

適用班級：301~313

考試範圍：(1) 三民第六冊 Unit 1, 2 (2) 長春藤雜誌 12 月份全 (3) 十年學測: 99, 100 年度

答題說明：以 2B 鉛筆作答

注意事項：答案卡未填或填錯班級座號導致無法讀卡者，扣總分 5 分

試卷張數：共計三張 6 頁

填答方式：答案卡

I. 詞彙語法 20% (每題 1 分)

- When a Taiwanese woman gave birth on an airplane heading for L.A. in October, the feel-good story about the miraculous birth received widespread media _____. However, it drew negative criticism soon after the public discovered the truth.
(A) coverage (B) compensation (C) session (D) sensation
- Dengue fever can be _____ diagnosed by using special test kit, and most patients recover fully after receiving proper medical treatment.
(A) coincidentally (B) expressively (C) fatally (D) effectively
- The Polish government is in its opposition to Europe taking in any more refugees from Syria and suggests training Syrian refugees to form an army to _____ their war-torn homeland.
(A) accommodate (B) liberate (C) undertake (D) savage
- On November 27, thousands of citizens wearing gray clothes took to the streets of Taipei to call for stronger _____ to protect food safety.
(A) aspirations (B) barriers (C) measures (D) missions
- The team manager was using all his powers of _____ to urge Stephan Curry to remain in Golden State Warriors.
(A) approval (B) division (C) persuasion (D) ego
- The newspapers have _____ that *Star Wars: Episode VII The Force Awakens* might be the highest-grossing film of all time.
(A) speculated (B) ventured (C) endeavored (D) exploited
- Fine particulate matter, also known as PM 2.5, is the sum of all solid and liquid _____ suspended in air, many of which are menacing.
(A) particles (B) receivers (C) objections (D) rankings
- Gloria Outlets are located in Taoyuan near the High Speed Rail Station and just 10 minutes away from the international airport, making it easily _____ to both domestic consumers and international visitors.
(A) substantial (B) dominant (C) competitive (D) accessible
- Last month, a Siberian crane was taken to a shelter of Taipei City's animal protection office after it _____ lost its way and landed near Songshan Station in the city in northern Taiwan.
(A) exquisitely (B) deliberately (C) originally (D) apparently
- Monument Valley*, a puzzle game released for iOS in 2014, received generally _____ reviews and was praised for its art and sound design by critics. It won a 2014 Apple Design Award, and was named Apple's best iPad game of 2014.
(A) favorable (B) trivial (C) baffling (D) hostile
- On the evening of 13 November 2015, a series of _____ terrorist attacks occurred in Paris, the capital of France, and its northern suburb, Saint-Denis, which killed 130 people in total.
(A) outworn (B) despicable (C) reluctant (D) initial
- Loved by generations of readers and _____ a masterpiece, *The Little Prince* is a fable about a pilot's encounter with a young prince who travels from planet to planet in search of knowledge.
(A) peeked (B) classified (C) reckoned (D) adapted
- "Love recognizes no barriers. It jumps hurdles, leaps fences, _____ walls to arrive at its destination full of hope."
- Maya Angelou quotes from *BrainyQuote*
(A) molds (B) penetrates (C) violates (D) emerges
- Google has unveiled its new self-driving car prototype, which doesn't have a(n) _____ wheel, pedal, or brake because Google says, "It doesn't need them."
(A) prevailing (B) promising (C) appealing (D) steering
- The latest study shows that _____ boosts energy, helps with focus, reduces stress and anxiety, increases resilience and possibly changes your life for the better.
(A) consolation (B) incentive (C) objective (D) meditation
- Nirvana in Fire* (Lang Ya Bang), a hit Chinese period drama set in a fictionalized dynasty around 1600 years ago, narrates a military strategist Mei Changsu, _____ by the actor Hu Ge, risking his life to clear his name in a treason case.
(A) interacted (B) portrayed (C) perched (D) dominated

17. *Teach for Taiwan*, a non-profit organization launched by Liu An-Ting, _____ improving teaching conditions at underprivileged rural schools by sending teachers there from elite universities.
 (A) is aimed at (B) is devoid of (C) stems from (D) refrains from
18. Actor-singer Masaharu Fukuyama, who was once considered one of the most eligible _____ in Japan, married actress Kazue Fukiishi in September 2015.
 (A) enterprisers (B) butchers (C) saints (D) bachelors
19. Katy Perry's Achilles' heel might be her bad taste in men, causing her family to be _____ to see her date someone who treats her with respect.
 (A) sorrowful (B) desperate (C) ingenious (D) sentimental
20. Kenya's Maseno University has been closed _____ after a confrontation between students and police, which led to the death of two students.
 (A) indefinitely (B) prominently (C) massively (D) delicately

II. 綜合測驗 40% (21-40 每題 1 分；41-50 每題 2 分)

According to a recent marketing study, young adults influence 88% of household clothing purchases. More often than not, those in their early twenties are the more _____ 21 _____ consumers. There isn't a brand or a trend that these young people are not _____ 22 _____. That is why mothers who want to _____ 23 _____ trends usually turn to the experts — their daughters. This tells the retailers of the world that if you want to get into a mother's pocketbook, you've got to _____ 24 _____ her daughter _____ 24 _____ first. As a DJ plays various kinds of music rather than just rap, and a mix of clothing labels are designed more for taste and fashion than for a _____ 25 _____ age, department stores have managed to appeal to successful middle-aged women without losing their younger customers. They have created a shopping environment where the needs of both mother and daughter are satisfied.

21. (A) informal (B) informational (C) informed (D) informative
 22. (A) subject to (B) longing for (C) aware of (D) delighted at
 23. (A) keep abreast of (B) be laced with (C) compete against (D) run errands for
 24. (A) trade...in (B) win...over (C) attribute...to (D) bring...up
 25. (A) uncertain (B) invaluable (C) moderate (D) precise

A breakthrough is something that provides a significant advancement and helps us understand the world better. Thus, *Breakthrough* is a very appropriate name for a new National Geographic Channel series. The series, _____ 26 _____ in collaboration with General Electric (GE), takes a look at cutting-edge developments such as the International Space Station, supercolliders, smart homes and smart cars. According to Brian Grazer, one of the show's producers, it is fitting that GE is _____ 27 _____ because GE founder Thomas Edison was one of the world's greatest inventors. Grazer also noted that Alexander Graham Bell, another great inventor, was a _____ 28 _____ member of the National Geographic Society. The series is directed by six Hollywood visionaries: Paul Giamatti, Ron Howard, Brett Ratner, Peter Berg, Angela Bassett, and Avika Goldsman. The series _____ 29 _____ the imaginations and passions of scientists who turned their visions into reality. The show _____ 30 _____ this month, so make sure to tune in to see some mind-blowing inventions in brain science, longevity, pandemics and cyborg technology. Every episode of *Breakthrough* will certainly have the same spirit.

26. (A) to make (B) making (C) made (D) makes
 27. (A) involved (B) immersed (C) departed (D) confirmed
 28. (A) finding (B) founded (C) found (D) founding
 29. (A) paves the way for (B) delves into (C) takes hold of (D) tags along with
 30. (A) advertises (B) designates (C) premieres (D) dodges

I couldn't believe there exists such a strange system like the caste system in India. It is a system that divides people into groups _____ 31 _____ which family they are born into. If people are in the lowest class, _____ 32 _____ they are destined for a harsh life full of inequality, all they can do is accept the fate. For example, Sandeep Shahani, a twelve-year-old boy in India, grows up in difficult circumstances. His family names literally means "boatman." When _____ 33 _____ about his future, he says that the only thing he intends to do is follow in his father's steps and become a boatman. He worked around the clock, rowing passengers across the river for a trifling sum - perhaps NT\$2 or NT\$3 per trip. Since he makes _____ 34 _____ money, I wonder whether he leads a miserable life. He doesn't hold out any hope of getting a better job, _____ 35 _____ a chance to go outside of his hometown to see the world. Life is so hard for him that he cannot imagine _____ 36 _____ fairly and respectably. As for me, I _____ 37 _____

appreciate how lucky I am. It has 38 me that I will always have the chance to fulfill my dream as long as I try hard. 39 my dream is big or small, I won't set a limit on myself. Sandeep's story 40 an inspiration for me to follow through with my own dreams.

31. (A) basing on (B) holding out (C) lying in (D) depending on
 32. (A) which (B) that (C) in which (D) whether
 33. (A) contemplating (B) contemplated (C) asking (D) asked
 34. (A) such little (B) so little (C) such a little (D) so few
 35. (A) nothing more than (B) along with (C) let alone (D) on top of
 36. (A) to be treated (B) to treat (C) being treated (D) treating
 37. (A) cannot help (B) cannot help but (C) cannot but to (D) have no option but
 38. (A) dawned on (B) come down to (C) happened to (D) come across
 39. (A) No matter (B) Either (C) Whether (D) While
 40. (A) serves as (B) approves of (C) sets out to be (D) caters to

The sense of inferiority is strongly 41 the environment where one develops. A study indicated that only after receiving ten harsh lectures 42 a compliment in a traditional Chinese family. What's more, at a Chinese school, the chances of students being scolded are seven times than 43 of being praised. If that continues, they may start to deny themselves and face identity crisis 44. When they grow up, negative remarks become mental scars, which 45 their confidence, and, hence, affect how they see themselves.

A boy once complained to his mother and blamed his unpopularity 46 the pimples on his face. 47 hard his mother tried to reason with him, it seemed that the boy wasn't open to any form of persuasion. Were the pimples the reason why he couldn't get along with his classmates? Of course not! The truth turned out that he was brought up by his parents in a negative way, which led to the boy's sense of inferiority.

48, if a person born with some defects is raised as if he or she 49 not physically challenged, then his or her birth defects will never become a limit. Take Lena Maria for example. She was born with only one leg and without upper limbs, but her parents' love for her knew no bounds. Her cheerful mentality added fullness to her life. So, we learn that it doesn't matter if we are facially or physically deficient. Nobody can hurt our feelings 50 we embrace ourselves.

41. (A) looked upon as (B) compared to (C) associated with (D) described as
 42. (A) a child would gain (B) a child gained (C) would gain a child (D) would a child gain
 43. (A) few (B) that (C) some (D) those
 44. (A) all of a sudden (B) in the course of time (C) as a matter of fact (D) as normal
 45. (A) provoke (B) disapprove (C) despise (D) undermine
 46. (A) for (B) on (C) in (D) with
 47. (A) Though (B) However (C) As (D) So
 48. (A) To sum up (B) In other words (C) On the other hand (D) Above all
 49. (A) is (B) was (C) ~~(C)~~ are (D) were
 50. (A) on condition that (B) for fear that (C) ~~(C)~~ in order that (D) no wonder that

III. 文意選填 20% (每題 1 分)

51-55 為一題組

Which is more valuable? Water or diamonds? Water is more useful to mankind than diamonds, and yet the latter are costlier. Why? Called the diamond-water 51, this is a classic problem posed to students of economics.

The answer has to do with supply and demand. Being a 52 natural resource, diamonds are limited in supply. However, their demand is high because many people buy them to tell the world that they have money, 53 as *conspicuous consumption* in economics. In other words, the 54 of goods is what causes humans to attribute value. If we were surrounded by an unending 55 of diamonds, we probably wouldn't value them very much. Hence, diamonds carry a higher monetary value than water, even though we find more use for water.

(AB) lack	(AC) termed	(AD) relationship	(AE) thought
(BC) abundance	(BD) paradox	(BE) scarcity	(CD) rare

56-60 為一題組

Popcorn is one of the snacks that rarely 56 to make watching a movie more fun. However, the modern way of preparing this popular snack may carry an unhappy secret. Research by the U.S. government now reports that microwave popcorn may contain 57 that can cause health problems. Researchers found that commercial popcorn companies often 58 their microwave popcorn bags with a chemical called PFOA, which has been found to cause both cancer and lung disease in laboratory animals.

For an easy and healthy 59, nutritionists suggest that we pop our own popcorn. All that is needed is a large, high pot, about four tablespoons of vegetable oil and a small handful of organic popcorn kernels. When the kernels start popping, shake the pot to let the steam escape and to let the unpopped kernels fall to the bottom. Then pour the popcorn into a bowl and 60 with a small amount of real butter or olive oil and natural salt. And the healthy and fun snack is ready to serve.

(AB) alternative	(AC) fail	(AD) coat	(AE) season
(BC) replace	(BD) attempt	(BE) substances	(CD) contain

61-65 為一題組

The high school prom is the first formal social event for most American teenagers. It has also been a rite of 61 for young Americans for nearly a century. The word “prom” was first used in the 1890s, 62 to formal dances in which the guests of a party would 63 their fashions and dancing skills during the evening’s grand march. In the United States, parents and educators have come to regard the prom as an important lesson in social skills. Therefore, proms have been held every year in high schools for students to learn 64 social behavior.

The first high school proms were held in the 1920s in America. By the 1930s, proms were common across the country. Prom-goers were well dressed but not fancily dressed up for the occasion: boys wore jackets and ties and girls their Sunday dresses. Couples danced to music provided by a local 65 band or a record player.

(AB) mutual	(AC) referring	(AD) prior	(AE) indicating
(BC) proper	(BD) passage	(BE) amateur	(CD) display

66-70 為一題組

Legendary tailor Martin Greenfield has made expensive suits for American presidents, Hollywood stars, and sports celebrities for many years. Currently his company, Martin Greenfield Clothiers, tailors about 15,000 suits a year, 66 prices ranging from US\$1,800 to \$2,700. It is not until fairly recently, however, 67 the public come to know some amazing facts about Greenfield's history. During the Second World War, he was known by his 68 name, Maximilian Grünfeld. As a Jew living in Czechoslovakia, he was 69 with the rest of his family and sent to the Auschwitz concentration camp when the Germans invaded his home country. After being freed from a death camp that he had been 70, Grünfeld tried to find his family. Everyone – his mother and father, two sisters, a brother, and his grandparents – had all died in concentration camps. Later, in 1947, Grünfeld moved to the US and changed his name and his life.

(AB) transferred to	(AC) original	(AD) does	(AE) bilingual
(BC) rounded up	(BD) that	(BE) as	(CD) with

IV. 閱讀測驗 20% (每題 2 分)

71-73 為一題組

There are many different kinds of contests around the globe, and they are held for a wide variety of reasons. In the northern Indian state of Haryana, authorities in a village named Bibipur held a selfie contest. The regulations were quite simple: all contestants had to do was take a selfie with their daughter and submit it. Organizers were startled at how many pictures they received from Haryana and from other locations around India, too. From the small village of Bibipur alone, almost 800 people sent in their photos. Organizers of the contest decided to have three winners instead of one, allowing the contest to serve more people. The winners each received a trophy, certificate, and 2,100 rupees, which is equal to about US\$316. As well, there were 15 consolation prizes handed out.

The idea of a selfie contest might seem unusual and even perhaps a bit silly, but there was a powerful and meaningful purpose behind it all. India, which is home to more than a billion people, making it the second most populous nation on Earth,

has a serious problem of gender inequality. There is a cultural preference for sons, and currently for every 1,000 men there are only 933 women. The problem is even worse in Haryana, where there are only 877 girls per 1,000 boys. In addition to this discrepancy between the number of males and females, discrimination against women is the real problem resulting from the fact that daughters are neglected in favor of sons. However, there are some signs that things are improving for women in India. Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, for example, began promoting the selfie contest on his radio program to help deal with the gap in the country's gender ratio.

71. What does the writer say about the rules of Bibipur's selfie contest?

- (A) They are uncomplicated to follow.
- (B) They are unusual and perhaps a bit silly.
- (C) They are unfair to women.
- (D) They are held for many reasons.

72. Which of the following is listed as a problem of gender inequality?

- (A) Having a population of over a billion.
- (B) Showing partiality toward girls.
- (C) A discrepancy in the number of men and women.
- (D) Discrimination against women.

73. Which of the following is true?

- (A) The population of India is not second to none in the world.
- (B) Haryana is the only place in India with more females than males.
- (C) The prizes of the selfie contest handed out are 15 in total.
- (D) India Prime Minister promotes the selfie contest on his TV program.

74-76 為一題組

Sweden is a beautiful country with some wonderful architecture. Two exceptional structures in that country are the result of efforts by one talented architect: Gunnar Asplund. Asplund was involved in the construction of the Stockholm Public Library and Skogskyrkogården, which is also known as the Woodland Cemetery in English. Asplund, along with Sigurd Lewerentz, won an architectural design competition in 1915. The two young architects created a deep sense of tranquility in the cemetery by blending the natural surroundings with gentle paths and peaceful ponds. Not only did the Skogskyrkogården become one of Sweden's most popular tourist attractions, but it also revolutionized cemetery designs around the world. The Stockholm Public Library was built later, opening in 1928. The library also has an air of tranquility as well as being surrounded by several hectares of lush parkland that contain artificial lakes.

Other places that visitors to Sweden and the Swedish people alike enjoy visiting are the Liseberg Amusement Park and the Royal Domain of Drottningholm. The roughly one-square-kilometer fun park was originally a temporary attraction built to honor the 300th anniversary of the city it is located in, Gothenburg, which is situated in the southwest part of Sweden. The amazing number of visitors to the park during the first month when it was opened in 1923 convinced the government to keep it running on a permanent basis. Meanwhile, the palatial castle called the Royal Domain of Drottningholm is the place where Sweden's royal family resides. It was also nominated as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1991. The castle is on an island on the outskirts of Stockholm. The quaint village gives people a glimpse into what life was like in a Swedish village 200 years ago.

74. What is similar about the Stockholm Public Library and Skogskyrkogården?

- (A) They are both built by the same architect: Sigurd Lewerentz.
- (B) They are both wonderful places to borrow books.
- (C) They are both in still and serene settings.
- (D) They both win architectural competitions.

75. Which of the following is true about Skogskyrkogården?

- (A) It was built after the Stockholm Public Library.
- (B) It is a place where the deceased are buried.
- (C) It is set in beautiful parkland and has several artificial lakes.
- (D) It is a place where political revolution occurred.

76. Why was the Liseberg Amusement Park built?
- (A) To observe the history of Gothenburg.
 - (B) To attract tourists by its beautiful scenery.
 - (C) To honor Sweden's royal family.
 - (D) To give visitors a glimpse of traditional Swedish life.

77-80 為一題組

Eileen Burgoyne was a spy. More specifically, she was a post-World War II intelligence operative. She worked in the service of the Combined Services Detailed Interrogations Centre (CSDIC) and the Women's Royal Army Corps. As a good spy, she knew how to hide her identity from others because, contrary to the image shown in the James Bond movies, those who effectively engage in espionage do not try to draw attention by wearing fancy clothes and driving flashy cars. Burgoyne was so good at hiding her past that none of her neighbors in Twickenham, in southwest London, had any idea that the British woman they described as quiet and **unassuming** had been a secret agent. When she died of dementia in 2013 at the age of 99, only three people attended her funeral. Thus, it came as a surprise when builders who were renovating her house after she died made the startling discovery of a fully functioning machine gun and several other weapons. The discovery caused the police to evacuate the neighborhood so they could conduct a thorough search of the area. However, no other weapons were found.

In her very unusual job as an intelligence operative, Burgoyne would have performed a range of tasks. These might have included providing false information to other governments she was working against in an attempt to mislead them. She also gathered information that the agency she worked for wanted. Spying can surely be a dangerous occupation as espionage is a serious crime with tough penalties. For example, in the United States, the maximum punishment for that crime is execution.

77. What does the word "**unassuming**" in the first paragraph mean?
- (A) Savvy.
 - (B) Modest.
 - (C) Loyal.
 - (D) Definite.
78. What did the police do right after the weapons were found?
- (A) They conducted a thorough experiment in that area.
 - (B) They gave them to the Women's Royal Army Corps.
 - (C) They investigated the neighbors surrounding Burgoyne.
 - (D) They withdrew people from the area.
79. Who found the weapons in Eileen Burgoyne's home?
- (A) The police.
 - (B) An intelligence operative.
 - (C) Her neighbors.
 - (D) Construction workers.
80. What does the writer say about being a spy?
- (A) It is deemed a hazardous profession.
 - (B) Spies get to drive flashy cars and wear nice clothes.
 - (C) They must be intelligent and good at hiding.
 - (D) They have to disguise themselves as their enemies.

各位高三考生學測加油! Fighting!

桃園市立平鎮高級中學 104學年第1學期 期末考三年級不限組別英文V [20160105300050101045] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體							555							高分組							150							低分組							150							全體答對率	難易指數	鑑別指數
				A	B	C	D	E	未	A	B	C	D	E	未	A	B	C	D	E	未	A	B	C	D	E	未	A	B	C	D	E	未															
1	單選題	1	A	128	138	136	151	0	2	50	27	15	58	0	0	20	50	48	31	0	1	23.06%	0.233	0.200																								
2	單選題	1	D	30	38	111	376	0	0	2	2	17	129	0	0	12	26	45	67	0	0	67.75%	0.653	0.413																								
3	單選題	1	B	82	237	122	114	0	0	15	87	32	16	0	0	22	36	34	58	0	0	42.70%	0.410	0.340																								
4	單選題	1	C	208	86	169	91	0	1	48	15	73	14	0	0	42	39	38	31	0	0	30.45%	0.370	0.233																								
5	單選題	1	C	72	61	338	84	0	0	10	17	111	12	0	0	26	17	73	34	0	0	60.90%	0.613	0.253																								
6	單選題	1	A	448	24	27	56	0	0	137	2	1	10	0	0	97	16	15	22	0	0	80.72%	0.780	0.267																								
7	單選題	1	A	255	42	161	97	0	0	107	3	27	13	0	0	34	18	59	39	0	0	45.95%	0.470	0.487																								
8	單選題	1	D	40	79	43	393	0	0	2	9	2	137	0	0	22	36	31	61	0	0	70.81%	0.660	0.507																								
9	單選題	1	D	86	183	72	212	0	2	23	38	20	69	0	0	17	53	28	52	0	0	38.20%	0.403	0.113																								
10	單選題	1	A	378	57	84	36	0	0	129	4	12	5	0	0	67	36	30	17	0	0	68.11%	0.653	0.413																								
11	單選題	1	B	50	349	87	69	0	0	10	118	15	7	0	0	16	69	37	28	0	0	62.88%	0.623	0.327																								
12	單選題	1	C	35	71	390	58	0	1	4	17	118	11	0	0	20	26	80	23	0	1	70.27%	0.660	0.253																								
13	單選題	1	B	92	302	100	61	0	0	25	96	20	9	0	0	18	72	28	32	0	0	54.41%	0.560	0.160																								
14	單選題	1	D	82	18	39	416	0	0	11	3	2	134	0	0	31	9	23	87	0	0	74.95%	0.737	0.313																								
15	單選題	1	D	97	124	78	256	0	0	19	18	11	102	0	0	39	43	32	36	0	0	46.13%	0.460	0.440																								
16	單選題	1	B	97	165	93	200	0	0	13	57	19	61	0	0	41	23	29	57	0	0	29.73%	0.267	0.227																								
17	複選題	1	A	395	39	93	28	0	0	133	5	10	2	0	0	65	24	47	14	0	0	71.17%	0.660	0.453																								
18	複選題	1	D	323	64	78	90	0	0	80	16	18	36	0	0	93	16	24	17	0	0	16.22%	0.177	0.127																								
19	單選題	1	B	100	278	65	112	0	0	11	96	16	27	0	0	43	55	25	27	0	0	50.09%	0.503	0.273																								
20	單選題	1	A	196	191	76	92	0	0	80	50	10	10	0	0	35	42	37	36	0	0	35.32%	0.383	0.300																								
21	單選題	1	C	88	114	168	185	0	0	12	21	66	51	0	0	26	46	36	42	0	0	30.27%	0.340	0.200																								
22	單選題	1	C	62	121	259	113	0	0	11	29	87	23	0	0	19	27	59	45	0	0	46.67%	0.487	0.187																								
23	單選題	1	A	251	114	78	112	0	0	100	23	9	18	0	0	30	42	38	40	0	0	45.23%	0.433	0.467																								
24	單選題	1	B	96	290	54	115	0	0	16	111	7	16	0	0	39	43	18	50	0	0	52.25%	0.513	0.453																								
25	單選題	1	D	132	54	294	75	0	0	39	4	69	38	0	0	24	30	85	11	0	0	13.51%	0.163	0.180																								
26	單選題	1	C	13	238	269	35	0	0	0	44	101	5	0	0	8	90	40	12	0	0	48.47%	0.470	0.407																								
27	單選題	1	A	149	189	40	176	0	1	55	48	8	39	0	0	36	50	15	49	0	0	26.85%	0.303	0.127																								
28	單選題	1	D	48	189	106	212	0	0	5	47	27	71	0	0	23	54	32	41	0	0	38.20%	0.373	0.200																								
29	單選題	1	B	128	200	109	118	0	0	30	79	15	26	0	0	29	38	49	34	0	0	36.04%	0.390	0.273																								
30	單選題	1	C	110	86	331	27	0	1	13	17	119	1	0	0	41	35	59	15	0	0	59.64%	0.593	0.400																								
31	單選題	1	D	186	25	17	327	0	0	23	5	3	119	0	0	64	13	11	62	0	0	58.92%	0.603	0.380																								
32	單選題	1	C	172	70	287	26	0	0	40	8	100	2	0	0	53	29	52	16	0	0	51.71%	0.507	0.320																								
33	單選題	1	D	119	55	154	227	0	0	16	7	36	91	0	0	42	37	38	33	0	0	40.90%	0.413	0.387																								
34	單選題	1	B	177	124	223	29	0	2	52	45	51	2	0	0	43	22	65	19	0	1	22.34%	0.223	0.153																								
35	單選題	1	C	172	44	308	31	0	0	21	2	127	0	0	0	71	23	41	15	0	0	55.50%	0.560	0.573																								
36	單選題	1	C	180	62	267	44	0	2	37	1	102	10	0	0	52	39	42	17	0	0	48.11%	0.480	0.400																								
37	單選題	1	B	38	436	53	28	0	0	11	123	9	7	0	0	16	95	24	15	0	0	78.56%	0.727	0.187																								
38	單選題	1	A	468	33	31	23	0	0	142	2	3	3	0	0	105	17	17	11	0	0	84.32%	0.823	0.247																								
39	單選題	1	C	216	19	305	15	0	0	31	3	115	1	0	0	80	10	53	7	0	0	54.95%	0.560	0.413																								
40	單選題	1	A	246	56	221	32	0	0	100	7	40	3	0	0	32	32	70	16	0	0	44.32%	0.440	0.453																								
41	單選題	2	C	37	34	450	34	0	1	6	2	139	3	0	0	23	24	81	23	0	0	80.90%	0.730	0.393																								
42	單選題	2	D	175	30	59	290	0	2	27	3	5	115	0	0	56	18	32	44	0	1	52.25%	0.530	0.473																								
43	單選題	2	D	19	28	22	486	0	1	3	7	1	139	0	0	9	10	15	116	0	1	87.39%	0.847	0.160																								
44	單選題	2	B	17	442	60	35	0	1	2	139	5	4	0	0	9	84	37	19	0	1	79.64%	0.743	0.367																								
45	單選題	2	D	104	43	32	375	1	0	9	4	4	133	0	0	53	18	16	62	1	0	67.57%	0.650	0.473																								
46	單選題	2	B	148	289	17	100	0	1	22	116	0	12	0	0	46	37	12	54	0	1	52.07%	0.510	0.527																								
47	單選題	2	B	139	91	128	194	0	3	31	35	33	51	0	0	44	19	37	49	0	1	16.40%	0.180	0.107																								
48	單選題	2	C	102	125	264	62	0	3	11	30	98	11	0	0	37	43	44	24	0	2	47.57%	0.473	0.360																								
49	單選題	2	D	76	137	23	317	0	2	9	18	6	117	0	0	32	66	11	39	0	2	57.12%	0.520	0.520																								
50	單選題	2	A	361	133	35	25	0	1	130	14	2	4	0	0	42	72	23	12	0	1	65.05%	0.573	0.587																								
51	複選題	1	BD	236	344	94	367	58	4	44	110	15	123																																			

桃園市立平鎮高級中學 104學年第1學期 期末考三年級不限組別英文V [20160105300050101045] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體				555				高分組				150				低分組				150				全體答對率	難易指數	鑑別指數
				A	B	C	D	E	未	A	B	C	D	E	未	A	B	C	D	E	未	A	B	C	D	E	未			
71	單選題	2	A	79	247	92	136	0	1	50	66	7	27	0	0	5	67	44	33	0	1	14.23%	0.183	0.300						
72	單選題	2	D	32	33	235	254	0	1	3	1	48	98	0	0	17	20	73	39	0	1	45.77%	0.457	0.393						
73	單選題	2	A	184	52	207	110	0	2	82	2	29	37	0	0	28	29	67	24	0	2	33.15%	0.367	0.360						
74	單選題	2	C	103	47	275	128	0	2	25	4	101	20	0	0	27	24	50	48	0	1	49.55%	0.503	0.340						
75	單選題	2	B	45	153	202	152	0	3	5	59	51	34	0	1	20	40	52	37	0	1	27.57%	0.330	0.127						
76	單選題	2	A	261	59	136	96	0	3	99	7	26	18	0	0	42	30	40	37	0	1	47.03%	0.470	0.380						
77	單選題	2	B	137	231	64	119	0	4	26	89	5	29	0	1	31	44	32	42	0	1	41.62%	0.443	0.300						
78	單選題	2	D	141	52	178	182	0	2	26	2	39	83	0	0	53	24	53	19	0	1	32.79%	0.340	0.427						
79	單選題	2	D	50	53	66	384	0	2	6	4	4	136	0	0	22	31	29	67	0	1	69.19%	0.677	0.460						
80	單選題	2	A	128	43	319	62	0	3	61	3	76	10	0	0	19	18	87	25	0	1	23.06%	0.267	0.280						
選填題或五選項以上各題以 1(或A) 表示作答正確, 2(或B) 表示作答錯誤																														