SELF-DRIVING CARS

自駕車

6D親子閱讀

讀出段落的關係

G3
閱讀引導



陪孩子讀一小段，說出自己的理解。

完整原文 · 逐步旁註 · 家長提問 · 理解紀錄

掃讀 → 略讀 → 細讀 → 分意群 → 跟讀 → 聽讀

免費陪讀教材 / G1–G4系列

本冊4頁：封面 + 2頁原文詳註 + 1頁家長紀錄

級別為帶讀候選，請由老師協助核對。

正文頁碼從封面後開始

G3｜自駕車的商機與挑戰｜原文6D詳註 1/2

Opportunities and Challenges of Self-driving Cars

第1段

Self-driving cars, also known as autonomous cars, are vehicles that can drive by themselves, with or without a human driver behind the wheel. These cars are fitted with a GPS system and use a combination of sensors, cameras, and state-of-the-art AI technology. Self-driving cars are gaining traction in the automobile industry, with big companies like Tesla and Google racing to develop fully autonomous vehicles. However, these cars are not yet ready for prime time.

第2段

The Society of Automotive Engineers defines six levels of vehicular automation, ranging from level 0 (fully manual) to level 5 (fully autonomous). Most vehicles on the roadway today are level 0 and level 1 vehicles. The driver is entirely in charge of steering, accelerating, braking, and parking. Therefore, a high level of concentration is necessary. At level 1, the driver remains responsible for controlling the vehicle, which has automatic features such as adaptive cruise control. Level 2 vehicles, such as Tesla and Waymo cars, are the most autonomous on the market today. They sometimes allow drivers to take their hands off the wheel. However, the driver needs to be attentive at all times. A level 3 vehicle can drive on its own under certain conditions, the driver ready to take control of the vehicle if need be. While level 4 vehicles can drive by themselves most of the time, the driver still has the option to override the autopilot in case of an emergency. Lastly, a level 5 vehicle does not have a steering wheel or brake pedal as no one is behind the wheel. The driver does not have the option to take control of the vehicle in an emergency.

D1–D3詳解；依卡片的原文頁碼與段號找位置。

D1 掃讀｜帶目標找位置

位置：原文第2頁．第4段
動作：只找並圈出 However, the development．找到後指給家長看．不先要求翻譯全文。
若找不到：家長先指到該段．再讓孩子自己找一次。先記「提示後找到」。

D2 略讀｜先知道文章談什麼

怎麼看：看標題及每段首句．各用一個短標題說段意．不逐句翻譯。
家長問：「這篇主要談什麼？各段先後談哪些內容？」
可接受：自駕車：介紹→分級→好處→難題。
若卡詞：成人只解釋段首關鍵詞．再請孩子自己說；不用猜全文每個字。

D3 細讀｜回原句確認答案

位置：原文第2頁．第3、4段。
家長問：「第3段期待什麼好處？第4段轉而討論什麼難題？」
可接受：期待事故減少；轉而問不可避免事故中先保護誰。
答偏怎麼接：若孩子只說「第4段是壞處」：家長說：「再看 whose safety。這裡在問「事故多少」．還是「先保護誰」？」
允許回看整段．不必替文中的倫理問題選出唯一正確答案。

G3｜自駕車的商機與挑戰｜原文6D詳註 2/2

Opportunities and Challenges of Self-driving Cars

第3段

D3 One of the potential benefits of self-driving cars would be fewer traffic accidents. According to the W.H.O., millions of people die from traffic accidents worldwide each year, the majority of these accidents caused by human error. Since self-driving cars do not drive drunk or suffer from fatigue, they are expected to reduce traffic injuries and deaths. These cars promise to improve road safety by removing human error from the equation.

第4段

D1 D3 However, the development of self-driving cars raises an ethical question of whose safety would be prioritized in the event of an unavoidable accident. For example, when a self-driving car needs to stop at a red light and the brakes fail, the AI system would have to choose between two evils. It can opt to swerve and crash into a lamppost to avoid hitting other road users like pedestrians and motorcyclists, or alternatively to keep driving forward and save the driver at all costs. Since fully autonomous vehicles are not yet legal on the road today, this ethical dilemma may still be a way off. With all these challenges, however, what do the next 20 years have in store for us?

D4–D6示範句｜原文節選，照右欄操作

However, the development of self-driving cars raises an ethical question of whose safety would be prioritized in the event of an unavoidable accident.

先讀懂再跟讀；聽讀時孩子不看教材，由成人照選句讀。

D4–D6詳解；下方示範框重列本級原文選句。

D4 分意群｜接起整句意思

原句拆法：However / the development of self-driving cars raises an ethical question / of whose safety would be prioritized / in the event of an unavoidable accident

每塊意思：不過 / 自駕車發展帶出倫理問題 / 誰的安全會優先考量 / 在不可避免的事故中

做法：讀一塊、說一塊，再用一句中文接起來。

若接不起：先只練相鄰兩塊，再加下一塊；讀懂後才連讀，不計速度。

D5 跟讀｜先聽懂，再跟一句

示範選句：However, the development of self-driving cars raises an ethical question of whose safety would be prioritized in the event of an unavoidable accident.

成人：按D4的意群慢讀一塊，先讓孩子聽。

孩子：聽完跟這一塊；熟悉後再合句，必要時才同步讀。

若跟不上：縮短成一個意群。家長不熟發音時請老師示範，不硬猜。

D6 聽讀｜遮字後，說出意思

聽哪句：沿用D5選句。把教材朝向成人，孩子不看本頁文字與答案，成人讀一次。

家長問：「這句在問事故數量，還是先保護誰？」

可接受：先保護誰。

若漏答：只重聽漏掉的意群，再回答，最後看原文核對。聽後理解與自己讀懂分開記。

太平新光分校｜自駕車｜G3｜家長陪讀紀錄

科技詞不熟，先記下卡在哪裡；不要只用「看不懂」概括孩子這次的表現。

這次答案：第3段期待事故減少；第4段提出事故不可避免時，誰的安全應優先。However將文章從可能好處轉向仍要處理的難題。

確認方式：能說「作者期待事故減少，不過在不可避免的事故中，仍要面對先保護誰的問題」。只說「好處和壞處」，還需要補出各自的內容。

只記實際用到的幫助

先遮旁註，只試讀標記片段 → 必要時解詞 → 再試一次 → 仍需幫助才拆句或聽示範。
○ 自己讀懂 ○ 解詞後理解 ○ 拆句後理解 ○ 聽成人示範後理解 ○ 仍需協助
孩子自己說出的意思：_ _

下一次只補一項：詞義 / 句意 / 段落關係 / 原文依據。
解詞後能回答，是在詞義支持下理解這個片段；聽成人讀後能答，記作聽後理解。兩者都應看見，並與獨立閱讀分開。一題不能判定整體閱讀級別。

本包保留完整正文，低級別先練指定片段，其他內容可由成人中文帶出主題。G1–G4為課程級別的帶讀候選，需教師核對。本包沒有音檔；D4為意群理解與熟句連讀的教學轉化，不設速度門檻。原文保留來源時點，未當作今日產品 / 法規現況。

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