

臺中市立臺中第一高級中學 106 學年度學術性向資賦優異【語文類】學生入班鑑定安置計畫
英文學科能力評量試題卷

第壹部分：單選題(占 80 分)

一、詞彙(占 16 分)

說明：第 1 題至第 16 題，每題有 4 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

- I hoped John would stop asking _____ questions. He was embarrassing everyone at the party.
(A) awkward (B) doubtful (C) amusing (D) formal
- As a caring mother, Sally always puts her son in the first _____. For her, no one is more important than her child.
(A) emergency (B) privacy (C) distribution (D) priority
- Travelers who are on a tight _____ may prefer to stay in a cheaper hotel to save some money.
(A) decrease (B) budget (C) territory (D) relief
- Joyce is a very _____ person who goes to church every Sunday.
(A) religious (B) tragic (C) particular (D) royal
- After such a long period of _____ in prison, Oliver had difficulty fitting in the society.
(A) conservation (B) isolation (C) deletion (D) sensation
- When the basketball players held the trophy in their hands, they could hardly _____ their smiles.
(A) resist (B) exhibit (C) command (D) suppress
- In August, 1945, Japan _____ to the United States and World War II came to an end.
(A) surrendered (B) committed (C) retreated (D) compared
- Before you get the whole picture of the situation, don't jump to a(n) _____.
(A) achievement (B) admission (C) compromise (D) conclusion
- What the victimized villagers needed most _____ was food and shelter.
(A) cautiously (B) desperately (C) incredibly (D) sarcastically
- They _____ scientific knowledge with business skills and succeeded in starting a company.
(A) competed (B) composed (C) communicated (D) combined
- Thousands of students and teachers marched through the streets _____ against the unreasonable educational reform.
(A) demolishing (B) dismissing (C) discriminating (D) demonstrating
- There is power failure _____ in the summer in Taiwan. It happens when the power plants can't supply enough electricity in time.
(A) occasionally (B) previously (C) remarkably (D) substantially
- Applying to college involves sending in applications, writing study plans, and so on. It's a long _____ and leaves students nervous until the outcome is announced.
(A) errand (B) operation (C) process (D) display
- To have a(n) _____ boyfriend like Jack is not easy these days. A lot of them cheat behind your back and cannot be counted on.
(A) objective (B) radical (C) extrovert (D) faithful
- The old man doesn't consume much fried and spicy food because he has a weak _____.
(A) digestion (B) immunity (C) circulation (D) metabolism
- After inventing a sign language for the deaf in the mid-1700s, Giacobbo Pereira _____ his business activities in order to devote himself to social work.
(A) concerned (B) accelerated (C) abandoned (D) allocated

二、綜合測驗(占25分)

說明：第 17 題至第 41 題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 17 至 21 題為題組

The pattern of Singapore stems from the inherent cultural diversity of the island. The immigrants of the past have given the place a blend of Malay, Chinese, Indian, and European influences, all of (17) seem to be mixed in one. However, behind the facade of a modern city, these ethnic races are still (18). The areas for the different races still remain although the bulk of Singaporeans (19) think of themselves as Singaporeans, regardless of race or culture. Each still bears its own unique character. The old streets of Chinatown can be seen; the Muslim characteristics are manifest in Arab Street; and Little India along Serangoon Road has its distinct atmosphere. (20), there are marks of the British colonial influence in the Neo-Classical buildings all around the city. Each racial group has its own distinctive religion and there are colorful festivals of special significance all year round. Although the festivals are special to certain races, it is nonetheless enjoyed (21) all.

- (A) that (B) those (C) which (D) what
- (A) obvious (B) grateful (C) ordinary (D) violent
- (A) even (B) very (C) do (D) never
- (A) Instead (B) In fact (C) Therefore (D) Furthermore
- (A) to (B) by (C) for (D) from

第 22 至 26 題為題組

You've probably seen clouds of insects flying round a streetlamp at night. Watch your step! A study (22) by researchers at the University of Exeter shows that streetlights also attract bugs to the ground below them, especially carnivorous bugs, such as beetles. The researchers set up 28 traps in the grass below and between streetlamps in the English town of Helston, in Cornwall. They collected captured insects at dawn and dusk over three days. It (23) that more bugs gathered under the lights than between them. This was true at night and day, which suggested that streetlights effectively made the ground below them more (24) to bugs. What's more, the researchers also found a greater number of predators under the lamps, because it may be easier to hunt for prey (25) a spotlight. So, next time when you are taking a stroll on the street, (26) those creatures below streetlights!

22. (A) conducted (B) which is conducting (C) that conducted (D) conducting
23. (A) made up (B) turned out (C) broke down (D) carried out
24. (A) imaginary (B) miserable (C) rude (D) attractive
25. (A) at risk of (B) in addition to (C) with the help of (D) with an eye to
26. (A) shed light on (B) make use of (C) take hold of (D) pay heed to

第 27 至 33 題為題組

When it comes to success or accomplishments, intelligence is often regarded as the dominating factor. Nevertheless, Daniel Goleman, (27) coining the term "emotional intelligence," argues in his best-seller *Focus: The Hidden Driver of Excellence* that the ability to concentrate and stay (28) makes a bigger difference in one's success—(29) intelligence or economic status. He claims that the majority of successful people in most fields from academics to sports ascribe a great deal of their success to an intentional effort to ignore or even (30) whatever distracts them. Our brain has long been known to be the last organ of the body to mature completely. In order to allow our brains to develop properly, we have to (31) activities that require concentration for extended periods of time to strengthen the neural connections in our brains. However, today's digital world is full of stimuli that many people find (32) concentration almost out of the question. Due to all of the distractions around us, Goleman insists every individual should be more intentional about developing the cognitive skills which help us to ignore distractions (33) they appear and to stay on a task until it is finished.

27. (A) dedicated to (B) entitled to (C) credited with (D) obsessed with
28. (A) focusing (B) to focus (C) focused (D) focus
29. (A) to the extent of (B) much more so than (C) for the sake of (D) not so much as
30. (A) rip off (B) break apart (C) block out (D) interfere with
31. (A) engage in (B) account for (C) abide by (D) relate to
32. (A) detained (B) contained (C) sustained (D) pertained
33. (A) as (B) though (C) since (D) unless

第 34 至 41 題為題組

The rapid development of technology has changed nearly every aspect of our life. The change has also carried over to the banking industry. Now people talk about such technological companies as Apple, Google and Facebook with admiration, but the (34) of their conversation doesn't lie in music, pictures, books, search engines and social networking but in data management. Roughly 40% of U.S. consumers use online banking rather than come face to face with bank tellers, with the (35) steadily on the rise. The remote contactless banking provides instant and efficient service. People are spared the trouble of waiting in line or driving through. Better yet, people can make transactions, purchases or payments, deposit checks, and check their account (36) by just clicking on the mouse. No wonder nowadays people would be at (37) of a loss if they lost their wallets or credit cards than if they failed to gain access to their Facebook or Google accounts. (38) people becoming more used to mobile banking, the decisive step banks have to take is to (39) their branches. The change will go even further with the introduction of cellphone apps which will make banking go mobile. With banking on the go, people will have no trouble (40) their bank accounts without the limit of time and space. This unstoppable trend makes banking experts convinced that mobile banking along with online banking will make local bank branches go into history. Gangsters used to rob banks because banks were where money was. However, now money is becoming bytes of data stored online and bank robbers are transforming into cyber hackers targeting their attacks at financial institutions. What this (41) is that banks are becoming pure managers of digital virtual money and the competitive battles in the financial circles are data-based.

- 34.(A) feed (B) wage (C) regard (D) core
35.(A) pace (B) digit (C) data (D) figure
36.(A) balance (B) turnout (C) turnover (D) charge
37.(A) more (B) something (C) less (D) much
38.(A) For (B) With (C) As (D) Because
39.(A) establish (B) expand (C) downsize (D) organize
40.(A) depositing (B) transferring (C) accessing (D) employing
41.(A) goes along with (B) makes up for (C) does justice to (D) comes down to

三、文意選填(占10分)

說明：第 42 題至第 51 題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記的選項未全對者，該題以零分計算。

Pollution in all forms seems to have become so ubiquitous in our daily life that we probably won't feel astonished to spot heaps of garbage dumped on the roadside. It comes as a surprise, though, that outer space is (42) junk just like the planet we live on. Space junk is found to (43) all shapes and sizes. It is (44) three groups: pieces large enough to be easily identified and monitored such as (45) parts from rockets and satellites that have gone out of operation and objects lost by astronauts on (46), debris as small as five centimeters in (47), and tiny particles that make a sort of dust cloud surrounding the planet. The growing amount of debris in Earth's orbit has been worrying scientists since NASA scientist Donald Kessler (48) the idea in 1978 that if objects in Earth's orbit became dense enough, moving objects would be more likely to collide into each other, which in turn could (49) a chain reaction of further collisions, which might eventually spiral out of control and destroy everything in Earth's orbit, as (50) the "Big Sky Theory," which states that such is the vastness of space that there is no likelihood of collisions at all. It is believed that such a catastrophe may pose a threat to the use of Earth's orbit for our rockets and satellites and make future (51) of outer space impossible.

- A. discarded** **B. comprised of** **C. opposed to** **D. trigger** **E. exploration**
AB. put forward **AC. come in** **AD. missions** **AE. cluttered with** **BC. diameter**

四、篇章結構(占 10 分)

說明：第 52 題至第 56 題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(E)選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中，使篇章結構清晰有條理，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

Artificial light is one of the most important factors in the advancement of humanity because it allows people to stay active at night. (52) That could change, though, with a couple of ideas that are becoming reality.

The first idea is to grow light producing plants. Thanks to changes made to their genome in the laboratory, plants can be made to emit light. The first one on the market is the Bioglow Starlight Avatar. However, right now, there are just a few Starlight Avatars on the market, and they produce light for about two to three months. (53)

(54) A special paint was created that absorbs light during the day and then glows for about eight hours at night. As with any project, though, this one has run into a few issues. The first is that the paint has problems absorbing light when it gets wet. This means that on rainy days, the paint emits very little light. (55) Finally, the paint itself must be tested to see how skid-resistant it is as a surface for vehicles.

(56) If they can be refined to glow brighter with fewer problems, they could become a regular sight in the not-too-distant-future.

- (A) The problem with producing light is that it eats up a lot of energy.
(B) Another project has the goal of reducing the need for lights on freeways, and it is happening in the Netherlands.
(C) In the future, it is hoped that such plants will glow ever brighter.
(D) Glowing plants and paint are two workable providers of light at night that consume zero energy.
(E) A second problem is getting the light emitted to be seen from far away and setting a standard for this distance.

五、閱讀測驗 (占19分)

說明：第57題至第75題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得1分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 57 至 60 題為題組

The cloud and mist in the morning and dusk, the glow of the setting sun, and the lights after nightfall create the poetic scenery of Sun Moon Lake, which appeals to many tourists. Consequently, Sun Moon Lake has become a famous tourist spot. It is the largest mountain lake in Taiwan, and consists of the diamond-shaped Sun Lake and curved Moon Lake.

The Thao people, aborigines in Taiwan, call Sun Moon Lake "zintun" which may have been the earliest name given to Sun Moon Lake. The earliest record of the name "Sun Moon Lake" was in the article, "Travels to Shueilishu", written by Deng Chuan-an in 1821, which said, "I have no idea where the water comes from. It is about half a kilometer in length, and a third of that in width. The water is red and green, so it is named Sun Moon Lake." After the Han people came to reclaim the Shueishalian land, Sun Moon Lake was given more names, such as Shueishe Large Lake, Bamboo Lake, Dragon Lake and so on.

Sun Moon Lake's Cherry Blossom Festival, held every February, includes a series of events to start a year. During the daytime, these red cherries are reflected on the clear lake, creating a fascinating view. When it comes to spring and summer, you can get closer to discover this wonderland through cycling around. Twinkles of fluorescent lights of fireflies can be seen at night. One can join the "Valley Firefly Watching" activity to take advantage of the firefly season and get to learn more about this insect through the explanations from the tour guide.

For visitors looking for more fun, every September around the Mid-Autumn Festival, "Sun Moon Lake International Cross-lake Swimming Carnival" is held for participants who enjoy outdoor activities. Additionally, from October to November, there is the Firework Festival when one can enjoy firework and music performance by artists at home and abroad.

57. The name “Sun Moon Lake” was first given by _____.
 (A) the Thao people (B) Deng Chuan-an
 (C) the Han people (D) a local around the lake
58. What can we infer from this passage?
 (A) “Sun Moon Lake” is the earliest name for the lake.
 (B) Most tourists visit Sun Moon Lake more than once in a year.
 (C) Sun Moon Lake is famous because it is the largest mountain lake in Taiwan.
 (D) Shueshalian was once occupied by people other than the Han people.
59. What is special at night if you visit Sun Moon Lake in May?
 (A) The lake will be covered with clouds and mists.
 (B) Cherry blossoms will glow and be reflected on the lake.
 (C) There will be tour guides introducing fireflies.
 (D) You can enjoy firework and music performance by foreign musicians.
60. Where might you read this article?
 (A) in a journal on history (B) in a travel guide
 (C) in a book about festivals in Taiwan (D) in a magazine about natural scenery

第 61 至 64 題為題組

Convenience stores are pretty much ubiquitous in both Japan and the United States, but some features set them apart. And most of the time, those little disparities make a world of difference. If you’re unfamiliar with American convenience stores, you’re not really missing out on a whole lot. Generally, they’re attached to gas stations, and are seen as kind of messy places. American convenience stores don’t offer a lot of high-end products, but if you’re looking to buy cigarettes, gum, or some snacks and beverages, then they are the right places to go. As for convenience store bathrooms, you might be surprised to find they are not as comfortable as you think, with only a few exceptions.

On the other hand, konbinis, Japanese convenience stores have more to offer. Not only is there the typical convenience store fare of food, magazines, manga, and other assorted goods, but they sell concert and amusement park tickets. You can pay your bills, withdraw money from an ATM, and use the copy machine. Some sell clothes and other wares. Moreover, Konbini food, believe it or not, is actually pretty decent. Besides convenience store staples like candy, chips, and soft drinks, the hot food at konbinis is what makes them shine.

One notable difference between American and Japanese convenience stores is the safety-factor. 24 hours konbinis actually became a sort of safe-haven for women in Japan. If they thought someone was following them, they could go inside one of the brightly-lit stores and wait a while before continuing on. Konbinis also tend to be a great place to stay around. Sometimes people would stand in the store having their meals or reading magazines and books. Even if store clerks mind, they’d be too polite to tell you to leave.

All in all, while American convenience stores are simply places for buying snacks, magazines, and cigarettes, konbinis do a much better job by providing more services from food to comfortable atmosphere. Without doubt, Konbinis are the stores that really make people’s lives more convenient.

61. What is the main idea of this article?
 (A) The Japanese culture differs a lot from the American culture.
 (B) Convenience stores are not very popular in the US.
 (C) It is highly important that convenience stores provide a variety of services.
 (D) Konbinis offer more services than the convenience stores in the US.
62. The author thinks konbinis are good places to stay around because _____.
 (A) Konbinis are open 24 hours and brightly-lit.
 (B) People sometimes stay overnight in konbinis.
 (C) People can read magazines and have meals in konbinis.
 (D) Konbinis serve delicious foods and drinks.
63. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 (A) Convenience stores are common in the US and in Japan.
 (B) Convenience stores do not provide bathrooms in the US.
 (C) Clothes and wares are available in every konbini.
 (D) People can send mails in konbinis.
64. What does “disparities” mean in the second line of the first paragraph?
 (A) advantages (B) feelings (C) gaps (D) interests

第 65 至 69 題為題組

Randall felt exhausted after his eleven-hour flight from America to Tokyo, and before leaving the airport, he needed to use the toilet. But when he got there, he was shocked at what he found. He closed the door and saw a weird looking toilet with a row of buttons on a keypad next to it. Curious about the purpose of these buttons, Randall pressed one. It was then that a jet of water shot out of the toilet bowl and blasted him in the face.

This was Randall's first experience with one of Japan's hi-tech toilets, the Toto Washlet. Although relatively few people outside of Japan have ever used or even seen one of these hi-tech toilets, within Japan they are extremely popular. More than ten million Toto Washlets have been sold since 1980 and, in recent years, the Japanese have been presented with a selection of advanced toilets specially designed to make their toilet experience more delightful.

The services offered by Japan's hi-tech toilets vary depending on the particular toilet being used. The Washlet, one of the original hi-tech toilets, offers users a basic wash-and-dry service; high-pressure water is squirted where toilet paper would normally be wiped, followed by warm air from a device that looks like a hair-dryer built into the toilet bowl. But some of the newer hi-tech toilets come equipped with features you would only expect to see in a science-fiction movie. Toto has developed a toilet that can analyze a person's urine, while another recent hi-tech toilet is equipped with a seat containing electrodes. When the user presses a button, a small electric charge is sent into their bottom, measuring their body-fat ratio. Extra features, such as recorded flushing sounds that can be used to cover up embarrassing sounds, are also included in many models of toilet.

So why do approximately half of Japanese homes now have hi-tech toilets? According to a spokesman from Toto, Yojiro Watanabe, they are gaining popularity because the toilets turn the bathroom into a place where people want to spend time. Mr. Watanabe believes that this is important as Japanese homes are often small and the bathroom is often the only place where a person can be alone. It has become a sanctuary where they can think and daydream without being interrupted, while the toilet relaxes their bottom muscles by giving them a water massage.

And while it may seem that Japan's hi-tech toilet designers have thought of everything, for them the future is even more thrilling. "We would like to make a toilet a home health measuring center," announced Chief Engineer Hiroyuki Matsui. Mr. Matsui has plans for a toilet that can measure a person's weight, fat, blood pressure, heartbeat, and blood-sugar levels, and then send the results of these tests to a doctor over the Internet. Such a toilet would be of great benefit in countries with large populations of elderly people, such as Japan.

Although Randall may not be quite ready for the hi-tech toilet, it is likely that in future at least some of its features will be found on toilets outside of Japan. One day Randall may even have one in the bathroom of his suburban house back home in America.

65. The reading is mainly about the _____.
- (A) exploding popularity of Japan's hi-tech toilets all across the globe
 - (B) significant role hi-tech toilets play in the Japanese life
 - (C) development of Japan's toilets at different stages
 - (D) difference between Japan's hi-tech toilets and America's hi-tech toilets
66. Which of the following statements about Japan's hi-tech toilets is true?
- (A) The Toto Washlet has caught on in Japan as well as in other parts of the world.
 - (B) The Toto Washlet is equipped with a seat containing electrodes.
 - (C) For the Japanese, the toilet is a marvelous place to enjoy a bit of solitude.
 - (D) Japan's hi-tech toilets are familiar to Randall.
67. What's the main idea of the fourth paragraph?
- (A) To persuade people in other countries to use hi-tech toilets.
 - (B) To explain the reason why most of Japanese homes now have hi-tech toilets.
 - (C) To give instructions on how to use these hi-tech toilets.
 - (D) To promote Japan's great invention.
68. What do Japan's hi-tech toilet designers have thought of?
- (A) They would like to change toilets into study places.
 - (B) They would like to make hi-tech toilets a lucrative business.
 - (C) They would like to equip toilets with medical clinics.
 - (D) They would like to make the toilet a versatile place.
69. We can infer from the reading that _____.
- (A) to create more advanced hi-tech toilets will exhaust natural resources
 - (B) more and more people will emphasize the importance of family life
 - (C) Japanese toilet companies will absolutely make extreme profit from hi-tech toilets
 - (D) hi-tech toilets will gradually go a long way toward people's life

第 70 至 75 題為題組

The Inuit have lived in the Arctic, the most northern regions of Canada, Greenland, and the United States for over four thousand years. They are the most widely dispersed aboriginal people in the world and prosper in harsh environments, such as areas where the sun does not rise for three months out of the year. Since winter is such an integral part of the Inuit life, dozens of words are used to describe snow in Inuktitut, the Inuit language. One of the most significant words, “auviq,” means a snow block for building an igloo, which is a shelter made of snow.

For the Inuit, an igloo offers excellent protection from the extremely cold and freezing winds of the Arctic and can be built usually in less than an hour. The first step in construction is to locate snow hard enough to form the blocks. Next, a circular base is then dug out and then blocks are cut using a snow knife. Traditionally, the knife is made of whale bone. The size of the blocks may vary; larger blocks can be about two feet by four feet. The snow blocks are placed around the perimeter of the base and then stacked in an aslant fashion so that they slant inward to create a domed shape. Finally, any cracks between the blocks are filled in with snow.

The igloo continued to provide the Inuit with a suitable shelter to endure the Arctic winter for many years. However, the tradition of igloo building as well as the survival of the Inuit was threatened by the arrival of western civilization. Many of the Inuit traditions were replaced by western conveniences. For instance, the igloo _____ modern homes with electricity. By the 19th century, the Inuit had seen a population decline of 90% as a result of highly contagious foreign diseases like tuberculosis and smallpox. For a time, it seemed that the builders of the igloo would be eradicated.

The Inuit are now rediscovering their past and igloo building is making a comeback. It is possible to find a myriad of igloo building workshops and courses taught by Inuit igloo builders. Interestingly, as part of their professional development, teachers in northern Canada are even required to learn such traditional skills as igloo building from the Inuit. With this revival of Inuit culture and tradition, many are seeing how the igloo helped the Inuit not only survive but thrive.

70. Which of the following expressions is the best one to be filled in the blank in the text?

- (A) gave way to (B) made away with (C) paved way for (D) did away with

71. What evidence shows that winter is an integral part of Inuit life?

- (A) various cuisines with snow as an ingredient (B) sleighs used as a means of transportation
(C) many words for snow in Inuktitut (D) living in harsh climates

72. According to the passage, how are the snow blocks placed when an igloo is built?

- (A) They are put in an irregular pattern.
(B) They are placed flat one upon another.
(C) They are stacked in a random way.
(D) They are arranged in a sloping manner.

73. Which of the following is **NOT** a reason for the decrease in igloo building?

- (A) drastic reduction in Inuit population
(B) polar ice melting due to global warming
(C) introduction of western-style residences
(D) convenient facilities that provide electricity

74. Which of the following best describes how northern Canadians feel about traditional Inuit culture?

- (A) skeptical (B) indifferent (C) hostile (D) optimistic

75. According to the passage, what can be inferred about igloos and the Inuit?

- (A) Most of the Inuit are working as instructors on igloo building.
(B) Igloos are no longer used as homes for the Inuit.
(C) The Inuit have developed better technology for building igloos.
(D) Many people have become intrigued by igloo building and the Inuit lifestyle.

第貳部份：非選擇題(占 20 分)

說明：1.請依照指示將以下翻譯題答案寫在「答案卷」上。

2.請依題號順序作答。填空式翻譯每格1分，整句式翻譯每題5分，共20分。

六、填空式翻譯(占 10 分)

1. You are s_____ arrive at the airport at 7:00 p.m..

你應該晚上七點抵達機場。

2. John is not f_____ going hiking. _____, he doesn't like to exercise at all.

約翰不喜歡健行。事實上，他根本不喜歡運動。

3. Nuclear weapons p_____ global security.

核武對全球安全造成威脅。

七、整句式翻譯(占 10 分)

4. 只要你幫我找到遺失的手機，我會招待你一杯飲料作為回報。

5. 言行不一的人不只會失去別人的信任，也可能遭受嚴厲的批評。

試題結束

臺中市立臺中第一高級中學 106 學年度學術性向資賦優異【數理暨語文類】

學生入班鑑定安置計畫

英文學科能力評量選擇題參考答案

1.A	2.D	3.B	4.A	5.B	6.D	7.A	8.D	9.B	10.D
11.D	12.A	13.C	14.D	15.A	16.C	17.C	18.A	19.C	20.D
21.B	22.A	23.B	24.D	25.C	26.D	27.C	28.C	29.B	30.C
31.A	32.C	33.A	34.D	35.D	36.A	37.C	38.B	39.C	40.C
41.D	42.AE	43.AC	44.B	45.A	46.AD	47.BC	48.AB	49.D	50.C
51.E	52.A	53.C	54.B	55.E	56.D	57.B	58.D	59.C	60.B
61.D	62.C	63.A	64.C	65.B	66.C	67.B	68.D	69.D	70.A
71.C	72.D	73.B	74.D	75.D					