

桃園市立平鎮高中 107 學年度 第二學期 畢業考 高三 英文 試題卷

適用班級：01-14

命題範圍：Lung Teng U6~U8、IVY 四月全、指考 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 4 張 8 頁。

作答方式：請將選擇題答案(～)劃記在答案卡上。

I. Vocabulary and Phrases 文意字彙和片語 (每題 1 分，20%)

1. Since the orange trees suffer _____ damage from a storm in the summer, the farmers are expecting a sharp decline in harvests this winter.
(A) mutual (B) severe (C) relative (D) potential
2. I'm not sure exactly how much scholarship you'll receive, but it will _____ cover your major expenses.
(A) variously (B) roughly (C) frankly (D) recently
3. I'm afraid we can't take your word, for the evidence we've collected so far is not _____ with what you said.
(A) sympathetic (B) durable (C) consistent (D) familiar
4. Various studies have been _____ in this hospital to explore the link between a high-fat diet and cancer.
(A) improved (B) implied (C) confirmed (D) conducted
5. It will take up to ten days for the onset of symptoms, during which time the person is highly _____.
(A) contagious (B) preventive (C) frantic (D) authentic
6. Warm milk _____ sleepiness. So if you have trouble falling asleep, try drinking some warm milk before going to bed.
(A) induces (B) absorbs (C) recruits (D) conceals
7. Evidence suggests that youth who are _____ exposed to community violence can become desensitized to its effects.
(A) resistantly (B) simultaneously (C) hysterically (D) chronically
8. After an argument with the parents of his students, the teacher finally admitted his mistake and _____ himself to ask for their forgiveness.
(A) handled (B) detected (C) humbled (D) resisted
9. The two sides struck a(n) _____ on the issue of compensation.
(A) compromise (B) compliment (C) confession (D) contribution
10. When the fire fighter walked out of the burning house with the crying baby in his arms, he was _____ a hero by the crowd.
(A) considered as (B) regarded to be (C) referred to (D) hailed as
11. Our target is to win the tournament by dominating all the _____ in every facet of the game.
(A) opponents (B) attendants (C) remedies (D) remainders
12. According to environmental scientists, the earth is likely to experience significant _____ changes within the next century.
(A) provincial (B) magnetic (C) redundant (D) ecological
13. The airplane _____ very quickly in the dive and when seen from the ground appears extremely fast.
(A) devastates (B) sustains (C) disrupt (D) accelerates
14. Besides _____ tourists to take out their passports, the customs officials also asked them if they had anything to declare.
(A) conducting (B) instructing (C) allocating (D) colliding
15. Joel has already won the West Yorkshire race series with three _____ wins.
(A) interior (B) successive (C) political (D) virtual
16. Diagnosed with a serious heart disease, I always wear a heart-rate monitor and _____ my heart rate all the time.
(A) turn a blind eye to (B) cast sheep's eyes at
(C) see eye to eye with (D) keep an eye on
17. Catherine is polite to everyone around her because her parents have emphasized the value of _____ since she was little.
(A) courtesy (B) likeness (C) signal (D) plight
18. Shannon's company is diverse and inclusive; immigrants _____ almost half of the total employees.
(A) encounter (B) constitute (C) overcome (D) threaten

19. The city library was _____ to make it accessible to physically disabled people.
 (A) restrained (B) discarded (C) renovated (D) disclosed
20. The sushi at that newly opened Japanese restaurant is _____ good. I think it's by far the best I've had recently.
 (A) downwards (B) meanwhile (C) exceptionally (D) automatically

II. Cloze 克漏字 (每题 1 分, 25%)

(I)

Venice, 21. neither to the land nor to the sea, is a city of canals and lagoons, a place where courtyards are connected by bridges and journeys are made by water taxis or gondolas. But the water that has brought the city so much fame has proved to be a double-edged sword, with floods frequently 22. On November 4, 1966, a devastating flood made it clear that water would eventually threaten the city's existence when a high tide 23. from the Venetian Lagoon and submerged the city for a disturbing 15 hours, 24. St. Mark's Square 4 feet underwater. The massive flood drew attention to a serious problem 25. Venice had been sinking 26. an unparalleled pace over the past century. Though it 27. by less than one centimeter every one hundred years, Venice fell by incredible 25 centimeters in the last century alone, 28. approximately 15 times 29. 200 years ago. Apart from the 30. rate of subsidence, the rising sea level resulting from global warming should be responsible for the 25-centimeter drop as well.

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|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 21. (A) belonged | (B) belongs | (C) belonging | (D) belong |
| 22. (A) occur | (B) take place | (C) happened | (D) occurring |
| 23. (A) conceive of | (B) swept in | (C) disrupted by | (D) involving in |
| 24. (A) leaving | (B) causing | (C) suffering | (D) inducing |
| 25. (A) which | (B) that | (C) where | (D) in which |
| 26. (A) for | (B) by | (C) at | (D) in |
| 27. (A) used to sink | (B) was used to sink | (C) got used to sinking | (D) was used to sinking |
| 28. (A) contributing to | (B) giving rise | (C) brought forth to | (D) resulting from |
| 29. (A) as many floods | (B) floods than | (C) more floods than | (D) a number of floods |
| 30. (A) an excess of | (B) vertical | (C) elevating | (D) accelerated |

(II)

"The Invisible Gorilla" is a psychological experiment 31. back in 1999. In the experiment, the subjects were asked to watch a video showing two teams of people 32. black and white, passing basketballs and moving around with a person in a full-body gorilla suit entering and walking off. So conspicuous and distinct was the one with the gorilla costume that it is generally believed that most subjects would surely notice such an unexpected object. The result, much to the researchers' surprise, suggested that roughly half of the subjects found out that they 33. the gorilla. This is so-called "illusion of attention." 34. the study mentioned above, the human brain's attention span is limited when people 35. their attention 35. a specific area or aspect of their surroundings. In other words, we perceive far less of our world than we think we do

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|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 31. (A) constructed | (B) conducted | (C) conceived | (D) instructed |
| 32. (A) in | (B) dressing in | (C) wear | (D) put on |
| 33. (A) have missed | (B) had missed | (C) haven't missed | (D) hadn't been missed |
| 34. (A) Compared to | (B) Thanks to | (C) As a result of | (D) Based on |
| 35. (A) engaged...to... | (B) focusing...on... | (C) devoted ...to... | (D) centered... in... |

(III)

Today, most people carry around games, music, and more on their phones. The idea of portable electronics is 36. now, but when did it begin? In National Geographic's *The '80s Greatest: It's a Small World*, filmmakers focus on the decade when electronics started 37.

The release of Sony's Walkman revolutionized how people listen to music. This handheld cassette player could be 38. anywhere you went. Listening to tunes was no longer a communal activity. Instead, people 39. their headphones for an individual escape, whether while exercising or commuting. The game console was also being miniaturized. Nintendo's Game Boy was the first portable console that came with interchangeable cartridges. Users could now choose from a variety of games without having to buy a new device or be 40. at the arcade. Nowadays our lightweight smartphones offer these functions and many more, and yet it was only 30 years ago when the concept of portable music and games first took off.

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|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 36. (A) horizontal | (B) destructive | (C) sympathetic | (D) commonplace |
| 37. (A) worsening | (B) marveling | (C) shrinking | (D) browsing |
| 38. (A) taken apart | (B) taken over | (C) brought along | (D) brought up |
| 39. (A) slipped on | (B) wrapped up | (C) hunted down | (D) sorted out |
| 40. (A) frozen | (B) stuck | (C) confused | (D) troubled |

(IV)

World Health Organization has announced that game addiction is a mental health disorder. According to the WHO's International Classification of Diseases, addiction to digital and video games is a pattern of persistent or recurrent gaming behavior which becomes so extensive that it 41. other life interests.

Shekhar Saxena, the WHO's expert on mental health and substance abuse, said in some of the worst cases seen in global research, gamers played for up to 20 hours a day. It was shocking that digital and video games should 42. sleep, meals, work or school, and other daily activities. However, 43. people who actually develop the problem of addiction to games is very small. Playing games is occasional or transitory behavior. 44. such behavior persists for around a year can a potential diagnosis of a disorder be made.

In fact, digital and video games are widely enjoyed safely and sensibly by more than 2 billion people worldwide across all kinds of genres, devices and platforms. The recreational, educational, and even therapeutic value of game is well-found and widely recognized. Whether games constitute a problem 45. how we utilize them. If properly used, interesting digital and video games can definitely serve their original purpose—bettering our lives.

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|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 41. (A) maps up | (B) take notices of | (C) is wary of | (D) take precedence over |
| 42. (A) outweigh | (B) collide | (C) facilitate | (D) ravage |
| 43. (A) a number of | (B) the number of | (C) the more | (D) the fewer |
| 44. (A) Only if | (B) By no means | (C) On no account | (D) Despite |
| 45. (A) consists of | (B) lies in | (C) leads to | (D) blends with |

III. Passage Completion 文意选填 (每题 1 分, 25%)

(I)

Born in 1785 in southwestern Germany, Baron Karl Drais was one of the most creative German inventors of the 19th century. The baron's numerous inventions include, among others, the earliest typewriter, the meat grinder, a device to record

piano music on paper, and two four-wheeled human-powered vehicles. But it was the running machine 46. made him famous.

The running machine, also called Draisine or hobby horse, was 47. a very primitive bicycle: it had no chains and was propelled by riders 48. the ground with their feet. Though not a bike in the modern sense of the world, Drais' invention marked the big bang for the bicycle's development. It was the first vehicle with two wheels 49. in line. The frame and wheels were made of wood; the steering already resembled a modern handlebar. Drais' big democratic idea behind his invention was to find a muscle-powered 50. for the horses, which were expensive and 51. lots of food even when not 52.. The machine, he believed, would allow large numbers of people faster movement than walking or riding in a coach.

Drais undertook his first documented ride on June 12, 1817, 53. a distance of 13 kilometers in one hour. A few months later, Drais created a huge 54. when he rode 60 kilometers in four hours. These were later followed by a marketing trip to Paris, where the hobby horse quickly 55.. The fad also quickly spread to Britain.

(A) replacement	(B) comprehensive	(C) placed	(D) pushing off	(E) devastating
(AB) in use	(AC) that	(AD) in effect	(AE) covering	(BC) sensation
(BD) consumed	(BE) caught on			

(II)

Often named as the most prominent contemporary female architect, Zaha Hadid, an Iraqi-born British woman, is significant for her intellectual toughness and her refusal to 56. her artistic ideas. For many years, her designs filled the pages of architecture journals but were 57. impractical or too radical. Also, being female in a male-dominated field didn't help her succeed.

Despite these 58., her star began to rise when her design for Cincinnati's new Center for Contemporary Art was selected and built, earning her worldwide 59.. *The New York Times* described the building as "the most important new building in America since the Cold War." Once her talent was recognized, commissions started coming in to design a variety of projects, including public transportation, libraries, and opera houses. In 2004, Hadid became the first woman to win the 60. Pritzker Prize. She also won the Stirling Prize in 2010 and 2011.

(A) compromise on	(B) acclaim	(C) prestigious	(D) setbacks	(E) dismissed as
(AB) compliment on	(AC) commemorate			

(III)

The history of the television remote control goes back to the 1950s. However, exactly which model was the first is contested. That's because people can't decide on the 61. of a remote control. Is it a device that allows remote access of the TV or does it need to be a control that is 62. from the television set?

In 1950, Zenith Electronics released a gadget called the Lazy Bones. This device was 63. to the TV by a long cord and allowed the viewer to change the channel from the couch. Five years later, the Flash-Matic was 64.. This version of the remote control wasn't connected to the television. This device was little more than a flashlight and used a 65. of light to switch channels. Aside from being wireless, this newer model was also able to 66. the sound.

While either of those remotes could be considered the first one, it's clear that they are nothing like the remotes we know today. In the 1980s, more channels and VCRs made remotes almost a 67. These changes also required significant 68. to the remote. Dozens of buttons were added to handle all the new functions, and the remote started to 69. our current-day devices. For the most part, aside from getting even more buttons, remote controls have remained the same for the last 30 years. However, the remote as we know it may be on the way out. Smartphones and voice-activated devices are now able to control smart 70. in homes. Could this be the end of the remote control?

(A) glimpse	(B) necessity	(C) separate	(D) attached	(E) mute
(AB) updates	(AC) previous	(AD) introduced	(AE) definition	(BC) beam
(BD) appliances	(BE) resemble			

IV. Discourse Structure 篇章結構 (每題 1 分，10%)

(I)

Istanbul's unique geographical location means that it has always been a center for international trade. Historically, it was a major city at the western end of the legendary Silk Road. This ancient trading route linked China with Europe, Africa, and the rest of Asia.

71. Moving in the opposite direction, spices, jewelry, leather, and rare plants and animals went through Istanbul on their way to the East.

Istanbul's singular location also made it attractive as a political center. 72. As successive empires fought to gain control of the city, it was repeatedly ravaged. Fortunately, Istanbul's new rulers spared no expense in their rebuilding efforts. They also brought their traditions and religious beliefs, which included Islam and Christianity. 73.

Hagia Sophia is a beautiful example of how different cultural elements have been blended together in one building. 74. The new Muslim rulers replaced Christian ceremonial objects with their own and whitewashed the Christianity-themed mosaics. However, they didn't change the structure or outer appearance of the building. 75. The art and symbolism of two major religions can now be seen in this sublime edifice.

- (A) Three great empires—the Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman—chose Istanbul as their capital.
- (B) Facing Hagia Sophia is Sultan Ahmed Mosque, known as the Blue Mosque because of the blue tiles that decorate its interior.
- (C) Originally built as a Christian church in the 4th century, it was converted into a mosque by Ottoman Turks when they took over Istanbul in the late 15th century.
- (D) It was used to transport Chinese products, including porcelain, paper, gunpowder, and of course silk, to the West.
- (E) In the 1930s, Hagia Sophia was changed into a museum, and some of the whitewash on the walls was washed and scrubbed away to reveal the mosaics underneath.
- (AB) As cultural diversity increased in Istanbul, so did cross-cultural exchanges, and churches and mosques can now be found side by side in the city.

(II)

The huge cut flower industry is worth billions of dollars each year. In terms of flower exports, the Netherlands does the most business. 76. Meanwhile, the major growers of flowers for domestic sale are China, India, and the US. The large

number of flowers grown for commercial use shows how much affection people have for flowers. 77. They are also commonly used to help celebrate special occasions such as weddings, birthdays, and anniversaries. Moreover, they provide decoration for homes and offices all year round. 78. To extend the time that flowers can be enjoyed, people are advised to change the water in the vase every day. In addition, sugar can be added to the water as it acts as an energy source when absorbed.

This love for flowers is nothing new; it has existed for a long time. 79. Over time, a type of “language of flowers” arose. Certain colors and types of flowers were used to symbolize specific seasons. 80. In addition, peach and cherry blossoms are connected to spring in that country. It is likely that flowers will forever remain an important part of many cultures throughout the world.

- (A) One example of this is the plum blossom, which is even today associated with winter in China.
- (B) People use flowers to express a wide range of emotions, from passionate love to deep sympathy.
- (C) Based on archaeological evidence, it seems flower arranging first took place in ancient Egypt.
- (D) Typically, most of these flowers are sent to other European countries.
- (E) To make stunning flower arrangements, people should first choose suitable blooms and plants.
- (AB) Although cut flowers usually only last several days, their lives can be prolonged by using various methods.

V. Reading 閱讀測驗 (每題 2 分, 20%)

(I)

As more and more reports and studies on the detrimental effects of global warming come out, consumers are becoming extremely conscious of the impact of their own actions on the environment. No longer is it enough to throw your plastic bottle in the recycling bin—people are now seeking to avoid buying plastic packaging altogether.

One company that has recently come under scrutiny from environmental activists is Walkers Crisps, a British snack food manufacturer that is most well-known for their potato chips. The environmental group 38 Degrees is **up in arms** about Walkers because of their potato chip packages. The chip bags used by Walkers are made of plastic, but what’s more of an issue is that this plastic can’t be readily recycled because of its metalized coating. As a stopgap measure, Walkers has announced that they will accept empty packets mailed to them by customers and recycle the bags themselves.

However, for the activists, this is not enough. 38 Degrees wants the manufacturer to do away with their plastic packaging completely. In a petition, the environmental organization points out that, “Crisp packets have been found intact after 33 years.” In order to keep this rubbish out of the oceans and from being dumped in landfills, the campaign is calling for Walkers to switch to eco-friendly, biodegradable packaging. The firm has said that they intend to switch over by 2025, a timeline that activists are not happy with since Walkers currently produces 7,000 new plastic packets per minute. That means there’s a lot more plastic that will likely end up polluting the planet over the next several years.

81. According to the passage, what are customers doing with new information about climate change?

- (A) They are getting concerned about environmental issues.
- (B) They are making sure to have recycling bins in their homes.
- (C) They are pushing companies to make more durable, long-lasting plastic.
- (D) They are looking for ways to buy items that are wrapped in plastic.

82. Why is the company Walkers Crisps mentioned in the passage?

- (A) They have discovered a way to produce biodegradable plastic.
- (B) They are already making the switch from plastic packaging.
- (C) They are the focus of an environment campaign about recycling.
- (D) They have come under fire for how unhealthy their chips are.

83. What does the author mean by the phrase “**up in arms**” in the second paragraph?

- (A) Protests are shooting at unarmed people that work at Walkers.
- (B) People are picking up crisp packets they find on the ground.
- (C) Activists are extremely angry about Walkers’ business practices.
- (D) The organization is working together with Walkers to find a solution.

84. What is the author’s opinion based on the last sentence of the passage?

- (A) Walkers has come up with a good plan for combating climate change.
- (B) There are other companies that produce a lot more plastic than Walkers does.
- (C) Walkers has already proven they are an environmentally friendly firm.
- (D) Plastic pollution will continue to be a problem before Walkers changes their bags.

(II)

The images that generally pop into mind when people think about Italy are gondolas in Venice, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, and the Colosseum. However, there is so much more to admire about Italy than these postcard images.

Shaped like a boot and extending into the Mediterranean Sea, the Italian Peninsula is blessed with a diverse and breathtaking landscape. To the north are the Italian Alps, with Mont Blanc rising on the Italian-French border. The Dolomites section of this mountain chain is situated in the province Trentino, which has nearly three hundred lakes formed by glacier.

Southern Italy has white-sand beaches and crystalline seas. The region known as Apulia, which forms the heel of Italy’s boots, offers dozens of cities and towns displaying wonderful, ancient architecture. The city of Lecce **is steeped in** baroque churches and palaces, and Alberobello, with its unique cone-shaped houses, makes visitors feel as if they were walking through a fairy-tale land.

When it comes to Italian culture and cuisine, there are big differences between the different regions of the country. The regional dialects are so different from each other that they often sound like distinct languages. As for the cuisine, northern Italians use lots of rice, red meat, and butter, while southern Italians traditionally cook with pasta, tomatoes, fish, and olive oil. Central Italy not only blends both types of cuisines, but also has the habit of eating animal innards.

Italy became a unified nation less than two centuries ago. Before that, it was a group of territories controlled by foreign powers. The northern regions had been ruled mainly by the Austrians, and the southern regions used to be controlled by Spanish king. Central Italy, where the Vatican is situated, was the Pope’s territory.

People come to Italy because it is enriched with culture, history, and beauty. With so much to see, do, and taste in Italy, no one can resist the cry, “Viva Italia!”

85. Which of the following topics is not addressed in this article?

- (A) The geographic feature of Italy.
- (B) The amazing architecture of Italy.
- (C) The literature and origin of gondolas.
- (D) The cuisines of the different origins of Italy.

86. Which of the following statements about Italy is correct?

- (A) The unique architecture makes Lecce look like a fairy-tale land.
- (B) Crystalline seas, as well as ancient architecture can be seen in Southern Italy.
- (C) Italy used to be controlled by Austria and Spanish 200 years ago.
- (D) Mont Blanc is a mountain lying in the middle of the Italian-French border.

87. According to the article, which of the following terms can best describe Italy?

- (A) Diverse
- (B) Challenging
- (C) Miraculous
- (D) Insightful

(III)

“Selective Attention” refers to the way people tend to focus their attention on one object or on the task they are performing. In any busy scene or situation, it’s virtually impossible to note everything at once. What a person pays attention to in these circumstances is what they select, that is, what they decide to pay attention to, though their selection is not necessarily conscious. Based on related researches, the reason why sometimes you can concentrate, but at other times you lose your focus is that your attention span has something with your brain’s prefrontal cortex, which is responsible for high-level cognitive tasks, contains a large amount of the right chemicals such as adrenaline and dopamine. When the dopamine level rises, it produces a feeling of well-being. So, you’re driven to concentrate on whatever you are doing to keep getting this good feeling. But when the dopamine level drops, your ability to pay attention also starts to falter. Then you begin to lose your focus on whatever you are doing.

There are many factors that can contribute to a falling dopamine level, and lack of sleep is one of them. When you are tired, you’re deprived of oxygen, which is necessary for the production of dopamine and adrenaline in the prefrontal cortex. Even one night of sleeplessness can give you symptoms that resemble ADHD (attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder), such as forgetfulness and difficulty in maintaining concentration. Also, stress and anger may distract you from your work. When you are irritated by something, your stress hormones rise and your concentration level decreases.

So, how will you maintain your ability to pay attention? To start with, get a good night sleep. A good night’s sleep will allow the mind and body to rest and repair themselves, which can sustain dopamine levels. Secondly, engage in some kind of exercise. Exercise helps release stress and improve concentration by flooding the brain with oxygen and activating brain chemicals. Thirdly, eat healthy food. A balanced diet containing vitamins, proteins and anti-oxidants is best for increasing dopamine levels. Tea and coffee may give you a quick burst of energy that helps you to focus, but if you drink too much, your level of concentration will go down in the end. Finally, think happy thoughts. Keeping in a good mood reduces stress hormones and helps maintain a healthy level of dopamine.

88. What is the article mainly about?

- (A) How people increase the dopamine levels with a balanced diet.
- (B) The relationship between ADHD and sleeplessness.
- (C) The relationship between concentration ability and dopamine levels.
- (D) How stress and anger affect our ability to focus.

89. Which of the following is recommended by the author as a way to boost attention?

- (A) Drinking a great amount of tea and coffee.
- (B) Taking exercise as regularly as possible.
- (C) Consulting a doctor or a psychiatrist.
- (D) Taking vitamins containing dopamine.

90. Where is this article most likely to appear?

- (A) In a psychology column.
- (B) In a newspaper editorial.
- (C) In a psychiatry column.
- (D) In a literature review.

桃園市立平鎮高級中學 107學年第2學期 期末考三年級不限組別英文VI[20190502300050101046] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體					554					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	B	43	437	30	43	0	1	8	126	4	12	0	0	23	95	16	15	0	1	78.88%	0.737	0.207												
2	單選題	1	B	35	446	39	33	0	1	7	129	8	6	0	0	13	109	14	13	0	1	80.51%	0.793	0.133												
3	單選題	1	C	39	39	271	204	0	1	4	8	85	53	0	0	17	21	60	51	0	1	48.92%	0.483	0.167												
4	單選題	1	D	58	30	93	372	0	1	12	7	21	110	0	0	24	14	32	79	0	1	67.15%	0.630	0.207												
5	單選題	1	A	279	104	112	57	1	1	91	18	30	11	0	0	59	41	25	24	0	1	50.36%	0.500	0.213												
6	單選題	1	A	352	62	82	57	0	1	116	14	12	8	0	0	61	26	41	21	0	1	63.54%	0.590	0.367												
7	單選題	1	D	120	159	105	169	0	1	24	30	26	70	0	0	41	50	30	28	0	1	30.51%	0.327	0.280												
8	單選題	1	C	70	68	344	71	0	1	11	12	113	14	0	0	26	30	64	29	0	1	62.09%	0.590	0.327												
9	單選題	1	A	329	80	103	41	0	1	112	16	14	8	0	0	64	25	42	18	0	1	59.39%	0.587	0.320												
10	單選題	1	D	185	70	50	247	1	1	36	16	8	90	0	0	60	25	24	40	0	1	44.58%	0.433	0.333												
11	單選題	1	A	412	72	47	22	0	1	116	15	13	6	0	0	83	32	23	11	0	1	74.37%	0.663	0.220												
12	單選題	1	D	31	127	80	315	0	1	4	29	14	103	0	0	20	46	26	57	0	1	56.86%	0.533	0.307												
13	單選題	1	D	64	69	73	347	0	1	17	12	15	106	0	0	24	29	32	64	0	1	62.64%	0.567	0.280												
14	單選題	1	B	48	321	147	37	0	1	10	106	29	5	0	0	23	63	43	20	0	1	57.94%	0.563	0.287												
15	單選題	1	B	33	436	37	46	1	1	4	130	9	7	0	0	18	91	21	19	0	1	78.70%	0.737	0.260												
16	單選題	1	D	30	36	31	456	0	1	6	8	4	132	0	0	13	15	13	108	0	1	82.31%	0.800	0.160												
17	單選題	1	A	330	63	55	105	0	1	109	18	8	15	0	0	59	22	23	45	0	1	59.57%	0.560	0.333												
18	單選題	1	B	60	340	69	84	0	1	8	113	14	15	0	0	31	52	36	30	0	1	61.37%	0.550	0.407												
19	單選題	1	C	94	67	338	52	1	2	12	13	114	10	0	1	38	25	68	18	0	1	61.01%	0.607	0.307												
20	單選題	1	C	27	40	445	41	0	1	6	9	125	10	0	0	9	13	108	19	0	1	80.32%	0.777	0.113												
21	單選題	1	C	89	83	358	23	0	1	16	16	110	8	0	0	31	28	82	8	0	1	64.62%	0.640	0.187												
22	單選題	1	D	123	39	121	270	0	1	28	14	27	81	0	0	36	16	33	64	0	1	48.74%	0.483	0.113												
23	單選題	1	B	36	396	82	39	0	1	5	127	11	7	0	0	16	79	38	16	0	1	71.48%	0.687	0.320												
24	單選題	1	A	160	293	51	47	1	2	58	69	13	9	0	1	34	70	24	21	0	1	28.88%	0.307	0.160												
25	單選題	1	B	107	357	38	51	0	2	22	108	6	14	0	0	37	82	17	13	0	2	64.26%	0.630	0.180												
26	單選題	1	C	70	91	288	104	0	1	16	16	99	19	0	0	27	41	45	36	0	1	51.99%	0.480	0.360												
27	單選題	1	A	274	163	31	84	0	2	95	31	4	19	0	1	43	56	15	35	0	1	49.46%	0.460	0.347												
28	單選題	1	A	259	127	57	110	0	1	83	23	16	28	0	0	48	44	25	32	0	1	46.75%	0.437	0.233												
29	單選題	1	C	67	134	317	35	0	1	12	30	97	11	0	0	21	41	78	9	0	1	57.22%	0.583	0.127												
30	單選題	1	D	38	44	125	346	0	1	10	8	34	98	0	0	15	27	32	75	0	1	62.45%	0.577	0.153												
31	單選題	1	B	53	391	62	47	0	1	12	120	12	6	0	0	25	71	28	25	0	1	70.58%	0.637	0.327												
32	單選題	1	A	212	247	50	44	0	1	81	45	12	12	0	0	36	77	19	17	0	1	38.27%	0.390	0.300												
33	單選題	1	B	106	375	32	41	0	1	16	115	10	10	0	0	39	78	12	20	0	1	67.51%	0.640	0.240												
34	單選題	1	D	57	23	80	392	0	2	14	5	17	113	0	1	21	11	30	87	0	1	70.76%	0.667	0.173												
35	單選題	1	C	30	330	155	37	0	2	11	80	51	8	0	0	10	94	33	12	0	1	27.98%	0.280	0.120												
36	單選題	1	D	64	46	63	378	0	3	18	7	11	113	0	1	23	21	34	70	0	2	68.23%	0.610	0.287												
37	單選題	1	C	29	166	217	139	1	2	4	46	69	31	0	0	16	40	49	43	0	2	39.17%	0.393	0.133												
38	單選題	1	C	40	96	261	155	1	2	5	20	101	24	0	0	21	45	44	39	0	2	47.11%	0.483	0.380												
39	單選題	1	A	267	154	58	74	0	2	85	38	14	14	0	0	56	44	26	22	0	2	48.01%	0.467	0.187												
40	單選題	1	B	55	272	117	108	0	2	13	81	24	32	0	0	19	68	41	20	0	2	49.10%	0.497	0.087												
41	單選題	1	D	59	120	181	190	1	3	15	21	33	79	1	1	18	39	63	28	0	2	34.30%	0.357	0.340												
42	單選題	1	A	104	95	103	249	0	3	45	22	20	62	0	1	20	34	38	56	0	2	18.77%	0.217	0.167												
43	單選題	1	B	131	348	38	33	0	4	20	112	3	13	0	2	46	74	20	8	0	2	62.82%	0.620	0.253												
44	單選題	1	A	307	82	100	61	0	4	104	14	18	12	0	2	52	38	29	29	0	2	55.42%	0.520	0.347												
45	單選題	1	B	49	351	97	54	0	3	5	112	20	12	0	1	23	67	36	22	0	2	63.36%	0.597	0.300												
46	複選題	1	AC	449	60	425	36	29	8	130	10	130	5	4	2	98	27	83	18	19	5	71.48%	0.647	0.347												
47	複選題	1	AD	174	239	106	173	160	14	67	48	25	72	29	3	34	72	33	50	34	6	15.16%	0.210	0.313												
48	複選題	1	D	97	94	60	335	84	11	21	20	7	110	21	2	34	39	25	62	27	6	55.78%	0.527	0.347												
49	複選題	1	C	146	100	272	48	137	13	26	21	100	10	25	2	47	33	48	16	48	7	44.95%	0.440	0.360												
50	複選題	1	A	391	122	84	52	45	11	128	16	16	10	7	3	79	55	33	19	22	6	53.61%	0.477	0.420												
51	複選題	1	BD	57	416	42	347	69	8	10	120	7	111	16	2	27	89	22	53	28	4	57.76%														

桃園市立平鎮高級中學 107學年第2學期 期末考三年級不限組別英文VI[20190502300050101046] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體					554					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									
71	單選題	1	D	54	59	46	399	12	4	7	13	5	127	2	0	27	28	21	81	3	2	72.02%	0.693	0.307												
72	單選題	1	A	440	50	42	22	12	5	130	11	9	4	1	0	102	21	15	12	5	3	76.35%	0.730	0.207												
73	複選題	1	AB	306	339	132	30	24	5	99	101	29	6	8	0	64	77	41	13	5	3	50.54%	0.483	0.260												
74	單選題	1	C	45	139	263	23	107	6	8	22	96	5	23	0	19	50	42	10	40	3	47.47%	0.460	0.360												
75	單選題	1	E	119	176	51	19	280	5	26	36	7	4	99	0	36	52	19	8	57	2	50.54%	0.520	0.280												
76	單選題	1	D	63	75	68	336	24	8	15	10	19	104	4	2	22	29	29	64	12	3	60.65%	0.560	0.267												
77	單選題	1	B	51	394	56	27	38	8	8	120	10	5	7	2	26	83	25	10	15	3	67.51%	0.630	0.313												
78	複選題	1	AB	338	342	67	27	75	9	114	116	8	4	15	2	51	60	29	16	27	3	54.51%	0.483	0.487												
79	單選題	1	C	97	106	301	28	57	9	18	22	98	4	13	2	50	43	48	11	18	3	54.33%	0.487	0.333												
80	單選題	1	A	376	60	39	35	62	8	114	8	6	7	17	2	77	30	18	14	20	3	63.18%	0.583	0.300												
81	單選題	2	A	343	82	73	52	0	4	110	12	15	11	0	2	61	40	30	18	0	1	61.91%	0.570	0.327												
82	單選題	2	C	101	117	311	21	0	4	22	31	90	5	0	2	37	41	61	10	0	1	56.14%	0.503	0.193												
83	單選題	2	C	34	86	327	101	0	6	9	21	100	17	0	3	16	35	69	28	0	2	59.03%	0.563	0.207												
84	單選題	2	D	54	55	73	364	0	8	8	9	10	120	0	3	22	25	33	67	0	3	65.70%	0.623	0.353												
85	單選題	2	C	63	70	337	74	0	10	21	13	102	11	0	3	18	25	67	38	0	2	60.83%	0.563	0.233												
86	單選題	2	D	133	213	116	82	1	9	32	67	24	24	0	3	29	55	39	24	1	2	14.80%	0.160	0.000												
87	單選題	2	A	257	57	156	77	0	8	98	12	20	17	0	3	39	23	62	25	0	2	46.21%	0.453	0.400												
88	單選題	2	C	43	92	345	60	1	13	7	19	110	10	0	4	23	32	66	24	1	4	62.27%	0.587	0.293												
89	單選題	2	B	48	354	84	52	0	16	10	116	12	7	0	5	26	62	36	21	0	5	63.90%	0.593	0.360												
90	單選題	2	A	310	67	130	25	1	21	88	10	44	2	0	6	69	28	32	15	0	6	55.96%	0.523	0.127												

選擇題或五選項以上各題以 (或A) 表示作答正確 (或B) 表示作答錯誤

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