

桃園市立平鎮高中 108 學年度 第 1 學期 第二次段考 高二英文試題卷

適用班級：201-214

命題範圍：Lung Teng Book III Lesson5-8; Studio Classroom: October Week1-4

注意事項：1. 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。
2. 請用藍或黑筆在答案卷上作答。用鉛筆或紅筆者，一律不計分。

試卷張數：試題卷三張六頁，電腦答案卡一張。手寫試卷一張

作答方式：請將選擇題答案（1-65）一律劃記在電腦答案卡上。第六頁為手寫卷，務必要繳交

一、字彙（每題一分，共九分）

1. Although biochemical advances have been made in cloning technology, there is significant debate about the _____ of cloning.
(A) circumstance (B) materialism (C) rivalries (D) feasibility
2. The passenger walked to the wrong platform and got on the train _____ for Taipei.
(A) crack (B) bound (C) survey (D) scroll
3. Due to climate change, the _____ of typhoons is getting stronger.
(A) highlight (B) commitment (C) reputation (D) intensity
4. This water park _____ the world's scariest slide. It's not for the faint of heart.
(A) affords (B) enchant (C) features (D) soothe
5. Holding shares of the company's stock indicates that you have part of the _____ of the company.
(A) ownership (B) format (C) willpower (D) ceremony
6. Experts advise residents to evacuate the quake-struck areas for fear that aftershocks will cause _____ buildings to collapse.
(A) skeptical (B) unstable (C) preserved (D) remarkable
7. Many people _____ into our lives but only a few stay in our memories.
(A) thrive (B) decline (C) designate (D) drift
8. What do you think _____ the best for the birthday gift this year?
(A) did Tommy like (B) will Tommy like (C) Tommy will like (D) Tommy had liked
9. Malnutrition _____ children's physical and mental development.
(A) impedes (B) ingrains (C) reverses (D) scavenges

二、綜合測驗（每題一分，共二十七分）

1.

_____ 10. _____ a large number of historical sites, Kyoto is the spiritual heart of Japan. The Golden Pavilion Temple is one of popular tourist attractions. _____ 11. _____ gold leaf, this pavilion shines as brightly as the sun. A visit to a temple can _____ 12. _____ be complete _____ 12. _____ getting yourself an omamori at a gift shop. In an omamori _____ 13. _____ on a piece of paper or wood. It is believed to bring love, good health, good luck, and so on. In Gion District, geishas _____ 14. _____ colorful kimonos have been performing the traditional arts for hundreds of years. If you are interested in Japanese cultures, don't forget to visit Kyoto. Kyoto surely has a lot to offer.

10. (A) Left behind (B) Leaving behind (C) Left with (D) Leaving with
11. (A) Covered on (B) Covering on (C) Covered in (D) Covering in
12. (A) hardly... with (B) X... without (C) never... with (D) never...without
13. (A) are prayers written (B) prayers are written (C) are written prayers (D) prayers written are
14. (A) of (B) in (C) on (D) up

2.

Hummingbirds have several traits that make them different from 15. Hummers are the smallest 16. animals on earth. Interestingly, most hummingbirds have colorful feathers with males' colors being brighter than 17. of females. When it comes to flying, hummers normally fly 18. a speed of 25-30 miles per hour. Sometimes, they will fly very fast. So fast 19. that they can even catch up with cars going 55-60 miles per hour. What's more, a hummer's wings beat about 18-80 times per second, 20. on the size of the bird. 21., they need to eat every 15-20 minutes to stay energetic.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 15. (A) the other | (B) the others | (C) the others bird | (D) the others birds |
| 16. (A) warm-blooded | (B) warm-blooding | (C) warmly-blooded | (D) warmly-blooding |
| 17. (A) these | (B) those | (C) this | (D) that |
| 18. (A) in | (B) with | (C) at | (D) on |
| 19. (A) fly hummers | (B) hummers fly | (C) hummers do fly | (D) do hummers fly |
| 20. (A) was depending | (B) depending | (C) depended | (D) having depended |
| 21. (A) Therefore | (B) However | (C) Moreover | (D) furthermore |

3.

Most of us agree that we derive enjoyment from buying things. There is no shortage of material items that bring us pleasure. New things are exciting to us for a while, but then we 22. them. Once the 23. of our new purchases wears off, we feel bored and need something else to take their place.

According to Professor Gilovich, a psychologist, our satisfaction with 24. fades over time. Yet our happiness over things we've experienced 25. Thus, many people spend their money on the wrong things. They should 26. their money in buying experiences rather than material things.

Why do experiences deserve our investment? Experiences provide 27. memories. A positive experience is something you can 28. the rest of your life. Even a not-so-good experience teaches you something as you look back on it. Professor Gilovich mentioned, "We 29. experiences directly with other people." As a result, an activity we participate in with others, whether it is a trip or an adventure, creates a positive link and good feelings toward those people. In addition, your experience may become a part of your 30. For instance, in a cooking lesson you take, it is very likely you will be remembered by your friends 31. a great cook instead of someone who owns the most expensive kitchen equipment.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 22. (A) adapt to | (B) see eye to eye with | (C) come up with | (D) run a risk of |
| 23. (A) destination | (B) intake | (C) novelty | (D) predecessor |
| 24. (A) perspectives | (B) possessions | (C) apprentices | (D) inspirations |
| 25. (A) increases | (B) initiates | (C) saturates | (D) relieves |
| 26. (A) subscribe | (B) subside | (C) retain | (D) invest |
| 27. (A) lasting | (B) facial | (C) crystal | (D) reasonable |
| 28. (A) abandon | (B) relish | (C) regulate | (D) accuse |
| 29. (A) drain | (B) evaluate | (C) traverse | (D) consume |
| 30. (A) identity | (B) option | (C) participant | (D) cuisine |
| 31. (A) for | (B) with | (C) as | (D) to |

4.

The Superintendent's Innovation Challenge is a new competition for students in Miami-Dade County Public Schools. In teams of two, competitors submitted 20-page 32. to qualify for this student-version of "Shark Tank." All of the papers were innovative solutions to a real-world problem and were split into three categories: environmental, health, and social. Only 12 teams, four highest-scoring ones from each category, were selected to enter the judging competition. Now came the hard part: 33. a panel of five judges in three minutes that their idea should be awarded \$20,000 in scholarships. In this round, each team had a(n) 34. coach to help them prepare a 3-minute pitch. Judges scored the teams using a rubric. This year, Jonathan Wong and Luis Garcia-Sarabia were one of the three teams 35. problem-solving solutions

survived the judges' questions. They won the cash for their 36. the oceans pitch in the environmental category. Hopefully, this competition will become a new tradition for Miami-Dade County Public Schools.

32. (A) proposals (B) litters (C) highlights (D) professions
 33. (A) Regulating (B) Accused (C) Convincing (D) Monitoring
 34. (A) involved (B) assigned (C) muted (D) ingrained
 35. (A) which (B) of which (C) whose (D) their
 36. (A) conserving (B) impeding (C) abandoning (D) interpreting

三、文意選填（每題一分，共二十分）

1.

The material at the heart of the common pencil might 37. technology? Pencil "lead" is made from graphite, a crystal form of carbon. And diamond is another form of carbon. How can diamond, one of the hardest substances, and soft graphite 38. made of the same thing? The difference is the way that the carbon atoms bond. The carbon atoms in diamond form 39. pyramids that have very strong bonds. For graphite, the carbon forms 40. that are arranged in many tiny sheets that easily slip across each other.

It wasn't until 2004 that two researchers were able to isolate graphene, used to describe the 41. material, from a block of graphite. Their work 42. a Nobel Prize for physics in 2010. Since graphene is only one atom thick, it absorbs very little light, which makes graphene almost perfectly 43.. This amazing combination of properties means that graphene has the 44. to completely change everything we use on a daily basis.

Pure graphene is still expensive to make in large amounts. However, even small amounts of graphene 45. with a material like plastic can dramatically improve the plastic's strength. Thus, graphene 46. are used to make many different products from fishing poles to parts for automobiles.

A. interlocked	B. theoretical	C. potential	D. resulted in	AB. be
AC. transparent	AD. mixed in	BC. composites	BD. hexagons	CD. revolutionize

2.

Street dance emphasizes the expression of oneself in a creative and energetic way. In contrast to the relative 47. of ballet or ballroom dancing, street dance tests the human body to its physical limits. While the headspin is one of the most visually 48. moves, a handglide, 49. dancers support their body weight with just one hand gets high marks for its degree of difficulty. On the other hand, street dance also requires dancers to be creative. In a contest, two 50. from any two dance groups stand face to face. One will start a creative move that is hard for other people to follow. The 51. who is unable to match the former's move loses. To win the competition, 52. will practice for weeks in preparation for a competition.

The trend 53. to Taiwan in the mid-1980's. However it didn't get much 54. in the beginning. Nowadays, many young people list street dance as their top choice. Most street dancers 55. what they are doing because this dance style represents something more than just movement. As a 56. puts it, "Dance is my only way of reaching out and communicating with the world."

A. prestige	B. veteran	C. crews	D. opponent	AB. found its way
AC. combatants	AD. stunning	BC. take pride in	BD. rigidity	CD. where

四、閱讀測驗（每題二分，共十八分）

1.

Miles beneath the Earth's surface, there is a mysterious underground world. The caves of our planet hold great rewards for any explorer brave enough to make the descent. They may not contain any pirate gold, but they are full of treasures.

Some caves are formed by rain or river water which has eroded limestone for millions of years. However, the water can do more than just eat away rock. By the time water reaches the caves, it is already rich in minerals. Each time a water droplet drips off the ceiling of a cave, it leaves behind some of minerals. Over time, these minerals build up to form thick, massive spikes that hang down from the ceiling or stick up from the ground.

Caves are also one of the few habitats on Earth that do not rely on plants or sunlight to sustain them. For example, in the Deer Cave of Borneo, roughly three million bats form the backbone of the cave's ecosystem. The bat droppings have resulted in a 100-meter-deep pool of guano. The Guano is the basic nutrient source that supports the existence of lots of cockroaches and beetles, which in turn are food for other creatures.

Because cave systems are often isolated, many of them have unique creatures of their own. Take Texas cave salamanders for example. Due to their isolation, they may go months without eating. Also, after thousands of generations of living in complete darkness, these creatures have evolved to have no eyes! Luckily, the sensitive receptors in their skin can still pinpoint the location of their meals.

Some caves contain another kind of creature that is as strange as the salamanders. Upon walking into the Waitomo Glowworm Caves on the North Island of New Zealand, you may see what looks like the night sky full of stars. Actually, these are cave glowworms. Chemical reactions in their bodies produce a blue light that attracts bugs. These worms hang long sticky threads from their nests on the ceiling, lying in wait for flying insects. Once the prey has been captured, the beautiful but deadly glowworm will reel in the line and devour its helpless victim.

Caves are full of wonders that we are just starting to unveil. Even though caves seem like the most inhospitable of environments, they are filled with inspiring proof that life will always find a way, even in sheer darkness.

57. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

- (A) The erosive power of water.
- (B) The mineral composition of a cave.
- (C) The process of cave formation.
- (D) The most common cave features.

58. What role does the guano play in the Deer Cave of Borneo?

- (A) It is an important food source for bats.
- (B) It enriches cave pools with minerals.
- (C) It helps sustain creatures inhabiting the cave.
- (D) It keeps the temperature in the cave constant.

59. According to the passage, Texas cave salamanders are _____.

- (A) sightless
- (B) endangered
- (C) poisonous
- (D) secretive

60. How do cave glowworms catch their prey?

- (A) By blinding it with strong light.
- (B) By snaring it with sticky threads.
- (C) By blending into the environment.
- (D) By building nests to trap it.

2.

Due to the world's steadily growing population and the effects of climate change, access to fresh water is becoming a growing concern in many parts of the world. One solution to this problem is to construct desalination plants. These facilities take water which is contaminated with minerals, primarily salt, and convert it into **potable water** for human consumption or for the irrigation of crops.

The process of desalination dates back centuries. It has long been used onboard ships at sea to provide drinking water for sailors, and many large ships today have the ability to convert seawater into fresh water. It was not until after the Second World War, however, that major research and development was done into large-scale facilities that could provide water to major population centers. Unsurprisingly, the largest plants in operation today are located in the Middle East, a region made up primarily of desert. In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, half of the population gets its water from these sources. Worldwide, there are currently estimated to be as many as 20,000 of these facilities in operation.

While desalination is an effective way of providing clean water to those who need it, it is not the most cost-effective solution to water shortages. The plants themselves take a lot of time and money to construct, and they tend to use a lot of energy. The largest one in use in North America, for example, took well over a decade

to build at a cost of approximately US\$1 billion. Despite their expense, it seems that desalination plants have a guaranteed future since water scarcity is expected only to worsen in the future, and there may be no other viable alternatives to overcoming the problem.

61. Which of the following statements best summarizes the passage?

- (A) Desalination plants are a 21st century solution to a problem that has existed for hundreds of years.
- (B) Desalination plants have recently been developed as method of delivering fresh water to farmland close to the ocean.
- (C) Desalination is an old technology now being used to overcome the problem of water shortages in certain areas.
- (D) Desalination is the most cost-effective way to provide fresh water to places that have been affected by climate change.

62. What is meant by the term “potable water”?

- (A) water which can be easily carried
- (B) water which can be consumed
- (C) water which is inexpensive
- (D) water which is easily accessed

63. What does the conclusion of the passage suggest?

- (A) Desalination plants may prove too costly to construct in the future.
- (B) Desalination plants may be unnecessary in the future if water shortages end.
- (C) More and more desalination plants will likely be constructed in the future
- (D) There may be no way to solve the problem of water shortages in the future.

3.

There is no question that pollution in all its forms is becoming an increasing problem on Earth. It may come as a surprise to many, however, that the same can be said about outer space. In the past half century, so many rockets and satellites have been sent up into Earth’s orbit that the area has become dangerously cluttered with “space junk”. While the vast majority of this debris is actually very small, it still poses a serious threat to current and future efforts to explore space.

Space junk comes in all shapes and sizes. The largest pieces include discarded parts of rockets, and satellites that are no longer operational. Other pieces include a glove, cameras, tools, and even a toothbrush, all of which were lost by astronauts while on missions. These objects are relatively large, so they have been identified and are constantly monitored by space organizations such as NASA. Thousands more, some as small as five centimeters in diameter, are also being tracked. However, there are still tens of millions more tiny particles that make a sort of dust cloud surrounding the planet.

This growing amount of debris has been worrying scientists for the past three decades. In the past, many experts believed in the “Big Sky Theory”, which states that space is so vast that it is highly unlikely that two moving objects within it could collide. In 1978, however, NASA scientist Donald Kessler put forward the idea that if the number of objects in Earth’s orbit became high enough, there might be a major collision. If the collision were powerful enough, it could trigger a chain reaction of further collisions which may eventually spiral out of control and destroy everything in orbit. A catastrophe such as this, known as the Kessler Syndrome, may create a debris field so dense that we would be unable to make use of Earth’s orbit for our satellites. Clearly, therefore, if we wish to continue to enjoy the benefits of satellites and space exploration, the problem of space junk will have to be overcome.

64. According to the passage, space junk ____.

- (A) has become an increasing problem on Earth
- (B) threatens the future of space exploration
- (C) is mostly five centimeters in diameter
- (D) is part of the “Big Sky Theory”

65. What can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) Cleaning up all the junk in Earth’s orbit will not be difficult if we start today.
- (B) In the future, satellite technology may not be as useful as it is today.
- (C) Few scientists support Donald Kessler’s idea of a major collision in space.
- (D) NASA may reduce the number of objects it sends into space in the future.

手寫答案卷

班級： 座號： 姓名：

五、引導式翻譯（每格一分，共十七分）

A. 大部份的鳥由北方遷徙至南方。然而，也有一些鳥在非洲南方繁殖再飛往北方。

The majority of birds m 1 from northern areas to southern grounds. However, some birds b 2 in southern parts of Africa and fly to northern grounds

B. 在這日本花園的水池映著如明信片般的倒影。

On the Japanese garden pond 3. a postcard reflection.

C. John 的努力使得他與其他同學不一樣。

John's hard working 4. him 5. 6. the other students.

D. 哈利波特的作者 J.K. Rowling 是一位富想像力的作家，在她的小說中，她創造許多虛構的角色。

J.K. Rowling, the author of Harry Potter, is an i 7 writer who created many i 8 figures in her novels

E. 我們學校的運動會已於 11 月 9 日舉辦。

The sports meet of our school 9. 10. 11. on 9th November.

F. 志玲的優雅身影及謙虛的態度深深吸引她的粉絲。

Chi-lin's g 12 figure and humble attitude fascinate all her fans.

G. Judy 在英文演講比賽中出人意料得勝。

Judy p 13 14. a surprise victory in the English speech contest.

H. 這幅畫的鮮艷顏色反映這畫家在作畫時快樂的心情。

The b 15 colors in the painting reflect the painter's happy mood when he painted it.

I. 警方正在尋找這隻迷失小狗的主人

The police is looking for the person 16. 17. the lost dog belongs.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.			

六、句子翻譯（每題三分，共九分）

1. 雖然這位藝術家很有名，但他很謙虛。（以(As) adj as 為句首的句型翻譯）

2. 你猜 Tim 會帶給你什麼生日禮物。（以插入句翻譯）

3. 令我生氣的是 Wendy 的態度。（以 What +S+V 為主詞的句型翻譯）

桃園市立平鎮高級中學 108學年第1學期 第02次複習考二年級不限組別英語[20191128200025000002] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體					526					高分組					142					低分組					142					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	D	87	72	53	314	0	0	17	7	14	104	0	0	29	31	21	61	0	0	59.70%	0.581	0.303												
2	單選題	1	B	51	361	79	35	0	0	7	120	8	7	0	0	26	54	42	20	0	0	68.63%	0.613	0.465												
3	單選題	1	D	50	64	81	331	0	0	14	13	9	106	0	0	20	33	38	51	0	0	62.93%	0.553	0.387												
4	單選題	1	C	96	24	391	15	0	0	20	2	116	4	0	0	36	14	85	7	0	0	74.33%	0.708	0.218												
5	單選題	1	A	405	20	63	38	0	0	121	2	11	8	0	0	81	14	32	15	0	0	77.00%	0.711	0.282												
6	單選題	1	B	51	366	36	73	0	0	6	120	9	7	0	0	30	48	20	44	0	0	69.58%	0.592	0.507												
7	單選題	1	D	33	65	46	381	0	1	6	13	3	120	0	0	16	25	32	69	0	0	72.43%	0.665	0.359												
8	單選題	1	C	24	124	360	18	0	0	4	30	104	4	0	0	11	43	79	9	0	0	68.44%	0.644	0.176												
9	單選題	1	A	209	140	118	56	0	3	85	32	21	3	0	1	21	44	50	25	0	2	39.73%	0.373	0.451												
10	單選題	1	B	79	400	14	32	0	1	15	118	6	2	0	1	23	92	5	22	0	0	76.05%	0.739	0.183												
11	單選題	1	C	130	46	314	36	0	0	22	6	105	9	0	0	42	27	64	9	0	0	59.70%	0.595	0.289												
12	單選題	1	D	11	19	17	479	0	0	5	3	2	132	0	0	4	11	10	117	0	0	91.06%	0.877	0.106												
13	單選題	1	A	155	276	68	28	0	0	59	64	14	5	0	0	30	76	24	13	0	0	29.28%	0.310	0.211												
14	單選題	1	B	95	372	50	8	0	1	17	121	4	0	0	0	37	70	28	6	0	1	70.72%	0.673	0.359												
15	單選題	1	B	33	302	52	138	1	0	12	95	6	29	0	0	6	65	24	46	1	0	57.41%	0.563	0.211												
16	單選題	1	A	446	54	18	9	0	0	133	6	1	2	0	0	95	33	12	3	0	0	84.60%	0.799	0.275												
17	單選題	1	B	20	475	9	22	0	0	1	137	1	3	0	0	11	111	8	12	0	0	90.30%	0.873	0.183												
18	單選題	1	C	74	28	396	28	0	0	11	5	122	4	0	0	36	16	75	15	0	0	75.29%	0.694	0.331												
19	單選題	1	D	34	160	17	315	0	0	10	25	2	105	0	0	12	55	12	63	0	0	59.89%	0.592	0.296												
20	單選題	1	B	48	388	73	18	0	0	9	123	8	2	0	0	22	72	38	10	0	0	73.76%	0.687	0.359												
21	單選題	1	A	366	68	35	57	0	0	106	18	7	11	0	0	79	32	14	17	0	0	69.58%	0.651	0.190												
22	單選題	1	A	292	41	100	93	0	0	102	7	21	12	0	0	48	14	48	32	0	0	55.51%	0.528	0.380												
23	單選題	1	C	229	43	152	101	0	1	34	10	76	22	0	0	81	9	21	30	0	1	28.90%	0.342	0.387												
24	單選題	1	B	86	217	87	135	0	1	13	86	15	28	0	0	27	38	35	41	0	1	41.25%	0.437	0.338												
25	單選題	1	A	275	97	65	88	0	1	99	10	14	19	0	0	52	34	25	30	0	1	52.28%	0.532	0.331												
26	單選題	1	D	82	51	115	278	0	0	10	8	15	109	0	0	32	27	50	33	0	0	52.85%	0.500	0.535												
27	單選題	1	A	178	136	117	95	0	0	87	16	19	20	0	0	22	41	50	29	0	0	33.84%	0.384	0.458												
28	單選題	1	B	63	190	211	62	0	0	6	88	41	7	0	0	30	27	63	22	0	0	36.12%	0.405	0.430												
29	單選題	1	D	111	164	89	161	0	1	28	37	21	55	0	1	33	42	29	38	0	0	30.61%	0.327	0.120												
30	單選題	1	A	328	107	66	26	0	0	113	15	6	8	0	0	64	42	28	9	0	0	62.36%	0.623	0.345												
31	單選題	1	C	70	163	270	24	0	0	11	26	102	3	0	0	18	59	54	11	0	0	51.14%	0.549	0.338												
32	單選題	1	A	285	104	52	85	0	0	107	15	13	7	0	0	32	50	23	37	0	0	54.18%	0.489	0.528												
33	單選題	1	C	72	63	360	31	0	0	8	9	122	3	0	0	34	33	57	18	0	0	68.44%	0.630	0.458												
34	單選題	1	B	136	234	44	111	0	1	29	88	6	18	0	1	38	37	20	47	0	0	44.49%	0.440	0.359												
35	單選題	1	C	149	122	246	9	0	0	28	23	90	1	0	0	52	45	39	6	0	0	46.77%	0.454	0.359												
36	複選題	1	.	183	70	66	207	0	1	73	10	6	53	0	0	36	30	37	39	0	0	100.00%	1.000	0.000												
37	複選題	1	CD	170	146	282	326	0	0	23	21	110	111	0	0	70	57	39	57	0	0	44.87%	0.408	0.592												
38	複選題	1	AB	395	426	65	72	1	2	121	130	11	10	0	0	81	90	32	37	0	0	66.16%	0.606	0.380												
39	複選題	1	A	327	126	99	173	0	2	109	26	11	36	0	0	62	36	48	53	0	0	44.68%	0.454	0.373												
40	複選題	1	BD	165	269	130	274	0	3	25	101	23	104	0	0	55	49	57	49	0	0	33.46%	0.352	0.493												
41	複選題	1	B	126	294	178	139	0	0	20	110	28	16	0	0	41	53	60	65	0	0	39.73%	0.419	0.528												
42	複選題	1	D	82	116	113	371	0	0	14	15	9	123	0	0	50	50	59	58	0	0	57.03%	0.511	0.556												
43	複選題	1	AC	312	125	328	143	0	1	105	25	112	22	0	1	45	53	63	60	0	0	41.83%	0.401	0.549												
44	複選題	1	C	83	105	395	140	0	0	14	12	124	21	0	0	44	43	86	50	0	0	45.63%	0.430	0.606												
45	複選題	1	AD	320	167	153	275	0	3	119	22	23	100	0	0	56	62	45	61	0	2	39.16%	0.419	0.486												
46	複選題	1	BC	76	323	347	147	0	5	11	108	118	17	0	2	31	57	78	60	0	2	38.59%	0.401	0.521												
47	複選題	1	BD	138	288	125	268	0	6	21	108	19	98	0	0	47	58	44	57	0	3	37.45%	0.398	0.458												
48	複選題	1	AD	411	77	46	430	0	6	129	9	7	129	0	0	81	32	32	85	0	3	70.53%	0.655	0.423												
49	複選題	1	CD	61	67	398	438	0	5	11	14	117	126	0	0	28	31	80	101	0	3	68.82%	0.616	0.359												
50	複選題	1	AC	329	31	407	90	0	4	107	4	127	12	0	0	74	20	91	35	0	2	60.27%	0.602	0.289												
51	複選題	1	D	89	75	85	360	0	3	15	10	15	118	0	0	40	36	31	73	0	2	62.74%	0.595	0.387												
52	複選題	1	C	138	89	385	93	0	4	26	12	122	15	0	0	41	37	82	43	0	4	43.73%	0.440	0.444												
53	複																																			