

1

Direct location questions

複述式題目

1.1 題型簡介

- ▶ 複述式題目是最常見的考試題型，所問的都是較為明確的特定資料，如名稱、數字和文章提及的內容等。
- ▶ 這類題目主要考核考生對文章基本資料的理解，以及於短時間內快速找到答案的能力，考生只須瀏覽 (scan) 文章直接找出答案，不必細閱整篇文章。
- ▶ 在回答這類題目時，考生應先細心審閱問題，留意題目中的關鍵字 (keyword)，再在文中有關部分找出相關的關鍵字詞，答案通常就在附近。

1.2 試題資訊

- ▶ 複述式題目通常出現在 Part A (Compulsory) 及較容易的選答部分 Part B (Easy Section)。
- ▶ 這類題目可以不同的形式出現，例如短答題、選擇題及配對題。
- ▶ 每答到一個正確的重點 (main point) 通常都可以得到 1 分，考生在作答前可從該題的總分找出所需的重點數目。

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1.3 注意事項

- ▶ 所需的資料很多時都出現在一個段落的開首或結尾。
- ▶ 找出指定的資料，例如：日期、名稱、數字。

以下題目中粗黑文字是常見的題目字眼：

- ▶ **Look at the following expressions from the text and match them with** either A or B. Put a tick (✓) in the correct column.
考生須從文章找出相同的詞句，然後配對到 A 或 B 類。
- ▶ **When** did the accident take place?
考生須提供跟時間有關的答案。
- ▶ **Where** can we find Internet cafes?
考生須提供跟地點有關的答案。
- ▶ **What** was Jack's occupation?
在這條題目，考生須提供工作名稱。



Worked example 應試示例

複述式題目可分為多項選擇題及短答題兩大類型。以下顯示考生解答此兩類題型的技巧。

(I) 複述式題目 — 多項選擇題**Domestic violence**

People only regard physical assault, for instance, hitting and kicking, as domestic abuse. However, they fail to comprehend the fact that other forms of abuse exist in our society, such as sexual abuse or emotional abuse. One can abuse others even without knowing it. Another common form is passive abuse, in which the parents
5 neglect the needs of their kids or economically deprive them.

According to the text, which of the following is NOT a kind of domestic violence?

- A. physical abuse
- B. sexual assault
- C. emotional negligence
- D. not knowing the role of parent

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A | B | C | D |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

步驟：

分析題目： 題目考核哪一個選項不屬於家庭暴力：‘NOT a kind of domestic violence’，注意題目有 NOT 的字眼，答案須為文中沒有提及的項目。

分析文章： 從文中找出各選項出現的地方。考生可從文中第 1 行 ‘physical assault’、第 3 行 ‘sexual abuse’ 及 ‘emotional abuse’ 找到相對 A、B 及 C 選項的內容。注意第 3 行的 ‘one can abuse others without knowing it’ 跟 D 選項的意思不同。

確定答案： D 選項 ‘not knowing the role of parent’ 沒有在文中出現，所以它是正確答案。

作答小貼士：

- 從題目找出關鍵字，然後從文中找出相關的段落。
- 注意題目或選項中有沒有如 ‘NOT’ 之類的字眼。
- 注意各選項的不同之處。
- 刪除沒有可能的選項。
- 注意選項的正面或負面含意。

Testing point 實戰站**Exercise 1 練習 1**

Read Text 1 and answer questions 1–2.

Text 1

Roles of parents

- [1] Parents play an important role in the growth of their children. Parents should teach their children to be responsible for their actions, be polite and respect others. The main goal of parenting is to teach a kid to be autonomous and contribute to society.

Considerations before becoming parents

- 5 [2] The first thing is that we should consider our finances. Let's face it – babies are pricey. Make sure you have enough money to provide your kids with food, clothing, recreation and health care. Another thing you should consider is whether you really want to have a child. You should not give life in order to fix agonizing relationships. A child should be an expression of love between
10 you and your life partner.

1. According to the text, which of the following is considered desirable? Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the statement. (2 marks)

Acting as role models for kids.	
Teaching kids to be dependable.	
Managing finances carefully for kids.	
Using kids to improve relationships.	

2. What do parents have to provide for their kids? Give **FOUR** examples. (4 marks)

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____



Hot vocabulary 熱門詞彙

(Theme 主題 : Parenting 撫養孩子)

English	Chinese	English	Chinese
Academic achievement (n phr)	學業成績	Mistreat (v)	虐待
Assault (v / n)	攻擊	Obstacle (n)	障礙
Child-rearing (n)	撫養孩子	Of paramount importance (exp)	最重要的
Constitute (v)	構成	Personal freedom (n phr)	個人自由
Crucial (adj)	重要的	Prevalent (adj)	流行的
Decisive (adj)	果斷的	Rebellious (adj)	反叛的
Economic deprivation (exp)	經濟剝奪	Resolve (v)	解決
Excel (v)	勝過、優於	Self-esteem (n)	自尊
Grapple with (exp)	扭打、抓住	Smooth out (exp)	解決
Helplessness (n)	無助	Stop at nothing (exp)	不惜一切代價
Interfere (v)	干預	Strict (adj)	嚴厲的
Lifelong (adj)	終身的	Superior (adj)	上級的、有優越感的

11

Writing introduction and conclusion

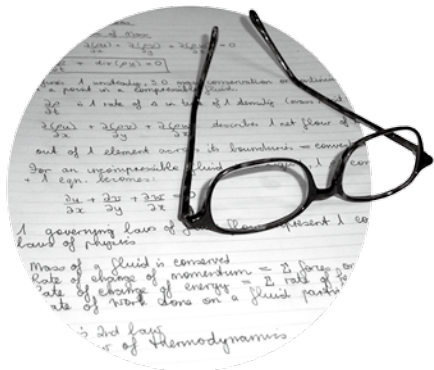
寫作引言和總結

11.1 簡介

- ▶ 一篇文章最重要的部分是引言和結論，因此一個令人印象深刻的引言有助同學取得良好的第一印象。
- ▶ 一個完整的總結亦非常重要，因為當閱卷員讀畢你的總結便會即時打分数。

11.2 如何寫好引言和結論

- ▶ 引言應包含所有要點。一個好的引言應能讓讀者對整篇文章的內容有大約的概念。
- ▶ 總結不應包含新的論點。一個好的總結應能為文章作結論及再次強調文中的論點，而非引入新的論點。



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11.3 注意事項

- ▶ 在提出理由支持或反對某立場時，同學須在引言中包含下列元素：
 - 整體情況及背景
 - 雙方的說法
 - 你的立場
- ▶ 在描述一個現象或情況時，同學須在引言中包含下列元素：
 - 整體情況及背景
 - 導致該現象或情況的主要原因

11.4 參考題目

例子一 根據 2012 年文憑試題目改寫

You are going to write an article on mental health for your school magazine. A relative of yours has been suffering from depression. Write about your relative's depression and how he / she overcame it. Suggest ways to fight depression.

- ▶ 在引言，同學應描述抑鬱症的整體情況，由此引入親人的故事。
- ▶ 在總結，同學應就抑鬱症的情況作結論，並再次強調文中的論點。

11.5 書寫引言的有用片語

支持立場：

1. (整體情況) **It has become a heated debate whether ...**
2. (雙方的說法) – **People who agree with such a policy claim that ...**
– **People who disagree with such a policy believe that ...**
3. (你的立場) **I agree with the policy and would clarify my stance in the following paragraphs.**

例：

(整體情況) **It has become a heated debate whether** cyber-bullying should be made illegal. (雙方的說法) **People who agree with such a policy claim that** it will deter cyber-bullying. **People who disagree with such a policy believe that** it is difficult to enact. (你的立場) **I agree with the policy and would clarify my stance in the following paragraphs.**

反對立場：

1. (整體情況) **There has been much controversy about whether ...**
2. (雙方的說法) – **Supporters roll out evidence saying that ...**
– **On the other hand, people who object to the notion take the stance that ...**
3. (你的立場) **In fact, I would say no to the suggestion and my stance will be clearly explained in this passage / letter.**

例：

(整體情況) **Bullying is a serious issue and it deserves our grave attention.**
 (闡釋原因) **As mentioned above, the reasons behind this phenomenon can be understood in three aspects, namely student relationships, teachers' involvement and school policy. It is hoped that after reading this article, you will understand the topic better.**

Worked example (應試示例)

Situation 處境

Your school magazine is going to include a special feature on bullying. Recently, one of your friends was bullied. Write an article for the school magazine about your friend's experience and how he/she overcame it. Give advice to others on how to help fight bullying. Write about 200 words.

(你的校刊將刊登一篇關於欺凌的特稿。最近，你的一個朋友被人欺凌。寫一篇約 200 字的文章，描述你朋友的經驗以及他 / 她克服欺凌的經過，並同時就如何打擊欺凌行為給予意見。)

Question analysis 題目分析

- ▶ 這是一篇發表在校刊的文章 (school magazine article)。主題為「欺凌」，同學應集中在此主題上。
- ▶ 嘗試以描述朋友的情況作為文章的開端。

Planning and organization 計劃及組織

學生在作答時，應包括以下項目：

- ▶ 第 1 段：以朋友的經驗作為文章開始
- ▶ 第 2 段：就如何打擊欺凌提供建議
- ▶ 第 3 段：總結文章

以下是針對上述題目要求撰寫的內容：

Say 'No' to bullying

Amy, a 15-year-old girl, constantly cries after school and bruises can be found on her arms. Amy is not alone and indeed, she is among many schoolchildren who are under the constant threat of bullying. The problem of bullying is more serious than what you may have expected. According to a recent report, one in three students in Hong Kong have faced bullying of various degrees.

一個吸引讀者的標題

以一個個案作為文章開端

Students should contribute their views and share experiences on bullying. In fact, students can be the ones who take the initiative to prevent bullying among their peers. They can urge the school to develop rules and policies. Parents can contribute their opinions and suggestions through the parent teacher association and various school channels.

就如何打擊欺凌提供建議

Do you remember the story I told you at the beginning of the passage? Fortunately, Amy escaped the situation with the help of her teachers. Indeed, this story is by no means a single issue. After reading this passage, I hope you will understand how serious the problem in Hong Kong actually is.

總結文章

Hot vocabulary 熱門詞彙

(Theme 主題：Bullying 欺凌)

English	Chinese	English	Chinese
Ability (n)	能力	Personality disorder (n phr)	人格障礙
Abuse (v)	濫用	Physical assault (n phr)	身體攻擊
Addiction (n)	沉溺	Punch (v / n)	用拳猛擊
Arrogant (adj)	傲慢的	Race (n)	種族
Biting (adj)	刺痛的	Religion (n)	宗教
Depression (n)	意氣消沉 / 抑鬱	Rumour (n)	謠言
Emotional (adj)	情緒化的	Sexuality (n)	性能力 / 性行為
Force (v/n)	迫使 / 力氣	Spreading gossip (phr)	傳播流言蜚語
Gender (n)	性別	Stabbing (adj)	令人傷心的
Intimidate (v)	威嚇	Threat (n)	威脅
Mobbing (adj)	成群圍住的	Verbal harassment (n phr)	口頭騷擾
Mockery (n)	嘲弄	Victim (n)	受害人
Narcissist (n)	自戀的人	Workplace (n)	工作間