

2002 年 香港中學會考生物科 (卷一) 問題 3(c)(ii) (篇章式參考答案 – 附圖式結構分析)

**語體：推論語體**

傳意功能：透過層層的推論來以得出合理的結果。

圖式結構：指令 ^ 推斷 ^ 推論序列 ^ (結論)

圖式結構	語篇	語言特色
推斷	短手指屬顯性性狀。	陳述句「短手指屬顯性性狀」回應指令，作出推論。
推論序列	<p>由於個體 3 是正常的，可知他一定由父或母(個體 1 或 2)中得到最少一個正常手指的等位基因。</p> <p>但個體 1 及 2 具有短手指，可知他們每人最少擁有一個短手指的等位基因。</p> <p>所以，個體 1 或 2 其中最少一人是雜合的。</p> <p>在雜合的情況中，只有顯性的性狀會顯現出來。</p>	<p>因果連詞「由於」帶出現象出現的原因。</p> <p>情態詞「可」和心理過程「知」顯示判斷，帶出推論。</p> <p>情態詞「一定」對科學事實的推論作出肯定的判斷。</p> <p>轉折連詞「但」和因果連詞「所以」建立進一步的論證及顯示答題者判斷的理據。</p> <p>條件環境成分「在雜合的情況中」指定要說明的情況。</p>
(結論)	因此，短手指是顯性的性狀。	因果連詞「因此」重申推論及總結答題。

**2002 HKCEE Biology (Paper I) Question 3(c)(ii) (Running answer text – with schematic structure)**

**Genre: Deduction**

Communicative Function: To obtain a reasonable result through a deduction sequence.

Schematic Structure: **Direction** ^ Judgment ^ Deduction Sequence ^ (Conclusion)

Schematic Structure	Text	Linguistic Features
Judgment	Short fingers is the dominant character.	Declarative ‘Short fingers is the dominant character’ echoes direction and asserts the judgment.
Deduction Sequence	<p>Since individual 3 is normal, he/she must have received at least one allele for normal fingers from either of his/her parents (individual 1 or 2).</p> <p>However, individuals 1 and 2 have short fingers, so each of them must carry at least one allele for short fingers.</p> <p>Thus, at least one of the individuals 1 and 2 is heterozygous.</p> <p>In heterozygous condition, only the dominant character is shown.</p>	<p>Causal conjunction ‘Since’ brings out the reason for the occurrence of the phenomenon.</p> <p>High modality in ‘he/she must have received at least one allele for normal fingers from either of his/her parents’ and ‘each of them must carry at least one allele for short fingers’ carries strong assertion of scientific fact.</p> <p>Adversative conjunctive relation</p>

		<p>‘However’ and consequential conjunctive relation ‘Thus’ build further reasoning steps in the argument.</p> <p>Circumstance of condition ‘in heterozygous condition’ specifies the condition to be described.</p>
(Conclusion)	Thus short fingers is the dominant character.	Consequential conjunctive relation ‘Thus’ draws conclusion and brings the text to an end.

## Comparison

- Similarities regarding the question:

### Similarity 1

The directions are expressed in similar ways in Chinese and English. For example, the verbal processes ‘推論’/‘Deduce’ and ‘解釋’/‘Explain’ in imperative mood in ‘推論正常手指還是短手指屬顯性性狀，並解釋你的推論’/‘**Deduce** which character, normal fingers or short fingers, is dominant.

**Explain** your deduction’ are used in both texts to give instructions to students and guide them in writing the answers.

- Similarities and differences regarding the answer:

### Similarity 1

Both texts use the relational process ‘屬’/‘is’ to assert the judgment on the dominance of the alleles controlling the length of fingers as in ‘短手指屬顯性性狀’/‘Short fingers is the dominant character’.

### Similarity 2

The ways to present the deduction sequence are similar. The deduction sequence in both texts start off with the facts revealed from the data given in the question i.e. ‘個體3是正常的’/‘individual 3 is normal’ and ‘個體1及2具有短手指’/‘individuals 1 and 2 have short fingers’.

### Similarity 3

In order to present the deduction sequence clearly and logically, causal conjunction ‘由於’/‘Since’, consequential conjunction ‘所以’/‘Thus’ and adversative conjunctions ‘但’/‘However’ are used in both texts.

### Similarity 4

The ways to draw the conclusion of the deduction are similar. Both texts use the consequential conjunctive relation ‘因此’/‘Thus’ to introduce the conclusion and bring the text to an end, as in ‘因此，短手指是顯性的性狀’/‘**Thus** short fingers is the dominant character’.

### Difference 1

The interpretation of the facts revealed from the data given in the question is brought out by a modal word together with a mental process ‘可知’ (reveal) in the Chinese text while in the English text, it is brought out by the logical

relationship built by the causal and consequential conjunctions ‘*Since*’, ‘*so*’.  
Both of them can clearly show how the deduction is developed although the tool used in the two texts is different.

### Difference 2

There are differences when elaborating the arguments in both Chinese and English texts. It is revealed from the English text that in English language, the sentences can often be expressed in passive voice, as in ‘*In heterozygous condition, only the dominant character **is shown***’. The passive voice used here functions to foreground the topic of concern ‘*the dominant character*’. However, in Chinese language, to foreground the topic of concern, passive voice is not the device used and is seldom employed as in the counterpart of the above sentence in the Chinese text ‘在雜合的情況中，只有顯性的性狀會**顯現**出來’ (In heterozygous condition, only the dominant character is shown).