

桃園市立平鎮高中 109 學年度 第一學期 第一次期中考 高三英文 試題卷

適用班級：01-14

命題範圍：Lung Teng U1~U4; 108,109 學測; Ivy 雜誌八月第一週到九月第二週

注意事項： 1. 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。

2. 請用藍或黑筆在答案卷上作答。用鉛筆者，一律不計分。

試卷張數：試題卷 3 張 6 頁，答案卡一張。

作答方式：請將選擇題答案(1~76)劃記在答案卡上，**翻譯題請寫在試卷上，並繳回第六頁。**

I. Vocabulary and Phrases 文意字彙和片語：15%

1. Kevin Smith hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ the release date of his latest album, so we don't know when it will be available.  
(A) trapped (B) influenced (C) resembled (D) announced
2. Since there were no \_\_\_\_\_ seats on the train, Penny had to stand all the way from Miaoli to Tainan.  
(A) supernatural (B) household (C) conscious (D) vacant
3. Exercise is \_\_\_\_\_ to seniors. It can reduce the risk of heart attacks and improve their muscle strength.  
(A) beneficial (B) distinct (C) passionate (D) stable
4. For Cora's birthday, Joe decided to give her an \_\_\_\_\_ necklace made of gold with lots of delicate details.  
(A) awake (B) intuitive (C) offensive (D) elaborate
5. Much of the team's success should be \_\_\_\_\_ Scarlett. She motivates everyone and helps them solve problems.  
(A) credited to (B) defined as (C) relied on (D) bonded with
6. Dr. Ryan is an \_\_\_\_\_ on food nutrition. You should ask him for his expert opinions before you try this new diet.  
(A) instinct (B) extreme (C) authority (D) opportunity
7. Olivia had to resist the strong \_\_\_\_\_ to yawn during the boring meeting because the boss was sitting beside her.  
(A) patch (B) accessory (C) urge (D) community
8. I like the \_\_\_\_\_ of the white background and the black furniture in the room. It looks simple but very stylish.  
(A) contrast (B) prevention (C) defense (D) literature
9. There is still widespread \_\_\_\_\_ against women in the workplace around the world. Some men think women don't deserve equal pay.  
(A) combination (B) application (C) discrimination (D) indication
10. The director's latest movie was met with a mixed \_\_\_\_\_. Some people love it, while others find it rather boring.  
(A) halt (B) reaction (C) trend (D) community
11. Carrie misses her boyfriend \_\_\_\_\_ because she hasn't seen him in person since he started studying abroad eight months ago.  
(A) uniquely (B) preferably (C) dreadfully (D) accurately
12. The government placed a ban on a popular messaging app. People began to protest because they think their internet freedom is being \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) published (B) restricted (C) worshipped (D) celebrated
13. Jane's brothers are arguing over who the best basketball player is. Instead of taking either side, she decides to remain \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) steady (B) grateful (C) handy (D) neutral
14. This snake is \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous. First, its bites can cause death, and second, there's no treatment if you're bitten by it.  
(A) undeniably (B) agreeably (C) barely (D) previously
15. We were amazed by the size of Eve's new house. \_\_\_\_\_ our tiny apartment, that house is like a royal palace.  
(A) Loaded with (B) Compared to (C) Opposed to (D) Associated with

II. Cloze 克漏字：20%

(I) Some horrible sounds, like a knife scraping a plate, send chills down our spines. Some scientists have wondered 16 those sounds are so awful that they make us shiver. These researchers arranged for subjects to listen to different unpleasant sounds and asked them to rank them. The listeners 17 fingernails scratching along a chalkboard 17 the worst. Afterwards, the scientists 18 the stress levels of the volunteers when this sound was played. They found there were interesting reactions to the sound. 19 had a change in their skin conductivity when they heard fingernails on a chalkboard. In fact, their skin conductivity changed 20. Studies that had been done before showed a close relationship between skin conductivity and the part of the brain that registers negative emotions. Therefore, this significant change suggested that the scratching sound made by fingers on a blackboard actually results in physical stress.

- |                         |                  |                |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 16. (A) at which        | (B) what         | (C) in that    | (D) why                |
| 17. (A) considered / as | (B) thought / as | (C) rated / as | (D) were regarded / as |
| 18. (A) represented     | (B) monitored    | (C) scattered  | (D) harvested          |
| 19. (A) Participants    | (B) Victims      | (C) Scholars   | (D) Governors          |
| 20. (A) considerably    | (B) historically | (C) stubbornly | (D) fortunately        |

(II) Some believe the US government hides information about UFOs, or Unidentified Flying Objects. However, the US Department of Defense 21 three previously classified videos of UFOs in 2020. Actually, these once secret videos had already been leaked, and many people argued over 22. In order to 23 misunderstandings, the US military decided to release the videos. One of the films shows a round object 24 above the Pacific Ocean. The other two films show objects moving in the sky. Some people believe the sightings are proof that aliens exist. Other people, though, point out that there are probably good explanations for what is seen in the clips. These possible reasons include strange cloud formations or secret government projects. The military issued a 25 with the videos that said the objects had not been identified. At this time, there is still no indication of what the objects in the videos are.

- |                              |                                |                                   |             |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 21. (A) relieved             | (B) relaxed                    | (C) released                      | (D) refused |
| 22. (A) where were they from |                                | (B) whether they were real        |             |
|                              | (C) how they were confidential | (D) what happened with the aliens |             |
| 23. (A) clear up             | (B) drop off                   | (C) get on                        | (D) pay for |
| 24. (A) to hover             | (B) hovering                   | (C) that hovers                   | (D) hovered |
| 25. (A) generation           | (B) landmark                   | (C) statement                     | (D) refugee |

(III) In the 1960s, blacks and whites were not treated equally in the southern United States. Although slavery 26 in 1865, many southern states still made their own laws in order to 27 blacks and whites 27. In stores, hospital, restaurants, and other public places in these states, there were sections 28 aside for blacks. In addition, black children didn't receive as many teaching resources as white children did. What's worse, blacks in these states usually couldn't vote. At this time, the lives of the black people in these states were still crippled by discrimination. To change this situation, Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his speech in 1963 to ask the government to give blacks in the country equal rights. 29 this goal in mind 29 Dr. King stated that he hoped the states that were sweltering with the heat of injustice could be changed into places of freedom. Then, all the people in the country could sit down at the table of brotherhood and know what liberty was in the "Promised Land." Unfortunately, Dr. King was assassinated in 1963. Yet his 30 the civil rights had changed the nation.

- |                               |                         |                        |                        |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 26. (A) was pausing           | (B) paused              | (C) has ended          | (D) had ended          |
| 27. (A) keep/ from separating | (B) avoid / to separate | (C) make / to separate | (D) keep / separate    |
| 28. (A) set                   | (B) which set           | (C) were set           | (D) sets               |
| 29. (A) Because / so          | (B) It was with / that  | (C) In spite of / X    | (D) Dating back / that |
| 30. (A) dedicate with         | (B) devotion on         | (C) dedication upon    | (D) devotion to        |

(IV) Can you think of a similar experience in which praise from someone 31. Or did a compliment make you feel better when you were in a really low mood? It goes without saying that genuine compliments make a big difference in our lives: they bring a smile to our faces and brighten things up instantly. A compliment is able to encourage a friend who is demoralized, make a child more confident, and make a patient more 32 a speedy recovery. Additionally, a person who frequently compliments others generally 33 a warm person and bonds easily with peers and colleagues. There is no denying the power of compliments: like the Midas touch, when adequately 34, they can elicit smiles, inspire happiness, and change lives. We are all 35 spreading this magic around.

- |                             |                         |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 31. (A) went the extra mile | (B) made your day       | (C) fell to your lot        | (D) pushed you to the limit |
| 32. (A) hoping of           | (B) hopeful to          | (C) hopeful of              | (D) hoping that             |
| 33. (A) runs across         | (B) comes across        | (C) comes across as         | (D) coming across as        |
| 34. (A) give and respond    | (B) give and respond to | (C) given and responding to | (D) given and responded to  |
| 35. (A) able to             | (B) capable of          | (C) likely to               | (D) make sure               |

### III. Passage Completion 文意選填: 20%

#### (I)

(AB) sensitive	(AC) distinctive	(AD) social	(AE) mysterious	(BC) intelligent
(BD) scratch	(BE) pass down	(CD) that	(CE) maturity	(DE) dominant

Elephants are easily indentifiable because of their big ear and long trunks. In addition, the two long, pointed teeth, called tusks, make them look 36. Elephants are no strangers to humans because they appear often in TVs and movies. However, the real life of elephants in the jungle is quite 37 and not yet fully understood by humans. Elephants are very 38 animals. They know how to use tools. Someone once saw them using sticks to 39 themselves. Elephants are so 40 that they can feel even the slightest vibrations of the ground far, far sways with their feet. Their memory is so great that they can keep it for a long time and 41 the memory to their offspring. Even those elephants that have seen the Maasai people, the famous elephant killers, show fear at the scent of their clothes. Elephants have a tight 42 structure. Male leave a family herd when reaching 43, so females hold a 44 place in the group. The average life span of elephants is about the same as 45 of humans. However, elephant babies stay in their mother's wombs for 22 months, which is the longest among all mammals. A newborn elephant baby is already pretty big, weighing up to 135 kg.

#### (II)

(AB) delivered	(AC) priority	(AD) influential	(AE) involved	(BC) have
(BD) that	(BE) as	(CD) for	(CE) against	(DE) in

Martin Luther King, Jr. was a/an 46 leader in the African American Civil Rights Movement. He preached non-violence in the struggle 47 racism. In his speech 48 to a group of students at Barratt Junior High School, he inspired the students to get 49 in the struggle 50 freedom and justice in a peaceful way. First of all, he suggested that a deep belief 51 dignity and worth be the top 52 in students' life blueprint. Secondly, he advised that students 53 the determination to achieve excellence in their various fields of endeavor 54 the basic principle. He said to the students that the doors of opportunities are opening for them and 55 the great challenge facing them is to be ready to face thses doors as the doors open.

### IV. Discourse Structure 篇章結構: 5%

By 550 B.C., the Persians had built a powerful empire in Asia. 56 In 490 B.C., they landed a large force just outside Athens, the capital city of Greece, on the plains of Marathon and prepared for attack. The Athenian army, threatened by a large number of Persians, needed the help of the Spartans. So the Athenian generals sent a professional messenger, Pheidippides, to Sparta. Pheidippides ran the 225 kilometers to Sparta. 57 Pheidippides ran another 225 kilometers back to Athens with the disappointing news. The small Athenian army, including Pheidippides, had to fight the Persians on their own. 58 In the end, the Athenians defeated the Persians on the plain of Marathon. Pheidippides was again called upon to carry the news of the victory to Athens. 59 He pushed his body to the limit, reached Athens in about three hours. 60 In memory of the great messenger, in 1896 when the first modern Olympic Stadium in Athens was held since then, the marathon has become an increasing popular sport all over the world.

- (A) *The Spartans agree to help, but they would not take the field until the full moon due to religious laws.*
- (B) *Despite his fatigue after his recent run to Sparta and back and having fought the battle, Pheidippides was still determined.*
- (C) *Legend has it that after shouting "Victory!" in the Senate, Pheidippides died from exhaustion.*
- (D) *To expand their territory to Europe, the Persians launched wars against the Greeks.*
- (E) *But the Athenian army didn't get cold feet when confronted by such powerful enemies; instead, they fought bravely to defend their city state.*

### V. Reading 閱讀測驗: 32%

(I) In the early part of the twentieth century, racism was widespread in the United States. Many African Americans were not given equal opportunities in education or employment. Marian Anderson (1897-1993) was an African American woman who gained fame as a concert singer in this climate of racism. She was born in Philadelphia and sang in church choirs during her childhood. When she applied for admission to a local music school in 1917, she was turned down because she was black. Unable to attend

music school, she began her career as a singer for church gatherings. In 1929, she went to Europe to study voice and spent several years performing there. Her voice was widely praised throughout Europe. Then she returned to the U.S. in 1935 and became a top concert singer after performing at Town Hall in New York City.

Racism again affected Anderson in 1939. When it was arranged for her to sing at Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C., the Daughters of the American Revolution opposed it because of her color. She sang instead at the Lincoln Memorial for over 75,000 people. In 1955, Anderson became the first black soloist to sing with the Metropolitan Opera of New York City. The famous conductor Toscanini praised her voice as "heard only once in a hundred years." She was a U.S. **delegate** to the United Nations in 1958 and won the UN peace prize in 1977. Anderson eventually triumphed over racism.

61. According to this passage, what did Marian Anderson do between 1917 and 1929?
- (A) She studied at a music school. (B) She sang for religious activities.  
(C) She sang at Town Hall in New York. (D) She studied voice in Europe.
62. Toscanini thought that Marian Anderson \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) had a very rare voice (B) sang occasionally in public  
(C) sang only once in many years (D) was seldom heard by people
63. Anderson's beautiful voice was first recognized \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) at the Lincoln Memorial (B) in Washington, D.C.  
(C) in Europe (D) at the United Nations
64. The word "**delegate**" in the last paragraph can be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) participant (B) candidate  
(C) celebrity (D) representative

(II) Water offers great benefits for people trying to get some exercise. Swimming is known to be one of the better activities for people with certain disabilities since water can support people's limbs even if they have trouble moving them on their own. One nonprofit organization, Diveheart, even helps people with disabilities learn to scuba dive, which many students have found both healing and rewarding.

Diveheart operates in many countries and works with a range of disabilities. Volunteers guide people who are blind or have spinal injuries or other disabilities in learning to swim and operate dive equipment. For the participants, it's a great experience. Even people who thought they could never go scuba diving can plunge into water and take in the sights down below the surface. These experiences are provided at zero cost. Those who have participated report that in addition to helping with their pain, the experience of swimming and diving can provide mental comfort, remind them that they are capable of accomplish complex tasks, and help them feel strong, happy and confident.

The process of helping disabled people to participate in underwater activities is called "adaptive diving." With the help from volunteers in the water as well as at the surface, the tasks required for scuba diving can be made possible for everyone. This ensures that diving is an accessible hobby that anyone can enjoy. For example, adaptive diving has been used in Malaysia to help disabled children receive dive training and explore their country's rich underwater world. Instead of being an important goal, it's made into a therapeutic experience for both young and old no matter what challenges they face on land. *(adopted from Miao-miao English simulating test April Issue, 2020.)*

65. Which of the following implied in the passage?
- (A) The idea of adaptive diving was first developed in Malaysia.  
(B) Diveheart helps rebuild the confidence of the participants.  
(C) Diveheart's programs are devoted to the wealthy.  
(D) Diveheart is a nonprofit organization founded by a disabled diver.
66. How is adaptive diving conducted?
- (A) Disabled divers are guided by experienced volunteers (B) Two disabled divers help each other.  
(C) Disabled divers dive together with air tanks. (D) Disabled children are guided by adult divers.
67. What is said about the programs that Diveheart provides?
- (A) They are only open to Malaysians. (B) They are suitable for novice divers.  
(C) They are completely free of charge. (D) They are not suitable for novice divers.

68. What is the purpose of the Divehear organization?
- (A) To assist physically challenged people in enjoying the underwater world.
  - (B) To provide job opportunities for people who have disabilities.
  - (C) To help blind people discover the pleasure the water activities.
  - (D) To promote scuba diving and help train professional divers.

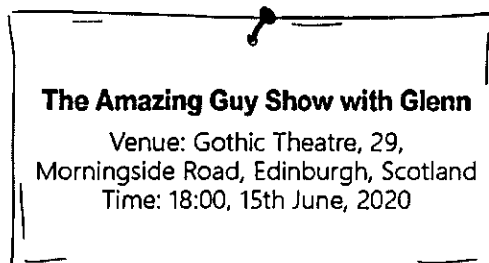
(III) If you are in Edinburgh in the month of August, be prepared for lots of crowds. This is the month when the Edinburgh Fringe Festival, or the Fringe, takes place. The annual festival is the largest arts festival in the world. In fact, only the Olympics sells more tickets than the Fringe Festival. In 2018, there were over 50,000 performances of 3,548 different shows across more than 300 different venues.

How did this festival become so popular? The story begins in 1947 when the Edinburgh International Festival was held. Performers needed invitations to attend, but some uninvited theater companies showed up anyway. These uninvited groups rented smaller theaters away from the major venues, which had already been booked up. That's where the name "fringe" came from. The Fringe Festival became more organized and expanded every year. It eventually became more popular and larger than the Edinburgh International Festival. Despite this success, the original idea of the Fringe Festival remains. Anyone who wants to perform at the festival is welcome.

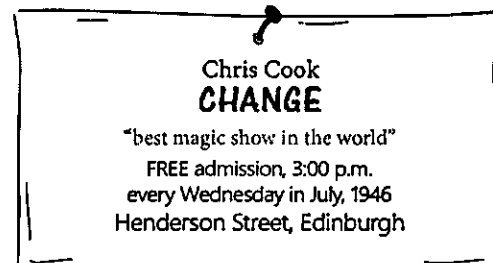
Over the years, the Fringe Festival has seen acts and performances that range from excellent to odd. The highly regarded play *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead* was first performed at the Fringe in 1966. In 2013, Phoebe Waller-Bridge performed her one-woman play *Fleabag*, which would later be made into an award-winning TV show. In 2019, one of the most popular acts was a bar in the park that people could try to hang from for two full minutes. No one knows what future Fringe Festivals will be like, but they'll probably be fun. Unfortunately, this exciting event was cancelled in 2020 in light of coronavirus safety concerns.

69. Why does the author mention the Edinburgh International Festival?
- (A) To explain why artists love to perform in Edinburgh.
  - (B) To discuss the origin of a popular art festival.
  - (C) To demonstrate how to get an invitation to the Fringe.
  - (D) To show the effort Edinburgh puts into promoting art.
70. What statement best describes the central idea of the third paragraph?
- (A) Most famous plays made their first appearances at the Fringe.
  - (B) There has been an increase in the number of female talent at this festival.
  - (C) The Fringe Festival has various types of performances.
  - (D) The performances at the Fringe Festival are inspired by TV shows.
71. What is the author's attitude toward the Edinburgh Fringe Festival?
- (A) Optimistic.
  - (B) Pessimistic.
  - (C) Critical.
  - (D) Unclear.
72. Which of the following flyers is **MOST** likely to appear at the Fringe?

(A)



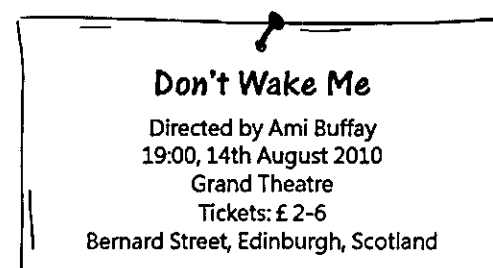
(B)



(C)



(D)



(IV)

Dimples are small folds or indentations on the cheeks of one's face. Generally, they appear on both cheeks; a single dimple on one cheek is a relatively rare phenomenon. Some cultures are found to show preference for dimples on one's cheeks, as the feature is claimed to be a sign of attractiveness. Though often associated with beauty, most dimples are actually a genetic flaw caused by shortened facial muscles. When a person smiles, the shorter-than-normal muscle pulls up the facial skin, which in turn creates a small indentation—or dimple—in the skin. Such dimples tend to occur in family, and are assumed to be **an inherited feature**. In fact, some researchers believe that the transfer of dimples from parents to children takes only one gene. If neither of the parents has dimple genes, their children will not exhibit the trait.

Not all dimples are formed by a genetic defect, though; some may appear due to the presence of excessive fat on the face. Such dimples are not a permanent trait, for they vanish when the excessive fat goes away. Many babies, for example, have dimples on their chubby cheeks. As they grow older and lose their baby fat, the dimples may fade with time. For those people who were born without natural dimples, various methods can be applied to successfully create them. These methods range from a simple step like makeup to a drastic one like surgery. It all depends on whether you think it is worth the effort.

73. Based on the passage, who is less likely to form dimples on the cheeks?

- (A) A baby with more fat on the face. (B) A girl whose mother has dimples.  
(C) A man with gene-related flaw on his face. (D) A woman having lost a lot of weight recently.

74. In terms of science and medical perspective, what does a dimple refer to?

- (A) A genetic disease that is incurable. (B) A genetic flaw passed down from parents.  
(C) A temporary trait only occurs to newborn babies. (D) A rare consequence of surgery failure.

75. Jennifer is a girl eager to have cute dimples, what can she do to make it?

- (A) Do exercise as regularly as possible. (B) Purchase luxurious makeup.  
(C) Do the necessary operation by a plastic surgeon. (D) Turn to a psychologist for assistance

76. According to the passage, what does the phrase "**an inherited feature**" in paragraph two mean?

- (A) A natural personality. (B) An acquired ability.  
(C) A born trait. (D) An unknown disease.

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以下部分請用藍或黑筆在試卷上作答並繳回此頁。用鉛筆者，一律不計分。

Class \_\_\_\_\_ NO. \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_

VI. Translation 翻譯: 8%

(I) 我們有時會違背自己的意願去做某些事情，就只為了要取悅朋友。(4%)

\_\_\_\_\_

(II) 其實，在面對同儕壓力的時候，我們應該學習堅持自己的原則。(4%)

\_\_\_\_\_



桃園市立平鎮高級中學 109學年第1學期 第01次段考三年級不限組別英語[20201013300011000002] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體					520					高分組					140					低分組					140					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	D	11	51	51	407	0	0	3	7	6	124	0	0	5	38	27	70	0	0	78.27%	0.693	0.386												
2	單選題	1	D	9	21	105	385	0	0	1	3	15	121	0	0	7	15	53	65	0	0	74.04%	0.664	0.400												
3	單選題	1	A	478	21	14	7	0	0	134	3	2	1	0	0	109	17	10	4	0	0	91.92%	0.868	0.179												
4	單選題	1	D	29	104	87	300	0	0	3	13	12	112	0	0	18	47	38	37	0	0	57.69%	0.532	0.536												
5	單選題	1	A	178	37	154	150	0	1	84	9	23	24	0	0	22	14	43	60	0	1	34.23%	0.379	0.443												
6	單選題	1	C	73	79	338	30	0	0	8	11	115	6	0	0	31	40	49	20	0	0	65.00%	0.586	0.471												
7	單選題	1	C	83	95	310	31	0	1	14	12	111	3	0	0	27	38	57	18	0	0	59.62%	0.600	0.386												
8	單選題	1	A	311	51	62	95	0	1	112	5	11	12	0	0	45	26	33	35	0	1	59.81%	0.561	0.479												
9	單選題	1	C	33	66	351	70	0	0	6	15	108	11	0	0	23	27	61	29	0	0	67.50%	0.604	0.336												
10	單選題	1	B	32	337	101	48	0	2	6	103	23	7	0	1	11	63	41	25	0	0	64.81%	0.593	0.286												
11	單選題	1	C	32	70	321	96	0	1	4	14	111	11	0	0	21	28	57	33	0	1	61.73%	0.600	0.386												
12	單選題	1	B	82	365	54	18	0	1	17	119	4	0	0	0	42	55	27	15	0	1	70.19%	0.621	0.457												
13	單選題	1	D	108	52	52	307	0	1	16	6	8	110	0	0	42	33	27	37	0	1	59.04%	0.525	0.521												
14	單選題	1	A	240	46	96	137	0	1	99	11	20	10	0	0	21	18	45	55	0	1	46.15%	0.429	0.557												
15	單選題	1	B	16	439	35	28	0	2	2	121	8	9	0	0	9	93	19	17	0	2	84.42%	0.764	0.200												
16	單選題	1	D	15	53	29	422	0	1	0	12	8	120	0	0	11	30	17	81	0	1	81.15%	0.718	0.279												
17	單選題	1	C	206	111	120	83	0	1	58	20	51	11	0	0	46	35	27	32	0	1	22.88%	0.275	0.179												
18	單選題	1	B	82	289	87	61	0	1	11	105	15	9	0	0	40	33	41	25	0	1	55.58%	0.493	0.514												
19	單選題	1	A	423	33	43	20	0	1	120	8	6	6	0	0	82	21	27	9	0	1	81.35%	0.721	0.271												
20	單選題	1	A	241	36	185	56	0	2	103	9	21	7	0	0	31	18	55	35	0	1	46.35%	0.479	0.514												
21	單選題	1	C	37	7	452	23	0	1	3	1	130	6	0	0	26	5	94	14	0	1	86.92%	0.800	0.257												
22	單選題	1	B	37	427	29	26	0	1	2	124	5	9	0	0	24	81	21	13	0	1	82.12%	0.732	0.307												
23	單選題	1	A	388	82	41	8	0	1	118	11	8	3	0	0	70	43	23	3	0	1	74.62%	0.671	0.343												
24	單選題	1	B	45	354	50	70	0	1	7	116	11	6	0	0	30	49	27	33	0	1	68.08%	0.589	0.479												
25	單選題	1	C	36	32	344	106	0	2	7	3	115	15	0	0	19	23	58	38	0	2	66.15%	0.618	0.407												
26	單選題	1	D	34	53	86	347	0	1	4	12	25	100	0	0	20	23	23	73	0	1	66.54%	0.614	0.186												
27	單選題	1	D	202	78	105	133	0	2	47	12	23	58	0	0	43	38	32	26	0	1	25.58%	0.300	0.229												
28	單選題	1	A	221	231	41	26	0	1	81	44	12	3	0	0	40	67	19	13	0	1	42.50%	0.432	0.293												
29	單選題	1	B	45	316	127	31	0	1	8	107	22	3	0	0	16	51	55	17	0	1	60.77%	0.564	0.400												
30	單選題	1	D	68	147	79	224	0	2	9	32	16	83	0	0	37	35	25	42	0	1	43.08%	0.446	0.293												
31	單選題	1	B	21	465	20	13	0	1	3	129	4	4	0	0	12	107	12	8	0	1	89.42%	0.843	0.157												
32	單選題	1	C	32	171	297	19	0	1	4	29	102	5	0	0	15	52	62	10	0	1	57.12%	0.586	0.286												
33	單選題	1	C	15	44	408	52	0	1	2	10	118	10	0	0	11	18	91	19	0	1	78.46%	0.746	0.193												
34	單選題	1	D	97	97	49	276	0	2	22	14	13	92	0	0	36	38	19	46	0	1	52.88%	0.489	0.321												
35	單選題	1	B	94	365	49	11	0	1	20	109	11	0	0	0	38	68	23	10	0	1	70.19%	0.632	0.293												
36	複選題	1	AC	410	58	355	45	162	4	129	13	112	9	17	0	81	32	65	24	68	4	54.42%	0.493	0.543												
37	複選題	1	AE	449	43	102	53	384	3	127	9	21	8	115	0	100	24	41	31	76	3	67.12%	0.593	0.371												
38	複選題	1	BC	40	467	470	23	31	3	8	131	128	6	7	0	29	102	107	14	19	3	86.54%	0.775	0.264												
39	複選題	1	BD	34	476	27	466	29	3	11	131	4	128	6	0	22	109	20	103	18	3	86.73%	0.771	0.257												
40	複選題	1	AB	456	428	69	23	54	4	130	122	12	5	11	0	95	90	40	12	35	3	77.12%	0.668	0.350												
41	複選題	1	BE	25	460	45	55	448	3	3	137	6	5	129	0	20	89	33	44	86	3	82.50%	0.707	0.414												
42	複選題	1	AD	393	38	121	392	81	5	119	7	18	120	13	1	74	27	57	75	36	4	62.69%	0.539	0.493												
43	複選題	1	CE	98	41	399	142	347	5	11	5	122	21	120	0	44	28	71	65	62	4	54.62%	0.479	0.600												
44	複選題	1	DE	86	45	75	406	420	3	16	7	13	120	124	0	48	31	41	71	81	3	70.00%	0.579	0.471												
45	複選題	1	CD	103	34	402	418	70	5	17	6	121	125	10	0	49	27	75	81	38	4	63.85%	0.539	0.521												
46	複選題	1	AD	488	25	54	435	27	4	135	2	7	130	5	0	118	19	31	85	17	4	82.31%	0.743	0.329												
47	複選題	1	CE	48	55	421	101	403	4	8	10	122	17	122	0	30	27	89	44	80	4	64.42%	0.571	0.429												
48	複選題	1	AB	439	372	78	48	90	5	130	117	15	7	11	0	89	71	40	25	44	4	62.50%	0.554	0.493												
49	複選題	1	AE	432	78	175	56	287	5	134	12	31	2	101	0	92	39	61	35	43	4	46.92%	0.436	0.486												
50	複選題	1	CD	38	79	414	426	73	4	7	12	126	126	9	0	22	39	84	92	33	4	72.88%	0.664	0.357												
51	複選題	1	DE	38	140	55	413	382	5	5	21	9	124	121	0	25	54	31	84	74	5	62.12%	0.													



桃園市立平鎮高級中學 109學年第1學期 第01次段考三年級不限組別英語[20201013300011000002] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體			520			高分組			140			低分組			140			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	A	289	102	76	46	0	7	105	19	6	10	0	0	41	38	42	13	0	6	55.58%	0.521	0.457
72	單選題	2	D	94	65	123	231	0	7	14	10	31	85	0	0	34	36	33	32	0	5	44.42%	0.418	0.379
73	單選題	2	D	86	87	91	241	0	15	9	13	12	103	0	3	24	35	43	31	0	7	46.35%	0.479	0.514
74	單選題	2	B	45	338	78	43	0	16	7	122	3	5	0	3	18	48	47	20	0	7	65.00%	0.607	0.529
75	單選題	2	C	71	162	213	57	0	17	9	40	83	5	0	3	30	33	46	24	0	7	40.96%	0.461	0.264
76	單選題	2	C	120	54	279	47	0	20	22	11	98	5	0	4	31	30	47	25	0	7	53.65%	0.518	0.364
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																								