

適用班級：201-214

考試範圍：Lung Teng B4, L4 ~ 6; 空英：April Week 1 ~ Week 4

答題說明：選擇題(1-60)請依據題號劃卡。

試卷張數：共三張六頁 填答方式：答案卡、答案卷

注意事項：若因個人因素致使無法讀卡，一律扣五分。手寫部分一律用藍色或黑色原子筆書寫，以鉛筆作答者，不予計分。

一、字彙(每題一分，共十五分)

1. The company claimed that their energy-saving device could provide maximum effect for \_\_\_\_\_ cost.  
(A) minimal (B) complicated (C) splendid (D) symmetrical
2. Research shows that people who experience a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of depression will often have a recurrence.  
(A) episode (B) opponent (C) fraud (D) famine
3. Handsome, humorous and thoughtful, John is \_\_\_\_\_ to be the most popular student in his school.  
(A) readable (B) destined (C) essential (D) tremendous
4. Adam \_\_\_\_\_ his black hair from his mother and his blue eyes from his father.  
(A) inherited (B) distressed (C) characterized (D) reinforced
5. It was sad to hear about the plight of the refugees \_\_\_\_\_ from the war-torn countries.  
(A) dining (B) fleeing (C) residing (D) endangering
6. If you don't see for yourself, you can't \_\_\_\_\_ the extent of the disaster.  
(A) sneak (B) dive (C) stride (D) comprehend
7. He was involved in \_\_\_\_\_ activities and got caught yesterday.  
(A) fuzzy (B) illegal (C) steady (D) valuable
8. Henry sat \_\_\_\_\_ and didn't say a word as his mother scolded him for his failing grades.  
(A) passively (B) regularly (C) enormously (D) mysteriously
9. The boss is thinking about \_\_\_\_\_ the business into other countries.  
(A) expanding (B) littering (C) grieving (D) celebrating
10. The council plans to build a new \_\_\_\_\_ to solve the water shortage problems in this area.  
(A) monarch (B) grocer (C) orphanage (D) reservoir
11. He felt nice and \_\_\_\_\_ sitting by the fireplace.  
(A) snug (B) religious (C) shady (D) enormous
12. When a cheetah \_\_\_\_\_ an animal to eat, it can run up to 100 km per hour.  
(A) sketches (B) reminds (C) pursues (D) celebrates
13. Harry came in third and thus won a \_\_\_\_\_ medal.  
(A) bronze (B) eager (C) tentative (D) mysterious
14. Massive waves raged, and several fishing boats anchored in the \_\_\_\_\_ were destroyed.  
(A) gulf (B) statue (C) dump (D) racism
15. Due to the \_\_\_\_\_ of cellphones, traditional phones may soon be something of the past.  
(A) champion (B) popularity (C) location (D) poverty

二、課文綜合測驗(每題一分，共十五分)

1. Bella's new school life didn't become interesting 16. she met the Cullens and the youngest brother, Edward. Since their first 17., she had fallen in love with Edward, not able to take her eyes off him. In possession of unique qualities, Edward seemed to 18. Bella. What's more, he neither ate 19. went out in the sunlight. Bella was so driven that she wanted 20. to be with him. Regardless of Edward's real identity as a vampire and his thirst for human blood, Bella was completely in love with Edward.
16. (A) until (B) when (C) as (D) for
17. (A) assignment (B) encounter (C) commuter (D) recovery
18. (A) attract to (B) have appealed (C) attracting (D) appeal to
19. (A) but (B) and (C) nor (D) or
20. (A) something else (B) anything but (C) nothing as (D) nothing more than

2. The Guggenheim is one of the most famous museums in New York. It is 21. some great modern art and was designed by American architect Frank Lloyd Wright, who loved nature as a child and believed that buildings must have natural forms 22. be in harmony with their environment. Invited by the Solomon Guggenheim foundation, he experimented by creating an "organic" structure that would 23. into the world instead of separating people from it. So he came up with a new design: the spiral shape of certain seashells 24. around themselves. It turns out that the museum has a widening spiral ramp which starts at the ground level, and then twists upward around itself, continually growing wider all the way to the top. Within the ramp is a huge central space, 25. by a very large skylight.

- |                    |                  |                 |                   |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 21. (A) house to   | (B) home to      | (C) vital of    | (D) queer for     |
| 22. (A) so that    | (B) so much that | (C) in order to | (D) in order that |
| 23 (A) expand      | (B) wander       | (C) wonder      | (D) empty         |
| 24 (A) wind        | (B) wound        | (C) winding     | (D) widening      |
| 25 (A) illuminated | (B) unfolded     | (C) dimmed      | (D) chilled       |

3. First, when a supermodel shows her slim figure and beautiful face on TV, you are more likely to consider 26. the same product, for you think you can be as slim and beautiful as the supermodel.

Second, with product placement you may be likely to see the same product several times throughout a movie, without being really aware of this fact. You must 27. the scenes featuring charming actors and actresses dressed in fashionable clothes, with their brand names prominently displayed. On the conscious level you are focusing not on the brand names but on the action, but unconsciously the brands make an impression. As a matter of fact, the film's producers get paid 28. incorporating these products into their movies.

29. this practice becomes more and more common, we increasingly find ourselves living in a world filled with media messages. Therefore, we'd better remain 30. to the secret power of the media which, it has been said, "massages" our minds.

- |                         |                 |                      |                      |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 26 (A) bought           | (B) buy         | (C) buying           | (D) to buy           |
| 27 (A) be determined to | (B) be known to | (C) be equipped with | (D) be familiar with |
| 28 (A) for              | (B) with        | (C) on               | (D) of               |
| 29 (A) No wonder        | (B) No sooner   | (C) Despite          | (D) As               |
| 30 (A) legal            | (B) endangered  | (C) alert            | (D) ethical          |

### 三、文意選填(每題一分，共十五分，請忽略大小寫)

1.

(A) participants (B) in addition to (C) evil (D) has taken place (E) to deal wit

Red Bull Ragnarok is the wildest endurance snowkiting race on earth. The name "Ragnarok" comes from an ancient Norse story, describing the last battle between good and 31. This annual winter sport 32. since 2010 in Norway. 33. include skiers and snowboarders with power kites. 34. racing against each other, they also have to battle the unpredictable weather. Light wind means racers have to use more effort to control the kites, and strong gusts of wind are equally difficult 35.

2.

(A) on (B) raging (C) a stream of (D) crying (E) navigate

Inside Out and Back Again is a novel by Thanhha Lai. The book was awarded the 2011 National Book Award for Young People's Literature. It is a story about a 10-year-old girl named Hā and her family escaping from their hometown, Saigon, in 1975 when the Vietnam War was 36. They joined 37. refugees to America. With different food, a new language and a different culture to 38. , Hā had a hard time adapting herself to her new life. The book presents a child's view 39. such issues as war, loss, change, cultural conflicts and racism. Hā's story will have readers 40. for her yet fill its readers with hope.

3.

(A) what (B) as (C) tend to (D) interest (E) have told

When you think of geography, what comes to mind first? No idea? In many ways geography is a forgotten science. We 41. think of it as locating places on maps in class. In fact, geography is more than this. Geography offers people a chance to learn 42. exists a few miles from home. That is, although defined 43. the study of Earth, geography is not just about maps. Through this science, we can learn about new places and things. National Geographic is a great resource to satisfy or increase your 44. . For more than a hundred years, the magazine's stories and photos 45. people about our exciting world.

#### 四、篇章結構(每題一分，共五分)

Whoever we are, planet Earth is where we call home. It is our only home. 46. However, we don't really show out planet the appreciation it deserves. 47. We exhaust resources, melt icebergs, clear away trees and kill off animals. And now we may have brought about a threat to our own survival. 48.

Earth Day is one day that many people listen to the Earth. Rather than a time to celebrate, Earth Day is a time when we can reflect on what we have done, what we can do, and what we must do. 49. Environmentalists can discuss eco-friendly policies with government officials. Ordinary people can pick up litter, plant trees, or form a habit of conserving energy. 50. Let's make our world a little greener.

- (A) No one is too important or unimportant to be exempt from this.
- (B) Instead, we stop at nothing to use everything for ourselves.
- (C) Together, we have the ability to avoid the worst – though not all – consequences.
- (D) At least for now.
- (E) If we listen closely, we may hear the Earth whimpering, "Enough is enough."

#### 五、閱讀測驗(每題二分，共二十分)

1. In 1993, the Metropolitan Museum of Art reluctantly handed over 363 pieces of gold, silver, precious stones, paintings, and sculptures back to Turkey after a court case. Following increasing calls for the return of artistic objects that were removed decades or centuries ago, some of the world's leading museums have signed a declaration that they will not hand back the ancient artifacts to their countries of origin. They say people all over the world have only been able to fully appreciate ancient civilizations because these museums have provided access to these artistic objects. The ancient civilizations would not be so deeply admired today if these ancient artifacts were not so widely available to an international public in major museums throughout Europe and America. For example, Egyptian culture would not have become so well-known if the museums had not put Egyptian mummies on show.

The British Museum has not signed the declaration, but says it fully supports it. Over the recent years, it has faced growing pressure to hand back the Elgin Marbles, sculptures taken from the Parthenon in Athens, Greece, in the 19th century. But the British Museum has said that the Museum is the best possible place for them. "They must remain here if the museum is to continue to achieve its aim, which is to show the world to the world," said the director of the museum.

51. What reason do the major museums provide for not handing back the ancient objects?

- (A) Only in the leading museums can the objects be fully appreciated by the world.
- (B) It is better for those objects to remain at a certain place than to be moved around.
- (C) They need those well-known ancient objects to attract people from all over the world.
- (D) Ancient civilizations can only be admired if they are removed from their home countries.

52. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of the "countries of origin" in the article?

- (A) Turkey. (B) Britain. (C) Egypt. (D) Greece.

53. What does "the world" mean in "show the world to the world"?

- (A) The global village. (B) The leading museums. (C) The ancient civilizations. (D) The international public.

2. The history of advertising can be traced back to a few centuries ago, when people started to rely more and more on commercial activities than on traditional agriculture. Today advertisements have become ubiquitous in people's daily life, and advertising has also undergone some major changes. Centuries ago, painters and artists were the craftsmen behind advertisements. They were hired to create eye-catching pictures and drawings which also featured slogans or brand names. These would then be printed on posters or flyers and circulated among the public. Later, with the advent of radios and TVs and more recently the Internet, advertisements became the business of advertising agencies, where not only artists but also writers, editors, actors, graphic artists, website designers, and many other professionals worked together to produce more appealing and sophisticated ads.

The format of advertisements has undergone drastic changes as well. Centuries ago, a simple catchy slogan together with an attention-drawing illustration would suffice to catch people's eye. However, with advertisements becoming more and more common in daily life, advertisers had to work ever harder to make their products stand out from among a sea of ads. As a result, ads nowadays have become more complicated than ever, with complex storylines, intriguing puzzles, Internet keywords, and cell phone messages all incorporated into less-than-one-minute commercials.

The history of advertising is itself a testament to the transformation and advancement of human society and technology. And it is certain that advertising will keep moving into a future that is beyond our wildest dreams!

54 Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the article as one of the changes in the art of advertising?

- (A) The people behind the advertisements.
- (B) The media through which products are advertised.
- (C) The ever-increasing sophistication of advertisements.
- (D) The amount of money invested in the production of advertisements.

55 What does the word “**suffice**” in the second paragraph probably mean?

- (A) To be enough.
- (B) To reduce.
- (C) To increase.
- (D) To emphasize.

3. Born in Manacor, Spain, Rafael Nadal is among the greatest tennis players in the world. And to a great extent, he has his uncle Toni Nadal to thank for that. Tony began coaching his nephew when Rafael was around 3 or 4. When Rafael was young, he typically held his tennis racket with both hands, but it was his left hand that guided his swing. This was somewhat surprising because Rafael is right-handed, but his uncle encouraged him to play left-handed. Left-handed tennis players can more easily hit the ball at angles that other player’s don’t expect. This advice helped Rafael to become the great player he is today.

Toni continued coaching Rafael well into his professional career. But then Rafael had another dream: to found a tennis academy in his home town. The academy would let young tennis players develop their skills without neglecting academics. Rafael Nadal plans to continue living in the town and remain closely involved with the tennis academy.

Since the academy’s founding, Toni Nadal has played a key role directing its team of coaches. About a year after it opened, he stepped down as Rafael’s coach to devote more time to the school. In a public statement, he expressed his gratitude to his nephew for the opportunity to coach him. Their official relationship may be over, but Rafael’s teacher will continue working with him.

56. What aspect of Rafael Nadal’s career does this focus on?

- (A) It focuses on the challenges he overcame.
- (B) It focuses on his family and his childhood.
- (C) It focuses on his accomplishments in tennis.
- (D) It focuses on his relationship with his mentor.

57. How does using his left hand give Rafael an advantage?

- (A) His left hand is significantly stronger than his right.
- (B) There are different rules for players who use their left hand.
- (C) It is harder for people to see what he is doing with his left hand.
- (D) Other players aren’t used to the way left-handed players hit the ball.

58. Why did Toni stop coaching his nephew?

- (A) He stopped because of a conflict with Rafael.
- (B) He stopped so he could work somewhere else.
- (C) He stopped because he experienced an injury.
- (D) He stopped so he could spend time with family.

4. When you picture a volcano, you might think of the classic steep even-sided cone that rises up to a single peak, like Mount Fuji in Japan. But volcanoes come in a surprising number of shapes! Between the molten core of the earth and the relatively thin crust of the planet is a thick layer of solid rock, or mantle. Extremely high temperatures and pressure can melt the mantle, which becomes magma. When magma rises to the surface, it’s called lava. As the lava cools back into rock, it mixes with other materials that form the shape of the volcano.

Mauna Loa on the island of Hawaii is the largest volcano on Earth. But the most visited volcano in the world is Kilauea on the same island. Kilauea features a constant cycle of eruptions that result in large flows of lava. The current eruption has been going since 1983! But the gentle nature of the lava flows give tourists the opportunity to see lava up close.

Volcanoes, however, can be fatal. In 1815, Mount Tambora in Indonesia exploded. The resulting disaster is considered the most disastrous volcanic event in recorded history. The blast of hot gases and particles and the resulting tsunami killed at least 10,000 people. Additionally, the amount of ash and material put into the atmosphere caused the death of more than 80,000 people due to disease and famine from crop failures. It is important that we continue to study volcanoes, so that their power doesn’t catch us unprepared!

59. What is the difference between magma and lava?  
(A) One is hot, and the other is cool.  
(B) One is below the surface, and the other is above it.  
(C) One is formed from rock, and the other because of high pressure.  
(D) One is located in the Pacific Ocean, and the other in the Atlantic Ocean.
60. Why do people visit the volcano of Kilauea?  
(A) Hawaii is a popular destination.  
(B) It is easy to see lava safely there.  
(C) It is one of the largest volcanoes on earth.  
(D) The ash and lava have created interesting forms.

# 背面尚有試題

## 答案卷連同答案卡一併繳回

### 五、引導式翻譯題 (每格一分 共三十分)

1. 他騙那老人投資他的公司，然後捲款潛逃。

He t1. the old man 2. investing his company and ran off with his money.

2. 財富分配不均導致國內之間貧富之間有很大的差距。

The uneven distribution of wealth r3.ed 4. a wide gap between the rich and the poor in the country.

3. 德雷莎修女是位真正的聖人，她在日常生活中實踐了基督教的教義。

Mother Teresa was a real saint, one who 5. the Christian tenets 6. 7. in her daily life.

4. 就在最後一秒時，Edward 奇蹟式空手阻擋了足以壓扁他們兩的巨大力量。

At the very last second, Edward miraculously stopped the m8.e force from c9.g them both with his bare hands.

5. 所有支持這個計畫的人請舉手。

All those 10. f11.r 12. the project, please raise your hands.

6. 我沒有重新思考就付了車款，但是現在我後悔了。

I paid for the car without 13. it a 14. 15., but now I regret it..

7. Jenny 嘗試做不同的事情來打破她日常生活的模式。

Jenny tries to 16. the 17. of her daily routine by doing different things.

8. 要是老師走進來看到我們談話會怎樣？

18. 19. the teacher walks in and sees us talking/

9. 揭露這個秘密已經大大傷害兩國間的關係。

The r20.n of the secret has done much harm to the relationship between these two countries.

10. 登上艾佛勒斯峰是多麼非凡的成就啊！

What an e21.y achievement it is to climb up to the top of Mt. Everest!

11. Jason 鼓起勇氣來邀請這個女孩外出，他很高興她接受了。

Jason s22.ned up the courage to ask the girl out, and to his joy she accepted.

12. 我們必須加強為窮人募款的努力。

We must i23.y our efforts to raise funds for poor people.

13. 我弟弟正在用耳機聽音樂，沒意識到我進入房間。

Listening to music on his earphones, my brother was u24.s of my entering the room.

14. 這趟日本之旅我們住在一間奢華的飯店。

We stayed at a l25.s hotel during the trip to Japan.

15. 北京國家體育館，也就是鳥巢，是中國建築的奇蹟。

Beijing National Stadium, also known as the Bird's Nest, is a Chinese a26.l wonder.

16. 土生土長於澎湖，我對於大海有一輩子的迷戀。

Born and raised in Penghu, I have had a lifetime f27.n with the sea.

17. 這間博物館將展示由梵谷、雷諾和其他印象派大師的傑作。

The museum will e28.t impressionist m29.es by van Gogh, Renoir, and others.

18. 台灣車輛的數目正以驚人的數量增加。

The number of cars in Taiwan is increasing at an a30.g rate.

桃園縣立平鎮高中 106 學年度 第 二 學 期 第 二 次 期 中 考 高 二 英 文 答 案 卷

班級：\_\_\_\_\_ 座號：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

VI. Translation 翻譯: 30% @1%

以下部分請用藍或黑筆在答案卷上作答。用鉛筆者，一律不計分。

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.

桃園市立平鎮高級中學 106學年第2學期 月考二二年級不限組別英文IV[20180517200020101044] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體				556				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			
1	單選題	1	A	492	25	15	23	0	1	134	8	4	4	0	0	112	15	8	14	0	1	88.49%	0.820	0.147						
2	單選題	1	A	346	74	30	105	0	1	122	15	5	8	0	0	60	38	12	39	0	1	62.23%	0.607	0.413						
3	單選題	1	B	31	372	119	33	0	1	7	123	17	3	0	0	12	69	51	17	0	1	66.91%	0.640	0.360						
4	單選題	1	A	445	22	62	26	0	1	125	6	10	9	0	0	98	13	28	10	0	1	80.04%	0.743	0.180						
5	單選題	1	B	15	388	45	107	0	1	3	117	9	21	0	0	8	73	24	44	0	1	69.78%	0.633	0.293						
6	單選題	1	D	21	77	47	410	0	1	4	16	8	122	0	0	12	36	19	82	0	1	73.74%	0.680	0.267						
7	單選題	1	B	23	481	18	33	0	1	4	134	3	9	0	0	11	110	9	19	0	1	86.51%	0.813	0.160						
8	單選題	1	A	307	88	93	66	0	2	103	17	17	13	0	0	52	38	39	20	0	1	55.22%	0.517	0.340						
9	單選題	1	A	483	27	29	16	0	1	135	6	5	4	0	0	110	15	15	9	0	1	86.87%	0.817	0.167						
10	單選題	1	D	17	41	52	445	0	1	2	9	9	130	0	0	11	23	27	88	0	1	80.04%	0.727	0.280						
11	單選題	1	A	429	40	34	52	0	1	127	6	7	10	0	0	88	21	16	24	0	1	77.16%	0.717	0.260						
12	單選題	1	C	79	32	437	7	0	1	13	3	131	3	0	0	42	17	88	2	0	1	78.60%	0.730	0.287						
13	單選題	1	A	421	32	58	45	0	1	121	4	14	11	0	0	90	15	27	18	0	1	75.54%	0.700	0.213						
14	單選題	1	A	435	30	67	23	0	1	124	8	14	4	0	0	87	18	34	10	0	1	78.24%	0.703	0.247						
15	單選題	1	B	18	466	25	46	0	1	8	129	6	7	0	0	8	101	13	27	0	1	83.81%	0.767	0.187						
16	單選題	1	A	514	13	20	8	0	1	143	5	2	0	0	0	122	6	14	7	0	1	92.45%	0.883	0.140						
17	單選題	1	B	149	332	47	27	0	1	24	102	11	13	0	0	65	55	19	10	0	1	59.71%	0.523	0.313						
18	單選題	1	D	126	349	51	29	0	1	23	101	12	14	0	0	39	83	23	4	0	1	5.22%	0.060	0.067						
19	單選題	1	D	11	22	503	19	0	1	2	6	139	3	0	0	6	11	123	9	0	1	3.42%	0.040	-0.040						
20	單選題	1	D	28	37	24	465	0	2	8	5	3	134	0	0	15	16	14	104	0	1	83.63%	0.793	0.200						
21	單選題	1	B	232	303	18	2	0	1	43	101	5	1	0	0	75	63	11	0	0	1	54.50%	0.547	0.253						
22	單選題	1	C	110	40	392	13	0	1	16	6	125	3	0	0	48	18	76	7	0	1	70.50%	0.670	0.327						
23	單選題	1	A	413	47	56	39	0	1	125	9	8	8	0	0	85	18	30	16	0	1	74.28%	0.700	0.267						
24	單選題	1	C	84	40	361	70	0	1	20	9	112	9	0	0	25	16	82	26	0	1	64.93%	0.647	0.200						
25	單選題	1	A	151	107	144	153	0	1	57	27	41	25	0	0	32	30	35	52	0	1	27.16%	0.297	0.167						
26	單選題	1	C	22	66	173	294	0	1	9	12	57	72	0	0	10	32	31	76	0	1	31.12%	0.293	0.173						
27	單選題	1	D	47	29	16	463	0	1	8	6	2	134	0	0	24	11	6	108	0	1	83.27%	0.807	0.173						
28	單選題	1	A	429	43	28	55	0	1	127	6	7	10	0	0	100	15	7	27	0	1	77.16%	0.757	0.180						
29	單選題	1	D	181	24	42	308	0	1	36	5	9	100	0	0	58	8	18	65	0	1	55.40%	0.550	0.233						
30	單選題	1	C	17	16	472	50	0	1	3	2	134	11	0	0	12	10	106	21	0	1	84.89%	0.800	0.187						
31	單選題	1	C	17	3	529	3	3	1	2	0	146	1	1	0	11	1	133	2	2	1	95.14%	0.930	0.087						
32	單選題	1	D	12	5	4	521	13	1	1	0	0	144	5	0	8	4	3	127	7	1	93.71%	0.903	0.113						
33	單選題	1	A	342	158	7	6	42	1	122	23	0	0	5	0	52	61	6	4	26	1	61.51%	0.580	0.467						
34	單選題	1	B	89	390	11	9	56	1	10	126	3	2	9	0	29	84	4	4	28	1	70.14%	0.700	0.280						
35	單選題	1	E	95	5	5	14	436	1	14	2	1	4	129	0	50	3	4	8	84	1	78.42%	0.710	0.300						
36	單選題	1	B	28	494	5	11	16	2	1	143	1	1	4	0	13	116	4	10	6	1	88.85%	0.863	0.180						
37	單選題	1	C	57	10	474	3	11	1	11	0	136	0	3	0	36	5	101	1	6	1	85.25%	0.790	0.233						
38	單選題	1	E	8	25	17	12	494	1	2	5	2	3	138	0	3	10	12	8	116	1	88.67%	0.847	0.147						
39	單選題	1	A	457	15	50	21	12	1	135	1	8	5	1	0	95	8	30	8	8	1	82.19%	0.767	0.267						
40	單選題	1	D	5	19	13	503	15	1	2	1	2	141	4	0	2	14	6	120	7	1	90.47%	0.870	0.140						
41	單選題	1	C	4	11	512	6	22	1	0	3	144	1	2	0	3	5	119	5	17	1	92.09%	0.877	0.167						
42	單選題	1	A	492	43	4	5	11	1	140	7	0	1	2	0	112	25	4	1	7	1	88.49%	0.840	0.187						
43	單選題	1	B	34	485	15	3	18	1	4	143	1	0	2	0	20	107	12	3	7	1	87.23%	0.833	0.240						
44	單選題	1	D	5	3	6	530	11	1	0	1	2	146	1	0	3	2	3	132	9	1	95.32%	0.927	0.093						
45	單選題	1	E	17	20	23	5	490	1	4	1	2	1	142	0	9	12	17	4	107	1	88.13%	0.830	0.233						
46	單選題	1	D	186	25	33	241	68	3	29	6	6	97	12	0	64	11	18	29	27	1	43.35%	0.420	0.453						
47	單選題	1	B	60	356	15	45	77	3	7	117	2	7	17	0	29	67	9	18	26	1	64.03%	0.613	0.333						
48	單選題	1	E	62	78	78	34	301	3	16	16	16	7	95	0	21	30	24	10	64	1	54.14%	0.530	0.207						
49	單選題	1	A	175	75	193	53	57	3	84	11	26	13	16	0	25	25	66	19	14	1	31.47%	0.363	0.393						
50	單選題	1	C	74	25	236	178	41	3	13	4	101	24	8	0	15	15	33	75	12	1	42.27%	0.443	0.460						
51	單選題	2	A	203	125	127	99	0	2	87	18	32	13	0	0	22	47	40	40	0	1	36.51%	0.363	0.433						
52	單選題	2	B	121	291	76	66	0	2	16	103	14	17	0	0	51	48	28	22	0	1	52.34%	0.503	0.367						
53	單選題	2	C	59	89	306	100	0	2	12	15	102	21	0	0	27	31	61	30	0	1	55.04%	0.543	0.273						
54	單選題	2	D	66	41	80	368	0	1	12	2	19	117	0	0	29	21	36	63	0	1	66.19%	0.600	0.360						
55	單選題	2	A	240	37	139	139	0	1	92	4	20	34	0	0	36	22	50	41	0	1	43.17%	0.427	0.373						
56	單選題	2	D	42	119	239	156	0	1	4	28	53	65	0	0	21	36	75	17	0	1	27.88%	0.273	0.320						
57	單選題	2	D	19	26	65	445	0	1	3	3	11	133	0	0	12	15	20	102	0	1	80.04%	0.783	0.207						
58	單選題	2	B	83	391	50	32	0	1	19	118	12	1	0	0	33	69	27	20	0	1	70.14%	0.623	0.327						

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