

適用班級： 301-314

考試範圍： 龍騰 Book 6 L1~L5, Ivy 雜誌 3 月全, 104, 105 指考

答題說明： 1. 選擇題 (1~68) 答案劃在答案卡上。

2. 答案卷請務必繳回, 答案卷須以黑色或藍色原子筆作答, 不得使用鉛筆。

3. 答案卡及答案卷請詳填各項資料, 如導致讀卡無效, 則扣總分 5 分。

注意事項： 試卷張數共計三張六頁

I. 詞彙, 片語, 文法 (@1, 15%)

1. The roads became very _____ after it rained so heavily, and as a result many traffic accidents happened.
(A) previous (B) slippery (C) mysterious (D) visionary
2. Inspired by _____ characters such as Superman, Batman, and the X-Men, little Johnny's dream is to become a superhero.
(A) stinky (B) miniature (C) iconic (D) adoptive
3. After the _____ broke out, the government official called a press conference and apologized to the public.
(A) incident (B) triumph (C) detective (D) scandal
4. You should put the _____ in the fridge, or they will definitely be rotten on such a hot day.
(A) leftovers (B) receptions (C) garments (D) articles
5. It looks like Jane is not interested in plants. She acted so _____ when I told her the roses in my garden were blooming.
(A) miraculously (B) scientifically (C) approximately (D) indifferently
6. Mary avoids eating sweets lest she _____ weight.
(A) gains (B) gain (C) gained (D) gaining
7. When it comes to the musical, the music is inspiring, touching people's heart, and it is true _____ the acting.
(A) of (B) with (C) for (D) from
8. In the fantastic mansion _____ the boss who is always away on business.
(A) is (B) lives (C) leads (D) has
9. We all know _____ we desire is a lot, but _____ we need is little. However, people are always greedy for everything.
(A) that . . . that . . . (B) what . . . that . . . (C) what . . . what . . . (D) that . . . what
10. One person's definition of success can be different from _____.
(A) other's (B) others' (C) anothers' (D) another's
11. The content of the book is very much technical and specialized; it is too difficult for a _____ to understand.
(A) layman (B) patriot (C) tenant (D) hacker
12. Food shortages are one of the main causes of _____ nutrition among children in developing countries.
(A) vigorous (B) inadequate (C) distinctive (D) abundant
13. For Lisa, practicing yoga three times a week is a relaxing _____ from her tight work schedule.
(A) meditation (B) participant (C) procurement (D) diversion
14. Plants and animals in some deserts must cope with a climate of _____ --freezing winters and very hot summers.
(A) extremes (B) atmospheres (C) tolerance (D) forecasts
15. The manager _____ agreed to rent his apartment to me. Even though the agreement was not put in writing, I am sure he will keep his word.
(A) massively (B) verbally (C) stably (D) barely

II. 綜合測驗 (@1, 10%)

A.

The fact that our shoelaces keep coming undone, which might be annoying to some, is probably something

that all of us have experienced. This may seem like a simple 16 not worth worrying about, but mechanical engineers at the University of California, Berkeley scientifically studied it. The investigators believe that being able to 17 the causes of loosening shoelaces will result in a better understanding of knot mechanics. In turn, they hope their new findings will be applied to a vast number of fields, including surgical 18 and even the construction of DNA. Here's how they conducted the research.

One researcher laced up her sneakers and ran on a treadmill while another 19 her feet. Slowing down the recording revealed that the combination of both the impact and the walking motion or running stride 20 this all-too-common nuisance. Now that scientists have figured out the causes of "the failure of the shoelace knot," we can look forward to future applications based on their discoveries.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 16. (A) bonus | (B) voyage | (C) issue | (D) agenda |
| 17. (A) pinpoint | (B) tolerate | (C) revenge | (D) disgust |
| 18. (A) throne | (B) shield | (C) variety | (D) stitches |
| 19. (A) filmed | (B) ruined | (C) fetched | (D) revised |
| 20. (A) succumbs to | (B) contributes to | (C) sympathizes with | (D) cooperates with |

B.

Some famous rotating observatories 21 at the topmost level of high-rise buildings. But have you ever imagined a building with rotating floors 22. Proposed by Italian architect David Fisher, this rotating tower will be built in Dubai. 23 is expected, progressive design concept will attract attention from all over the world. Fisher boasts the Dynamic Tower is "designed by life, shaped by time." 24, the building will continually change its shape when time passes. Moreover, most floors will revolve at a pace controlled by a central computer system. People who can afford villas on the top floors can enjoy a voice-activated control device to rotate their apartment 25. What's more, the revolution of each floor will be powered by electricity generated by solar panels and gigantic wind turbines. Recognized by TIME magazine, the Dynamic Tower "will radically change not only the concept of design but also that of construction and real estate."

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 21. (A) are situated | (B) are situating | (C) situated | (D) situating |
| 22. (A) from the top to the bottom | | (B) from top to bottom | |
| | (C) from a top to a bottom | (D) from top to the bottom | |
| 23. (A) As | (B) So | (C) Such | (D) With |
| 24. (A) As a result | (B) That is | (C) In fact | (D) Without a doubt |
| 25. (A) on will | (B) in will | (C) with will | (D) at will |

III. 文意選填 (@1, 30%)

A.

There are all kinds of fears—for example, people may be afraid of spiders, snakes, or flying. These fears make 26 to some degree because these things could hurt or even kill people in certain cases. But there are also phobias which are intense, irrational fears. A person may become frightened to the point where he or she can't 27 because of a phobia.

One of the stranger phobias that exist is called coulrophobia—an exaggerated fear of clowns. It may seem odd that these funny 28 can create a strong fear in some people. After all, clowns have been around for a long time. They existed in some 29 in ancient Egyptian, Grecian, Hittite, and Sumerian cultures. In those societies, things from vases to buildings were 30 with distorted clown-like faces. Much more recently, clowns have become a big part of circuses and also act as merry contributors to kids' birthday parties.

The clown phobia may be due to the unnatural and even unfriendly 31 of these characters. Unlike the faces of real people, clown faces are 32 --permanently smiling, threatening, or sad. The strange expressions of clowns can be 33 to some people, and since phobias are rooted in the mind, they are difficult to cure. There is hope for 34 of coulrophobia, though. Options include getting psychiatric 35 and anti-anxiety prescriptions, which can help alleviate the physical stresses of fear. Hopefully, people

afflicted with this odd phobia can get the proper treatment to reduce the problem.

(A) sense	(B) counseling	(C) appearance	(D) form
(E) sufferers	(AB) entertainers	(AC) removed	(AD) frozen
(AE) function	(BC) errands	(BD) disturbing	(BE) decorated

B.

Charlie Brown is the lead role of comic strip Peanuts, ____ 36 ____ in daily and Sunday newspapers in numerous countries all over the world. Depicted as a "lovable loser," Charlie Brown is ____ 37 ____ choice for a hero. With a upright and straight character, Charlie Brown displays ____ 38 ____ features of the typical heroes like Superman, Spider-Man or Batman. Rather, his name has become ____ 39 ____ for the eternal loser.

Charlie Brown hopes for the best and tries as much as he can to accomplish things. However, ____ 40 ____ depression and anxiety, Charlie Brown constantly wonders if he is liked or respected, and always wants to get people's ____ 41 ____ and acceptance. He ____ 42 ____ plays a game of baseball ____ 42 ____ getting beaten. He never flies a kite successfully. ____ 43 ____, Charlie Brown can't even compete with his dog Snoopy. Despite this, Charlie Brown neither takes revenge on those who defeat him nor gives up hopes. He keeps trying to fly a kite and keeps going to the baseball mound, hoping to win a game. It is his kind-hearted personality and strong will that ____ 44 ____ with millions of people. It is also the spirit that the author attempts to ____ 45 ____ a hero.

(A) few	(B) strike a chord	(C) a synonym	(D) prone to
(E) define	(AB) running	(AC) approval	(AD) an unusual
(AE) what's worse	(BC) always . . . without	(BD) convey	(BE) never. . . without

C.

Six Sigma is a highly ____ 46 ____ process that helps companies focus on developing and delivering near-perfect products and services. The word "sigma" is a statistical term that ____ 47 ____ how far a given process falls short of perfection. The central idea behind Six Sigma is that if a company can measure how many "defects" they have in a commercial production process, they can systematically figure out how to ____ 48 ____ the problems and get as close to "zero defects" as possible.

Training and teamwork are essential elements of the Six Sigma methodology. In other words, companies need to have their team leaders and team members trained to ____ 49 ____ the Six Sigma processes. They must learn to use the measurement and improvement tools. They also need to learn communication skills ____ 50 ____ for them to involve customers and suppliers and to serve their needs.

Six Sigma was developed in 1986 by Motorola, an American telecommunications company. Engineers in Motorola used it as an informal name for a plan to ____ 51 ____ faults in production processes. A few years later, Motorola ____ 52 ____ the name "Six Sigma" to mean a general performance improvement method, beyond purely "defect reduction" in the production process. In 1995, Jack Welch, CEO of General Electrics, decided to implement Six Sigma in GE; and by 1998 GE claimed that Six Sigma ____ 53 ____ over three-quarters of a billion dollars of cost savings.

By 2000, Six Sigma was effectively established as ____ 54 ____ in its own right, involving the training, consultancy and implementation of Six Sigma methodology in all sorts of organizations around the world. Organizations as ____ 55 ____ as local governments, prisons, hospitals, the armed forces, banks, and multi-national corporations have been adopting Six Sigma for quality and process improvement.

(A) necessary	(B) diverse	(C) measures	(D) mainstream
(E) had generated	(AB) disciplined	(AC) extended	(AD) eliminate
(AE) an industry	(BC) reduce	(BD) implement	(BE) obligation

IV. 篇章結構 (@2, 10%)

The definition of cleanliness can be various. Cleanliness basically means being free of dirt and germs. 56. In the early years of bathing in Rome, men and women were separated, but eventually the sexes were combined and the baths took on a less virtuous purpose. 57 As a result, to such an extent were people's hygienic practices repressed that Europe had gone through "a thousand years without a bath." During the Middle Ages, the rivers were polluted, and the soap was taxed as a luxury item. 58 By the 1800s, people became increasingly known that filth led to diseases. 59

Looking back in history, we can see that there have been very different views of bathing. 60

- (A) So corrupt had the Roman baths become that the father of Christian church discouraged bathing.
- (B) Cleanliness has not always been the top priority as it is nowadays.
- (C) Both Europeans and Americans began reforming their unhygienic habits.
- (D) Bath has been influenced greatly by religion, economy and technology.
- (E) Bathing is one of the simplest ways to achieve cleanliness
- (AB) Little did the ordinary citizen have opportunity to bathe.

V. 閱讀測驗 (@2, 16%)

A.

Have you ever wished you could live and breathe underwater as well as in the open air? For one group of animals, amphibians, these capabilities are no flight of fancy but are actually a way of life.

Frogs, toads, newts, and salamanders are all members of the amphibian class. The word "amphibian," derives from Greek, and literally means "dual life," referring to the fact that these animals live both in the water and on land. They are generally viewed as one step up the evolutionary ladder from fish. Being cold-blooded, amphibians rely on external sources of energy like sunlight to heat up their bodies; unlike warm-blooded animals such as mammals, which regulate their body temperature internally. This means that amphibians struggle to survive in cold climates and tend to hibernate in the winter months, when their main food sources, such as insects, are also scarce.

Another particular characteristic of amphibians is their ability to breathe through their skin. While most species of amphibians possess lungs, some salamanders lack these organs altogether and get their supply of oxygen solely through their skin. The lifecycle of all amphibians starts underwater, and only once they've reached adulthood can they move onto land. This transition comes about through a drastic process of metamorphosis, in which their form completely changes.

Of all the various species of amphibians, frogs are the best known. We are perhaps all familiar with the frog's lifecycle and its particular type of metamorphosis. Once they've hatched from eggs underwater, frogs spend the first stage of their life as tadpoles. Tadpoles live exclusively underwater and breathe through gills, just like fish. Starting off about the size of a pea, they gradually grow, developing hind legs first, then front legs, before losing their gills and eventually growing lungs. Depending on the kind of frog, this tadpole stage can last anywhere from a week to a few months.

Compared to many other animals, amphibians are especially sensitive to changes in their surrounding environment, and as such they are seen as valuable ecological indicators. Their moist skins, through which they breathe, provide little defense against harmful chemicals. Thus, increased pollution has led to a dramatic decline in the worldwide amphibian population in recent years. Unless something is done to clean up our environment, we risk losing these precious animals to extinction.

61. How do amphibians regulate their body temperature?

- (A) By keeping their skin moist.
- (B) By shivering and sweating.
- (C) By relying on external energy
- (D) By spending a lot of time sleeping.

62. How do some salamanders breathe?

- (A) Through their lungs.
- (B) Through their skin.
- (C) Through their gills.
- (D) Through holes in their abdomens.

63. What is an example of metamorphosis?

- (A) The act of egg laying and hatching.
- (B) The process of a tadpole becoming a frog.
- (C) The act of living without eating or drinking.
- (D) The process of leaving the water and moving onto land.

64. According to the passage, which of the following statements is FALSE?

- (A) Frogs possess two breathing organs: gills and lungs.
- (B) Amphibians tend to sleep through the whole winter.
- (C) The number of amphibians has decreased significantly.
- (D) Amphibians are believed to have evolved from fish.

B.

Jean-Dominique Bauby was a successful, charismatic Parisian who enjoyed a high-flying lifestyle as chief editor of the French fashion magazine *Elle*. That was until one fateful day in 1995, when out of the blue he suffered a massive stroke, which left him almost completely paralyzed. When he awoke from a three-week coma, the only part of his body that he was able to move was his left eyelid. His condition, known as “locked-in syndrome,” is extremely rare, and nobody could be certain if he would ever recover.

Such a tragic tale indeed has no happy ending, as Bauby died of pneumonia barely a year after suffering the stroke. Yet with the use of his single working eyelid, Bauby managed to write a memoir which went on to become an international bestseller. He dictated his thoughts through an innovative communication code that consisted of him spelling out words by blinking his eye as individual letters were read out to him. In the end, it took two months, and about 200,000 blinks, for the book to be completed.

The book’s title, *The Diving Bell and the Butterfly*, refers to the contrast in Bauby’s physical and mental states as he worked tirelessly on the memoir. While on the one hand his body was weighed down and immobile, like a diving bell, on the other his imagination was free and soaring, like a butterfly.

Reading the book, one is struck by the relative absence of melancholy or self-pity in Bauby’s writing. There are moments, however, when a sad tone creeps in. For example, recounting the experience of being bathed in the hospital, he weeps over his helplessness and complete dependence on others. But on the whole, as he reflects on his past and explores with his imagination, we see his witty personality and love of life come to the forefront. More than anything, the book serves as a monument to Bauby’s courageous spirit. Fittingly, he did live to see it published, finally succumbing to illness three days later.

Ten years after his death, Bauby’s story once more gained worldwide attention, thanks to an award-winning film adaptation of the book. Whether we read the book or watch the film, we cannot help but feel touched by Jean-Dominique Bauby’s extraordinary tale. Like him, we should never lose sight of our true selves no matter how helpless we may feel.

65. What happened after Jean-Dominique Bauby had a stroke?

- (A) He became paralyzed on the left side of his body.
- (B) He lost consciousness for several weeks.
- (C) He died from complications soon afterwards.
- (D) He went completely blind in one eye.

66. How did Bauby express his thoughts after his stroke?

- (A) By blinking both of his eyes.
- (B) By using a special machine.
- (C) By spelling out words on paper.
- (D) By moving his left eyelid.

67. What is said about *The Diving Bell and the Butterfly*?

- (A) It was published after Bauby’s death.
- (B) It is a narrative of Bauby’s life.
- (C) It was made into a movie in 2000.
- (D) It is full of self-pity and moaning.

68. What does the butterfly in the title of Bauby’s book symbolize?

- (A) His dream to fly
- (B) His true love.
- (C) His active mind.
- (D) His fragile body.

*請務必交回此答案卷

班級:

姓名:

座號:

I. 字彙，片語填充 (@1, 11%)

- a. 這條珍珠項鍊及手提包是你的美麗絲綢套裝最適合的配件。

The pearl necklace and the handbag are suitable a 1 ies for your gorgeous silk dress.

- b. 闖紅燈不是小事，也是違反交通規則。

It is no t 2 l thing to run through a red light, which also violates traffic regulations.

- c. 在她提供證詞時，陪審員非常專注及記筆記。

Jurors are a 3 e, taking notes during her testimony.

- d. John 對警方供認他參與這次的攻擊。

John made a full c 4 n to the police that he had been involved in the attack.

- e. 我們的身體會分泌一種多巴胺的回饋物質。我們必須歸功於多巴胺，它會激勵我們去做一些有利於我們物種的行為，例如生產。

Our bodies can develop a reward called dopamine. We have to 5 6 7 dopamine which encourages us to engage in behavior helpful to our species, such as reproducing.

- f. 這輛摩托車有很有未來感，但它的零件都是源自於回收品。

The motorcycle is futuristic-looking, but its c 8 ts are all from recycled items.

- g. 意識到不衛生的居住條件，一些專家促使政府改善下水道系統。

Aware of the u 9 y living condition, some experts urge that city government to improve the sewer system.

- h. 由於畢卡索傑作的精緻，這位畫廊經理要求工人小心搬運。

Due to the d 10 y of the Picasso's masterpiece, the manager of the gallery asked the workers to move it with great care.

- i. Mathew 被著名大學錄取後，他非常快樂，臉上總是帶著燦爛的笑容。

After admitted by the renowned university, Mathew is always happy with a r 11 t smile on his face.

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.
9.	10.	11.	

II. 句子翻譯 (@3, 9%)

1. 個人資料絕不可提供給陌生人。(以 On no condition 為句首)

2. 蚊子一旦叮咬過某些傳染病的患者，就可能將病毒傳給其他人。

3. 雖然這棟建築物看起來很複雜，但建造此建築物並不會耗工費時。(請用 Adj/Adv as 的句型)

桃園市立平鎮高級中學 107 學年第 2 學期 月考一三年級不限組別英文 VI [20190326300010101046] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體					552					高分組					149					低分組					149					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	B	26	490	14	23	1	1	8	131	3	7	0	0	11	123	8	8	1	1	88.59%	0.849	0.060												
2	單選題	1	C	15	33	484	21	1	0	2	9	133	5	0	0	9	15	120	6	1	0	87.50%	0.846	0.094												
3	單選題	1	D	184	31	38	298	1	0	29	6	11	103	0	0	62	13	19	54	1	0	53.99%	0.527	0.329												
4	單選題	1	A	245	97	153	56	0	1	89	20	31	9	0	0	29	40	57	22	0	1	44.38%	0.396	0.403												
5	單選題	1	D	88	34	95	335	0	0	15	6	11	117	0	0	41	18	48	42	0	0	60.69%	0.534	0.503												
6	單選題	1	B	96	260	67	130	0	0	19	101	13	16	0	0	32	31	29	58	0	0	47.10%	0.443	0.470												
7	單選題	1	A	386	35	93	36	1	1	107	9	26	6	0	1	90	9	33	16	1	0	69.93%	0.661	0.114												
8	單選題	1	B.A	109	220	153	69	1	2	27	88	26	8	0	0	27	32	58	32	1	1	59.24%	0.577	0.389												
9	單選題	1	C	62	88	126	278	1	0	15	19	56	59	0	0	19	39	17	76	1	0	22.64%	0.242	0.268												
10	單選題	1	D	87	299	55	113	1	0	18	62	22	47	0	0	28	86	18	19	1	0	20.29%	0.218	0.195												
11	單選題	1	A	355	81	77	39	1	0	111	13	17	8	0	0	71	29	29	20	1	0	64.13%	0.607	0.275												
12	單選題	1	B	87	308	82	77	1	0	18	108	11	12	0	0	38	48	39	26	1	0	55.62%	0.520	0.409												
13	單選題	1	D	112	90	122	230	1	0	31	19	28	71	0	0	36	39	32	44	1	0	41.49%	0.383	0.188												
14	單選題	1	A	424	66	39	23	0	0	120	17	8	4	0	0	88	34	17	10	0	0	76.81%	0.698	0.215												
15	單選題	1	B	34	312	102	105	0	0	1	114	16	18	0	0	15	51	40	44	0	0	56.52%	0.554	0.423												
16	單選題	1	C	24	21	496	14	1	0	6	7	135	1	0	0	11	11	121	8	1	0	89.49%	0.856	0.101												
17	單選題	1	A	395	59	53	48	1	0	118	11	12	8	0	0	81	25	28	18	1	0	71.56%	0.668	0.248												
18	單選題	1	D	73	104	63	314	0	1	14	23	10	102	0	0	28	37	21	64	0	1	56.52%	0.554	0.262												
19	單選題	1	A	242	64	164	82	1	0	89	11	31	18	0	0	45	27	51	26	1	0	43.84%	0.450	0.295												
20	單選題	1	B	52	345	62	95	1	0	10	108	15	16	0	0	24	67	26	33	1	0	62.14%	0.584	0.282												
21	單選題	1	A	332	46	148	27	1	0	103	7	33	6	0	0	72	22	45	11	1	0	59.96%	0.584	0.215												
22	單選題	1	B	51	423	14	64	1	1	13	115	4	17	0	0	25	95	9	21	1	0	76.63%	0.705	0.134												
23	單選題	1	A	451	23	55	25	1	0	125	7	11	6	0	0	95	12	31	13	1	0	81.70%	0.738	0.201												
24	單選題	1	B	82	314	91	67	1	0	16	103	16	14	0	0	25	59	35	32	1	0	56.70%	0.540	0.302												
25	單選題	1	D	62	42	24	424	1	0	9	11	5	124	0	0	31	14	8	96	1	0	76.81%	0.738	0.188												
26	複選題	1	A	353	90	51	58	94	0	105	15	8	15	27	0	77	41	24	20	19	0	57.43%	0.544	0.201												
27	複選題	1	AE	301	106	171	108	169	1	101	18	33	29	71	1	62	43	52	34	27	0	23.37%	0.258	0.383												
28	複選題	1	AB	380	359	120	27	61	0	120	115	25	3	6	0	80	66	39	15	36	0	55.07%	0.497	0.430												
29	複選題	1	D	138	261	214	158	79	2	28	65	56	59	17	1	58	65	51	28	26	1	25.54%	0.255	0.228												
30	複選題	1	BE	77	433	69	50	378	1	13	128	13	6	119	1	35	92	34	25	61	0	65.22%	0.560	0.423												
31	複選題	1	C	112	108	311	79	66	2	18	23	108	16	6	1	43	43	57	26	31	0	51.09%	0.470	0.376												
32	複選題	1	AD	304	203	73	308	59	1	99	42	12	102	11	1	68	63	34	53	26	0	42.75%	0.406	0.369												
33	複選題	1	BD	187	318	152	274	54	2	33	106	32	95	12	0	61	68	46	50	21	0	37.68%	0.362	0.416												
34	複選題	1	E	144	179	98	78	239	5	24	43	21	11	82	2	57	56	34	28	41	0	32.79%	0.299	0.342												
35	複選題	1	B	185	271	148	77	146	5	35	82	41	10	42	2	58	63	43	28	36	1	22.64%	0.221	0.174												
36	複選題	1	AB	438	477	30	63	15	0	130	137	7	12	3	0	94	105	14	29	8	0	72.83%	0.654	0.356												
37	複選題	1	AD	332	41	45	394	23	0	107	8	9	121	3	0	74	16	19	82	12	0	42.93%	0.423	0.389												
38	複選題	1	A	452	38	48	201	12	0	124	9	10	38	4	0	96	19	27	66	7	0	49.82%	0.453	0.342												
39	複選題	1	C	45	51	442	33	31	0	7	8	132	3	5	0	24	29	96	17	9	0	78.62%	0.748	0.262												
40	複選題	1	D	184	88	33	345	23	4	29	20	4	114	1	2	76	32	18	60	11	0	50.91%	0.483	0.416												
41	複選題	1	AC	467	39	463	29	38	0	134	7	135	4	8	0	102	19	98	18	19	0	81.16%	0.742	0.302												
42	複選題	1	BE	16	522	52	3	482	0	3	145	5	1	139	0	12	125	28	1	111	0	85.33%	0.805	0.242												
43	複選題	1	AE	523	18	15	19	499	0	143	3	2	6	140	0	130	12	11	13	111	0	88.77%	0.815	0.208												
44	複選題	1	B	48	485	23	56	23	0	11	134	5	9	4	0	27	109	14	26	13	0	76.27%	0.688	0.329												
45	複選題	1	E	46	151	31	157	332	2	6	42	7	44	95	0	28	40	15	37	76	0	58.51%	0.550	0.174												
46	複選題	1	AB	279	181	85	146	44	7	81	54	25	44	9	2	69	43	34	30	15	1	11.05%	0.117	0.128												
47	複選題	1	C	125	124	353	69	44	5	24	14	118	12	7	3	44	56	58	25	23	1	55.07%	0.503	0.416												
48	複選題	1	AD,BC	201	333	284	173	18	2	57	84	79	57	2	1	57	82	64	36	10	1	72.10%	0.651	0.362												
49	複選題	1	BD	160	343	104	233	33	4	23	116	18	81	6	2	61	65	46	39	15	1	24.28%	0.252	0.369												
50	複選題	1	A	306	239	112	103	94	5	99	55	28	19	18	1	62	64	34	33	31	1	21.20%	0.232	0.195												
51	複選題	1	BC,AD	226	300	226	191	27	7	69	77	65	63	3	2	54	79	55	31	12	3	61.59%	0.547	0.423												
52																																				