

3 「培力英檢」閱讀例題說明

「培力英檢」與大學英語文課程對應
閱讀例題說明

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| 「培力英檢」 指標 | (A2-1) 從上下文推測詞彙的意義。 |
| 題目 | Professor Liu is _____ how many people agree with his idea. |
| A. | counting (正答) |
| B. | directing |
| C. | blaming |
| D. | reaching |
| 說明 | 這一題是教室課堂情境的簡短句子，評量根據上下文推測詞彙意義的能力。從空格前後文得知 Professor Liu 正在進行的動作與 how many people 有關。 |

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| 「培力英檢」 指標 | (A2-2) 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。 (A2-3) 根據簡短文章中明顯的線索，做基本的推測。 |
| 題目 | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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."</p> |
| Question 1: | What is this article mainly about? |
| A. | DeFauw's success in her later years (正答) |
| B. | DeFauw's importance in society |
| C. | DeFauw's plan for preparing for exams |
| D. | DeFauw's relationship with her family |
| 說明 | (A2-2) 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。 這篇文章是與學習相關內容具體、組織清楚的文章，內容描述 DeFauw 特 |

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| | 殊的 求學歷程 ，評量 掌握文中的關鍵資訊、綜合判斷全文大意 的能力。 文章描述 DeFauw 年輕時因為結婚放棄升學，在孩子鼓勵下復學，花三年完成通識教育學位必修等 關鍵資訊 ，終於在高齡如願完成大學學業的過程。 |
| Question 2: | Why did DeFauw need her children's help? |
| A. | She had no money. |
| B. | She lacked a skill. (正答) |
| C. | Her memory was poor. |
| D. | Her home was far away. |
| 說明 | (A2-3) 根據簡短文章中明顯的線索，做基本的推測 。 本題評量 根據短文中明顯的線索，進行基本推測 的能力。根據文中提到的 It was, in fact, her first computer, and her children taught her to use it. 等 明顯的線索 ，推知 DeFauw 因為缺乏電腦操作的技能而求助於孩子。 |

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| 「培力英檢」 指標 | (B1-1) 從內容具體文章的上下文推測詞彙的意義 。 |
| 題目 | <p>The modern French language has as its standard the dialect of Paris, called Francien. While Francien has been the official language of France since the sixteenth century, it once had an adversary. In the eighth century, two distinct French languages called "the language of oïl" (langue d'oïl) and "the language of oc" (langue d'oc) existed, each with associated dialects. Francien, the dialect of "the language of oïl" spoken in the capital, Paris, became the dominant northern tongue. In the south, people used "the language of oc," and its most popular dialect was Provençal.</p> <p>While Francien eventually became the national language of France owing to the political influence of the capital, Provençal flourished for centuries because of its great literature, particularly its poetry. Performers called troubadours would travel to noble homes throughout France and recite elegant poems and love songs in the Provençal language. The influence of the troubadours on the status of Provençal continued until the thirteenth century, when foreign war reduced France's noble families to poverty. Most troubadours left France to earn a living in neighboring countries.</p> <p>Provençal did not dissipate with the troubadours, but few notable works of Provençal literature appeared for six hundred years. Then in 1854 a group of poets dedicated themselves to bringing back the literary use of Provençal. The group's most talented member, Frédéric Mistral, eventually won the Nobel Prize for his fine Provençal poetry. While Mistral's attempts to return "the language of oc" to its former position of importance did not completely succeed, he did give Provençal some enduring masterpieces.</p> |
| Question: | What word is "adversary" in the first paragraph closest in meaning to? |
| A. | pioneer |

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| B. | candidate |
| C. | interpreter |
| D. | competitor (正答) |
| 說明 | 本篇短文介紹法國語文和方言的歷史，內容具體、組織清楚，這一題評量從文章的上下文推測詞彙意義的能力。第一段第二句 While Francien has been the official language of France since the sixteenth century, it once had an adversary . 句首的 while 即指出文意的轉折，接著的三個子句敘述曾有兩種不同的法語，從歷史上曾一度存在另一種與 Francien 相抗衡的方言，可以推測文中 adversary 一字與 competitor 詞義最為相近。 |

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| 「培力英檢」 指標 | (B1-2) 理解內容具體文章的主旨大意、關鍵資訊。 |
| 題目 | <p>Currently, there are about 2,500 satellites orbiting the earth. Most of them monitor climate or establish worldwide communications. Some satellites, on the other hand, are more mysterious. They were launched into space by governments in order to gather intelligence. Information about these spy satellites is concealed from the public, but satellite spotters are bringing it to light.</p> <p>Satellite spotters are people who enjoy spotting satellites and analyzing their orbits. It is a popular activity among people who are passionate about space. All that is required for one to become a satellite spotter is some basic equipment and enough math ability to compute satellite orbits. The spotters must also be willing to spend hours outside watching the sky. After they spot what they believe is a spy satellite, they share information about it on websites that anyone with access to the Internet can view. Even though they are not doing anything illegal, their activities do raise concerns for the governments who own the satellites because it is getting more and more difficult to keep their spy satellites from being detected.</p> |
| Question: | What is this article mainly about? |
| A. | Satellite communications |
| B. | Satellite repairing |
| C. | Satellite tracking (正答) |
| D. | Satellite photographs |
| 說明 | 本文是主題與衛星有關內容具體的說明文，評量理解文章主旨大意的能力。從第一段最後兩個句子和第二段有關 satellite spotters 的介紹，可以得知本文主旨與衛星追蹤(satellite tracking)有關。 |

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| 「培力英檢」 指標 | (B1-3) 根據內容具體文章中的線索，做正確的推測。 (B1-4) 根據內容具體文章之上下文，推測作者的看法或態度。 |
| 題目 | <p>The modern French language has as its standard the dialect of Paris, called Francien. While Francien has been the official language of France since the sixteenth century, it once had an adversary. In the eighth century, two distinct French languages called "the language of oil" (langue d'oïl) and "the language</p> |

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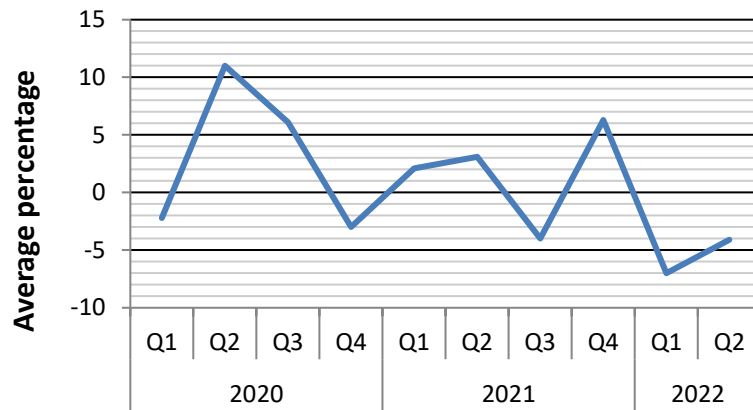
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| | <p>of oc" (langue d'oc) existed, each with associated dialects. Francien, the dialect of "the language of oil" spoken in the capital, Paris, became the dominant northern tongue. In the south, people used "the language of oc," and its most popular dialect was Provençal.</p> <p>While Francien eventually became the national language of France owing to the political influence of the capital, Provençal flourished for centuries because of its great literature, particularly its poetry. Performers called troubadours would travel to noble homes throughout France and recite elegant poems and love songs in the Provençal language. The influence of the troubadours on the status of Provençal continued until the thirteenth century, when foreign war reduced France's noble families to poverty. Most troubadours left France to earn a living in neighboring countries.</p> <p>Provençal did not dissipate with the troubadours, but few notable works of Provençal literature appeared for six hundred years. Then in 1854 a group of poets dedicated themselves to bringing back the literary use of Provençal. The group's most talented member, Frédéric Mistral, eventually won the Nobel Prize for his fine Provençal poetry. While Mistral's attempts to return "the language of oc" to its former position of importance did not completely succeed, he did give Provençal some enduring masterpieces.</p> |
| Question 1: | Which of the following statements about the Provençal dialect is true? |
| A. | It was more commonly spoken in the north than in the south. |
| B. | It became an official language in France in the 700s. |
| C. | Its roots were in the language of oil. |
| D. | Its literary importance contributed to its survival. (正答) |
| 說明 | <p>(B1-3) 根據內容具體文章中的線索，做正確的推測。</p> <p>本篇短文介紹法國語文和方言的歷史，內容具體、組織清楚，這一題評量根據文章中的線索做正確推測的能力。由文章第一段後半可知選項 A 和 C 皆有誤，第二、三段則描述 Provençal 的文學價值使其得以存續數百年，但仍未能成為全國官方語言，因此正確答案是 D。</p> |
| Question 2: | As a young poet, what did Mistral apparently believe? |
| A. | Francien had been influenced deeply by Provençal. |
| B. | Troubadours should use modern French instead of Provençal. |
| C. | Provençal could recover its previous greatness. (正答) |
| D. | Southern France would not accept the Francien dialect. |
| 說明 | <p>(B1-4) 根據內容具體文章之上下文，推測作者的看法或態度。</p> <p>這一題評量根據文章上下文推測作者的看法或態度的能力。從文章第三段可知，幾位詩人致力於復興 Provençal 在文學上的使用，根據 Mistral's attempts to return "the language of oc" to its former position of importance，可推測 Mistral 認為應該重振此語言昔日的重要地位，綜合第三段上下文脈絡方可推知答案是 C。</p> |

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| <p>「培力英檢」 指標</p> | <p>(B2-1) 理解較長的文章的主旨大意、關鍵資訊。</p> |
| <p>題目</p> | <p>Headings</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>A. Calls for Rapid Response to Threat</p> <p>B. Alternative Perspective Held by College Insider</p> <p>C. Utilizing Enormous Collection of Information</p> <p>D. Developments Watched Closely by Authorities</p> <p>E. Younger Age Groups Also at Risk</p> <p>F. Provoking Concern in Higher Education</p> </div> <p>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.</p> <p><u>F</u> (正答)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> |

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| | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 說明 | <p>這篇議論文討論 AI 與教育的議題，屬於主題較抽象且較長的文章，這一題評量理解文章上下文的邏輯與關鍵資訊，以及掌握各段落主旨大意的能力。本段第一句指出 there is alarm over students' use of one certain AI tool，然後鋪陳大學生課堂使用 ChatGPT 寫作可能影響評量公正性的危機，綜合歸納得知這一段的小標為 F. Provoking Concern in Higher Education。</p> |
| 「培力英檢」 指標 | <p>(B2-2) 理解並整合不同類型的資訊（例如圖表、文本），做適當的推論。</p> <p>(B2-3) 根據上下文推測作者的看法、態度、及寫作目的。</p> <p>(B2-4) 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。</p> |
| 題目 | <p>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.</p> |



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

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| | experiencing a productivity slowdown, it is still unclear how serious and long-lasting the effect will be. Only time will tell. |
| Question 1: | 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 (正答) |
| D. | ❹ |
| 說明 | <p>(B2-2) 理解並整合不同類型的資訊 (例如圖表、文本), 做適當的推論。</p> <p>這篇文章屬於主題內容較抽象的專題報導, 探討 2022 年第一季美國勞動生產力下降的可能成因和連帶問題。這一題評量理解並整合文章與圖表資訊, 並做適當的推論的能力。題目問文章中以❶❷❸❹標出的敘述句, 何者可以說明曲線圖各季勞動生產力的趨勢, 只有標以❸的敘述句符合曲線圖呈現兩年多來生產力上升與下降的變化。</p> |
| Question 2: | What does the article recommend to managers? |
| A. | That they lead by example (正答) |
| B. | That they increase staff salaries |
| C. | That they raise leave allowances |
| D. | That they endure the crisis |
| 說明 | <p>(B2-3) 根據上下文推測作者的看法、態度、及寫作目的。</p> <p>這一題評量根據上下文, 推測作者的看法、態度、及寫作目的的能力。文章第四段提到企業主管可以採取的改善措施, 並且主管應 adopt these new habits themselves, 因此可以推測作者建議主管應以身作則。</p> |
| Question 3: | 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. (正答) |
| E. | Companies' actions led to disappointment. (正答) |
| 說明 | <p>(B2-4) 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。</p> <p>這一題評量掌握長篇文章論述的脈絡, 整合並分析內容的能力。從文章第二段可歸納得知, 答案之一為選項 E: 公司從裁員到未能調薪一連串措施打擊員工士氣; 而整合分析第三段可知另一個答案為選項 D: 員工已重新定義人生的優先順序。</p> |