生物科技學系

普通生物學試題

(7月24日第三節)

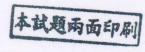
(第1頁共4頁)(限用答案本作答)

the plasma membrane?

A) enzymatic activity B) cell-cell recognition

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一、選擇題:每題 1.5 分,共 45 分。若連續五題或五	題以上答案相同,皆不給分。題號標示不清不給分
 Organic chemistry is currently defined as A) the study of compounds that can be made only by living cells. B) the study of carbon compounds. C) the study of vital forces. D) the study of natural (as opposed to synthetic) compounds. E) the study of hydrocarbons. 	 C) intercellular joining D) cell-cell communication E) all of the above 6. Which of the following accompanies the conversion of pyruvate to acetyl CoA before the citric acid cycle? A) formation of CO₂ and ATP B) formation of CO₂ and NADH
 Which of the following are pyrimidines found in the nucleic acid DNA? A) adenine and guanine B) thymine and cytosine C) thymine and adenine D) uracil and guanine E) guanine and cytosine Which of the following is not electrically charged amino acid within a cell? A) Cysteine B) lysine C) histidine D) aspartic acid E) arginine 	 C) formation of CO₂ and coenzyme A D) completion of one turn of the citric acid cycle E) regeneration of NAD⁺ 7. In C₄ and CAM plants carbon dioxide is fixed in the of mesophyll cells. A) stoma B) cytoplasm C) thylakoids D) stroma E) grana 8. C₄ plants differ from C₃ and CAM plants in tha C₄ plants A) open their stomata only at night
 4. Which of the following structure-function pairs is mismatched? A) Gogi; protein trafficking B) chloroplast; synthesis triose sugars C) microtubules; organelle movements D) microfilaments; cytoplasmic streaming E) mitochondrion; glycolysis 	B) are better adapted to wet conditions C) transfer fixed carbon dioxide to cells in which the Calvin cycle occurs D) use malic acid to transfer carbon dioxide to the Calvin cycle E) use PEP carboxylase to fix carbon dioxide 9. Thyroid hormones bind to receptors A) tyrosine-kinase
5. Which of the following functional processes result(s) from the presence of proteins in or on	B) plasma membrane ion-channel C) steroid



D) intracellular

E) G-protein-linked

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(第2頁共4頁)(限用答案本作答)

LO. Spindle fibers attach to kinetochores during	15. Synthesis of a new DNA strand usually begins with
A) metaphase B) prometaphase	A) an RNA primer. B) DNA ligase.
C) interphase D) anaphase E) telophase	C) a DNA primer. D) a thymine dimmer.
1. Synapsis occurs during	E) an Okazaki fragment.
A) prophase I B) telophase I and cytogenesis C) prophase II D) metaphase II E) anaphase II	16. Plants are more readily manipulated by genetic engineering than are animals because
eyes and green skin and an individual with orange eyes and green skin and an individual with black eyes and white skin is an example of a cross. A) test B) difficult C) dihybrid	 A) plant genes do not contain introns. B) more vectors are available transferring recombinant DNA into plant cells. C) a somatic plant cell can often give rise to a complete plant.
D) trihybrid E) monohybrid	 D) genes can be inserted into plant cells by microinjection.
3. A phenotypic ratio of 9:3:3:1 in the offspring	E) plant cells have larger nuclei.
of a cross indicates that A) one parent is homozygous dominant and	17. In <i>C. elegans</i> the gene that initiates the cascade that results in apoptosis is the
one parent is homozygous recessive	gene.
B) one parent is heterozygous and one parent is homozygous recessive	A) Bicoid B) homeobox C) ced-9 D) myoD E) fasciated
c) one parent is homozygous dominant and one parent is heterozygousD) both parents are heterozygous for both	18. In tomatoes, the <i>fasciated</i> gene determines the
genes	A) number of organs a flower will have
E) both parents are homozygous dominant	B) death of a cell C) anterior-posterior axis
4. The recombination frequency between gene A and gene B is 8.4%, the recombination frequency between gene A and gene C is	D) organ that develops from a particular region of meristem E) expression of cytoplasmic determinants
6.8%, and the recombination frequency	The second of th
between gene B and gene C is 15.2%. Which of these is the correct arrangement of these genes?	19. New alleles originate fromA) natural selection B) genetic driftC) sexual recombination
A) ABC B) ACB C) BCA D) CAB E) CBA	D) the environment E) mutation

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25.

26.

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28.

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(* > X / · X)(X / · Y	
20. Which one of the following conditions is	
necessary for speciation to occur?	
A) reproductive isolation	
B) sympatric speciation	
C) adaptive radiation	
D) mass extinction	
E) interbreeding among neighboring	
populations	
21 Which of those events accurred earliest in the	
21. Which of these events occurred earliest in the	
history of Earth?	
A) origin of eukaryotes	
B) evolution of land plants, fungi, and land	
animals	
C) origin of multicellularity	
D) formation of oxygen E) first humans	
22. Bacteria that use light for their energy source	
and CO ₂ for their carbon source are called	
A) photoheterotrophs B) photoautotrophs	
C) chemoheterotrophs D) chemoautotrophs	
E) photochemoheterotrophs	
23. A gram-negative cell wall consists of	
A) two layers of peptidoglycan with a layer of	
lipid in between	
B) cholesterol and peptidoglycan	
C) bacteriorhodopsin and periplasmic gel	
D) a thick layer of peptidoglycan surrounded by	

an outer membrane

an outer membrane

of a host's immune system?

E) a thin layer of peptidoglycan surrounded by

24. How do trypanosomes withstand the attack

A) They reproduce so fast that they can

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compensate for the death rate caused by the
immune system
B) They live only in the cerebrospinal fluid,
where the immune system can't reach then
C) They specifically poison helper T cells.
D) The molecular composition of their surface
changes continually.
E) All of the above.
5 protect(s) pollen grains from
environmental damage.
A) Tannins B) Sporopollenin
C) Lignin D) Cuticle E) Stomata
6. The development of the prevents
plants from drying out and protects them
from microbes.
A) cuticle B) apical meristem C) correctors as D) terrange E) flavoncie
C) gametangia D) terpene E) flavonoid
7. In flowering plants the integuments of the
ovule develop into a(n)
A) endosperm B) cotyledon C) fruit
D) sporophyte E) seed coat
8. In the pine, microsporangia form
microspores by
A) triploid fertilization
B) diploid mitosis C) diploid meiosis
D) haploid mitosis E) haploid meiosis

- 29. Which feature below is unique to chytrids?
 - A) asci (spore-producing sacs)
 - B) zoospores (flagellated spores)
 - C) cell walls made of chitin
 - D) conidia (asexual spores)
 - E) soredia

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(第4頁共4頁)(限用答案本作答)

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- 30. Which choice below generally represents the correct order of events in fungal sexual reproduction?
 - A) meiosis, plasmogamy, karyogamy, germination
 - B) karyogamy, meiosis, plasmogamy, germination
 - C) germination, meiosis, karyogamy, plasmogamy
 - D) plasmogamy, karyogamy, meiosis, germination
 - E) plasmogamy, meiosis, germination, karyogamy
- 二、名詞翻譯:將下列名詞翻成英文。每題 1 分,共 12 分。題號標示不清不給分。

1. 轉錄

5. 呼吸作用

9. 周鞘

2. 轉譯

6. 鑑識酶

10. 胚珠

3. 性狀導入

7. 胚胎幹細胞

11. 氣孔 (寫高等植物)

4. 光和作用

8. 人類 (寫學名)

12. 神經系統

三、說明下列名詞。每題2分,共36分。翻譯不給分。題號標示不清不給分。

1. receptor-mediated endocytosis

2. enzyme inhibitors: noncompetitive inhibition

3. oxidative phosphorylation

4. Communication between mating yeast

5. Chorionic villus sampling

6. origins of replication

7. RNA processing

8. F plasmid

9. retrotransposon

- 10. epigenetic inheritance
- 11. lac operon
- 12. proteasome
- 13. proto-oncogenes
- 14. totipotent
- 15. lymphatic system
- 16. duodenum
- 17. open circulatory system
- 18. antigen receptors on lymphocytes
- 四、問答題。各題分數標示在題號後,共7分。題號標示不清不給分。
- 1. 請寫出動物組織之細胞間的連結(intercellular junction)方式。(3%)
- 2. 請簡明扼要寫出細胞組成之合成到送到細胞膜之流程。(4%)

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試題完