

# CH4



## USING COMPETENCIES TO EXPLAIN MATHEMATICAL ITEM DEMAND: A WORK IN PROGRESS

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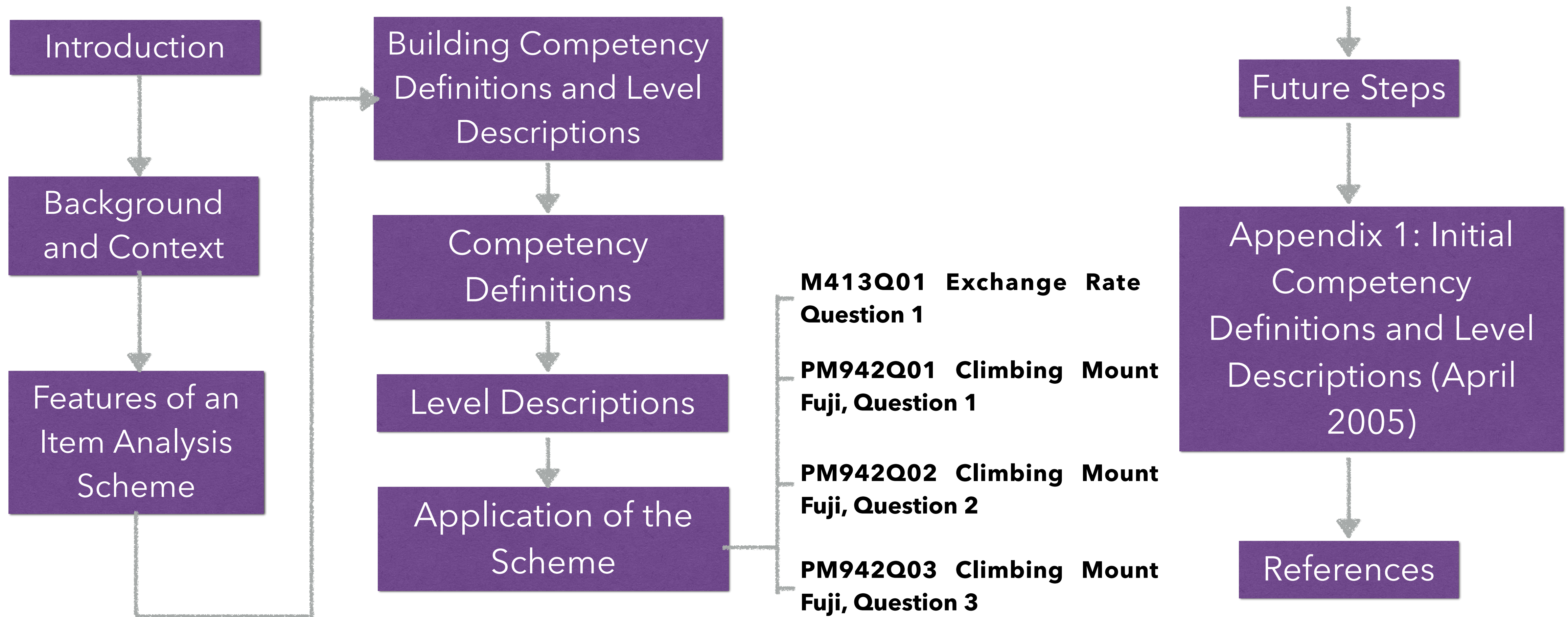


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# Using Competencies to Explain Mathematical Item Demand: A Work in Progress



This chapter describes theoretical and practical issues associated with the development and use of a rating scheme for the purpose of **analysing mathematical problems**—specifically, to assess the extent to which solving those problems calls for the activation of a particular set of mathematical competencies. The competencies targeted through the scheme are based on the mathematical competencies that have underpinned each of the **PISA Mathematics Frameworks**.

分析數學能力問題/理論實際議題/PISA數學框架

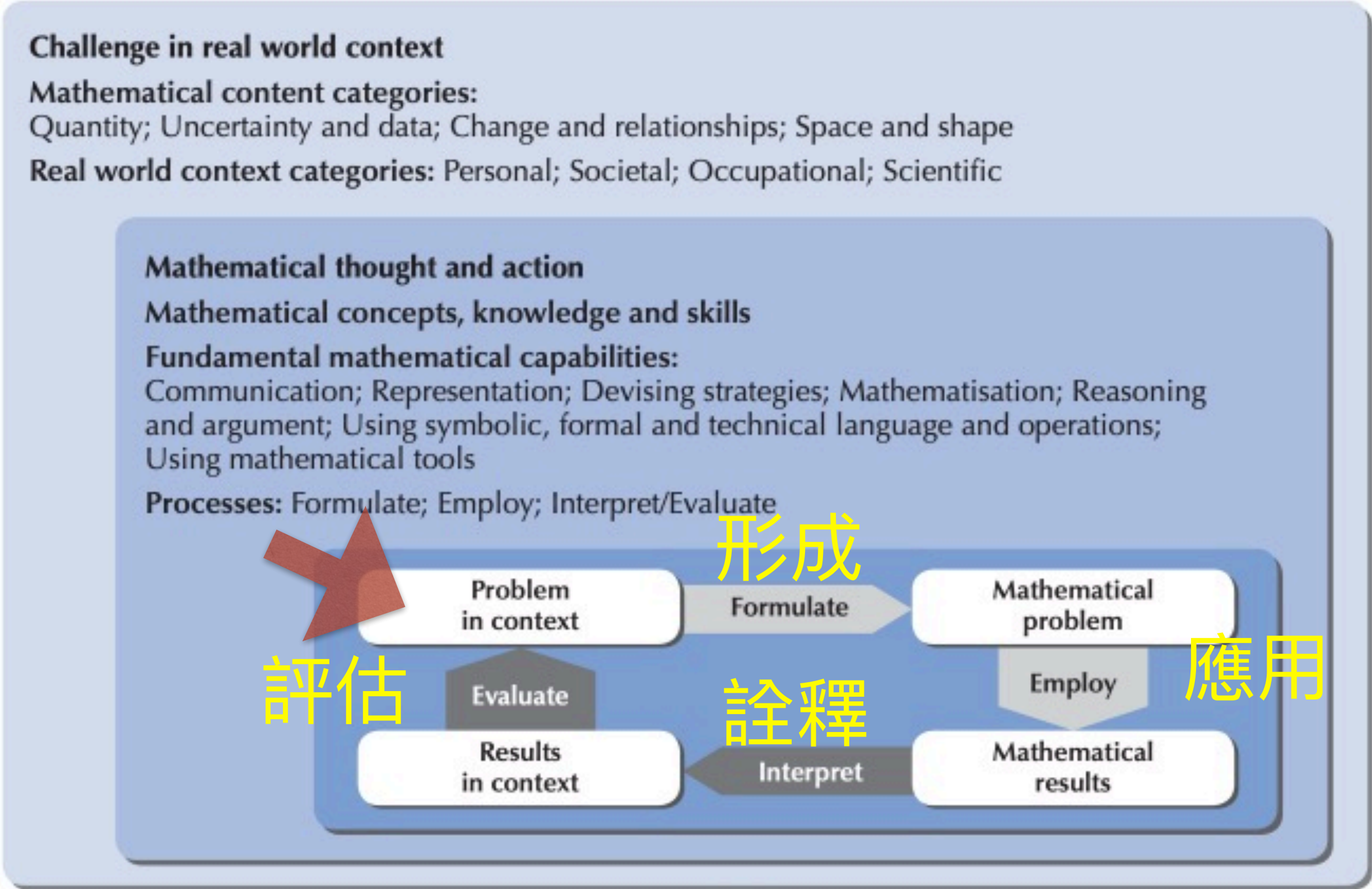


The scheme consists of operational definitions of the six competencies (labelled as **communication(溝通)**; **devising strategies(設計策略)**; **mathematisation(數學化)**; **representation(表徵)**; **using symbols, operations and formal language(用符號，運算及形式化語言)**; and **reasoning and argument(推理與論證)**), descriptions of **four levels of activation of each competency**, and examples of the ratings given to particular items together with commentary that explains how each proposed rating is justified in relation to **the competency definition and level descriptions**.



針對數學化，PISA 提出學生在此種歷程中需運用到數種不同的能力（competencies）：思考及推理（thinking and reasoning）、論證（argumentation）、溝通（communication）、建模（modelling）、擬題及解題（problem posing and solving）、表徵（representation）、以及運用符號、形式化及科技的語言及運算（using symbolic, formal and technical language and operations）、使用輔助工具（use of aids and tools）。

Figure 3.1 ■ **A model of mathematical literacy in practice**



Source: OECD (2013), *PISA 2012 Assessment and Analytical Framework*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264190511-en>.



表 1 PISA 2022 新強調之四大數學主題

內容	強調之主題
數量	電腦模擬
不確定性與資料	有條件的決策
變化與關係	增長現象/指數增長
空間與形狀	幾何逼近

## 二、PISA 2022 與 PISA 2012~2018 數學素養定義之差異

與 PISA 2003、PISA 2012~2018 相比，PISA 2022 的評量架構除了維持既有數學素養的基本概念，更重視學生在快速變遷的世界趨勢中，身為公民需要積極參與社會，使用新科技為自己和所生活的社會做出富有創意的判斷能力。PISA 2022 數學具有以下 5 項特點，為之前評量所未具備的：

- 1、21 世紀技能：探究、歸納、批判、溝通等等能力
- 2、歸納及演譯的數學推理成為評量的中心
- 3、因為問題題組涵蓋大量的資訊，需要強大的數學閱讀能力
- 4、處理大（量）數據、數量探究與推理、演算思考(computational thinking)
- 5、大量採用互動式的數位化評量，學生須熟悉科技的使用。

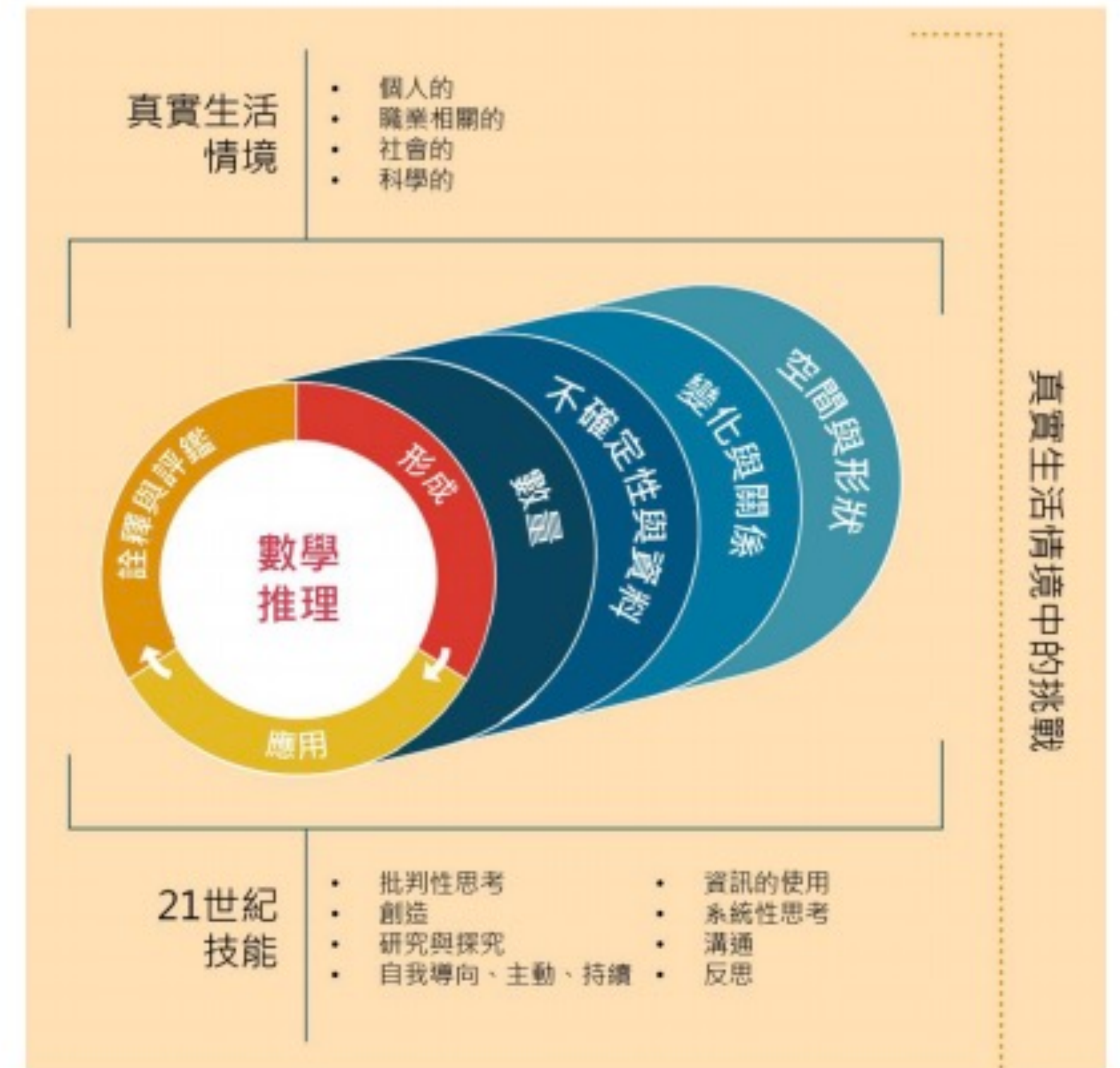


圖 1 PISA 2022 數學評量架構 (OECD, 2018a)



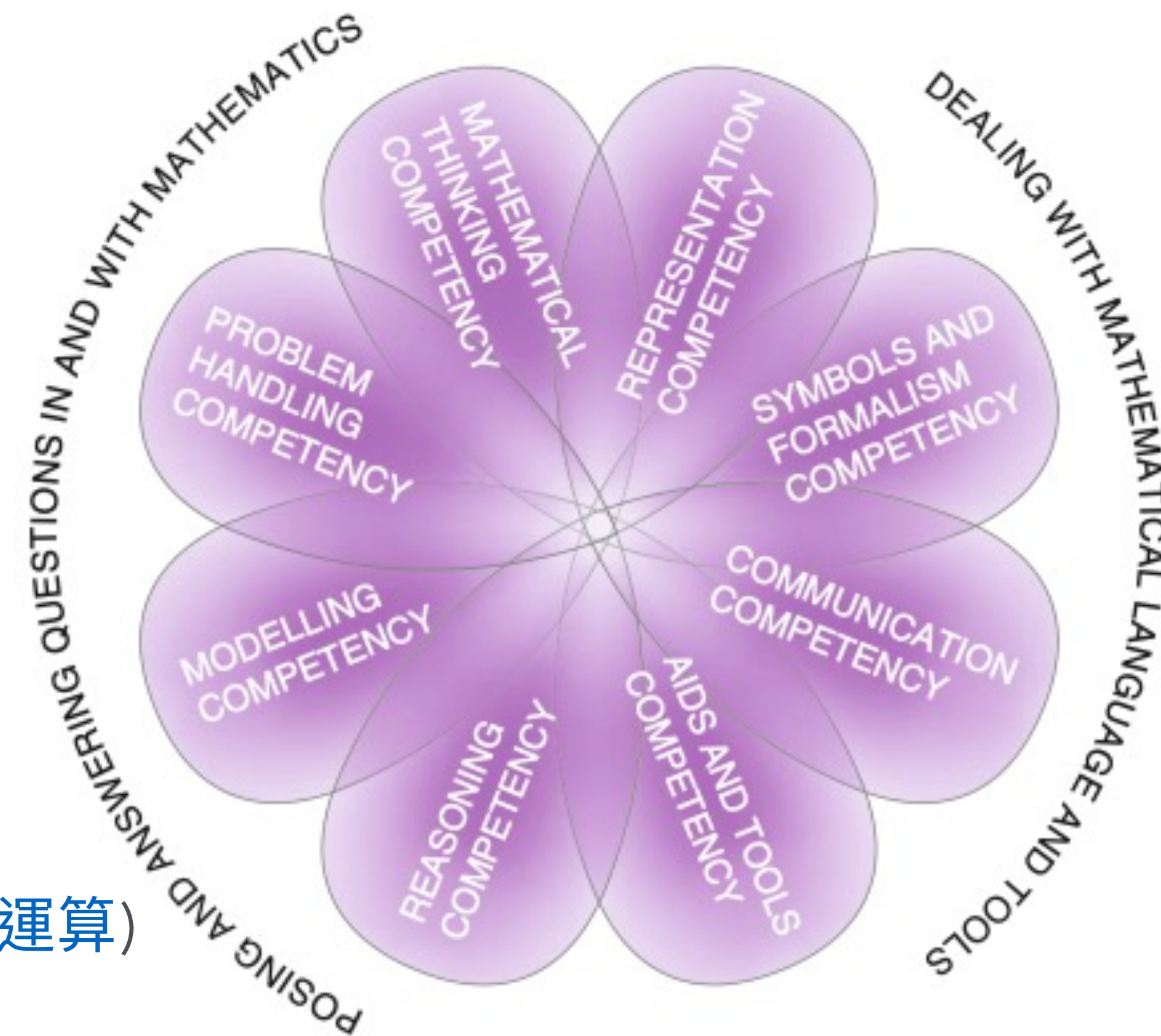
### Introduction

尼斯 (Niss) 概述了可以稱為數學能力的「能力模型」，其中能力可以視為個人擁有並能夠動員某些數學能力程度的函數。

1. Mathematical Thinking (數學思考)
2. Mathematical reasoning(數學推理)
3. Communication(溝通)
4. Modelling(建模)
5. Problem posing and solving(擬題、解題)
6. Representation(表徵)
7. Using symbolic, formal and technical language and operations(符號，形式化和科技語言及運算)
8. Use of aids and tools(使用輔助工具)

In Chap. 2 Mogens Niss

The competency flower



## Introduction

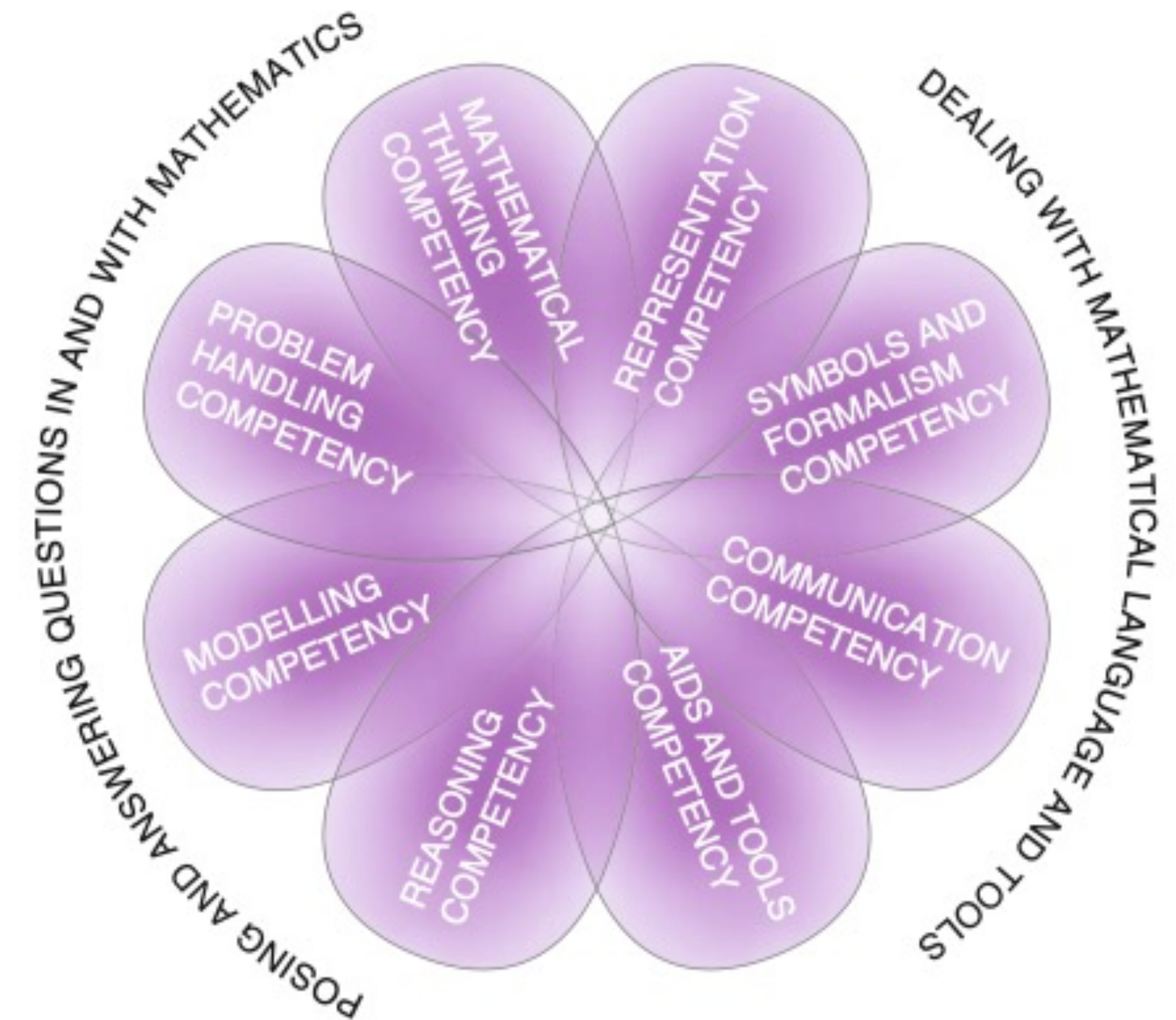
尼斯（Niss）概述了可以稱為數學能力的「能力模型」，其中能力可以視為個人擁有並能夠動員某些數學能力的程度的函數。

本章中描述的調查工作顯示這些能力如何幫助我們理解認知需求並預測PISA數學測驗的經驗難度。反過來說，當個人試圖解決某些類型的數學問題時，能力構成了所發生的認知行為的非常重要的一部分。

這類知識還有助於測驗開發人員，因為可以幫助他們更有效地進行開發工作。對數學老師在設計教學和學習活動以提高學生的數學能力也有幫助，本章根據解決問題的過程活化數學能力（在PISA 2012框架中稱為基本數學能力）的程度，描述評估PISA測驗方案的發展和主要功能。

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## The competency flower





# Using Competencies to Explain Mathematical Item Demand: A Work in Progress

## Background and Context

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透過PISA相關的調查工具開發、調查實施，數據蒐集和分析的過程及結果，為參與PISA的國家提供了許多調查各種教育和技術事務的機會。

The PISA Mathematics Expert Group (subsequently referred to as the **MEG**) 數學專家群:October 2003  
為了PISA首次將數學作為主要測試項目調查時而成立。  
其探討問題有：

測驗項目在多大程度上反映了框架？

這些項目在多大程度上說明了數學素養？

是否可以通過其他數學素養測驗來確認PISA的數學素養測驗？

PISA的結果是否預測了以後數學水準的提高，例如成人數學素養？



# Using Competencies to Explain Mathematical Item Demand: A Work in Progress

## Background and Context

這些問題的提出讓MEG的成員進行了一些工作，來調查當時正在開發的PISA數學測驗的有效性。特別在於與PISA數學測驗難度有關的檢查因素。

Blum和de Lange在未發表的有關該主題的論文中指出，某些因素使數學測驗或多或少變得困難，尤其是諸如「個人的先備知識或個人的動機/情緒」在大規模研究中如PISA，卻不容易調查。

一方面，要盡可能準確地用測驗外部特徵來描述問題解決者的認知需求；另一方面，**測驗的特徵**與整個母群的**測驗難度**之間建立統計相關性，可通過**迴歸分析**之類的方法來完成。



# Using Competencies to Explain Mathematical Item Demand: A Work in Progress

## Background and Context

### 另一方面

要描述測驗的認知需求，需要掌握適當的「能力模型」（如PISA）。然後，必須為每個測驗編譯理想的典型解決方案，並且必須確定在這些過程中必須活化的「能力要素」，如知識/技能(knowledge & skills)，圖像/想像力(images/"Vorstellungen")，能力/素養(abilities/competencies)，包括認知水準。區分每個能力（例如：數學論證），然後有三個水準（0-不必要，1-中級需要，2-基本必要），那麼對於每個測驗和每個能力，都有一個特定的數字（**描述水準**） 認知能力）。

(Blum和de Lange，未發表的MEG會議文件，2003年10月)



# Using Competencies to Explain Mathematical Item Demand: A Work in Progress

## Background and Context

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這次討論為調查以PISA數學框架為基礎的能力模型的關係奠定了基礎（某些能力以數學素養為基礎，而這些能力需要個人來活化，以便他們解決數學問題），以及PISA數學測驗的經驗難度。

設計調查時提出的中心問題是解決PISA問題所需的數學能力**是否**以及**如何**與這些問題的經驗**難度**相關聯。首先，如果要解決一個問題比解決另一個問題需要更多的能力，那麼如何在兩個問題的相對難度中表現這種差異呢？

其次，在某種程度上可以識別出特定能力的活化水準（例如，根本沒活化，很小程度的活化，很大程度的活）將特定問題所需能力活化的程度確定為與那個問題的難度有關？



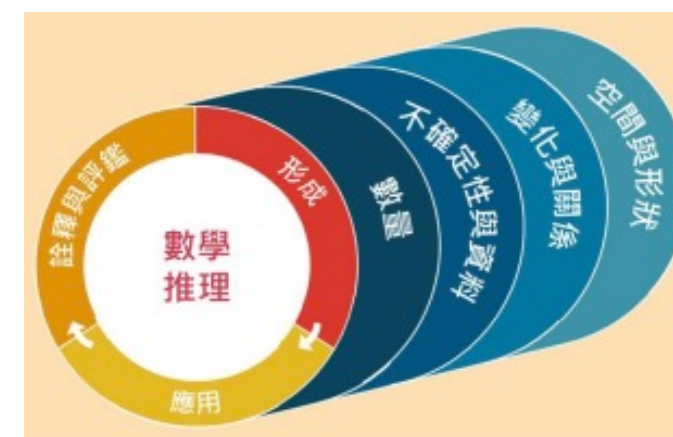
### Background and Context

當時的概念是確定一組因子或變量，這些因子或變量將是表面特徵和認知維度的混合，並根據適用的特徵和活化認知維度的需求對測驗進行評分，作為解決過程的一部分，產生了一個多維向量，該向量描述每個測驗的認知需求。

檢查和給測驗評分的過程將導致進一步考慮所使用的的能力模型，並且可能會進行反覆完善及發展過程。

**Table 4.1** Initial set of variables proposed for item difficulty research (Blum and de Lange 2003)

	Variable	Possible level definitions
Surface features of items	1. Mathematical topic	1 Arithmetic, 2 algebra, 3 geometry, 4 probability and statistics
	2. Overarching idea	1 Quantity, 2 change and relationships, 3 space and shape, 4 uncertainty
	3. Item format type	1 Multiple choice, 2 closed constructed, 3 open constructed
	4. Context type	0 zero, 1 intra-mathematical, 2 quantities, 3 close to reality, 4 authentic
Cognitive demand characteristics of items	5. Concept images (“Grundvorstellungen”) needed	0 none, 1 only one elementary, 2 several elementary or one non-elementary, 3 more
	6. Extent of solution process	1 only one step, 2 two or three steps, 3 more
	7. Argumentation competency needed	0 none, 1 moderate, 2 substantial
	8. Modelling competency needed	0 none, 1 moderate, 2 substantial
	9. Communication competency needed	0 none, 1 moderate, 2 substantial
	10–14 ... See remaining PISA competencies	0 none, 1 moderate, 2 substantial



## Features of an Item Analysis Scheme

在MEG成員間進行了最初的討論後，由一些成員組成的研究團隊繼續開發和完善評估數學問題的方案。主要目的是更好地了驗驗難度的驅動因素。該方案將由一組變量及這些變量的操作定義、每個變量內的水準描述組成。這些特定變量來自前面提到的PISA能力模型。

Variable
1. Mathematical topic
2. Overarching idea
3. Item format type
4. Context type

原始的提議中，一些測驗的特徵被建議作為變量與數學能力一起使用，如表4.1所示，提出了包含有關數學任務的表面特徵的訊息，例如問題格式，內容類別，脈絡類型或數學主題。



## Features of an Item Analysis Scheme

PISA使用測驗要盡可能地在難度方面有意識地找到平衡（OECD 2003，第50頁）。設計目標是製作每個類別的測驗要有不同的難度，以避免出現意料之外的可能性，即學生在不同測驗上的表現可能會受到與所測結構無關的因素影響。例如，四個內容類別的項目（Personal, Occupational, Societal, Scientific) defined in the PISA 2012 Mathematics Framework (OECD 2013, p. 37)需要跨越難度範圍，但是這些類別並不被視為數學素養構建的基礎。

類似地，測驗開發人員有意識地在為每種測驗類型（例如，選擇題或開放試題）提供盡可能多種的難度。出於這個原因，在分析測驗認知需求和經驗難度之間的關係時，不期望像這樣的表面特徵會提供有用的訊息。

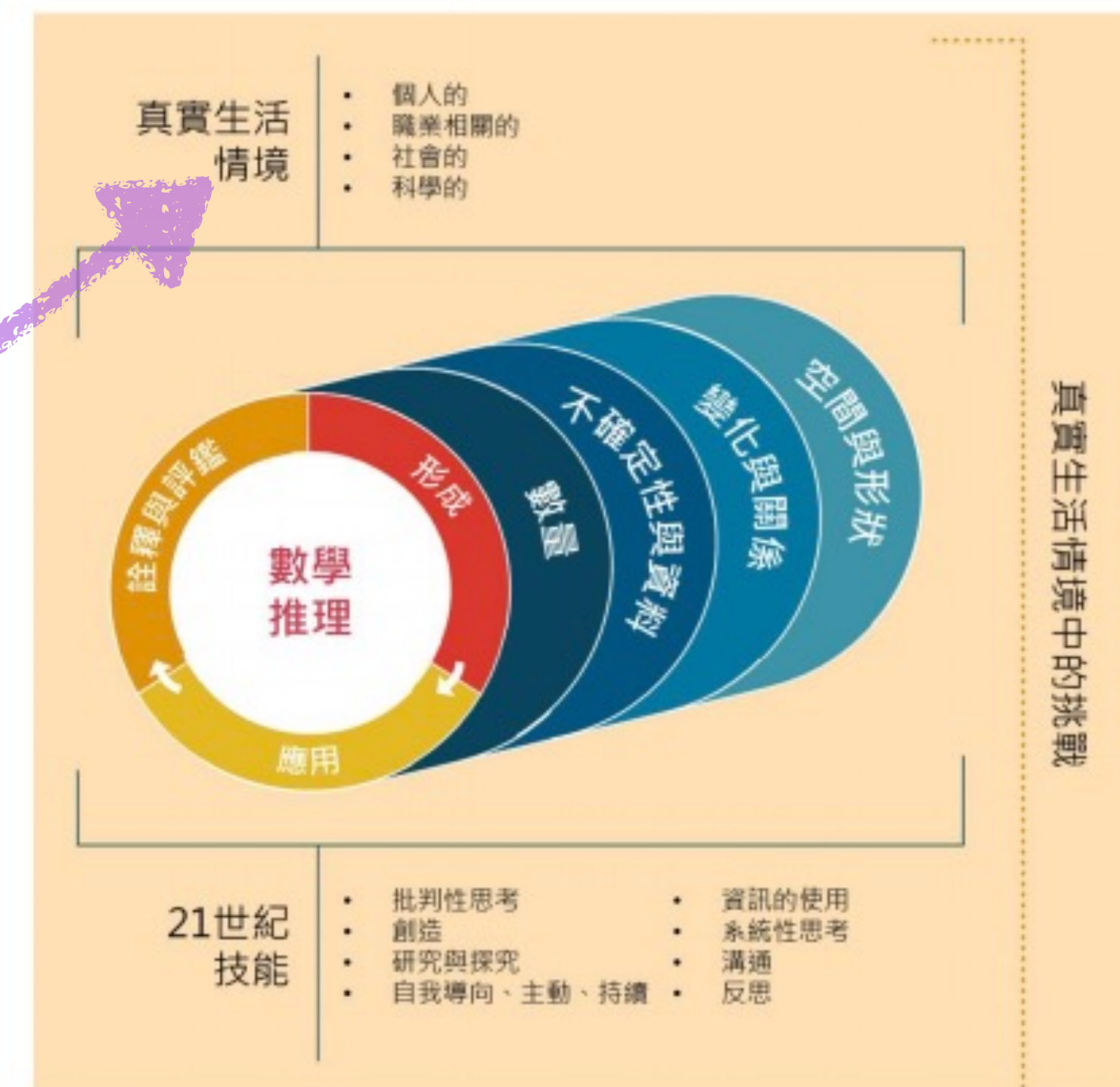


圖 1 PISA 2022 數學評量架構 (OECD, 2018a)

### Features of an Item Analysis Scheme

自從PISA建立以來，「NISS能力」一直是PISA數學的核心要素（例如，PISA（OECD，1999年）和（OECD，2013b）。出於本研究的目的，基於Niss能力最初建議的變量被重新配置減少為六個變量。

根據每個項目的解決方案使用這六個能力以及為數學評分的程序，每個計畫需要活化每個定義的變量的程度，生成一些等級集(grade sets)–以解決PISA數學測驗能力與經驗難度之間的關係。

PISA 的數學問題通常會以上述的一種或多種能力來進行認知活動，可以統整成三個能力群組（competency clusters），稱為複製（reproduction）、連結（connection）、及反思（reflection）。





### Building Competency Definitions and Level Descriptions

PISA的八種數學能力（OECD 1999）為構建以分析一系列數學任務所需的解決過程所提出與能力相關的需求，提供了起點。

將這8種能力重新配置為6種：

**推理和論證** reasoning and argument（包括數學思維，推理，論證和辯護）；

**溝通** communication; **建模** modelling; **表徵** representation; **解決問題** problem solving；

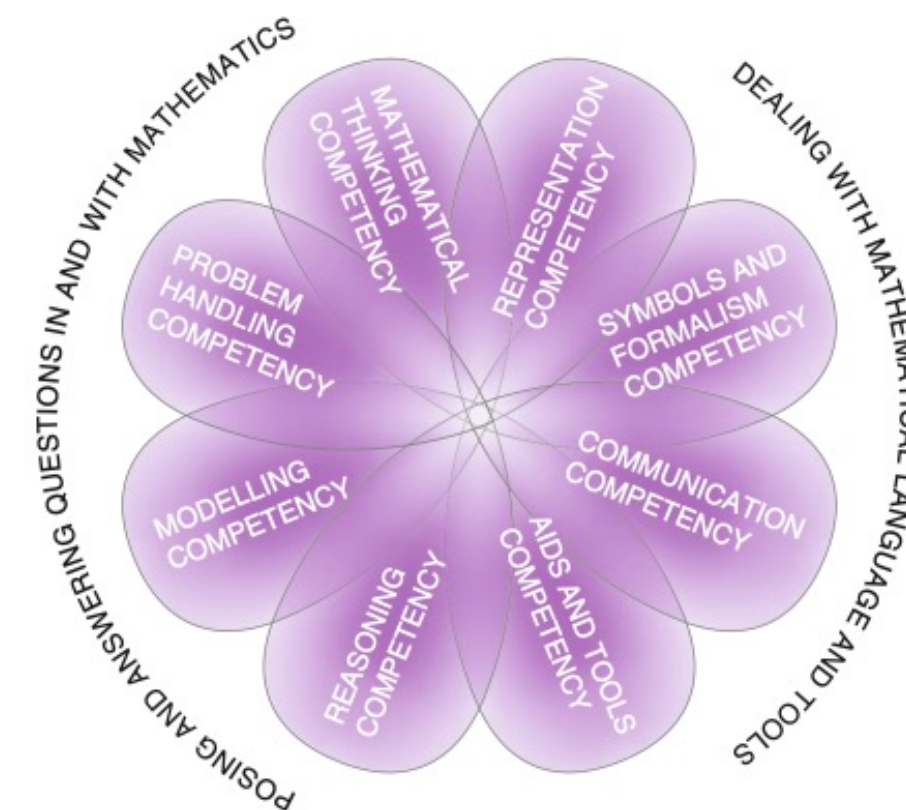
**並使用符號，形式化和科技語言及運算** using symbolic, formal and technical language and operations（簡稱為「符號和形式主義」）。

mathematical thinking and mathematical reasoning were combined into one

the mathematical aids and tools competency was dropped as being inappropriate in the context of PISA tasks, which at that time were all paper-based.

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The competency flower



# Appendix 1: Initial Competency Definitions and Level Descriptions (April 2005)

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## 推理和論證

**Reasoning and Argumentation:** Logically rooted thought processes that explore and connect problem elements to work towards a conclusion, and activities related to justifying, and explaining conclusions; can be part of problem solving process

- 0: Understand direct instructions and take the actions implied
- 1: Employ a brief mental dialogue to process information, for example to link separate components present in the problem, or to use straightforward reasoning within one aspect of the problem
- 2: Employ an extended mental dialogue (for example to connect several variables) to follow or create sequential arguments; interpret and reason from different information sources
- 3: Evaluate, use or create chains of reasoning to support conclusions or to make generalisations, drawing on and combining multiple elements of information in a sustained and directed way

## 溝通

**Communication:** Decoding and interpreting stimulus, question, task; expressing conclusions

- 0: Understand short sentences or phrases containing single familiar ideas that give immediate access to the context, where it is clear what information is relevant, and where the order of information matches the required steps of thought
- 1: Identify and extract relevant information, and use links or connections within the text, that are needed to understand the context, or cycle between the text and other related representation/s; some reordering of ideas may be required
- 2: Use repeated cycling to understand instructions and decode the elements of the context; interpret conditional statements or instructions containing diverse elements; actively communicate a constructed explanation
- 3: Create an economical, clear, coherent and complete presentation of words selected to explain or describe a solution, process or argument; interpret complex logical relations involving multiple ideas and connections

推理和論證：邏輯上紮根的思維過程，用於探索和聯繫問題要素以得出結論，並開展與論證和解釋結論有關的活動；可以成為問題解決過程的一部分

溝通：解碼和詮釋刺激，問題，任務；表達結論



### Building Competency Definitions and Level Descriptions

但是最初的定義和水準描述在過去的幾年中發生了重大而逐步的變化，該方案已被用於分析PISA數學任務。例如，最初被稱為**建模**的能力首先被定義為「**數學化，解釋，驗證**」。隨後標籤更改為**數學化**，定義變為「將非數學情境轉換為數學模型，根據問題情況解釋使用模型的結果，或驗證模型相對於問題的適當性」。

本章的下一部分描述了調查人員在應用該方案時要考慮的問題，產生的測驗評分並分析這些評分(ratings)。

兩組評分及其統計分析已被公布，它們都提供了在研究兩個階段開發的優缺點之相似樣貌。



### Building Competency Definitions and Level Descriptions

最初的結果於2009年在德國基爾舉行的PISA研究會議上發表，隨後發表在會議論文集（Turner等，2013）。該分析基於對PISA 2003和PISA 2006調查使用的48題數學測驗的兩套評分：第一套評分是由八名獨立工作的評分者提供的；第二套是2年後由一組不同的（但重疊的）評分者對相同48題測驗的評分，再次獨立完成任務，並使用僅以很小的方式改變的方案。根據測驗對能力的定義以及對每種能力的四種可能活化水準的描述，對上述六項能力的活化要求對測驗進行評分。

將各個評分者對每個測驗的評分進行平均，以提供該項目每個能力的最終評分。

數據的分析說明，**僅包含六個能力中的三個（即推理和論證，符號和形式主義以及解決問題的能力）**的評分迴歸模型可以解釋此過程中48個測驗其**難度變異性的70%以上**（Turner，2013）



### Building Competency Definitions and Level Descriptions

不同評分者之間達到合理的一致性水平，但是有足夠的證據表明，各個評分者的特質和各個評分者在特定試題方面的不一致之處，表明對能力水準描述的定義可以進一步增強。

評分者之間的討論表明，特別是在某些情況下，出於非常不同的原因而分配了相似的評分，而在其他情況下，所分配的評分則大相徑庭。迴歸模型成功表明，當對一小部分評分者進行平均評估時，可以得出有用的數據，但評分者之間卻觀察到了很大的差異，表明該方案還有進一步完善的空間。

關於三個能力(溝通communication; 建模modelling; 表徵representation)似乎沒有對預測模型做出有用貢獻的觀察，這些能力定義可以進行有益的修改提供了一些指導。



### Building Competency Definitions and Level Descriptions

2009/2011/2011

2011年末公開報告了**第三組評分**。該評分是由研究團隊的五名成員於2011年使用該計劃的修訂版製作的，它們獨立分析了用在2012年的PISA調查，總共196個新開發的測試試題。Turner and Adams (2012) 報告了數據分析，通過該分析，顯示出一個預測模型，該模型具有涉及三個能力，**設計策略**（這是對先前**解決問題的能力的重新命名和不同定義的版本**），**溝通**以及**符號和形式主義**，具有相當好的屬性的預測模型，可以解釋這些試題的約有**74%的難度變異性**，比首次發表的分析的比例甚至更高。

分析表明，新定義的變量**設計策略**，**數學化**以及**推理和論證**之間存在顯著的重疊，因此預測模型中僅包括其中之一。**溝通能力**似乎為預測做出有益的貢獻（而在先前的分析中卻沒有），而**符號和形式主義**的能力仍在繼續發揮作用。在兩組分析中都發現了兩種能力，即**表徵能力**和**數學化能力** *representation and mathematisation*，不會為預測模型提供有用的訊息（在數學化的情況下，鑑於觀察到的高度相關性，其他能力尚未捕獲的信息）。然而從兩組分析中可以明顯看出，調整定義的措辭以及每種能力的運作水準的描述已導致該計劃的運作方式發生了顯著變化，還是能保持對難度有良好預測。



# Using Competencies to Explain Mathematical Item Demand: A Work in Progress

## Building Competency Definitions and Level Descriptions

Niss能力(8)

(April 2005)

(May 2013)

1. Mathematical Thinking
2. Mathematical reasoning
3. Communication
4. Modelling
5. Problem posing and solving
6. Representation
7. Using symbolic, formal and technical language and operations
8. Use of aids and tools

2009

1. Reasoning and Argumentation:
2. Communication:
3. Modelling:
4. Problem solving:
5. Representation:
6. Symbols and Formalism:

2011

1. Communication:
2. Devising strategies:
3. Mathematising:
4. Representation:
5. Using symbols, operations and formal language:
6. Reasoning and argument:



### Building Competency Definitions and Level Descriptions

儘管隨著這些評分和分析工作的進行，該計劃得到了進一步的發展，但評分和分析的兩個階段指出了**定義**和**描述特徵**可能存在問題。所以對類別定義和水準描述進行了更加聚焦的審視。

KOM project (KOM=Kompetencer og matematiklæring, in Danish, which means "Competencies and the learning of mathematics"),

#### 定義不明確

**第一個問題**是在相關類別之間的界限沒有達成足夠的共識。在最初的能力定義中（附錄1），該文本明確預期會有重疊，這與Niss在2000年描述的KOM能力計劃中的重疊假設一致。例如，**推理和論證**以及**表徵**能力定義都包含相當混亂的陳述「**可以成為問題解決過程的一部分**」，而沒有以任何方式試圖澄清何時需要推理和論證或表述以及何時需要問題解決，它也沒有顯示認知需求這些方面之間的關係，以及這種關係可能對試題評分任務產生的任何影響，從而為評分者的不同解釋敞開了大門。

**Representation:** Concrete expression of an abstract idea, object or action; a transformation or mapping from one form to another; can be part of modelling or PS





### Building Competency Definitions and Level Descriptions

**Problem solving:** The planning, or strategic controlling, and implementation of mathematical solution processes, largely within the mathematical world

**Symbols and Formalism:** Activating and using particular forms of representation governed by special rules (e.g. mathematical conventions)

解決問題的定義包括「主要在數學領域內的數學解決方案的實現」，該措辭與符號和形式主義能力以及其他可能出現的顯著重疊。能力之間的區別缺乏清晰性，另一個例子是符號和形式主義的原始定義其中包括「使用特定形式的代表.....」一詞，沒有完全弄清這種能力在何處結束以及代表在何處競爭開始。在那組定義中使用的表述方式並未充分闡明能力之間的界限。

在製定解決問題的適當策略和控管其實施的戰略思想在何處結束，以及解決問題的數學推理過程從何處開始，沒有達成明確的共識，這問題還是很明顯。



### Building Competency Definitions and Level Descriptions

數學定義沒有足夠一致性的解釋，因此在某些情況下，一個評分者可能使用了**數學化能力**，而另一位評估者可能使用了**符號和形式主義能力**來描述本質上相同的數學思維和思維方式，設置公式或代數表達式作為給定實際情況的數學模型。

因此顯然需要進一步研究，以更好地界定每個能力的涵義，以便為它們確定和建立在每個過程不同方面的定義。



### Building Competency Definitions and Level Descriptions

第二個問題與前面第一個問題有密切關係，這是由於解決一個問題通常需要多個能力，當需要活化多個能力來解決問題時（通常是解決PISA任務中的情況），要確定哪個能力最重要，或者哪個能力比其他能力更重要，就非常困難，不同的評分者對此做出了不同的判斷。

#### 一題困難，題題困難 一題簡單，題題簡單

「暈輪效應」可能會使評分者為每個相關能力對試題進行相似的評分，例如，對於要求非常嚴格的試題，僅因為該試題似乎相對困難而將所有試題都分配相同的能力；或者因為有一題非常簡單，就將所有試題分配給較低的評分。

這將導致每個能力水準之間的高度相關性，這很可能是對第一組統計分析結果的主要原因，這表明最佳預測模型僅需要三個能力。儘管評分工作的指示建議評分者應確定哪個單一能力是該項目最重要的能力，除了「主要」能力已經涵蓋的獨特貢獻外，通過分離來對待其他相關能力，這在實踐中很難做出判斷。



### Building Competency Definitions and Level Descriptions

#### 6種能力還是更少?

某些參與評分活動的人質疑這種目標是否可以實現或應該完全實現。於是提出了一個問題，即是否需要六項能力，或者也許只需要較少能力就足夠了?! 例如，如果**推理**和**設計策略**總是或幾乎同時發生，那麼也許應該將它們組合成一個包含兩者更一般的能力。這個問題強調了需要進一步探討能力定義的分離。

這種經驗還強調了一個事實——即進行評分時要採用的程序是該計劃的重要部分。



### Building Competency Definitions and Level Descriptions

#### 水準的描述問題

第三個困難是描述每種能力的需求水準的方式。首先是從觀察中得出，用來形容每種能力的不同活化水平的形容詞，是相當籠統的術語，沒有向方案的不同使用者傳達足夠的客觀涵意。例如「簡單」和「複雜」之類的單詞無法對問題解決事件有一致解釋和分類。

對於處於不同教育階段的學生來說，此類的詞語將意味著不同的意義。決定修改水準說明，以最大程度地減少此類不清楚的形容詞的出現，並提供更多示例以闡明這些單詞的預期涵義。但是需要回答的第二個也是更基本的問題是：**每個能力的哪些方面隨活化水準的變化而變化**。因此，全面審查水準描述另一個方面是重新了解每種能力的需求，哪些方面將最有效地獲致需求程度的水準。



### Building Competency Definitions and Level Descriptions

#### 不斷修改

自從首次嘗試在操作上演義變量和水平以來，當前的作者及其研究合作者一直在不斷嘗試修改定義和說明，以減少前面幾段中提到的三個問題的影響。附錄2給出了當前的能力定義和水準的描述，它反映迄今為止所該計畫，在解決通過其早期使用所發現的問題所取得的進展。以下各節描述了該計畫制定過程中如何面對這些問題。

### Appendix 2: Competency Definitions and Level Descriptions (May 2013)

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**Communication:** The communication competency has both ‘receptive’ and ‘constructive’ components. The receptive component includes understanding what is being stated and shown related to the mathematical objectives of the task, including the mathematical language used, what information is relevant, and what is the nature of the response requested. The constructive component consists of presenting the response that may include solution steps, description of the reasoning used and justification of the answer provided.

In written and computer-based items, receptive communication relates to understanding text and images, still and moving. Text includes verbally presented mathematical expressions and may also be found in mathematical representations (for example titles, labels and legends in graphs and diagrams).

(continued)



### Building Competency Definitions and Level Descriptions

#### PISA水準分級以15歲學生為主

導致不同評分者分配給特定試題的評分會有某些變化的另一個因素是，對於某些試題，不同的解決方法可能要求以不同的組合或不同的水準活化能力。因此，人們認識到，評分結果的一定程度的變化是不可避免的。對於PISA分級，建議對最有可能由15歲學生給出的解決方案進行分級。



### Competency Definitions

為了使方案正常工作，顯然需要設計六個能力的操作型定義，最大程度地區分能力，從而幫助該方案的用戶更可靠，更一致地處理問題需求。

當確定解決方案內的特定認知需求時，相關的能力將是明確的，並且應支持一致的評分。如在PISA中那樣，當最終用戶將具有不同的語言和教育傳統時，如在PISA中，做出這些定義是一項特別具有挑戰性的任務。





### Building Competency Definitions and Level Descriptions

### 小整理

Niss能力(8)

(April 2005)

(May 2013)

1. Mathematical Thinking
2. Mathematical reasoning
3. Communication
4. Modelling
5. Problem posing and solving
6. Representation
7. Using symbolic, formal and technical language and operations
8. Use of aids and tools

1. Reasoning and Argumentation:
2. Communication:
3. Modelling:
4. Problem solving:
5. Representation:
6. Symbols and Formalism:

1. Communication:
2. Devising strategies:
3. Mathematising:
4. Representation:
5. Using symbols, operations and formal language:
6. Reasoning and argument:

紙本測驗取消



## Fundamental Mathematics Competency Variable Rating Scales

### Symbols and Formalism

Variable	Level 0	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Symbols and Formalism</b> [Understanding, <i>manipulating</i> , and <i>making use</i> of symbolic expressions within a mathematical context (including arithmetic expressions and operations), governed by mathematical <i>conventions and rules</i> ; understanding and <i>utilising constructs</i> based on definitions, rules and <i>formal systems</i> .]	No mathematical rules or symbolic expressions need to be activated beyond fundamental arithmetic calculations, operating with small or easily tractable numbers.	Make direct use of a simple functional relationship, either implicit or explicit (for example, familiar linear relationships); use formal mathematical symbols (for example, by direct substitution or sustained arithmetic calculations involving fractions and decimals) or activate and directly use a formal mathematical definition, convention or symbolic concept.	Explicit use and manipulation of symbols (for example, by algebraically rearranging a formula); activate and use mathematical rules, definitions, conventions, procedures or formulae using a combination of multiple relationships or symbolic concepts.	Multi-step application of formal mathematical procedures; working flexibly with functional or involved algebraic relationships; using both mathematical technique and knowledge to produce results.

### Representation

Variable	Level 0	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Representation</b> [ <i>Interpreting</i> , translating between, and <i>making use</i> of given representations; <i>selecting</i> or <i>devising</i> representations to capture the situation or to present one's work. The representations referred to are depictions of mathematical objects or relationships, which include equations, formulae, graphs, tables, diagrams, pictures, textual descriptions, concrete materials]	Directly handle a given representation, for example going directly from text to numbers, reading a value directly from a graph or table, where minimal interpretation is required in relation to the situation.	Select and interpret one standard or familiar representation in relation to a situation.	Translate between or use two or more different representations in relation to a situation, including modifying a representation; or devise a simple representation of a situation.	Understand and use a non-standard representation that requires substantial decoding and interpretation; or devise a representation that captures the key aspects of a complex situation; or compare or evaluate representations.

### Problem Solving

Variable	Level 0	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Solving Problems Mathematically</b> [Selecting or devising, as well as implementing, a mathematical strategy to solve problems arising from the task or context.]	Take direct actions, where the strategy needed is stated or obvious.	Decide on a suitable strategy that uses the relevant given information to reach a conclusion.	Construct a strategy to transform given information to reach a conclusion.	Construct an elaborated strategy to find an exhaustive solution or a generalised conclusion; evaluate or compare strategies.



## Modelling

Variable	Level 0	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Modelling</b> [Mathematising an extra-mathematical situation (which includes structuring, idealising, making assumptions, building a model), or <i>making use</i> of a given or constructed model by <i>interpreting</i> or validating it in relation to the context.]	Either the situation is purely intra-mathematical, or the relationship between the real situation and the model is not needed in solving the problem.	Interpret and infer directly from a given model; translate directly from a situation into mathematics (for example, structure and conceptualise the situation in a relevant way, identify and select relevant variables, collect relevant measurements, make diagrams).	Modify or use a given model to satisfy changed conditions or interpret inferred relationships; or choose a familiar model within limited and clearly articulated constraints; or create a model where the required variables, relationships and constraints are explicit and clear.	Create a model in a situation where the assumptions, variables, relationships and constraints are to be identified or defined, and check that the model satisfies the requirements of the task; evaluate or compare models.

## Communication

Variable	Level 0	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Communication</b> [Decoding and <i>interpreting</i> statements, questions and tasks; including <i>imagining</i> the situation presented so as to <i>make sense</i> of the information provided; <i>presenting and explaining</i> one's work or reasoning.]	Understand a short sentence or phrase relating to a single familiar concept that give immediate access to the context, where it is clear what information is relevant, and where the order of information matches the required steps of thought.	Identify and extract relevant information. Use links or connections within the text that are needed to understand the context and task, or cycle within the text or between the text and other related representation/s. Any constructive communication required is simple, but beyond the presentation of a single numeric result.	Use repeated cycling to understand instructions and decode the elements of the context or task; interpret conditional statements or instructions containing diverse elements; or actively communicate a constructed description or explanation.	Create an economical, clear, coherent and complete description or explanation of a solution, process or argument; interpret complex logical relations involving multiple ideas and connections.

## Reasoning and Argument

Variable	Level 0	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Reasoning and Argumentation</b> [Logically rooted thought processes that explore and link problem elements so as to <i>make inferences</i> from them, or to <i>check a justification that is given or provide a justification</i> of statements.]	Make direct inferences from the instructions given.	Reflect to join information to make inferences, (for example to link separate components present in the problem, or to use direct reasoning within one aspect of the problem).	Analyze information (for example to connect several variables) to follow or create a multi-step argument; reason from linked information sources.	Synthesise and evaluate, use or create chains of reasoning to justify inferences or to make generalisations, drawing on and combining multiple elements of information in a sustained and directed way.

Acknowledgement: ACER would like to acknowledge the PISA Mathematics Expert Group for permission to trial and develop this rating scheme with advanced mathematics examination questions.



## Competency Definitions

Table 4.2 Development of *communication* definition

Communication	
2005a	Decoding and interpreting stimulus, question, task; expressing conclusions
2005b	Decoding and interpreting stimulus, question, task; explaining one's work, expressing conclusions
2006	Decoding and interpreting statements, questions and tasks; including making sense of the information provided; presenting and explaining one's work or reasoning
2007	Decoding and interpreting statements, questions and tasks; including imagining the situation presented so as to make sense of the information provided; presenting and explaining one's work or reasoning
2011a	Decoding and interpreting statements, questions, tasks and objects; imagining and understanding the situation presented and making sense of the information provided; presenting and explaining one's mathematical work or reasoning
2011b	Reading, decoding and interpreting statements, questions, tasks and objects; imagining and understanding the situation presented and making sense of the information provided; presenting and explaining one's mathematical work or reasoning
2013	Reading and interpreting statements, questions, instructions, tasks, images and objects; imagining and understanding the situation presented and making sense of the information provided including mathematical terms referred to; presenting and explaining one's mathematical work or reasoning

表4.2，以**溝通能力**定義的發展作為示例。隨著添加越來越多的功能以描繪能力的定義，定義變得越來越長。從一開始，這種能力既包括**接受成分**，也包括**表達成分**。表達成分早期擴展，此後保持不變。但是，接受成分不斷變化，以澄清應將問題陳述的哪些要素作為能力的一部分加以考慮，其主要重點是理解和解釋所呈現的情況。這導致了其他描述性材料（附錄2中的內容）支持2013年的定義，該定義旨在使該能力的接受方面的重點放在**理解任務要求問題解決者要實現的目標**上，**而不是在解決問題**上。理解任務的目標是實現該目標所需的數學思考和工作的基本前提，並期望隨後的思考和工作將構成其他能力的一部分。



## Competency Definitions

**Table 4.3** Development of the *devising strategies for solving problems* definition

Devising strategies for solving problems (originally labelled 'Problem solving')	
2005	The planning, or strategic controlling, and implementation of mathematical solution processes, largely within the mathematical world
2006	Selecting or creating a mathematical strategy to solve problems arising from the task or context; successfully implementing the strategy
2007	Selecting or devising, as well as implementing, a mathematical strategy to solve problems arising from the task or context
2013	Selecting or devising a mathematical strategy to solve a problem as well as monitoring and controlling implementation of the strategy

在表4.3中，說明了**設計策略能力**的發展。解決問題能力(Problem solving)的標籤已更改為**數學上解決問題**，然後設計了解決問題的策略。這種變化反映了重點的轉移，由對問題解決方案的過程和步驟的關注轉向計劃如何解決問題，計劃解決方案路徑以及監視策略實施的過程。此項更改旨在幫助學生專注於所需的戰略思維，因此有助於避免先前的某些重疊，尤其是按原始標籤重點在於實施所隱含產生的推理，建模以及符號和形式主義活動方面。



## Competency Definitions

**Table 4.4** Development of the *mathematising* definition

Mathematising (originally labelled 'modelling')	
2005	Mathematising, interpreting, validating
2006	Mathematising an extra-mathematical situation, or making use of a given or constructed model by interpreting or validating it in relation to the context
2007	Mathematising an extra-mathematical situation (which includes structuring, idealising, making assumptions, building a model), or making use of a given or constructed model by interpreting or validating it in relation to the context
2013	Translating an extra-mathematical situation into a mathematical model, interpreting outcomes from using a model in relation to the problem situation, or validating the adequacy of the model in relation to the problem situation

表4.4是數學化定義的發展。「建模」(modelling)一詞帶有一定的包袱，因此在許多人的心中，它包括建模週期的所有方面（包括公式化，數學處理，解釋和驗證方面）。對標籤和操作定義的更改旨在將重點縮小到建模週期的部分（請參見第3章），這些部分與內容及其數學表達式之間，直接將問題情境脈絡的某些特徵轉換為數學形式的步驟（第1章的「公式化」過程），或根據與其反映的內容元素相關的數學訊息進行解釋（第1章的「解釋」）。澄清這種能力所確定的關鍵定義目的在於，現實世界中的內容與數學表達之間存在著積極的聯繫。這樣的好處是將數學內處理的工作、數學表示的操作以及數學推理元素與應該在該方案中使用數學能力分開。



## Competency Definitions

**Table 4.5** Development of the *representation* definition

Representation	
2005	Concrete expression of an abstract idea, object or action; a transformation or mapping from one form to another; can be part of modelling or problem solving
2006	Interpreting, translating between, and making use of given representations; selecting or devising representations to solve problems or to present one's work
2007	Interpreting, translating between, and making use of given representations; selecting or devising representations to solve problems or to present one's work. The representations referred to are depictions of mathematical objects or relationships, which include equations, formulae, graphs, tables, diagrams, pictures, textual descriptions, concrete materials
2011	Interpreting, translating between, and making use of given mathematical representations; selecting or devising representations to capture the situation or to present one's work. The representations referred to are depictions of mathematical objects or relationships, which include symbolic or verbal equations or formulae, graphs, tables, diagrams
2013	Decoding, translating between, and making use of given mathematical representations in pursuit of a solution; selecting or devising representations to capture the situation or to present one's work

表4.5為表徵定義的改變。這種能力似乎對理解試題難度的驅動力貢獻不大，但是它被視為一項重要的數學能力，因此應該保留在方案中。該定義的發展顯示了許多功能以及解決可能出現的重疊和混亂的各種嘗試。原始定義同時涉及建模和問題解決，而沒有試圖闡明那些應被視為代表能力的活動。



## Competency Definitions

**Table 4.5** Development of the *representation* definition

Representation	
2005	Concrete expression of an abstract idea, object or action; a transformation or mapping from one form to another; can be part of modelling or problem solving
2006	Interpreting, translating between, and making use of given representations; selecting or devising representations to solve problems or to present one's work
2007	Interpreting, translating between, and making use of given representations; selecting or devising representations to solve problems or to present one's work. The representations referred to are depictions of mathematical objects or relationships, which include equations, formulae, graphs, tables, diagrams, pictures, textual descriptions, concrete materials
2011	Interpreting, translating between, and making use of given mathematical representations; selecting or devising representations to capture the situation or to present one's work. The representations referred to are depictions of mathematical objects or relationships, which include symbolic or verbal equations or formulae, graphs, tables, diagrams
2013	Decoding, translating between, and making use of given mathematical representations in pursuit of a solution; selecting or devising representations to capture the situation or to present one's work

表4.5為表徵定義的改變。

在表徵的原始水準描述中，與數學變量的混淆也很明顯，其中表示與要表示的特徵之間的關係非常突出。圍繞其尋求澄清的關鍵要素是需要設計數學表徵和使用給定表徵，以及為了該方案的目的而將哪些問題要素應視為數學表徵的缺失。為支持當前版本的解釋而編寫的解釋性文本（在附錄2中提供）中包含「解碼 (decoding)」，「設計 (devising)」和「操縱 (manipulating)」一詞，以指導用戶更清楚地了解與操作有關的內容以及連接差異的需求。





## Competency Definitions

**Table 4.5** Development of the *representation* definition

Representation	
2005	Concrete expression of an abstract idea, object or action; a transformation or mapping from one form to another; can be part of modelling or problem solving
2006	Interpreting, translating between, and making use of given representations; selecting or devising representations to solve problems or to present one's work
2007	Interpreting, translating between, and making use of given representations; selecting or devising representations to solve problems or to present one's work. The representations referred to are depictions of mathematical objects or relationships, which include equations, formulae, graphs, tables, diagrams, pictures, textual descriptions, concrete materials
2011	Interpreting, translating between, and making use of given mathematical representations; selecting or devising representations to capture the situation or to present one's work. The representations referred to are depictions of mathematical objects or relationships, which include symbolic or verbal equations or formulae, graphs, tables, diagrams
2013	Decoding, translating between, and making use of given mathematical representations in pursuit of a solution; selecting or devising representations to capture the situation or to present one's work

除了需要將不同的表徵彼此連接之外；並進一步闡明所包含的數學實體的列表。特別地，一方面口頭說明、使用數學表徵之間潛在重疊，並且解決了溝通能力中涉及的解釋以及使用象徵符號形式作為該能力的一部分或是與符號和形式主義能力的一部分的潛在重疊。



## Competency Definitions

**Table 4.6** Development of the using symbol, operations and formal language definition

Using symbols, operations and formal language	
2005	Activating and using particular forms of representation governed by special rules (e.g. mathematical conventions)
2006	Understanding, manipulating, and making use of symbolic expressions (including using arithmetic expressions and carrying out computations), governed by mathematical conventions and rules; understanding and utilising constructs based on definitions, rules and formal systems
2011	Understanding and implementing mathematical procedures and language (including symbolic expressions and arithmetic operations), governed by mathematical conventions and rules; understanding and utilising constructs based on definitions, rules and formal systems
2013	Understanding and implementing mathematical procedures and language (including symbolic expressions, arithmetical and algebraic operations), using the mathematical conventions and rules that govern them; activating and using knowledge of definitions, results, rules and formal systems

表4.6中列出了使用**符號，操作和形式語言能力**定義的發展過程。該能力最初被標記為使用PISA框架中使用的符號，形式和技術語言以及操作(using symbolic, formal and technical language and operations)，通常被稱為符號和形式主義能力。它始終是**試題難度的有力預測指標**，並且顯然是能力的關鍵要素。通過在數學中定位「公式化」過程（包括符號表達式）以及在符號和形式主義能力中操縱符號表示（在第1章的「使用」過程中）來處理與數學能力的潛在重疊。通過從原始定義中刪除對**表徵的引用**，並將此能力的重點轉移到應用程序，規則和慣例，來解決與**表徵**能力的潛在重疊。



## Competency Definitions

**Table 4.7** Development of the *reasoning and argument* definition

Reasoning and argument	
2005	Logically rooted thought processes that explore and connect problem elements to work towards a conclusion, and activities related to justifying, and explaining conclusions; can be part of problem solving process
2007	Logically rooted thought processes that explore and link problem elements so as to make inferences from them, or to check a justification that is given or provide a justification of statements
2013	Drawing inferences by using logically rooted thought processes that explore and connect problem elements to form, scrutinise or justify arguments and conclusions

推理和論證定義的發展記錄在表4.7中。

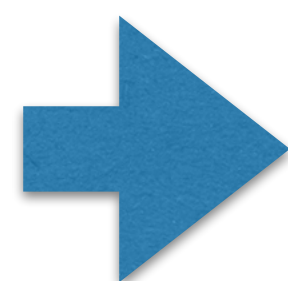
除了使形成或評估結論和論據所需的推理思維更加突出以外，它可能是變化最小的定義。當下一次測試該方案時，當前定義在其他能力的修訂中有在多大程度上可以使用，還有待觀察。鑑於這種能力尚未對迄今使用的預測模型持續做出貢獻，因此似乎有必要進一步發展。



### Level Descriptions

如何確定活化數學能力的不同需求水準？這是試題分析計劃的第二個主要要素，僅次於一般能力定義。為了使該計劃正常運行，必須基於一組基礎和可用的因素來進行水準的描述，這些因素表達了能力的認知要求的重要方面。對於那些與能力無關緊要的問題，這些問題將不會發生，或者僅在較低的水準上適用，而在與之相關的問題中，其強度顯然要高得多。

在本節中，將描述用於定義六種能力的不同需求水準的功能。  
在以下部分的「方案的應用」中，提供了一些示例，舉例說明在選



舉例說明 各能力的  
0、1、2、3等水準是怎麼訂出來的

0: Understand short sentences or phrases relating to concepts that give immediate access to the context, where all information is directly relevant to the task, and where the order of information matches the steps of thought required to understand what the task requests. Constructive communication involves only presentation of a single word or numeric result  
1: Identify and link relevant elements of the information provided in the text and other related representation/s, where the material presented is more complex or extensive than short sentences and phrases or where some extraneous information may be present. Any constructive communication required is simple, for example it may involve writing a short statement or calculation, or expressing an interval or a range of values  
2: Identify and select elements to be linked, where repeated cycling within the material presented is needed to understand the task; or understand multiple elements of the context or task or their links. Any constructive communication involves providing a brief description or explanation, or presenting a sequence of calculation steps  
3: Identify, select and understand multiple context or task elements and links between them, involving logically complex relations (such as conditional or nested statements). Any constructive communication would involve presenting argumentation that links multiple elements of the problem or solution



### Level Descriptions

(May 2013)

#### 1. **Communication:**

2. Devising strategies:
3. Mathematising:
4. Representation:
5. Using symbols, operations and formal language:
6. Reasoning and argument:

對於**溝通能力**，根據在理解任務時要解釋的材料的複雜性，連接多個訊息來源或在訊息元素之間來回移動，來描述接受方面的需求水準（稱為「循環」）。

建設性方面的需求水準著重於解決過程各部分的性質和複雜性，以及必須積極傳達結果的解釋或理由。



### Level Descriptions

(May 2013)

#### 1. Communication:

2. Devising strategies:
3. Mathematising:
4. Representation:
5. Using symbols, operations and formal language:
6. Reasoning and argument:

**最低水準 (水準0)** 涉及理解簡短的句子或短語，這些句子或短語可立即瞭解情境脈絡，其中所有訊息均與任務相關（並且無需篩選無關訊息）以及所提供的訊息與任務需求完全匹配。

該問題以易於理解和解釋的直接術語呈現，無需多次閱讀文本即可理解，也無需  
在問題陳述中的不同訊息元素之間建立必要的連繫。

在最低的水準上，建設性方面將只涉及寫一個單詞，一個簡短短語或一個數字作為問題解決方案。



### Level Descriptions

(May 2013)

#### 1. Communication:

2. Devising strategies:

3. Mathematising:

4. Representation:

5. Using symbols, operations and formal language:

6. Reasoning and argument:

**最高水準（第3級）** 涉及理解更複雜的文本。

例如，**需要理解不同的訊息元素並將其連接在一起才能繼續進行**，其中某些訊息可能無關緊要，因此需要進行選擇和識別，以及在問題的措詞中涉及更多的邏輯關係。

對於建設性方面，可能需要對解決方案過程進行擴展，或者需要對解決方案進行連貫的解釋或證明。



### Level Descriptions

(May 2013)

1. Communication:
- 2. Devising strategies:**
3. Mathematizing:
4. Representation:
5. Using symbols, operations and formal language:
6. Reasoning and argument:

對**設計策略能力**的水準描述已進行了更改，這些更改反映了實質上已更改的操作定義，從而側重於解決問題的思考方面，而不是更完整地解決問題。

具體來說，原始的水準描述中其措詞暗示了執行所設計的策略已被更改。但是，這裡的主要挑戰是確定合理的需求水準。用於構建此水準的主要變量是策略的複雜性。根據解決過程中可識別的獨立階段的數量對此進行了量化，並且當這些階段本身涉及多個步驟時，複雜性將進一步提高。

作為這種複雜性的一部分，使解決方案保持在正常狀態所需的認知監控過程是導致需求增加的原因。





### Level Descriptions

(May 2013)

1. Communication:
- 2. Devising strategies:**
3. Mathematising:
4. Representation:
5. Using symbols, operations and formal language:
6. Reasoning and argument:

該能力的**最低描述水準（0級）**是一個題目其中幾乎不需要任何能力。從問題的措詞中可以說出需要的策略或顯而易見的策略。設計策略**水準3**的描述是指可能涉及多個子目標的多階段策略。在此水準上，對認知控制過程的需求日益增加，需求增長的第三個指標是可能需要評估或比較不同的策略，這些方面著重於對問題解決過程進行高度反思的可能性。



### Level Descriptions

(May 2013)

1. Communication:
2. Devising strategies:
- 3. Mathematising:**
4. Representation:
5. Using symbols, operations and formal language:
6. Reasoning and argument:

**數學化**具有兩個單獨的元素，因此水準的描述需要兼顧公式化方面（將內文的特徵轉換為數學形式）和解釋或驗證方面（討論所計算或給定數學訊息的內文涵義）。

對公式化方面主要通過問題陳述中提供關於數學模型所需的要素（假設，變量，關係和約束）的指導程度來表示。

解釋或驗證方面的水準可以說不太清晰，但是水準是根據數學訊息和相關內文之間的連繫的直接性或進行這種連繫所需要的創造力程度來表達的。

需求的另一個要素是可能需要評估或比較不同的模型，這再次暗示需要在此能力的更高活化水準上進行反思。



### Level Descriptions

(May 2013)

1. Communication:
2. Devising strategies:
- 3. Mathematising:**
4. Representation:
5. Using symbols, operations and formal language:
6. Reasoning and argument:

此能力的**0級水準**又不涉及數學化（情況純粹是數學內的，因此不需要翻譯，或者只是情境脈脈之間的數學表達式不需要去解決問題）。

所描述的最高層次(**3級水準**)設想了一個模型的構建，其中幾乎沒有給出關於所需的假設，變量，關係和限制的指導，因此必須由問題解決者來定義；或需要根據情況對模型進行驗證或評估；或者需要連接或比較不同的模型。



### Level Descriptions

(May 2013)

1. Communication:
2. Devising strategies:
3. Mathematising:
- 4. Representation:**
5. Using symbols, operations and formal language:
6. Reasoning and argument:

**表徵能力**的水準是基於要使用的數學表示有關的信息和解釋的複雜性，需要採用並相互關聯不同表徵的數量以及是否存在需要構造或創建適當的表徵形式（而不是使用給定的表徵形式）以支持問題解決過程。

該能力的最低描述水準（**0級**）涉及不使用任何表徵形式，或者涉及非常少的用途，例如從熟悉的表格或圖表或文本中提取單個數值。

**3級水準**是指需要使用複雜實體的多種表徵形式，以比較或評估表徵形式（需要一定程度的反思，這可能是許多能力中更高層次的需求的特徵），或者需要創建或設計以獲得數學實體的表徵形式。



### Level Descriptions

(May 2013)

1. Communication:
2. Devising strategies:
3. Mathematising:
4. Representation:
- 5. Using symbols, operations and formal language:**
6. Reasoning and argument:

對於**符號，操作和形式語言能力**的使用，所描述的水準是基於數學的複雜程度以及對數學內容和所需程序知識的理解程度。

這種能力很大程度上取決於所考慮的問題解決者的教育水平，並且在PISA背景下對活化水準的描述需要考慮到參與國15歲學生所觀察到的廣泛水準。該計劃的任何調整都需要考慮所有能力的目標年齡範圍，尤其是15歲學生。



### Level Descriptions

(May 2013)

1. Communication:
2. Devising strategies:
3. Mathematising:
4. Representation:
- 5. Using symbols, operations and formal language:**
6. Reasoning and argument:

**水準為0**的描述表示為基本的數學事實和定義，以及簡短的算術計算，僅涉及易於處理的數字（例如，要求添加少量的一位或兩位整數）和使用的數學是大多數15歲的孩子可能都非常熟悉的規則和程序，例如矩形面積的公式。

**水準為3**是指使用結合了多種規則，事實，定義和技術的多步驟形式數學程序；並使用涉及變量的複雜關係。



### Level Descriptions

(May 2013)

1. Communication:
2. Devising strategies:
3. Mathematising:
4. Representation:
5. Using symbols, operations and formal language:

### **6. Reasoning and argument:**

(在附錄1中) **推理與論證的定義**已經有很大的變化，不是一般的思考與解題推理的步驟，現在反映定義的重點是**形成推理**。

根據需要匯總在一起以進行推理元素的性質，數量或複雜性以及推理鏈的長度和複雜性來描述水準。



### Level Descriptions

(May 2013)

1. Communication:
2. Devising strategies:
3. Mathematising:
4. Representation:
5. Using symbols, operations and formal language:

### **6. Reasoning and argument:**

**水準0**的描述僅設想了從給定訊息能直接得出所需結論的最直接類型的推論。  
**水準3**的描述需要創建或使用連接的推理鏈。

檢查或證明推論或以總結和評估複雜訊息的多種方式，來綜合和評估結論和推論。

與其他更高層次的描述一樣，這意味著對能力活化有更高要求特有的反思水準。





Application of the  
Scheme

**M413Q01 Exchange Rate Question 1**

**PM942Q01 Climbing Mount Fuji, Question 1**

**PM942Q02 Climbing Mount Fuji, Question 2**

**PM942Q03 Climbing Mount Fuji, Question 3**

在本節中，提出了幾個PISA問題，為每個問題提出了一種理想的典型解決方案，並為每種能力提出了一套評分，並說明了為什麼選擇了這些評分。



## Application of the Scheme

## M413Q01 EXCHANGE RATE QUESTION 1(PISA 2003 SURVEY)

**Exchange rate**

Mei-Ling from Singapore was preparing to go to South Africa for 3 months as an exchange student. She needed to change some Singapore dollars (SGD) into African rand (ZAR).

**Question 1**

Mei-Ling found out that the exchange rate between Singapore dollars and South African rand was  
1 SGD = 4.2 ZAR

Mei-Ling changed 3000 Singapore dollars into South African rand at this exchange rate.

How much money in South African rand did Mei-Ling get?

兌換匯率這個問題是一個將新加坡幣 (SGD) 換算成南非幣 (ZAR) 的簡單匯率計算，在 1 SGD = 4.2 ZAR 的情況下，要求學生要能夠使用匯率將 3000 SGD 換算成 ZAR。這個匯率是以熟悉的方程式來呈現，而且所需的數學步驟是相當直接且明顯的。

Fig. 4.1 M413Q01 Exchange rate Question 1 (OECD 2006)



## Application of the Scheme

## M413Q01 EXCHANGE RATE QUESTION 1 (PISA 2003 SURVEY)

**Exchange rate**

Mei-Ling from Singapore was preparing to go to South Africa for 3 months as an exchange student. She needed to change some Singapore dollars (SGD) into African rand (ZAR).

**Question 1**

Mei-Ling found out that the exchange rate between Singapore dollars and South African rand was  
1 SGD = 4.2 ZAR

Mei-Ling changed 3000 Singapore dollars into South African rand at this exchange rate.

How much money in South African rand did Mei-Ling get?

要解決該問題，需要使用給定的模型（匯率方程式）以及一些比例推理，按匯率的數量向上擴展3,000個單位。

所需的計算是將3,000乘以4.2，得出12,600 ZAR這個答案。試題分析方案如何應用於此問題？

Fig. 4.1 M413Q01 Exchange rate Question 1 (OECD 2006)



## Application of the Scheme

## M413Q01 EXCHANGE RATE QUESTION 1 (PISA 2003 SURVEY)

**Exchange rate**

Mei-Ling from Singapore was preparing to go to South Africa for 3 months as an exchange student. She needed to change some Singapore dollars (SGD) into African rand (ZAR).

**Question 1**

Mei-Ling found out that the exchange rate between Singapore dollars and South African rand was  
1 SGD = 4.2 ZAR

Mei-Ling changed 3000 Singapore dollars into South African rand at this exchange rate.  
How much money in South African rand did Mei-Ling get?

Fig. 4.1 M413Q01 Exchange rate Question 1 (OECD 2006)

1. Communication: 水準1--SGD和ZAR、3個月是無用資訊、準確了解所需的條件 (將3,000 SGD轉換為ZAR)
2. Devising strategies: 水準1--給定的等式，從1個單位擴大到3,000個單位
3. Mathematising: 水準2--數學運算、參考情境脈絡運用比例
4. Representation: 水準0--其他能力已考慮
5. Using symbols, operations and formal language: 水準1--十進制小數的乘法
6. Reasoning and argument: 水準0




Application of the Scheme

PM942Q03 Climbing Mount Fuji Question共有3小題

## PM942Q01 CLIMBING MOUNT FUJI (PISA 2012 SURVEY)

**Climbing mount fuji**

Mount Fuji is a famous dormant volcano in Japan.



**Question 1**

Mount Fuji is only open to the public for climbing from 1 July to 27 August each year. About 200 000 people climb Mount Fuji during this time.  
On average, about how many people climb Mount Fuji each day?

- A 340
- B 710
- C 3400
- D 7100
- E 7400

Fig 4.2 PM942Q01 Climbing Mount Fuji Question 1 (OECD 2013a)

第一個問題PM942Q01如圖4.2所示，要求計算給定時間內每天平均攀登者的數量。

要計算此值，需要攀登者的總數量（在指定時期內直接得出）以及總天數（可以從給定的日期計算得出）。

因此，一種策略是找到總天數，並將其與總人數相結合，以計算（或大約估算）每天的平均人數。




## Application of the Scheme

## PM942Q01 CLIMBING MOUNT FUJI (PISA 2012 SURVEY)

**Climbing mount fuji**

Mount Fuji is a famous dormant volcano in Japan.



**Question 1**

Mount Fuji is only open to the public for climbing from 1 July to 27 August each year. About 200 000 people climb Mount Fuji during this time.  
On average, about how many people climb Mount Fuji each day?

- A 340
- B 710
- C 3400
- D 7100
- E 7400

Fig 4.2 PM942Q01 Climbing Mount Fuji Question 1 (OECD 2013a)

需要一個模型來表示每天的人數，亦即用人數除以天數（同一時期）來表示比率。這是一個簡單的模型，具有直接在問題中給出的條件和變量，該模型可以表示為平均比率=人數/天數。

對於比例計算(July/1~Aug/27，共58天)，一種合適的方法可能是計算 $200,000 / 60$  (= 3,333) 和 $200,000 / 50$  (= 4,000)，並查看它們之間是否只有一個選項。3400是介於兩者之間的唯一選項，因此應選擇C。



## Application of the Scheme

## PM942Q01 CLIMBING MOUNT FUJI (PISA 2012 SURVEY)

**Climbing mount fuji**

Mount Fuji is a famous dormant volcano in Japan.

**Question 1**

Mount Fuji is only open to the public for climbing from 1 July to 27 August each year. About 200 000 people climb Mount Fuji during this time.  
On average, about how many people climb Mount Fuji each day?

- A 340
- B 710
- C 3400
- D 7100
- E 7400

1. Communication: 水準1--開放的時間和訪問者的數量，並形成一個“平均值”
2. Devising strategies: 水準2--找到天數，與人數相結合以形成比率，涉及兩個步驟。
3. Mathematising: 水準1--開放時段每天的平均人數
4. Representation: 水準0--無需轉換表徵
5. Using symbols, operations and formal language: 水準1--兩個兩位數字加法，需要知道（7月的天數）以及除法計算得出結果。
6. Reasoning and argument: 水準0--無需其他推理步驟

Fig 4.2 PM942Q01 Climbing Mount Fuji Question 1 (OECD 2013a)



## Application of the Scheme

## PM942Q02 CLIMBING MOUNT FUJI (PISA 2012 SURVEY)

**Climbing Mount Fuji****Question 2**

The Gotemba walking trail up Mount Fuji is about 9 kilometres (km) long.

Walkers need to return from the 18 km walk by 8 pm.

Toshi estimates that he can walk up the mountain at 1.5 kilometres per hour on average, and down at twice that speed. These speeds take into account meal breaks and rest times.

Using Toshi's estimated speeds, what is the latest time he can begin his walk so that he can return by 8 pm?

**PM942Q02**

富士山上的御殿場步道長約9公里。步行者需要在晚上8點之前從總長為18公里的步行路程中返回。

Toshi估計他平均能以每小時1.5公里的速度上山，然後以兩倍的速度下山。這些速度考慮了進餐時間和休息時間。

依Toshi估算的速度，他可以在晚上8點之前返回的最晚出發時間是什麼時候？

Fig. 4.3 PM942Q02 Climbing Mount Fuji Question 2 (OECD 2013a)





## Application of the Scheme

## PM942Q02 CLIMBING MOUNT FUJI (PISA 2012 SURVEY)

## Climbing Mount Fuji

## Question 2

The Gotemba walking trail up Mount Fuji is about 9 kilometres (km) long. Walkers need to return from the 18 km walk by 8 pm. Toshi estimates that he can walk up the mountain at 1.5 kilometres per hour on average, and down at twice that speed. These speeds take into account meal breaks and rest times. Using Toshi's estimated speeds, what is the latest time he can begin his walk so that he can return by 8 pm?

Fig. 4.3 PM942Q02 Climbing Mount Fuji Question 2 (OECD 2013a)

富士山上的御殿場步道長約9公里→每段距離都相同  
步行者需要在晚上8點之前從18公里的步行路程中返回。

Toshi估計他平均可以每小時1.5公里的速度爬上山，然後以兩倍的速度下山。這些速度考慮了進餐時間和休息時間。  
→速度有限制，下山是上山速度的2倍，且無停留在山頂

使用Toshi估算的速度，他最後一次開始步行可以在晚上8點之前返回的時間是什麼？→限制最後到達時間



## Application of the Scheme

## PM942Q02 CLIMBING MOUNT FUJI (PISA 2012 SURVEY)

將訊息轉化為數學型式

## Climbing Mount Fuji

## Question 2

The Gotemba walking trail up Mount Fuji is about 9 kilometres (km) long. Walkers need to return from the 18 km walk by 8 pm.

Toshi estimates that he can walk up the mountain at 1.5 kilometres per hour on average, and down at twice that speed. These speeds take into account meal breaks and rest times.

Using Toshi's estimated speeds, what is the latest time he can begin his walk so that he can return by 8 pm?

Fig. 4.3 PM942Q02 Climbing Mount Fuji Question 2 (OECD 2013a)

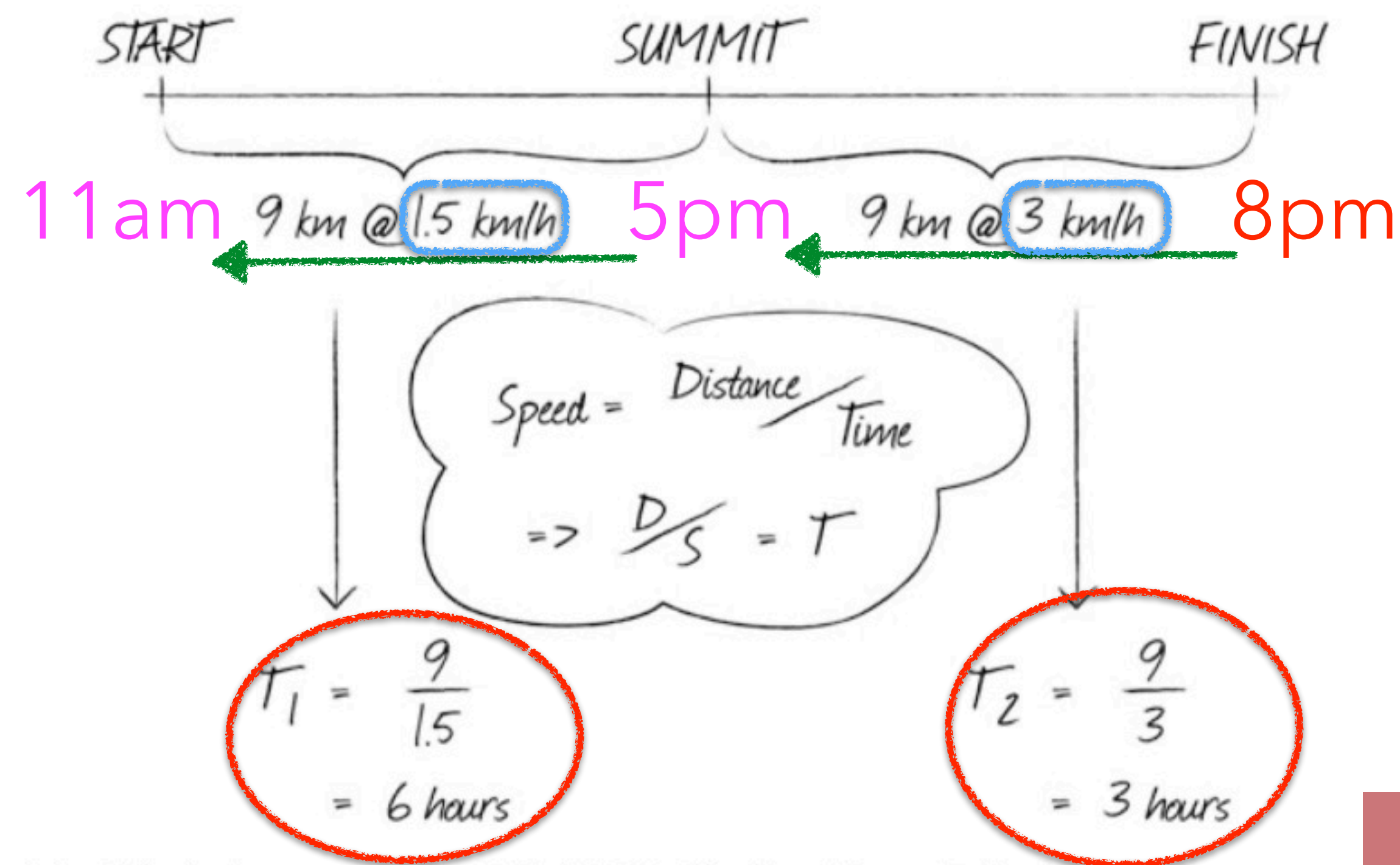


Fig. 4.4 Calculation process for PM942Q02 Climbing Mount Fuji, Question 2

## Application of the Scheme

## PM942Q02 CLIMBING MOUNT FUJI (PISA 2012 SURVEY)

1. Communication: 水準2—在內文中「給定的距離，時間限制，速度和問題的目標」間循環。
2. Devising strategies: 水準2--有兩個單獨的階段:算出步行時間、算回原出發時間，尚不到多階段步驟的水準。
3. Mathematising: 水準2--有兩個建模步驟(計算距離/速度/時間的關係、距離轉出發時間，各自是水準1)，合起來是水準2
4. Representation: 水準0--不一定需要表徵變換
5. Using symbols, operations and formal language: 水準2--連結D，S，T公式，並將其代入兩次公式，執行時間的減法各自是水準1)，合起來是水準2
6. Reasoning and argument: 水準0--需要一般的推理步驟來計算，不需要進一步的推斷

## Climbing Mount Fuji

## Question 2

The Gotemba walking trail up Mount Fuji is about 9 kilometres (km) long. Walkers need to return from the 18 km walk by 8 pm. Toshi estimates that he can walk up the mountain at 1.5 kilometres per hour on average, and down at twice that speed. These speeds take into account meal breaks and rest times. Using Toshi's estimated speeds, what is the latest time he can begin his walk so that he can return by 8 pm?

Fig. 4.3 PM942Q02 Climbing Mount Fuji Question 2 (OECD 2013a)



Application of the Scheme

PM942Q03 CLIMBING MOUNT FUJI (PISA 2012 SURVEY)

**Climbing Mount Fuji**

**Question 3**

Toshi wore a pedometer to count his steps on his walk along the Gotemba trail. His pedometer showed that he walked 22 500 steps on the way up. Estimate Toshi's average step length for his walk up the 9 km Gotemba trail. Give your answer in centimetres (cm).

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ cm

Toshi 戴著計步器來計數他沿著御殿場步道行走的步數。

他的計步器顯示他走了22500步。

估算Toshi沿著9公里的御殿場步道行走的平均步長。

以厘米 (cm) 為單位給出答案。

Fig. 4.5 PM942Q03 Climbing Mount Fuji Question 3 (OECD 2013a)



Application of the Scheme

PM942Q03 CLIMBING MOUNT FUJI (PISA 2012 SURVEY)

**Climbing Mount Fuji**

**Question 3**

Toshi wore a pedometer to count his steps on his walk along the Gotemba trail. His pedometer showed that he walked 22 500 steps on the way up. Estimate Toshi's average step length for his walk up the 9 km Gotemba trail. Give your answer in centimetres (cm).

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ cm

假設走總距離需要22,500步，平均步長是該距離除以22,500。將9 km轉換為900,000cm，並將其除以22,500步數來完成計算，得出平均步長為40 cm。

$$900000 \div 22500 = 40$$

Fig. 4.5 PM942Q03 Climbing Mount Fuji Question 3 (OECD 2013a)



## Application of the Scheme

## PM942Q03 CLIMBING MOUNT FUJI (PISA 2012 SURVEY)

## Climbing Mount Fuji

## Question 3

Toshi wore a pedometer to count his steps on his walk along the Gotemba trail. His pedometer showed that he walked 22 500 steps on the way up. Estimate Toshi's average step length for his walk up the 9 km Gotemba trail. Give your answer in centimetres (cm).

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ cm

Fig. 4.5 PM942Q03 Climbing Mount Fuji Question 3 (OECD 2013a)

1. Communication: 水準1—將問題陳述中的各個要素聯繫起來
2. Devising strategies: 水準1--計算平均步長的策略是組合給定元素（將總距離除以步數）的單階段策略
3. Mathematising: 水準1--該模型僅使用給定變量(平均步長=距離除以步數)，並且所需的關係很明顯
4. Representation: 水準0--沒有其他的表徵
5. Using symbols, operations and formal language: 水準2--涉及大量轉換，或者在轉換單位之後進行轉換，符合「使用多個規則，定義和結果」
6. Reasoning and argument: 水準1--使用兩個數學實體（計數，所需單位的距離）來計算所需值（每步長度），對問題進行推理，可以得出較小的推論。



## Future Steps

附錄2有解釋每個變量的一些廣泛功能，有關變量範圍中包括哪些內容和不包括哪些內容的具體建議及內容摘要、變量水準，變量定義。

為了測試這些修訂，必須開發一組帶註釋的項目，以舉例說明每個能力定義和每個能力的水準，以指導該計劃的未來使用。雖然可以預期該方案的將來使用將產生至少與以前版本產生的結果一樣好，但是現在必須憑經驗對這種期望進行檢驗。

分析結果應告知研究團隊進一步開發和改進該方案所需的方向，還需要描述如何最有效地應用該方案，因為似乎不同的應用方法可能會導致不同的評分結果。



## Future Steps

還應考慮許多更廣泛的發展，獨立研究團隊已採取了一些措施來應用該方案，並且這種獨立使用的結果為規劃該方案的進一步開發提供資訊，廣泛使用該方案將是非常有益的。

進一步研究每個能力的需求驅動因素也將非常有益。例如，構成每種能力的四個活化水準的描述，可能尚未聚焦在最重要變量上。

關於該方案是否可用於分析類似於PISA以外的測驗以及為不同年齡的學生設計的測驗的數學需求，這是一個懸而未決的問題。





## Future Steps

當然，該計劃的其他潛在用途可能是未來研究的主題。使用該方案可以幫助改進測試開發過程的針對性，並可以提高測試開發過程的效率和有效性（請參閱Tout和Spithill的第7章）。測試開發人員和教師在設計評估測驗時可以進行類似的使用，以檢查這些測驗是否符合難度相關的標準，並得出數學能力與行為之間的相關。

本計劃以及該計劃制定後的其他評分分析報告中描述的結果，對於對數學課堂教學和學習實踐的影響有潛在重要性。顯然，六項能力與學生嘗試解決數學問題時所發生的認知行為密切相關。



## Future Steps

如果其他研究者複製了這一發現，這些能力應該在數學教學中合理地佔據重要位置，並且應該努力使這些能力在我們的學生中有意識地和可見地發展。

著重講授符號和形式主義能力以及表示能力的要素；教學與實踐數學化需要大量使用現實世界中的問題，這種情況發生在部分但不是全部的數學教室中；練習溝通能力，制定策略，推理和論證的機會也許很少見。

未來的一項重要挑戰將是確保教師為每一個能力進行教學並提供實踐機會，以此來提高學生的數學素養水準。



# 報告完畢

