

FOLIO 英文作文閱卷報告

學生姓名：範例

總分：18/20

(一) 內容 Content : 5/5

兩段皆切題，描述圖 A 設施豐富、熱鬧，圖 B 自然、寧靜。第二段敘述理想公園樣貌並有三層具體理由，全篇內容充分展開、細節豐富且具想像力。能延伸理由，段落有創意性。極少誤用詞（如「countless owls」），整體內容深及高分水準。

(二) 組織 Organization : 5/5

明確的雙段結構：首段依序介紹兩圖，運用轉接語連接（但略顯制式），收束句有力。第二段使用「First/Second/Last but not least/All in all」等轉折銜接，組織完善、條理清晰、邏輯性強。部分連接詞如「The reasons are as follows」語氣可更自然。

(三) 文法、句構 Grammar & Sentence Structure : 4/5

展現多變句型（強調句、倒裝句、分詞構句、條件句、非限定子句），成熟度高。主要錯誤有：片語誤用（From scratch）、過去分詞拼寫（Defintely）、主詞動詞一致性（calm/calm down, start/starts）、修辭比喻結構（living in the gutter can dance）略顯累贅。誤用詞對語意影響不大，但出現於句首、關鍵論述時顯眼。整體句型靈活且基本功紮實。

(四) 字彙、拼字 Vocabulary & Spelling : 4/5

用字具廣度與深度，選擇詞彙高分：tranquil, distinctive, lush, hustle and bustle, meditate, infuse, stamina, immersing, etc.。拼字錯誤（Defintely, aslo, characterist）與搭配失誤（infatuating condition, countless owls, considerable entertainment）偶有出現，但不影響主

體流暢度。整體詞彙使用靈活，語氣成熟，提升文章層級。

二、作文批改

作文題目：

說明：依提示寫一篇英文作文，文長至少120個單詞（words）。

提示：不同的公園，可能樣貌不同，特色也不同。請以此為主題，並依據下列兩張圖片的內容，寫一篇英文作文，文分兩段。第一段描述圖 A 和圖 B 中的公園各有何特色，第二段則說明你心目中理想公園的樣貌與特色，並解釋你的理由。



原始作文：

Seeing from the two pictures, we can discover the different features these two parks have. From scratch, we can see numerous amusement facilities shown by the picture A. Defintely, those Facilities are the main characterist of that park. With a wide playground and considerable entertainment, I believe that there are always lots of kids attracted to play in that park every day. As for picture B, it indicates the tranquil atmosphere in that park. Substantial trees create a unique landscape in that park. Frankly speaking, I can even feel the wind blowing by my skin and the leaves rustling under sunshine as if I were jogging in that park. It is the distinctive lush plants that set that park apart.

As far as I am concerned, I consider the ideal park needs to have a mixture of people and nature. To reach that aim, there should be a lake surrounded by countless owls in the park. Additionally, some chairs also have to be placed behind the lake. The reasons are as follows. First, the ideal park must be a wonderful place for people to take a rest. Accordingly, it's necessary to have a lake and innumerable trees in the park, which can not only attract animals such as birds to sing around it but aslo create a natural atmosphere helping people to escape from the hustle and bustle. Second, the chairs can give joggers an opportunity to have a pause. Sitting behind the lake, they can enjoy the

sun warming their exhausted body and meditate in silence. By doing so, they can refresh their mind and infuse stamina into their bodies. Last but not least, the most precious feature of the ideal park is harmony. Only when a person calm down and start to feel everything around him can he realize the treasure of the life. Everything in the park is so harmonious that people can attain a relaxing mind, immersing themselves in the infatuating condition in the park. All in all, I believe the ideal park can help everyone living in the gutter can dance in it with a peaceful mood!

逐句訂正：

Seeing from the two pictures, we can discover the different features these two parks have.

~~From scratch~~**[At first glance]**, we can see numerous amusement facilities shown by ~~the~~**[the]** picture A.

~~Definitely~~**[Definitely]**, those ~~Facilities~~**[facilities]** are the main ~~characterist~~**[characteristic]** of that park.

With a wide playground and ~~ample~~**[ample]** entertainment, I believe that there are always lots of kids attracted to play in that park every day.

As for picture B, it indicates the tranquil atmosphere in that park.

Substantial trees create a unique landscape in that park.

Frankly speaking, I can even feel the wind blowing ~~by~~**[on]** my skin and the leaves rustling under sunshine as if I were jogging in that park.

It is the distinctive lush plants that set that park apart.

As far as I am concerned, I consider the ideal park needs to have a mixture of people and nature.

To reach that aim, there should be a lake surrounded by ~~countless-owls~~**[various birds and animals]** in the park.

Additionally, some chairs also have to be placed ~~behind~~**[beside]** the lake.

The reasons are as follows.

First, the ideal park must be a wonderful place for people to take a rest.

Accordingly, it's necessary to have a lake and innumerable trees in the park, which can not only attract animals such as birds to sing around it but ~~aslo~~**[also]** create a natural atmosphere helping people to escape from the hustle and bustle.

Second, the chairs can give joggers an opportunity to have a pause.

Sitting ~~behind~~**[beside]** the lake, they can enjoy the sun warming their exhausted ~~body~~**[bodies]** and meditate in silence.

By doing so, they can refresh their mind and infuse stamina into their bodies.

Last but not least, the most precious feature of the ideal park is harmony.

Only when a person ~~calm~~**[calms]** down and ~~start~~**[starts]** to feel everything around him can he realize the ~~treasure~~**[treasures]** of ~~the~~**[the]** life.

Everything in the park is so harmonious that people can attain a relaxing mind, immersing themselves in the ~~infatuating~~**[enchanting]** condition in the park.

All in all, I believe the ideal park can help ~~everyone living in the gutter can~~**[everyone dance]** in it with a peaceful mood!

批改符號說明：

~~紅色刪除線~~ - 文法錯誤

紫色底線 - 大致無誤但句型 / 用字可再修飾

[藍色粗體中括號] - 正確 / 推薦寫法

三、修改建議

(一) 段落結構

【一】現有結構診斷

本篇文章已清楚分為兩段，符合題目要求，且段落功能明確。

第一段問題：

- 圖 A 與圖 B 的描述各自成立，但兩者之間缺乏對比銜接句，讀者需自行感受兩個公園的差異，而非由作者主動引導

- 描述圖 A 時，「From scratch」為錯誤慣用語，削弱了原本流暢的開頭語氣
- 整體而言，第一段結尾（「It is the distinctive lush plants that set that park apart.」）收束有力，為亮點

第二段問題：

- 理由發展完整，具備「First / Second / Last but not least」三層架構，組織強健
- 「The reasons are as follows.」雖有組織感，但語氣略為制式，可以更自然地融入論述
- 結尾句（「All in all...」）收束有創意，但「living in the gutter」的比喻使語意模糊，影響表達清晰度

這些問題略微影響「組織 Organization」中「轉承語使用得當」的部分表現。

【二】架構加強建議

1. 第一段（客觀描述段）——建議加入對比銜接句

① 描述圖 A 特色 ② 描述圖 B 特色 ③ 加入小結對比句，點出兩者核心差異

2. 第二段（理想公園段）——已具備完整架構，細節可再打磨

① 明確立場句（已有） ② 理由一 + 延伸（已有） ③ 理由二 + 延伸（已有） ④ 理由三 + 延伸（已有） ⑤ 結論句（有，但比喻可更清晰）

▶ 標準學測高分段落通常具備：

- 每個理由都有「延伸說明」（本文已做到）
- 段落開頭有清楚的立場句（本文已做到）
- 段落最後的收束句語意清晰、有力（本文結尾略有模糊，建議調整）

【三】段落結構加強示範

1. 第一段對比銜接句（目前缺少，建議加入）

① 基礎版：

"While Park A focuses on entertainment, Park B offers a peaceful natural environment."

特點：有清楚對比（while）/ 句型簡單明確

② 升級版：

"Although both parks serve as places for relaxation, they differ greatly in atmosphere and design."

升級點：使用讓步子句 (Although) / 加入抽象分類詞 (atmosphere / design)

▶ 從「具體設施對比」升級為「概念層次對比」。

③ 進階版 (高分示範) :

"While Park A is designed to delight children with vibrant play equipment, Park B invites visitors to slow down and reconnect with the quieter rhythms of nature."

升級點：加入動詞語氣對比 (delight vs. invites to slow down) / 語氣更具文學性

關鍵變化總結：基礎版 → 有對比 / 升級版 → 有邏輯層級 / 進階版 → 有語氣與意象的雙層對比

2. 第二段結尾句 (建議修改現有比喻)

① 基礎版：

"In short, the ideal park is a place where everyone can find peace."

特點：語意清晰 / 語氣平穩

② 發展版：

"In short, the ideal park is a sanctuary where people can escape the pressures of daily life and rediscover a sense of calm."

升級點：使用 sanctuary (避風港) / 加入 rediscover 提升語氣層次

③ 進階版 (高分示範) :

"In short, I believe the ideal park is more than a green space — it is a shared sanctuary where both the weary and the restless can find their own version of peace."

升級點：使用破折號製造停頓與強調 / 加入 the weary and the restless 對比族群 / 語氣成熟且富有感染力

關鍵變化總結：基礎版 → 語意清晰 / 發展版 → 有具體意象 / 進階版 → 有族群定位與文學層次

【四】理由延伸示範

原始句 (已有發展，但可再提升) :

"Second, the chairs can give joggers an opportunity to have a pause."

延伸後：

"Second, the chairs placed beside the lake provide joggers with a space to pause and reflect, allowing them to restore their energy while enjoying the peaceful scenery around them."

▶ 學測作文重視「理由發展」。不只列出原因，而是說明這個原因為何重要，對誰重要，帶來什麼具體效果。本文第二段整體已做到此點，屬於高分作文的表現。

【五】思考延伸提示

若強調「自然體驗」：放鬆壓力 / 遠離科技 / 促進人與自然的連結 / 提升心理健康

若強調「社區功能」：促進人際互動 / 提供孩童安全遊樂空間 / 增進社區歸屬感

若強調「和諧共存」：人與動物共處 / 現代設施與自然環境並存 / 動靜皆宜的設計

▶ 這些角度能幫助你進一步深化理由，使段落內容更具說服力與層次感。

(二) 單字片語訂正

【一】慣用語誤用

(1)

(X) From scratch

(O) At first glance / To begin with

說明："From scratch" 意思是「從零開始」（例如：bake a cake from scratch），與描述圖片的語境完全不符。描述初步觀察時，應使用 "At first glance"（乍看之下）或 "To begin with"（首先）。

延伸提醒：

* At first glance, the two parks look very different.

* From scratch 的正確語境：I built this model from scratch, without any instructions.

【二】拼字錯誤

(1)

(X) Defintely

(O) Definitely

說明：正確拼法為 Definitely（字根 definite + ly）。此為常見拼字錯誤，d-e-f-i-n-i-t-e-l-y，共九個字母。

(2)

(X) characterist

(O) characteristic

說明：正確名詞形式為 characteristic (特徵)。此字也常作形容詞用：characteristic of (.....的特色)。

常見搭配：the main characteristic / a defining characteristic / characteristic features

(3)

(X) aslo

(O) also

說明：拼字順序錯誤，正確為 also。建議寫作時放慢速度，尤其在 not only...but also 結構中，also 很容易被忽略或拼錯。

【三】介系詞誤用

(1)

(X) the wind blowing by my skin

(O) the wind blowing on my skin

說明：描述風「吹在皮膚上」的感覺，介系詞應使用 on，而非 by。on 表示接觸 (contact)，by 表示「藉由」或「在旁邊」，語義不符。

正確搭配：feel the wind on my skin / feel the warmth on my face / the rain on my hands

(2)

(X) placed behind the lake / Sitting behind the lake

(O) placed beside the lake / Sitting beside the lake

說明：「在湖邊」應使用 beside (在旁邊)，而非 behind (在後面)。behind 表示「在.....的後方」，語義上會讓椅子和慢跑者位於湖的背後，不合常理。

延伸提醒：beside (緊鄰旁邊) / near (附近) / along (沿著) / by (靠近)

【四】錯誤用字 (詞義偏差)

(1)

(X) countless owls

(O) various birds and animals / wildlife

說明：Owl (貓頭鷹) 是夜行性動物，出現在公園湖邊的描述中語境不符。推測學生本意為「各種鳥類與動物」，應使用 various birds and animals 或 wildlife。

延伸提醒：

- * attract wildlife to the park
- * birds singing near the lake
- * a variety of animals dwelling in the park

(2)

(X) infatuating condition

(O) enchanting atmosphere / captivating surroundings

說明：infatuating 通常用來描述「使人著迷（帶有盲目迷戀意味）」的人或事物，多指對人的強烈吸引，用於形容公園環境語感不自然。建議使用 enchanting（迷人的）或 captivating（令人神往的），語境更貼切。

此外，condition 在此語境中也不夠自然，建議改為 atmosphere 或 surroundings。

(3)

(X) living in the gutter can dance

(O) 建議重新表達，例如：find joy even in the simplest moments

說明：「living in the gutter」（活在水溝裡）為英文俚語，帶有強烈的負面、甚至貧困潦倒的意涵（出自 Oscar Wilde 名言），與全文語氣不符，且結構上出現兩個動詞（can help...can dance）形成冗贅。建議改為語義清晰的表達。

【五】搭配不自然 (Collocation)

(1)

(X) considerable entertainment

(O) ample entertainment facilities / a wide range of recreational activities

說明：considerable 通常搭配抽象可量化名詞（considerable effort / considerable amount），與 entertainment 搭配語感生硬。描述公園設施豐富，更自然的表達為 a wide range of recreational activities 或 ample entertainment facilities。

(2)

(X) have a pause

(O) take a break / pause for a moment

說明：pause 作為名詞時，自然搭配為 take a pause（稍作停頓）或直接用動詞 pause（停下來）。have a pause 雖非絕對錯誤，但在正式書面英文中較不常見，建議改為 take a break 或 rest for a moment。

► 高分用字升級建議

- * take a rest → seek refuge from daily stress

* lots of kids → children of all ages

* wonderful place → ideal retreat / perfect sanctuary

說明：升級字彙並非使用艱深單字，而是使用更自然、更正式、語氣更成熟的表達。本文已有許多亮眼詞彙 (tranquil, hustle and bustle, meditate, infuse stamina, immersing)，這些詞的使用顯示出相當高的字彙程度，是本文的重要加分項目。

(三) 文法重點訂正

【一】倒裝句中的時態一致性

(1)

原句：Only when a person calm down and start to feel everything around him can he realize the treasure of the life.

修改：Only when a person calms down and starts to feel everything around him can he realize the treasures of life.

說明：主詞 a person 為第三人稱單數，動詞須加 -s (calms / starts)。此外，"the treasure of the life" 有兩處問題：treasure 在此表「生命中的珍貴事物」，使用複數 treasures 更自然；life 為抽象名詞，不需冠詞 the，應去除。

正確結構：Only when + 主詞 + 第三人稱單數動詞 + ... + can + 主詞 + 原形動詞

舉例：Only when a student works hard can he achieve great results.

【二】連接詞與子句結構

(1)

原句：I consider the ideal park needs to have a mixture of people and nature.

修改：I consider that the ideal park needs to have a mixture of people and nature.

說明：動詞 consider 後接名詞子句時，標準書面英文通常需要連接詞 that 引導。雖然口語中 that 常省略，但在學測正式寫作中，保留 that 使句子結構更清晰、更正式。

正確結構：I consider that + 子句

舉例：I believe that the park should be accessible to everyone. / She feels that the environment is important.

【三】分詞構句與主詞一致

(1)

原句：Sitting behind the lake, they can enjoy the sun warming their exhausted body and meditate in silence.

修改：Sitting beside the lake, they can enjoy the sun warming their exhausted bodies and meditate in silence.

說明：分詞構句「Sitting beside the lake」的隱含主詞為 they (複數)，結構正確。但 body 應改為複數 bodies，因主詞為複數 (they = 複數慢跑者)。整體分詞構句使用是本文的亮點之一，展現良好的句型掌握能力。

正確結構：分詞片語, 主詞 + 動詞 (分詞隱含主詞須與主句主詞一致)

【四】句型結構冗贅

(1)

原句：All in all, I believe the ideal park can help everyone living in the gutter can dance in it with a peaceful mood!

修改：All in all, I believe the ideal park can help everyone find joy and dance through life with a peaceful mood.

說明：原句出現兩個連續的助動詞結構 (can help...can dance)，造成句子結構混亂。help + 人 + 原形動詞 (不帶 to) 是正確結構。此外，"living in the gutter" 語義偏差 (已於單字訂正說明)，建議整體調整。

正確結構：help + 人 + 原形動詞 (不帶 to)

舉例：The park helps visitors relax. / Music helps people express their emotions.

【五】強調句型 (It is...that...) 的正確使用

(1)

原句：It is the distinctive lush plants that set that park apart.

說明：此句為強調句型 (cleft sentence)，結構完全正確，是本文的語法亮點。此句型可

有效強調特定元素，語氣成熟，屬學測高分句型。

正確結構：It is + 強調主詞 + that + 動詞

延伸練習：It is the variety of facilities that makes this park popular. / It is the sense of harmony that draws people back to the park.

► 本節句型統整與升級重點

* Only when + 子句 + 倒裝句 (強調條件與結果，語氣成熟)

* It is...that... (強調句型，突出特定元素)

* 分詞構句 (Sitting / Seeing...，增加句型層次)

* I consider that + 名詞子句 (正式書面語氣)

* help + 人 + 原形動詞 (正確使用使役動詞結構)

* which can not only...but also... (非限定子句 + 連接詞並列，展示句型複雜度)

提醒：學測作文的「文法句構」不只看錯誤數量，也看句型變化與成熟度！

四、延伸補充

(一) 升級詞彙與搭配

serene

(寧靜的；比 peaceful 語氣更具文學性，適合描述自然環境的靜謐氛圍)

常見搭配：a serene atmosphere / serene surroundings / a serene lake

Example: The park's serene atmosphere, with sunlight filtering through the tall trees, makes it a perfect escape from city life.

→ 公園那寧靜的氛圍，陽光穿透高大樹木灑落，讓這裡成為逃離城市生活的完美去處。

△ peaceful 強調「沒有衝突或噪音」；serene 則多了一層「寧靜祥和、使人內心平靜」的意境，適合描述自然景觀。

verdant

(翠綠的；形容植被茂盛、充滿生機，語氣較 green 更具文學性)

常見搭配：verdant lawns / verdant hillsides / a verdant landscape

Example: The park's verdant lawns and towering trees create a refreshing contrast to the concrete jungle of the city.

→ 公園翠綠的草坪與高聳的樹木，與城市的水泥叢林形成令人心曠神怡的對比。

△ 此詞語氣偏文學，適合用於描述自然景觀的段落，不宜用於日常口語情境。

recreational facilities

(休閒設施；比 amusement facilities 語氣更書面、更自然)

常見搭配：provide recreational facilities / well-equipped recreational facilities / a variety of recreational facilities

Example: A well-designed park should offer recreational facilities that cater to visitors of all ages, from children's playgrounds to quiet reading corners.

→ 設計良好的公園應提供各年齡層皆適用的休閒設施，從兒童遊樂場到安靜的閱讀角落皆應俱備。

△ amusement 偏向「娛樂性強」的設施（如遊樂園）；recreational 更廣泛，涵蓋各類休閒活動，適合描述一般公園。

sanctuary

(避風港、聖地；比 wonderful place 或 resting place 語氣更精緻，適合描述理想環境)

常見搭配：a natural sanctuary / serve as a sanctuary / a sanctuary from urban stress

Example: An ideal park should serve as a sanctuary where people can temporarily leave behind the demands of modern life.

→ 理想的公園應成為一個避風港，讓人們得以暫時拋開現代生活的種種壓力。

△ sanctuary 原意為「聖所、保護區」，引申為「使人感到安全與平靜的場所」，語氣莊重而充滿意境，是學測高分用字。

(二) 萬用句型框架

框架一：對比總領句

用途：第一段開頭，快速呈現兩者核心差異，引導讀者掌握比較方向，避免單純列舉而缺乏統整觀點。

Pattern: While A is characterized by [core feature], B offers a completely different experience centered around [contrasting feature].

Example: While Park A is characterized by its vibrant play equipment and lively atmosphere, Park B offers a completely different experience centered around tranquility and natural beauty.

→ 公園 A 以其充滿活力的遊樂設施與熱鬧氛圍為特色，而公園 B 則提供截然不同的體驗，以寧靜與自然之美為核心。

可套用於：城市生活 vs. 鄉村生活 / 傳統教育 vs. 現代教育 / 室內活動 vs. 戶外活動

框架二：理想樣貌句 + 複合理由

用途：第二段說明理想狀態時，同時表達立場並帶出多重理由，使論述更具層次，避免立場空洞。

Pattern: The ideal [subject] should combine [element A] and [element B], as this balance not only [benefit 1] but also [benefit 2].

Example: The ideal park should combine well-maintained facilities and natural greenery, as this balance not only meets the needs of energetic children but also provides a calming retreat for adults seeking peace.

→ 理想的公園應兼具完善的設施與自然綠意，這樣的平衡不僅能滿足活力充沛的孩子的需求，也能為尋求寧靜的成年人提供放鬆的避風港。

可套用於：理想學校 / 理想城市 / 理想生活方式 / 任何「描述理想樣貌 + 說明理由」類題目

框架三：讓步轉折句

用途：承認某一選項的優點後，轉向自身立場，使論述更具說服力，展現成熟的批判性

思考。

Pattern: Admittedly, [concession about the other option]; however, [personal position] because [core reason].

Example: Admittedly, a park filled with modern facilities like Park A appeals to younger visitors; however, I personally believe that a park like Park B, rich in natural elements, is more beneficial for one's mental well-being.

→ 誠然，配備現代設施的公園如公園 A 對較年輕的遊客很有吸引力；然而，我個人認為，像公園 B 這樣富含自然元素的公園，對心理健康更有益。

可套用於：幾乎所有「比較 + 個人立場」題型 / 優缺點分析題 / 科技與自然、傳統與現代的對比議題

(三) 詞彙升級梯

peaceful → tranquil → serene

差異說明：

- peaceful：最常見的基礎用法，強調「沒有噪音或衝突」，語感中性，學測作文中使用頻率極高但表達力有限。
 - tranquil：書面語氣，強調「平靜祥和的狀態」，帶有一種深層的安靜感，不只是「沒有噪音」，而是環境整體的和諧靜謐。你的作文中已成功使用此詞 ("the tranquil atmosphere")，是本文的亮點。
 - serene：最高層次，除了靜謐之外，帶有「令人內心平靜、幾近神聖」的意境，語氣優雅，多見於文學性描寫或較精緻的書面表達。
- ▶ **選字建議**：日常描述用 peaceful；描述自然環境的氛圍首選 tranquil；若要提升文學氣息並描寫深層靜謐感，選用 serene。

The park is peaceful on weekend mornings.

→ 公園在週末早晨十分寧靜。

The tranquil atmosphere of Park B makes it a perfect escape from city noise.

→ 公園 B 寧靜祥和的氛圍，使其成為逃離城市喧囂的完美去處。

A serene lake surrounded by ancient trees stood at the heart of the park, inviting visitors to pause and breathe.

→ 一座被古樹環繞的寧謐湖泊矗立於公園中央，引人駐足、深呼吸。

escape → get away from → seek refuge from

差異說明：

- escape：最基本用法，動詞，強調「逃離某事物」，語感直接，可搭配 from，但單獨使用時語氣略為口語。
 - get away from：片語動詞，語氣較 escape 自然且口語化，常見於描述「暫時脫離日常壓力」，適合中段敘述，不適合正式結論句。
 - seek refuge from：最正式，強調「主動尋求庇護與解脫」，帶有一種積極尋求平靜的意涵，語氣成熟且具說服力，適合論述段落與結論。
- ▶ **選字建議**：輕鬆敘述語境用 get away from；表達強烈動機或論述理由時，首選 seek refuge from；escape 可作動詞用於句中，但避免過度重複。

Many people go to the park to escape the noise of the city.

→ 許多人去公園是為了逃離城市的噪音。

A walk in the park helps people get away from the stress of daily routines.

→ 在公園散步幫助人們暫時脫離日常生活的壓力。

For many urban residents, visiting a park is the only way to seek refuge from the relentless pace of modern life.

→ 對許多城市居民而言，造訪公園是逃離現代生活無情節奏的唯一方式。

五、閱卷評語

本篇作文展現了相當出色的英文寫作能力，是一篇明顯高於學測平均水準的佳作。最值得

肯定的是第二段的理由發展——學生不僅列出立場，更針對每一理由進行具體延伸：從湖泊與樹木吸引動物、創造自然氛圍，到椅子讓慢跑者得以休息並「enjoy the sun warming their exhausted bodies」，再到和諧感的哲學層次提升，整段論述層次分明，內容豐富，完全符合「5分」內容標準的具體性與完整性要求。

字彙方面，學生展現了令人印象深刻的詞彙廣度：tranquil、hustle and bustle、meditate、infuse stamina、immersing、innumerable 等詞均使用得當，且多數符合語境，顯示出扎實的字彙基礎。第一段以「It is the distinctive lush plants that set that park apart.」作結，強調句型（cleft sentence）的正確運用更是本文的語法亮點，展現句型成熟度。

然而，部分用字仍有改進空間。「From scratch」誤用慣用語（正確應為 at first glance）、「countless owls」詞義偏差（貓頭鷹在公園湖邊的語境不符）、「infatuating condition」搭配不自然，以及結尾「everyone living in the gutter can dance」的比喻雖有創意但語義模糊，略微削弱了整體表達的精準度。倒裝句「Only when a person calm down...」中主詞動詞一致性（calms / starts）也需注意。

下一步建議：重點練習英文慣用語的正確使用（避免直譯中文）以及用字的語境適切性，尤其是 collocation（詞語搭配）方面。若能在結尾段落中以更清晰、精準的意象取代模糊的比喻，整篇文章的完整度將更上一層樓。

六、延伸練習

1. Different neighborhoods can have very different characteristics. Think about a busy commercial district and a quiet residential neighborhood. In the first paragraph, describe the features of each area. In the second paragraph, describe your ideal place to live and explain your reasons.

不同的城市區域可能有截然不同的特色。請以繁忙的商業區與寧靜的住宅區為例，第一段描述兩個區域各有何特色；第二段說明你心目中理想的居住地點，並解釋理由。

練習重點：此題與本次作文題型完全相同：「雙區域描述 + 個人理想陳述」。練習重點在於：(1) 強化第一段的對比銜接句，避免兩個描述段落各自獨立、缺乏統整；(2) 練習在第二段使用「立場句 + 理由 + 延伸」的完整結構，確保每個理由都有具體說明而非僅列出原因。此題可直接訓練組織與內容兩大評分項目。

實用價值：「環境描述 + 個人偏好說明」是學測英文作文的核心題型之一，幾乎每隔數年便會出現。熟悉此類架構，不僅能應對公園、城市、學校等地點描述題，更能建立「具體描述 → 個人立場 → 理由延伸 → 結論」的萬用論述框架，適用於多數學測寫作題型。

內容延伸素材：

可重複運用觀點：

- convenience vs. quality of life
- fast-paced environment vs. slower, calmer lifestyle
- access to opportunities vs. a sense of community
- efficiency and amenities vs. peace and personal space
- urban excitement vs. suburban tranquility

可套用於：

- 學校類型選擇 (城市學校 vs. 鄉村學校)
- 旅遊目的地選擇 (熱鬧景點 vs. 偏僻自然景區)
- 工作環境偏好 (開放式辦公室 vs. 獨立工作空間)

常用句型：

Living in a quiet neighborhood not only reduces daily stress but also fosters a stronger sense of belonging within the community.

Despite the undeniable convenience of city living, I find that a calmer environment contributes far more to my overall well-being.

2. Think of a place in nature that has left a deep impression on you. Describe what the place looked like and explain why it was meaningful to you.

想想一個曾讓你印象深刻的自然場所。描述那個地方的樣貌，並說明它對你而言為何意義深遠。

練習重點：本題訓練「感官描述 + 情感反思」的敘事能力，是學測另一核心題型——個人經驗與成長類作文。練習重點在於：(1) 將感官細節 (視覺、聽覺、觸覺) 轉化為具體生動的英文描述 (你在本文中已展示此能力，如「feel the wind on my skin and the leaves rustling」)；(2) 進一步練習從具體描述提升至抽象反思，說明場所如何影響你的心境或觀

念，展現內容深度。

實用價值：感官描述與情感反思的結合，是學測高分作文的重要特徵。能將「看見什麼」轉化為「感受到什麼」、再提升至「領悟到什麼」，是內容得分從 3 分躍升至 4-5 分的關鍵能力。此類寫作技巧同樣適用於人物描述、事件敘述等多種題型。

內容延伸素材：

可重複運用觀點：

- the healing power of nature
- finding inner peace in natural surroundings
- the contrast between nature and urban life
- a renewed appreciation for simplicity
- how a place can reshape one's perspective

可套用於：

- 描述一次令你難忘的旅行
- 描述一個對你具有特殊意義的地點（家、學校、公園）
- 說明自然環境對心理健康的影響

常用句型：

Standing at the edge of the lake, I felt a sense of calm wash over me, as if the noise of the outside world had finally faded away.

It was not the scenery itself, but the stillness it offered, that made this place so deeply meaningful to me.