

三、測驗分項介紹

閱讀能力測驗

BESTEP

測驗題型

閱讀測驗採紙筆測驗方式進行，測驗題型包含「詞彙」、「短文閱讀」與「長文閱讀」三部分，實際作答時間共 50 分鐘（未含試前、試後說明時間），題型說明如下：

題型	第一部分 詞彙	第二部分 短文閱讀	第三部分 長文閱讀
說明	4 選 1 單選題	4 選 1 單選題	4 選 1 單選題 5 選 2 複選題 6 選 5 配合題
題數	5 題	15 題	15 題
總題數	35 題		
作答時間	50 分鐘		
滿分	140 分		



分數說明

CEFR		分數	說明
C1 (含) 以上		130 ~ 140	見 B2 能力說明。
B2	B2+	115 ~ 129	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 能閱讀較抽象的主題且較長的文章 (例如期刊、專題報導)，理解其主旨、關鍵資訊。 ✓ 能理解並整合不同資訊來源 (包含圖表、文本) 的重點，根據其語境推敲含意，做出適當的推論。
	B2	100 ~ 114	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 能閱讀較抽象的主題且較長的文章 (例如期刊、專題報導)，釐清上下文關係，推測作者的看法、態度及寫作目的。 ✓ 能閱讀較抽象的主題且較長的文章 (例如期刊、專題報導)，根據其脈絡整合、分析及判斷文章內容。
B1	B1+	85 ~ 99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 能閱讀生活及學習情境裡內容具體且組織清楚的文章 (例如雜誌、網頁短文)，理解其主旨、關鍵資訊。 ✓ 能閱讀生活及學習情境裡內容具體且組織清楚的文章 (例如雜誌、網頁短文)，根據其語境推敲含意，並做出正確的推測。
	B1	70 ~ 84	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 能聽懂生活及學習情境裡內容具體的言談內容 (例如課堂授課、討論、廣播)，理解其言外之意，推測說話者的看法或態度。
A2	A2+	55 ~ 69	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 能理解生活及學習情境裡熟悉主題的簡短句子或問題。 ✓ 能閱讀生活及學習情境裡熟悉主題的簡短文章 (例如信件、公告)，大致理解其主旨、關鍵資訊與重要細節。
	A2	40 ~ 54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 能閱讀生活及學習情境裡熟悉主題的簡短文章 (例如信件、公告)，根據其語境推敲含意，並做基本的推測。
A1	A1+	30 ~ 39	未能達成 A2 或 A2 以上能力說明中的語言任務。
未達 A1		0 ~ 29	

第一部分：詞彙

本部分共 5 題，皆為 4 選 1 之單選題。每題包含一個空格。請從四個選項中，選出最適合題意的字或詞。

- ◆ 本部分內容主要為學習情境裡熟悉主題的簡短句子。
- ◆ 主要評量考生能否依據情境與上下文推測詞彙意義。
- ◆ 答題時將整句讀完，以釐清語意關係、掌握答題線索。

試做例題

1. Professor Liu is _____ how many people agree with his idea.
- A. counting
 - B. directing
 - C. blaming
 - D. reaching

研讀解析

劉教授正在 _____ 有多少人同意他的想法。

- A. 計算
- B. 指導
- C. 責備
- D. 達到

正解：A

測驗重點：從上下文推測詞彙的意義。

解題線索：從題目上下文與選項可看出劉教授 (Professor Liu) 正在做某件事 (is + V-ing)，此事與多少人 (how many people) 同意他的想法有關。選項中與數目相關的字彙為選項 A. counting (計算)。

試做例題

2. _____ it is already December, the hot weather in Kenting continues.
- A. Until
 - B. Only
 - C. Although
 - D. Since

研讀解析

_____ 已經十二月了，墾丁的天氣依舊炎熱。

- A. 直到
- B. 僅有
- C. 雖然
- D. 既然

正解：C

測驗重點：從上下文推測詞彙的意義。

解題線索：本題線索在於前半句的 December 和後半句的 hot weather，考生須能讀懂本句語意「儘管時序已進入冬季，墾丁天氣仍然很熱」。與此相符的為選項 C. Although (雖然)。

第二部分：短文閱讀

本部分共 15 題，包括數篇短文、圖表，每篇後有二至四個相關問題。問題為 4 選 1 之單選題，請從四個選項中，選出一個最適合的答案。

- ◆ 本部分內容主要為大學校園、課堂、實習、或職場情境中常見的雜誌、信件、或網頁短文等。
- ◆ 主要評量考生能否閱讀學習情境裡內容具體且組織清楚的文章，理解其主旨、關鍵資訊，以及能否根據文章內容進行推測。
- ◆ 答題時透過問題掌握閱讀方向，再從文章或圖表內容進行整合、分析、或詮釋後，選出每題最適合的答案。

題組 1

試做例題

At the end of 2022, Joyce DeFauw accepted her diploma on stage at Northern Illinois University (NIU). Many members of her family were present to congratulate her. Unlike most other members of her graduating class, DeFauw's children, grandchildren, and even great-grandchildren were in the audience. Seventy-one years after she first enrolled at NIU, ninety-year-old Joyce finally received her degree.

DeFauw, who left school to get married in 1955, regretted not finishing her education. When she mentioned that to her children in 2019, they encouraged her to go back. Unlike the first time she attended NIU, DeFauw did not attend classes in person. Instead, she did so from in front of a computer screen. It was, in fact, her first computer, and her children taught her to use it.

In all, it took DeFauw three years to accomplish the work necessary to qualify for a degree in general education. She took one course each semester step by step, even during summers. Her family members praise her for having a very methodical approach by following a daily routine. DeFauw offers advice to others who may be in a similar situation. "Don't give up," she says. "It may not be easy, but everything we experience has its ups and downs."

1-1. What is this article mainly about?

- A. DeFauw's success in her later years
- B. DeFauw's importance in society
- C. DeFauw's plan for preparing for exams
- D. DeFauw's relationship with her family

- 1-2. Why did DeFauw need her children's help?
- A. She had no money.
 - B. She lacked a skill.
 - C. Her memory was poor.
 - D. Her home was far away.
- 1-3. What word is "methodical" in the last paragraph closest in meaning to?
- A. adequate
 - B. courteous
 - C. systematic
 - D. dependent
- 1-4. What lesson can be drawn from DeFauw's story?
- A. One must treat people in a friendly way.
 - B. One must keep focused on a goal.
 - C. One must think about others' feelings.
 - D. One must choose the right major to study.

研讀解析

文章敘述大學輟學後常感遺憾的 Joyce DeFauw 多年後在孩子鼓勵下復學，終於在九十歲一圓完成學位之夢。

1-1.

這篇文章的主旨是什麼？

- A. DeFauw 晚年的成功
- B. DeFauw 在社會中的重要性
- C. DeFauw 準備考試的計劃
- D. DeFauw 與她家人的關係

正解：A

測驗重點：大致理解與生活及學習相關簡短文章的主旨大意、關鍵資訊與重要細節。

解題線索：文章第一段提到 Joyce DeFauw 歷經七十一年，終於在 2022 年底以九十高

齡取得 Northern Illinois University 學位 (ninety-year-old Joyce finally received her degree)。第二段提到她在 1955 年因結婚失學後一直對未竟的學業感到後悔 (regretted not finishing her education)，終於在孩子鼓勵下復學。第三段提到 DeFauw 花了三年的時間完成通識教育學位必修 (it took DeFauw three years to accomplish the work necessary to qualify for a degree in general education)。由這些資訊可推斷文章依循 DeFauw 老年如願以償的主線發展，與此相符的為選項 A. DeFauw's success in her later years (DeFauw 晚年的成功)。

1-2.

為什麼 DeFauw 需要她孩子的幫助？

- A. 她沒有錢。
- B. 她缺乏一項技能。
- C. 她的記憶力不好。
- D. 她住得很遠。

正解：B

測驗重點：根據簡短文章中明顯的線索，做基本的推測。

解題線索：文章第二段提到 DeFauw 沒有實體上課，而是上遠距課程 (DeFauw did not attend classes in person. Instead, she did so from in front of a computer screen.)，而且因為這是她第一次使用電腦，有賴孩子教她如何使用 (It was, in fact, her first computer, and her children taught her to use it.)。由此可推知 DeFauw 求助孩子是因為不熟悉電腦操作，與此相符的為選項 B. She lacked a skill. (她缺乏一項技能)。

1-3.

在最後一段中，“methodical” 一字最接近以下哪個字的意涵？

- A. 足夠的
- B. 有禮貌的
- C. 有系統的
- D. 依賴的

正解：C

測驗重點：從內容具體文章的上下文推測詞彙的意義。

解題線索：透過快速檢視全文，可發現 *methodical* 一字出現在文章第二段，其前一句點出 DeFauw 每學期按部就班修習一門課程，甚至暑假期間亦然 (*She took one course each semester step by step, even during summers.*)，後一句則說她的家人讚揚她可以每日按表操課 (*following a daily routine*)。從上下文可推知 *methodical* 與按部就班、按表操課的學習方法有關，與此相符的為選項 C. *systematic* (有系統的)。

1-4.

從 DeFauw 的故事中可以得到什麼啟發？

- A. 人須友善地對待他人。
- B. 人須專注於一個目標。
- C. 人須考慮他人的感受。
- D. 人須選擇正確的主修科目。

正解：B

測驗重點：根據簡短文章中明顯的線索，做基本的推測。

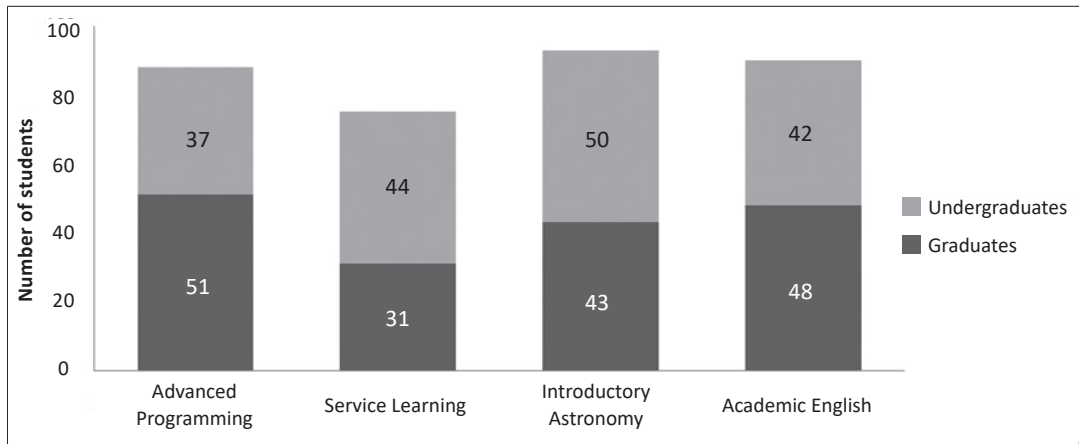
解題線索：文章第一段提到 DeFauw 歷經七十一年方獲學位 (*Seventy-one years after she first enrolled at NIU*)，第二段說她在 1955 因婚輟學後一直後悔半途而廢 (*DeFauw, who left school to get married in 1955, regretted not finishing her education.*)，從這兩處可看出取得學位是 DeFauw 長久以來的心願和目標。第三段點出她為達目的按部就班 (*step by step*)、按表操課 (*follow a daily routine*)，最後更引述她的話鼓勵其他人不要放棄 (*"Don't give up," she says.*)，由此可見她為償宿願努力不懈，堪為楷模。綜合以上，可知選項 B. *One must keep focused on a goal.* (人須專注於一個目標) 為適合的答案。

題組 2

試做例題

Western Taiwan University Summer Courses

Name	Time	Location	Fee
Advanced Programming	Tuesday, 2-5 PM	Boai Hall	NT\$5,000
Service Learning	Saturday, 1-4 PM	Jinde Building	NT\$3,900
Introductory Astronomy	Monday, 6-9 PM	Science Hall	NT\$5,200
Academic English	Friday, 8-11 AM	Language Center	NT\$4,300



Students Registered for Summer Courses

- 2-1. Based on the table and chart, which of the following statements is correct?
- The only course in the morning is the most popular.
 - The least expensive course appeals to the fewest people.
 - The graduate to undergraduate ratio of the course in Boai Hall is 2:1.
 - The only evening course has fewer than 90 people enrolled.

- 2-2. Amy is interested in taking a summer course. She wants to join a weekday one in which undergraduates outnumber graduates. Which course should she choose?
- A. Advanced Programming
 - B. Service Learning
 - C. Introductory Astronomy
 - D. Academic English

研讀解析

這是一個大學選課情境下的圖表，答題時須綜合圖表的資訊。表格提供了四門夏季課程的資訊，包括課程名稱、時間、地點和費用。圖表則呈現每門課的註冊人數，分為研究生（graduates）和大學生（undergraduates）。

2-1.

根據表格和圖表，以下哪項陳述是正確的？

- A. 唯一在早上的那門課最受歡迎。
- B. 最便宜的課程吸引到最少學生。
- C. 在 Boai Hall 的那門課，研究生與大學生比例為 2:1。
- D. 唯一的晚間課程選修人數少於 90 人。

正解：B

測驗重點：理解並整合不同類型的資訊（例如圖表、文本），做適當的推論。

解題線索：考生可由表格看出天文學入門（Introductory Astronomy）是最貴的課程，費用為新臺幣 5,200 元；對照圖表，此門課註冊總人數是 93 人。相較之下，服務學習（Service Learning）是最便宜的課程，費用為新臺幣 3,900 元；然而，對照圖表，註冊總人數卻僅 75 人。由此可見最便宜的課程吸引的人數反而最少。綜合以上，可知選項 B. The least expensive course appeals to the fewest people.（最便宜的課吸引最少的人。）為適合的答案。

2-2.

Amy 對參加暑期課程感興趣。她想參加一個大學生比研究生多的平日課程。她應該選擇哪個課程？

- A. 進階程式設計
- B. 服務學習
- C. 天文學導論
- D. 學術英語

正解：C

測驗重點：理解並整合不同類型的資訊（例如圖表、文本），做適當的推論。

解題線索：表格提供了四門夏季課程的資訊，包括課程名稱、時間、地點和費用。

圖表則呈現每門課的註冊人數，分為研究生（graduates）和大學生（undergraduates）。題目問到 Amy 想去修一門暑期的課程。她想修一門在週間上課、而且大學生人數比研究生多的課，她應該選修哪一門課？

（Amy is interested in taking a summer course. She wants to join a weekday one in which undergraduates outnumber graduates. Which course should she choose?）答題關鍵在於能否整合圖表與表格資訊，選出最適合的答案。根據表格的資料，在週一至週五之間上課的有 Advanced Programming（進階程式設計）、Introductory Astronomy（天文學導論）、以及 Academic English（學術英語）。圖表顯示，大學生人數比研究生多的是 Introductory Astronomy 這門課。由此可知，符合本題描述條件的為選項 C. Introductory Astronomy（天文學導論）。

第三部分：長文閱讀

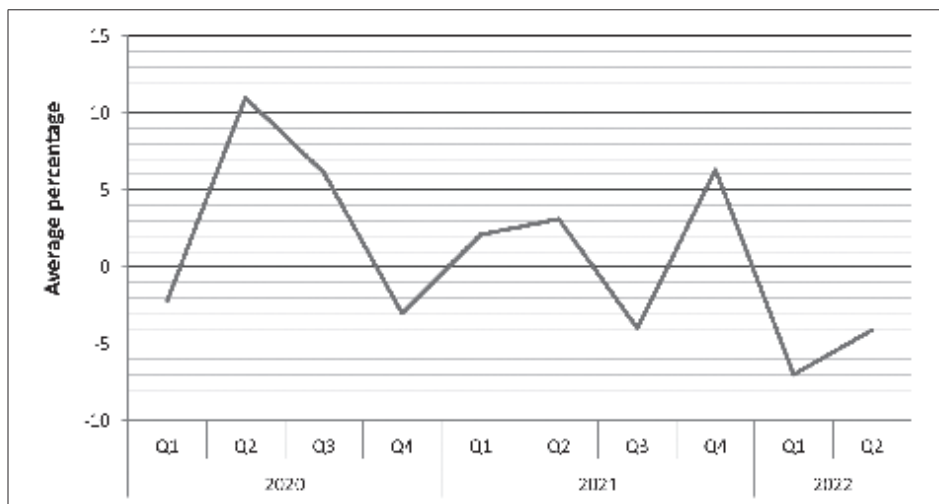
本部分共 15 題，包括數篇長文。前二篇長文後有五個相關問題。四個選項的問題，請選出最適合的一個答案；五個選項的問題，選出最適合的兩個答案。最後一篇長文中，除了首段和末段，各段落皆有相應的主旨闡述該段的大意，請從列表中選出各段落的主旨。

- ◆ 本部分內容主要為大學校園、國際學程、實習或職場情境中常見知識性或議題性的文章或圖表。
- ◆ 主要評量考生能否理解學術主題且較長文章的主旨和關鍵資訊、理解並整合不同資訊來源（含圖表、文本）、根據語境做適當的推論、以及根據文章的脈絡整合、分析及判斷文章內容。
- ◆ 由於文章內容較多，答題時留意時間的分配，適時運用閱讀策略，例如：略讀（skimming）與掃讀（scanning）、透過問題掌握閱讀方向，再從文章或圖表內容進行整合、分析、或詮釋後，選出每題最適合的答案。

題組 1

試做例題

U.S. productivity fell to negative seven percent in the first quarter of 2022, the sharpest fall since 1947. An indicator of the amount of goods or services that a worker can produce in one hour, productivity is a key force driving the economy. Lower productivity raises prices and leads to inflation. This is why economists and business leaders are now urgently looking for answers.



U.S. Labor Productivity in the Non-farm Business Sector

It has surprised researchers studying the trend that the fall began just as the global economy was starting to recover from COVID. What they overlooked seems to have been psychology; many employees now feel “burned out” after the pandemic. ❶ Twenty million were laid off in the U.S. alone at the beginning of the outbreak, regardless of their performance or loyalty to their company. Those that remained had to work harder to mitigate the shortage of labor, with little monetary incentive. For both sets of employees, the result has been the same: frustration. Many now feel that there is no connection between hard work and reward.

❷ This situation has led to a growing phenomenon somewhat misleadingly termed “quiet quitting” in recent years. While workers do not leave their jobs, they nevertheless do only the minimum required to remain there. To employers, this shows a lack of interest and commitment to the company, yet many employees say that they are simply “doing what they are paid for.” The experience of living with COVID – either working from home or being laid off – has led them to a new evaluation of their work-life balance, one in which work is a poor second.

Experts point to a number of measures that companies can take. In the first place, employers need to learn what motivates their employees. Entry and exit interviews are good ways to discover what new employees’ expectations are and what has driven old employees to quit. Secondly, workers need to feel genuinely appreciated and supported. Bosses should encourage their staff to take regular breaks, not to respond to emails outside of work, and to use up paid leave. To ensure that workers follow these policies, bosses must adopt these new habits themselves.

Aside from the psychological reasons, analysts see other, more concrete impacts at play. ❸ Some view the latest decline as merely a phase in the natural one- to two-year cycle governing the rise and fall of productivity. ❹ Others believe the war in Ukraine and continuing supply chain problems after the virus will push productivity even lower than ever.

With other countries such as France, Germany, and Canada also experiencing a productivity slowdown, it is still unclear how serious and long-lasting the effect will be. Only time will tell.

1-1. What word is “mitigate” in the second paragraph closest in meaning to?

- A. hook
- B. ease
- C. vary
- D. ascend

- 1-2. Based on the information in this article, which two points can be inferred? **Choose 2 answers.**
- A. The problem would have been avoidable without COVID.
 - B. The crisis will spread to other regions pretty soon.
 - C. Attempts to mediate are likely doomed to failure.
 - D. Many employees have revised their priorities.
 - E. Companies' actions led to disappointment.
- 1-3. What does the article recommend to managers?
- A. That they lead by example
 - B. That they increase staff salaries
 - C. That they raise leave allowances
 - D. That they endure the crisis
- 1-4. Which of the sentences labeled one to four appears to be supported by the figures shown in the chart?
- A. ❶
 - B. ❷
 - C. ❸
 - D. ❹
- 1-5. What does the article indicate about the low productivity?
- A. It induces people to immigrate.
 - B. It is not severe in Europe.
 - C. Its influence is measurable.
 - D. Its end cannot be foreseen.

研讀解析

這是一篇在商管領域雜誌可以看到的文章。本文探討 2022 年第一季美國勞動生產力下降至 -7% 的可能成因和連帶問題。作者推測疫情導致企業縮編，在職員工業務增加，造成心理倦怠，出現得過且過、「無聲辭職」的消極工作態度，挑戰企業應對之道。然而勞動生產力下降尚有其他可能成因，例如：週期波盪、供應鏈問題等，未有定論。

1-1.

在第二段中，“mitigate”一詞最接近以下哪個詞的意思？

- A. hook (鈎住)
- B. ease (緩解)
- C. vary (變化)
- D. ascend (上升)

正解：B

本題詢問 mitigate 一字在第二段文中的意義。

測驗重點：從較長的文章的上下文推測詞彙的意義。

解題線索：文章第二段提到美國在疫情初始經歷裁員潮，在職員工在勞動力短缺情況 (shortage of labor) 下須加倍工作 (work harder)，mitigate 一字介於「加倍工作」和「勞動力短缺」之間，可推出要表達「以加倍工作減輕或緩解勞動力短缺」之意。因此，與 mitigate 意思最接近的為選項 B. ease (緩解)。

1-2.

根據這篇文章的資訊，可以歸納出哪兩個重點？請選 2 個答案。

- A. 如果沒有 COVID，這個問題本可避免。
- B. 危機很快就會蔓延到其他地區。
- C. 嘗試調解很可能註定會失敗。
- D. 許多員工已經調整了他們的優先順序。
- E. 公司的行為導致了失望。

正解：D, E

測驗重點：掌握較長的文章論述的脈絡 (例如因果關係、作者立場、先後順序等)，整合及分析內容，做出適當的詮釋。

解題線索①：文章第二段提到疫情帶動裁員潮，未遭裁員的員工工作量增加，但卻幾乎沒有足以鼓舞他們加倍工作的金錢誘因 (Those that remained had to work harder ... with little monetary incentive.)，勞力與報酬不相稱 (no connection between hard work and reward) 造成和被裁員不相上下的挫敗感 (The result has been the same: frustration.)。由此可見公司從裁員到未能調薪一連串舉措挫傷員工士氣，與此相符的為選項 E. Companies' actions led to disappointment. (公司的行為導致了失望)。

解題線索②：文章第三段提到士氣不振產生「無聲辭職」現象 (quiet quitting · quit 有辭職或放棄之意) · 員工凡事只求達到最低要求 (do only the minimum) · 疫情期間員工不是被裁員就是在家工作 · 天天上班的常軌不再理所當然 · 不少人遂開始重新衡量工作和生活比重 (a new evaluation of their work-life balance) · 生活躍居首位 · 工作則遠居其次 (work is a poor second) · 由此可見員工對於人生首重為何看法出現改變 · 與此相符的為選項 D. Many employees have revised their priorities. (許多員工已經調整了他們的優先順序) 。

1-3.

這篇文章對企業主管有什麼建議？

- A. 他們應以身作則
- B. 他們應提高員工薪資
- C. 他們應增加假期津貼
- D. 他們應忍受危機

正解：A

測驗重點：根據上下文推測作者的看法、態度、及寫作目的。

解題線索：第四段提到主管應該學習如何提振員工士氣 · 除了了解員工對工作的期待外 · 也須表達對員工的欣賞和支持 · 並鼓勵員工照顧身心健康 · 例如：須定時休息、下班時間不要回覆電子郵件、有支薪假盡量請完 (to take regular breaks, not to respond to emails outside of work, and to use up paid leave) · 且主管應從自身做起 · 帶動這些新習慣 (bosses must adopt these new habits themselves) · 由此可見文章建議主管以身作則 · 在工作和生活間取得平衡 · 與此相符的為選項 A. That they lead by example (他們應以身作則) 。

1-4.

以 ① ② ③ ④ 標出的句子中 · 哪一句可由圖表中顯示的數據支持？

- A. ①
- B. ②
- C. ③
- D. ④

正解：C

測驗重點：理解並整合不同類型的資訊（例如圖表、文本），做適當的推論。

解題線索：圖表為一曲線圖，從標題可看出內容與美國農場以外產業勞動生產力的波動，X 軸標出 2020-2022 年每季（quarter，圖中簡寫為 Q），Y 軸標出平均產值，由此可見曲線為各季勞動生產力百分比走勢。❶❷❸❹ 標出的資訊為下：

- ❶ 疫情初期光在美國就有兩千萬人被裁員，他們的工作表現、公司的忠誠度皆不在考慮範圍內。
- ❷ 士氣低落導致了近年職場一種愈發普遍的現象，被冠上恐有誤導嫌疑的「無聲辭職」之名。
- ❸ 有些人認為目前勞動生產力下降僅是生產力一到兩年週期波盪的一環。
- ❹ 其他人則相信烏克蘭戰爭和疫情所導致的供應鏈問題也是生產力低迷的因素。

以上資訊能從曲線圖看出的只有❸，因此正解為選項 C。

1-5.

關於勞動生產力低落，這篇文章表示了什麼？

- A. 它促使人們移民。
- B. 它在歐洲不嚴重。
- C. 它的影響是可衡量的。
- D. 它的終點無法預見。

正解：D

測驗重點：根據內容具體文章中的線索，做正確的推測。

解題線索：文章倒數第二段提到勞動生產力低落原因不限於心理因素，有可能與週期波盪、供應鏈問題有關，最後一段進一步說隨著法國、德國、加拿大陸續出現生產力下滑情況，暫時還看不出此現象影響的確切嚴重性和持續性（it is still unclear how serious and long-lasting the effect will be），一切有待時間釐清（Only time will tell.）。由此可見作者暗示現象仍持續開展，一時還無法預見將如何作收，與此相符的為選項 D. Its end cannot be foreseen.（它的終點無法預見）。

題組 2

試做例題

Headings

- A. Calls for Rapid Response to Threat
- B. Alternative Perspective Held by College Insider
- C. Utilizing Enormous Collection of Information
- D. Developments Watched Closely by Authorities
- E. Younger Age Groups Also at Risk
- F. Provoking Concern in Higher Education

Artificial Intelligence, AI, offers many benefits to the human race. However, the famous English scientist Stephen Hawking knew that there was a dangerous side to AI, too, warning that humans could be harmed by it. Now, AI is evident in all spheres of human activity, but so are its associated ills. One of these is currently causing a stir in the world of education.

2-1. _____

In universities around the world, there is alarm over students' use of one certain AI tool. The software in question, created by the OpenAI organization, is called ChatGPT. The issue that ChatGPT has sparked is related to the integrity of university course assessments, which typically take the form of written papers. Worryingly, there is evidence that ChatGPT is capable of producing a university-level essay of high quality with minimal human input. Previously, such texts would not have passed careful observation; however, so sophisticated is ChatGPT that it appears to be extremely challenging to detect its hand in the creation of a particular piece of writing.

2-2. _____

Employing a mode of learning known as NLP (natural language processing), ChatGPT can create computer code. It is also adept at human languages such as English. Given a short prompt, it is able to judge which vocabulary would be appropriate for a given situation and structure the words in the correct order to create a coherent piece of written text. This capability is based on the massive file of data that ChatGPT analyzes for context and usage. This database consists of 175 billion pieces of language from a variety of sources including books, newspapers, magazines, and academic journals. ChatGPT also contains a "snapshot" of the Internet from 2021.

2-3. _____

Many analysts believe that ChatGPT marks a rapid improvement in the ability of AI to produce

authentic essays, and the surge in attention surrounding this is not limited to universities. It represents a problem for teachers at elementary and secondary schools, too. While their students are typically assessed by exams at the end of their course, they may come to rely on ChatGPT to complete their coursework. The worry is that, were this to happen, students would not actually learn the skills and knowledge related to the course and would be found wanting when faced with the end-of-term test.

2-4. _____

According to Dr. Thomas Lancaster, who specializes in the detection of copying in academic work, universities must react to these new developments. He believes that they must now make changes to their administrative system. Dr. Lancaster notes that, as the new AI software is easier to use, more people are likely to resort to it. Moreover, given the difficulty in detecting and proving its use, Dr. Lancaster insists that the way universities assess their students has to be adapted sooner rather than later. In his view, there are almost certainly students already submitting work actually created by ChatGPT for their university courses.

2-5. _____

Others in the field see the significance and benefits of AI. Professor Michael Draper admits that universities could try to ban the use of the software, but he thinks this would not be feasible. In his view, it would be better to embrace its use. His reasoning is that, as students will probably use similar technology in the workplace after graduation, they should develop their skills in using it while they are students. Similarly, others say AI tools like ChatGPT simply represent the latest development in useful software such as spell-checkers and grammar assistants and their use should therefore be permitted.

Be it a friend or a foe of academic institutions, ChatGPT is surely not the only AI tool being secretly used by students. As the late Steven Hawking advised so many years ago, we had better confront AI in order to develop safeguards and guidelines for its use in the field of education as well as other walks of life.

研讀解析

這是一篇在科技領域相關網頁可以看到的文章。本文聚焦 AI 與教育的議題，提到 AI 工具 ChatGPT 因性能高強、能完成傳統課堂作業而撼動教育界，高教端憂慮評量公正性受影響，中小學端則擔憂學生以 AI 代勞，荒廢基本技能的學習。為此專家紛紛提出

因應之道，有專家主張應防患未然，杜絕作弊，也有專家認為應樂觀其成，協助學生熟悉未來職場不可或缺的 AI 技術。結論為 ChatGPT 只是學生眾多秘密使用的 AI 工具之一，應制定使用 AI 的指導方針。

測驗重點：理解較長的文章的主旨大意、關鍵資訊。

2-1.

正解：F

解題線索：本段開宗明義指出全球大學警覺到學生使用某 AI 工具的問題 (alarm over students' use of one certain AI tool)，此工具亦即 OpenAI 組織所研發的 ChatGPT，段落並說明此問題主要和課堂評量的公正性相關 (integrity of university course assessments)。其後關鍵細節都在說明此重點，包含：高教端評量以書面論文 (written papers) 的評分為主，ChatGPT 恰恰擅長文字內容生產，產出品質可達大學程度 (university-level)，且機器代筆處極難偵測 (extremely challenging to detect)。由此可見符合此段主旨的段落小標為 F. Provoking Concern in Higher Education (引起高等教育界的擔憂)。

2-2.

正解：C

解題線索：本段闡述 ChatGPT 的性能，包括使用自然語言處理 (NLP) 寫程式和擅長多種語言，以及根據簡短指令判斷適當的詞彙，寫成連貫的文章。段落將這些性能歸結於龐大的資料庫 (massive file of data)，此資料庫包含一千七百五十億筆書籍、報紙、雜誌和學術期刊等語料，形同擁有 2021 年全網絡資訊的「快照」(a "snapshot" of the Internet from 2021)。由此可見符合此段主旨的段落小標為 C. Utilizing Enormous Collection of Information (運用龐大的資料庫)。

2-3.

正解：E

解題線索：本段提到 ChatGPT 對教育的衝擊擴及中小學，學生可能依賴它完成課程作業 (they may come to rely on ChatGPT to complete their coursework)，導致他

們在期末考試發現應有的知識和技能都沒學到 (students would not actually learn the skills and knowledge related to the course and would be found wanting when faced with the end-of-term test) · ChatGPT 因而可能危害中小學學生的學習。由此可見符合此段主旨的段落小標為 E. Younger Age Groups Also at Risk (低年齡層也可能受到危害)。

2-4.

正解：A

解題線索：本段引述一位擅長偵測抄襲的專家 Dr. Thomas Lancaster · 指出大學應採取應變措施 (universities must react to these new developments) · 例如：改革行政體系 (make changes to their administrative system) · 調整評量方法 (the way universities assess their students has to be adapted) · 以因應新挑戰。由此可見符合此段主旨的段落小標為 A. Calls for Rapid Response to Threat (迅速應付威脅的呼籲)。

2-5.

正解：B

解題線索：此段提到也有人看到 AI 的重要性和好處 (Others in the field see the significance and benefits of AI) · 例如：Michael Draper 教授認為大學應當欣然接受 ChatGPT 的使用 (it would be better to embrace its use) · 因為學生畢業後至職場也會使用類似工具 · 也有人認為 ChatGPT 不過為眾多早已廣為使用的輔助軟體再添一筆 · 應予以准許。此段提出與上一段強調因應威脅不同的觀點。由此可見符合此段主旨的段落小標為 B. Alternative Perspective Held by College Insider (大學內部另一派觀點)。

A large rectangular box with a grey border, containing 20 horizontal lines for writing. The bottom right corner of the box is folded over, creating a small grey triangle.

考前叮嚀與學習策略

考前叮嚀

閱讀能力測驗分三部分，全為選擇題，共 35 題，作答時間 50 分鐘。

第一部分 詞彙

- 共 5 題。
- 每題含一個空格，請從試題冊上的四個選項中，選出最適合題意的字或詞。
- 請在答案紙上相對應的題號處塗黑作答。

第二部分 短文閱讀

- 共 15 題。
- 本部分包含數個題組。每個題組包含短文或圖表以及二至四個問題，請從試題冊上的四個選項中，選出最適合的答案。
- 請在答案紙上相對應的題號處塗黑作答。

第三部分 長文閱讀

- 共 15 題。
- 本部分包含數篇長文，前二篇長文後有五個相關問題。四個選項的問題，請選出最適合的一個答案；五個選項的問題，請選出最適合的兩個答案。最後一篇長文中，除了首段和末段，各段落皆有相應的主旨闡述該段的大意，請從列表中選出各段落的主旨。
- 請在答案紙上相對應的題號處塗黑作答。

學習策略

以關鍵詞彙延伸閱讀，擴充詞彙量



閱讀時，不熟悉的詞彙常常是許多學習者的障礙，這時可以先嘗試理解整句或整段的意思，再根據上下文推測該詞的含義。重複閱讀時，則可以使用詞彙筆記本記錄不熟悉的單字、搭配字和片語，並查閱其意思及用法，再將這些詞彙按照主題分類，例如可以將“renewable energy”（再生能源）、“carbon dioxide”（二氧化碳）、“emission”（排放）及其動詞形式“emit”放在同一主題（例如：環保、氣候變遷）之下，定期複習。

系統化閱讀，理解文章主旨及關鍵資訊



要能理解學術主題的文章，可以從建立系統化閱讀習慣著手。每日或每週選讀一篇學術專文或報導，閱讀時記錄主要觀點及關鍵資訊，並可使用標記工具，將每段的主題句、支持論點標示出來，並寫下簡短的摘要。舉例來說，在閱讀一篇關於氣候變化的報導時，可以記錄主要觀點，例如「氣候變化的影響」，和支持數據，例如「溫室氣體排放量的增加」。定期練習標記和摘要，有助於加深針對文章主旨及關鍵資訊的理解能力。

文章與圖表互為參照，理解並整合多元資訊



理解並整合不同來源資訊（例如：文章、表格、圖表、圖片）是大學階段英語閱讀的核心技能。因此，建議平時閱讀時可以多留意不同類型的資訊，併讀參照、作為練習。例如，在閱讀一篇關於經濟發展的文章時，也記得查看文章中的圖表（例如：GDP 增長率），並將圖表與文章中的分析對照理解，也記得留意作者如何透過圖表、文字等不同形式來呈現主要資訊或論點，以及圖表與主要論述的關聯。透過這種練習，就可逐步提升理解、整合多元資訊的能力。

根據上下文，推測作者的態度及寫作目的



想要更深入理解文章的上下文關係，可以練習推測作者的看法與寫作目的。首先，閱讀文章時可以特別注意作者的語氣、用詞和修辭手法。例如，觀察作者是否使用形容詞（例如：**poor**、**compelling**）、副詞（例如：**clearly**、**seriously**）或助動詞（例如 **do/does** 加原形動詞的強調法）來表達主觀感受或加強語氣。其次，記錄文章中的轉折詞及連接詞（例如：**nevertheless**、**therefore**）；這些詞彙有助於理解文章的邏輯結構和因果關係。閱畢再寫下自己的推測，例如「作者對這個議題持支持態度，因為他使用了正面肯定的語言，並以實例佐證」。透過以上練習，可以更有效地掌握文章脈絡。