

適用班級：301~314

考試範圍：(1) 龍騰第六冊 L5,6,7,10 (2) 空美 4 月份全 (3) 十年指考 107,108 年

注意事項：答案卡未填或填錯班級座號導致無法讀卡者，扣總分 5 分

試卷張數：共計四張 8 頁

填答方式：以 2B 鉛筆作答在答案卡上

I. 詞彙 15% (每題 1 分)

1. Jeffery has always been a _____ person, so it's not surprising he got into an argument with his colleagues.
(A) respective (B) quarrelsome (C) contagious (D) preventive
2. Taking advantage of a special function of the search engine, users can _____ the Internet without leaving behind any history of the webpages they visit.
(A) browse (B) stride (C) rumble (D) conceal
3. A mad scientist in a novel is often portrayed as a wild-eyed man with crazy hair, working _____ in a lab full of strange equipment and bubbling test tubes.
(A) mockingly (B) distinctively (C) frantically (D) tremendously
4. The athlete rolled up his sleeves to show his _____ forearms, thick and strong from years of training in weight-lifting.
(A) barren (B) chubby (C) ragged (D) muscular
5. Due to the worldwide recession, the World Bank's forecast for next year's global economic growth is _____.
(A) keen (B) mild (C) grim (D) foul
6. This house has suffered severe _____ over the last three months, so the local building authorities have determined that it is unsafe to live in.
(A) submerge (B) submission (C) subscription (D) subsidence
7. I couldn't explain why I knew. I just had an _____ that the well-mannered gentleman was a con artist.
(A) institution (B) intuition (C) instruction (D) intention
8. However important one may be or whatever one may possess, each person is _____ to confront death sooner or later.
(A) committed (B) dedicated (C) secondary (D) destined
9. Mountain sickness is a disorder caused by being at high _____, where oxygen levels are low, without gradually getting used to the increase in elevation.
(A) attitude (B) latitude (C) altitude (D) aptitude
10. Since the mask rationing program in Taiwan started Jan. 31, the quota for each person has been increased from two to three per week and then to nine per fortnight, with the sales platforms _____ from pharmacies to a government website and mobile app.
(A) expanding (B) allocating (C) spiking (D) converting
11. The Central Epidemic Command Center took the unprecedented _____ of sending a nationwide text warning residents to avoid the beach resort town of Kenting, along with 10 other popular tourist spots during the Qingming holiday.
(A) consultation (B) measure (C) merchandise (D) combat
12. China banned the popular island-life _____ video game *Animal Crossing: New Horizons* on April 10, as the game has become a platform for dissidents to openly protest against the Chinese Communist Party.
(A) simulation (B) acceleration (C) correlation (D) regulation
13. The crime rate has been rising steadily for many years. This, _____, has led to the increasing insecurity of people.
(A) at a time (B) if any (C) in turn (D) by comparison
14. Officials at the Ministry of Health and Welfare are _____ the spread of the contagious disease in neighboring countries.
(A) dependent on (B) partnering with (C) accessible to (D) wary of
15. Apple has just _____ the iPhone SE 2020 in April, with its US \$399 price aimed at maintaining demand for the flagship device during a turbulent economic period for much of the world.
(A) fell back on (B) rolled out (C) evolved into (D) got over

II. 克漏字 30% (16-20 每题 2 分; 21-40 每题 1 分)

Steve Jobs, the co-founder of Apple Inc., delivered a speech at Stanford University. He shared what he had learned when 16 the threat of death. He said that it was when one was very close to death 17 one might gain a new perspective on life. Rich or poor, successful or miserable, everyone will die someday. He encouraged the students to live each day as if it 18 their last day. He suggested that these young people 19 their goals instead of getting stuck in a rut. He told them not to waste their lives 20 someone else's life. He hoped they could be brave enough to follow their heart and 21 they would dare to change for the better.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 16. (A) he was faced | (B) facing | (C) facing with | (D) he faced with |
| 17. (A) that | (B) what | (C) how | (D) which |
| 18. (A) is | (B) has been | (C) were | (D) might have been |
| 19. (A) pursued | (B) to pursue | (C) pursue | (D) must have pursued |
| 20. (A) living | (B) to live | (C) live | (D) lived |
| 21. (A) x | (B) how | (C) what | (D) that |

Venice is nicknamed the "Queen of the Adriatic Sea." It is a city 22 canals crisscross so that the residents have to depend on water taxis and gondolas to travel around. Obviously, water is very much a part of their lives. Though its countless waterways make this city unique, frequent floods also take their toll on Venice. The powerful flood 23 the city on Nov. 4, 1966 seemed to threaten the very existence of Venice. The rapid rate at which the city is sinking 24 far more frequent floods, while the rising sea level, a result of global warming, makes the situation even worse. With the rapid development of global industries, fossil fuels are increasingly being used. When they are burnt, they release carbon dioxide. 25 amounts of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere lead to a rising global temperature, which causes the melting of the polar ice caps and the rising sea levels. Scientists say that if the problem continues 26, Venice will soon be history. It is time that we 27 our destructive ways before it is too late.

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|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 22. (A) whereas | (B) where | (C) which | (D) wherever |
| 23. (A) to sweep in | (B) which sweeps in | (C) swept in | (D) sweeping in |
| 24. (A) translates into | (B) results from | (C) draws attention to | (D) pumps out |
| 25. (A) Accessible | (B) Aggressive | (C) Executive | (D) Excessive |
| 26. (A) uncheck | (B) unchecking | (C) unchecked | (D) uncheckedly |
| 27. (A) reserve | (B) reserved | (C) reverse | (D) reversed |

One day, the son of a merchant set out to visit a wise man who knew the secret of happiness. In a castle 28 at the top of a mountain 28 a sage. He was the one the young man was looking for. The moment the young man entered the castle, he saw the sage walking 29, talking to visitors in a peaceful and relaxed manner. 30 rushing to meet him, the young man waited for a while. When his turn came, he explained why he was making the visit. The sage listened attentively 31. Not giving him a direct answer, the sage invited him to walk around. In addition, the sage handed him a spoon with two drops of oil in it and asked him not to spill it while he was walking. To prevent the oil from spilling, the young man kept his eyes 32 the spoon. His only concern was to stop the two drops of oil the sage had entrusted 33 him from spilling. He definitely missed lots of beautiful things on the way around the palace. The sage, knowing this, wanted him to take a stroll again, taking once more the spoon with two drops of oil. 34 this time, the young man paid attention to artworks hanging from the ceiling and saw the exquisite taste 35 each of them had been placed in its niche. By the time he came back, he had realized that the secret of happiness was to cherish what he already had while appreciating all the wonders around him.

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|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 28. (A) stood; lived | (B) standing; lived | (C) stood; living | (D) standing; living |
| 29. (A) away | (B) off | (C) about | (D) beyond |
| 30. (A) Despite | (B) But for | (C) Instead of | (D) On top of |
| 31. (A) in panic | (B) for the worse | (C) with patience | (D) at will |

32. (A) fixed on (B) looked on (C) fixing for (D) looking for
 33. (A) for (B) to (C) on (D) in
 34. (A) No stranger to (B) More at ease (C) On a quest (D) Asking a favor
 35. (A) now that (B) in that (C) in which (D) with which

The way we normally experience this world tricks us into 36 that we notice everything that is happening around us. But in reality we are often completely unaware 37 many things. In essence, have you ever regretted poor decisions in cases where you 38 better ones? This may be related to the fact that in general we perceive much less of our world 39 we think we do. What is even more important 40 we should recognize the potential discrepancy between what we think we see and what is actually there. This is the first step in making better decisions.

36. (A) believed (B) believe (C) believing (D) being believed
 37. (A) of (B) for (C) on (D) with
 38. (A) can make (B) can be made (C) could have made (D) could be made
 39. (A) where (B) which (C) that (D) than
 40. (A) is (B) that (C) is that (D) is because

III. 文意選填 15% (每題 1 分) 此大題請忽略大小寫

Picture Japan in spring and you're likely to think of the nation's iconic cherry blossoms, yet later in the season comes another equally beautiful bloom: wisteria. This climbing vine, 41 to Japan, has vivid purple flowers, and from April to May, it seems as though the country is covered in its cascading curtains of color. Having fascinated Japanese people for centuries, wisteria's exotic lure has had a 42 effect on the country's art and culture. As the delicate-looking vine can survive more than 50 years, it's a symbol of immortality and 43. Thus, a kimono that depicts wisteria blossoms is traditionally only worn at the most formal events. What's more, the flowers' color has long been associated with Japanese society's imperial or noble families, with the vine 44 the reigning Fujiwara clan during the Heian era. Around this time, the practice of viewing wisteria in bloom became a popular spring 45. Later, in 1826, the famed plant inspired the first performance of *Fuji Musume*, or "Wisteria Maiden," which has since become one of the nation's beloved classical dances.

(AB) profound	(AC) representing	(AD) native	(AE) ritual	(BC) diverse	(BD) eternity
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Trying to be green can sometimes feel difficult if there aren't enough resources to help us do so. In Finland, however, sustainability is 46 into people's lives. Finnish people are used to recycling old items and finding ways to reuse things as part of a circular economic model. Their old belongings often go to recycling centers and secondhand stores. One of the biggest and best-supported of these stores is Kierrätyskeskus, or Reuse Centre. This chain of secondhand superstores now has seven locations across the 47 areas of Helsinki, Espoo, and Vantaa. It also has plans to expand into northern Finland.

Reuse Centre is 48 the only instance of green living in Finland. Other companies there are also enthusiastically participating in the circular economy. One is Helsinki's Restaurant Loop, an eatery that 49 its ingredients from supermarkets' expired items, which would otherwise be thrown out. Another is JooSoap, a project done in 50 with Taichung's Maple Community Eco-School, which creates soap from used cooking oil.

(AB) far from	(AC) integrated	(AD) alliance	(AE) metropolitan	(BC) abundant	(BD) sources
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Cable systems, faster and cheaper than satellites, carry most of the intercontinental Internet traffic. Today, there are over 420 submarine cables in 51, stretching over 700,000 miles around the world. It is not a new 52, though. The first transcontinental cable—laid in 1854—ran from Ireland to Newfoundland, and made telegraph communication possible between England and Canada. Currently, the world's highest-capacity undersea Internet cable is a 5,600-mile link between the US and Japan. Suitably named "FASTER," the cable connects Oregon in the US with Japan and Taiwan.

The submarine cables require extra care to 53. They must generally be run across flat surfaces of the ocean floor, and stay clear of coral reefs, sunken ships, fish beds, and other general 54. The fiber-optic cables are also very 55, so they are surrounded with layers of tubing and steel to prevent damage.

(AB) install	(AC) obstacles	(AD) service	(AE) fragile	(BC) exhibit	(BD) phenomenon
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IV. 篇章結構 10% (每題 2 分)

The causes of the French Revolution are complex and still widely debated among historians. However, many scholars agree that food played an important role in the socio-political upheaval. 56

A main component in the French daily meal, bread was often tied up with the national identity. Studies show that the average 18th-century French worker spent half his daily wage on bread. In 1788 and 1789, however, when the grain crops failed two years in a row, the price of bread shot up to 88 percent of his earnings. 57 The great majority of the French population was starving. Some even resorted to theft or prostitution to stay alive.

58 Started in the 15th century, this tax on salt consumption was applied particularly to the poor, while the nobility and the privileged were exempted. The high rate and unequal distribution of the tax provoked widespread illegal dealing in salt by smugglers, leading to skyrocketing salt prices.

However, the royal court at Versailles was isolated from and indifferent to the escalating crisis. The desperate population thus blamed the ruling class for the famine and economic disturbances. 59 The results include the storming of the Bastille, a medieval fortress and prison in Paris, and the eventual beheading of King Louis XVI and his wife, Marie Antoinette.

60 Yet, the *gabelle* and the "bread question" remained among the most unsettling social and political issues throughout the Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods (1789-1815) and well beyond.

(AB) The anger quickly built up, culminating in the massive riots of the French Revolution in 1789.

(AC) Specifically, bread and salt, two most essential elements in the French cuisine, were at the heart of the conflict.

(AD) Meanwhile, peasants' resentment against the *gabelle* was spreading.

(AE) The common household could not afford to buy enough food to meet their basic needs.

(BC) External threats closely shaped the course of the Revolution.

(BD) With the collapse of the royal family, calm was restored gradually.

V. 閱讀測驗 30% (每題 2 分)

When you think of tomatoes, you probably think of soups, salads and pasta sauce, but not schedules. However, Francesco Cirillo has made tomatoes become associated with time-keeping for many people around the world! When he was a young student in Italy with his work piling up, he grabbed a tomato-shaped kitchen timer and used it to help himself focus. The system that he developed is therefore based around a unit of time called a *Pomodoro*.

The method is simple and elegant: work in set time periods, and take breaks! Set a timer for 25 minutes and work without distraction until the timer goes off. Give yourself a timed break of five minutes and then take a brief moment for celebration: you have just completed your first Pomodoro! Resume your cycle of work and break, and after completing four Pomodoros, you'll take an extended break of 15 to 20 minutes. The hardest part of implementing the Pomodoro Technique is avoiding the distractions of your coworkers and classmates.

Many people use the Pomodoro Technique for its various benefits. One of these is that even huge tasks become easier to manage when they are divided up in small chunks of time. Another is the way the technique enforces taking breaks. For most people, regular breaks help rest the brain and allow it to focus better when the time comes to return to work. Give it a go and see for yourself if it works for you: all you need is any kind of timer!

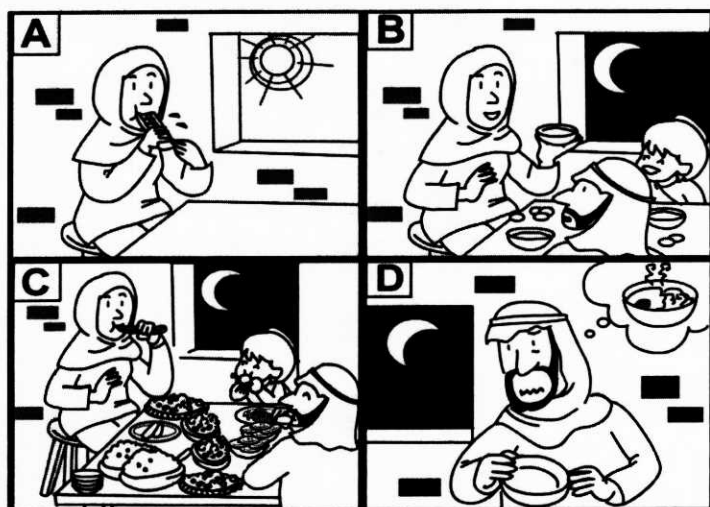
61. Which of these is **NOT** a step in the Pomodoro Technique?
- (A) Work without stopping for a block of time.
 - (B) Take a longer break after completing four Pomodoros.
 - (C) Add new tasks after each Pomodoro ends.
 - (D) Give yourself a short break after each period of work.
62. Which of these is **NOT** a benefit of the Pomodoro Technique?
- (A) It helps you keep in touch with friends and colleagues.
 - (B) It gives you no choice but to let your brain rest.
 - (C) It helps make big jobs seem possible to accomplish.
 - (D) It improves your focus after each regular break.
63. *Pomodoro* is an Italian word. What does it most likely mean?
- (A) Timer.
 - (B) Schedule.
 - (C) Tomato.
 - (D) Concentration.
64. Why did Francesco Cirillo create the Pomodoro Technique?
- (A) He was bored and wanted a distraction.
 - (B) He developed it for a school project.
 - (C) He wanted a better way to cook different ingredients.
 - (D) He got a heavy load of work to manage.
65. What is a difficulty people might have while using the Pomodoro Technique?
- (A) Breaking their projects into smaller or easier jobs.
 - (B) Staying focused when social media calls for their attention.
 - (C) Keeping track of their Pomodoros and breaks.
 - (D) Finding an official Pomodoro timer that looks like a tomato.

For Muslims around the world, Ramadan is a month of spiritual reflection and closeness to Allah. It's well known that the practices of saying repeated prayers and fasting from dawn to dusk challenge observers' spiritual and mental strength. However, less discussed are some of the surprising effects of Ramadan in the modern era: food waste and weight gain.

Both of these effects have to do with *iftar*, the fast-breaking meal that occurs after dusk. Though the Prophet Mohammed is believed to have suggested breaking fast with simple food like milk and dry dates, a kind of fruit, modern iftars have turned into giant feasts. **Overcompensating** for daytime hunger, Ramadan observers order or cook more food than they can possibly eat, and much of it goes to waste as a result. One waste management center in West Java, Indonesia, reported that Jakarta alone saw a 200,000-kilogram increase in waste during Ramadan 2018.

Aside from hunger alone, another factor behind this excess is that Ramadan has become a big business. Restaurants and hotels in Muslim countries offer special iftar packages that include multi-course meals with desserts. People also have a tendency to consume foods with more fat. Combined with lower activity late in the evening, this is a key reason behind weight gain during Ramadan. Muslim spiritual leaders are encouraging observers to focus on charity and prayer rather than feasting so they can gain the spiritual rewards of the holy month instead.

66. What might be the best title for this passage?
(A) Why Do We Gain Weight around the Holidays?
(B) The Differences between Modern and Ancient Ramadan
(C) The Unexpected Consequences of Modern Ramadan
(D) How Muslim Families Commemorate the Prophet Mohammed
67. What is **NOT** mentioned as something people should do during Ramadan?
(A) Pray to Allah several times throughout the day.
(B) Eat a pre-dawn feast instead of one after dusk.
(C) Not eat any food while the sun is in the sky.
(D) Donate money to people who are in need.
68. Which is the correct definition for "**overcompensating**" in the second paragraph?
(A) Going too far when trying to make up for something.
(B) Being more afraid of something than you should be.
(C) Wishing for more of something you had before.
(D) Trying to show devotion in a mild way.
69. According to the passage, why do people gain more weight during Ramadan?
(A) They order mainly from fast-food restaurants.
(B) They eat two very large meals in one day.
(C) They add more sugar to the dishes they cook than usual.
(D) They eat at a time of day when they're not as active.
70. Which picture most accurately shows the situation described in the passage?





In a time of isolation, we choose solidarity

You are not alone. Taiwan is with you.

We know what you are going through. We know how hard it is.

Taiwan, having been devastated by the SARS epidemic in 2003, knows.
Taiwan, having been isolated from the World Health Organization, knows.

That is why we are contributing to international efforts by sharing how we have contained the outbreak, kept our schools and businesses open, and ensured masks for all.

In the past weeks, Taiwan has provided more than 16 million medical masks to support medical professionals around the world and has worked together with the US and the EU on the most advanced rapid tests and vaccines for COVID-19.

Who can isolate Taiwan? No one.

Because we are here to help.

#TaiwanCanHelp

#TaiwanIsHelping

71. The above passage might be _____.

- (A) an excerpt from a book
- (B) a quote from a celebrity
- (C) a survey in the medical magazine
- (D) an ad in a newspaper

72. The word "**solidarity**" in the first line means _____.

- (A) taking the plunge
- (B) rebelling against inequality
- (C) giving fascinating insights
- (D) being united together

73. The icon on the right hand side above the passage might be a metaphor for _____.

- (A) a box full of medical masks
- (B) a way providing assistance
- (C) an exit filled with melancholy
- (D) an elevator going to Heaven

CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC COVID-19

COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by SARS-CoV-2, a new type of coronavirus detected in China in late 2019.

Data shows the disease is mild in 80 percent of patients, severe in 13 percent, and critical in 6 percent.

Most common symptoms:



Fever



Fatigue



Dry cough

Some patients may also have:



Aches and pains



Runny nose



Sore throat



Shortness of breath



Diarrhoea

In critical cases, COVID-19 can cause severe pneumonia or a multiple-organ failure and can lead to death.



Source: World Health Organization | Last updated: March 12, 2020

@AJLabs ALJAZEERA



74. Which of the following is **False**?

- (A) Coronavirus is a new strain that had not been previously identified in humans.
- (B) COVID-'19' is for 2019—the year it was first identified.
- (C) The number of fatalities from the coronavirus is overwhelmingly high.
- (D) The source of the above information comes from WHO.

75. Which is **NOT** mentioned?

- (A) Older people are at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19.
- (B) Symptoms reported include extreme tiredness, headache, sore throat or fever.
- (C) Symptoms may become more intense if pneumonia develops.
- (D) The information shown above is updated on March 12, 2020.

桃園市立平鎮高級中學 108學年第2學期 期末考三年級不限組別英文VI[20200515300050101046] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體					550					高分組					149					低分組					149					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	38	331	137	43	0	1	6	124	13	6	0	0	18	50	58	22	0	1	60.18%	0.584	0.497												
2	單選題	1	A	409	35	29	76	0	1	137	5	3	4	0	0	69	18	19	42	0	1	74.36%	0.691	0.456												
3	單選題	1	C	38	118	330	63	0	1	6	17	116	10	0	0	17	52	53	26	0	1	60.00%	0.567	0.423												
4	單選題	1	D	30	22	28	469	0	1	2	1	5	141	0	0	21	11	15	101	0	1	85.27%	0.812	0.268												
5	單選題	1	C	88	95	296	69	0	2	17	19	95	17	0	1	32	32	68	16	0	1	53.82%	0.547	0.181												
6	單選題	1	D	192	66	51	240	0	1	41	6	4	98	0	0	58	33	26	31	0	1	43.64%	0.433	0.450												
7	單選題	1	B	72	366	84	27	0	1	13	118	12	6	0	0	30	56	48	14	0	1	66.55%	0.584	0.416												
8	單選題	1	D	32	55	47	415	0	1	3	6	8	132	0	0	21	28	28	71	0	1	75.45%	0.681	0.409												
9	單選題	1	C	45	19	456	29	0	1	6	4	137	2	0	0	24	7	97	20	0	1	82.91%	0.785	0.268												
10	單選題	1	A	162	232	47	108	0	1	56	68	10	15	0	0	33	54	19	42	0	1	29.45%	0.299	0.154												
11	單選題	1	B	176	230	71	72	0	1	41	84	6	18	0	0	53	42	29	24	0	1	41.82%	0.423	0.282												
12	單選題	1	A	322	62	123	42	0	1	108	7	23	11	0	0	64	30	38	16	0	1	58.55%	0.577	0.295												
13	單選題	1	C	74	31	407	36	0	2	12	5	128	4	0	0	34	16	78	20	0	1	74.00%	0.691	0.336												
14	單選題	1	D	59	43	55	392	0	1	7	2	8	132	0	0	25	25	28	70	0	1	71.27%	0.678	0.416												
15	單選題	1	B	42	423	51	33	0	1	6	128	10	5	0	0	21	91	20	16	0	1	76.91%	0.735	0.248												
16	單選題	2	B	44	290	99	116	0	1	9	99	21	20	0	0	22	53	31	42	0	1	52.73%	0.510	0.309												
17	單選題	2	A	387	55	30	77	0	1	129	4	2	14	0	0	71	28	12	37	0	1	70.36%	0.671	0.389												
18	單選題	2	C	23	41	440	45	0	1	0	2	140	7	0	0	13	24	88	23	0	1	80.00%	0.765	0.349												
19	單選題	2	C	42	130	320	57	0	1	5	11	129	4	0	0	21	55	44	28	0	1	58.18%	0.581	0.570												
20	單選題	2	A	370	131	19	29	0	1	128	17	0	4	0	0	59	60	14	15	0	1	67.27%	0.628	0.463												
21	單選題	1	D	91	44	102	312	0	1	15	7	16	111	0	0	43	21	31	53	0	1	56.73%	0.550	0.389												
22	單選題	1	B	24	431	63	31	0	1	7	124	16	2	0	0	10	89	30	19	0	1	78.36%	0.715	0.235												
23	單選題	1	D	16	65	224	244	0	1	0	5	49	95	0	0	14	35	61	38	0	1	44.36%	0.446	0.383												
24	單選題	1	A	233	179	56	80	0	2	89	35	7	17	0	1	39	51	32	26	0	1	42.36%	0.430	0.336												
25	單選題	1	D	48	50	73	378	0	1	3	2	12	132	0	0	29	30	30	59	0	1	68.73%	0.641	0.490												
26	單選題	1	C	41	98	354	57	0	1	7	23	108	11	0	0	16	42	74	17	0	1	64.18%	0.607	0.235												
27	單選題	1	D	125	206	76	142	0	1	21	52	17	59	0	0	50	46	23	29	0	1	25.82%	0.295	0.201												
28	單選題	1	B	64	315	108	61	0	2	11	116	13	9	0	0	32	54	35	27	0	1	57.27%	0.570	0.416												
29	單選題	1	C	174	78	223	74	0	1	36	23	75	15	0	0	58	20	43	27	0	1	40.55%	0.396	0.215												
30	單選題	1	C	43	86	396	24	0	1	7	12	124	6	0	0	22	46	68	12	0	1	72.00%	0.644	0.376												
31	單選題	1	C	20	32	453	44	0	1	3	2	140	4	0	0	11	21	90	26	0	1	82.36%	0.772	0.336												
32	單選題	1	A	367	95	40	47	0	1	126	6	7	10	0	0	66	47	12	23	0	1	66.73%	0.644	0.403												
33	單選題	1	B	53	336	95	65	0	1	7	109	16	17	0	0	20	73	37	18	0	1	61.09%	0.611	0.242												
34	單選題	1	B	112	313	86	38	0	1	21	115	8	5	0	0	37	49	49	13	0	1	56.91%	0.550	0.443												
35	單選題	1	D	35	58	222	234	0	1	5	7	58	79	0	0	17	25	56	50	0	1	42.55%	0.433	0.195												
36	單選題	1	C	62	68	398	21	0	1	7	7	132	3	0	0	32	30	72	14	0	1	72.36%	0.685	0.403												
37	單選題	1	A	427	46	30	45	0	2	132	9	1	6	0	1	84	19	17	28	0	1	77.64%	0.725	0.322												
38	單選題	1	C	65	24	396	64	0	1	8	2	132	7	0	0	27	11	77	33	0	1	72.00%	0.701	0.369												
39	單選題	1	D	38	42	79	390	0	1	3	4	11	131	0	0	22	17	41	68	0	1	70.91%	0.668	0.423												
40	單選題	1	C	44	165	326	14	0	1	13	29	107	0	0	0	14	52	73	9	0	1	59.27%	0.604	0.228												
41	複選題	1	AD	500	113	167	293	21	2	145	15	27	108	3	0	120	48	67	44	13	2	50.91%	0.466	0.503												
42	複選題	1	AB	393	335	169	113	84	2	113	119	38	15	13	0	104	60	48	55	26	2	32.91%	0.339	0.436												
43	複選題	1	BD	95	478	33	467	22	2	13	139	4	138	4	0	49	110	18	105	11	2	79.45%	0.745	0.309												
44	複選題	1	AC	443	218	353	33	48	2	133	33	119	3	10	0	100	90	63	20	20	2	47.82%	0.440	0.517												
45	複選題	1	AE	460	155	108	77	295	2	137	24	11	17	109	0	113	53	46	31	50	2	53.45%	0.530	0.403												
46	複選題	1	AC	473	104	435	62	20	2	136	16	131	12	3	0	116	46	92	25	13	2	69.64%	0.654	0.356												
47	複選題	1	AE	457	122	91	92	330	2	134	21	16	9	118	0	110	52	39	42	48	2	59.82%	0.554	0.477												
48	複選題	1	AB	478	427	93	70	27	2	138	135	12	8	5	0	110	90	47	30	16	2	64.91%	0.594	0.477												
49	複選題	1	BD	193	390	198	280	31	3	27	124	32	110	3	1	84	82	58	49	19	2	40.55%	0.423	0.483												
50	複選題	1	AD	377	182	118	332	84	2	125	24	14	119	15	0	83	71	51	60	27	2	46.00%	0.463	0.523												
51	複選題	1	AD	454	156	99	366	20	2	133	22	18	122	3	0	112	58	40	74	9	2	62														

桃園市立平鎮高級中學 108學年第2學期 期末考三年級不限組別英文VI[20200515300050101046] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體			550			高分組			149			低分組			149			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			
71	單選題	2	D	29	95	139	284	0	3	7	25	27	90	0	0	8	25	61	52	0	3	51.64%	0.477	0.255
72	單選題	2	D	66	83	48	350	0	3	16	17	8	108	0	0	19	29	25	73	0	3	63.64%	0.607	0.235
73	單選題	2	B	119	351	63	14	1	3	19	113	16	1	0	0	48	62	28	8	0	3	63.82%	0.587	0.342
74	單選題	2	C	218	57	239	30	0	6	43	6	92	8	0	0	69	23	38	14	0	5	43.45%	0.436	0.362
75	單選題	2	A	409	42	69	23	0	7	128	10	9	2	0	0	72	19	36	16	0	6	74.36%	0.671	0.376
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																								