

考試範圍：龍騰版 B6 L1, 2, 4；空中美語 English Digest 2 月份；105，106 年指考試題  
注意事項：(1)若答案卡劃記不全，扣總分 5 分。

(2)答案卷限用藍、黑色原子筆作答。若使用鉛筆，以零分計。

答題說明：試題卷三張五頁，請在答案卡、答案卷上作答

Class: \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_

一、詞彙 10% (每題 1 分)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ memory is a form of memory that involves remembering to perform a planned action or intention at some future point in time.  
(A) Prospective (B) Synonymous (C) Revolutionary (D) Ambitious
2. The new car had to be \_\_\_\_\_ from the market because of a mechanical defect.  
(A) enforced (B) concealed (C) facilitated (D) withdrawn
3. Nancy is an anxious little girl who is always looking for \_\_\_\_\_ from those around her.  
(A) solitude (B) diversion (C) approval (D) territory
4. What we need are honest, morally responsible people to look up to, instead of overpaid, \_\_\_\_\_ sport stars.  
(A) corrupt (B) stubborn (C) honorary (D) upright
5. Offshore wind turbines are larger than land-based turbines and can \_\_\_\_\_ more power.  
(A) bounce (B) generate (C) scrape (D) illustrate
6. If a flight is delayed by more than two hours, the airline must offer \_\_\_\_\_ and free phone calls.  
(A) standards (B) establishments (C) refreshments (D) reformations
7. Symptoms of the illness include a high temperature and a \_\_\_\_\_ dry cough. It takes a long time to recover.  
(A) persistent (B) superb (C) progressive (D) virtuous
8. Nothing \_\_\_\_\_ a friendship between countries as much as trade. The Taiwan-US trading relationship is especially important with respect to Taiwan's efforts to secure greater participation in global and regional economic integration.  
(A) recruits (B) tumbles (C) hastens (D) cements
9. To our \_\_\_\_\_, over 300 people in Taiwan have tested positive for COVID-19. More and more people are concerned about community-acquired infections.  
(A) accommodation (B) fulfillment (C) astonishment (D) dimension

10. The coronavirus emergency has \_\_\_\_\_ changed our life. For example, public gatherings are either canceled or suspended.  
(A) verbally (B) drastically (C) hysterically (D) simultaneously

二、綜合測驗 20% (每題 1 分)

The definition of cleanliness may 11 from one person to another, but basically cleanliness means being free of dirt and germs. Among the various ways to achieve cleanliness, bathing is 12 one of the simplest. The perception of bathing as well as people's bathing habits 13 huge changes throughout the ages. Actually, to such lengths 14 bathing that they viewed bathing more as a leisure-time activity than a hygienic practice. In the early years, men and women in Rome had separate areas. Then, however, as the baths were used for 15 purposes, Christian clergymen discouraged bathing and public bathhouses were outlawed in many localities. 16, people's hygienic practices were repressed during the Middle Ages. Doctors even had the misconception that bathing would open pores to diseases. Little 17 that it was people's poor bathing habits and unhealthy conditions that largely led to the great plagues of the Middle Ages. By the 1800s, it became increasing known that filth 18 diseases. Thus, Europeans and Americans began to reform their unhygienic ways. Also, sanitation standards were improved and many bathhouses were built. Later, tubs, water heaters, and good indoor plumbing made bathing 19 to ordinary citizens. Now, most people 20 on a daily basis.

11. (A) different (B) variety (C) resemble (D) differ
12. (A) regarded (B) thought of (C) considered (D) looked upon
13. (A) have undergone (B) has undergone (C) underwent (D) undergoes
14. (A) Ancient Romans did enjoy (B) have Ancient Romans enjoyed (C) as Ancient Romans enjoyed (D) did Ancient Romans enjoy
15. (A) immoral (B) immortal (C) intensive (D) realistic
16. (A) As it appears (B) On the contrary (C) As a result (D) As a matter of fact
17. (A) they knew (B) did they know (C) they would know (D) have they known
18. (A) reflected on (B) resulted from (C) consisted of (D) had a lot to do with
19. (A) eligible (B) accessible (C) miserable (D) resistant
20. (A) are used to bathing (B) are used to bathe (C) are accustomed to bathe (D) used to bathe

Imagine living in a building with rotating floors from top to bottom. You could 21 in meals while admiring different views outside your apartment window. This would 22 be a wild fantasy, for the Italian architect David Fisher is turning his brainchild, the Dynamic Tower, into reality. The Dynamic Tower is expected to be the world's first "building 23 motion." As Fisher puts it, The Dynamic Tower is unique 24 it is designed by life, shaped by time."

25, it will continually change its shape with the passing of time. 26 from the exterior, the building will transform into a series of artistic forms as each floor rotates independently. 27 its innovative design, the Dynamic Tower is also the first skyscraper 28 completely from prefabricated parts. Time-consuming and labor-intensive 29 this process may appear, it actually takes only 80 workers and less than seven days to finish one floor, which is many times faster than the time required for constructing a traditional building. Without doubt, the Dynamic Tower will change not only the concept of design but also 30 of construction.

21. (A) intervene (B) reside (C) persist (D) indulge
22. (A) no way (B) no longer (C) ever since (D) nothing but
23. (A) in (B) of (C) without (D) under
24. (A) so that (B) for fear that (C) in that (D) in order that
25. (A) In other words (B) To some extent (C) What's more (D) On the other hand
26. (A) Seeing (B) To see (C) Seen (D) Having seen
27. (A) In spite of (B) In place of (C) In terms of (D) On top of
28. (A) that was built (B) to be built (C) that has built (D) to be building
29. (A) as (B) although (C) if (D) whereas
30. (A) one (B) it (C) that (D) which

### 三、文意選填 10% (每題 1 分)

Starting a business on one's own can be quite challenging and costly. To reduce the risks involved in starting a business from scratch, many people buy a franchise 31. A franchise is a license issued by a large, usually well-known, company to an individual or a small business owner. Under the license, the individual acquires the 32 to use the big company's brand name and agrees to sell its products.

The concept of the franchise 33 to the 19th century in the U.S. The most famous example was Isaac Singer, who created franchises to 34 his sewing machines to larger areas. Then, in the 1930s, Howard Johnson restaurants skyrocketed in popularity, 35 the way for restaurant chains and the subsequent franchises that would define the unprecedented rise of the American fast-food industry.

There are many advantages to investing in a franchise. One of the benefits is the ready-made business operation. A franchise 36 a built-in business formula including products, services, and even employee uniforms. Depending on the franchise, the franchisor company may offer support in training and financial planning. Some even provide assistance with approved suppliers. To new business owners, the most 37 advantage of a franchise is perhaps the well-established brand name of the franchisor such as that of McDonald's. Research has shown that customers tend to choose a brand they recognize over 38 they don't.

Disadvantages include heavy start-up costs as well as ongoing royalty costs on the part of the franchisee. To take the McDonald's example further, the 39 minimum cost for a franchisee to start a McDonald's is US\$500,000. And it has to pay an annual fee equivalent 40 12% of its sales to McDonald's. Moreover, the franchisee is given no right to renew or extend the franchise after the term of the contract. Other disadvantages include lack of territory control or creativity with one's own business.

- (AB) paving (AC) estimated (AD) instead (AE) comes with (BC) one
- (BD) right (BE) recognized (CD) dates back (CE) to (DE) distribute

### 四、篇章結構 10% (每題 2 分)

The term "forensic linguistics," in its broadest sense, covers all areas of study where language and law intersect. A famous example of its application is the case of Chris Coleman, who was suspected of killing his family in 2009. 41 Relying heavily on word choice and spelling, Leonard suggested that the same person had written the threatening e-mails and sprayed the graffiti, and that those samples bore similarities to Coleman's writing style. 42

Robert Leonard was not the first one who resorted to linguistic evidence in criminal investigation. The field of forensic linguistics was brought to prominence by his colleague James Fitzgerald in 1996 with his work in the case of the Unabomber, who had sent a series of letter bombs to college professors over several years, causing serious casualties. Working for the FBI, Fitzgerald urged the publication of the Unabomber's letter—a lengthy declaration of the criminal's philosophy.

43 By analyzing sentence structure, word choice, and other linguistic patterns, Fitzgerald narrowed down the range of possible authors and finally linked the letter to the writings of Ted Kaczynski, a solitary former mathematician. 44 Both Kaczynski and the bomber also showed a preference for dozens of unusual words, such as "chimerical" and "anomic." The bomber's use of the terms "broad" for women and "negro" for African Americans also enabled Fitzgerald to roughly calculate the suspect's age. The linguistic evidence was strong enough for the judge to search Kaczynski's isolated cabin in Montana;



what was found there put him in prison for life.

On some level, finding hidden meanings from linguistic evidence is what we all do intuitively in our daily language interaction. 45 As one forensic-linguistics firm, *Testipro*, puts it in its online promotional ad, the field can be regarded as “the basis of the entire legal system.”

- (A) After the letter was published, many people called the FBI to say they recognized the writing style.
- (B) For instance, Kaczynski tended to use extensive parallel phrases, which were frequently found in the bomber’s letter.
- (C) Coleman was later found guilty of the murder.
- (D) The FBI relies mainly on language experts to solve its crime cases.
- (E) This is exactly the same work forensic professionals do.
- (AB) Robert Leonard, the head of the forensic linguistics program at Hofstra University, presented some important linguistic evidence in the trial against Coleman.

#### 五、閱讀測驗 32% (每題 2 分)

When it’s hard for us to sleep due to a noisy environment, different people have different ways of getting some rest. Some might put on calming classical music, while others may listen to audiobooks or podcasts. Yet another effective and popular way to block out distractions is to use white noise.

What is white noise? It’s the continuous sound of an even distribution of tones covering the whole range of human hearing. It sounds like a rough yet soothing hiss, and it can mask background noises, so only loud ones are able to cut through. Since the sound range in white noise is evenly distributed, there are no features in it for our brains to focus on. This helps us not only relax but also focus our attention on the things we need to take care of. For this reason, white noise is an effective aid for working and studying.

White noise isn’t totally beneficial for everyone, though. It is excellent at getting people of any age to fall asleep, but it could prevent babies from getting used to other sounds in their surroundings. That could mean they aren’t prepared for noisy settings and may be upset by them. White noise played at a high volume can also have the effect of worsening hearing problems like tinnitus or even causing hearing loss.

As there have been few scientific studies on white noise, **the jury is still out** on whether it has any definite long-term benefits. With this in mind, if you want to try drifting off to the sounds of white noise, make sure you keep the volume low. Then you can let this comforting hiss relax you into a sound sleep.

46. What effect does white noise have on babies?

- (A) It sounds louder to them than it does to adults.
- (B) It worsens the hearing problems most babies are born with.
- (C) It distresses them because they can’t hear other noises.
- (D) It helps them sleep but can also harm their development.

47. What is NOT mentioned as a benefit of white noise?

- (A) It makes the world seem less noisy when it’s off.
- (B) It lets people concentrate on doing necessary tasks.
- (C) It makes people feel calmer and less stressed.
- (D) It makes disturbing background sounds less obvious.

48. What does the phrase “the jury is still out” mean?

- (A) People are thoroughly studying an interesting subject.
- (B) People haven’t come to a conclusion yet.
- (C) People choose to believe something.
- (D) People have rejected an idea.

49. Which of these images represents the sound of white noise?

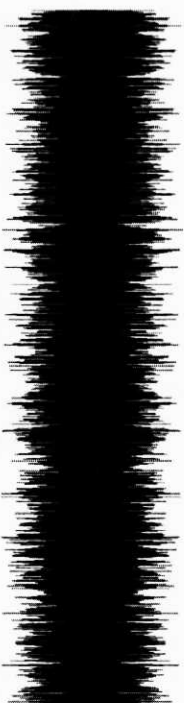
(A)



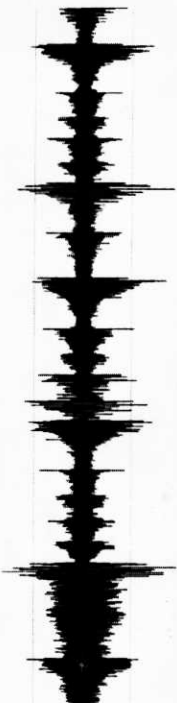
(B)



(C)



(D)



*Number the Stars* is a tale about the rescue of Danish Jews during the Holocaust. The Rosens and Johansens have lived next door for years and are close friends. When they learn that Denmark's Jews will soon be transported to Nazi concentration camps, the Rosens decide to escape to the neutral country of Sweden. Mr. and Mrs. Rosens flee to the country, leaving their daughter, Ellen, behind temporarily for her safety.

Ellen stays with the Johansens, pretending to be ten-year-old Annemarie's sister. At 4 a.m., Nazi soldiers knock on the Johansens' door in search of the Rosens. When Annemarie notices Ellen wearing a necklace with the Star of David, which would identify her as Jewish, she rips it off and hides it. After the soldiers leave, the Johansens are determined to get Ellen out of Denmark as soon as possible.

Mrs. Johansen takes Annemarie and Ellen to her brother Henrik's home in a rural fishing village. Later that night, the Rosens attend a fake funeral with several others. Annemarie realizes the funeral-goers are Jews that Henrik will smuggle to Sweden in his boat. However, shortly before the boat departs, Mr. Rosen finds that he's dropped an important packet near Henrik's home. Annemarie volunteers to find and deliver it to Henrik. Along the way, Annemarie is stopped by Nazi soldiers. Their dogs sniff the packet, and then Annemarie is free to go. The same soldiers come to inspect Henrik's boat, but their dogs can't detect anyone hiding in the boat. Later, Henrik reveals that the packet contains a handkerchief with chemicals that **disrupted** the dogs' sense of smell. Eventually, Henrik and the Jews on board travel safely to Sweden.

Annemarie plays an important part in helping the Rosens and behaves wisely in a way the Nazi soldiers don't find suspicious. She shows maturity by understanding that it is sometimes necessary to tell lies or break the law to protect innocent people.

50. What is true about Denmark at the time that the story takes place?  
(A) It was a safe place where Jews could hide from Nazis.  
(B) The majority of the people living there were against the Jews.  
(C) People in most cities were forbidden from talking to their neighbors.  
(D) It was under the control of Nazi Germany.
51. Which words could the word "**disrupted**" in the third paragraph be replaced with?  
(A) transported (B) improved (C) attended (D) confused
52. What is the reason that people have a funeral?  
(A) It is a form of protest against Nazi actions in Denmark.  
(B) It is a chance for people to say goodbye to a beloved uncle.  
(C) It serves as a meeting place for Jews who were fleeing Denmark.  
(D) It honors the lives of brave people who were killed by the Nazis.
53. The themes of *Number the Stars* don't include \_\_\_\_.

(A) friendship (B) betrayal (C) bravery (D) growing up

The challenging yet beautiful winding path of the Camino de Santiago, or Way of St. James, is a famous pilgrimage that takes people along one of several routes through Europe to the Santiago de Compostela Cathedral in Galicia, Spain. People take the pilgrimage for a number of reasons. Some would like to show their faith, others want to achieve spiritual or personal growth, and still others are keen to experience the charming countryside, colorful towns and villages, and old churches along the journey. With so much to see, however, the question is: which route should you take?

The French Way, by far the most popular route, begins in Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port, on the French side of the Pyrenees. Stretching around 790 kilometers, it takes hikers around four weeks to complete. The Northern Way, on the other hand, follows Spain's northern coast, offering the best scenery yet passing through fewer sites of historical interest.

Whether you take the French Way, the Northern Way, or another route, it's conventional to bring one unusual item with you: a scallop shell. This shows you're making the pilgrimage. Initially, these shells, found in Galicia, were used to prove that someone had completed the route. Yet, over time, they've become a symbol of the trip itself. Today, pilgrims who have finished the Camino de Santiago view these shells as treasured mementos, reminding them of the special memories they created on a once-in-a-lifetime journey.

54. Which of the following is the passage mainly about?  
(A) A few of Europe's most frequently made pilgrimages.  
(B) A famous pilgrimage and two of its most popular routes.  
(C) The significance of scallop shells to popular culture in Europe.  
(D) Some of the most beautiful must-see locations in Europe.
55. What does the second paragraph imply about the Camino de Santiago routes?  
(A) The French Way is the shortest one of all the routes.  
(B) Most people who do the pilgrimage take the Northern Way.  
(C) The French Way passes by more historical sites than the Northern Way.  
(D) The Northern Way is easier for pilgrims who are making the journey for the first time.
56. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about scallop shells?  
(A) Why pilgrims each bring one of these shells with them.  
(B) Where the scallop shells pilgrims take with them are from.  
(C) What these scallop shells now represent.  
(D) What benefits pilgrims can gain from carrying the shells.
57. What is the tone of the passage?  
(A) Informative. (B) Skeptical. (C) Concerned. (D) Indifferent.

The late 19th century brought with it a new invention: the automobile. With road travel becoming easier and faster, French brothers André and Édouard Michelin created a guide to help drivers and promoted their product, Michelin tires. The first *Michelin Guide* was printed in 1900. It was free and had information on places to buy gasoline, fix flat tires, and stay overnight. It also included detailed maps. The brothers eventually added lists of restaurants and more hotels.

The *Michelin Guide* was first published internationally in Belgium in 1904, and then in the UK in 1911. In 1920, the guide started being sold at seven French francs, and all the advertising in it was removed. The "Recommend Hotels and Restaurants" section was added in 1923, and the star ranking system was introduced in 1926; this expanded to one-, two-, and three-star restaurants ten years later. The guide also added a survey so people could give their own opinions about the restaurant selections.

Inspectors for the *Michelin Guide* must not reveal their identities. They pay their own checks at restaurants and do not discuss their profession with anyone. Each Michelin inspector submits reviews at an annual meeting, which determines which restaurants might earn or lose stars. Many **illustrious** restaurants don't make it into the guide, as the guide rates restaurants solely on food quality, and fame can't help them earn stars.

58. What's NOT true about the *Michelin Guide*?

- (A) The owners of a tire company first wrote it to sell their products.
- (B) It was first published in France 120 years ago, when cars were new.
- (C) It only accepts remarks from its own inspectors, not the general public.
- (D) It's now best known for its three-star ranking system for restaurants.

59. What can we guess about advertising in the *Michelin Guide*?

- (A) Michelin Guide advertising employees must keep their jobs a secret.
- (B) Michelin earned enough money from ads to make the guide free before 1920.
- (C) Michelin only prints advertisements from hotels and restaurants.
- (D) Advertisements for the Michelin Guide are mainly for travel websites.

60. Which word is closest in meaning to the word "illustrious" in the last sentence?

- (A) celebrated
- (B) tolerable
- (C) moderate
- (D) abundant

61. When can Michelin inspectors talk about their jobs with other people?

- (A) When the media wants to feature the quality of a local restaurant.
- (B) During their meals at restaurants they intend to review for the guide.
- (C) While meeting chefs of restaurants they may want to dine at in the future.
- (D) At a yearly meeting with other people who do the same jobs.

五、中譯英 18% (區段給分，每段 1 分，錯 1 字扣 0.5 分。請依提示作答)

1. 這位運動員每次贏得比賽必定歸功於他的教練。(限用雙重否定句型作答)
2. 上個月，我們學校圖書館展示許多新書，範圍從小說到漫畫書都有。(粗體字限用分詞)
3. 身為廣受歡迎的歌手，泰勒絲(Taylor Swift)的真誠和熱情引起歌迷的共鳴。(粗體字限用複合形容詞)

4. 情況經常如此，你愈努力，就愈有可能成功。(限用 As 開頭)

## 答案卷

Class: \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_

五、中譯英 18% (區段給分，每段 1 分，錯 1 字扣 0.5 分。請依提示作答)

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

請將此張試卷，連同答案卡一起交回！



桃園市立平鎮高級中學 108學年第2學期 第01次段考三年級不限組別英語[20200401300011000002] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體			549			高分組			148			低分組			148			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	A	331	107	50	61	1	1	111	17	4	16	0	0	55	51	25	18	1	0	60.11%	0.557	0.385
2	單選題	1	D	69	94	137	249	0	0	7	14	23	104	0	0	27	29	46	46	0	0	45.36%	0.507	0.392
3	單選題	1	C	103	53	307	86	0	0	20	12	104	12	0	0	28	21	56	43	0	0	55.92%	0.541	0.324
4	單選題	1	A	233	132	44	140	0	0	79	40	4	25	0	0	37	41	19	51	0	0	42.44%	0.392	0.284
5	單選題	1	B	61	418	42	27	0	1	6	136	6	0	0	0	39	63	24	21	0	1	76.14%	0.672	0.493
6	單選題	1	C	64	63	255	167	0	0	13	9	96	30	0	0	25	27	48	48	0	0	46.45%	0.486	0.324
7	單選題	1	A	344	53	72	79	0	1	116	11	12	9	0	0	63	14	33	37	0	1	62.66%	0.605	0.358
8	單選題	1	D	92	90	141	228	0	1	17	7	34	90	0	0	28	44	43	35	0	1	41.35%	0.419	0.378
9	單選題	1	C	81	31	349	87	1	0	12	6	119	11	0	0	39	16	57	35	1	0	63.57%	0.595	0.419
10	單選題	1	B	70	316	77	85	1	1	11	107	9	21	0	0	20	59	40	28	1	1	57.56%	0.561	0.324
11	單選題	1	D	340	28	34	147	1	0	83	4	2	59	0	0	90	20	19	19	1	0	26.59%	0.260	0.277
12	單選題	1	C	63	93	328	66	0	0	11	17	108	12	0	0	28	34	57	30	0	0	59.56%	0.554	0.351
13	單選題	1	B	279	196	50	26	0	0	79	59	6	4	0	0	67	46	23	14	0	0	35.52%	0.351	0.095
14	單選題	1	D	16	85	156	293	0	0	2	15	23	108	0	0	7	28	67	47	0	0	53.19%	0.520	0.419
15	單選題	1	A	383	87	57	21	0	1	126	14	6	2	0	0	72	36	26	13	0	1	69.76%	0.669	0.365
16	單選題	1	C	29	36	405	79	0	0	8	4	125	11	0	0	11	20	86	31	0	0	73.77%	0.713	0.264
17	單選題	1	B	10	486	21	32	0	0	0	141	2	5	0	0	8	106	14	20	0	0	88.52%	0.834	0.236
18	單選題	1	D	165	149	68	168	0	0	29	31	9	79	0	0	54	42	31	22	0	0	30.60%	0.341	0.385
19	單選題	1	B	38	375	66	71	0	0	4	125	9	10	0	0	12	62	37	38	0	0	68.31%	0.632	0.426
20	單選題	1	A	230	149	104	66	0	0	81	30	25	12	0	0	48	45	34	21	0	0	41.89%	0.436	0.223
21	單選題	1	D	31	44	22	451	0	1	1	6	2	139	0	0	22	19	11	95	0	1	82.15%	0.791	0.297
22	單選題	1	B	21	449	31	46	1	1	3	134	3	8	0	0	14	91	17	24	1	1	81.79%	0.760	0.291
23	單選題	1	A	482	28	23	17	0	0	143	1	4	0	0	0	103	20	13	13	0	0	87.80%	0.831	0.270
24	單選題	1	C	63	57	396	33	0	0	7	8	126	7	0	0	32	33	69	14	0	0	72.13%	0.659	0.385
25	單選題	1	A	327	50	133	38	0	1	108	6	25	9	0	0	59	24	44	20	0	1	59.56%	0.564	0.331
26	單選題	1	C	192	64	272	23	0	0	55	10	80	3	0	0	55	28	52	15	0	0	49.36%	0.443	0.196
27	單選題	1	D	61	30	56	405	0	0	7	4	8	129	0	0	28	18	27	78	0	0	73.59%	0.696	0.351
28	單選題	1	B	263	169	80	37	0	0	68	59	14	7	0	0	65	30	34	19	0	0	30.78%	0.301	0.196
29	單選題	1	A	428	44	40	38	0	0	139	2	5	2	0	0	86	25	16	22	0	0	77.96%	0.760	0.358
30	單選題	1	C	174	25	241	111	1	0	23	0	102	23	0	0	69	15	25	41	1	0	43.72%	0.426	0.527
31	複選題	1	AD	347	203	113	342	85	2	115	30	22	119	10	0	66	80	43	62	42	0	48.27%	0.453	0.514
32	複選題	1	BD	77	436	85	399	93	2	11	128	10	130	17	0	39	90	43	78	39	2	60.29%	0.547	0.459
33	複選題	1	CD	47	39	488	498	23	0	2	4	143	147	0	0	30	23	110	115	16	0	85.06%	0.807	0.318
34	複選題	1	DE	124	112	40	387	429	1	26	22	6	112	130	0	58	51	24	73	87	0	63.02%	0.537	0.412
35	複選題	1	AB	465	406	63	79	82	0	137	128	7	7	17	0	105	84	29	39	37	0	64.85%	0.591	0.453
36	複選題	1	AE	412	62	112	56	450	1	122	9	15	10	139	0	91	27	51	28	97	0	62.48%	0.584	0.399
37	複選題	1	BE	114	415	153	87	325	0	21	123	21	12	119	0	49	91	63	33	57	0	50.09%	0.476	0.520
38	複選題	1	BC	171	292	339	161	126	2	29	109	111	27	20	0	61	48	65	68	47	2	40.07%	0.378	0.541
39	複選題	1	AC	345	183	403	73	89	1	119	24	129	14	8	1	64	72	82	37	38	0	53.37%	0.507	0.486
40	複選題	1	CE	140	56	394	78	422	1	14	7	129	11	135	0	56	26	80	43	86	1	61.57%	0.601	0.459
41	複選題	2	AB	311	306	120	67	14	1	117	113	19	9	1	0	52	61	45	21	7	1	49.00%	0.503	0.493
42	複選題	2	C	177	107	238	31	52	0	26	17	101	7	7	0	62	33	31	12	24	0	42.99%	0.439	0.486
43	複選題	2	A	237	96	33	189	35	1	88	15	5	36	11	0	53	43	14	49	9	1	35.52%	0.382	0.331
44	複選題	2	B	72	349	41	50	58	0	12	110	4	15	8	0	26	72	22	20	20	0	59.93%	0.574	0.324
45	複選題	2	E	100	98	27	70	296	0	11	19	6	16	103	0	41	35	12	19	57	0	53.92%	0.541	0.311
46	單選題	2	D	26	75	166	283	1	0	2	7	32	107	0	0	11	30	49	58	1	0	51.55%	0.557	0.331
47	單選題	2	A	387	55	58	49	1	0	125	5	9	9	0	0	73	25	22	28	1	0	70.31%	0.666	0.358
48	單選題	2	B	73	351	93	32	0	0	11	122	10	5	0	0	33	55	43	17	0	0	63.93%	0.598	0.453
49	單選題	2	C	58	61	403	27	0	0	9	6	125	8	0	0	24	27	85	12	0	0	73.41%	0.709	0.270
50	單選題	2	D	52	50	49	396	0	2	8	7	8	124	0	1	23	25	30	70	0	0	72.13%	0.655	0.365
51	單選題	2	D	57	54	59	378	1	0	8	5	8	127	0	0	33	29	36	49	1	0	68.85%	0.595	0.527
52	單選題	2	C	142	48	311	50	0	0	16	6	116	10	0	0	52	28	46	24	0	0	56.47%	0.544	0.480
53	單選題	2	B	27	401	46	75	1	0	1	135	6	6	0	0	16	69	31	32	1	0	72.86%	0.686	0.453
54	單選題	2	B	37	394	80	36	0	2	6	123	14	5	0	0	18	66	41	21	0	2	71.77%	0.639	0.385
55	單選題	2	C	36	62	343	113	0	0	4	6	120	18	0	0	18	33	63	39	0	0	62.11%	0.611	0.399
56	單選題	2	D	54	126	81	286	0	2	4	27	11	106	0	0	20	43	44	39	0	2	52.09%	0.490	0.453
57	單選題	2	A	373	79	65	34	0	0	126	11	7	4	0	0	62	34	33	21	0	0	67.76%	0.632	0.439
58	單選題	2	C	84	179	222	59	0	5	14	42	82	10	0	0	34	51	34	26	0	3	40.44%	0.392	0.324
59	單選題	2	B	182	111	126	130	0	2	51	39	29	29	0	0	32	37	43	34	0	2	20.22%	0.257	0.014
60	單選題	2	A	282	66	131	70	0	2	112	8	15	13	0	0	32	34	56	26	0	2	51.18%	0.483	0.547
61	單選題	2	D	54	123	85	281	0	7	5	19	17	106	0	1	26	45	37	39	0	2	51.00%	0.486	0.459

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