臺北市立中正高級中學 113 學年度高級中等學校特色招生考試分發入學

訊息判別測驗 (作答時間: 60 分鐘)

【第二部分-數理科計算題組,70分】

題組一:46分(可用中文或英文,直接作答在指定答題區)

計數原理的基本方法包括排列、組合、加法原理和乘法原理。這些方法能夠幫助我們有條理地列出所有可能的情形並進行計算。例如,國中數學中介紹的樹狀圖,可以幫助我們直觀地展示出所有的可能結果,這是一種有效的窮舉法。當我們面對一個新的問題時,可以先用窮舉法來列出所有可能的情形,再用加法原理和乘法原理來計算其總數。

The basic methods of counting principles include permutations, combinations, the addition principle, and the multiplication principle. These methods help us systematically list all possible scenarios and perform calculations. For example, the tree diagram introduced in mathematics in junior high school can help us visually display all possible outcomes, making it an effective method of exhaustive listing. When faced with a new problem, we can first use the exhaustive method to list all possible scenarios, and then use the addition and multiplication principles to calculate the total number.

今天有 A、B 兩人遵循下列規則,以捷運的石牌(R19)、明德(R18)、芝山(R17)三個站為範圍,進站 出站各一次:(1)A 進站與出站須是不同站 (2)B 進站與出站須是不同站

(3)A 進站與 B 進站須是不同站 (4)A 出站與 B 出站須是不同站

Today, Person A and Person B are following the rules below while using the metro stations Shipai(R19), Mingde(R18), and Zhishan(R17), entering and exiting once each:

- (1)Person A must enter and exit at different stations.
- (2)Person B must enter and exit at different stations.
- (3)Person A's entry station must be different from Person B's entry station.
- (4)Person A's exit station must be different from Person B's exit station.

A進/ B進/ A出/ B出 R19 / R18 / R17 / R19 左方圖例代表: A 從石牌站(R19)進站, B 從明德站(R18)進站, A 從芝山站(R17)出站, B 從石牌站(R19)出站

A Enter / B Enter / A exit / B exit	The illustration on the left represents the following:
R19 / R18 / R17 / R19	Person A enters at Shipai(R19) Station, Person B enters at
	Mingde(R18) Station, Person A exits at Zhishan(R17) Station, and
	Person B exits at Shipai(R19) Station.

這是符合上述規則的其中一種方法 This is one of the ways that complies with the above rules.

請將符合上述規則的所有方法,按照上方圖例表示的方式,詳列在答案卷的輔助表格上,並計算出此題的方法數應該有多少種?

Please list all the methods that comply with the above rules on the auxiliary table of the answer sheet as shown in the legend above, and calculate how many methods there should be for this question?

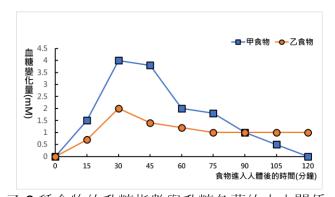
題組二:24分(可用中文或英文作答)

近年來有越來越多人需要更嚴謹的調控血糖,同時評估升糖指數與升糖負荷將會幫助更多人對飯後血糖的控制、胰島素注射的劑量更準確。

升糖指數 (Glycemic index, GI) 是指進食某受測食物的 50 公克碳水化合物後, 2 小時內其血糖曲線下圍出的面積, 與 50g 葡萄糖後 2 小時內其血糖曲線下圍出的面積之比值。升糖指數是一個比較值、比例尺的概念。依據食物在消化的過程中釋放到血液中的葡萄糖量來換算升糖指數,大於等於 70 者為高升糖指數、小於等於 55 者為低升糖指數、介於兩者之間則為中升糖指數。

升糖負荷 (glycemic load, GL) 是指 1 個單位的升糖負荷約相當於吃 1 克葡萄糖的效果。 必需以升糖指數加權食物中可吸收碳水化合物的量 (含糖量), 其計算公式為:食物中可吸收碳水化合物的克數 × 升糖指數 ÷ 100。對於 1 份食物, 升糖負荷大於 20 被認為是高的;在 11-19 為中等;低於 10 為低負荷。

- 右圖甲、乙為2種同樣質量的不同食物進入 人體後對血糖的影響。請判別並依序寫出下 列實驗中的各項目分別為操縱、應變或控制 變因。
 - (1) 食物的質量
 - (2) 食物的種類
 - (3) 血糖變化量



- 2、 根據文章與右圖的資訊, 判斷並詳細說明甲、乙2種食物的升糖指數與升糖負荷的大小關係。
- 3、 西瓜的升糖指數為 72、含糖量約 5%, 請判斷 100g 西瓜的升糖指數與升糖負荷分別為高、中、低 ? (請詳細寫出判斷依據與計算過程)

In recent years, more and more people need to control their blood sugar more strictly. At the same time, assessing the glycemic index and glycemic load will help more people control their blood sugar after meals and make more accurate insulin injection doses.

Glycemic index (GI) refers to the area under the blood sugar curve within 2 hours after eating 50 grams of carbohydrates of a tested food, and the area under the blood sugar curve within 2 hours after eating 50 grams of glucose. ratio. The glycemic index is a concept of comparative value and scale. The glycemic index is calculated based on the amount of glucose released into the blood during digestion. Those with a glycemic index of 70 or more are considered high glycemic index, those with 55 or less are considered low glycemic index, and those between the two are considered medium glycemic index. index.

In addition to the glycemic index, you also need to consider the glycemic load (GL). One unit of glycemic load is approximately equivalent to the effect of eating 1 gram of glucose. Glycemic load is calculated by multiplying the grams of absorbable carbohydrates in a food by its glycemic index and dividing the result by 100. For 1 serving of food, a glycemic load greater than 20 is considered high; 11-19 is moderate; and less than 10 is low.

- 1. Pictures A and B on the right show the effects of two different foods of the same quality on blood sugar after entering the human body. Please determine and write down whether each item in the following experiment is a manipulation, strain, or control variable.
 - (1) Food quality
 - (2) Types of food
 - (3) Blood sugar change
- 2. Based on the information in this article and the picture on the right to determine and explain in detail the relationship between the glycemic index and glycemic load of foods A and B.
- 3. The glycemic index of watermelon is 72 and the sugar content is about 5%. Please determine whether the glycemic index and glycemic load of 100g watermelon are high, medium, or low respectively. (Please write down the basis for judgment and calculation process in detail.)

【第二部分-數理科計算題組】

A 進 / B 進 / A 出 / B 出	A 進 / B 進 / A 出 / B 出	A 進 / B 進 / A 出 / B 出
R17 / R18 / R19 / R17	R17 / R18 / R18 / R17	R17 / R18 / R18 / R19
A 進 / B 進 / A 出 / B 出	A 進 / B 進 / A 出 / B 出	A 進 / B 進 / A 出 / B 出
R17 / R19 / R18 / R17	R17 / R19 / R19 / R17	R17 / R19 / R19 / R18
A 進 / B 進 / A 出 / B 出	A 進 / B 進 / A 出 / B 出	A 進 / B 進 / A 出 / B 出
R18 / R17 / R19 / R18	R18 / R17 / R17 / R18	R18 / R17 / R17 / R19
A 進 / B 進 / A 出 / B 出	A 進 / B 進 / A 出 / B 出	A 進 / B 進 / A 出 / B 出
R18 / R19 / R17 / R18	R18 / R19 / R19 / R17	R18 / R19 / R19 / R18
A 進 / B 進 / A 出 / B 出	A 進 / B 進 / A 出 / B 出	A 進 / B 進 / A 出 / B 出
R19 / R17 / R18 / R19	R19 / R17 / R17 / R18	R19 / R17 / R17 / R19
A 進 / B 進 / A 出 / B 出	A 進 / B 進 / A 出 / B 出	A 進 / B 進 / A 出 / B 出
R19 / R18 / R17 / R19	R19 / R18 / R18 / R17	R19 / R18 / R18 / R19

由以上表格可以得知,符合規則的方法數共 18 種

[Part Two - Mathematical Calculations Section]

Section One: Mathematics answer sheet

A Enter / B Enter / A exit / B exit	A Enter / B Enter / A exit / B exit	A Enter / B Enter / A exit / B exit
R17 / R18 / R19 / R17	R17 / R18 / R18 / R17	R17 / R18 / R18 / R19
A Enter / B Enter / A exit / B exit	A Enter / B Enter / A exit / B exit	A Enter / B Enter / A exit / B exit
R17 / R19 / R18 / R17	R17 / R19 / R19 / R17	R17 / R19 / R19 / R18
A Enter / B Enter / A exit / B exit	A Enter / B Enter / A exit / B exit	A Enter / B Enter / A exit / B exit
R18 / R17 / R19 / R18	R18 / R17 / R17 / R18	R18 / R17 / R17 / R19
A Enter / B Enter / A exit / B exit	A Enter / B Enter / A exit / B exit	A Enter / B Enter / A exit / B exit
A Enter / B Enter / A exit / B exit R18 / R19 / R17 / R18	A Enter / B Enter / A exit / B exit R18 / R19 / R19 / R17	A Enter / B Enter / A exit / B exit R18 / R19 / R19 / R18
R18 / R19 / R17 / R18	R18 / R19 / R19 / R17	R18 / R19 / R19 / R18
R18 / R19 / R17 / R18 A Enter / B Enter / A exit / B exit	R18 / R19 / R19 / R17 A Enter / B Enter / A exit / B exit	R18 / R19 / R19 / R18 A Enter / B Enter / A exit / B exit

From the table above, we can see that the number of methods that comply with the rules is _______.

1. 參考答案

(1) 控制變因;(2) 操縱變因;(3) 應變變因

評分標準

寫對一小題給 2 分

2. 參考答案

- (1) 升糖指數:甲>乙,因為甲食物在進食2小時內血糖曲線下圍出的面積大於乙食物。
- (2) 升糖負荷:無法判斷,因為缺乏甲、乙為2種食物中可吸收碳水化合物的克數。

評分標準

- (1) 寫出升糖指數:甲>乙,得3分,寫出詳細說明則可再得2分。
- (2) 寫出升糖負荷:無法判斷,得3分,寫出詳細說明則可再得2分。

3. 參考答案

西瓜升糖指數為72、為高升糖指數

套用計算公式:可吸收碳水化合物的克數 × 升糖指數 ÷ 100

100 × 5% × 72 ÷ 100 = 3.6 , 判斷 100g 西瓜為低升糖負荷

評分標準

- (1) 寫出西瓜為高升糖指數、低升糖負荷各得 2 分。
- (2) 解釋大於等於 70 者為高升糖指數可再多得 2 分。
- (3) 升糖負荷的計算過程且正確者,可再多得2分。