

桃園市立平鎮高中 104 學年度 第一學期 期中考 高三英文 試題卷
適用班級：301~313

考試範圍：三民版 B5 U4~7；常春藤解析英語 9 月份；103，104 年學測試題

注意事項：(1)若答案卡劃記不全，扣總分 5 分

(2)答案卷須用黑色原子筆作答，不得使用鉛筆

答題說明：試題卷三張 五頁，請在答案卡、答案卷上作答

Class: _____ No: _____ Name: _____

一、字彙 15% (每題 1 分)

- Patricia has a _____ as one of the kindest students in our school.
(A) purchase (B) reputation (C) conquest (D) subscription
- The government's latest _____ plan will help those who make the least amount of money.
(A) perilous (B) concerned (C) economic (D) endangered
- None of the problems that the company is facing were _____ at the meeting.
(A) resolved (B) trampled (C) nurtured (D) contracted
- I'm very tired; _____, I'm still going to finish my work.
(A) unfortunately (B) smoothly (C) consequently (D) nonetheless
- There was an _____ of water from the broken pipe under the street.
(A) obstacle (B) eruption (C) inauguration (D) application
- After the major _____, people in town searched for survivors.
(A) patron (B) quake (C) bleach (D) value
- Fear _____ Kelly when she saw the spider. She could barely move.
(A) crippled (B) sacrificed (C) paralyzed (D) demonstrated
- This museum displays _____ art from all over the world. It's worth a visit.
(A) financial (B) hazardous (C) worrisome (D) contemporary
- A _____ accident on the highway occurred, leaving two people dead and one badly injured.
(A) fatal (B) superb (C) frantic (D) superior
- The student put _____ work in making her final project the best it can be.
(A) somewhat (B) delighted (C) considerable (D) exclusive
- Beating thousands of competitors and getting the job _____ Eddie's confidence a lot.
(A) strangled (B) boosted (C) estimated (D) inferred
- John had _____ a lot of hardships before becoming what he is today.
(A) undergone (B) incorporated (C) fascinated (D) commissioned

13. Some prestigious entertainers were _____ at the remarks of certain judges for the 50th Golden Bell Awards.

(A) outmatched (B) promoted (C) outraged (D) prohibited

14. She took his comment about her skin as a _____, not as an insult.

(A) nomination (B) component (C) narcissism (D) compliment

15. Be sure to wash fruits and vegetables _____ so that pesticides and chemicals won't remain on them.

(A) randomly (B) severely (C) thoroughly (D) originally

二、綜合測驗 25% (每題 1 分)

To keep their weight down, some people may 16 themselves 16 food. Others may have stomach surgery to 17 the amount of food they can consume. Still others may have unwanted fat 18 from their bodies. Looking slim seems to be their top priority, 19 malnutrition and unexpected side effects don't matter at all.

20 weight, height is another thing that worries quite a few people. Some may wear high heels. Others may 21. They may appeal to surgery to have their legs 22, and the whole process is extremely painful and can require being confined in a wheelchair for up to a year. Although there's no 23 that the surgery will succeed, hundreds of people still have such surgery done every year. Sad to say, many of them put their health in danger 24 get crippled. In fact, there are various ways to enhance our appearance. We should 25 that it is no use being physically attractive if we are not healthy to enjoy it.

- (A) deprive...of (B) replace...with (C) dedicate...to (D) revenge...on
- (A) restore (B) renovate (C) restrict (D) relocate
- (A) removed (B) recovered (C) reflected (D) registered
- (A) which (B) while (C) despite (D) unless
- (A) In addition (B) Rather than (C) On account of (D) On top of
- (A) come to blows (B) take to task (C) go to extremes (D) hold in place
- (A) at length (B) lengthened (C) lengthening (D) to lengthen
- (A) precaution (B) guarantee (C) occurrence (D) phenomenon
- (A) end up (B) make effort to (C) are sure to (D) only to
- (A) bear in mind (B) boggle our minds (C) come under fire (D) toss and turn

Tai Chi Chuan is a type of ancient Chinese martial art. People practice Tai Chi mainly for its health 26. This centuries-old Chinese mind-body exercise is now gaining 27 in the United States.

The most familiar aspect of Tai Chi Chuan is the hand form, which is a series of slow-flowing movements with poetic names like “dragons stirring up the wind” and “wave hands like clouds.” These movements, forming an exercise system, 28 one to effortlessly experience the vital life force, or the Qi energy, in one’s body.

Tai Chi Chuan is not only a physical but also a mental exercise. Psychologically, this exercise may increase communication between the body and the mind and enable one to 29 other people more effectively. It reduces stress and creates calmness and confidence. Relaxation and a feeling of joy are among the first 30 differences in a Tai Chi student.

26. (A) monuments (B) benefits (C) remainders (D) notations
 27. (A) operation (B) population (C) obligation (D) popularity
 28. (A) make (B) let (C) allow (D) have
 29. (A) deal with (B) take on (C) grow into (D) hold back
 30. (A) affordable (B) flexible (C) horrible (D) noticeable

Maya Angelou, a well-known literary icon, 31 humble beginnings. Born on April 4, 1928, in St. Louis, Missouri, she was sent as a child to live with her grandmother in Arkansas after her parents separated. She had to overcome a 32, racially-charged childhood. What’s worse, she was raped at the age of seven by her mother’s boyfriend. To avenge the sexual assault, Maya’s uncle killed the assailant after he escaped going to jail. This experience is so traumatizing that she did not speak for many years, but it 33 her immense love for books. During World War II, she moved to San Francisco, California, and was awarded a scholarship to study acting and dance at the California Labor School. At the age of seventeen, she gave birth to her son, Guy. The single, teenaged mother took 34 jobs she could find to support her and her son. In 1952, when she was 24, Maya married a Greek sailor named Anastasios Angelopoulos, 35 surname she shortened and took as her professional name.

31. (A) passed off (B) boasted of (C) brought in (D) arose from
 32. (A) promising (B) violent (C) delightful (D) remarkable
 33. (A) caught on (B) resulted from (C) brought about (D) identified with
 34. (A) however (B) whatever (C) whenever (D) whomever
 35. (A) whose (B) of which (C) what (D) from whom

In Taiwan, LINE is one of the most downloaded apps, with more than 17 million registered users in the nation. 36 its popularity, there are also several exhibitions based on the app held in Taiwan. In 2014, the National Taiwan Science Education Center 37 an exhibit of LINE characters and artwork. Later, in 2015, a unique presentation called “Farm-Art” took place in the spring. Organized by the Taiwan government and LINE, the “Farm-Art” Festival in Pingtung County featured LINE artwork with characters 38 jump around on rice crops colored purple, golden, green, and white. A nine-meter-tall 39 was also set up there to allow visitors to better view the outdoor art. The event was prompted by a Taiwanese government official’s visit to Aomori Prefecture in Japan, where he first saw LINE’s “Farm-Art.” Money raised from Taiwan’s “Farm-Art”, along with the rice 40 from the event, was donated to help the poor in Pingtung County.

36. (A) Because of (B) In spite of (C) Regardless of (D) In the face of
 37. (A) put out (B) put off (C) put on (D) put aside
 38. (A) appearing to (B) appeared to (C) addressing to (D) addressed to
 39. (A) hostel (B) carnival (C) demonstration (D) observatory
 40. (A) recognized (B) submitted (C) harvested (D) disrupted

三、文意選填 28% (每題 2 分)

David Wilde, a 41 English pianist and composer, is known for his repertoire of works dealing with human rights. His most famous musical composition, 42 “The Cellist of Sarajevo,” was written in honor of Vedran Smailovic, a notable cellist and composer from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

On May 27, 1992, in Sarajevo, a mortar shell fell directly into a long line of people, and twenty-two were killed on the spot. No sooner had Smailovic seen the massacre outside his window 43 the immense amount of suffering overwhelmed him. Thus, he was determined to play his cello for the next twenty-two days, in the midst of the battle 44 around him. It was after newspapers picked up his story 45 David Wilde wrote this composition for unaccompanied cello.

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| (A) that | (B) than | (C) celebrated | (D) raging | (E) entitled |
|----------|----------|----------------|------------|--------------|

The London Eye, 46 the River Thames, is 135 meters tall. It is the tallest Ferris wheel in Europe and the most popular tourist attraction in the UK. It has 32 passenger capsules; each can hold 25 people. Another famous Ferris wheel is the High Roller, 47 the world’s tallest

Ferris wheel. It gives its passengers a 48 view of the Las Vegas Valley. The wheel moves so slowly that passengers feel 49 floating through the air. In fact, they are riding in 50, air-conditioned cabins that can hold up to 40 people.

(A) bird's-eye (B) as if (C) located on (D) glass-enclosed (E) distinguished as

Most human beings actually decide before they think. When people 51 a complex issue and form an opinion, how thoroughly have they examined all the important factors involved before they make their decisions? The answer is: not very thoroughly, 52 they are executives, specialized experts, or ordinary people in the street. Very few people, no matter how intelligent or experienced, can take into account all the possibilities or outcomes of a policy or a course of action within just a short period of time. Those who take pride in being decisive often try their best to consider all the factors beforehand. However, it is not unusual for them to 53 a decision before they have the time to do so. And 54 an opinion is formed, most of their thinking then is simply trying to find support for it.

(A) come up with (B) whether (C) encounter (D) once

四、閱讀測驗 24% (每題 2 分)

With millions of people trying to find work, unemployment is a major problem around the world. A lack of a sufficient number of work hours is another problem for some people. However, in the Netherlands, Dutch women have a different viewpoint concerning employment: many of them either don't want it or don't want too much of it. Moreover, females in that country have won legal protection against being forced to work more than they want to. As a result of a law passed in 2000, women have the right to reduce their number of hours at the workplace.

Not working at all or not working much does have an effect on financial independence, of course. However, it's quite obvious that Dutch females put a higher value on their free time than on earning a good, stable income, and it appears that the vast majority have no desire to be career women. In a survey, Dutch women were asked if they wished to work more, and only four percent of those who took part in the survey answered that they would like to have a higher number of work hours. Given these results, it may not come as a surprise then that more than 90 percent of women in the Netherlands do not work full-time. Furthermore, 75 percent of the female population there only works part-time. Thus, while women in many countries hope to be promoted to senior executive positions, most Dutch women aren't interested in following that

trend.

55. What is this reading mainly about?

- (A) The reasons why so many Dutch people are unemployed.
- (B) Trends in female workplace problems around the world.
- (C) The legal rights of women in the Netherlands.
- (D) Dutch women's attitudes towards working.

56. What did a survey find out about Dutch women?

- (A) Most Dutch women said they don't want to work more.
- (B) About 90% of Dutch women don't work full-time.
- (C) The majority of Dutch women have a stable, steady income.
- (D) Very few Dutch women are in executive positions.

57. Which of the following is true?

- (A) The reading states that unemployment is a big problem in Holland.
- (B) As of 2000, Dutch woman have been guaranteed the same pay that men get.
- (C) Three-quarters of all women in Holland work part-time.
- (D) Most Dutch women are worried they don't make enough money.

When it comes to Japanese cities, two of the best to see are Osaka and Kyoto. Although Osaka is often outshone by Tokyo and Kyoto because it is within easy commuting distance from the two fantastic cities, it is definitely worth visiting. There is some great world-class dining in Osaka, and the people who live there are more outgoing than those who live in hectic Tokyo. There are also so many cultural attractions in Osaka, including the Osaka Museum of History, which epitomizes the long history of the city. The must-see attraction features plentiful exhibits that detail the growth of Osaka over the years. Visitors to the museum will also want to check out the impressive Osaka Castle, one of Japan's most famous landmarks, which is directly across from it. Those who want to get a taste of the United States while in Japan can do so by visiting Amerikamura, or "America Town." Located in downtown Osaka, it's a place where foreigners congregate. It offers tourists a great place to unwind after sightseeing.

Meanwhile, Kyoto is a city so well known that it needs little introduction. The city has hundreds of historic sites and temples, including the Kiyomizu-dera. One interesting fact about this temple complex that was founded at the end of the 8th century is that no nails were used in its construction. Visitors can get a breathtaking view of Kyoto from a veranda that overlooks the city. Also located in the area are the Jishu Shrine and the Otowa Waterfall that is formed by

three streams running through the temple complex. As you can see, there's a lot to do and see in Japan's many cities.

58. According to the reading, where can tourists go to relax after looking around?

- (A) To Osaka Castle.
- (B) To the Jishu shrine.
- (C) To America Town.
- (D) To the Osaka Museum of History.

59. What does the writer say about people who live in Osaka?

- (A) They are quite serious.
- (B) They live a busy lifestyle.
- (C) They like to cook at home.
- (D) They enjoy talking to people.

60. According to the reading, why does Tokyo overshadow Osaka?

- (A) Because Osaka is located near Tokyo, which is considered more interesting.
- (B) Because Tokyo has a deeper historical background than Osaka.
- (C) Because Tokyo has more quaint temples than the rest of the country.
- (D) Because Osaka is more convenient to visit than Tokyo.

61. Which of the following is true?

- (A) Kyoto has few historic temples.
- (B) The Osaka Museum of History overlooks the city of Osaka.
- (C) No nails were used to build the Osaka Castle.
- (D) The Kiyomizu-dera is more than 1,000 years old.

Prince Albert, the second son of King George V, stammered through his speech closing the 1925 British Empire Exhibition at Wembley Stadium, while the resulting ordeal was being broadcast by radio worldwide. The Prince had given up hope of a cure, but his wife, Elizabeth, persuaded him to see Lionel Logue, an Australian speech therapist in London. During their first session, Logue referred to the Prince as "Bertie", a name used only by his family. When the Prince decided Logue's methods and manner were unsuitable, Logue wagered a shilling that the Prince could recite Hamlet's "To be, or not to be" soliloquy without trouble while listening to "The Marriage of Figaro" on headphones. Logue recorded his performance. Convinced he had stammered throughout, the Prince left in anger, declaring his condition "hopeless" and dismissing Logue. Logue offered him the recording as a keepsake.

After King George V made his 1934 Christmas radio address, he explained to his son the importance of broadcasting to a modern monarchy. He demanded that Albert train himself, starting with a reading of his father's speech. Later, Prince Albert played Logue's recording and heard himself unhesitatingly reciting Shakespeare. He decided to return to Logue, insisting that Logue focus only on physical exercises, not therapy. Logue taught his patient muscle relaxation and breath control techniques but continued to probe gently and persistently at the psychological roots of the stutter. The Prince eventually revealed some of the pressures of his childhood and the two men started to become friends.

In January 1936, George V died and Prince David ascended the throne as King Edward VIII, but caused a constitutional crisis with his determination to marry Wallis Simpson, an American socialite divorcée who was still legally married to her second husband. When King Edward VIII **abdicated** to marry Simpson, Prince Albert acceded as King George VI.

Upon Britain's declaration of war with Nazi Germany in September 1939, the King summoned Logue to Buckingham Palace to prepare for his upcoming radio address to millions of listeners in Britain and the Empire. Knowing the challenge that lay before him, both Winston Churchill and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain offered the King their support. The King and Logue were then left in the room. He delivered his speech somewhat competently, while Logue guided him. By the end of his speech, the King was speaking freely with little to no guidance from Logue. Afterwards, the King and his family stepped onto the balcony of the palace and were applauded by the thousands who had gathered.

62. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?

- (A) Prince Albert played the role of Hamlet in a play by Shakespeare.
- (B) Lionel Logue helped Prince Albert overcome the problem of stutter.
- (C) Prince David overthrew his father and became the king.
- (D) King George VI stammered in his 1939 radio speech to the British.

63. What does "**abdicate**" in the third paragraph most likely mean?

- (A) To leave the position of being a king.
- (B) To take over the position of being a king.
- (C) To assist the king in every aspect.
- (D) To pledge at a wedding.

64. Which of the following about Prince Albert is true?

- (A) He became friends with Lionel Logue at their first session.
- (B) He resumed sessions with Lionel Logue and conveyed the pressure of his childhood.

(C) He had trouble reciting Hamlet's "To be, or not to be" soliloquy while listening to an opera.

(D) He gave his 1939 radio speech without Lionel Logue's guidance.

During the morning talk at the Presidential Office, Joseph Nye Jr. said power has three dimensions: military, economic and soft power. Despite talk that the rising China is likely to overtake the US by 2030, Nye thought it was hard to see China equal the US in military and soft power even if it were equal in size with the US in economic power. In military power, China is unlikely to surpass the US in the next two decades, because the US is far ahead, with about half the world's military expenditure. In terms of soft power, China is making major investments through the Confucius Institutes and massive broadcasting projects via global cable TV channels. However, China has not been getting a good return on its investment, because every time it imprisons someone like Nobel Peace Prize winner Liu Xiaobo, it wastes the billions of dollars it has invested in broadcasting. "China will never be able to develop soft power to full capacity until it is willing to change its political system," Nye said.

Nye indicated that power in the 21st century could be thought of as a 3D chessboard. At the top is the military, where the world is unipolar, with the US reigning supreme. The middle board represents the economic sphere, where the world is multipolar. At the bottom is transnational relations and soft power, which are chaotically distributed.

Nye suggested that Taiwan should employ smart strategies that combine both hard and soft power when dealing with China, the world's second-largest economy. Nye added that Taiwan is well on its way to implementing such a smart power strategy. On one hand, Taiwan must have sufficient military strength; on the other hand, Taiwan's ultimate protection lies in its relations with the US, which depends heavily on Taiwan's soft power. Another dimension to Taiwan's soft power is the changes occurring inside China. Although the changes are not occurring very fast at the top, they certainly are at lower levels.

65. What is **NOT** one of the purposes of the passage?

- (A) To point out the fact that China is utilizing soft power.
- (B) To demonstrate what power in the 21st century is like.
- (C) To exemplify how China wastes its investment in broadcasting.
- (D) To indicate that Taiwan has adequate military strength.

66. What can we infer about Nye's opinion of China?

- (A) He thought China is second to none in economic power.

(B) He considered China counteracts its investment on broadcasting by putting Liu Xiaobo in captivity.

(C) He concluded the changes in China are taking place at an amazing speed.

(D) He suggested China's military expenditure is as much as that of the US.

五、中譯英 8% (每題 4 分, 1 字 1 分)

1. 一個成功的企業不應該把獲利當作最主要的目標。
2. 有些年輕人辭掉都市裡的高薪工作，返回家鄉種植有機蔬菜。

答案卷

Class: _____ No: _____ Name: _____

五、中譯英 8% (每題 4 分, 1 字 1 分)

1. _____
2. _____

請將此張試卷，連同答案卡一起交回！

第01次段考三年級不限組別英語[20151013300011000002]

全體考生 試題分析表

全體人數: 555										高分組人數: 150										低分組人數: 150										列印日期: 2015/10/13	
題號	題型	配分	標準答案	A	B	C	D	E	未	A	B	C	D	E	未	A	B	C	D	E	未	全體 答對率	難易 指數	鑑別 指數							
01	單選題	1.00	23	439	46	47	8	0	0	2	140	5	3	0	0	14	88	25	23	0	0	79.10%	0.760	0.347							
02	單選題	1.00	27	26	494	4	7	0	0	2	140	5	3	0	0	14	27	112	7	0	0	89.01%	0.867	0.244							
03	單選題	1.00	431	36	15	73	8	0	0	133	1	4	12	0	0	84	16	8	32	0	0	77.66%	0.723	0.327							
04	單選題	1.00	109	12	15	418	1	0	0	14	0	2	134	0	0	44	10	8	88	0	0	75.32%	0.740	0.307							
05	單選題	1.00	177	333	20	25	6	0	0	26	120	1	3	0	0	62	12	14	14	0	0	60.00%	0.607	0.387							
06	單選題	1.00	20	497	12	26	50	0	0	1	148	0	1	0	0	9	117	7	17	0	0	89.55%	0.883	0.207							
07	單選題	1.00	43	40	9	481	0	0	0	6	4	135	0	0	0	20	24	93	13	0	0	75.50%	0.760	0.280							
08	單選題	1.00	25	26	25	24	23	0	0	3	5	0	142	0	0	13	22	7	108	0	0	86.67%	0.833	0.227							
09	單選題	1.00	480	26	25	24	0	0	0	145	4	136	2	6	0	103	18	18	11	0	0	86.49%	0.823	0.280							
10	單選題	1.00	13	35	464	43	23	0	0	4	136	2	6	0	0	5	18	11	16	0	0	83.60%	0.827	0.167							
11	單選題	1.00	28	457	47	23	60	0	0	3	145	0	0	0	0	17	92	28	13	0	0	86.67%	0.823	0.280							
12	單選題	1.00	504	10	19	22	0	0	0	147	0	2	1	9	0	19	6	13	12	0	0	82.34%	0.790	0.353							
13	單選題	1.00	57	156	282	60	0	0	0	18	42	81	9	0	0	39	79	23	0	0	0	90.81%	0.887	0.187							
14	單選題	1.00	34	74	41	406	0	0	0	0	0	6	128	2	0	12	17	109	12	0	0	50.81%	0.533	0.013							
15	單選題	1.00	20	30	485	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	32	18	82	0	0	73.15%	0.700	0.307							
16	單選題	1.00	477	16	24	38	8	0	0	142	0	0	0	0	0	102	11	15	22	0	0	87.93%	0.857	0.260							
17	單選題	1.00	23	17	507	8	0	0	0	2	0	148	3	0	0	13	12	117	8	0	0	85.95%	0.813	0.260							
18	單選題	1.00	313	86	104	52	23	0	0	120	16	8	6	0	0	46	28	47	29	0	0	87.93%	0.857	0.207							
19	單選題	1.00	117	190	225	23	0	0	0	19	89	41	1	0	0	45	22	74	9	0	0	91.35%	0.883	0.207							
20	單選題	1.00	213	107	112	123	0	0	0	45	23	19	63	2	0	62	41	31	16	0	0	34.23%	0.263	0.313							
21	單選題	1.00	12	490	34	19	0	0	0	1	141	3	5	0	0	18	11	109	12	0	0	22.16%	0.370	0.447							
22	單選題	1.00	22	19	499	15	0	0	0	0	1	141	3	2	0	15	95	23	17	0	0	88.91%	0.847	0.240							
23	單選題	1.00	12	490	34	19	0	0	0	0	1	141	3	2	0	15	95	23	17	0	0	88.29%	0.850	0.180							
24	單選題	1.00	25	465	35	30	0	0	0	7	12	1	2	0	0	89	23	12	26	0	0	83.78%	0.797	0.327							
25	單選題	1.00	54	26	15	460	0	0	0	133	12	3	2	0	0	24	26	9	101	0	0	82.88%	0.810	0.273							
26	單選題	1.00	424	59	25	47	0	0	0	6	141	1	2	0	0	89	12	12	26	0	0	76.40%	0.740	0.293							
27	單選題	1.00	21	493	25	16	0	0	0	0	27	1	122	2	0	13	48	8	81	0	0	88.83%	0.870	0.140							
28	單選題	1.00	176	26	330	22	0	0	0	25	4	119	1	2	0	75	12	51	11	0	0	70.09%	0.677	0.273							
29	單選題	1.00	254	116	131	54	0	0	0	104	21	17	8	0	0	33	40	64	13	0	0	45.77%	0.457	0.453							
30	單選題	1.00	56	71	11	417	0	0	0	3	5	0	142	0	0	29	39	7	75	0	0	59.46%	0.567	0.473							
31	單選題	1.00	76	50	88	341	0	0	0	8	9	20	113	3	0	36	24	31	59	0	0	75.14%	0.723	0.473							
32	單選題	1.00	20	457	35	43	0	0	0	12	9	129	2	1	0	14	89	20	27	0	0	61.44%	0.573	0.360							
33	單選題	1.00	84	74	365	32	0	0	0	0	145	2	3	0	0	37	33	57	23	0	0	82.34%	0.780	0.373							
34	單選題	1.00	13	505	14	23	0	0	0	0	9	129	2	0	0	18	18	20	16	0	0	65.77%	0.620	0.480							
35	單選題	1.00	422	37	40	56	0	0	0	129	6	3	12	0	0	89	18	23	10	0	0	90.99%	0.873	0.173							
36	單選題	1.00	427	77	27	24	0	0	0	127	9	12	2	0	0	14	29	20	27	0	0	76.94%	0.727	0.267							
37	單選題	1.00	103	66	366	20	0	0	0	30	9	109	2	0	0	27	38	9	13	0	0	65.95%	0.643	0.167							
38	單選題	1.00	311	110	79	55	0	0	0	102	25	14	9	0	0	32	21	51	46	0	0	56.04%	0.567	0.227							
39	單選題	1.00	67	66	108	314	0	0	0	6	17	117	3	0	0	21	24	20	0	0	0	56.58%	0.543	0.473							
40	單選題	1.00	46	59	408	41	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	25	24	79	22	0	0	73.51%	0.707	0.360							
41	單選題	2.00	5	6	477	41	26	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	3	5	31	18	0	0	85.95%	0.797	0.353							
42	單選題	2.00	24	10	14	19	488	0	0	5	142	1	1	1	0	6	11	11	102	0	0	87.93%	0.830	0.300							
43	單選題	2.00	55	461	15	18	6	0	0	3	2	2	2	1	0	12	14	12	12	4	0	83.06%	0.780	0.333							
44	單選題	2.00	24	20	26	470	15	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	0	92	92	12	12	4	0	83.06%	0.790	0.333							
45	單選題	2.00	453	59	20	8	15	0	0	141	1	1	1	1	0	10	36	11	2	11	0	84.68%	0.790	0.333							
46	單選題	2.00	6	12	530	1	5	1	0	0	4	4	0	1	0	12	14	20	94	10	0	81.62%	0.927	0.120							
47	單選題	2.00	9	68	11	8	458	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	4	5	10	130	0	0	95.50%	0.927	0.120							
48	單選題	2.00	472	5	8	48	21	1	1	141	0	1	6	2	0	87	4	6	7	85	1	82.52%	0.763	0.393							
49	單選題	2.00	15	458	5	21	55	1	1	146	1	1	1	1	0	12	87	4	6	24	14	85.05%	0.807	0.267							
50	單選題	2.00	55	13	4	471	11	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	28	6	5	11	34	1	82.52%	0.777	0.393							
51	單選題	2.00	105	8	433	8	1	0	0	11	0	139	0	0	0	7	82	5	1	0	0	84.86%	0.817	0.247							
52	單選題	2.00	5	496	5	49	0	0	0	0	145	0	5	0	0	4	51	27	1	0	0	78.02%	0.737	0.380							
53	單選題	2.00	437	4	99	15	0	0	0	139	0	7	4	0	0	114	4	5	10	0	0	89.37%	0.863	0.207							
54	單選題	2.00	12	50	15	478	0	0	0	1	5	3	141	0	0	29	15	54	50	1	0	78.74%	0.747	0.360							
55	單選題	2.00	60	40	123	329	1	0	0	4	4	16	126	0	0	15	54	50	1	1	0	86.13%	0.817	0.307							
56	單選題	2.00	265	233	26	31	0	0	0	93	4	9	0	0	0	52	27	87	19	0	0	59.28%	0.587	0.247							
57	單選題	2.00	42	43	440	30	0	0	0	4	6	137	3	0	0	17	27	87	19	0	0	47.75%	0.483	0.273							
58	單選題	2.00	46	54	425	30	0	0	0	3	12	4	131	0	0	20	26	89	15	0	0	79.28%	0.747	0.333							
59	單選題	2.00	23	75	23	434	0	0	0	4	6	137	3	0	0	26	26	89	15	0	0	76.58%	0.753	0.320							
60	單選題	2.00	317	61	30	146	0	0	0	104	8	2	35	0	0	30	30	14	93	0	0	78.20%	0.747	0.253							
61	單選題	2.00	50	144	30	330	0	0	0	9	9	0	122	0	0	65	19	47	0	0	0	57.12%	0.550	0.287							
62	單選題	2.00	58	309	83	105	0	0	0	11	95	11	33	0	0	18	65	19	47	0	0	55.68%	0.540	0.500							
63	單選題	2.00	256	106	50	143	0	0	0	111	13	3	23	0	0	24	67	40	19	0	0	46.13%	0.463	0.553							
64	單選題	2.00	42	267	142	104	0	0	0	5	102	23	20	0	0	28	50	24	48	0	0	48.11%	0.487	0.387							
65	單選題	2.00	110	66	141	235	0	0	0	28	50	24	48	0	0	21	44	52	34	0	0	42.34%	0.437	0.353							
66	單選題	2.00	167	227	109	48	0	0	0	83	17	4	0	0	0	29	60	60	39	0	1	40.90%	0.420	0.267							