桃園市立平鎮高級中等學校　106 學年度　第二學期　畢業考　高三英文　試題卷

適用班級：301~313

考試範圍：龍騰版 B6 L6~8；常春藤解析英語 4 月份；103，104 年指考試題

注意事項： (1)若答案卡劃記不全，扣總分 5 分

　　　　　　(2)答案卷須用黑色原子筆作答，且不得使用鉛筆

答題說明：試題卷三 張六頁，請在答案卡、答案卷上作答

一、詞彙 10% (每題 1 分)

1. The government conducted a _____ survey to better understand the general public's opinions on the "Nuclear Power Plant No. 4" issue.

    (A) beneficial　　(B) comprehensive　　(C) temporary　　(D) triumphant

2. Every month, Mr. Lin _____ his salary to 4 categories—daily expenses, investment, emergency, and donation.

    (A) consents　　(B) simulates　　(C) allocates　　(D) literates

3. According to the news update, there are _____ 120 miners trapped in the mine, but the number may change in later reports.

    (A) overly　　(B) hardly　　(C) roughly　　(D) frequently

4. Besides lung cancer, another _____ of smoking is wrinkles, a premature sign of aging.

    (A) blessing　　(B) campaign　　(C) consequence　　(D) breakthrough

5. The single-lens digital camera cannot _____ normally if the battery is low.

    (A) function　　(B) tolerate　　(C) footnote　　(D) fasten

6. When you go hiking in the mountains, you should be _____ of snakes hidden in the grass.

    (A) witty　　(B) weird　　(C) wary　　(D) wise

7. It's a great pity that the project had to be _____ due to lack of funds.

    (A) flushed　　(B) aborted　　(C) submitted　　(D) portrayed

8. After having experienced _____ failures in the course of working on his project, Robert was depressed and decided to give up on it.

    (A) successive　　(B) singular　　(C) religious　　(D) cultural

9. The _____ of various ethnic groups results in the richness and diversity of local cultures in Taiwan.

    (A) examination　　(B) extinction　　(C) function　　(D) fusion

10. The leaders of the Labor Union planned to stage a strike if the employers still refused to _____ on any of their demands.

    (A) kidnap　　(B) compromise　　(C) massacre　　(D) migrate

二、綜合測驗 30% (每題 2 分)

第 11 至 15 題為題組

Venice is a city on the water, a fact which has brought it fame along with many problems. A __11__ flood in 1966 sounded an alarm, making people know that future floods could threaten the city's very existence. Subsidence and the rising sea levels have __12__ Venice's crisis. Serious subsidence, which is caused by pumping out too much underground water, began in the 1930s. __13__, the sea levels have been rising gradually due to global warming since the Industrial Revolution, and they have been rising much more quickly in the last century. Venice's problem is the world's problem because the Italian city is not the only place __14__ may be submerged beneath the water in the future. We human beings have done many self-destructive things, __15__ damaging our environment, and this may well spell our doom one day. Therefore, all the people in the world should work hard together to save the planet—and ourselves.

11. (A) captivating　　(B) devastating　　(C) depicting　　(D) dwelling
12. (A) attributed to　　(B) encountered with　　(C) resulted from　　(D) led to
13. (A) In other words　(B) As a result　　(C) On the other hand　　(D) In turn
14. (A) where　　(B) which　　(C) what　　(D) that
15. (A) including　　(B) included　　(C) includes　　(D) inclusive

第 16 至 20 題為題組

A 1999 experiment at Harvard University showed that only half of the subjects were able to notice an extra actor in a film. People had been told to count the total number of passes, and not told that a "gorilla" would briefly appear. Therefore, they did not see a man in a gorilla suit suddenly appear in the midst of people __16__ basketballs around. The experiment was repeated many times and the results were quite similar.

Many subjects in the experiments were surprised that they hadn't seen the gorilla. They thought it was impossible for them __17__ such a thing. Apparently they were wrong. The fact is that people think they see everything but actually they don't. This phenomenon is called the "illusion of attention." Human beings can only__18__ things they are paying attention to; they tend to miss out on unexpected objects, however obvious those objects may seem.

In an early 1980s NASA simulation experiment, two pilots__19__ to notice another airplane right in the middle of the runway when they were preparing to land! The reason was that they were busy with the landing procedures, and they never expected or imagined that another plane might suddenly appear in front of them.

The gorilla experiment showed that there was no correlation between noticing the gorilla and the subjects' IQ, educational background, gender, or occupation. That is to say, this "illusion of attention" can happen to anyone. We might see__20__ than we think. If we begin to pay more attention to the "gorillas" in our daily lives, we may find something refreshing.

16. (A) passed   (B) past   (C) passes   (D) passing
17. (A) be missing   (B) to have missed   (C) being missed   (D) to be missing
18. (A) conceive   (B) receive   (C) deceive   (D) perceive
19. (A) occurred   (B) turned   (C) failed   (D) used
20. (A) much less   (B) even more   (C) the same   (D) far better

第 21 至 25 題為題組

It is intriguing that Napoleon chose Istanbul, instead of Paris, as his ideal world capital. Istanbul's unique location (right between Europe and Asia), as well as several of its other geographical features, __21__ it the most qualified candidate for "global city." As a major city on the Silk Road and the Oriental Express, Istanbul has always played an important role in the __22__ of goods and ideas between East and West. Three great empires chose Istanbul as their capital. They destroyed and rebuilt it. They brought their religions, too. That's why the city is full of religious buildings of all types.

Hagia Sophia was built as a Christian church but was once changed into a mosque. Now it is a museum __23__ the decorative styles of both religions can be seen. a mosque, Sultan Ahmed Mosque still features __24__ of Byzantine architecture. Pope Benedict XVI made a speech here in 2006 calling for friendship between East and West. With dozens of international cities emerging, Istanbul remains charming because of its long history of cultural blending, one

that is unparalleled by__25__ city.

21. (A) making   (B) getting   (C) makes   (D) caused
22. (A) expense   (B) response   (C) regard   (D) exchange
23. (A) on which   (B) with which   (C) in which   (D) of which
24. (A) gangs   (B) elements   (C) preys   (D) thrills
25. (A) all the other   (B) no other   (C) any other   (D) all other

三、文意選填 10% (每題 1 分)

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Bitcoin is an experimental, decentralized digital currency that __26__ instant payments to anyone, anywhere in the world. Bitcoins uses peer-to-peer technology to operate with no central authority; that is, managing transactions and issuing money are carried out collectively through the network.

Any transaction __27__ Bitcoin cannot be reversed; it can only be refunded by the person receiving the funds. That means you should do business with people and organizations you know and trust, or who have an established reputation. Bitcoin can detect typos and usually won't let you send money to an invalid address by mistake.

All Bitcoin transactions are stored publicly and permanently on the network, which means anyone can see the balance and transactions of any Bitcoin address. However, the identity of the user behind an address __28__ until information is revealed during a purchase or in other circumstances.

The price of a bitcoin can unpredictably increase or decrease over a short period of time due to its young economy, novel nature, and sometimes illiquid markets. Consequently, keeping your savings with Bitcoin is not recommended __29__. Bitcoin should be seen like a high risk asset, and you should never store money that you cannot afford to lose with Bitcoin. If you receive payments with Bitcoin, many service providers can convert them to your local currency.

Bitcoin is an experimental new currency that is in active development. Although it becomes less experimental __30__, you should keep in mind that Bitcoin is a new invention that is exploring ideas that have never been attempted before. As such, its future cannot be predicted by anyone.

(A) as usage grows   (B) at this point   (C) issued with   (D) enables   (E) remains unknown

Six Sigma is a highly disciplined process that helps companies focus on developing and delivering__31__ products and services. The word "sigma" is a statistical term that measures how far a given process falls short of perfection. The central idea behind Six Sigma is that if a company can measure how many "defects" they have in a commercial production process, they can systematically figure out how to eliminate the problems and get as close to "zero defects" as possible.

Training and teamwork are essential elements of the Six Sigma methodology. In other words, companies need to have their team leaders and team members trained to implement the Six Sigma processes. They must learn to use the measurement and improvement tools. They also need to learn communication skills __32__ them to involve customers and suppliers and to serve their needs.

Six Sigma was developed in 1986 by Motorola, an American telecommunications company. Engineers in Motorola used it as an informal name for a plan to reduce faults in production processes. A few years later, Motorola extended the name "Six Sigma" to mean a general performance improvement method, beyond purely "defect reduction" in the production process. In 1995, Jack Welch, CEO of General Electrics (GE), decided to implement Six Sigma in GE; and by 1998 GE claimed that Six Sigma __33__ over three-quarters of a billion dollars of cost savings.

By 2000, Six Sigma was effectively established as an industry in its own right, __34__ the training, consultancy and implementation of Six Sigma methodology in all sorts of organizations around the world. Organizations __35__ local governments, prisons, hospitals, the armed forces, banks, and multi-national corporations have been adopting Six Sigma for quality and process improvement.

(A) as diverse as   (B) had generated (C) necessary for   (D) involving (E) near-perfect

四、篇章結構 20% (每題 2 分)

You can often tell what kind of mood someone is in by looking at the expression on his or her face. __36__ A dark colored chameleon is experiencing fear, a red one is feeling excited, and a green one is most likely experiencing calmness. __37__ A darker color increases a chameleon's body temperature while a lighter shade has the opposite effect. In addition to sending emotional signals to other chameleons, this ability to shift color comes in very handy when avoiding predators. __38__ Besides being good for defense, this color-changing ability is also used in mating, hunting, and social interaction.

__39__ As well as having tails that are adapted for grasping trees and extendable tongues for catching prey, chameleons possess the unusual feature of independently mobile eyes. This gives the animals a strong advantage when hunting prey and looking out for predators. Interestingly, these highly specialized lizards have a climbing adaptation that they share with some bird and owl species—two forward-facing toes and two back toes. __40__ They are indigenous to Africa, Southern Asia and Southern Europe, with some species living in desert habitats and others being forest dwellers.

(A) By using camouflage, chameleons can elude their enemies by blending in with their surroundings.

(B) While changing color is the most enchanting of the chameleon's characteristics, there are other qualities that make it a fascinating animal.

(C) The creatures can also regulate their body temperature by changing color.

(D) In total, there are more than 200 species of chameleons.

(E) In contrast, chameleons, one of the most fascinating types of reptiles on Earth, signal their intentions to other chameleons by changing the color of their skin.

Scientists are trying to genetically modify the world in which we live. They are even trying to wipe out diseases via genetic modification. For example, researchers have tried to engineer mosquitoes to kill malaria parasites. __41__ When transmitted to a human, the parasite travels first to the liver and then on to the bloodstream, where it reproduces and destroys red blood cells. __42__

To "kill" malaria, scientists are genetically modifying a bacterium in mosquitoes so that it releases toxic compounds. __43__

__44__ Complete blockage of the malaria parasite is very important. If some of the parasites slip through the mechanism, then the next generation will likely become resistant to it.

And if that happens, the scientists are back where they started.

__45__ Environmental activists have raised concerns about the release of genetically engineered organisms without any clear knowledge of their long-term effect on ecosystems and human health. There is still a long way to go before genetic modification techniques are put to use in disease control.

(A) These compounds are not harmful to humans or the mosquito itself, but they do kill off the malaria parasite, making the mosquito incapable of infecting humans with malaria.

(B) Another challenge for scientists is to gain public approval for this genetic modification regarding mosquitoes and malaria control.

(C) Despite this achievement, scientists are faced with the challenge of giving the modified mosquitoes a competitive advantage so that they can eventually replace the wild population.

(D) The malaria parasite is carried by the female Anopheles mosquito.

(E) An estimated 250 million people suffer from malaria each year, and about one million die—many of them children. There are currently no effective or approved malaria vaccines.

五、閱讀測驗 20% (每題 2 分)

第 46 至 47 題為題組

Visitors to Porto, the second-largest city in Portugal, will find no shortage of delights to indulge in. Many of these wonderful things are food and drinks. Let's start with the Francesinha. It is believed that Daniel da Silva invented the dish in the 1960s and that it was supposedly an attempt to adapt French food to the Portuguese palate. He has appeared to have succeeded as this mouthwatering sandwich stuffed with ham, sausage, or steak and topped with melted cheese is the city's most famous dish. You can even sample a few different flavors of the Francesinha since the thick sauce that is drizzled over it can vary from restaurant to restaurant. After enjoying this tasty item, you might want to enjoy a glass of port, a fortified wine. A small amount of brandy or grape spirit is added to wine to create port, which gives the drink a sweeter taste than regular wine and makes it stronger as well. Make sure to also have a sweet treat like chocolate as it pairs well with that. Smokers might want to know that port complements the flavor of a cigar.

Not all of the delights of Porto come from culinary treats, though. The city has quite majestic architecture that tourists will immediately notice. Part of the reason for the warm and rustic feeling of Porto's buildings comes from the use of azulejo tiles. São Bento Station, for example, has over 20,000 tiles on its walls featuring pictures that depict the lives of the Portuguese royal family and images commemorating historic events. The Lello Bookstore is another of Porto's great architectural sights with a beautiful, two-story interior featuring wooden walls and an intricate stained-glass ceiling. When J.K. Rowling, author of the Harry Potter books, was teaching English in Portugal, it was a favorite spot of hers.

46. Which of the following best describes Francesinha?
    (A) A tasty drink popular in Porto.
    (B) A French restaurant in downtown Porto.
    (C) A type of food that goes well with dessert.
    (D) A meat sandwich with a sauce on it.

47. Why is the São Bento Station mentioned?
    (A) To recommend the food served there.
    (B) To give an example of the use of azulejo tiles in Porto.
    (C) To show how old the buildings in Porto are.
    (D) To explain J.K. Rowling's connection to Porto.

第 48 至 49 題為題組

In Australia, there are two kangaroos for every person according to figures from the Aussie government. Strict rules and regulations are in place when it comes to hunting the marsupial species that is only native to the large island continent down under. A limited number of culling licenses are handed out annually. Kangaroos are Australia's national animal, so hunters have a hard time selling the meat for a profit. Most people see it as a novelty bush meat reserved for tourists.

48. Compared to the number of people who live in Australia, how many kangaroos are there?
    (A) Twice as many.
    (B) Half as many.
    (C) About the same number.
    (D) Enough to feed a quarter of the population.

49. What is **NOT** true about kangaroos?
    (A) They are only native to Australia.
    (B) Their meat is popular with locals around Australia.
    (C) People hunt them for meat.
    (D) Hunters need a license to kill them.

The most iconic album cover in rock and roll history is The Beatles' Abbey Road. It was the legendary British group's last recorded album, and it is still one of their best-selling records. The cover captured history in the making, and went on to be the most imitated and recognizable photo that endures from that era of music. John Lennon announced his departure from the band six days before Abbey Road was released, effectively ending the band in 1969. People still flock to Abbey Road in London to pose for photos at the historic crossing.

50. What is this passage mostly about?
    (A) The Beatles' most famous album cover photo.
    (B) What people like about British photography.
    (C) Where The Beatles shot their last album cover.
    (D) Why John Lennon quit The Beatles.

51. What is **NOT** true about the album Abbey Road?
    (A) People copy the cover photo frequently.
    (B) It is one of The Beatles' best selling records of all time.
    (C) John Lennon did not participate in its production.
    (D) It was released in 1969.

Roaming around the plains of Botswana are prides of deadly lions on the hunt. National Geographic's The Wild Hood – Desert Lions follows the struggles these wild predators face amidst one of the harshest terrains on the planet. The Nxai Pan territory goes from being a green paradise with abundant lakes to a relentlessly hot, barren wasteland when the seasons change. Thanks to their instincts and physical prowess, lions have the upper hand compared to other animals. They still fight each other for the upper hand when they're not sticking together to gang up on their prey.

52. What is **NOT** true about the plains in Botswana?
    (A) They are also called Nxai Pan.
    (B) They are a tough habitat to live in.
    (C) Lions are the top predators there.
    (D) It is a green paradise all year round.

53. According to the passage, how do the lions survive?
    (A) By living solitary lives.
    (B) With help from wildlife conservationists.
    (C) By hunting together.
    (D) With their superior eyesight.

Since the rainbow flag was unveiled at the Gay Freedom Day Parade in 1978 in the US, the colorful rainbow has been a recognized symbol of homosexuality. Artist Gilbert Baker was tasked by Harvey Milk, the first openly gay elected official of a major US city, to come up with the flag to rebrand gay pride. Rather than opt for pink triangles, which had been used by the Nazis during the Second World War to brand LGBTQ people as part of the Holocaust, Baker chose the rainbow to represent the diverse ethnicities, genders, and ages of the gay community.

Long before it was adopted by the gay community, however, the rainbow had been prominently featured on flags and used for other historical movements as a symbol of hope and social change. The Buddhist flag, for example, uses rainbow colors and dates back to 1885, when it was created to represent the religion in the nation of what is now called Sri Lanka. To give another example, a variation of the rainbow flag is used to symbolize the indigenous Inca people in Peru and Bolivia. Meanwhile, in Italy and Greece in the early 1960s, rainbow flags were employed as a symbol of peace during anti-nuclear weapons demonstrations. Yet the rainbow's symbolism and history goes even deeper than that. The remarkable optical illusions are part of the stories of the Chinese mythological goddess Nuwa's sealing of the sky with different-colored stones and bridges between Earth and Heaven, the Greco-Roman goddess Iris, and the Irish tales of little leprechauns deliberately hiding pots of gold at the end of a rainbow. Clearly, rainbows have had a firm place in religion, culture, and mythology.

54. What was Harvey Milk the first to do?
    (A) Design a flag featuring the rainbow for the gay community.
    (B) Be the first US elected official of a major city to announce he was gay.
    (C) March in a gay pride parade holding a rainbow flag.
    (D) Encourage gays to become elected in the United States.

55. Which of the following happened first in history?
    (A) Gilbert Baker designed a rainbow flag.
    (B) The Buddhist flag was created.
    (C) Rainbow flags were used as a peace symbol in Italy and Greece.
    (D) Pink triangles were used to mark gays

背面尚有試題，請翻面繼續作答！

六、中譯英 10% (每格限答一字，每格 1 分，請用黑色原子筆作答，且不得使用鉛筆)

Here are some of the aims of a liberal college education.

To begin with, the most obvious one is to give knowledge. But (1) n_____ getting good grades (2) n_____ merely being admitted into one or another graduate school is the most important. They wish you do not take such a narrow view of a college career.

Second, they hope that you will give some thoughts to what you can do for others. (3) W_____ your parents and teachers, you would not have finished your senior high school. It is time that you (4) b_____ independent adults who learn to (5) c_____ to the society.

Third, they hope that you will all enjoy yourselves in the next few years. (6)E_____ though you cannot—when you bear the inevitable anxieties, the frustrations, the bewilderment about yourselves and what you are accomplishing—they hope that you will remember these moments of frustration and bewilderment are often indispensable to your well-being. (7) A_____ all useful things can be carried to excess, (8) s_____ can anxiety and frustration.

(9)W_____ is more important is let us remember not to take ourselves too seriously. The world is filled with self- important, obsessive people. Let us not add to the number, lest we are too preoccupied to enjoy the opportunities around us.

(10) M_____ you have a good four years.

這些是自由開放大學教育中的一些目標。

首先，最顯著的一個目標是傳授知識。(1)既不是得高分, (2)也不是上某所研究所，是最重要的。他們不希望你們對大學生涯抱持這樣狹隘的看法。

其次，他們希望你們能認真地想想，你們能夠為別人做些什麼。(3)若非你們的父母和老師，你們無法唸完高中。該是你們(4)變成獨立的大人，對社會有所(5)貢獻的時候了。

第三，他們希望你們在接下來的這幾年都能過得很愉快---(6)即使當你們不愉快時---當你們承受不可避免的焦慮、挫折、還有對自我和自己欲成就的事物感到迷惘時---他們希望你們能記住，這些挫折與迷惘的時刻往往對你們身心的健全是不可或缺的。(7)正如所有有用的事物，焦慮和挫折(8)也一樣可以被導向極端。

(9)更重要的事情是，讓我們記住，不要把自己看得太過重要。世界上滿是妄自尊大、固執偏執的人。我們不要再增加這個數目，以免我們變得因過於專注於自我而不能善用四周的機會。

(10)祝各位有個美好的四年。

—Adapted from "Have a Good Four Years" by Derek C. Bok.

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體 (517)						高分組 (140)						低分組 (140)						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	47	424	29	17	0	0	6	125	3	6	0	0	24	99	11	6	0	0	82.01%	0.800	0.186
2	單選題	1	C	46	44	403	24	0	0	5	6	127	2	0	0	21	19	91	9	0	0	77.95%	0.779	0.257
3	單選題	1	C	17	1	487	12	0	0	1	0	138	1	0	0	7	1	122	10	0	0	94.20%	0.929	0.114
4	單選題	1	C	4	33	435	45	0	0	0	2	129	9	0	0	4	14	106	16	0	0	84.14%	0.839	0.164
5	單選題	1	A	460	27	16	14	0	0	133	3	2	2	0	0	110	16	8	6	0	0	88.97%	0.868	0.164
6	單選題	1	C	6	29	465	17	0	0	0	2	135	3	0	0	2	10	120	8	0	0	89.94%	0.911	0.107
7	單選題	1	B	14	392	67	44	0	0	3	119	12	6	0	0	5	91	27	17	0	0	75.82%	0.750	0.200
8	單選題	1	A	402	74	26	15	0	0	125	9	3	3	0	0	96	25	12	7	0	0	77.76%	0.789	0.207
9	單選題	1	D	33	87	38	359	0	0	5	16	4	115	0	0	14	30	21	75	0	0	69.44%	0.679	0.286
10	單選題	1	B	16	458	13	30	0	0	3	132	3	2	0	0	10	112	6	12	0	0	88.59%	0.871	0.143
11	單選題	2	B	20	462	16	19	0	0	2	134	2	2	0	0	10	118	5	7	0	0	89.36%	0.900	0.114
12	單選題	2	D	72	30	56	359	0	0	19	2	8	111	0	0	22	16	29	73	0	0	69.44%	0.657	0.271
13	單選題	2	C	76	81	276	84	0	0	16	12	100	12	0	0	25	26	54	35	0	0	53.38%	0.550	0.329
14	單選題	2	D	374	61	7	75	0	0	83	20	0	37	0	0	107	15	2	16	0	0	14.51%	0.189	0.150
15	單選題	2	A	440	58	11	8	0	0	124	14	1	1	0	0	108	20	7	5	0	0	85.11%	0.829	0.114
16	單選題	2	D	58	6	12	441	0	0	5	0	3	132	0	0	28	4	6	102	0	0	85.30%	0.836	0.214
17	單選題	2	B	28	299	75	115	0	0	3	106	14	17	0	0	13	48	28	51	0	0	57.83%	0.550	0.414
18	單選題	2	D	80	165	39	232	0	1	19	31	3	87	0	0	27	50	18	45	0	0	44.87%	0.471	0.300
19	單選題	2	C	37	19	427	34	0	0	9	0	128	3	0	0	11	13	99	17	0	0	82.59%	0.811	0.207
20	單選題	2	A	404	90	11	12	0	0	128	10	2	0	0	0	97	31	4	8	0	0	78.14%	0.804	0.221
21	單選題	2	C	338	18	100	61	0	0	92	3	38	7	0	0	80	9	23	28	0	0	19.34%	0.218	0.107
22	單選題	2	D	38	25	26	428	0	0	6	1	3	130	0	0	19	17	13	91	0	0	82.79%	0.789	0.279
23	單選題	2	C	23	56	391	47	0	0	7	15	110	8	0	0	9	19	96	16	0	0	75.63%	0.736	0.100
24	單選題	2	B	21	441	27	28	0	0	2	132	2	4	0	0	12	102	14	12	0	0	85.30%	0.836	0.214
25	單選題	2	C	147	72	269	29	0	0	26	19	91	4	0	0	37	24	69	10	0	0	52.03%	0.571	0.157
26	單選題	1	D	17	13	75	382	30	0	1	0	7	128	4	0	7	8	36	72	17	0	73.89%	0.714	0.400
27	單選題	1	C	29	16	411	42	19	0	3	2	129	3	3	0	15	4	93	19	9	0	79.50%	0.793	0.257
28	單選題	1	E	33	21	17	36	409	1	2	2	2	4	130	0	17	11	9	23	80	0	79.11%	0.750	0.357
29	單選題	1	B	143	331	10	19	15	0	25	111	2	1	1	0	48	76	2	8	6	0	64.02%	0.668	0.250
30	單選題	1	A	297	151	15	27	27	0	107	27	2	3	1	0	57	46	4	13	20	0	57.45%	0.586	0.357
31	單選題	1	E	59	14	42	35	367	0	12	1	6	4	117	0	19	10	16	17	78	0	70.99%	0.696	0.279
32	單選題	1	C	77	21	372	14	33	0	6	3	120	5	6	0	33	8	76	7	16	0	71.95%	0.700	0.314
33	單選題	1	B	14	441	17	20	25	0	0	136	1	0	3	0	8	103	7	13	9	0	85.30%	0.854	0.236
34	單選題	1	D	145	14	58	253	47	0	37	1	9	87	6	0	33	6	23	56	22	0	48.94%	0.511	0.221
35	單選題	1	A	219	34	40	192	32	0	83	2	5	45	5	0	42	16	17	48	17	0	42.36%	0.446	0.293
36	單選題	2	E	12	65	44	16	380	0	2	9	7	1	121	0	8	31	10	7	84	0	73.50%	0.732	0.264
37	單選題	2	C	19	24	430	17	27	0	0	3	129	1	7	0	10	14	105	5	6	0	83.17%	0.836	0.171
38	單選題	2	A	412	43	20	18	24	0	130	5	0	1	4	0	88	17	11	11	13	0	79.69%	0.779	0.300
39	單選題	2	B	59	369	10	30	49	0	5	120	2	6	7	0	26	75	5	14	20	0	71.37%	0.696	0.321
40	單選題	2	D	11	18	13	449	26	0	1	1	0	134	4	0	7	8	11	101	13	0	86.85%	0.839	0.236
41	單選題	2	D	41	25	21	414	16	0	4	3	0	130	3	0	27	15	12	79	7	0	80.08%	0.746	0.364
42	單選題	2	E	33	29	35	34	386	0	2	4	3	5	126	0	20	15	13	20	72	0	74.66%	0.707	0.386
43	單選題	2	A	414	28	37	17	21	0	129	2	5	1	3	0	77	19	22	11	11	0	80.08%	0.736	0.371
44	單選題	2	C	19	114	320	32	32	0	2	15	114	5	4	0	9	40	58	19	14	0	61.90%	0.614	0.400
45	單選題	2	B	24	325	109	7	53	0	1	117	15	1	6	0	15	56	39	3	28	0	62.86%	0.618	0.436
46	單選題	2	D	24	56	55	381	0	1	4	4	5	127	0	0	12	27	19	81	0	1	73.69%	0.743	0.329
47	單選題	2	B	17	397	66	34	1	2	3	121	13	2	1	0	5	89	26	18	0	2	76.79%	0.750	0.229
48	單選題	2	A	472	20	11	13	0	1	135	2	1	2	0	0	120	11	4	4	0	1	91.30%	0.911	0.107
49	單選題	2	B	29	427	41	18	0	2	6	128	4	2	0	0	9	105	14	10	0	2	82.59%	0.832	0.164
50	單選題	2	A	430	16	53	10	0	9	131	1	8	0	0	1	97	8	21	6	0	8	82.98%	0.811	0.236
51	單選題	2	C	35	21	371	83	0	7	8	4	118	9	0	1	9	13	81	31	0	6	71.76%	0.711	0.264
52	單選題	2	D	35	49	32	394	0	7	3	8	5	123	0	1	14	22	15	83	0	6	76.21%	0.736	0.286
53	單選題	2	C	91	70	297	52	0	7	17	11	100	11	0	1	17	24	75	18	0	6	57.45%	0.625	0.179
54	單選題	2	B	63	350	45	50	0	9	14	112	7	6	0	1	29	71	15	18	0	7	67.70%	0.654	0.293
55	單選題	2	B	43	323	99	41	0	11	4	117	10	7	0	2	11	63	46	13	0	7	62.48%	0.643	0.386

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