考試範圍:龍騰版 B	2L1~L4; Live 2 月份; 45	00 字彙 U21~U25	;
注意事項: (1) 若答	案卡劃記不全,扣總分	5分	
(2) 答案	卷需用黑色原子筆作答	,且不得使用鉛 <b>筆</b>	<u> </u>
答題說明:試題卷二	張四頁,請在答案卡、	答案卷作答	
一、詞彙與文法 10°	% (每題 1 分)		
1. No matterh	ard Jack works, he can't s	support his family.	
(A) what		(C) how	(D) where
2. Mary doesn't look a	angry. Her boyfriend	to her.	
(A) must be apologize		(B) could not ha	ve apologized
(C) will have to apolo	gize	(D) may have ap	ologized
3. When you are late f	or the important meeting,	you have to drive	<u>.</u>
(A) as possible as I ca	n	(B) as possible a	s fast
(C) as fast as you can		(D) as fast as pos	ssibly
4. Bella must be in a g	good mood,she i	s wearing a big sm	nile.
(A) so	(B) when	(C) although	(D) for
5. People live in pain	now. For one thing, the te	mperature is highe	r than ever, the
economy is getting wo	orse.		
(A) To the other	(B) For another	(C) To others	(D) For others
6. It was Eric	_ bought this present for	you.	
(A) what	(B) that	(C) how	(D) which
7. If you had a magic	wand like Harry Potter's,	what yo	ou like to do with it?
(A) will	(B) can	(C) would	(D) may
8. Eric has three siste	rs. They are all teachers.	One teaches chem	nistry, teaches
math, and t	eaches Chinese.		
(A) another; the other	(B) the other; another	(C) other; another	er (D) others; another
9. The experts say tha	t the cities will be twice_	noisy	_they are today.
(A) X; as	(B) the; than	(C) as; as	(D) more; than
10. Denny is going to	sell his only old apartmen	t is located	l near the train station.

(C) which

(D), which

桃園市立平鎮高級中等學校 107 學年度 第二學期 第一次期中考

適用班級:101~114

(A) who

(B), who

## 二、綜合測驗 40%

試題卷

## 第11至20題為題組 (每題1分)

People sometimes feel \_\_11\_\_ or suffer from light depression, often called the blues. In fact, they need to find a way to \_\_12\_\_ going. For example, you can talk to someone you trust to raise your \_\_13\_\_. You can also count your blessings. \_\_14\_\_doing so, you will appreciate your life more and feel hopeful. \_\_15\_\_, sitting back and doing nothing will only make things even worse.

provided in a mental health agency are to help sufferers 17 and dispel depression. Among

But if you are really suffering, you 16 seek professional help. Many treatments

them, exercise is the most essential. Exercise can rid you of a bad mood because a chemical called endorphin is released in your brain while you are exercising. If you can exercise regularly, it is easier for you to end up 18 positive. 19 treatments, such as taking some vitamin D or controlling the breath, are also suggested. 20, as long as sufferers think positively and cooperate with doctors, they can fight against depression successfully. 11. (A) up in the air (B) down to earth (C) gone with the wind (D) down in the dumps 12. (A) get through (B) keep on (C) back out (D) use up 13. (A) devices (B) scoops (C) gestures (D) spirits (C) By 14. (A) On (B) At (D) For 15. (A) Unless (B) At last (C) Likewise (D) After all 16. (A) had better (B) lie in (C) are used to (D) prefer to 17. (A) beat (B) donate (C) tickle (D) tease 18. (A) feel (B) feeling (C) to feel (D) in feeling 19. (A) Another (B) Other (C) The other (D) Still another 20. (A) Besides (B) Later on (C) To put it simply (D) Nevertheless

## 第21至30題為題組 (每題1分)

The growing awareness of global warming has affected some people's diet habits. Do you know a single kilogram of beef produces 16 kilograms of greenhouse gas, which is four times the \_\_21\_\_ produced by one kilogram of pork? Do you know \_\_22\_\_ changing steak to salad could cut as much carbon dioxide as leaving the car unused a couple of days a week? Do you know eating \_\_23\_\_ foods are environmentally friendly as they require less fertilizer to grow and less electricity to store?

That is, if we change our diet, we can reduce the 24 on our environment. For this purpose, we can do many things. 25, we can choose more plant-based food. This benefits not only our health but also our environment. We can also choose food that only requires transportation. On some food packages we can know the information about 27 the food has traveled. 28, we can stop buying food that is not grown at the time of the year. Food 29 is usually less fresh and more expensive. For our planet, varying our diet is a worthwhile choice 30 . 21.(A) sum (B) number (C) size (D) amount (D) nearly 22.(A) simply (B) likely (C) rarely (B) local (C) fresh 23.(A) organic (D) seasonal (C) harm (D) destruction 24.(A) burden (B) damage (C) Even if 25 (A) On the one hand (B) For a start (D) As a result 26.(A) high-paid (B) short-distance (C) well-off (D) long-standing 27.(A) how many miles (B) how many calories (C) how distant (D) what districts 28.(A) Therefore (B) Instead (C) In addition (D) However 29.(A) well refrigerated (B) out of season (C) in season (D) carefully stored 30.(A) in the long run (B) in common with (C) instead of (D) as well as

# 第31至35題為題組(每題2分)

Actress Saoirse Ronan has achieved a lot despite being only 24. She's received several awards and nominations while also 31 a Next Generation Leader by Time. Ronan began acting as a child when her father, who is also an actor, realized that she loved being on camera. At the age of nine, she landed her first role, and her 32 came four years later in the drama Atonement. Her performance in that film led to 33 an Oscar nomination. Ronan is widely known in the movie industry for being fearless. This shows in her desire to take on complex characters. For instance, she prefers to play intelligent women rather than ditzy, stereotypical roles. In 2015, she received another Oscar nomination for her role in *Brooklyn*. She played an Irish immigrant who is 34 New York and her home in Ireland. The film 35 real life for Ronan because she was born in New York to Irish parents but moved to Ireland when she was three.

31. (A) to be named	(B) she named	(C) being named	(D) was naming
32. (A) real risk	(B) major crisis	(C) wrong turn	(D) big break
33. (A) earn her	(B) her earning	(C) her and earned	(D) her by earning
34. (A) sure that	(B) getting used to	(C) familiar with	(D) torn between
35. (A) awaited	(B) mirrored	(C) believed	(D) replaced

#### 第36至40題為題組 (每題2分)

Most of us can name famous companies and their respective brand colors. What we may not be aware of is the interesting science behind a company's choice of color. Color psychology is the study of how colors affect people's moods and decision-making. Companies use color psychology to 36 us 36 things. In fact, studies have shown that around 90 percent of people choose what to buy 37 color and appearance. 38 this, companies use colors to influence how we feel about their products. For example, 39 many tech products use the color white, which is simple, stylish, and clean. Companies often choose action colors to strongly suggest we buy quickly. Red, for instance, is a high-energy color that moves people to act. Yellow is bright and attention-grabbing. 40 that McDonald's decided to use these two colors in its brand.

- 36. (A) allow / buying (B) let / to buy (C) encourage / buying (D) persuade / to buy 37. (A) filled with (B) served as
- (C) supposed to (D) based on 38. (A) In order to (B) Up to
- (C) Because of (D) In spite of
- 39. (A) there's no telling if (B) it's no accident that
  - (C) there's no chance that (D) it doesn't make any sense that
- 40. (A) It's sooner or later (B) It is no wonder (C) It's said (D) It is not until

# 三、文意選填 20% (每題 1 分) (請忽略大小寫)

# 第 41 至 45 題為題組

(A) tissue (B) cells (C) extreme (D) involved (E) carried out

These days BioArt is a growing practice where artists take a few 41 from animals or humans to create a living piece of work. An example from artist Oron Catts was called Victimless Leather Jacket, which was made of 42 from humans and rats. A recent debate at the London Science Museum 43 a disscussion about it. It has been used in a government-sponsored project 44 by two colleges in the United Kingdom, in which jewelry was made from jawbones. This "biojewelry" may be too 45 for many, but it could be the latest way to show one's love.

#### 第 46 至 50 題為題組

(A) feel like (B) floating (C) continuous (D) frequency (E) grief

Crying is good for our health. It decrease the harmful chemicals \_\_46\_\_ around inside of us. So weeping due to \_\_47\_\_, rage, fear and joy do good to us. Reflex tears clean out our eyes and prevent infection and \_\_48\_\_ tears keep our eyes moist. Although it is hard to use crying \_\_49\_\_ to diagnose depression, human crying habits have survived for millions of years. So, next time you\_\_50\_\_ weeping, just do it.

#### 第51至55題為題組

(A) however (B) clumsy (C) prospered (D) accidently (E) apparently

Some believe that if the food is \_\_51\_\_ clean after dropping on the floor just for five seconds, it can still be eaten. A Clemson University study found that bacteria \_\_52\_\_ more on food dropped on steel floors than on carpet. The study did discover, \_\_53\_\_, that time made a difference. Small pieces of dirt appear on the food as soon as it has been \_\_54\_\_ dropped. Keep this in mind if you are \_\_55\_\_ with your food.

#### 第 56 至 60 題為題組

(A) reasonable (B) innocent (C) angle (D) obtained (E) convince

Crime scene investigators look at a crime scene from every \_\_56\_\_ and their analysis helps to decide people's fate. They search for clues at the scene and use information \_\_57\_\_ from witnesses to figure out what happened. Then they need to defend their findings and \_\_58\_\_ a court that what they have discovered is correct. And tests performed in a lab often help to prove beyond any \_\_59\_\_ doubt what happened at the scene of the crime. In the trial of O.J. Simpson, many clues found by the police at the scene of the crime were not enough to prove who did it. In the end, the judge marked O.J. as an \_\_60\_\_ man.

# 四、閱讀測驗 14% (每題 2 分)

# 第61至62題為題組

Pencils are highly useful objects. The pencils that we know today originated in England in 1564. That year, farmers in the north of London discovered graphite, which they called black lead, and used it to mark sheep. The problem was that this mineral stained their hands and clothes. So they wrapped string or sheepskin around graphite sticks. The Italians got the idea of putting the graphite into a wooden holder. In 1662, some Germans learned how to use powdered graphite and began mass-producing pencils. The next major development happened

in the mid-18th century in France. The French didn't have a lot of graphite available, so they mixed it with clay. Through changing the amount of graphite in the mixture, the hardness and darkness of the pencil could be controlled.

- 61. What did the Germans do after they learned how to use powdered graphite?
- (A) They wrapped graphite sticks with animal skin.
- (B) They put the graphite into wooden holders.
- (C) They started experimenting with colored pencils.
- (D) They began producing pencils in large numbers.
- 62. How did the French manage to control the hardness and darkness of pencils?
- (A) Using different types of graphite.
- (B) Experimenting with materials other than graphite.
- (C) Adjusting the amount of graphite mixed with clay.
- (D) Using powdered graphite instead of sticks of graphite.

## 第63至64題為題組

The majestic beaches of Turkey make it a top spot for summer travelers, but it's also lovely in winter. Its natural sights stand out during this time of the year, and because winter is the low season, cheap prices make it easier to tour around the country. Among Turkey's biggest attractions is Cappadocia. Its rock formations, known as fairy chimneys, look like giant mushrooms rising from the ground. These structures were formed millions of years ago from volcano ash that gradually wore away with time. Beneath the fairy chimneys are underground cities. For centuries, Cappadocia was invaded by outsiders, and the underground cities served as hiding places for people. Another famous place is Pamukkale. Its name, meaning "cotton castle" in Turkish, refers to a pure-white mountain and its circular terraces.

- 63. Who would like to visit Cappadocia?
- (A) People who have a passion for art and music.
- (B) People who enjoy mountain climbing.
- (C) People who are interested in ancient sites.
- (D) People who are huge fans of fairy tales.
- 64. What is special about the terraces located on the mountain of Pamukkale?
- (A) They are covered by snow all year round.
- (B) They are round in shape.
- (C) They produce the best quality cotton.
- (D) They look like castles.

### 第65至67題為題組

Recently, the number of urban beekeepers has risen. Bee colonies can be found in homes, offices, and even schools these days. The many advantages of keeping these honey-producing insects are a major factor in the growing popularity of urban beekeeping. Urban beekeepers help maintain the bee population. Bees are very valuable pollinators of our crops, plants, and flowers. There would be a serious global crisis if bees were to disappear. So having them around increases pollination and improves the health of urban gardens. Beekeeping also benefits humans. The honey made by bees is loaded with vitamins and can be used as a natural replacement for sugar. And one by-product of bees is beeswax, from which candles, soap, and other practical things can be made.

- 65. Why has urban beekeeping become more popular these days?
- (A) Because people see this activity as an interesting hobby.
- (B) Because of all the advantages to keeping these insects.
- (C) There are more flower and plant gardens in cities these days.
- (D) More people are interested in getting back to nature.
- 66. Why would there be a serious global crisis if bees disappeared?
- (A) It would affect our food supply, as crops would be left unpollinated.
- (B) It would change temperatures around the world.
- (C) There would be an imbalance among different insect types.
- (D) Humans would lose a vital source of vitamins.
- 67. What is an important function of bees?
- (A) Helping plants grow faster.
- (B) Maintaining garden health.
- (C) Keeping air clean.
- (D) Killing unwelcome insects.

#### 五、引導式翻譯 16% (每格 1分)

\*為了讚揚情人的美,戀愛中的人常會想出許多詩意的表達方式。

To p\_\_(1)\_\_e the beauty of their love, lovers often come \_\_(2)\_\_ with n\_\_(3)\_\_s poetic expressions.

\*藉由比喻或修辭譬喻,詩人們將他們所要描繪的事物更生動且具體地傳達給讀者。

By  $c_{4}$  n or figure of speech, poets make what they want to describe more  $v_{5}$  and  $c_{6}$  t to readers.

\*當針穿透他的皮膚開始從他瘦小的手臂抽出血來時,男孩僵硬地躺在那兒,淚水滾落他的臉頰。

As the n\_(7)\_e penetrated his skin and began to draw blood out of his skinny arm, the boy lay there stiff and tears r\_(8)\_d d\_(9)\_ his cheeks.

\*結果原來所有小孩都誤會醫生的意思了。

It t\_\_(10)\_\_d o\_\_(11)\_\_\_(12)\_\_ all the children \_\_(13)\_\_ m\_\_(14)\_\_d what the doctor meant.

\*這次他毫不猶豫地回答。他說:「因為她是我最好的朋友。」

This time he r\_(15) d without h\_(16) n. He said, "Because she is my best friend."

Class:	Name:	No:	
五、引導式翻詞	睪 16% (每格 1 分)		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		

# 請將此張試卷,連同答案卡一起交回!

-														***	
題 號 _	題型	題分	標準答案	全體 _ A : B <u>_</u>	52 <u>6</u> C D E	<sub>+</sub> _ <u>高</u> 分組 未	C D	142 E =		分組	D 142	 未	全體答	難易	鑑別
がL	單選題	- 1	C		455 8 0		129 1	_ <del>E</del>	₹. <u>A_</u> 0 29	B C 10 99	4 0		<u>- 到金</u> 86.50%	_指數 0.803	. 指數 0.211
2	軍選題	- i	Ď	112 71	18 325 0	_ 0 22 10_	6 104	0	0: 40	31 9	62 0			0.585	0.296
3	單選題	<u> </u>	C	6 58	338 124 _0	0 0 12	113 17	0	0: 4.	21 64	53 0	0	64.26%	0.623	0.34
4	<u> 單選題</u>	. 1	D	179 91	17 <u>239</u> 0	0 24 16	6 96	0	_0;_68_	<u>36</u> _11	<u>27</u> 0			0.433	0 <u>.4</u> 86
5	單選題 單選題	l _	B B	20 484 21 460	6160 12 330	_ 0i	0. 5;	0, .		120 <u>6</u> 103 7	7. 0		92.02%	0.880	0.070
7	平迭思 單選題	<u></u>	<u>B</u>		12 33 0 494 8 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\frac{1}{133}$ $\frac{4}{2}$	0, .	0 12L 0 10	2 124	20 0 6 0	<del></del>	. —	0.8 <u>3</u> 5 0.905	0,218 0.063
8 8	軍選題	1	A	464 45	11 6 0	0 126 9	3 4	0	0 115	205	2. 0		88.21%	0.849	0.07
9.	單選題		C		<u>462 27 0</u>		136 3	0_	0 10	5 113	14 0		87.83%	0.877	0.162
10	單選題	1	D	515_	87 419 0·	0 1 5	14 122	0.	0 4	9 30	.99 0	0	7 100	0.778	0.16
11	單選題	. 1	D	. 8 9	8 <u>[501]</u> 0.	$\frac{0}{0}$ $\frac{3}{16}$ $\frac{2}{110}$	_3 134	0	03_	$\frac{5}{26}$ 5	<u>129</u> 0			0.926	0.03
<u>12</u> 13	工選題 軍選題	1	_ <u>B</u>	92 <u>377</u> 35 4_	45 12 0 25 462 0	0 16 119 0 3 2	$\frac{5}{5}$ $\frac{2}{132}$	0	0 30 0 24	86 20 2 16	6 0 100 0			0.722	0.23
14	單選題	<u> </u>	<u>C</u>		469 24 0		132 2	0	0 24	$\frac{2}{13}$ $\frac{10}{102}$	<u>100  0</u> 		87.83% 89.16%		0.22: 0.21
15	單選題	1	D	53 89	16 368 0	0 7 20	3 112	0.	$0_{-22}$	40 3	$\frac{20}{77}$ 0			0.665	0.24
16	單選題_	. 1	Α .	503 1	_ 9 _ 13 _ 0	0 136 1	2 3	0	0 127	0 7	<u>8</u> 0			0.926	0.06
17	單選題	-1	A	460 27	_17220	0 134 5	3, 0	_0;	0 97	14 14	_17 0		87.45 <u>%</u>	0.813	_ 0.26
18 <u> </u>	單選題 <u></u> 單選題	⊥ <u> </u>	В <u>.</u> В	28 397 343 67	75 26 0. 80 36 0	0 3 118 0 94 28	$\frac{17}{16} - \frac{4}{4}$	_0	0. 14	90 <u>2</u> 9. 19 25	9 0 16 0				0.19
20 L	単選題 <u></u> 單選題	1	C		345 45 0	0 94 28 0 18 7	16 4 108 9	0,	$\frac{0}{0} \frac{82}{33}$	19 25 6 84	_16. 0	·		_0.165_	<u>0.06</u> 0.16
21	單選題	<u> </u>	D _	20 95	22 389 0	0 6 16	3 117	0.	07:	34 9	92 0		73.95%		0.17
22	單選題	. 1 .	<u>A</u>		121 77 0	0 102 9	14 17	0	0 47	15 49	31 0	0	53.61%	0.525	0.38
23 <u>!</u>	單選題	_ 1 ;	. D	9.156.	12 349 0,	0 4 34	3 <u>101</u> _	0,	$0 \frac{3}{100}$	_558 <b>_</b>	<u>76 0</u>				<u>0.17</u>
24 <u> </u>	單選題 單選題	1 1	A	340 147 36 473	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 <u>107</u> 26 0 5 134	5 <u> 4</u> 1 2_	0,	0 67 0 20	<u>49</u> 14] 110 3	12_ <u>_0</u> 9 0		64.64%		0.282
<u>25</u> . — 26	單選題	1!	В	15 459	22 30 0	0 2 130	1 <u>2</u> . 4 6	. 0.	0. 20	95 15	<u>9</u> 0 190		89.92% <u> </u>	_ 0. <u>839</u> _ 0.792	0.169 0.240
27	單選題	1	Ā	444 39	33 10 0	0 122 7	10 3	. 0_	0 100	24 11	$\frac{12}{7} - \frac{0}{0}$			0.782	0.15
28	<u> 單選題</u> _	. 1	C	124 20	355 27 0	0 22 3	110 7.	0	0, 44	12 73	13 0	0		0.644	0.26
29	單選題	l	<u>B</u>	7 441	73_ 5_ 0,	0 0 130	<u> 11. 1</u> .	_0	0 6	<u>97</u> 36_	3 0	1 7		0.799	<u>0.23</u>
30 : 31 :	型選題 單選題	. l	_ <u>A</u>	456 20 129 36	<u>14</u> <u>36</u> , 0, 322 39 0	0 127 5 3	4 6. 104 2	0.	0 113	9' 6 18 59	<u>14</u> 0			0.845	0.099
31 <u></u> 32 .	單選題	2		129; 30 <b>L</b> 75 217	322 39 0 20 214 0	$0 \frac{33}{7} \frac{31}{32}$	104 2 4 99	${0}^{0}$	0. 41. 0 41	18 <u>59</u> 66 13	24 0 22 0		61.22% <u> </u>	0.574 0.426	<u>0.</u> 31 <u>′</u> 0.54′
33	單選題	2	_ B	204 177	46 99 0	0 64 51	720	- <del>0</del>	0 45	35 20	42 0			0.303	0.113
34	單選題	2	D		120 324 0	0 2 11	20 109	0_	0; 11_	<u>35</u> 54	42 0	. 0		0.532	0,47
35 .	單選題	. 2 .	_B	55 309	40 122 0	0 6 116	7 13	0	0 <sub>i</sub> 32	<u>32 27</u>	51 0		58.75%_	0.521	0.597
<u>36                                    </u>	<u>單選題</u> 單選題	1 2:	- D	. 34 <u>. 153</u> 50 41_	$\frac{117}{62} \frac{222}{373} = \frac{0}{0}$	0 5 15 6	15 <u>107</u> 11 118	_ 0_	0 18	71 32 20 32	$\frac{21}{60}$ 0			0.451	0.600
38	軍選題	$\frac{1}{2}$	.D	5719		<del></del>	126 4	0]	0' 30 <u> </u>	20 32 12 84	<u>60</u> 0 19 0			0.627 0.739	0.40 0.29
39	單選題	2	В	34 360	58 73 0	1 123	11 6	0.	1. 19	52 29	42 0				0.50
40	單選題	2	B	14 464	<u>36</u> 12. 0.	0 2 130	6 _4	0	0 11		8 0				0.16
41	單選題_	<u> </u>	В	150 296	35. <u>33</u> <u>12</u>	0 27 100	_ 67	2.	0 42	<u>57</u> 22		. 0		<u>0.5</u> 5 <u>3</u>	0.30
42 ↓ 43 ⊥	單選題 單選題	_ <u>l</u> ;	, A D	266 190 35 22	27 22 21, 18 215 236	0 <u>96</u> 35 0 7 2	$\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{4}{71}$	5		59 19	14 7				0.373
44 <sub>+</sub>	工 工 選題	1	<u>Б</u> Е_	. 3522. 51 <u>_15</u> _	22 211 227	0 7 2 0 8 5_	5 71 3 54	57 72	0. 21. 0. 21.	.15 <u> </u> 8 <u>.</u> 6 <u>. 13</u> :	42 56 45 57				0.20 <u>4</u> 0.100
45	單選題	ìì			425 42 24		125 7	4	0 16_	9 82	22 13		80.80%;		0.30
46	單選題_	1	B	13 290	101 _ 78 <u>44</u> _	0 5 104	14: 14_	5.	0 7_	42 _34	38 21	0	55.13%	0.514	0.43
17 .	單選題	_ 1	E –	. 13 46 T	<u>32</u> 47 388 .	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 7 \\ 24 & 24 \end{bmatrix}$		<u> 120</u> _	0 6	27 23	15 71		73.76%_	0.673	0.34
18 . 19	單選題 單選題	<del>- 1</del> +	C D	<u>1</u> 7_145_ <u>24</u> 3 <u>7</u> _	238 87 39 133 294 38	0 4 24 0 4 6	94 10 22 105	10 5	0 11 0 18	49 33 20 42	34 15 42 20		45.25% 55.80%	0.447	0.43
50 .	- 単選題 <u>-</u> 軍選題	+ 1	<u>Б</u>	464 15	24 15 8	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 4' & 6 \\ 0 & 128 & 2 \end{array} $	7 4_	<del></del>	0 104	20 42 <b>L</b> 12	<u>42</u> ]_20_ 9 5		55.89% 88.21%	0.5 <u>18</u> 0.81 <u>7</u>	0. <u>4</u> 4 0.16
1	單選題	<u> </u>	E	7_96_		0 2 15_		100	0. 5	4935	21 32		48.29%	0.465	0.47
52	單選題	_ 1 .	. C	18 65	<u>260 52 131 </u>	_0 <u>_2</u> _8	<u>100</u> <u>1</u> 0	22.	0_10	28 37	28, 39	0	_49 <u>.43%</u>	0.482	0.44
3	單選題 _		A	499 5	5 11 .6_	0 137 0	1 3		0 126	4 4	7 1		94.87%	0.926	0.07
54_; 55_;	單選題 _ 單選題 _	_ <u>I</u> .	D	$-\frac{2}{4}\frac{42}{322}$	63 346 73 90 55 55	0 0 4 0 1 116	11 116	<u> 11</u> . –	$\frac{0}{0} - \frac{2}{3}$	22 31 43 39	50 37		65.78%	0.585	0.46
6 	<u> 単選題</u>	- 1 .	<u>C</u>		90 55 55 366 35 38		<u>10</u> 7 125 3	.8 5	0 3 <b>L</b> 0 18	43 39 35 48	28 <u>29</u> 20 21	$-\frac{0}{0}$		0.560 0.609	0.51 0.54
7	單選題	1 -1	D	60 64	31 <u>267 105</u>	0 9 6	4 119	4	0 18	31: 18	33 42	,	50.76%		0 <u>.54</u> 0.60
58	單選題	1_1_	E	<u>54</u> 57	13 104 <u>298</u>	09_8	0 4	121	0 28	22, 10,	41 41			0.570	0.56
59 :-	單選題_	1 1	<u>A</u>	304 52	53 65 52	0 112 6	8 10		0 44	<u>29</u> 21	25 23	0	<u>57.79%</u>	0.549	0.47
50 · 51 ·	<u>軍選題</u>	11	B	. <u>76 305</u> .	61 49 35.	0, 8 117	$\frac{7}{3}$ $\frac{4}{126}$	.6	0 31	30 38	23 20		57.98%	0.518	0.61
51.   52 <sub>.  </sub>	_單選題 _ _ 單選題	2 2	D.	2856_ _3124[	29 413 _ 0_ 456 15 _ 0_	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 2 & 12 \\ \hline 0 & 4 & 5 \end{array}$	2 126 131 2	0, 0,	0 22 0 20	29 23	68 <u>0</u>		78.52%	0.683	0.40
53	單選題	. 2		$\frac{-31}{16}$ 84	456 15 0 255 170 0	1 3 13	131 2! 95 31	_0	0.20	13 99 42 44	_100 490		86.69% 48.48%	0.489	0.22 0.35
54 1 54 1	工選題	2	<u>C</u>	98 226	47 154 0	1 10 101	. 6. 25j	0.	0. <u>3</u> 8		_51 0			0.469	رد <u>ی</u> ں _ 0.54
55 !	單選題	_ 2 .	<u>B</u>	65 363	59 32 0	7 10 119	8 5	_0,	0 23		180		69.01%	0.437	0.38
66	單選題	2	A	428 37	30 29 0	2 121 8	9 4	0	0 87	<u>25</u> 14	16 0	0	81.37%	_0.732	0.23
57	單選題	2	B	101 382	19, 21,0,	3 9 125	5 3	0	0 44	71 11	15 0	1	72,62%	0.690	0.38