

桃園市立平鎮高中 107 學年度 第一學期 期末考 高三 英文 試題卷

適用班級：01-14

命題範圍：Lung Teng U.9-U.10, Ivy Dec., 學測 106-107

注意事項：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。

試卷張數：試題卷 3 張 6 頁，答案卡一張。

作答方式：答案卡

I 詞彙 (20%)

1. She had been badly hurt in what the police described as 'a/an _____ attack'.
(A) assemble (B) savage (C) signal (D) innocent
2. The board of education _____ members to a meeting to discuss the issue of environmental protection.
(A) swarmed (B) summoned (C) segregation (D) sensation
3. The brutal king's _____ of the people caused many citizens to riot.
(A) oppression (B) depression (C) recession (D) controversy
4. Edward was in a head-on collision with a scooter last night. Luckily, he was only _____ injured.
(A) appropriately (B) permanently (C) slightly (D) thoroughly
5. Stacey never travels abroad without bringing back some _____ from the local shops for her friends and family.
(A) customs (B) assistances (C) souvenirs (D) remedies
6. Many _____ find it hard to integrate themselves into a new society because of differences not only in languages but also in cultures.
(A) immigrants (B) ornaments (C) spectacles (D) encounters
7. The teacher _____ Jessica on her outstanding academic performance in front of the whole class, which really made her day.
(A) complimented (B) disturbed (C) bestowed (D) expanded
8. The director's popularity rose after his film was _____ for an Academy Award.
(A) mastered (B) nominated (C) loaned (D) protested
9. Ever since I moved back from Thailand, I have had a craving for genuine Tai _____.
(A) cuisine (B) margins (C) categories (D) text
10. Johnson was not willing to work overtime every night at the expense of his health, so he _____.
(A) resigned (B) designed (C) survived (D) accolade
11. Sherlock Holmes, a detective in a popular fiction series, has impressed readers with his amazing powers of _____ and his knowledge of trivial facts.
(A) literacy (B) criminal (C) observation (D) accusation
12. The prices of the tickets to the international performance in the National Concert Hall fall into four different _____.
(A) categories (B) genres (C) estimations (D) requirements
13. The candidate became excited when he was addressing a large cheering _____.
(A) librarian (B) antique (C) accusation (D) audience
14. A brief introduction of the speaker _____ the speech.
(A) preceded (B) proceeded (C) processed (D) possessed
15. The thief went into the apartment building and stole some jewelry. He then _____ himself as a security guard and walked out the front door.
(A) disapproved (B) disgraced (C) disguised (D) displayed
16. The jury spent over five hours trying to decide whether the defendant is _____ or guilty.
(A) considerate (B) innocent (C) evident (D) mature
17. Peter likes books with wide _____, which provide him with enough space to write notes.
(A) angles (B) exceptions (C) limitations (D) margins
18. When I open a book, I look first at the table of _____ to get a general idea of the book and to see which chapters I might be interested in reading.
(A) contracts (B) contents (C) contests (D) contacts
19. The doors of these department stores slide open _____ while you approach them. You don't have to open them yourself.
(A) diligently (B) necessarily (C) intentionally (D) automatically
20. Some people keep _____ dogs to protect their homes and family.
(A) ferocious (B) furiously (C) festival (D) fatigue

II. 綜合測驗 (30%)

(I)

Most parts of Taiwan 21 sufficient supplies of fresh water for drinking. But fresh water can be in short supply in many arid regions of the world such as Saudi Arabia, 22 there are limited water resources. 23 the world population continues to grow, shortages of fresh water will occur more often and the need for additional water supplies will become critical. Some may ask, "Since the ocean covers more than 70 percent of the Earth, why not just get drinking water from the ocean?"

To turn seawater into fresh water, we need to remove the salt in seawater, 24, to desalinate seawater. The problem is that the desalination of water requires a lot of energy. Salt dissolves very easily in water, 25 strong chemical bonds, and those bonds are difficult to break. The energy and technology to desalinate water are both expensive, and this means the desalinating water can be costly

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 21. (A) have access to | (B) far and wide | (C) is surrounded with | (D) is capable of |
| 22. (A) in where | (B) which | (C) where | (D) when |
| 23. (A) With | (B) As | (C) Despite | (D) Because of |
| 24. (A) that is | (B) nevertheless | (C) contrary | (D) besides |
| 25. (A) cause | (B) took shape | (C) created | (D) forming |

(II)

Winslow Homer is 26 by many as the greatest American painter of the nineteenth century. 27 in Boston, he began his career at age eighteen in his hometown, working as an apprentice at a printing company. From the late 1850s until his death in 1910, Winslow Homer produced a body of work 28 by its thoughtful expression and its independence 29 artistic conventions. Homer 30 equally in the arts of illustration, oil painting, and watercolor. Many of his works—depictions of children at play and in school, farm girls attending to their work, hunters and their prey—have become classic images of nineteenth-century American life. Others speak to more universal themes such as the primal relationship of humans to nature.

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|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 26. (A) considered | (B) thought | (C) referred | (D) regarded |
| 27. (A) Born and raised | (B) Born and grown | (C) Bringing up | (D) Raising |
| 28. (A) distinguishes | (B) distinguished | (C) distinguishing | (D) have distinguished |
| 29. (A) from | (B) on | (C) of | (D) in |
| 30. (A) wrap | (B) skilled | (C) excelled | (D) boasted |

(III)

Old oil rigs on the ocean floor have long been considered hazardous to marine life. Strict laws exist and prohibit oil companies from dumping these and other forms of industrial waste into the ocean. Now it 31 that decommissioned oil rigs can work as artificial reefs—suitable habitats for ocean wildlife. Researchers at the University of Technology Sydney 32 a survey among 40 professional experts. More than 90% of the 33 were of the opinion that laws regarding oil rig disposal should be reevaluated.

Removing the rigs can harm the 34 ocean environment, while leaving them would allow these sites to become refuges for many marine organisms that are currently under threat. Another stated benefit is that the presence of these sub-sea structures limits fishing efforts in the area, which helps ocean 35. However, environmental groups and other opponents argue that the proposed plan to use old oil rigs as artificial reefs is just a ploy for oil companies to avoid their responsibility to the environment.

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|---------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 31. (A) looks after | (B) brings up | (C) turns out | (D) shows off |
| 32. (A) conducted | (B) refreshed | (C) tolerated | (D) furnished |
| 33. (A) referees | (B) pioneers | (C) celebrities | (D) participants |
| 34. (A) hearty | (B) fragile | (C) stingy | (D) hoarse |
| 35. (A) temperature | (B) misfortune | (C) conservation | (D) resignation |

(IV)

As a German cultural icon, the cuckoo clock has stood the test of time. These 36 timepieces enjoy broad popularity and have won hearts around the world. Just what is it about the cuckoo clock that people find so enchanting? The goofy bird and silly imitation cuckoo call must 37 to people's inner child. Some birds lean forward, open and close their beaks, or flap their wings, all adding to the attraction.

No one knows 38 who invented the cuckoo clock or where it came from. Written descriptions 39 1629, and the first detailed explanation of how they work was published around 1650. Beginning in the mid-1800s, cuckoo clocks were exported to other countries. Now tourists visiting Germany also buy them as souvenirs.

Germany's most famous cuckoo clock, 40 in Eble Uhren-Park, has the distinction of being 60 times the usual size, which makes it the largest one on the planet. Tourists can walk inside for a look at the numerous mechanical parts and how they operate, capturing the magic of the giant timepiece firsthand.

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|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 36. (A) protective | (B) productive | (C) destructive | (D) decorative |
| 37. (A) extend | (B) appeal | (C) grieve | (D) recover |
| 38. (A) precisely | (B) leisurely | (C) typically | (D) scarcely |
| 39. (A) take part in | (B) run out of | (C) date back to | (D) come down with |
| 40. (A) located | (B) which lied | (C) which sitting | (D) situates |

(V)

Once upon a time, there was a king 41 absolute power and a wild imagination. However, he didn't kill his people 42 like a barbarian. Instead, he had his own unique way to let his people see that "justice" existed in his kingdom. When a subject 43 a serious crime, all the people would assemble at a vast amphitheater on a certain day. The accused man would then be brought to the center of the arena. Directly oppose him would be two doors that were exactly 44, side by side. Behind one would be a fair lady and behind 45 would be a fierce tiger. One day, the king saw his beloved daughter and a young man of low social status 46 in the palace garden. He immediately 47 the princess' lover into prison and set a date for the trial. Several days later, the king assembled his people to witness the fate of the young man in the arena. On the day of the trial, as the young man advanced into the arena, he expected the princess to tell him the secret of what 48 behind the two doors. With his eyes 49 her, the accused man begged the princess for help in his eyes. Looking down at her lover, the princess was caught in dilemma. Her heart, at the moment, was overflowing with love, jealousy, and even hatred. And then, in a flash, the princess made her decision as she raised her hand and moved it quickly to the right. Then 50, the young man went to the right door and opened it.

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|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 41. (A) had | (B) possessed | (C) owned | (D) with |
| 42. (A) at risk | (B) at any cost | (C) at will | (D) at request |
| 43. (A) was accused with | (B) was charged with | (C) was captured | (D) was caught |
| 44. (A) alike | (B) likely | (C) like | (D) unlikely |
| 45. (A) another | (B) other | (C) the other | (D) others |
| 46. (A) embracing | (B) kissed | (C) to meeting | (D) have dated |
| 47. (A) cast | (B) throw | (C) puts | (D) arresting |
| 48. (A) lie | (B) lay | (C) laid | (D) lied |
| 49. (A) fixing to | (B) were fixed on | (C) fixed on | (D) were fixing to |
| 50. (A) without comparison | (B) without imagination | (C) without reservation | (D) without hesitation |

III. 文意選填(請忽略大小寫) (20%)

(I)

(AB) not to mention	(AC) holding a special place	(AD) medium	(AE) it	(BC) where
(BD) in the long run	(BE) be replaced by	(CD) that	(CE) get rid of	(DE) with

E-books are books that can be read through an electronic 51. Though unbelievable to many of us, it is possible that the crinkle of crisp pages would 52 the small screen of an e-book reader. Many people consider 53 innovative to read digitally on a computer or e-reader, 54 the automatic recommendation service it offers. 55 high-speed portable reading devices 56 thousands of books can be stored, people can carry up to a thousand times as many books as they used to. Although e-readers can be a little costly, e-books are more economical 57. In spite of so many advantages over a paper book, some people are so reluctant to 58 paper books especially those 59 in their heart. All said and done, reading a paper book is not merely an intellectual pursuit but an emotional and spiritual one as well. It is the sentimental features 60 make paper books worth collecting.

(II)

(AB) including	(AC) as	(AD) respond to	(AE) in which	(BC) what
(BD) according to	(BE) far from	(CD) used	(CE) sleep-inducing	(DE) warned of

Four millennia ago, an ancient Babylonian wrote down 61. is possibly the first lullaby. It is a rather threatening lullaby, 62. the baby is scolded for disturbing the house god with its crying and 63. terrifying consequences. It may have got the baby to sleep. But its message is 64. comforting: If he/she does not stop crying, the demon will eat him/her. This lullaby may sound more scary than 65., yet it is true that many lullabies—66. those sung today—have dark undertones.

Research has shown that lullabies, when 67. correctly, can soothe and possibly even help to heal an infant; but it is the caretaker's voice and the rhythm and melody of the music that babies 68., not the content of the song. Then what is the function of the content? 69. studies, some lullabies provide advice, like the Babylonian lullaby, and quite a few others offer the space to sing the unsung, say the unsayable. Lyrics to those lullabies can indeed be interpreted 70. a reflection of the caregiver's emotions.

IV. 篇章結構 (6%)

You may have heard of Roman arenas, but do you know when and why they were built? In fact, the building of Roman arenas 71. In 264 B.C., two sons in Rome had three pairs of gladiators fight to death in a used "cattle market" to honor their dead father. After that, gladiatorial events were often held on occasions like birthdays, funerals, or holidays. As 72., many arenas were built to stage the shows. They were made circular for one reason: 73.

In the period of 70-60 B.C., gladiatorial events started to involve animals of all types. In A.D. 80, Titus opened a large colosseum 74. Then, in A.D. 108, Trajan held months of contests involving thousands of men and animals. This was such a huge success 75. In spite of being originally designed as places for entertainment, arenas were later used for public executions. One of the Roman emperors, Caligula, was notorious for his cruelty. He would have anyone 76. Many would battle to the death. But, if a gladiator fought well, he would be spared by the crowd or the emperor, and sometimes he might be set free.

- (AB) that many smaller cities started to build arenas and amphitheater for their citizens.
- (AC) wherever a spectator sat, he or she could see the center of the arena.
- (AD) has something to do with the gladiator tradition.
- (AE) that he disliked and distrusted thrown to the wild beasts or the gladiators.
- (BC) gladiatorial combat gained in popularity
- (BD) that could accommodate around 50,000 spectators.

V. Reading 閱讀測驗 (24%) 每題 2 分

(I)

Migratory bird species travel seasonally in great numbers. Usually they are destined for tropical climates with the advent of chilly autumn weather, returning to northern regions when spring brings warm weather again. This timeless spectacle of nature has a modern, unnatural enemy that is killing birds by the millions in major cities around the globe every year: city buildings and lights.

Migrating birds use the sun, moon, starlight, and magnetic fields to navigate their long-distance journeys, but are attracted to the electric lights of skyscrapers. These encounters cause them to become confused. As a result, they often collide with concrete buildings and reinforced glass, causing death or serious injury. Because dead birds are removed from streets and sidewalks before dawn, most people are not aware of the environmental issue of mass bird death. However, there are people working on solutions.

Most people would agree that cities should be designed to accommodate birds, not kill them. Some places now limit the amount of light that can be emitted by buildings during migratory seasons, a trend that hopefully will become more common. People are lobbying the architecture profession to educate architects and make them aware of the devastating effect that bright lights and superstructures have on flocks of migrating birds. Volunteer organizations like Lights Out are also responding to the problem. Bird lovers in cities across North America comb the streets in the early morning hours, removing dead birds and looking for injured ones that can be rehabilitated. By recording data about the birds and the buildings they crashed into, they hope to prevent future bird deaths.

73. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- (A) To inform readers about patterns of birds migration.
 - (B) To inform readers of a little-known environmental problem.
 - (C) To help bird watchers network and contact.
 - (D) To persuade urban planners to design more modern cities.
74. According to the passage, why are so many birds dying in urban areas?
- (A) Attracted by lights, they accidentally fly into buildings.
 - (B) It is due to unexplained failure of their natural navigation instincts.
 - (C) It is due to high levels of air pollution.
 - (D) There is no known explanation.
75. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a natural navigational aid of migrating birds?
- (A) The sun.
 - (B) The moon.
 - (C) The tides.
 - (D) The stars.
76. Why are people generally unaware of the problem of mass bird death, according to the passage?
- (A) The media have not reported on the issue.
 - (B) Volunteer groups have insufficient funding.
 - (C) Because people don't want to know about it.
 - (D) Bird casualties are disposed of before dawn.

(II)

Frank Richard Stockton (April 5, 1834 – April 20, 1902) was an American writer and humorist, best known today for a series of innovative children's fairy tales that were widely popular during the last decades of the 19th century. Born in Philadelphia in 1834, Stockton was the son of a prominent Methodist minister who discouraged him from a writing career. After marrying Mary Ann Edwards Tuttle, he and his wife moved to Burlington, New Jersey, where he produced some of his first literary work. The couple then moved to Nutley, New Jersey. For years he supported himself as a wood engraver until his father's death in 1860. Later, he moved back to Philadelphia to write for a newspaper founded by his brother. His first fairy tale, "Ting-a-ling," was published that year in *The Riverside Magazine*; his first book collection appeared in 1870. He was also an editor for *Hearth and Home* magazine in the early 1870s. Around 1899, he moved to Charles Town, West Virginia. He died in 1902 of cerebral hemorrhage and is buried at The Woodlands in Philadelphia.

The tone of Stockton's tales is what makes his writing unique. Stockton avoided the **didactic** moralizing common to children's stories of the time. Didactic messages are instructional, offering readers a moral education. Instead, he humorously poked fun at greed, violence, abuse of power and other human foibles, describing his fantastic characters' adventures in a charming, matter-of-fact way in stories. Stockton's humorous and witty style gave critics reason to compare him to Samuel Clemens (better known as Mark Twain). A great example of Stockton's direct and frank style blended with his characteristic humor and wit is his famous short story, published in 1882, 'The Lady or The Tiger?'

77. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) The brief introduction to a story, 'The Lady or The Tiger?'
 - (B) A brief biography: Stockton's life and his writing style.
 - (C) The similarities between Frank Stockton and Mark Twain.
 - (D) How Frank Stockton started his writing career.
78. What does the word '**didactic**' in paragraph 2 mean?
- (A) intended to teach
 - (B) related to humor
 - (C) self-taught
 - (D) needing careful treatment
79. According to the passage, which one is not true?
- (A) 'The Lady or The Tiger?' is a story characterized of Stockton's unique writing style.
 - (B) 'The Lady or The Tiger?' was published after Stockton's father passed away.
 - (C) Frank Stockton was inspired by Mark Twain, a famous witty writer.
 - (D) Frank Stockton was not only a writer, but also an editor and a wood sculptor.
80. What is true about Frank Stockton and his writing style?
- (A) He is good at offering moral lessons in an instructional way.
 - (B) His tales are unique and innovative, quite different from those in 19th century.

- (C) Fascinated with writing, he pursues his writing career with his father's support.
- (D) Some critics compare him to Mark Twain because his tales always give readers the creeps.

(III)

Though e-book readers have become a more common sight, traditional books still have their supporters. According to *The New York Times*, e-book sales have been falling in 2015. Print definitely isn't dead. In fact, according some research, it may actually be a better choice for some readers. There are some ways e-books might be inferior to their **dead-tree cousins**. Take some research conducted in schools for example. In a study of middle schools, West Chester University researchers found that students who read on iPads had lower reading comprehension than when they read traditional printed books. They also discovered that the kids sometimes skipped text in favor of interactive features in the e-books, suggesting that certain multimedia in children's e-books can be detrimental to the practice of reading itself. Similar results were found by a small study by the Joan Ganz Cooney Center that consisted of 32 kids reading e-books and print books with their parents. It found that "enhanced" e-books—ones with interactive, multimedia experiences—were more engaged with them physically, but in the end they remembered fewer narrative details than those who read print books. Another study also found that e-books can be hard to absorb. The researchers asked 25 people to read a 28-page story on a Kindle and 25 to read the story in paperback, then asked the readers to put 14 events from the story in chronological order. Those read the story on a Kindle performed worse on the chronology test than the book readers, though they performed about the same as print readers in other tests. Earlier research by the same scholars from Stavanger University in Norway, found that Norwegian 10th graders also remembered more about texts if they read them in print rather than on a computer screen. While e-book textbooks are often easier to carry than traditional door-stop textbooks, college students often don't prefer them. In some surveys, the majority of students have reported preferring print books.

- 81. What's the best title for the passage?
 - (A) P-books might be better than e-books.
 - (B) Scientists tease out digital reading.
 - (C) School students benefit a lot from e-books.
 - (D) Printed traditional books are no longer needed.
- 82. What does '**dead-tree cousins**' in the passage refer to?
 - (A) Second-hand wood stuff.
 - (B) Traditional paper books.
 - (C) Recyclable periodicals or journals.
 - (D) Online magazine and news.
- 83. According to the passage, what is **not** true?
 - (A) E-books can reduce reading comprehension.
 - (B) E-books are not superior to traditional ones in some ways.
 - (C) Young kids can get distracted by e-books.
 - (D) More and more people purchased e-books in 2015.
- 84. What can we know from the passage?
 - (A) If you want to concentrate more, you had better try some enhanced e-books.
 - (B) Interactive features in the e-books boost reading comprehension.
 - (C) Some kids focus more on interactive features than reading itself in the e-books.
 - (D) Generally speaking, traditional books are more economical than e-books in the long run.

桃園市立平鎮高級中學 107學年第1學期

期末考三年級不限組別英文V [20190117300050101045]

全體考生 試題分析表

全體人數: 557 高分組人數: 150 低分組人數: 150

列印日期: 2019/1/17

題號	題型	配分	標準答案	全體					高分組					低分組					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
01	單選題	1.00	B	56	398	44	59	0	0	18	107	13	12	0	0	17	86	17	30	0	0	71.45%	0.643	0.140
02	單選題	1.00	B	79	422	31	23	0	2	18	121	7	3	0	1	28	99	15	8	0	0	75.76%	0.733	0.147
03	單選題	1.00	A	346	66	52	92	0	1	105	12	13	19	0	1	62	30	23	35	0	0	62.12%	0.557	0.287
04	單選題	1.00	C	18	39	476	24	0	0	3	6	131	10	0	0	9	18	112	11	0	0	85.46%	0.810	0.127
05	單選題	1.00	C	57	21	441	38	0	0	18	5	122	5	0	0	20	14	94	22	0	0	79.17%	0.720	0.187
06	單選題	1.00	A	511	9	15	22	0	0	141	1	2	6	0	0	125	6	7	12	0	0	91.74%	0.887	0.107
07	單選題	1.00	A	444	37	52	24	0	0	131	9	6	4	0	0	97	16	27	10	0	0	79.71%	0.760	0.227
08	單選題	1.00	B	30	424	53	50	0	0	6	123	7	14	0	0	17	84	23	26	0	0	76.12%	0.690	0.260
09	單選題	1.00	A	377	49	75	56	0	0	114	12	10	14	0	0	65	23	42	20	0	0	67.68%	0.597	0.327
10	單選題	1.00	A	409	25	42	80	0	1	126	5	5	14	0	0	79	15	23	33	0	0	73.43%	0.683	0.313
11	單選題	1.00	C	162	30	353	12	0	0	33	6	107	4	0	0	66	14	67	3	0	0	63.38%	0.580	0.267
12	單選題	1.00	A	401	55	39	62	0	0	110	15	12	13	0	0	86	17	21	26	0	0	71.99%	0.653	0.160
13	單選題	1.00	D	29	51	63	412	0	2	5	14	14	116	0	1	15	19	26	89	0	1	73.97%	0.683	0.180
14	單選題	1.00	A	255	126	140	34	0	2	87	27	23	12	0	1	50	37	52	11	0	0	45.78%	0.457	0.247
15	單選題	1.00	C	23	17	479	38	0	0	8	5	135	2	0	0	11	10	112	17	0	0	86.00%	0.823	0.153
16	單選題	1.00	B	14	509	20	14	0	0	5	136	4	5	0	0	7	123	13	7	0	0	91.38%	0.863	0.087
17	單選題	1.00	D	9	21	39	488	0	0	4	4	10	132	0	0	4	13	16	117	0	0	87.61%	0.830	0.100
18	單選題	1.00	B	40	458	39	19	0	1	9	129	6	5	0	1	20	105	17	8	0	0	82.23%	0.780	0.160
19	單選題	1.00	D	8	23	11	514	0	1	3	5	2	140	0	0	2	13	9	125	0	1	92.28%	0.883	0.100
20	單選題	1.00	A	422	84	20	30	0	1	119	21	2	8	0	0	86	38	14	12	0	0	75.76%	0.683	0.220
21	單選題	1.00	A	265	42	127	123	0	0	87	8	28	27	0	0	53	19	36	42	0	0	47.58%	0.467	0.227
22	單選題	1.00	C	26	57	463	11	0	0	5	13	129	3	0	0	6	24	114	6	0	0	83.12%	0.810	0.100
23	單選題	1.00	B	150	273	35	99	0	0	35	89	9	17	0	0	41	56	18	35	0	0	49.01%	0.483	0.220
24	單選題	1.00	A	371	64	60	62	0	0	123	7	11	9	0	0	72	24	28	26	0	0	66.61%	0.650	0.340
25	單選題	1.00	D	83	50	78	346	0	0	16	5	17	112	0	0	38	25	28	59	0	0	62.12%	0.570	0.353
26	單選題	1.00	D	185	53	43	276	0	0	31	11	8	100	0	0	55	21	20	54	0	0	49.55%	0.513	0.307
27	單選題	1.00	A	203	293	32	29	0	0	84	53	8	5	0	0	29	89	17	15	0	0	36.45%	0.377	0.367
28	單選題	1.00	B	18	364	110	65	0	0	4	118	19	9	0	0	11	73	32	34	0	0	65.35%	0.637	0.300
29	單選題	1.00	A	126	217	130	84	0	0	46	50	36	18	0	0	27	69	36	18	0	0	22.62%	0.243	0.127
30	單選題	1.00	C	37	134	288	98	0	0	7	27	98	18	0	0	19	33	59	39	0	0	51.71%	0.523	0.260
31	單選題	1.00	C	20	67	357	112	0	1	3	15	118	14	0	0	6	26	77	40	0	1	64.09%	0.650	0.273
32	送分題	1.00	A	451	32	48	26	0	0	129	6	12	3	0	0	97	13	28	12	0	0	80.97%	0.753	0.213
33	單選題	1.00	D	59	63	27	408	0	0	10	13	7	120	0	0	25	28	10	87	0	0	73.25%	0.690	0.220
34	單選題	1.00	B	114	375	40	27	0	1	21	111	11	7	0	0	47	73	21	8	0	1	67.32%	0.613	0.253
35	單選題	1.00	C	57	35	413	52	0	0	9	7	127	7	0	0	26	19	82	23	0	0	74.15%	0.697	0.300
36	單選題	1.00	D	22	129	48	358	0	0	1	25	10	114	0	0	14	53	25	58	0	0	64.27%	0.573	0.373
37	單選題	1.00	B	49	444	35	28	0	1	15	126	7	2	0	0	22	103	13	11	0	1	79.71%	0.763	0.153
38	單選題	1.00	A	386	60	56	54	0	1	116	11	15	8	0	0	70	27	27	26	0	0	69.30%	0.620	0.307
39	單選題	1.00	C	11	11	521	14	0	0	3	1	144	2	0	0	5	8	131	6	0	0	93.54%	0.917	0.087
40	單選題	1.00	A	389	86	64	18	0	0	120	15	10	5	0	0	89	28	26	7	0	0	69.84%	0.697	0.207
41	單選題	1.00	D	119	51	129	257	0	1	23	12	26	89	0	0	46	18	40	45	0	1	46.14%	0.447	0.293
42	單選題	1.00	C	23	56	446	32	0	0	6	11	131	2	0	0	10	25	95	20	0	0	80.07%	0.753	0.240
43	單選題	1.00	B	322	177	26	32	0	0	65	74	6	5	0	0	95	31	13	11	0	0	31.78%	0.350	0.287
44	單選題	1.00	A	414	58	54	30	0	1	120	13	11	6	0	0	85	27	25	12	0	1	74.33%	0.683	0.233
45	單選題	1.00	C	143	20	376	18	0	0	20	3	123	4	0	0	57	8	74	11	0	0	67.50%	0.657	0.327
46	單選題	1.00	A	289	178	34	55	0	1	104	27	9	10	0	0	44	56	18	32	0	0	51.89%	0.493	0.400
47	單選題	1.00	A	206	103	124	124	0	0	75	25	34	16	0	0	19	37	42	52	0	0	36.98%	0.313	0.373
48	單選題	1.00	B	27	121	242	167	0	0	7	44	75	24	0	0	8	27	64	51	0	0	21.72%	0.237	0.113
49	單選題	1.00	C	186	80	234	59	0	0	50	8	80	12	0	0	46	34	51	19	0	0	41.83%	0.437	0.193
50	單選題	1.00	D	31	65	30	430	0	1	6	12	7	125	0	0	14	40	14	82	0	0	77.20%	0.690	0.287
51	複選題	1.00	AD	518	50	23	504	10	4	140	15	3	139	3	0	129	29	13	119	3	3	86.00%	0.793	0.173
52	複選題	1.00	BE	33	492	51	16	515	3	4	137	10	4	145	0	23	119	24	10	119	2	84.56%	0.790	0.233
53	複選題	1.00	AE	439	27	87	104	446	4	129														