

桃園市立平鎮高中 109 學年度 第 1 學期 期末考 高一英文 試題卷

適用班級：101-114

命題範圍：Lung Teng Book I Lesson 7~Review 3、Live (December)、4500 單字 U12~U17。

注意事項：答案卡請用 2B 鉛筆劃記清楚，若因個人因素而導致無法讀卡者，扣總分 5 分。

試卷張數：試題卷共 3 張 6 頁，答案卡 1 張。

作答方式：請將選擇題答案(1~83)劃記在答案卡上。

I. 文意字彙和片語 12% (每題 1 分，共 12 題)

1. Fireworks have long been an American _____ on the Fourth of July.
(A) condition (B) tradition (C) population (D) permission
2. Being able to set your own schedule is one of the _____ of owning a business.
(A) individuals (B) adventures (C) advantages (D) spirits
3. Many people argue that allowing a _____ to go free is better than imprisoning an innocent person.
(A) criminal (B) potential (C) journal (D) capital
4. She would go over the accident again and again in her mind, wishing that she could have somehow _____ it.
(A) destroyed (B) formed (C) buried (D) prevented
5. After spending most of her income on rent and food, Amelia _____ had any money left for entertainment and other expenses.
(A) barely (B) merely (C) readily (D) fairly
6. Nancy told her daughter to _____ herself while they were in the doctor's office.
(A) cast (B) suggest (C) behave (D) complain
7. Both of Edward's parents were worried about his _____ and physical development.
(A) practical (B) magical (C) technical (D) mental
8. Diligence and perseverance are thought to be two crucial _____ to a person's success.
(A) orphans (B) structures (C) collections (D) elements
9. What David has proposed sounds like a feasible _____ to the problem.
(A) situation (B) solution (C) expression (D) destruction
10. Mr. Wang could _____ afford the sports car after he lost all his money in his business.
(A) nothing but (B) not only (C) no longer (D) no matter
11. The local government _____ a sign on the intersection to remind drivers to slow down.
(A) set up (B) lined up (C) ended up (D) kept up
12. _____ his professional help, we finished our project on time.
(A) Instead of (B) Thanks to (C) Ever since (D) Even though

II. 綜合測驗 30% (每題 1 分，共 30 題)

(1) The native people of South America discovered rubber several thousand years ago. By mixing tree sap with juice from certain plants, they created a solid that they used to make balls, shoes, and even (13). In 1736, rubber arrived in Europe, and the new (14) quickly became popular. Englishman Thomas Hancock invented rubber bands in the early 1800s but never sold any, as they were susceptible to going soft or hard (15) the temperature. It wasn't until the development of vulcanization — the process that makes rubber strong and elastic — (16) reliable rubber bands became a possibility. Without the marvelous invention of rubber bands, our lives (17) much less convenient.

13. (A) jewelry (B) musical (C) struggle (D) survival
14. (A) jar (B) material (C) law (D) hanger
15. (A) depending on (B) keeping on (C) winding up (D) being kept from
16. (A) as (B) when (C) since (D) that
17. (A) will be (B) would be (C) is (D) was

(2) Andy walked into the convenience store to buy a pen. A few minutes later, he walked out with a bag (18) drinks and snack. How did this (19) him? He fell into three common (20) which convenience stores often use.

He walked in and quickly noticed some potato chips (21) his eye level. Convenience stores know (22) "eye level is buy level." Andy also saw an open table where he could hang out. He (23) the chips and sat down for a while. (24), he started to feel thirsty. He grabbed two bottles of water because there was a discount. Just as he was about to pay, he noticed some candy bars. If people see these items near the cash register, they will buy them on impulse. Andy bought one and got one free. He also purchased a plastic bag (25) he could carry everything. (26) he stayed inside the convenience store, (26) he bought.

The convenience store got deep into Andy's pockets. It was clear that he ended up (27) too much money. If you want to save money, don't do what Andy did.

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|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| 18. (A) full of | (B) filled of | (C) packed of | (D) put off |
| 19. (A) take place | (B) remind of | (C) happen to | (D) come in |
| 20. (A) decorations | (B) details | (C) efforts | (D) traps |
| 21. (A) on | (B) at | (C) in | (D) with |
| 22. (A) that | (B) if | (C) what | (D) which |
| 23. (A) added to | (B) aimed at | (C) exposed to | (D) paid for |
| 24. (A) For a long time | (B) At the same time | (C) At times | (D) Over time |
| 25. (A) in order to | (B) for the purpose of | (C) so that | (D) so as to |
| 26. (A) More time ; more item | | (B) Longer ; more products | |
| (C) The more time ; the more item | | (D) The longer ; the more products | |
| 27. (A) costing | (B) to cost | (C) spending | (D) to spend |

(3) My husband, Mike, hated the commercial aspects of Christmas. He felt that all the shopping and gift-giving overshadowed the true meaning of the holiday, so I decided (28) for him a different kind of gift that year.

A few weeks before Christmas, I went to our (29) son Kevin's wrestling match. As I watched, I suddenly realized (30) my husband for Christmas. Kevin's school was competing (31) a team that no one wanted to sponsor. Those poor kids (32) ragged in their cheap uniforms and old sneakers, and they didn't even have any (33) head gear. My son's team beat them easily.

Later that afternoon, I bought helmets and shoes from a sporting goods store, and had them (34) anonymously to those poor kids. I (35) this secret (35) Mike by writing it on a note and placing it in a small white envelope. On Christmas Eve, I put it in the tree (36) his gift from me. When he opened it the next morning, his smile (37) the room. I was so glad that he told me it was the best gift ever.

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|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 28. (A) prepare | (B) to prepare | (C) preparing | (D) prepared |
| 29. (A) twelve-year-old | (B) twelve years old | (C) twelve-years-old | (D) twelfth years old |
| 30. (A) where I should give | (B) what to give | (C) what should I give | (D) what I gave |
| 31. (A) to | (B) for | (C) against | (D) for |
| 32. (A) looked | (B) looked like | (C) sounded | (D) sounded like |
| 33. (A) destructive | (B) visible | (C) protective | (D) grateful |
| 34. (A) deliver | (B) delivered | (C) delivering | (D) to deliver |
| 35. (A) passed ; away | (B) started ; off | (C) paid ; off | (D) shared ; with |
| 36. (A) for | (B) as | (C) if | (D) though |
| 37. (A) light up | (B) took action | (C) closed to | (D) lit up |

(4) The average adult spends about 11 hours a day looking at the screen of a cell phone, tablet, television, or computer. These screens project blue light, which can (38) natural sleep cycles. Blue light could also be bad for our eyes. This idea is (39) a study performed on lab mice. However, the (40) of the human eye is different from that of a mouse's eye. New studies show that blue light from screens is (41) damaging than sunlight, our largest source of blue light. (42), to get a good night's rest, it's best not to view any kind of bright light two to three hours before bed.

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|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 38. (A) cast | (B) develop | (C) interrupt | (D) release |
| 39. (A) home to | (B) familiar with | (C) based on | (D) responsible for |
| 40. (A) fur | (B) horror | (C) structure | (D) diet |
| 41. (A) no less | (B) no more | (C) far more | (D) even more |
| 42. (A) Still | (B) Instead | (C) Otherwise | (D) Besides |

III. 文意選填 (請忽略大小寫) 20% (每題 1 分, 共 20 題)

(1)

(A) discovery	(B) researchers	(C) explain	(D) previously	(E) suggests
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Science is driven by the question "why". The human need to (43) our world drives us forward. Every day there is a new (44) made. (45) are constantly learning new things. Every piece of knowledge often (46) another. Rapidly the pace of advancement accelerates. What was (47) impossible keeps becoming today's reality. We can't begin to imagine how the world will change with time!

(2)

(A) evidence	(B) ignore	(C) look into	(D) recognize	(E) territory
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COVID-19 has completely changed our world. The first doctors to (48) it were in Wuhan, China in December 2019. They saw many very sick patients and decided to (49) it. They were able to identify it using PCR tests. (50) showed that it spread easily from person to person. Unfortunately, many officials wanted to (51) it and hope it went away. Soon it spread to Italy's (52) and then the rest of the world. Now we all must take extra care to prevent its spread.

(3)

(A) magical	(B) optimistic	(C) diligently	(D) thrilling	(E) adventure
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Many consider Tolkein to be among the greatest authors. His story, "The Lord of the Rings", takes you on an (53) in a strange land. This story has lots of (54) and regular characters. Everyone from Gandalf the wizard to Frodo the hobbit work (55) to save their world from the evil Sauron. Each (56) chapter brings new problems and solutions. Above all else though, the story is (57) about good beating evil. This outstanding story has inspired countless others. "The Lord of the Rings" really should be on everyone's reading list!

(4)

(A) lovely	(B) stubborn	(C) activity	(D) risk	(E) disappear
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Climbing Mt. Everest is an extreme adventure. It is located in the mountainous region of Northern India/Tibet. The climb is very high (58). There are parts where you can fall and (59) forever. Everest is so high that every (60) is hard. Some people are very (61) and keep climbing when they are in trouble. Still, many people find it worthwhile for the (62) view from the top. Others say the climb is not worth the risk.

IV. 篇章結構 10% (每題 2 分, 共 5 題)

Can art really change the world? Filmmaker Chi Po-lin's career is proof that it can. Chi started out working as a government employee. (63) As time went on, he grew worried about some environmental problems he was seeing. (64) As a filmmaker, Chi knew the best way to get people's attention was by showing them what he had been seeing. This led to his film *Beyond Beauty*, which has attracted the attention of people around the world. (65)

Beyond Beauty, released in 2013, became the most successful documentary in Taiwan's history, with many people calling it a masterpiece. (66) Seeing Taiwan's beauty and the danger it is in, viewers began to care more about environmental issues. This has helped environmental protection gain more attention in Taiwan. Just one month after its release, the government began working on the problems highlighted by the film. (67) It seems movies really can make a difference.

- (A) In this job, he took a great number of pictures of Taiwan from above.
- (B) The film shows not only Taiwan's natural beauty but also some of its environmental problems.
- (C) Now, some areas can heal and begin to look like what they were before being damaged.
- (D) But what matters even more is its success in helping the environment.
- (E) He wanted to warn people that the beauty he saw was being threatened.

V. 閱讀測驗 24% (每題 2 分, 共 12 題)

(1) If you say hot pot, most people imagine simply throwing meat and vegetables into some hot soup. But this isn't the whole story. Hot pot is enjoyed the world over and no two cultures do it exactly the same way. A Taiwanese yin-yang pot has room for two kinds of broth. For something with more meat, try Japanese sukiyaki by cooking raw ingredients in a mixture of soy sauce, sugar, and rice wine. As meals go, they don't come much heartier than the Korean sausage stew, budae jjigae. Known as "army stew," it has a spicy soup base made with kimchi and red chili paste. Switzerland's version of hot pot, called fondue, swaps the soup for melted cheese and wine, and bread is the only ingredient to be dipped in the cheesy soup. It's absolutely delicious!

68. What is true about hot pot around the world, according to the writer?
- (A) There are many similarities between hot pots of different countries.
 - (B) Hot pot is different from one culture to another.
 - (C) Most hot pots contain meat and cheese.
 - (D) All hot pots have a long history.
69. What do we know about Suki-yaki?
- (A) It has a spicy soup base.
 - (B) It contains more vegetables than meat.
 - (C) It is usually served with rice.
 - (D) It tastes a bit sweeter than other kinds of hot pot.
70. Who might enjoy budae jjigae, based on the passage?
- (A) Someone who enjoys spicy food.
 - (B) Someone who loves wine.
 - (C) Someone who prefers meat.
 - (D) A person who likes to have different soups at the same time.
71. How do people enjoy fondue?
- (A) Melt cheese on bread and then dip the bread in wine.
 - (B) Eat the bread and cheese separately while drinking wine.
 - (C) Eat the bread that has been dipped in the mixture of cheese and wine.
 - (D) Cook the bread in the mixture of cheese, wine, and spices.

(2) It's not often that a little-known animal becomes a social media star, but that's what happened to a smiling Australian creature called a quokka. After tourists began posing with the confident little animal in social media photos, the quokka's friendliness began earning its popularity worldwide. There are fewer than 14,000 quokkas in the wild, with most living on Rottnest Island. While quokkas might smile for the camera, they aren't especially social. So how do people get close enough to take pictures of them? The answer lies in the fact that Rottnest's quokkas have no natural predators, so they aren't afraid of humans. Even so, quokkas dislike being handled and fight violently when threatened. Thanks to their online presence, more and more people are falling in love with these unusual animals.

72. Why have quokkas become popular around the world?
(A) They are very friendly. (B) They are very smart.
(C) They are quite rare. (D) They are quite strong.
73. How will a quokka react when threatened?
(A) It will hide. (B) It will smile.
(C) It might fight back. (D) It might run away.
74. What happened to the quokka, according to the first sentence of the passage?
(A) It faces the threats posed by humans.
(B) It became famous on the Internet.
(C) It became people's favorite house pet.
(D) It was discovered for the first time recently.
75. Based on the passage, why do quokkas allow humans to get close?
(A) Quokkas want to get food from humans.
(B) Most of them live in densely populated areas.
(C) They aren't afraid of humans because they have no natural predators.
(D) Quokkas are curious about the cameras that humans are holding.

(3) For most people, Taiwan is a land of amazing food and friendly people. What might surprise you, however, is that it's also alive with graffiti. While most countries seem to be trying to clean up graffiti as fast as it appears, Taiwan is different. Rather than getting rid of it, Taiwan is encouraging graffiti culture. In fact, there's even one Taiwanese city calling itself the "graffiti capital."

Many cities employ considerable resources to remove graffiti; however, Kaohsiung spends millions of dollars on the promotion of it. Instead of seeing graffiti as something destructive or negative, the city views it more as an opportunity. Down at Kaohsiung's Pier-2 Art Center, for example, several buildings have been turned into a large outdoor graffiti show. Beautifully detailed works can be found on the sides of just about every building. Tourists come by just to walk around and snap a selfie in front of the huge paintings. To show its support, the city government even offers graffiti classes there.

Legal graffiti areas in other cities, such as Taipei's Ximending and riverside parks, are like those in Kaohsiung and welcome graffiti. Other cities and countries in the world are also becoming more accepting when it comes to graffiti. Do you think this trend will continue?

76. What do most people associate Taiwan with?
(A) Friendly people and delicious food.
(B) City sponsored graffiti classes.
(C) Artistic cultural areas.
(D) Beautiful graffiti parks.
77. Why does Kaohsiung promote graffiti?
(A) To encourage tourism.
(B) To promote great selfies.
(C) To offer classes.
(D) To outdo Taipei.

78. What is those referred to in the last paragraph?
- (A) Amazing graffiti culture.
 (B) Different cities in Taiwan.
 (C) Areas with detailed art works.
 (D) Places where graffiti is allowed.
79. Which of the following statements about graffiti is **NOT** true?
- (A) Many countries hold negative attitude towards graffiti.
 (B) Not only Kaohsiung but also Taipei accepts graffiti in certain areas.
 (C) Tourists are allowed to paint on the walls of Kaohsiung's Pier-2 Art Center.
 (D) Local governments show their support on graffiti by legalizing graffiti and its related activities.

V. 素養題 4% (每題 1 分，共 4 題)

The following chart is a summary of selected countries' COVID-19 case data on January 2nd, 2021.

#	Country, Other	Total Cases	New Cases	Total Deaths	New Deaths	Total Recovered	Active Cases	Population
	World	84,969,985	+551,876	1,843,103	+8,296	60,088,426	23,038,456	
1	<u>USA</u>	20,904,701	+232,227	358,682	+2,107	12,361,387	8,184,632	<u>331,986,837</u>
2	<u>India</u>	10,324,631	+21,222	149,471	+266	9,926,527	248,633	<u>1,386,864,002</u>
3	<u>Brazil</u>	7,716,405	+15,827	195,742	+301	6,769,420	751,243	<u>213,324,870</u>
4	<u>Russia</u>	3,212,637	+26,301	58,002	+447	2,599,035	555,600	<u>145,966,312</u>
5	<u>France</u>	2,643,239	+3,466	64,921	+156	195,174	2,383,144	<u>65,346,936</u>
...								
180	<u>Taiwan</u>	808	+6	7		686	115	<u>23,838,695</u>
...								

<https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/#countries>

Label the following statements True (A) or False (B) based on the information above.

	True (A) / False (B)	Statements
80.	()	Taiwan's new cases count is greater than its total deaths.
81.	()	The total deaths around the world is approaching one million.
82.	()	About one out of every 16 th person in the USA has had COVID-19.
83.	()	While India has more total cases than Brazil, it actually has fewer total deaths.

試題到此結束

桃園市立平鎮高級中學 109學年第1學期 期末考一年級不限組別英語文[20210118100050C00021] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體			494			高分組			133			低分組			133			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	B	42	404	28	20	0	0	7	120	4	2	0	0	19	92	12	10	0	0	81.78%	0.797	0.211
2	單選題	1	C	92	31	343	28	0	0	13	4	110	6	0	0	22	16	87	8	0	0	69.43%	0.741	0.173
3	單選題	1	A	348	68	43	35	0	0	115	13	5	0	0	0	63	29	22	19	0	0	70.45%	0.669	0.391
4	單選題	1	D	69	33	128	264	0	0	22	5	43	63	0	0	22	16	31	64	0	0	53.44%	0.477	-0.008
5	單選題	1	A	462	11	11	9	0	1	132	0	1	0	0	0	109	8	8	8	0	0	93.52%	0.906	0.173
6	單選題	1	C	29	96	264	105	0	0	5	16	102	10	0	0	10	38	44	41	0	0	53.44%	0.549	0.436
7	單選題	1	D	33	18	67	376	0	0	1	0	12	120	0	0	22	14	30	67	0	0	76.11%	0.703	0.398
8	單選題	1	D	48	101	63	282	0	0	7	8	7	111	0	0	12	45	36	40	0	0	57.09%	0.568	0.534
9	單選題	1	B	55	341	75	23	0	0	3	112	15	3	0	0	21	64	33	15	0	0	69.03%	0.662	0.361
10	單選題	1	C	113	10	353	18	0	0	22	2	107	2	0	0	43	6	74	10	0	0	71.46%	0.680	0.248
11	單選題	1	A	461	16	7	10	0	0	129	0	1	3	0	0	106	14	6	7	0	0	93.32%	0.883	0.173
12	單選題	1	B	14	431	40	9	0	0	0	121	9	3	0	0	9	98	20	6	0	0	87.25%	0.823	0.173
13	單選題	1	A	411	9	54	20	0	0	122	0	8	3	0	0	84	8	27	14	0	0	83.20%	0.774	0.286
14	單選題	1	B	50	359	32	54	0	0	7	116	2	8	0	0	25	70	19	20	0	0	72.67%	0.699	0.346
15	單選題	1	A	230	137	42	85	0	0	92	17	8	16	0	0	34	50	16	33	0	0	46.56%	0.474	0.436
16	單選題	1	D	72	69	99	254	0	0	21	19	14	79	0	0	20	32	35	46	0	0	51.42%	0.470	0.248
17	單選題	1	B	170	308	7	9	0	0	38	94	1	0	0	0	56	68	3	6	0	0	62.35%	0.609	0.195
18	單選題	1	A	341	104	38	11	0	0	105	19	7	2	0	0	79	23	23	8	0	0	69.03%	0.692	0.195
19	單選題	1	C	10	15	462	7	0	0	0	0	133	0	0	0	7	14	109	3	0	0	93.52%	0.910	0.180
20	單選題	1	D	13	35	16	430	0	0	0	4	1	128	0	0	13	21	14	85	0	0	87.04%	0.801	0.323
21	單選題	1	B	131	311	41	11	0	0	25	106	2	0	0	0	48	53	21	11	0	0	62.96%	0.598	0.398
22	單選題	1	A	452	5	21	16	0	0	125	1	6	1	0	0	107	4	11	11	0	0	91.50%	0.872	0.135
23	單選題	1	D	32	50	26	386	0	0	4	12	1	116	0	0	12	25	16	80	0	0	78.14%	0.737	0.271
24	單選題	1	D	66	43	16	369	0	0	13	10	1	109	0	0	25	21	8	79	0	0	74.70%	0.707	0.226
25	單選題	1	C	37	3	449	5	0	0	2	0	130	1	0	0	22	3	105	3	0	0	90.89%	0.883	0.188
26	單選題	1	D	38	10	246	200	0	0	2	2	53	76	0	0	17	3	64	49	0	0	40.49%	0.470	0.203
27	單選題	1	C	86	41	307	59	0	1	21	4	100	7	0	1	28	22	57	26	0	0	62.15%	0.590	0.323
28	單選題	1	B	14	437	32	11	0	0	2	127	2	2	0	0	9	98	20	6	0	0	88.46%	0.846	0.218
29	單選題	1	A	387	41	65	1	0	0	115	9	9	0	0	0	82	19	31	1	0	0	78.34%	0.741	0.248
30	單選題	1	B	27	305	134	28	0	0	9	93	28	3	0	0	10	51	56	16	0	0	61.74%	0.541	0.316
31	單選題	1	C	106	83	283	23	0	0	19	10	101	3	0	0	27	51	45	11	0	0	57.29%	0.549	0.421
32	單選題	1	A	422	54	7	11	0	0	123	7	1	2	0	0	90	30	5	8	0	0	85.43%	0.801	0.248
33	單選題	1	C	11	21	433	28	0	1	1	6	126	0	0	0	7	12	91	22	0	1	87.65%	0.816	0.263
34	單選題	1	B	74	365	15	40	0	0	16	107	2	8	0	0	28	73	9	23	0	0	73.89%	0.677	0.256
35	單選題	1	D	10	23	17	444	0	0	2	2	1	128	0	0	7	15	15	96	0	0	89.88%	0.842	0.241
36	單選題	1	B	126	349	8	11	0	0	20	112	0	1	0	0	60	59	7	7	0	0	70.65%	0.643	0.398
37	單選題	1	D	209	6	10	269	0	0	42	0	3	88	0	0	74	5	6	48	0	0	54.45%	0.511	0.301
38	單選題	1	C	19	68	373	34	0	0	2	8	117	6	0	0	4	36	72	21	0	0	75.51%	0.711	0.338
39	單選題	1	C	22	55	332	85	0	0	1	11	110	11	0	0	9	20	59	45	0	0	67.21%	0.635	0.383
40	單選題	1	C	19	44	409	22	0	0	2	7	123	1	0	0	9	35	74	15	0	0	82.79%	0.741	0.368
41	單選題	1	B	87	231	47	129	0	0	25	72	10	26	0	0	30	45	14	44	0	0	46.76%	0.440	0.203
42	單選題	1	A	92	151	102	149	0	0	48	27	24	34	0	0	11	54	28	40	0	0	18.62%	0.222	0.278
43	單選題	1	C	127	18	248	21	80	0	18	3	80	6	26	0	50	11	44	9	19	0	50.20%	0.466	0.271
44	單選題	1	A	259	50	61	53	71	0	97	6	10	6	14	0	35	29	27	23	19	0	52.43%	0.496	0.466
45	單選題	1	B	28	375	24	30	38	0	6	118	2	5	2	0	17	61	17	20	18	0	75.71%	0.673	0.429
46	單選題	1	E	48	33	139	70	204	0	4	7	37	13	72	0	21	18	35	25	34	0	41.30%	0.398	0.286
47	單選題	1	D	36	26	28	316	88	0	8	1	4	103	17	0	14	20	15	51	33	0	63.97%	0.579	0.391
48	單選題	1	D	37	26	160	264	7	0	8	3	22	100	0	0	16	19	61	31	6	0	53.44%	0.492	0.519
49	單選題	1	C	39	142	236	61	16	0	4	17	98	13	1	0	18	63	24	19	9	0	47.77%	0.459	0.556
50	單選題	1	A	306	17	37	58	76	0	110	4	3	7	9	0	43	13	20	23	34	0	61.94%	0.575	0.504
51	單選題	1	B	47	297	62	69	19	0	4	109	11	7	2	0	28	27	30	32	16	0	60.12%	0.511	0.617
52	單選題	1	E	72	20	12	32	3																

桃園市立平鎮高級中學 109學年第1學期 期末考一年級不限組別英語文[20210118100050C00021] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體			494			高分組			133			低分組			133			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	C	57	34	387	16	0	0	6	2	123	2	0	0	31	17	75	10	0	0	78.34%	0.744	0.361
72	單選題	2	A	418	14	55	7	0	0	119	1	12	1	0	0	91	9	28	5	0	0	84.62%	0.789	0.211
73	單選題	2	C	34	143	226	91	0	0	7	23	82	21	0	0	18	54	43	18	0	0	45.75%	0.470	0.293
74	單選題	2	B	35	420	6	33	0	0	3	123	0	7	0	0	20	89	5	19	0	0	85.02%	0.797	0.256
75	單選題	2	C	9	16	441	27	1	0	2	1	127	3	0	0	5	12	94	21	1	0	89.27%	0.831	0.248
76	單選題	2	A	425	24	18	26	0	1	119	6	2	6	0	0	94	14	11	13	0	1	86.03%	0.801	0.188
77	單選題	2	A	288	136	56	12	0	2	105	20	8	0	0	0	49	50	20	12	0	2	58.30%	0.579	0.421
78	單選題	2	D	150	39	82	222	0	1	25	5	23	80	0	0	46	26	31	29	0	1	44.94%	0.410	0.383
79	單選題	2	C	107	36	285	65	0	1	12	3	108	10	0	0	38	17	40	37	0	1	57.69%	0.556	0.511
80	單選題	1	B	245	245	0	0	0	4	50	83	0	0	0	0	78	53	0	0	0	2	49.60%	0.511	0.226
81	單選題	1	B	216	274	0	0	0	4	38	95	0	0	0	0	79	52	0	0	0	2	55.47%	0.553	0.323
82	單選題	1	A	251	238	1	0	0	4	89	43	1	0	0	0	60	71	0	0	0	2	50.81%	0.560	0.218
83	單選題	1	A	403	84	1	0	0	6	116	16	1	0	0	0	93	37	0	0	0	3	81.58%	0.786	0.173

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