

桃園市立平鎮高中 105 學年度第二學期第一次期中考試 高三英文科試卷

適用班級：301~314

考試範圍：(1)三民第六冊 Unit 1-4 (2)長春藤雜誌 2 月份全 (3)十年指考：105,104 年度 (4)模卷二月份

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 20% (每題 1 分)

1. According to OSHA, employers should provide air pollution masks for outer workers more _____ to air pollution if PM2.5 level exceeds 35 micrograms per cubic meter.
(A) neutral (B) disposable (C) vulnerable (D) invisible
2. _____ stripes of red and green are a common design for Christmas wrapping paper.
(A) Robust (B) Portable (C) Marginal (D) Alternate
3. The government's project to build a nuclear plant near the beach _____ a hostile criticism from locals.
(A) strained (B) perceived (C) ascended (D) provoked
4. _____ discipline is essential, especially when there are problem students in the class.
(A) Submitting (B) Exerting (C) Devouring (D) Enlightening
5. Only a minuscule amount of sunlight _____ to depths of about 1000 meters of the ocean.
(A) retreats (B) navigates (C) accelerates (D) penetrates
6. The first record of the term " _____ " was in 1695 when it referred to the use of "a sharp, bitter, or cutting expression or remark."
(A) sarcastic (B) alluring (C) ecstatic (D) implicit
7. Bank customers can _____ their checking accounts instantly through the new electronic system.
(A) trigger (B) access (C) disperse (D) impose
8. After months of _____, nominations for the 59th Grammy Awards, broadcast live on Feb. 12, 2017, was finally announced.
(A) termination (B) obligation (C) administration (D) speculation
9. Genetic engineering has _____ the growth of biotechnology, which is a new industry that is changing the way we interact with the living world.
(A) entitled (B) deemed (C) spurred (D) probed
10. Ell _____ denied making such a statement, adding that he had nothing against black people.
(A) emphatically (B) sustainably (C) confidentially (D) brutally
11. Pat has contributed his expertise substantially over the years and the designs of the buildings are a _____ to his skill.
(A) maintenance (B) modification (C) monument (D) magnificence
12. The country's president is facing the _____ test of his authority since he came to power five years ago.
(A) earnest (B) sternest (C) densest (D) briskest
13. Through a series of chance encounters, Mark Darcy and Bridget Jones met once more and found the _____ of their previous romance was still very much alive.
(A) index (B) erosion (C) chapel (D) spark
14. Employees who were exposed to _____ substances are now claiming compensation.
(A) hazardous (B) despicable (C) authentic (D) anonymous
15. It is each global citizen's responsibility to reduce the environmental damage we are _____ on the Earth.
(A) condemning (B) inflicting (C) shielding (D) implementing
16. We all stood in _____ around the car, trying to figure out how to rescue the child locked inside.
(A) serenity (B) generosity (C) perplexity (D) adversity
17. To make the coating for the pudding, you have to heat up two cups of sugar, make sure it _____ thoroughly, and turn off the heat when it becomes sticky.
(A) detains (B) perspires (C) accumulates (D) dissolves
18. With the _____ of the Internet and its social and news websites, the newspaper might become extinct one day.

- (A) advent (B) procedure (C) tribute (D) swarm
19. I found myself _____ and really didn't know what to do for the best. There seems to be no correct answer.
 (A) around the clock (B) on impulse (C) on the plus side (D) in a dilemma
20. Terry was _____ the harsh realities of job hunting after he graduated from college.
 (A) settled into (B) confronted with (C) attached to (D) warded off

II. 綜合測驗 40% (21-50 每題 1 分 51-55 每題 2 分)

First Ladies, the wives of American presidents, often promote issues that are close to their hearts. For example, the personal project of the spouse of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt, was 21 the United Nations. It was something Mrs. Roosevelt 22 accomplishing, and it is one of her legacies. Former First Lady Laura Bush, who was a librarian, focused on health, education, and literacy. Helping people to read is something that Michelle Obama also made a 23. Born into a poor family, Michelle Obama knows 24 education can make a difference in people's lives. Before giving up her work to play second 25 to President Barack Obama, Michelle Obama was a lawyer and a Chicago city administrator. Despite a few gaffes, such as controversial comments she made during her time as First Lady, she is widely respected, just as many former First Ladies still are to this day.

21. (A) destroying (B) perceiving (C) launching (D) surpassing
 22. (A) consisted of (B) succeeded in (C) turned down (D) called off
 23. (A) security (B) credit (C) license (D) priority
 24. (A) how (B) what (C) which (D) where
 25. (A) match (B) opponent (C) fiddle (D) scratch

Are you a fan of messaging stickers? Although not everyone likes them, millions love them. There is even a growing level of 26 among serious artists for the people who make the stickers. In addition, some philosophers, academic thinkers, and linguists believe that the global community's power to interconnect will benefit 27 from the use of these stickers. Indeed, the creativity and 28 to detail that go into the development of messaging stickers can greatly help receivers to interpret the sender's meaning. This can assist communication done via the written word online or through SMS texts, thereby 29 the possibility of arguments and disputes that can erupt between strangers or even friends. Since emoticons are so common now, it may come as a surprise to some people that their very first use can be traced back to the late 1900s. The Japanese started making 30 emoticons to characterize a broader range of subtle emotions in the 1980s. The trend has grown steadily since then.

26. (A) hatred (B) jealousy (C) resentment (D) respect
 27. (A) immensely (B) scarcely (C) exclusively (D) intellectually
 28. (A) formality (B) negligence (C) regulation (D) attention
 29. (A) reduces (B) reducing (C) reduce (D) reduced
 30. (A) flawless (B) preliminary (C) in-house (D) elaborate

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 name 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 works around the clock, rowing passengers across the river for a trifling sum - perhaps NT\$2 or NT\$3 per trip. Since he makes so little money, I wonder whether he leads a miserable life. He doesn't hold out any hope of getting a better job, 34 a chance to go outside of his hometown to see the world. Life is so hard for him that he never contemplates 35 fairly and respectably. As for me, I 36 appreciate how lucky I am. It has 37 me that I will always have the chance to fulfill my dream if I try hard. 38 my dream is big or small, I won't set a limit on myself. Sandeep's story 39 an inspiration for me to follow through with my own dreams.

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|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 31. (A) basing on | (B) depending on | (C) categorized as | (D) described as |
| 32. (A) which | (B) that | (C) where | (D) whether |
| 33. (A) asking | (B) asked | (C) to ask | (D) to be asked |
| 34. (A) nothing more than | (B) along with | (C) let alone | (D) no longer |
| 35. (A) to treat | (B) to be treated | (C) treating | (D) being treated |
| 36. (A) cannot help but | (B) cannot help | (C) couldn't but | (D) have no option but |
| 37. (A) reminded of | (B) come across | (C) flashed through | (D) dawned on |
| 38. (A) No matter | (B) As long as | (C) Whether | (D) In spite of |
| 39. (A) serves as | (B) approves of | (C) sets out to be | (D) points out |

The sense of inferiority is strongly associated with the environment where one develops. A study indicated that only after receiving ten harsh lectures 40 a compliment in a traditional Chinese family. What's more, at a Chinese school, the chances of students being scolded are seven times higher than 41 of being praised. If that continues, they may start to deny themselves and face identity crisis 42. When they grow up, negative remarks become mental scars, which 43 their confidence, and, hence, affect how they see themselves.

A boy once complained to his mother and blamed his unpopularity 44 the pimples on his face. 45 hard his mother tried to reason with him, it seemed that the boy wasn't open to any form of persuasion. These pimples weren't the reason he couldn't get along with his classmates, of course. The truth was that 46 by his father in a negative way, the boy suffered from lots of biting comments, which led to his sense of inferiority.

47, if a person born with some defects is raised as if he or she were 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 48 we embrace ourselves.

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|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 40. (A) a child would gain | (B) a child had gained | (C) would a child gain | (D) would gain a child |
| 41. (A) few | (B) that | (C) some | (D) those |
| 42. (A) all of a sudden | (B) in the course of time | (C) as a matter of fact | (D) as normal |
| 43. (A) awaken | (B) disapprove | (C) despise | (D) undermine |
| 44. (A) for | (B) on | (C) in | (D) to |
| 45. (A) However | (B) Though | (C) How | (D) So |
| 46. (A) growing up | (B) grown up | (C) bringing up | (D) brought up |
| 47. (A) To sum up | (B) In other words | (C) On the other hand | (D) Above all |
| 48. (A) on condition that | (B) for fear that | (C) in order that | (D) no wonder that |

Helen Keller was stricken blind and deaf when she was little. 49 for her teacher Anne Sullivan, she would not have stepped into the outer world. For Keller, Anne Sullivan would be the first person she wanted to meet if she 50 the ability to see. She should want not merely to gaze long upon the outline of her teacher's face, so that she could cherish it in her memory, 51 to study that face and find in it the living evidence of sympathetic tenderness and patience, 52 her dear teacher accomplished the difficult task of her education.

Her eye would strive to touch and hold closely each thing its gaze 53. She knew well that some sights would be pleasant, filling the heart with happiness, while some would be miserably pathetic. However, she would not shut her eyes to the latter, 54 they are part of life, too. Her story inspires us to appreciate what we have. Sight, an important sense of 55, has made our life more delightful. The ability to see should be fully utilized instead of being wasted.

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|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 49. (A) If it were | (B) Were it not | (C) If it had been | (D) Had it not been |
| 50. (A) granted | (B) were granted | (C) had granted | (D) had been granted |
| 51. (A) but | (B) and | (C) as well as | (D) rather than |
| 52. (A) in that | (B) with that | (C) in which | (D) with which |
| 53. (A) accustomed to | (B) resided in | (C) rested upon | (D) feasted on |
| 54. (A) even if | (B) as though | (C) for | (D) unless |
| 55. (A) mine | (B) us | (C) hers | (D) ours |

III. 文意選填 15% (56-60 每題 1 分; 61-65 每題 2 分)

Alan Turing was one of the leading scientific geniuses of the 20th century. Many scholars consider him the father of modern computer science. He was also the man who cracked the 56 uncrackable Enigma code. Turing displayed signs of high intelligence in math and science at a young age. By the time he was 23, he had already come up with the idea of what would become the modern computer – the Turing machine. Today, Turing machines are still used in theoretical computation. He also 57 the now famous Turing test, used to determine whether a computer exhibits intelligent behavior 58 to that of a human. The postwar era, however, was a disaster for Turing. He was gay, which was then a crime in Britain. Instead of being 59 as one of the crucial figures in defeating the Nazis, Turing was convicted of "gross indecency." This 60 drove him to commit suicide in 1954, at the age of 41.

(A) equivalent	(B) humiliation	(C) hailed	(D) supposedly	(E) proposed	(AB) pardon
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Road running is unique among athletic events because it 61 to all ages and abilities. In many cases first time amateurs are welcome to participate in the same event as running club members and even current world-class champions. Sometimes it may also include wheelchair entrants.

Road running often offers those 62 a range of challenges such as dealing with hills, sharp bends, rough weather, and so on. Runners are advised to train 63 to participating in a race. Another important factor 64 to success is a suitable pair of running shoes. Road running is often a community-wide event that 65 or raises money for an issue or project. For example, Race for the Cure is held throughout the U.S. to raise breast cancer awareness. This race is also run in Germany, Italy, and Puerto Rico.

(A) involved	(B) contributing	(C) caters	(D) highlights	(E) prior	(AB) including
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IV. 篇章結構 (5% 每題 1 分)

The DMZ, which is an abbreviation for the Demilitarized Zone, is a thin strip of land separating South and North Korea. 66 For the soldiers stationed at the DMZ, life can be demanding. 67 This fact and the daily routine of guarding the DMZ take their toll on the military personnel. Even for soldiers not positioned at the DMZ, the rigors of military service can be stressful.

There are many ways of dealing with stress that spring to mind – exercise, massage, and meditation, for example. 68 For some soldiers, taking ballet lessons has become a part of their regular routine. 69 Dance teachers report noticing happier expressions on students' faces. This is likely because there are many advantages to practicing ballet. 70 In addition, soldiers who take part in the ballet lessons say they feel increased feelings of inner peace and balance. They have also stated they have experienced decreased feelings of tension and a greater sense of camaraderie with their compatriots. Perhaps not surprisingly, given the many benefits of studying ballet, some soldiers have said they intend to keep learning the dance form even after they have finished their time in the military.

- (A) However, South Korean soldiers are being helped to alleviate the tension they face in another, unusual way: ballet.
- (B) Despite many being skeptical about the value of teaching soldiers ballet, the program has been a success.
- (C) These two heavily armed countries have been in a state of hostility for more than 60 years.
- (D) These benefits include improved strength and flexibility.
- (E) The South Korean soldiers there are the first line of defense against their hostile neighbors to the north.
- (AB) Some soldiers hate the classes so much that they quit after the first session.

V. 閱讀測驗 20% (每題 2 分)

Harpy eagles are majestic creatures renowned especially for their enormous size and bold behavior. They are native to areas from the south of Mexico to the north part of Argentina. However, these birds of prey are seldom seen because their population numbers are so small. In fact, these eagles are critically endangered and require the help of conservationists to survive.

Harpy eagles face many threats. Their habitats are being destroyed through land development such as logging and deforestation. In addition to threats caused by deforestation, some people believe them to be a threat due to their large size and aggressiveness, so they hunt them. As well, climate change has also had a devastating effect on harpy eagles, just as it has had on a variety of wildlife and plant life. Harpy eagles are almost extinct in Central America, except in Panama, where it is regarded as the national bird. One of Panama's harpy eagles has actually become a type of "poster child" for forest conservation in another Central American country, Belize. A harpy eagle named Hope that had been bred in captivity in Panama was transferred to Belize in 2009 when it was four years old. Hope was put into the Belize Harpy Eagle Restoration Program in the forests of the Rio Bravo Conservation and Management Area. Hope was **dubbed** "Ambassador for Climate Change" in consideration of the 2009 UN Climate Change Conference. The harpy eagle is a strong example of how changes in climate can have a negative impact on the ecosystem.

71. The word "**dubbed**" is close to the meaning of "_____".
(A) eligible to (B) held captive (C) given a title (D) responsible for
72. According to the article, which country might harpy eagles be indigenous to?
(A) Brazil. (B) Bolivia. (C) Nigeria. (D) Spain.
73. What does the last line of the reading mean?
(A) The harpy eagle is one example of an endangered species.
(B) The only reason for the extinction of the harpy eagle is climate change.
(C) The effects of climate change can be seen in the harpy eagle.
(D) The problem of climate change can be resolved by the harpy eagle.

At a brief time in the past, the country now known as Myanmar was the largest power in Southeast Asia. Today, however, the nation is one of the poorest countries in the world. Although Myanmar, previously known as Burma, has bountiful natural resources, its modern history has been full of problems. While the country experienced an average pace of development from the time it was a British colony to its independence in 1948, a series of military coups beginning in 1962 caused the nation to go downhill. It was not until 2010 that the Myanmar military started relinquishing its dominance in civil and political spheres.

Myanmar has a lot of geographic diversity. Roughly the area of the US state of Texas, the country features high mountains in the north, three mighty rivers, and a vast coastline. In addition, it has numerous islands in the Indian Ocean. Rich in lumber and minerals, gas and oil, precious gems, and jade, Myanmar's economy is dominated by agriculture, mining and forestry. In fact, its forests cover half of the country, and they are home to some rare species, such as leopards, tigers and countless birds, monkeys, and reptiles. Furthermore, the country has a range of climates, from alpine to subtropical to tropical.

In addition to this geographic diversity, Myanmar is diverse in its population. Bordered by India, China, Bangladesh, Thailand and Laos, it has more than 50 million citizens, most of whom are Theravada Buddhist. Scores of ethnic groups make up the population. Two thirds of the people are Burmese, and they compose even larger majorities in the big cities. This is especially true of the former capital, which is also the largest city, Yangon, formerly named Rangoon.

74. What is the first paragraph mostly about?
(A) The cultural richness of Myanmar. (B) The natural resources of Myanmar.
(C) The economic development of Myanmar. (D) The brief history of Myanmar.
75. Which is true of Myanmar?
(A) Around 33 million citizens are Burmese. (B) Myanmar became a British colony in 1948.
(C) Yangon is the capital city of Myanmar. (D) It was named Rangoon in the past.

76. Why does the article mention Texas?

- (A) To show where Myanmar is located.
- (B) To let readers know Myanmar's land size.
- (C) To compare Myanmar's population.
- (D) To show Myanmar's diverse geographical features.

Many people wonder what their life would be like if they could live it over again. Imagine if you had an infinite number of lifetimes. That was the idea of a popular 1993 film called *Groundhog Day*, which starred actor Bill Murray. In that movie, Murray's character, a TV weatherman named Phil Connors, initially indulged himself and became depressed because he had to live the same day over and over again. Eventually, though, Connors learned to be selfless and help people rather than just thinking of only himself. That movie led people to think of Groundhog Day as a term that can be used for describing a day that seems to go on without end.

The iconic movie had a far-reaching effect and did a lot to increase the popularity of Groundhog Day as well. People in the US and Canada celebrate February 2 as Groundhog Day. The largest celebratory gathering of this special day occurs in the quiet town of Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania. People are eager to see if the star of the day, a groundhog named Punxsutawney Phil, emerges on a cloudy or sunny day. If it's cloudy when the groundhog emerges from its burrow, it is believed spring will arrive early that year. On the other hand, if it's sunny and the groundhog casts a shadow, it is predicted winter drag on for another six weeks. This interesting belief can be traced back to the weather lore of the olden days of Europe. At that time, people made predictions on the upcoming weather based on the appearance of certain animals. Whether or not you believe in these kinds of things, it's fun to read about them.

77. What does the writer ask the reader to think of?

- (A) The origin of Groundhog Day.
- (B) How to be selfless and helpful to others.
- (C) Having the chance to live many times.
- (D) How groundhogs connect with the weather.

78. Who is Phil Connors?

- (A) An iconic American actor.
- (B) A movie character.
- (C) A real TV weatherman.
- (D) The man who invented Groundhog Day.

79. According to tradition, what does it mean if a groundhog sees its shadow?

- (A) Spring will arrive early that year.
- (B) Spring will bring people good luck.
- (C) Winter will come late for six weeks.
- (D) Winter will linger for a longer time.

80. What did people in Europe believe a long time ago?

- (A) Groundhogs could predict the weather.
- (B) Some animals were signs of certain weather in the future.
- (C) Animal gods controlled the weather.
- (D) Animals knew what future weather would be like.

桃園市立平鎮高級中學 105學年第2學期 月考一三年級不限組別英文VI[20170328300010101046] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體					547					高分組					148					低分組					148					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	C	82	133	261	71	0	0	16	25	97	10	0	0	28	47	45	28	0	0	47.71%	0.480	0.351												
2	單選題	1	D	37	60	81	368	0	1	7	7	18	116	0	0	16	32	33	67	0	0	67.28%	0.618	0.331												
3	單選題	1	D	34	42	31	440	0	0	4	5	7	132	0	0	22	23	14	89	0	0	80.44%	0.747	0.291												
4	單選題	1	B	281	150	63	53	0	0	62	58	13	15	0	0	77	36	23	12	0	0	27.42%	0.318	0.149												
5	單選題	1	D	42	105	117	283	0	0	8	24	20	96	0	0	20	31	39	58	0	0	51.74%	0.520	0.257												
6	單選題	1	A	247	41	185	74	0	0	95	5	36	12	0	0	24	11	79	34	0	0	45.16%	0.402	0.480												
7	單選題	1	B	54	397	50	46	0	0	12	118	10	8	0	0	21	81	27	19	0	0	72.58%	0.672	0.250												
8	單選題	1	D	66	79	100	302	0	0	13	16	18	101	0	0	22	31	32	63	0	0	55.21%	0.554	0.257												
9	單選題	1	C	60	144	322	21	0	0	12	28	105	3	0	0	28	52	61	7	0	0	58.87%	0.561	0.297												
10	單選題	1	A	201	125	92	129	0	0	71	34	16	27	0	0	41	35	33	39	0	0	36.75%	0.378	0.203												
11	單選題	1	C	36	52	346	113	0	0	5	5	124	14	0	0	17	25	59	47	0	0	63.25%	0.618	0.439												
12	單選題	1	B	50	346	79	71	0	1	8	110	14	16	0	0	25	57	42	24	0	0	63.25%	0.564	0.358												
13	單選題	1	D	41	29	40	438	0	0	6	6	8	128	0	0	20	11	20	98	0	0	79.89%	0.760	0.209												
14	單選題	1	A	237	188	62	59	0	1	92	33	16	7	0	0	33	66	22	27	0	0	43.33%	0.422	0.399												
15	單選題	1	B	75	155	77	238	0	2	17	32	13	86	0	0	25	45	30	47	0	1	28.34%	0.260	-0.088												
16	單選題	1	C	175	75	185	112	0	0	42	13	67	26	0	0	49	30	35	34	0	0	33.82%	0.345	0.216												
17	單選題	1	D	86	68	163	230	0	0	15	10	29	94	0	0	39	26	65	18	0	0	42.05%	0.378	0.514												
18	單選題	1	A	175	153	133	85	0	1	51	36	37	24	0	0	32	48	42	26	0	0	31.99%	0.280	0.128												
19	單選題	1	D	135	77	73	262	0	0	20	21	9	98	0	0	52	24	36	36	0	0	47.90%	0.453	0.419												
20	單選題	1	B	181	236	95	35	0	0	37	84	19	8	0	0	56	40	39	13	0	0	43.14%	0.419	0.297												
21	單選題	1	C	34	118	256	138	0	1	5	19	89	35	0	0	21	54	40	33	0	0	46.80%	0.436	0.331												
22	單選題	1	B	89	361	44	52	0	1	16	117	6	9	0	0	37	73	18	20	0	0	66.00%	0.642	0.297												
23	單選題	1	D	59	171	101	214	0	2	13	57	18	59	0	1	21	32	34	61	0	0	39.12%	0.405	-0.014												
24	單選題	1	A	371	114	46	15	0	1	120	20	6	2	0	0	72	44	22	10	0	0	67.82%	0.649	0.324												
25	單選題	1	C	100	96	257	92	0	2	20	17	100	11	0	0	30	40	35	42	0	1	46.98%	0.456	0.439												
26	單選題	1	D	48	86	187	225	0	1	8	16	36	88	0	0	17	34	60	37	0	0	41.13%	0.422	0.345												
27	單選題	1	A	388	39	77	42	0	1	123	9	10	6	0	0	72	18	42	16	0	0	70.93%	0.659	0.345												
28	單選題	1	D	179	81	78	208	0	1	56	28	11	53	0	0	45	16	33	54	0	0	38.03%	0.361	-0.007												
29	單選題	1	B	52	380	46	68	0	1	10	113	13	12	0	0	22	77	16	33	0	0	69.47%	0.642	0.243												
30	單選題	1	D,B	47	135	53	311	0	1	8	50	12	78	0	0	24	34	21	69	0	0	81.54%	0.780	0.169												
31	單選題	1	B	142	351	33	21	0	0	31	102	9	6	0	0	44	86	10	8	0	0	64.17%	0.635	0.108												
32	單選題	1	C	266	65	172	44	0	0	67	6	70	5	0	0	63	33	29	23	0	0	31.44%	0.334	0.277												
33	單選題	1	B	233	286	15	13	0	0	44	100	1	3	0	0	76	58	9	5	0	0	52.29%	0.534	0.284												
34	單選題	1	C	174	56	269	48	0	0	26	12	104	6	0	0	63	19	41	25	0	0	49.18%	0.490	0.426												
35	單選題	1	D	68	232	69	178	0	0	11	54	16	67	0	0	33	54	24	37	0	0	32.54%	0.351	0.203												
36	單選題	1	A	306	48	115	78	0	0	97	10	26	15	0	0	61	18	34	35	0	0	55.94%	0.534	0.243												
37	單選題	1	D	187	39	31	290	0	0	34	5	6	103	0	0	54	18	18	58	0	0	53.02%	0.544	0.304												
38	單選題	1	C	230	16	268	33	0	0	42	4	97	5	0	0	80	11	41	16	0	0	48.99%	0.466	0.378												
39	單選題	1	A	250	55	148	93	0	1	95	11	27	14	0	1	38	29	54	27	0	0	45.70%	0.449	0.385												
40	單選題	1	C	200	77	245	24	0	1	40	10	93	5	0	0	56	37	47	7	0	1	44.79%	0.473	0.311												
41	單選題	1	D	49	31	35	432	0	0	5	5	6	132	0	0	24	13	19	92	0	0	78.98%	0.757	0.270												
42	單選題	1	B	24	394	69	60	0	0	4	119	14	11	0	0	13	85	24	26	0	0	72.03%	0.689	0.230												
43	單選題	1	D	34	79	60	374	0	0	5	16	14	113	0	0	22	31	29	66	0	0	68.37%	0.605	0.318												
44	單選題	1	B	188	247	33	79	0	0	42	82	7	17	0	0	52	48	18	30	0	0	45.16%	0.439	0.230												
45	單選題	1	A	151	91	252	53	0	0	59	20	50	19	0	0	37	33	68	10	0	0	27.61%	0.324	0.149												
46	單選題	1	D	62	61	50	374	0	0	11	11	9	117	0	0	26	33	22	67	0	0	68.37%	0.622	0.338												
47	單選題	1	C	117	116	264	50	0	0	29	21	91	7	0	0	27	41	56	24	0	0	48.26%	0.497	0.236												
48	單選題	1	A	350	125	41	31	0	0	115	21	8	4	0	0	54	57	17	20	0	0	63.99%	0.571	0.412												
49	單選題	1	D	8	35	27	476	0	1	1	7	4	136	0	0	3	16	15	113	0	1	87.02%	0.841	0.155												
50	單選題	1	B	60	312	101	73	0	1	7	110	11	20	0	0	25	48	54	20	0	1	57.04%	0.534	0.419												
51	單																																			

桃園市立平鎮高級中學 105學年第2學期 月考一三年級不限組別英文VI[20170328300010101046] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體			547			高分組			148			低分組			148			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			
71	單選題	2	C	75	75	304	91	0	2	15	11	107	15	0	0	28	34	51	33	0	2	55.58%	0.534	0.378
72	單選題	2	A,B	333	109	63	39	0	3	99	29	13	7	0	0	72	33	25	16	0	2	80.80%	0.787	0.155
73	單選題	2	C	82	37	384	43	0	1	11	3	127	7	0	0	28	21	74	24	0	1	70.20%	0.679	0.358
74	單選題	2	D	38	54	62	391	1	1	6	4	11	126	1	0	16	30	21	80	0	1	71.48%	0.696	0.311
75	單選題	2	A	170	157	184	35	0	1	82	27	33	6	0	0	17	70	44	16	0	1	31.08%	0.334	0.439
76	單選題	2	B	30	173	41	302	0	1	4	66	6	72	0	0	18	29	21	79	0	1	31.63%	0.321	0.250
77	單選題	2	C	128	69	250	99	0	1	31	12	86	19	0	0	36	29	44	38	0	1	45.70%	0.439	0.284
78	單選題	2	B	36	368	106	36	0	1	5	118	19	6	0	0	14	69	46	18	0	1	67.28%	0.632	0.331
79	單選題	2	D	83	27	212	224	0	1	18	3	56	71	0	0	33	15	54	45	0	1	40.95%	0.392	0.176
80	單選題	2	B	101	325	40	77	0	4	16	112	7	13	0	0	31	57	21	35	0	4	59.41%	0.571	0.372
				0	0	0	0	0	547	0	0	0	0	0	148	0	0	0	0	0	148	100.00%	1.000	0.000

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

五標 (85, 74, 55, 40, 30) 平均 56.75