

I. Vocabulary (20%, @1)

1. Kelly was on a diet, but when she saw the cake, it was difficult to resist the _____ to eat it.
 (A) tuition (B) temptation (C) criterion (D) gangster
2. The manager _____ fired the dishonest employee, hoping to minimize the effect on the company's reputation.
 (A) scarcely (B) cowardly (C) decisively (D) profoundly
3. It took Bruce years to get over the _____ of seeing both of his parents killed.
 (A) transmission (B) undergraduate (C) trauma (D) opposition
4. We were finally able to resolve both sides of the _____ so that everyone was satisfied.
 (A) therapy (B) complexity (C) casualty (D) dilemma
5. After our accident, Harold wants me to buy him a new bike or give him the _____ value in cash.
 (A) humiliated (B) equivalent (C) thrilling (D) notorious
6. The general _____ is that the younger generation cannot handle stress at all, but that's not necessarily true.
 (A) status (B) catastrophe (C) contribution (D) perception
7. The TV program has many _____ jokes and games and is therefore considered unsuitable for children.
 (A) witty (B) mute (C) vulgar (D) informational
8. The teenager felt _____ when the store's manager followed him as he shopped to make sure the boy wasn't stealing.
 (A) flourished (B) victimized (C) detached (D) foul
9. There was a _____ in the market price of vegetables during the weeks following the typhoon.
 (A) rivalry (B) commence (C) surge (D) fiction
10. The information that I just gave you is _____, so keep it a secret.
 (A) sturdy (B) confidential (C) severe (D) frantic
11. It was very _____ of the teacher to notice the student's unusual behavior.
 (A) inevitable (B) synthetic (C) perceptive (D) repetitive
12. Christin's anger _____ as soon as she saw the diamond ring from her boyfriend.
 (A) overwhelmed (B) ascended (C) reinforced (D) subsided
13. Deforestation in the upper river area was _____ for the massive landslide.
 (A) responsible (B) harsh (C) desperate (D) effective
14. This batch of corn is contaminated and thus is unfit for human _____.
 (A) survival (B) customs (C) consumption (D) customers
15. He needs a(n) _____ to advise him on what types of food a person with diabetes should eat.
 (A) expertise (B) vegetarian (C) advertiser (D) nutritionist
16. She is currently a consultant, but she _____ worked as a journalist.
 (A) previously (B) periodically (C) exactly (D) joyfully
17. Every human being is _____. We will experience loss and we will die, sooner or later.
 (A) momentary (B) mortal (C) bulky (D) metal
18. I sent a bouquet of flowers to Christine to _____ my congratulations on her successful performance.
 (A) consume (B) discharge (C) convey (D) illustrate
19. The seating _____ at the ceremony and the order in which Obama shook hands with the guests brought up a lot of discussion.
 (A) arrangement (B) awareness (C) union (D) throng
20. Free trade is a(n) _____ benefit of globalization, but not everyone supports it.
 (A) underground (B) reluctant (C) racial (D) supposed

II. Cloze (40%, @1)

More and more health-conscious people are turning to cycling. The new bicycling fad has seen a boom in profits for bicycle manufacturers. But the folks at Giant, the most _____ 21 _____ bicycle manufacturer in Taiwan, have a more important mission in mind. They want to _____ 22 _____ a way of life, not just sell products. And these words are not

just marketing slogan. For years, the company has been working hard to perfect their products and design different bikes to meet different needs. They have developed high-performance bikes, mountain bikes and even a line of bikes just for women. 23, they organize trips, tours and events for everyone, whether enthusiasts or beginners. But perhaps the best embodiment of the spirit of the company is the founder and chairman of the company, King Liu. At 81, King regularly goes on long-distance rides and 24 what he preaches. He proves that age is no 25 for taking off on a bike. Cycling is life.

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| 21. (A) compact | (B) compassionate | (C) practical | (D) prominent |
| 22. (A) hook | (B) cringe | (C) promote | (D) process |
| 23. (A) According to this | (B) On top of all this | (C) True to their words | (D) In the end |
| 24. (A) practices | (B) purses | (C) exclaims | (D) filters |
| 25. (A) mode | (B) obstacle | (C) recreation | (D) torture |

Fear of failure is universal. There is always some risk 26 trying new things. The thought that failures prove we are not good enough 27 us. Failing at something doesn't make us a failure. We 28 because of who we are, not because of what we can or can't do. So, let's turn this thought around. Failure can move us toward success. It shows us what we need to do to improve. Through trial and error, we gain skills and become more experienced 29 our solutions don't work out. The best way to 30 failure is to face it. After all, if you don't try, you are guaranteed not to succeed.

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| 26. (A) involved with | (B) defined by | (C) to get rid of | (D) jumping on |
| 27. (A) coordinates | (B) paralyzes | (C) conquers | (D) conceives |
| 28. (A) expand | (B) yield | (C) matter | (D) sue |
| 29. (A) even if | (B) whereas | (C) before | (D) until |
| 30. (A) alter | (B) deal with | (C) accomplish | (D) intend |

King Hiero II gave ten pounds of pure gold to a goldsmith and asked him to 31 out of the gold a crown shaped like a laurel wreath. Ten days later, the goldsmith delivered to the king a beautiful crown which weighed 32 ten pounds. Satisfied, the king believed that no other king had so fine a headpiece. But one man in the king's court was curious why the gold turned yellow 33 the same rich red color it had been in the lump. He was Archimedes, who was renowned for his achievement in mathematics, mechanics, and physics. One day, thinking about how to have the gold 34 without damaging the crown, he stepped into a tub for a bath. 35 water flowed out in no time. He noticed that he displaced a bulk of water 36 the bulk of his body. 37 that he had found the solution to the crown problem, Archimedes jumped out of the tub at once and ran 38 through the streets to the king's palace shouting "Eureka!" later, the crown was found to displace much more water than ten pounds of pure gold 39 proved that the crown was made of gold that had silver mixed in it. The 40 of the goldsmith was proved beyond a doubt.

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| 31. (A) ponder | (B) persevere | (C) fashion | (D) examine |
| 32. (A) considerably | (B) exactly | (C) seemingly | (D) directly |
| 33. (A) except | (B) into | (C) as well as | (D) instead of |
| 34. (A) tested | (B) being tested | (C) to test | (D) testing |
| 35. (A) Quite a few | (B) The majority of | (C) A great number of | (D) A quantity of |
| 36. (A) filled with | (B) equal to | (C) similar to | (D) familiar with |
| 37. (A) To realize | (B) Realized | (C) Realizing | (D) When realized |
| 38. (A) naked | (B) skillfully | (C) merely | (D) necessarily |
| 39. (A) in which | (B) ,which | (C) which | (D) what |
| 40. (A) instruction | (B) reign | (C) guilt | (D) scale |

Have you ever wondered why you forget things easily? Do you find it difficult to learn new information 41 ? The following tips will help you to improve your memory:

When you need to remember a group of terms, use the first letter of each to create a word or a phrase. For example, 42 a list of North African countries (Morocco, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Libya), you can take the first letter of each country's name and form the acronym METAL. Then add a recall helper 43 a picture or/ and sentence in mind: Explorers found precious METAL in North Africa. 44, you will easily find the right path when

you are lost and cannot remember.

45 way to remember is by forming associations, that is, by using your senses or physical movements to 46 a new fact 46 the information you already have learned. 47 the words moo, coo, and quack for example. You might associate these words with the sounds cows, birds and ducks make. You can also relate the 48 thumbs up and thumbs down to the gestures showing approval and disapproval.

You may find it impossible to learn every detail in your textbook. Only by figuring out for yourself the best way to improve your memory 49 learn more efficiently. Then, you'll never 50 a forgetful person.

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| 41. (A) by heart | (B) at work | (C) at a time | (D) in awe |
| 42. (A) remembering | (B) to remember | (C) remembered | (D) remember |
| 43. (A) with | (B) in | (C) by | (D) beyond |
| 44. (A) This way | (B) For a start | (C) On the other hand | (D) To begin with |
| 45. (A) Just another | (B) Other | (C) Another | (D) The other |
| 46. (A) exchange...with | (B) be included...in | (C) link up...with | (D) be linked...to |
| 47. (A) Get | (B) Take | (C) Skim | (D) Select |
| 48. (A) merchandises | (B) idioms | (C) chapters | (D) headings |
| 49. (A) are you able to | (B) you are able to | (C) enables you to | (D) so that you can |
| 50. (A) be looked as | (B) regard as | (C) be thought of as | (D) consider |

Meat Free Monday is a campaign aiming to encourage people to go vegetarian one day a week, 51 it doesn't necessarily have to be a Monday. Many people now see the benefits of switching to a vegetarian diet, not just for health reasons, but also for the vital role it 52 in protecting the environment. By 53 meat consumption, we can reduce CO2 emission and improve our health as well. According to the United Nations, meat production is one of the main ways that humans can damage the environment, 54 the use of motor vehicles, since all livestock animals release methane gas during digestion. Besides, the production of meat uses more land and water than 55 of crops. Therefore, a vegetarian diet, compared to a non-vegetarian one, 56 have a positive effect on the environment. The more people switch to a vegetarian diet, 57 it is that the rate of global warming will be reduced. However, some experts advise 58 switching to a totally strict vegetarian diet. They believe a vegan diet, which 59 all products from animal sources, including cheese, eggs, and milk can be 60 in many of the necessary vitamins and minerals our bodies need. In fact, in my opinion, as long as we have a balanced diet, we can keep fit and healthy. Especially for the sake of the environment, we need to become partly vegetarian.

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| 51. (A) unless | (B) though | (C) despite | (D) however |
| 52. (A) makes | (B) gets | (C) plays | (D) survives |
| 53. (A) making up | (B) giving rise to | (C) cutting back on | (D) looking down on |
| 54. (A) rather than | (B) second only to | (C) up to | (D) regardless of |
| 55. (A) that | (B) those | (C) which | (D) what |
| 56. (A) is believed that | (B) is believed to | (C) believes to | (D) are believed that |
| 57. (A) the more likely | (B) it is more likely | (C) so likely that | (D) more likely than |
| 58. (A) against | (B) toward | (C) upon | (D) with |
| 59. (A) precludes | (B) deludes | (C) expels | (D) excludes |
| 60. (A) inefficient | (B) deficient | (C) sufficient | (D) efficient |

III. Matching (20%, @2) (句首的大小寫暫不考慮；各選項不得重複使用)

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| (A) findings | (B) discharged | (C) likelihood | (D) online | (E) local |
| (AB) from | (AC) fragments | (AD) through | (AE) sampled | |

Scientists believe that fish, crabs, bivalves and other marine species have been eating trash for years. By this means, scientists say, the trash is spreading 61 the food web. Some of the first 62 of plastic debris and textile fibers in the fish on consumers' dinner plates have recently been reported by researchers from UC Davis and Hasanuddin University in Indonesia. These scientists published a study in the 63 journal *scientificreports.com*. According to the paper, about a quarter of the fish 64 from markets in California and Indonesia contained the manmade debris. Though the study claims that the 65 of eating plastic and fibers is small, we still need to work on the problem of plastic waste.

- (A) access (B) pulse (C) committed (D) commuters (E) observing
 (AB) turning (AC) generating

Surrounded by electrical appliances, we find it hard to imagine living in a world with no electricity. Yet, in fact, almost twenty percent of people on Earth do not have 66 to reliable electricity. 67 this problem, Uncharted Play (UP) designed the Soccket ball, which can power lights or charge devices after use. The Soccket ball has a covered electrical socket on it and can provide three hours of LED light after 30 minutes of play. People put an enormous amount of energy into playing sports, and this new invention can give their energy back to a good cause. The Soccket ball still needs improving, and UP is 68 to perfecting it. UP is 69 play into power. What a great idea! It won't be long before basketballs and skateboards will be 70 electricity as well.

IV. Structure (10%, @2)

A novelist and social critic, Charles Dickens rose from a humble background. His family was deep in debt when he was a child. 71 At the age of 12, Charles was forced to leave school to go to work, making hardly enough to support himself. He couldn't help but wonder what would become of him. 72 Then, Charles was permitted to go back to school. 73 He also studied people, paying attention to what they did and why they did it. He also noticed the look and smell of places. With his unique background, imagination and keen observation, Charles wrote about poor social conditions. Dickens wrote stories about people such as David Copperfield and Oliver Twist. 74 He made the stories fun to read in high hopes that people would do something about the things that were wrong. Charles' literary success won him international fame. In 1842, he made his first trip to the U.S. 75 After he returned from America, a great dinner was given in his honor. People loved him for his literary works and respected him for his contributions to social reforms.

- (A) Soon he signed with an agent and began landing parts on TV.
 (B) With no one to support them, the whole family, except Charles, moved into the debtor's prison.
 (C) The teacher was cruel, but Charles studied hard and learned quickly.
 (D) While he was there, England passed laws to protect children who had to work.
 (E) In his stories, people could learn about such things as how being in a debtor's prison felt, or they could see the way a shoe-polish factory looked.
 (AB) Fortunately, Charles' father paid off his debts with a family inheritance.
 (AC) He is still a hometown boy who remains very close to his family.

V. Reading Comprehension (20%, @2)

In 1940, Joe Simon and Jack Kirby decided to create a new comic book character for their company, Timely Comics. At the time, the Second World War was raging in Europe, but America wasn't yet fighting in it. Simon and Kirby believed that America should enter the war to support its friends. So Simon and Kirby came up with the idea for Captain America. In Comics that the company sold, Captain America fought the enemies of free countries.

After the Second World War ended in 1945 and peace returned, there was no need for a character like Captain America. So in the late 1950s, he stopped appearing in comics. But in the 1960s, he returned to the comic book scene as a somewhat different character—one with super powers. Since then, he has continued to develop in comic books, TV shows and films.

Today, movie-lovers associate Captain America with Chris Evans, the star of recent Captain America films. Evans lives in Los Angeles but returns to his hometown, Boston, as often as possible. He is still very close to his family and often relies on his parents' advice for many things, including work.

In 2011, Evans flew his high school drama teacher and his wife to New York City. They were Evans' honored guests at the Tribeca Film Festival.

The star's kindness isn't reserved just for those he knows as he also supports several charities. Last year, he helped raise over \$10000 for the Seattle Children's Hospital. He appeared in costume at the hospital, visiting with the children and posing for pictures. The kids and their parents will never forget this superhero with a heart of gold!

76. According to this article, what did Simon and Kirby think America should do?
- (A) Reduce the military's size.
 - (B) Keep military plans secret.
 - (C) Engage in military action.
 - (D) Spend less on the military.
77. What happened to Captain America at one time?
- (A) He caused comic sales to double.
 - (B) He became an evil character.
 - (C) He disappeared from comics.
 - (D) He suffered a terrible injury.
78. What was true about Evans at the hospital?
- (A) He signed Captain America T-shirts and caps.
 - (B) He was dressed up as Captain America.
 - (C) He judged a Captain America contest.
 - (D) He had posters showing Captain America.

The Cannes Film Festival had a false start in 1939. For the event, films (including *The Wizard of Oz*) were selected, stars arrived, and one movie was even screened. However, the festival was cancelled due to the outbreak of World War II. The first festival did not actually take place until 1946, a year after the war ended.

To support the infant festival, a total of nine films were given the festival's top award in 1946, but competition is much stiffer today. Though the festival presents several awards, only one In Competition film can win the famous Palme d'Or (Golden Palm). While these films might become Best Picture rivals, the Out of Competition films (including *Inside Out* and *Mad Max: Fury Road* last year) are more popular.

Over the years, Taiwan's foremost directors have won awards at Cannes. Edward Yang won the Best Director prize in 2000 for his film *Yi*. Hsiao-Hsien Hou equaled Yang's feat in 2015 for *Assassin*. These men were among the founders of the New Wave Cinema movement that emerged in Taiwan in the 1980s. Along with other directors, Yang and Hou have made serious movies depicting the realities of everyday life in Taiwan.

In the 1990s, a new group of directors emerged in Taiwan. Their films, though somewhat less serious than those of New Wave Cinema, have nevertheless attracted much attention. Among these directors is Ang Lee, who has won Cannes' Palme d'Or award for *The Ice Storm* in 1997 and *Taking Woodstock* in 2009. Sharing the spotlight with him is Ming-Liang Tsai, who won the Fipresci prize at Cannes for *The Hole* in 1998.

79. What does the article point out about the start of the festival?
- (A) It was intended to cheer people up during the war.
 - (B) It was delayed until the year the war ended.
 - (C) It was postponed for several years.
 - (D) It indirectly led to the outbreak of World War II.
80. What does the second paragraph imply?
- (A) Popular films usually win major awards.
 - (B) Films that don't win awards are often very well liked.
 - (C) Only one actor can win the Golden Palm.
 - (D) European films win more often than American films.
81. According to the article, what was true about New Wave Cinema films?
- (A) They were produced for TV.
 - (B) They lacked drama.
 - (C) They weren't humorous.
 - (D) They didn't succeed.
82. Why is Ang Lee mentioned?
- (A) To be introduced as part of a group of directors.
 - (B) To be compared with Edward Yang and Ming-Liang Tsai.
 - (C) To explain why some films are not serious.
 - (D) To be honored for his many box office successes.

A poem is made perfect when several essential elements are included, such as vivid imagery, figurative language, rhythms. Among these, rhymes and rhythms add musical qualities to a good poem in particular. When similar sounds are arranged in a regular way, we can feel the effects of rhythms. Moreover, when syllables of words are balanced in each line of a poem, the poem sounds rhythmic. These musical qualities not only make a poem pleasant to read, they also intensify the meaning. When readers feel the melody of a poem, they may also think over the meaning between the lines. Therefore, in addition to choosing proper words in writing a poem, it is also indispensable for a poet to combine sounds with meanings. Read the following work by Robert Frost and pay attention to the effect of the sounds within:

Nothing Gold Can Stay
By Robert Frost
Nature's first green is gold,
Her hardest hue to hold.
Her early leaf's a flower;
But only so an hour.
Then leaf subsides to leaf.
So Eden sank to grief,
So dawn goes down to day.
Nothing gold can stay.

Each line of the poem is made up of six syllables, except the last line. Besides, each line contains three feet, which shows a balanced rhythm. In lines like "green is gold," "hue to hold," or "dawn goes down to day," the initial consonants produce a special sound effect, called alliteration. The short-lasting nature is expressed through these sound device, since "dawn" soon becomes "day." Next time, you can also appreciate the expressive melody of a poem, aside from the beautiful language in poetry.

83. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) Good things in the natural world do not last forever.
 - (B) The most important element of a good poem is its music.
 - (C) The sounds of poetry make a poem's meanings complete.
 - (D) A man of keen perception can be a good poet.
84. In the poem "Nothing Gold Can Stay," what does "Nature's first green" refers to?
- (A) The garden of Eden.
 - (B) The leaves of spring.
 - (C) The value of gold.
 - (D) Grief over a person's death
85. Which pair of words is an example of alliteration?
- (A) Leaf, grief
 - (B) Setting, still
 - (C) Gold, hold
 - (D) Awake, make

桃園市立平鎮高級中學 104學年第2學期 期末考二年級不限組別英文IV[20160627200050101044] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體				552				高分組				149				低分組				149				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			
1	單選題	1	B	63	397	48	45	0	0	5	131	5	8	0	0	21	80	31	18	0	0	71.92%	0.708	0.342						
2	單選題	1	C	51	30	439	32	0	0	6	5	135	3	0	0	30	15	88	16	0	0	79.53%	0.748	0.315						
3	單選題	1	C	34	45	443	30	0	0	7	5	133	4	0	0	16	29	86	18	0	0	80.25%	0.735	0.315						
4	單選題	1	D	58	84	60	350	0	0	2	13	9	125	0	0	26	44	21	58	0	0	63.41%	0.614	0.450						
5	單選題	1	B	34	460	38	20	0	0	6	138	5	0	0	0	19	98	20	12	0	0	83.33%	0.792	0.268						
6	單選題	1	D	68	49	63	372	0	0	13	1	9	126	0	0	30	24	33	62	0	0	67.39%	0.631	0.430						
7	單選題	1	C	166	28	336	22	0	0	23	3	120	3	0	0	66	14	57	12	0	0	60.87%	0.594	0.423						
8	單選題	1	B	52	383	47	70	0	0	3	135	4	7	0	0	28	74	22	25	0	0	69.38%	0.701	0.409						
9	單選題	1	C	45	54	407	46	0	0	8	6	131	4	0	0	18	28	81	22	0	0	73.73%	0.711	0.336						
10	單選題	1	B	67	376	63	45	0	1	10	124	11	4	0	0	25	68	31	24	0	1	68.12%	0.644	0.376						
11	單選題	1	C	234	71	179	68	0	0	61	8	69	11	0	0	47	32	35	35	0	0	32.43%	0.349	0.228						
12	單選題	1	D	50	85	76	341	0	0	5	15	12	117	0	0	25	37	32	55	0	0	61.78%	0.577	0.416						
13	單選題	1	A	316	110	79	47	0	0	110	18	9	12	0	0	45	47	36	21	0	0	57.25%	0.520	0.436						
14	單選題	1	C	130	35	361	26	0	1	22	6	116	5	0	0	46	19	73	11	0	0	65.22%	0.634	0.289						
15	單選題	1	D	41	39	27	445	0	0	11	7	0	131	0	0	9	26	15	99	0	0	80.62%	0.772	0.215						
16	單選題	1	A	385	76	45	46	0	0	123	16	5	5	0	0	69	37	20	23	0	0	69.75%	0.644	0.362						
17	單選題	1	B	66	437	26	23	0	0	10	134	5	0	0	0	28	91	15	15	0	0	79.17%	0.755	0.289						
18	單選題	1	C	17	24	459	52	0	0	1	3	137	8	0	0	15	12	102	20	0	0	83.15%	0.802	0.235						
19	單選題	1	A	396	30	53	73	0	0	125	2	7	15	0	0	85	18	24	22	0	0	71.74%	0.705	0.268						
20	單選題	1	D	89	121	131	211	0	0	24	23	27	75	0	0	26	40	38	45	0	0	38.22%	0.403	0.201						
21	單選題	1	D	99	63	86	303	0	1	14	8	11	116	0	0	43	26	33	47	0	0	54.89%	0.547	0.463						
22	單選題	1	C	63	48	372	69	0	1	9	8	118	14	0	0	23	19	83	25	0	0	67.21%	0.671	0.242						
23	單選題	1	B	153	293	77	28	0	1	30	102	15	2	0	0	51	52	29	17	0	0	53.08%	0.517	0.336						
24	單選題	1	A	190	158	142	61	0	1	87	27	28	7	0	0	32	41	47	29	0	0	34.42%	0.399	0.369						
25	單選題	1	B	20	469	27	35	0	1	4	137	5	3	0	0	11	100	17	21	0	0	84.96%	0.795	0.248						
26	單選題	1	A	339	73	113	27	0	0	112	11	21	5	0	0	53	35	49	12	0	0	61.41%	0.554	0.396						
27	單選題	1	B	45	177	195	135	0	0	13	77	43	16	0	0	15	23	49	62	0	0	32.07%	0.336	0.362						
28	單選題	1	C	77	147	289	39	0	0	12	25	107	5	0	0	40	50	41	18	0	0	52.36%	0.497	0.443						
29	單選題	1	A	380	70	32	69	0	1	123	13	6	7	0	0	66	33	15	34	0	1	68.84%	0.634	0.383						
30	單選題	1	B	38	457	33	24	0	0	5	136	3	5	0	0	18	96	22	13	0	0	82.79%	0.779	0.268						
31	單選題	1	C	29	20	480	22	0	1	2	4	138	5	0	0	18	10	105	15	0	1	86.96%	0.815	0.221						
32	單選題	1	B	19	450	50	33	0	0	1	134	9	5	0	0	13	86	36	14	0	0	81.52%	0.738	0.322						
33	單選題	1	D	20	85	23	424	0	0	4	23	2	120	0	0	11	32	16	90	0	0	76.81%	0.705	0.201						
34	單選題	1	A	440	38	23	51	0	0	126	9	3	11	0	0	92	21	14	22	0	0	79.71%	0.732	0.228						
35	單選題	1	D	21	15	25	491	0	0	2	2	5	140	0	0	8	6	13	122	0	0	88.95%	0.879	0.121						
36	單選題	1	B	29	488	25	10	0	0	4	142	1	2	0	0	18	107	17	7	0	0	88.41%	0.836	0.235						
37	單選題	1	C	38	72	383	59	0	0	2	10	128	9	0	0	26	23	80	20	0	0	69.38%	0.698	0.322						
38	單選題	1	A	449	17	59	27	0	0	139	2	4	4	0	0	85	12	35	17	0	0	81.34%	0.752	0.362						
39	單選題	1	B	41	439	63	9	0	0	7	128	13	1	0	0	24	93	26	6	0	0	79.53%	0.742	0.235						
40	單選題	1	C	19	16	493	24	0	0	2	4	140	3	0	0	12	9	110	18	0	0	89.31%	0.839	0.201						
41	單選題	1	A	509	10	28	5	0	0	141	3	5	0	0	0	128	5	15	1	0	0	92.21%	0.903	0.087						
42	單選題	1	B	136	272	29	115	0	0	33	86	3	27	0	0	34	61	15	39	0	0	49.28%	0.493	0.168						
43	單選題	1	A	321	107	114	9	0	1	110	13	26	0	0	0	61	41	38	8	0	1	58.15%	0.574	0.329						
44	單選題	1	A	443	73	18	18	0	0	125	14	5	5	0	0	96	34	8	11	0	0	80.25%	0.742	0.195						
45	單選題	1	C	19	23	389	121	0	0	2	0	125	22	0	0	13	11	83	42	0	0	70.47%	0.698	0.282						
46	單選題	1	C	9	14	503	26	0	0	3	3	136	7	0	0	5	9	123	12	0	0	91.12%	0.869	0.087						
47	單選題	1	B	20	421	44	67	0	0	6	129	3	11	0	0	9	83	23	34	0	0	76.27%	0.711	0.309						
48	單選題	1	B	36	437	23	56	0	0	3	136	3	7	0	0	20	86	15	28	0	0	79.17%	0.745	0.336						
49	單選題	1	A	200	70	38	244	0	0	83	13	11	42	0	0	31	29	9	80	0	0	36.23%	0.383	0.349						
50	單選題	1	C	131	184	212	25	0	0	33	31	80	5	0	0	32	68	38	11	0	0	38.41%	0.396	0.282						
51	單選題	1	B	26	235	98	192	1	0</																					

桃園市立平鎮高級中學 104學年第2學期 期末考二年級不限組別英文IV[20160627200050101044] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體					552					高分組					149					低分組					149					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	複選題	2	B	79	474	44	13	6	0	8	140	4	1	2	0	42	98	29	9	4	0	79.53%	0.738	0.376												
72	複選題	2	AB	406	420	34	74	7	0	135	133	6	8	1	0	70	84	18	32	5	0	67.57%	0.614	0.503												
73	複選題	2	C	19	21	492	17	12	1	1	2	142	2	3	0	15	16	109	8	8	1	88.41%	0.829	0.248												
74	複選題	2	E	50	26	19	17	459	0	9	2	4	1	136	0	29	21	13	12	88	0	82.97%	0.752	0.322												
75	複選題	2	D	147	36	44	370	14	0	17	3	4	125	4	0	64	21	25	64	7	0	67.03%	0.634	0.409												
76	單選題	2	C	22	32	479	19	0	0	3	5	137	4	0	0	12	22	104	11	0	0	86.78%	0.809	0.221												
77	單選題	2	C	46	24	443	39	0	0	10	5	131	3	0	0	22	11	99	17	0	0	80.25%	0.772	0.215												
78	單選題	2	B	10	420	35	87	0	0	1	132	5	11	0	0	7	87	19	36	0	0	76.09%	0.735	0.302												
79	單選題	2	C	36	348	100	67	0	1	8	92	38	11	0	0	18	81	14	36	0	0	18.12%	0.174	0.161												
80	單選題	2	B	89	291	146	26	0	0	14	106	23	6	0	0	34	49	52	14	0	0	52.72%	0.520	0.383												
81	單選題	2	C	116	104	275	57	0	0	15	16	111	7	0	0	46	39	45	19	0	0	49.82%	0.523	0.443												
82	單選題	2	A	262	103	51	134	0	2	87	24	10	27	0	1	45	34	24	46	0	0	47.46%	0.443	0.282												
83	單選題	2	C	132	90	298	22	0	10	23	19	105	0	0	2	40	38	56	11	0	4	53.99%	0.540	0.329												
84	單選題	2	B	53	338	49	102	0	10	13	103	10	21	0	2	21	78	23	23	0	4	61.23%	0.607	0.168												
85	單選題	2	B	56	262	207	15	0	12	11	91	43	2	0	2	26	41	68	9	0	5	47.46%	0.443	0.336												
				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																																