindy put a **mark** on this page. (Cindy 在這一頁做了記號。)
  - 分數 → She got high **marks** in all of her exams. (她所有的考試都得高分。)
  - 做記號 → They **marked** the prices on the goods. (他們把價格標在商品上。)
  - 打分數 → The teachers were busy **marking** the test papers. (那些老師忙著改考卷。)
- grade**
  - 成績 → Betty got good **grades** on the science test. (Betty 在自然測驗得到好成績。)
  - 年級 → What **grade** are you in? (你幾年級?)
  - 等級 → Those are second-**grade** mangoes. (那些是次級芒果。)
- point**
  - 點；要點 → The lady got to the **point** finally. (那位女士終於言歸正傳了。)
  - 分數 → The Chinese team won the game by four **points**. (中華隊以四分之差贏得比賽。)
  - 指(向) → Mr. Chen **pointed** out the mistakes to us. (Mr. Chen 向我們指出那些錯誤。)
- check**
  - 檢查 → **Check** the tools and see if anything is missing. (檢查工具，看看是否有遺失。)
  - 查看 → Mr. Trump was **checking** his e-mail. (Mr. Trump 正在看他的電子郵件。)
  - 支票 → May I pay it with the **check**? (我可以用這張支票付款嗎?)

## 片語

### 出題方向

#### 考常見片語

#### 會考第 14 題

- ( ) 14. Anyone who reads Loren's business plan will quickly see some serious problems in it, or \_\_\_\_\_ feel something is not right.  
 (A) at least (B) even (C) in fact (D) still

### 準備方向

要得高分，學生不僅要熟悉單字和文法，片語也是重要的一環。108 南一版復習講義完全命中會考出題內容，不僅考了同一個片語 at least，甚至連句構都是一樣的（連接詞後接 at least）。

14. The food at that restaurant wasn't good, but \_\_\_\_\_ it was not expensive. (H at least 至少)  
 (A) on time (B) at least  
 (C) in public (D) on business

點線面復習講義模擬試題(四)第 242 頁

學生除了透過試題的演練，來確認對於片語的熟悉度，亦可透過單元中的整理，來背誦片語，累積閱讀實力。

Part B 流利語句旺旺來

由目 53

1. on the Internet 在網路上	15. most important of all 最重要的是
2. on the radio 經由收音機/廣播	16. sooner or later 遲早
3. at a high/low price 以高/低價	17. The sooner, the better. 越快越好。
4. in cash 付現	18. Better late than never. 亡羊補牢，猶未晚也。
5. on foot 步行	19. be famous for... 以...聞名
6. play on the seesaw/swing/slide 玩鞦韆板/盪鞦韆/溜滑梯	20. be friendly/nice/kind to... 對...友善/好/仁慈
7. slide/roll down 滑/滾下去	21. grow up 長大
8. on the ground 在地上	22. make a sound 發出聲響
9. in the world (在)世界上	23. care about... 關心...; 在乎...
10. around the world=all over the world 全世界	24. take care of.../look after... 照顧...
11. had better (not)+原形動詞 最好(不要)...	25. A+borrow+物+from+B =B+lend+物+to+A =B+lend+A+物 A向B借...(物); B借...(物)給A
例 You had better not change your mind. (你最好別改變心意。)	26. right away/ right now/ in no time 立刻; 馬上
12. do/try one's best 盡力而為	
13. at least 至少	
14. worst of all 最糟的是	

Exercise  
 ( B ) You had better finish doing the dishes \_\_\_\_\_. Mom will get home in two minutes.  
 (A) on foot  
 (B) right away  
 (C) in cash  
 (D) at a high price

百分百 EZ 復習講義單元 9 第 167-168 頁

## 文法

### 出題方向

考基礎文法，但必須**看懂上下文意及語氣轉折**才能得分。

### 會考第 15 題

- ( ) 15. I've wanted to read *The Diary of a Young Girl* for months, \_\_\_\_\_ today I finally borrowed the book from the library.  
(A) and (B) since (C) so (D) until

### 準備方向

學生可利用南一版復習講義針對各個連接詞的彙整表格，來理解連接詞的用法與使用時機。

#### 重點 2 對等連接詞 and、but 和 or 的用法

文法超連結 P. 319 單元 15 重點 3

連接詞	用法	例句
and (並且;和)	用來連接前後語意相同的句子，或詞性相同的字	He is a student, <b>and</b> I am, too. (他是個學生，我也是。) He is not a doctor, <b>and</b> you aren't, either. (他不是醫生，你也不是。) Jack is reading <b>and</b> writing. (傑克正邊讀邊寫。)
	連接兩主詞，動詞用複數	She <b>and</b> I are lawyers. (她和我都是律師。)
but (但是)	用來連接前後語意相反的句子	He is a writer, <b>but</b> his brother isn't. (他是個作家，但是他哥哥不是。) I'm sorry I am late, <b>but</b> there is too much traffic. (抱歉我遲到了，但是交通實在太擁擠了。)
or (或者)	含有「選擇」的意味，連接相同的詞性，不以 yes/no 作答	A: Do you stay home <b>or</b> go out? (你要留在家裡或者出去?) B: I stay home. (我要留在家裡。)
	連接兩主詞，動詞必須和最靠近的主詞一致	You <b>or</b> he is wrong. (不是你錯就是他錯。) Are you <b>or</b> he wrong? (是你或者他錯呢?)

2. 題組：學生須有**分析訊息**和**統整歸納**的能力才能掌握文本的內容，並得高分。

### 克漏字選擇

#### 出題方向

考文意掌控，測驗重點在了解上下文意。

#### 會考第 16-18 題

Robert likes to take a walk in the park after work. One day when he was walking in the park, he heard a woman calling his name. He stopped to look around, but didn't see anything 16. Shortly after Robert saw it, it was gone.

Though Robert felt a little strange, he did not think about it too much and sat down for a rest on a bench in the park. Then he noticed the snake he had just seen 17. Robert was too afraid to move away from the bench. Right at this moment, a woman behind him shouted, "Come here, Robert. You can't stay on the bench like that. 18."

In surprise, Robert turned around and said to the woman, "Excuse me, but that's not a very nice thing to say, and in fact some people say I'm handsome."

"I'm not talking to you," said the woman. "I'm telling Robert, my pet snake, to get down from the bench, not you."



- ( ) 16. (A) like a snake (B) that could move  
(C) except a little snake (D) that could make noise
- ( ) 17. (A) climbing up the bench (B) running after a woman  
(C) stopping beside his feet (D) falling down from a tree
- ( ) 18. (A) The bench is broken  
(B) The seat has been taken  
(C) People will be scared by you  
(D) The paint of the bench is still wet

#### 準備方向

南一版復習講義**精準命中考文意**的克漏字題組，除了有題目可演練，講義更提供「解題叮嚀」與「解題技巧」，幫助學生掌握會考得分關鍵。

單元中還收錄了包含節目表、傳單、人物傳記等各種體裁與主題的文章，學生可多加利用此單元來熟悉會考題型。

A
B C
會考預測新體驗
克漏字 (文意)

解題叮嚀

這是文意克漏字選擇的題型→文章的表述一定有其脈絡→所以空格的內容一定與上下文有關→看清文意，選出最適當的語句。

Do you want to be a storm chaser? Do you want to experience 1. ? Do you want to feel the strong wind and rain? If your answer is yes, a trip with Perfect Storms could be just for you.

We are in Tornado Alley—the area between the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains in the US 2. Why do you need to go storm chasing with us? Here's why: storm chasing can be dangerous. If you don't do it right, you may get hurt seriously. Never have it a try if you don't know enough about tornadoes!

Go with us. We are the best in the business. Our team is experienced. We plan our tours in spring and summer. However, we can't make sure whether you can see a tornado sighting or not because of 3. So you might not see one at all, or you could be lucky and see quite a few. But either way, the experience is super.

chaser 追逐者     tornado 龍捲風     tour 旅程

( C ) 1. (A) the fun of taking a walk in the rain  
(B) the joy of buying presents  
(C) the surprise of running after a tornado  
(D) the moment in the cold winter

( D ) 2. (A) where people are excited  
(B) where trees and flowers are gone  
(C) where few houses are around  
(D) where tornadoes are most common

( A ) 3. (A) the changing of the weather  
(B) the money you spent  
(C) the drivers who get lost easily  
(D) the terrible tornadoes

解題技巧

1. 由前句的 storm chaser 和下句的 strong wind and rain 可以推知要體驗的是「追龍捲風」的經驗。  
2. 第二段提到美國一些地區，可以推知這些地區和龍捲風的發生率有關，所以選(D)。  
3. 能不能看到龍捲風和天氣的變化有關，無關任何人為因素，故選(A)。

## 閱讀測驗

### 出題方向

107 年 **首次** 出現考文章論述的排列順序

### 會考第 35 題


*Jim Webb Oct. 16, 1987*

Over the years, the number of whales has dropped sharply. From 1946 to 1986, about 340,000 whales were killed. People worry that children in the future can only see whales in pictures. They believe all kinds of whaling (whale hunting) should be stopped before it's too late.


Some people are trying to stop whaling all over the world. But they fail to notice one fact: Whaling was going on for a long time before the number of whales went down and became a problem.

Whaling started as early as 1,500 years ago. This was how tribespeople fed their families. They hunted whales for meat because almost nothing could grow on their land. They also made whale fat into oil and used it to make candles or oil lamps. Over the years, whaling became their way of living, and even part of who they are.

Tribe whaling is not the thing we should worry about. Of all the whales that were killed over the past forty years, only 10% were hunted by tribespeople. The other 90% died at the hands of the money-making whaling business. When we try to stop all kinds of whaling, we should think what we are asking tribespeople to give up and whether this is the best answer to the problem of whaling.

 tribe 部落 fat 脂肪

- ( ) 35. Below are the writer's points in the reading:
- Whether we should stop tribespeople whaling
  - The problem of whaling
  - Whaling as a way of life

 order 順序

In what order does the writer talk about his points?

- (A) a→c→b.                      (B) b→c→a.  
(C) c→a→b.                      (D) c→b→a.

### 準備方向


學生須讀懂通篇文章，並了解各段大意。想要在此種題型得分，學生可以利用南一版復習講義中大量的閱讀測驗來加強閱讀實力，並透過正確的閱讀策略，培育自主閱讀的能力。

解題技巧 Tips  
先快速瀏覽問題，再從文章中找尋關鍵線索。

PART 3 精選長文閱讀題 33~35 字數 267

Puffins are birds that look like penguins. They are small birds which spend most of their lifetime on the sea. They easily catch people's eye because they have very large beaks in three colors: red, yellow, and blue. The color of the beak changes with seasons. What's more, it can hold more than ten fish so that parents can bring them back to feed their babies. Puffins have only one egg at a time, and both parents take care of their child until it's old enough to live on its own about 3 to 5 years. They are not only excellent swimmers but also fast flyers. In the water, they can dive 200 feet deep and stay underwater for 30 seconds; in the air, they can fly 55 miles an hour—as fast as a car on a highway.

However, the number of puffins is getting smaller and smaller. Scientists warn that puffins may be another dodo birds, which disappeared from the world. To stop puffins from disappearing, we need to stop global warming first. It changes puffins' living styles. For example, puffins used to live in waters between 0-20°C and catch fish there. Now, the temperature is getting higher, the fish they like have moved to the north, and the new comers are too hard for their babies to eat. Also the higher temperature brings new disease to puffins. They get sick and die. Global warming also raises sea levels, which flood puffins' homes. They have no place to live; what can they do? So, let's do something to save cute puffins right now!



**注釋** 瀕臨絕種的海鸕

○ puffin	海鸕	beak	鳥嘴	dive	潛水	warn	警告
disappear	消失	global	地球的	temperature	溫度	disease	疾病
		sea level	海平面	flood	淹沒		

( D ) 33. What does it mean?                      (33 根據前一句話 we need to stop global warming first，可以推知 it 指的是 Global warming (地球暖化)。)

(A) The water.  
(B) The number of puffins.  
(C) The new disease.  
(D) Global warming.

**34** ( D ) 34. Which is true about puffins?                      (34 (A)海鸕不只活3-5年。(B)海鸕的鳥嘴不是用來裝魚的。(C)海鸕數量愈來愈少的原因和汽車無關。(D)第一段倒數第二行提到了牠們可以潛水30秒這件事。)

(A) They can live about 3 to 5 years.  
(B) They have beaks which can hold their babies.  
(C) They are going to disappear because they hit cars when they fly.  
(D) They are small, but they can swim and stay underwater for 30 seconds.

**35** ( C ) 35. What can we learn from the reading?                      (35 (A)上升的海平面不會帶來新的疾病。(B)海鸕一次只生一個蛋也和溫度無關。(C)第二段第二行提到了海鸕也許會和渡渡鳥一樣消失。(D)文中未提及海鸕大戰新來的魚種這件事。)

(A) The rise of the sea level brings new disease.  
(B) The higher the temperature is, the more eggs the puffins have.  
(C) Scientists say that puffins may disappear someday if we do nothing to stop global warming.  
(D) Puffins become hard to fight the new comers.

出題方向

每年必考文章主旨、細節理解、資訊推論、猜片語或字義

會考第 22-24 題

**Edward's Travel Tips**

What kind of place do you usually choose to stay for the night during a trip? Expensive hotels that may make you feel like you don't get what you pay for? Or cheap hostels that put you and five other strangers in the same bedroom? If both choices sound terrible to you, here's something new: holiday apartments.

In a holiday apartment, you have more space than what a hotel room can give you. Everything in the apartment is at your disposal. The living room, the kitchen, the study, and, of course, the bedrooms are all for your own use. Some apartments even have a lovely garden or a game room. You'll feel at home in the holiday apartment. The best thing is, a holiday apartment is not expensive. The price for a holiday apartment is for two people, and the apartment is often cheaper than a hotel room for two. You only need to pay a little more for a third or fourth person. If you travel with friends or your family, a holiday apartment will be your best choice!

📖 hostel (提供廉價食宿的) 旅舍

- ( ) 22. What is the reading mostly about?
- (A) Where to find a nice holiday apartment.  
 (B) How to choose a nice holiday apartment.  
 (C) Why one should choose a holiday apartment.  
 (D) How one can change their house into a holiday apartment.
- ( ) 23. From the reading, what can we learn about holiday apartments?
- (A) They are good for people who like to take one-day trips.  
 (B) They are good for people who travel in a group of three or more.  
 (C) They are good for people who want to make new friends when traveling.  
 (D) They are good for people who like to spend their holidays in the country.
- ( ) 24. What does it mean to say that something is at your disposal?
- (A) You are free to use it.  
 (B) You can find it everywhere.  
 (C) You know everything about it.  
 (D) You can buy it at a lower price.

準備方向

針對每年必考的題型，學生可以利用南一版百分百EZ 復習講義中「會考題型大解密」的單元來練習。此單元除了收錄歷屆會考試題、提供解題技巧，更獨家標註了試題的通過率，幫助學生更加精準判斷自己的程度落點，進而加強自己的能力。

老師在這兒有在聽嗎?

**會考題型大解密**

3-4 字數 161

Here is the preface of Nick Foster's new book *Married to Food*.

*Preface*

④ My mother was lousy at cooking. To her, cooking was more like an exciting experiment. You put some of this and some of that in a pot, and you wait and see what will happen.③ "No experiments, no experiences." is what she would say when her experiment did not turn out good, and I heard that a lot.

My father was a good cook, and he loved to cook, too. He often said that he got my mother to marry him with a table of delicious food, not with a beautiful ring. "A family needs only one good cook," he said.

Now I am a cook myself. And I have my own restaurant. I learned how to cook from my father, of course. From him, I learned the art of cooking. But I did learn one thing from my mother.④ It's her famous saying: "No experiments, no experiences."

preface 前言 experiment 實驗

( B ) 3. What does it mean when someone is lousy at something?

(A) They are famous for it.  
 (B) They cannot do it well.  
 (C) They think it is important.  
 (D) They are not interested in it.

( C ) 4. What can we learn from the preface?

(A) How Foster started his own restaurant.  
 (B) When Foster's father married Foster's mother.  
 (C) What Foster's mother taught him about cooking.  
 (D) How Foster learned the art of cooking from his father.

**解題技巧：上下文線索**

③從第一段最後一句，作者常常聽到母親對於自己做菜結果並不理想而說的名言得知，作者母親並不懂長做菜，故選(B)。

**解題技巧：推論**

④從第一段作者提到母親對於做菜的態度以及最後一段又提起這句名言：「沒有實驗，沒有經驗」，可見母親對他做菜態度的影響，故選(C)。

出題方向

每年必考看文選圖題

會考第 31 題

When we get wet, we need a towel to get ourselves dry. When a dog gets wet, all it needs is to shake its body. A study in 2010 showed that a wet dog can throw off half the water on its body by shaking for less than a second. In fact, this common act of dogs works better than a washing machine.



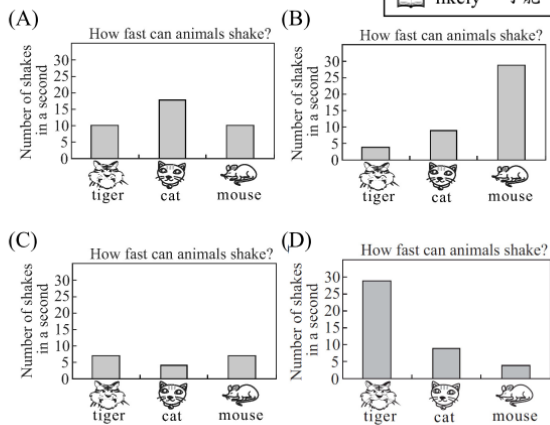
The study found that animal shaking begins with the head and ends with the tail. During a shake, the animal's head, body and skin all move. Smaller animals must shake faster than bigger animals to get water off. For example, in one second, a rat can shake 18 times, a dog 6 times, and a bear 4 times. Bigger animals can get their bodies dry with fewer shakes.

For animals, shaking is not just about getting themselves dry. It is also about saving their lives. Being wet makes animals heavier, and that makes it harder to run. In the animal world, how fast an animal can run often decides whether it will live or not. Maybe that's why the "wet-dog shake" has become a common habit of many animals.

skin 皮膚

31. The four pictures below show how fast tigers, cats and mice can shake. From the reading, which picture is most likely correct?

likely 可能



準備方向

這種須釐清細節並找到因果關係後，連接圖表及語意，才能進行相關推論的題目，也是每年必考的題型。南一版復習講義中每個單元都有這種題型，學生可透過大量的演練來訓練答題實力。

解題技巧 Tips

如果題目中有圖表題目，須先理解圖表所要表示的重點，如：圖表標題、縱軸、橫軸等，接著由文章中找出和圖表相關的重點，選出正確答案。

PART 3 精選長文閱讀題

31~33

字數 342

Hello, I'm your tour guide, Molly. Welcome to Waterland to enjoy the beautiful winter here. After taking a bus for one and a half hours, do you feel carsick or tired? Take a short break and have a cup of water. With the fresh air around, I think you'll be fine soon. Here is a map, and we're at the train station. Waterland is a small town in the deep mountains.

People used to grow bananas and cut woods in the past one hundred years. To transport these to the city, trains played important roles. Look at this train. It was made in 1915. Do you know what kind of train it is? It says, "ㄍㄨㄉㄨ," which means the train is about 35 tons for pigs and it's a big train.

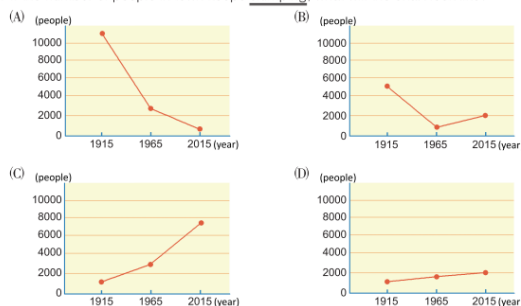
The one next to it says "ㄉㄨㄢ," which means the train is about 20 tons for sugar. We can tell the train type by looking at the "ㄉㄨㄢㄨㄢ." On our left is a big pool. The pool was used to keep woods wet, so they wouldn't break easily and could be sold at good prices. Speak of the wood, please look at the station carefully. It was made of woods from head to toe. The old station fell down in the earthquake 20 years ago. It took about five years to build the new one. People in town decided to keep what it used to look like and hoped the young can get close to its history. As you can see now, the number of people in town has slumped because it's hard to find jobs. No more bananas, woods, and busy trains. The small town is waiting for more visitors to have a new start. The beauty and the story of Waterland is worth seeing! Now, it's time for you to go around and take pictures. Each of you will have a map. You can follow the map or get on the Net for more information. Thank you!



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- (B) 31. What does the word these mean?  
 (A) Mountain and water.  
 (B) Bananas and woods.  
 (C) Visitors and the tour guide.  
 (D) Different types of trains.
- (C) 32. What can we learn from the reading?  
 (A) Waterland was built in 1915.  
 (B) The train station has been there for hundreds of years.  
 (C) Trains played important roles because people went out of town for work.  
 (D) Woods were in the pool before they were sold.

33. If the number of people in town keeps slumping, what will the chart look like?



33. 由文中的敘述可推知 slumping 意指「下滑」，因小鎮難找工作，人口大量外移。