

適用班級：301-312

命題範圍：Lung Teng Book V Lesson 1-4, IVY September 2017, 學測 105, 106

注意事項：1. 答案卡請用 2B 鉛筆劃記清楚，若因個人因素而導致無法讀卡者，扣總分 5 分。

2. 請用藍或黑筆在答案卷上作答。用鉛筆者，一律不計分。

試卷張數：試題卷三張六頁，答案卷一張，答案卡一張。

作答方式：請將選擇題答案(1~56)劃記在答案卡上，翻譯題(1~13)請寫在第 6 頁的答案卷上，並交回。

一、字彙片語 (每題 1 分)

- The underwater bomb blast \_\_\_\_\_ the water and caused ripples.  
(A) regulated (B) vibrated (C) donated (D) assassinated
- As we know, the sun is the \_\_\_\_\_ source of energy in the solar system. We should try to make the most of it.  
(A) ultimate (B) indigenous (C) durable (D) dull
- A lot of students took part in the \_\_\_\_\_ in support of abolishing the college entrance examination.  
(A) composition (B) compliment (C) demonstration (D) dominance
- This weekend, Hilary and Jeff are looking at possible \_\_\_\_\_ for their wedding.  
(A) menus (B) avenues (C) revenues (D) venues
- Andy is popular with his colleagues because he is an open-minded person and is \_\_\_\_\_ of different opinions.  
(A) critical (B) tolerant (C) innocent (D) representative
- Sid made a fortune when the stock market climbed for the fourth \_\_\_\_\_ day. That is why he now considers quitting his job.  
(A) excessive (B) intensive (C) successive (D) innovative
- To avoid being at the \_\_\_\_\_ of life, all passengers riding in cars are required to fasten their seatbelts.  
(A) victim (B) injury (C) option (D) expense
- In spite of the defeat, our \_\_\_\_\_ was still high, and we were confident that we would win the next game.  
(A) mortality (B) morale (C) morality (D) memorial
- People often feel \_\_\_\_\_ after eating lunch, so it is necessary for some of them to take a nap to get enough rest.  
(A) rigid (B) greasy (C) drowsy (D) frigid
- Linda never allows her personal feelings to \_\_\_\_\_ with her work. She always does her best to finish her work on time.  
(A) collide (B) socialize (C) interfere (D) proceed
- The president hopes he can negotiate a deal with the rebels instead of \_\_\_\_\_ violence.  
(A) appealing to (B) resorting to (C) committing to (D) objecting to
- If every one of us \_\_\_\_\_ together, it won't take too long to clean our classroom.  
(A) pitches in (B) passes on (C) heats up (D) makes the headlines
- It's convenient to use disposable chopsticks, but it's not \_\_\_\_\_ friendly to our earth.  
(A) individually (B) liberally (C) environmentally (D) financially
- After graduating from college, William will \_\_\_\_\_ business because this is what he wants to do.  
(A) break off (B) engage in (C) approve of (D) take over
- The beautiful garden, \_\_\_\_\_ with a high brick wall, was once a favorite place for the king to hold big events.  
(A) unfolded (B) imposed (C) accused (D) enclosed

二、綜合測驗題 (每小題 1 分 共 15 分)

16-20 為題組

Martin Luther King, Jr. was an important leader of the African-American Civil Right movement. In a speech delivered to a group of high school students, Dr. King provided the students \_\_ (16) \_\_ sparkling words of wisdom. He encouraged young people to \_\_ (17) \_\_ a blueprint, which they could follow whenever they were unsure of where to go or what to do in their life. In the speech, he told the students that the most important thing was to have a deep belief in their own worth and dignity. Above all, they should always feel that they were valuable and \_\_ (18) \_\_ their existence was of great significance. Moreover, he urged them to seize every opportunity that came to them and to be determined to achieve excellence in every aspect of their life. He also emphasized the need to stay in school and sit up studying hard despite their economic \_\_ (19) \_\_ or the bad situation they were forced to live in. He wanted the students to be the best at whatever they did. \_\_ (20) \_\_, he reminded them not to lose self-respect, not to forget the responsibility of making their nation a better nation. However young they might be, everyone in this country had to be involved in the struggle for freedom and justice.

- |                          |                   |                         |                |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 16. (A) for              | (B) to            | (C) by                  | (D) with       |
| 17. (A) take up          | (B) make up       | (C) draw up             | (D) sit up     |
| 18. (A) that             | (B) what          | (C) how                 | (D) which      |
| 19. (A) exploration      | (B) plight        | (C) endurance           | (D) solidarity |
| 20. (A) Frankly speaking | (B) To start with | (C) As a matter of fact | (D) In the end |

### 21-25 為題組

Capoeira is a martial art that combines elements of fight, acrobatics, drumming, singing, dance, and rituals. It \_\_ (21) \_\_ a variety of techniques that make use of the hands, feet, legs, arms, and head. Although Capoeira appears dancelike, many of its basic techniques are similar to \_\_ (22) \_\_ in other martial arts.

Capoeira was created nearly 500 years ago in Brazil by African slaves. It was connected with tribal fighting in Africa, in which people fought to acquire a bride or desired woman. In the sixteenth century, \_\_ (23) \_\_ the Africans were taken from their homes to Brazil against their will and kept in slavery, Capoeira began to take form among the community of slaves for self-defense. Soon it became a strong weapon in the life-or-death struggle against their oppressors. \_\_ (24) \_\_ the power of Capoeira, the slave owners began to punish whoever practiced it. Capoeiristas learned to camouflage the forbidden fights with singing, clapping, and dancing as though it were simply entertainment.

At first, Capoeira was considered illegal in Brazil. However, a man known as Mestre Bimba devoted a great deal of time and effort to convincing the Brazilian authorities that Capoeira has great cultural value and should become an official fighting style. He succeeded in his \_\_ (25) \_\_ and transformed the martial art into Brazil's national sport. Nowadays, Capoeira is performed in movies and music clips and has influenced several dancing styles like breaking and hip-hop.

- |                    |              |                     |                 |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 21. (A) involves   | (B) inquires | (C) attains         | (D) gasps       |
| 22. (A) the ones   | (B) whatever | (C) others          | (D) those       |
| 23. (A) where      | (B) when     | (C) which           | (D) what        |
| 24. (A) To realize | (B) Realize  | (C) Having realized | (D) Realized    |
| 25. (A) addiction  | (B) endeavor | (C) cooperation     | (D) restoration |

### 26-30 為題組

Ongoing conflicts across the Middle East have prevented more than 13 million children from attending school, according to a report published by UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund.

The report states that 40% of all children across the region are \_\_ (26) \_\_ not receiving an education, which is a result of two consequences of violence: structural damage to schools and the displacement of populations, also called "forced migration." Both issues \_\_ (27) \_\_ the tide of violence that has crossed the region in recent years. The report examines nine countries where a state of war has become the norm. Across these countries, violence has made 8,500 schools unusable. In certain cases, communities have relied on school buildings to function \_\_ (28) \_\_ shelters for the displaced, with up to nine families living in a single classroom in former schools across Iraq.

The report pays particularly close attention to Syria, where a bloody civil war has displaced at least nine million people since the war began in 2011. With the crisis now in its fifth year, basic public services, including education, inside Syria have been stretched to breaking point. Within the country, the quality and availability of education depends on \_\_ (29) \_\_ a particular region is suffering violence.

The report concludes with an earnest request to international policymakers to distribute financial and other resources to ease the regional crisis. With more than 13 million children already \_\_ (30) \_\_ from classrooms by conflict, it is no exaggeration to say that the educational prospects of a generation of children are in the balance. The forces that are crushing individual lives and futures are also destroying the prospects for an entire region.

- |                   |                  |                 |                    |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 26. (A) currently | (B) accidentally | (C) literally   | (D) eventually     |
| 27. (A) end up    | (B) give rise to | (C) result from | (D) give credit to |
| 28. (A) for       | (B) to           | (C) in          | (D) as             |
| 29. (A) while     | (B) whether      | (C) whoever     | (D) what           |
| 30. (A) drive     | (B) to drive     | (C) driving     | (D) driven         |

### 三、文意選填(每題 1 分，共 10 分，請忽略大小寫)

Universiade, like the Olympics, brings individuals from different countries together in the spirit of sportsmanship and friendship. In fact, the name Universiade \_\_ (31) \_\_ from the words "university" and "Olympiad." The gathering is second in size and importance only to the Olympics.

The International University Sports Federation (FISU) organizes the global event. FISU was created to \_\_ (32) \_\_ values such as fraternity, perseverance and integrity. It aims to encourage harmony and cooperation among students within the \_\_ (33) \_\_ of sports and academics.

Like the Olympic Games, the Universiade has both summer and winter versions, each with their \_\_ (34) \_\_ sports. However, unlike the Olympics, in which professional and \_\_ (35) \_\_ athletes compete, Universiade competitors must be student athletes between the ages of 17 and 28. Another difference is the event \_\_ (36) \_\_: the Summer and Winter Olympics each occur every four years, \_\_ (37) \_\_ the Summer and Winter Universiades both occur biennially. Each time a different city hosts the event, and this year Taipei was honored to host the 29th Summer Universiade from August 19 to 30.

\_\_ (38) \_\_ the establishment of FISU in 1949, international sports competitions took place among universities but were relatively small. The first official Summer Universiade occurred in 1959 in Turin, Italy, and there were 43 nations \_\_ (39) \_\_ 1,400 competitors. Since then, the size of the Universiade has flourished tremendously. At the most recent Summer Universiade (2015) in Korea, 143 countries were represented by nearly 13,000 athletes.

During the closing ceremony of the Taipei 2017 Summer Universiade on Wednesday night, Taipei Mayor Ko Wen-je (柯文哲) handed over the official FISU flag to the representatives from Italy, \_\_ (40) \_\_ the end of Taipei Universiade and the takeover of the 2019 Summer Universiade by the next host city—Naples, Italy.

- |               |               |                 |              |                 |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| (AB) amateur  | (AC) realms   | (AD) originates | (AE) with    | (BC) signifying |
| (BD) distinct | (BE) prior to | (CD) frequency  | (CE) promote | (DE) while      |

#### 四、閱讀測驗(每題 2 分，共 32 分)

##### 41-44 為題組

Poland is well known for its historic cities such as Warsaw, which is the capital of the nation, Kraków, in the south of the country, and Gdańsk, which is located on the Baltic Sea coast and at the mouth of the Vistula River. However, there is much more to this European country than its metropolitan centers. In order to really complete a trip to Poland, a visit to the Masurian Lake District and Białowieża Forest, which were once pristine ecosystems but are still home to some of the country's best treasures, is necessary.

Covering an area larger than Taiwan, the Masurian Lake District contains more than 2,000 bodies of water, including Poland's largest lake. An extensive system of waterways has been formed due to the fact that canals connect many of the lakes and rivers in the area. Amazingly, it is possible to sail a boat more than 200 kilometers within the complex aquatic maze. Among the popular activities that take place there are swimming, kayaking, and fishing while, along the shores, the possibility of hiking, trekking, camping, bird watching and cycling lures people who are interested in experiencing nature firsthand. Fortunately, Poland has taken steps to conserve this natural treasure. Białowieża National Park, which is one of 11 nature reserves in the area that protect the original state of the land and its fauna and flora, offers visitors the chance to see wildlife not found in other parts of Europe. A World Heritage site since 1979, Białowieża National Park is home to about 59 mammals, including the once nearly extinct European Bison. In all, roughly 12,000 invertebrate species comprise the region's abundant wildlife. Thus, a trip to Poland would dazzle anyone who enjoys nature.

41. What would be a good title for this article?

- (A) *Poland's Cities are Worth a Visit*
- (B) *Southern Poland is a Natural Wonder*
- (C) *A Part of Poland You Must See*
- (D) *Visit Metropolitan Poland*

42. Which is true of Gdańsk?

- (A) It has great natural beauty.
- (B) It is in the north part of Poland.
- (C) It is the capital of Poland.
- (D) It is near a sea and a river.

43. Why is Taiwan mentioned in the article?

- (A) Many Taiwanese visit Poland.
- (B) It is smaller than Poland's largest lake.
- (C) The Masurian Lake District is bigger than it.
- (D) Its capital is similar to Poland's.

44. Which is NOT true about the Białowieża National Park?
- (A) It is one of nearly a dozen nature reserves in the area.
  - (B) It contains very rare wildlife.
  - (C) It has a special designation.
  - (D) It was created in 1979.

**45-48 為題組**

The orchid mantis is very appropriately named as it resembles a pretty flower. For butterflies, however, these attractive-looking insects are deadly. Butterflies that fly too close to these insects that are a mixture of white and bright pink get snatched by the mantises' sharp front legs and eaten alive. It's not only butterflies that have been deceived by the orchid mantis, though. The insects appear to have first been noticed by the English-speaking world around 1879 when an Australian explorer returned from the jungles of Malaysia and told an incredible story of brightly colored flowers that caught and ate butterflies. Later, scientists discovered that they were not rare carnivorous plants at all but well-camouflaged insects with rounded legs that look like flower petals and which mimic the shape and color of flowers.

Scientists were fascinated by the orchid mantis and have done a lot of research on the creature, which is related to the more common praying mantis. Surprised at first that butterflies would approach a predator like the orchid mantis, researchers learned that the insects use two tactics to catch its prey. One strategy it employs is hiding among flowers that appear similar to it so that it blends in. A totally opposite strategy orchid mantises use is resting against green vegetation so that it can be spotted quite easily, thereby attracting attention. To butterflies, orchid mantises appear as beautiful, delicious flowers that they can't resist; unfortunately for the butterflies, getting too close is a fatal move which leads to them being devoured. While scientists have studied orchid mantises for a long time, they still have a lot to learn about these fascinating insects.

45. What do orchid mantises use to catch butterflies?
- (A) Their wings.
  - (B) Their mouths.
  - (C) Their legs.
  - (D) Their tongues.
46. Where did an explorer discover the orchid mantis?
- (A) In North America.
  - (B) In Australia.
  - (C) In Asia.
  - (D) In Europe.
47. Which of the following is **NOT** true?
- (A) Orchid mantises are pink and white.
  - (B) Orchid mantises are carnivorous plants.
  - (C) Not all orchid mantises hide when they hunt.
  - (D) Research continues on orchid mantises.
48. Why does the orchid mantis rest against green vegetation?
- (A) To hide from its prey.
  - (B) To avoid predators.
  - (C) To eat other orchids.
  - (D) To attract butterflies.

**49-53 為題組**

It is easy for us to tell our friends from our enemies. But can other animals do the same? Elephants can! They can use their sense of vision and smell to tell the difference between people who pose a threat and those who do not.

In Kenya, researchers found that elephants react differently to clothing worn by men of the Maasai and Kamba ethnic groups. Young Maasai men spear animals and thus pose a threat to elephants; Kamba men are mainly farmers and are not a danger to elephants.

In an experiment conducted by animal scientists, elephants were first presented with clean clothing or clothing that had been worn for five days by either a Maasai or a Kamba man. When the elephants detected the smell of clothing worn by a Maasai man, they moved away from the smell faster and took longer to relax than when they detected the smells of either clothing worn by Kamba men or clothing that had not been worn at all.

Garment color also plays a role, though in a different way. In the same study, when the elephants saw red clothing not worn before, they reacted angrily, as red is typically worn by Maasai men. Rather than running away as they did with the smell, the elephants acted aggressively toward the red clothing.

The researchers believe that the elephants' emotional reactions are due to their different interpretations of the smells and the sights. Smelling a potential danger means that a threat is nearby and the best thing to do is run away and hide. Seeing a potential threat without its smell means that risk is low. Therefore, instead of showing fear and running away, the elephants express their anger and become aggressive.

49. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about Kamba and Maasai people?
- (A) Kamba people raise elephants for farming.
  - (B) Maasai people are a threat to elephants.
  - (C) Both Kamba and Maasai people are elephant hunters.
  - (D) Both Kamba and Maasai people usually wear red clothing.

50. How did the elephants react to smell in the study?
- (A) They attacked a man with the smell of new clothing.
  - (B) They needed time to relax when smelling something unfamiliar.
  - (C) They became anxious when they smelled Kamba-scented clothing.
  - (D) They were frightened and ran away when they smelled their enemies.
51. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) Scientists are now able to control elephants' emotions.
  - (B) Elephants attack people who wear red clothing.
  - (C) Elephants use sight and smell to detect danger.
  - (D) Some Kenyan tribes understand elephants' emotions very well.
52. What can be inferred about the elephant's behavior from this passage?
- (A) Elephants have sharper sense of smell than sight.
  - (B) Elephants learn from their experiences.
  - (C) Elephants are more intelligent than other animals.
  - (D) Elephants tend to attack rather than escape when in danger.

### 53-56 為題組

In the Spartathlon, one of the world's toughest ultra-marathons, runners run 246 km, about six marathons, within 36 hours. The runners start in Athens, and run all the way to historical Sparta.

The Spartathlon's heritage goes back to 490 B.C., when Pheidippides, an Athenian, made the journey to Sparta to ask the Spartans for help in fighting the invading Persians. It is recorded that he reached Sparta on the day after he left Athens. In 1982, this story sparked the interest of a British air-force officer and long-distance runner called John Foden, who wondered if it really was possible to run from Athens to Sparta and arrive the next day. With four other officers, Foden decided to see for himself; after a 36-hour slog they arrived in Sparta, as the town is now called. That achievement inspired the organization of the first Spartathlon a year later.

The Spartathlon's attraction has two sources. The first is the difficulty of finishing it. The Spartathlon is not the most difficult race, but it combines lots of different tests. There is the heat of the Greek day, and then the plunge in temperatures when darkness falls. There are climbs: the route includes a series of ascents, among them a 1,200-meter mountain pass in the dead of night. Above all, there is the relentless pressure of the clock. The second reason is that the idea of retracing Pheidippides's footsteps still grips many participants. It feels like racing in history, passing through places where history began.

As finishers receive a laurel wreath and water from schoolgirls, many are overjoyed with emotion. However, **the euphoria is fleeting**. Within a few minutes, their joints and muscles start to seize up: after the race, Sparta resembles the set of a zombie film as participants lumber slowly around on legs that will not bend. But the itch to do it all over again soon appears.

53. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
- (A) The background of John Foden.
  - (B) The route of an ultra-marathon.
  - (C) The origin of the Spartathlon.
  - (D) The story of Pheidippides in ancient Athens.
54. Why do ultra-runners choose the Spartathlon?
- (A) It is the most classical ultra-marathon in the world.
  - (B) Runners feel like racing through history.
  - (C) Their personal problems will be solved in the race.
  - (D) They have to finish all the tests in one day.
55. What does "the euphoria is fleeting" in the last paragraph mean?
- (A) The feeling of triumph will last forever.
  - (B) The race is incomprehensibly difficult to finish.
  - (C) The fatigue after the race is overwhelming.
  - (D) The excitement of finishing the race is soon gone.
56. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about the Spartathlon?
- (A) The runners have to endure high temperature day and night.
  - (B) The event of the Spartathlon was made into a movie.
  - (C) After completing the race, many decide not to try it again.
  - (D) The Spartathlon was first organized in 1983.

背面還有翻譯題

克漏式翻譯：(請依據中文，在每格內填入適當的答案，使其合乎文意、語法。區段全對才給分。每格不限填一字)

1.L \_\_\_\_\_ that Dokebi (鬼怪) had to find his own bride, who was the only one to pull out the sword, deeply stabbed in his chest. (傳說鬼怪必須找到能拔出插在他胸膛劍的新娘) After the sword was pulled out, then Dokebi could die peacefully, vanishing into emptiness forever.

Anta, a senior high school student, was born to be the bride of Dokebi. 2.C \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ everyone around her. (因為能看到鬼，她和週遭的人很難建立關係) People regarded her as a freak. Anta managed to stand out from her classmates in all academic subjects, yet she still had to endure bully and harrassment from a spiteful batch of 3. \_\_\_\_\_. (恩卓想辦法在課業的表現上鶴立雞群，但是她仍然必須忍受那一群邪惡同儕的霸凌與騷擾。) Good fortune seemed never to be on her side. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (一直到恩卓遇到了鬼怪，她的日子才有了大不同。)

5.C \_\_\_\_\_ over the past 1000 years, Anta was one-of-a-kind. (和過去一千年他所遇的那些女人相比，恩卓很獨特。) Although she was not pretty, she 6. \_\_\_\_\_ being charming and attractive. (雖然她不漂亮，但是她是具有迷人和吸引人的特質。) 7. \_\_\_\_\_, she would face any challenge bravely. (不論她的生活有多麼困難，她都會勇敢的面對任何的挑戰。) Dokebi gradually found himself enchanted by Anta not because of her fate to be his bride but because of her innocence and perseverance. 8. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_. (他花愈多的時間和她在一起，他就愈不可能(likely)離開她。)

9. \_\_\_\_\_ to make Dokebi die peacefully and disapper forever like a normal human being, Anta 10. \_\_\_\_\_ give in to her fate. (雖然恩卓命中注定要讓鬼怪能像一般人一樣平靜死去，歸於虛無，但是她寧願死而不願向自己的命運低頭。) As time went by, it 11. \_\_\_\_\_ Dokebi that the sword in his chest was meant to chop the bad guy, who not only deceived the king but also made the sword stabbed in Dokei's chest. (隨著時光的流逝，鬼怪突然想到原來插在他胸膛的劍是要用來砍那位不但欺騙君王且讓那把劍刺在他胸膛的敵人。) With the help o f Anta, Dokei pulled out the sword, eleminated his enemy and then vanished into dust. Learning that Dokebi was gone forever, Anta cried her heart out. As God wished, 12. \_\_\_\_\_ for Doket to rest in peace, 13. \_\_\_\_\_ in the world, seeing whomever he cared about die one by one as time went on. (如神所願，該是鬼怪安息的時候了，他不再活在世上，看著他在乎的人一個接著一個的死去。)

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.

桃園市立平鎮高級中學 106學年第1學期 月考一三年級不限組別英文V[20171011300010101045] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體			522			高分組			141			低分組			141			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			
1	單選題	1	B	31	430	38	23	0	0	3	130	3	5	0	0	20	89	21	11	0	0	82.38%	0.777	0.291
2	單選題	1	A	415	39	58	10	0	0	124	3	13	1	0	0	100	17	17	7	0	0	79.50%	0.794	0.170
3	單選題	1	C	137	59	264	62	0	0	29	14	86	12	0	0	38	18	68	17	0	0	50.57%	0.546	0.128
4	單選題	1	D	35	96	61	330	0	0	6	28	9	98	0	0	12	28	23	78	0	0	63.22%	0.624	0.142
5	單選題	1	B	41	307	53	120	0	1	8	102	5	26	0	0	11	67	22	41	0	0	58.81%	0.599	0.248
6	單選題	1	C	267	81	84	88	0	2	72	16	33	19	0	1	63	30	20	28	0	0	16.09%	0.188	0.092
7	單選題	1	D	106	335	29	52	0	0	23	86	4	28	0	0	33	88	14	6	0	0	9.96%	0.121	0.156
8	單選題	1	B	153	73	243	53	0	0	38	26	63	14	0	0	37	22	57	25	0	0	13.98%	0.170	0.028
9	單選題	1	C	26	97	310	89	0	0	7	12	105	17	0	0	9	44	59	29	0	0	59.39%	0.582	0.326
10	單選題	1	C	51	47	375	49	0	0	9	7	119	6	0	0	15	24	80	22	0	0	71.84%	0.706	0.277
11	單選題	1	B	83	174	166	98	0	1	18	63	36	24	0	0	25	36	48	32	0	0	33.33%	0.351	0.191
12	單選題	1	A	459	13	30	20	0	0	132	2	3	4	0	0	104	9	18	10	0	0	87.93%	0.837	0.199
13	單選題	1	C	25	8	470	19	0	0	2	1	135	3	0	0	14	4	112	11	0	0	90.04%	0.876	0.163
14	單選題	1	B	11	438	22	51	0	0	1	123	3	14	0	0	7	107	14	13	0	0	83.91%	0.816	0.113
15	單選題	1	D	68	117	45	291	1	0	18	20	11	92	0	0	24	41	16	59	1	0	55.75%	0.535	0.234
16	單選題	1	D	39	95	44	343	0	1	9	9	6	117	0	0	18	43	19	60	0	1	65.71%	0.628	0.404
17	單選題	1	C	11	229	249	32	0	1	2	68	68	3	0	0	2	54	74	10	0	1	47.70%	0.504	-0.043
18	單選題	1	A	240	157	69	55	0	1	81	41	12	7	0	0	48	52	24	16	0	1	45.98%	0.457	0.234
19	單選題	1	B	22	454	26	20	0	0	3	131	4	3	0	0	12	108	12	9	0	0	86.97%	0.848	0.163
20	單選題	1	D	12	7	24	478	0	1	4	1	3	133	0	0	4	4	10	122	0	1	91.57%	0.904	0.078
21	單選題	1	A	368	84	61	9	0	0	112	18	10	1	0	0	72	32	33	4	0	0	70.50%	0.652	0.284
22	單選題	1	D	51	35	91	346	0	0	7	2	17	115	0	0	25	19	45	52	0	0	66.28%	0.592	0.447
23	單選題	1	B	53	411	40	18	0	0	7	125	7	2	0	0	27	95	14	5	0	0	78.74%	0.780	0.213
24	單選題	1	C	135	23	219	145	0	0	14	6	91	30	0	0	63	9	35	34	0	0	41.95%	0.447	0.397
25	單選題	1	B	26	455	29	12	0	0	1	137	2	1	0	0	15	103	17	6	0	0	87.16%	0.851	0.241
26	單選題	1	A	181	61	97	183	0	0	70	12	25	34	0	0	34	25	24	58	0	0	34.67%	0.369	0.255
27	單選題	1	C	26	164	304	29	0	0	7	41	92	2	0	0	10	40	74	17	0	0	58.05%	0.585	0.121
28	單選題	1	D	27	24	43	428	0	0	3	1	6	131	0	0	12	12	23	94	0	0	81.99%	0.798	0.262
29	單選題	1	B	59	306	45	111	0	1	9	109	5	18	0	0	22	56	22	40	0	1	58.62%	0.585	0.376
30	單選題	1	D	30	61	125	306	0	0	3	4	25	109	0	0	9	27	47	58	0	0	58.62%	0.592	0.362
31	複選題	1	AD	472	42	48	450	15	4	132	8	7	129	4	1	114	18	26	107	9	2	81.80%	0.784	0.206
32	複選題	1	CE	51	107	419	66	380	6	8	14	125	9	122	2	24	48	94	31	76	2	69.35%	0.652	0.397
33	複選題	1	AC	280	235	305	154	48	7	93	62	88	34	5	0	59	62	81	44	25	3	33.52%	0.344	0.248
34	複選題	1	BD	165	365	210	213	68	7	28	121	37	82	12	1	44	78	73	48	29	3	27.97%	0.323	0.418
35	複選題	1	AB	257	396	177	129	57	9	95	124	28	21	10	2	49	90	61	52	20	3	40.42%	0.429	0.376
36	複選題	1	CD	132	129	384	342	35	7	18	11	130	116	5	1	55	62	75	56	22	4	54.79%	0.511	0.582
37	複選題	1	DE	98	107	71	334	413	7	9	11	7	123	128	2	46	45	38	55	90	2	56.70%	0.553	0.567
38	複選題	1	BE	180	201	71	174	397	7	52	78	16	20	115	0	52	31	16	78	99	1	25.10%	0.248	0.355
39	複選題	1	AE	316	191	92	39	386	6	93	44	15	6	117	3	73	63	32	17	91	1	48.85%	0.472	0.262
40	複選題	1	BC	158	292	249	99	227	7	40	95	96	10	42	0	52	64	46	37	75	2	31.23%	0.330	0.390
41	單選題	2	C	73	106	316	27	0	0	10	25	104	2	0	0	23	41	59	18	0	0	60.54%	0.578	0.319
42	單選題	2	D	54	15	15	438	0	0	9	3	4	125	0	0	23	8	5	105	0	0	83.91%	0.816	0.142
43	單選題	2	C	6	149	358	9	0	0	2	18	119	2	0	0	2	53	80	6	0	0	68.58%	0.706	0.277
44	單選題	2	D	110	67	174	171	0	0	22	12	44	63	0	0	39	29	39	34	0	0	32.76%	0.344	0.206
45	單選題	2	C	17	14	480	10	0	1	2	0	139	0	0	0	10	6	122	3	0	0	91.95%	0.926	0.121
46	單選題	2	C	33	145	338	6	0	0	3	19	117	2	0	0	9	59	70	3	0	0	64.75%	0.663	0.333
47	單選題	2	B	38	372	80	32	0	0	3	120	11	7	0	0	22	75	31	13	0	0	71.26%	0.691	0.319
48	單選題	2	D	74	48	11	389	0	0	11	7	4	119	0	0	25	18	5	93	0	0	74.52%	0.752	0.184
49	單選題	2	B	40	442	22	18	0	0	5	132	3	1	0	0	20	104	9	8	0	0	84.67%	0.837	0.199
50	單選題	2	D	11	132	76	300	0	3	2	18	7	113	0	1	4	50	31	56	0	0	57.47%	0.599	0.404
51	單選題	2	C	15	34	437	33	0	3	1	5	129	5	0	1	7	12	109	13	0	0	83.72%	0.844	0.142
52	單選題	2	B	120	252	105	42	0	3	29	90	10	11	0	1	42	54	38	7	0	0	48.28%	0.511	0.255
53	單選題	2	C	17	68	379	54	0	4	5	10	119	6	0	1	6	30	84	21	0	0	72.61%	0.720	0.248
54	單選題	2	B	95	344	37	40	0	6	9	117	9	5	0	1	45	62	13	19	0	2	65.90%	0.635	0.390
55	單選題	2	D	49	93	187	189	0	5	7	12	44	77	0	1	16	41	43	39	0	2	36.02%	0.411	0.270
56	單選題	2	D	173	63	56	224	0	6	20	12	9	99	0	1	56	30	24	29	0	2	42.91%	0.454	0.496
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																								

選擇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