

桃園市立平鎮高中 109 學年度第一學期第二次段考高三英文科題目卷

適用班級：301-314

考試範圍：龍騰第五冊 L5-L8 ; Ivy (Sep.15-30; Oct. 全) ; 106-107 學測題

答題說明：選擇題畫記於答案卡上；非選擇題部分請寫在非選答案卷上 若因個人因素造成讀卡失敗將扣總分 5%

I 詞彙 15 %

1. It's unlikely that the disease will be \_\_\_\_\_ from animals to humans. Therefore, the pet owners won't have to worry about being infected with the disease.  
(A) overlooked (B) sneaked (C) transferred (D) replaced
2. Walmart and Midwestern supermarket chain Schnucks have also started using robots that help \_\_\_\_\_ the stores.  
(A) distribute (B) monitor (C) deposit (D) dump
3. On Oct. 30, a \_\_\_\_\_ earthquake hit in the Aegean Sea at a depth of 16.5 kilometers, bringing death and destruction to Turkey and Greece, according to Turkey's disaster and emergency management authority.  
(A) definite (B) seasonal (C) usual (D) massive
4. On learning that her husband had an affair with another woman, Jenny was totally \_\_\_\_\_ with sadness, unable to think or act rationally  
(A) overwhelmed (B) contaminated (C) restricted (D) visualized
5. If you notice someone \_\_\_\_\_ tracking you, you had better call the police immediately or find a safer place to stay in and call your parents to pick you up.  
(A) structural (B) sustainable (C) suspicious (D) subjective
6. Today, more sophisticated robots are capable of \_\_\_\_\_ lifting and moving huge loads, such as railway engines, or sorting merchandise for rapid shipment from large warehouses.  
(A) indirectly (B) precisely (C) indecently (D) conversely
7. Beach destinations hit peak season in summer, causing hotels not to be able to provide \_\_\_\_\_ rooms for tourists. Therefore, it is better for tourists to make a reservation in advance.  
(A) vacant (B) violent (C) sensible (D) petulant
8. Donald Trump hopes to \_\_\_\_\_ plenty of new judges to the high court while he is president. The judges are issuing restrictive rulings that have impacted how some states run the election.  
(A) claim (B) penetrate (C) depict (D) appoint
9. The strict \_\_\_\_\_ in the school had a tremendous impact on Peter's behavior, turning him into a courteous gentleman.  
(A) restriction (B) circumstance (C) discipline (D) facility
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the new policy enables unemployed people to have a chance to find a part-time job easily to relieve their financial burden.  
(A) advocate (B) application (C) alleviation (D) adoption
11. 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
12. Grace is faced with a \_\_\_\_\_. She wants to focus on her career, but she also wants to fulfill her responsibilities as a mother.  
(A) masterpiece (B) dilemma (C) variation (D) professional
13. This river has been washing away soil and rocks for hundreds of years. As a result, the \_\_\_\_\_ has carved out a valley between the hills.  
(A) accent (B) erosion (C) punch (D) theme
14. This water bottle uses a special material to \_\_\_\_\_ harmful particles and bacteria. It'll allow you to get plenty of safe water to drink when you go hiking.  
(A) prepare for (B) liven up (C) track down (D) filter out
15. Lucy's suggestions are \_\_\_\_\_ our notice, so we will hold a meeting to discuss how to adjust our plan based on her ideas.  
(A) limited to (B) famous for (C) worthy of (D) nervous about

## II 克漏字 30%

### 第 16 至 20 題為題組

Never Let Me Go is a novel set in a fictionalized version of England. This book not only \_\_\_16.\_\_\_\_ the passage of time and death, but also talks about the power of memory.

Kathy, Ruth and Tommy are introduced to the reader when they are students at a boarding school. They are \_\_\_17.\_\_\_\_ by an art teacher that they are clones who were created to donate their organs. The teacher also tells them that they will die after this mission is complete. They hear that it's possible to receive an \_\_\_18.\_\_\_\_ to their lives. Couples can delay their organ donations by proving they're in love. Sadly, this turns out to be false, so their death is \_\_\_19.\_\_\_\_.

Meanwhile, the three characters are caught in a love triangle. Ruth and Tommy are dating, but Kathy realizes she has feelings for Tommy \_\_\_20.\_\_\_\_. This upsets Ruth, but she and Kathy manage to make up. In the end, Kathy cares for Ruth and then Tommy at the end of their lives.

- |                     |                    |                      |                   |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 16. (A) deals with  | (B) takes pride in | (C) looks forward to | (D) relies on     |
| 17. (A) opposed     | (B) referred       | (C) financed         | (D) informed      |
| 18. (A) agency      | (B) incident       | (C) opponent         | (D) extension     |
| 19. (A) optimistic  | (B) drowsy         | (C) inevitable       | (D) glorious      |
| 20. (A) by no means | (B) as well        | (C) in vain          | (D) for one thing |

### 第 21 至 25 題為題組

It may seem strange now, but once not everyone agreed on the importance of washing hands. In fact, the idea used to be \_\_\_21.\_\_\_\_. A Hungarian doctor named Ignaz Semmelweis was someone who understood that handwashing was very important. In the 1840s, he noticed that many new mothers died after \_\_\_22.\_\_\_\_ in the 1840s. Semmelweis realized that doctors were handling dead bodies before delivering babies. So, he ordered everyone across his department to wash their hands before attending to patients. Even though this \_\_\_23.\_\_\_\_ reduced the number of deaths of mothers, some doctors fought against it. Those doctors rejected his theory, and even the hospital he worked for \_\_\_24.\_\_\_\_ handwashing altogether. Semmelweis' ideas were never fully accepted during his lifetime. Later, around the 1870s, a Scottish surgeon named Dr. Joseph Lister and his team began cleaning their hands and medical equipment. Soon after that, many in the medical community \_\_\_25.\_\_\_\_ Semmelweis' earlier work. In order to show respect for him, the Medical University of Budapest later changed its name to Semmelweis University.

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|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 21. (A) controversial | (B) permanent  | (C) recreational   | (D) systematic     |
| 22. (A) taking turns  | (B) having fun | (C) casting doubts | (D) giving birth   |
| 23. (A) lecture       | (B) function   | (C) procedure      | (D) selection      |
| 24. (A) abandoned     | (B) abandoning | (C) abandon        | (D) that abandoned |
| 25. (A) memorized     | (B) recognized | (C) minimized      | (D) criticized     |

### 第 26 至 30 題為題組

Research has proven that weather plays a part in our moods: Warmer temperatures and \_\_\_26.\_\_\_\_ to sunshine increase positive thinking, whereas cold, rainy days bring anxiety and fatigue. Accordingly, many people believe that bad weather can \_\_\_27.\_\_\_\_ productivity and efficiency.

There is, \_\_\_28.\_\_\_\_, a significant link between such beliefs and the actual effect of weather on people's performance at work. Using empirical data from laboratory experiments as well as observations of a mid-sized Japanese bank in real life, researchers find that weather conditions indeed influence a worker's focus. When the weather is bad, individuals tend to focus more on their work \_\_\_29.\_\_\_\_ thinking about activities they could engage in outside of work. But photos showing outdoor activities, such as sailing on a sunny day or walking in the woods, can greatly distract workers and thus lower their productivity. The findings conclude that workers are actually most productive when the weather is \_\_\_30.\_\_\_\_—and only if nothing reminds them of good weather.

- |                    |                 |                |                     |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 26. (A) symptom    | (B) observation | (C) exposure   | (D) contribution    |
| 27. (A) install    | (B) reduce      | (C) reserve    | (D) impose          |
| 28. (A) however    | (B) accordingly | (C) literally  | (D) in other words  |
| 29. (A) in case of | (B) rather than | (C) aside from | (D) with respect to |
| 30. (A) precise    | (B) evident     | (C) tolerable  | (D) lousy           |

第 31 至 35 題為題組

Madagascar offers you unconventional pleasures as well as stunning natural beauty. 31. \_\_\_\_\_ off the coast of Africa, the island is the fourth biggest one in the world. People started inhabiting the island around 2,000 years ago, and Chinese people didn't get there 32. \_\_\_\_\_ the early 15<sup>th</sup> century. It is rumored that Chinese explorer Zheng He traveled to this island, and that some of his crew became the ancestors of its inhabitants. Some ecologists describe Madagascar as the eighth continent, for it has a unique mix of wildlife, with many of its species found nowhere else in the world. The rare fossa is one of them, and there are only about 2,000 fossas 33. \_\_\_\_\_ in Madagascar. The island is also home to nine-tenths of the world's lemurs. In the rainforests there are also roller birds, which look like paintings that have come alive. Along the forest floor thrive a variety of orchids. 34. \_\_\_\_\_ its spectacular natural world, there are also tombs all over the island. Viewed as God's messengers, the deceased are believed to affect their descendants. Hence, their tombs are built with care and are often 35. \_\_\_\_\_ sturdier than houses for the living. The tombs come in various forms; some are made of stone, while others are made of decorated concrete. So unique is everything about Madagascar that it truly charms visitors. Therefore, be sure to give it a try one day.

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|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 31. (A) Having situated | (B) Stood         | (C) Lying      | (D) Locating   |
| 32. (A) at              | (B) until         | (C) before     | (D) after      |
| 33. (A) left            | (B) leaving       | (C) to leave   | (D) are left   |
| 34. (A) Without         | (B) Together with | (C) Instead of | (D) Apart from |
| 35. (A) too             | (B) far           | (C) more       | (D) the very   |

第 36 至 40 題為題組

The **curse of the pharaohs** or the **mummy's curse** is a curse 36. \_\_\_\_\_ to be cast upon anyone who disturbs the mummy of an ancient Egyptian, especially a pharaoh. This curse, which does not distinguish between thieves and archaeologists, is claimed to cause bad luck, illness, or death. 37. \_\_\_\_\_ the mid-20th century, many authors and documentaries have argued that the curse is 'real' in the sense of having scientifically 38. \_\_\_\_\_ causes such as bacteria or radiation. 39. \_\_\_\_\_, the modern origins of Egyptian mummy curse tales, their development primarily in European cultures, the shift from magic to science to explain curses, and their changing uses—from 40. \_\_\_\_\_ disturbance of the dead to entertaining horror film audiences—suggest that Egyptian curses are primarily a cultural, not simply scientific, phenomenon. (reference: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curse\\_of\\_the\\_pharaohs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curse_of_the_pharaohs))

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|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 36. (A) having affirmed | (B) affirming       | (C) which affirmed | (D) affirmed    |
| 37. (A) While           | (B) Since           | (C) Throughout     | (D) Before      |
| 38. (A) unexplainable   | (B) distinguishable | (C) explicable     | (D) skeptical   |
| 39. (A) Moreover        | (B) Consequently    | (C) Later          | (D) However     |
| 40. (A) condemning      | (B) accumulating    | (C) manifesting    | (D) penetrating |

第 41 至 45 題為題組

Born into a poor family, Xin-ling Shen never had the chance to attend preschool. However, she was 41. \_\_\_\_\_ about learning and made good use of every opportunity. As a fourth grader, she took an interest in computers. She learned computer skills by herself and set up her own website in the hope of helping her parents sell clothes online. Later on, she used the Internet to help promote local farmers' 42. \_\_\_\_\_. Her innovative online marketing system drew so much attention that many companies paid her to design their web pages.

She began to make a lot of money, but she donated one million dollars to charity out of sheer kindness. Keeping all the money for herself was 43. \_\_\_\_\_ thing she wanted to do. Meanwhile, she developed ananedu.com, a non-profit educational website offering disadvantaged students materials for school subjects for free. 44. \_\_\_\_\_ her devotion to education, she has always been concerned about the basic dignity of the poor. Thus, Shen has been 45. \_\_\_\_\_ an angel to those in need for what she has done.

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|---------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. (A) neutral     | (B) enthusiastic | (C) grateful   | (D) steady       |
| 42. (A) incident    | (B) produce      | (C) expense    | (D) transition   |
| 43. (A) the first   | (B) the very     | (C) the last   | (D) the next     |
| 44. (A) Despite     | (B) Beside       | (C) Except     | (D) Aside from   |
| 45. (A) referred to | (B) looked upon  | (C) thought as | (D) perceived as |

### III. 文意選填 (10 %)

#### 第 46 至 55 題為題組

In the past, there was something called the space race. During this time, after World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union were trying to \_\_46\_\_ the other to the moon. The latter, which is now known as Russia, became the first nation to send a man-made satellite to \_\_47\_\_ the Earth in 1957. That country also sent several \_\_48\_\_ to the moon and Venus. However, these vehicles did not have humans on board.

Those \_\_49\_\_ shocked the Americans. After that, the US began to focus on space exploration and created NASA, an agency \_\_50\_\_ for space programs and research. In July 1969, the United States' Apollo 11 mission successfully landed on the moon with humans on board, defeating the Russians in the space race.

Following five more landings on the moon in the 1970s, NASA turned its attention to purely scientific goals. Included in these technological \_\_51\_\_ is the desire to help people better understand the universe. One project that assists people in learning more about space is NASA's Eyes Visualization applications. These apps are \_\_52\_\_ to anyone around the planet. What's more, the apps make it free to \_\_53\_\_ NASA's scientific information.

With the apps, people can see some of the breakthroughs in space science. For example, the public can take a peek at far-away planets outside our solar system that could become \_\_54\_\_ for humans one day. Of course people would not be able to live on these planets until sometime in the \_\_55\_\_ future. Thus, with the help of NASA's Eyes program, those on Earth are just a click away from being a space explorer.

- |           |              |                 |                 |                  |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| (A) orbit | (B) access   | (C) habitable   | (D) responsible | (E) achievements |
| (AB) beat | (AC) distant | (AD) spacecraft | (AE) available  | (BC) aims        |

### IV. 篇章結構 (5 %)

#### 第 56 至 60 題為題組

Even if you don't know the phrase "busy bragging," you probably know someone that does it. \_\_56\_\_ They make it seem like they have more to do than anyone else and that their time is more in demand.

Unfortunately, busy bragging is unlikely to go away anytime soon. Nowadays, being busy is seen as a mark of status. One study created a social media account where a fictional user posted about both leisure time and working all the time. \_\_57\_\_ It wasn't always this way, though. In previous decades, having more free time was seen as a sign of privilege. \_\_58\_\_ Actually, some places are still like that. In some European countries, like France or Spain, staying in the office late isn't a sign of success. \_\_59\_\_ If you like to brag about your heavy schedule too, perhaps you should rethink that urge. Often, this bragging comes from a feeling of insecurity. In this case, stop comparing yourself to others on social media. \_\_60\_\_ Additionally, focus some of your effort on enjoying time with friends, or relaxing on your own.

- (A) Instead, concentrate on yourself and the things you would like to achieve in real life.  
(B) On the contrary, it is an indication of a poor work-life balance.  
(C) Busy bragging is when a person constantly complains about how busy they are.  
(D) The study showed a clear link between time spent on social media and increased sense of loneliness.  
(E) When volunteers saw that the user's life was filled with work, they thought she had a high social status.  
(AB) You were seen as better off if you could take vacations, or skip out of work early, or spend time in your garden.

### V. 閱讀測驗 20%

#### 第 61 至 63 題為題組

To the Editor:

Our children are sitting ducks in an advertising war. The enemy is the food and beverage companies, advertising agencies and media corporations. They have attacked kids with a dangerous diet of junk food and soft drink ads. Too young to understand how powerful and persuasive these ads are, children just think it is good to eat treats that their favorite animated characters are having as well. Being a nurse at a middle school and mother of three children, I am writing to express my anger at the indifference to our children's health.

Turn on any children's TV shows, and you will find couples of cute characters singing how cool it is to eat Brand "X" cereal or how yummy Brand "Y" convenience food is, all of which are low in nutritional value and high in sugar, salt and fat. Such terrible food choices leave our children in the danger of childhood obesity, diabetes, and asthma. Our youngest generation is becoming the unhealthiest in history.

Thus, I demand that all food advertisements should be banned from children's programs, and companies related to the making, marketing, and selling of food should be far more transparent in their advertising to children. In addition, the government should set tough policies about health food and food safety. Any food companies or suppliers should be watched and severely punished, if they produce or sell food that will damage people's health. It is clear that self-regulating guidelines for the food industry are not working and too nice for these bloody food makers.

Lisa Huang  
Tainan, Taiwan.

61. Why did Lisa Huang write this letter?

- (A) To threaten the whole food industry and ask for money.
- (B) To give some advice about how to make good cereal.
- (C) To show her knowledge on advertising and marketing.
- (D) To pour her rage over the ignorance of children's health.

62. What is the tone of this letter?

- (A) Serious.
- (B) Sacred
- (C) Sad.
- (D) Sarcastic.

63. Which of the following is NOT Lisa Huang's advice?

- (A) Ad agencies should not put their ads about food in programs for children.
- (B) Strict policies are needed to make the food industry well-behaved.
- (C) Farmers should plant more organic foods and make them affordable.
- (D) The government should monitor food companies and food industries.

第 64 至 65 題為題組

On the island of New Zealand, there is a grasshopper-like species of insect that is found nowhere else on earth. New Zealanders have given it the nickname *weta*, which is a native Maori word meaning "god of bad looks." It's easy to see why anyone would call this insect a bad-looking bug. Most people feel disgusted at the sight of these bulky, slow-moving creatures.

Wetas are nocturnal creatures; they come out of their caves and holes only after dark. A giant weta can grow to over three inches long and weigh as much as 1.5 ounces. Giant wetas can hop up to two feet at a time. Some of them live in trees, and others live in caves. They are very long-lived for insects, and some adult wetas can live as long as two years. Just like their cousins grasshoppers and crickets, wetas are able to "sing" by rubbing their leg parts together, or against their lower bodies.

Most people probably don't feel sympathy for these endangered creatures, but they do need protecting. The slow and clumsy wetas have been around on the island since the times of the dinosaurs, and have evolved and survived in an environment where they had no enemies until rats came to the island with European immigrants. Since rats love to hunt and eat wetas, the rat population on the island has grown into a real problem for many of the native species that are unaccustomed to its presence, and poses a serious threat to the native weta population.

64. From which of the following is the passage **LEAST** likely to be taken?

- (A) A science magazine.      (B) business journal.      (C) A biology textbook.      (D) A travel guide.

65. According to the passage, which of the following statements is accurate?

- (A) The Europeans brought wetas to New Zealand.
- (B) The weta is a newly discovered insect species.
- (C) The Maoris nicknamed themselves "Wetas."
- (D) Wetas are unpleasant to the eye.

第 66 至 68 題為題組

Taiwan is not a big island, but it has a big variety of climatic zones, especially for such a relatively tiny place. The northern half of Taiwan is semi-tropical, while the southern half is tropical. What's more, the Central Mountain Range offers visitors a different type of environment, for it has a temperate climate. Not only is that type of weather and temperature similar to Japan's, but it is also close to that of the northern United States and northern Europe.

One of the beautiful features of temperate climates is the explosion of color that occurs from autumn to winter. This is when **the foliage** on the trees changes colors before it falls to the ground. The reason for this transformation is actually a bit complex, and it is related to the pigments in the leaves.

Plant leaves are filled with chlorophyll—a chemical that absorbs energy from sunlight—which gives them their green color. Some leaves also contain red and/or yellow pigments. However, only chlorophyll is involved in the process of photosynthesis, which is how plants make the food they need to survive. As the amount of sunlight decreases in autumn and winter, leaves stop creating food, and this is when the green pigment breaks down, revealing the hidden red or yellow pigments. The fantastic display of colors in September and October is especially noticeable in maple trees because they have an abundance of leaves with red and yellow pigments. These leaves later fall to the ground and decay, providing nutrients for the roots of the trees.

66. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) Taiwan, though a small island, boasts a wide range of climatic zones.
- (B) Some prominent features of a temperate climate.
- (C) Changes in the color of trees from autumn to winter.
- (D) The fantastic display of colors of maple trees.

67. What does “**the foliage**” in the second paragraph refer to?

- (A) Tree leaves.
- (B) The transformation of colors.
- (C) Nutrients for the roots of the trees.
- (D) The chemical that gives leaves colors.

68. Which of the following areas of Taiwan has a climate similar to that of Norway?

(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



第 69 至 70 題為題組

You're familiar with bubble wrap, right? Even if you haven't used it to ship something fragile, you've probably at least enjoyed popping the bubbles. This little joy is only one of the uses for the product. Interestingly enough, it was created for a purpose that it's not even used for.

In the 1950s, two engineers, Fielding and Chavannes, wanted to create a type of 3D wallpaper. They wanted to seal two sheets of plastic together, but what they ended up with was not what they hoped for. The finished product had lots of air pockets in it and wouldn't work as wallpaper. The creators then tried to find another use for their new material.

In the 1960s, Fielding and Chavannes gave their product the name “Bubble wrap.” They tried to sell it to IBM as packaging material to protect the company's large, expensive computer systems. The bubble wrap kept the machines from getting damaged during shipping. Soon other businesses began using the material as well to protect their own goods.

That's not the end of the story for bubble wrap, though. There are many uses for the plastic material. It can be used to retain heat, such as around pipes or on windows in winter. It can be used to create a dotted pattern when painting a room. It can even be used as a tool for managing stress. If you thought popping the bubbles was just for fun, well guess again. The activity

has been noted for being able to relieve stress. Some colleges have even set up stations for popping bubble wrap to help their students during exam weeks.

69. For what purpose did Fielding and Chavannes originally create bubble wrap?
- (A) To wrap and ship expensive items.
  - (B) To enjoy the fun of popping the bubbles.
  - (C) To create a novel kind of wallpaper.
  - (D) To provide cushioning for fragile objects.
70. Which of the following people is **NOT** making use of bubble wrap in one of the ways mentioned in the passage?
- (A) Willy attached bubble wrap paper to windows as a barrier for heat loss.
  - (B) Little Susie was bored, so she started popping bubble wrap simply for fun.
  - (C) Stanley bought his wife a glass vase and wrapped it in bubble wrap.
  - (D) Mr. Stone stuffed bubble wrap inside pipes to prevent water leaks.

**VI 翻譯 20% (1-10 每格一分; 請將翻譯答案寫在答案卷上並交回)**

(I) 許多在尼泊爾(Nepal)的經濟弱勢的小孩往往被剝奪他們的基本需求，像是受教育的權利。

Many e\_\_\_\_ 1. \_\_\_\_\_ d\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ children in Nepal are often d\_\_\_\_ (3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_) their basic needs, such as the right of receiving education.

(II) 這些弱勢的小孩所能做是幫助父母賺取生活費用。或在街頭行乞。只有當你目睹這些景象，你才會珍惜自己所擁有的。(Only.....)

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ they can do is strive to help make living e\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ or beg on the streets. Only when you w\_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ these sights \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ t\_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_ what you have.

(III) 因為昨晚沉迷於打電玩(使用分詞構句)，Peter 幾乎一整晚沒睡。

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. \_\_\_\_\_ (4%)

(IV) 早上由於他上學快遲到了，所以沒吃早餐 (使用 leave + O + OC 的句型)，一路狂奔到公車站搭車，可是當他到了公車站時，公車已經走了。(by the time.....)

In the morning, since he was late for school, he \_\_\_\_\_ 12. \_\_\_\_\_ (3%) and then rushed all the way to the bus station to catch the bus, but \_\_\_\_\_ 13. \_\_\_\_\_ (3%)

**非 選 答 案 卷**

Class:	Name:	No.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.				
12.				
13.				

桃園市立平鎮高級中學 109學年第1學期 第02次段考三年級不限組別英語[20201203300021000002] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體			519			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			
1	單選題	1	C	24	32	436	27	0	0	5	2	127	6	0	0	14	16	94	16	0	0	84.01%	0.789	0.236
2	單選題	1	B	110	318	69	22	0	0	20	106	11	3	0	0	46	54	28	12	0	0	61.27%	0.571	0.371
3	單選題	1	D	35	26	17	441	0	0	4	6	3	127	0	0	23	16	11	90	0	0	84.97%	0.775	0.264
4	單選題	1	A	342	72	55	51	0	0	114	11	10	5	0	0	62	27	27	25	0	0	65.70%	0.625	0.379
5	單選題	1	C	29	111	355	24	0	0	4	18	115	3	0	0	19	42	64	15	0	0	68.40%	0.639	0.364
6	單選題	1	B	101	247	98	72	0	1	10	98	17	15	0	0	26	44	43	27	0	0	47.59%	0.507	0.386
7	單選題	1	A	375	33	63	48	0	0	122	6	6	6	0	0	53	25	39	23	0	0	72.25%	0.625	0.493
8	單選題	1	D	106	117	89	206	0	1	29	16	25	70	0	0	34	45	26	35	0	0	39.69%	0.375	0.250
9	單選題	1	C	123	229	128	39	0	0	44	40	51	5	0	0	31	67	28	14	0	0	24.66%	0.282	0.164
10	單選題	1	D	51	206	49	213	0	0	10	44	7	79	0	0	21	59	21	39	0	0	41.04%	0.421	0.286
11	單選題	1	C	33	62	347	77	0	0	3	10	115	12	0	0	19	31	63	27	0	0	66.86%	0.636	0.371
12	單選題	1	B	36	348	78	57	0	0	6	110	15	9	0	0	23	54	31	32	0	0	67.05%	0.586	0.400
13	單選題	1	B	126	195	158	41	0	1	22	79	33	6	0	0	42	32	46	20	0	0	37.38%	0.396	0.336
14	單選題	1	D	24	32	51	412	0	0	5	4	5	126	0	0	14	22	28	76	0	0	79.38%	0.721	0.357
15	複選題	1	C	101	31	363	24	0	0	19	5	111	5	0	0	44	16	70	10	0	0	69.94%	0.646	0.293
16	複選題	1	A	157	130	141	91	0	0	77	21	26	16	0	0	17	40	54	29	0	0	30.25%	0.336	0.429
17	複選題	1	D	51	64	56	348	0	0	6	15	7	112	0	0	24	34	26	56	0	0	67.05%	0.600	0.400
18	單選題	1	D	51	81	70	316	0	1	4	12	10	114	0	0	25	28	34	53	0	0	60.89%	0.596	0.436
19	單選題	1	C	74	51	356	38	0	0	9	3	124	4	0	0	37	31	52	20	0	0	68.59%	0.629	0.514
20	單選題	1	B	98	298	102	21	0	0	16	109	13	2	0	0	31	44	52	13	0	0	57.42%	0.546	0.464
21	單選題	1	A	286	105	84	44	0	0	108	18	9	5	0	0	44	35	34	27	0	0	55.11%	0.543	0.457
22	單選題	1	D	17	10	26	466	0	0	3	0	4	133	0	0	11	10	19	100	0	0	89.79%	0.832	0.236
23	單選題	1	C	51	95	335	38	0	0	6	12	117	5	0	0	31	41	49	19	0	0	64.55%	0.593	0.486
24	單選題	1	A	203	231	45	40	0	0	88	41	7	4	0	0	36	64	22	18	0	0	39.11%	0.443	0.371
25	單選題	1	B	121	335	29	33	1	0	19	113	6	2	0	0	36	64	19	20	1	0	64.55%	0.632	0.350
26	單選題	1	C	85	73	296	65	0	0	13	11	105	11	0	0	31	38	42	29	0	0	57.03%	0.525	0.450
27	單選題	1	B	23	366	70	60	0	0	3	117	15	5	0	0	15	65	37	23	0	0	70.52%	0.650	0.371
28	單選題	1	A	173	139	84	122	0	1	66	29	16	29	0	0	34	34	30	42	0	0	33.33%	0.357	0.229
29	單選題	1	B	52	387	61	19	0	0	9	115	13	3	0	0	20	79	27	14	0	0	74.57%	0.693	0.257
30	單選題	1	D	60	62	163	234	0	0	11	8	36	85	0	0	24	31	45	40	0	0	45.09%	0.446	0.321
31	單選題	1	C	50	58	214	195	0	2	19	16	73	32	0	0	14	15	40	69	0	2	41.23%	0.404	0.236
32	單選題	1	B	14	435	59	9	0	2	3	125	10	2	0	0	10	94	28	6	0	2	83.82%	0.782	0.221
33	單選題	1	A	225	228	28	36	0	2	99	27	6	8	0	0	22	84	18	14	0	2	43.35%	0.432	0.550
34	單選題	1	D	56	53	106	302	0	2	6	7	18	109	0	0	26	26	37	49	0	2	58.19%	0.564	0.429
35	單選題	1	B	17	165	312	23	0	2	4	66	66	4	0	0	12	30	84	12	0	2	31.79%	0.343	0.257
36	單選題	1	D	38	70	216	192	0	3	11	13	36	80	0	0	17	25	76	20	0	2	36.99%	0.357	0.429
37	單選題	1	B	95	340	35	47	0	2	21	101	11	7	0	0	28	72	16	22	0	2	65.51%	0.618	0.207
38	單選題	1	C	197	78	195	47	0	2	40	16	78	6	0	0	52	34	33	19	0	2	37.57%	0.396	0.321
39	單選題	1	D	171	62	76	208	0	2	48	15	14	63	0	0	42	25	23	48	0	2	40.08%	0.396	0.107
40	單選題	1	A	69	113	253	82	0	2	37	16	67	20	0	0	10	41	57	30	0	2	13.29%	0.168	0.193
41	單選題	1	B	32	355	82	48	0	2	2	126	8	4	0	0	20	50	43	26	0	1	68.40%	0.629	0.543
42	單選題	1	B	17	466	17	18	0	1	4	130	2	4	0	0	9	107	12	11	0	1	89.79%	0.846	0.164
43	單選題	1	C	60	15	426	17	0	1	4	1	133	2	0	0	36	13	77	13	0	1	82.08%	0.750	0.400
44	單選題	1	D	79	127	82	229	0	2	20	23	9	88	0	0	31	36	31	41	0	1	44.12%	0.461	0.336
45	單選題	1	D	26	38	216	238	0	1	6	7	28	99	0	0	12	22	71	34	0	1	45.86%	0.475	0.464
46	複選題	1	AB	415	394	54	26	10	4	130	121	5	5	1	0	82	73	28	15	7	3	63.78%	0.543	0.529
47	複選題	1	A	422	84	67	36	9	4	123	12	11	4	2	1	84	44	33	22	6	3	65.51%	0.550	0.514
48	複選題	1	AD	364	118	119	315	26	4	118	15	18	109	5	0	73	48	42	46	12	3	58.19%	0.511	0.521
49	複選題	1	E	62	67	55	36	377	3	8	13	12	5	116	0	40	33	29	22	54	3	71.87%	0.600	0.457
50	複選題	1	D	110	104	107	310	38	3	15	16	20	110	3	0	52	44	39	39	24	3	53.56%	0.479	0.586
51	複選題	1	BC	159	249	256	107	75	2	18	99	98	21	11	0	60	37	40	29	34	2	39.50%	0.386	0.557
52	複選題	1	AE	342	104	78	47	307	3	116	14	7	9	108	1	62	41	36						