中國文化大學 99 學年度轉學招生考試
生命科學系三年級 日期節次:7月27日第3節13:30-14:50
科目:普通生物學 (125-29)
一、填空題,請寫英文,中文不計分(每1題2分;共20分):
◆ 細胞呼吸過程中,在細胞質内將葡萄糖分解成內齣酸的過程:(1)。
◆ 解釋細胞膜是半流體狀態的模型稱爲:(2)。
◆ 代謝過程中,將大分子分解成小分子的過程,稱為(3),將小分子合成大分子的過程稱為:(4)。
◆ Meiosis 和 mitosis 最大的不同是前者的同源染色體配對,稱為(5) 和同源染色體間的物質交换,稱為(6)。
◆ 細胞有絲分裂的過程中,染色體位在分裂細胞的中央排成列,並與紡錘絲連結的時期,稱為:(7)
◆ 減數分裂過程中,同源染色體配對的過程稱為:(8).
◆ A gene located on either sex chromosomes is called a(9).
 During the DNA replication, the DNA segments of the lagging strand are called (10).
填空題(20%)以下為格1分
1. The negative <u>f</u> effection of thyroid secretion can control the
amounts of \underline{t} secretion; the automatic nerve system be excites,
produces the a action for the organ active .
2. The pH value of blood about, the maintain pH vale buffers include
carbonate - h system

3. The N-waste of animal include (1).aof fish, (2). urea of human
And (3) uof insects.
4. The most famous phylum of parasites is Phylum P,
Include Chinese liver fluke.
5. Gastrpoda always use the \underline{r} as their tooth to grabs the foods, when
they growth , the organ system will \underline{t} , then the opening of anus
turn to mouth side. Their shell will <u>c</u> , the most are right
plane.
6. The blood sugar concents of human ismg/100ml , When the
hormone $\underline{\hspace{0.1cm}}$ secrets , the blood sugar change to glycogen , store
in livers, blood sugar lowers. When it too lower, the hormone
g secrets, the blood sugar will increase.
7. The respiratory control by bloodconcentration. When this gas
increases, bloodvalue will decrease, excite the respiratory
center produces the respiratory motion.
8. In mammals kindey , the glomerulus produces the <u>f</u> function .
In tubules, the <u>r</u> could pick up many H2O, nutrients and ions,
Through the surrounding capiliary to blood vessels.
9. The books about evolution wroted by Darwin in 1858 is:
On the o by means of n .

第/頁共3頁

本 試 題 採双 面 印 刷

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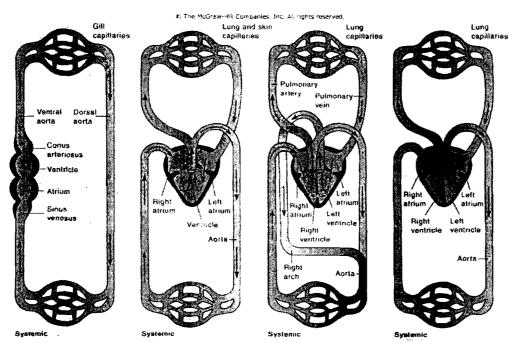
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- 二、解釋名詞(30%)
- 1. Active transport and passive transport (3%)
- 2. Carvin cycle (3%)
- 3. splicesome (3%)
- 4. C3 plant and C4 plant (3½)
- 5. Mitosis and meiosis (3½)
- b countercurrent mechnism 65%)
- ? Hemoglobin (5%)
- 8. Homology (5%)

三、問答題 25%

1. 試述脊椎動物門的心臟演化過程。(8%)



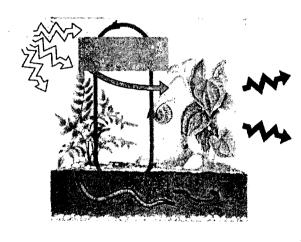
(a) Bony lishes

(b) Amphibians

(C) Most reptiles

(d) Crocodylians, birds, and mammals

2. 請參考下圖說明生物之能量變化, 及食物鏈之關係。(2%)



- 3、請叙述組成内膜系統的胞器及其功能? (5分)
- 4. 請叙述循環性磷酸化及非循環性磷酸化的過程。(5分)

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四、請翻譯下列文章(5分):
DNA Replication begins at special sites called origins of replication, where the two DNA strands are separated, opening up a replication "bubble". At the end of each replication bubble is a replication fork, a Y-shaped region where new DNA strands are elongating. Helicase are enzymes that untwist the double helix at the replication forks. Single-strand binding protein binds to and stabilizes single-stranded DNA until it can be used as a template. Topoisomerase corrects "overwinding" ahead of replication forks by breaking, swiveling, and rejoining DNA strands.

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