科目:分子生物學

(全一頁)

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※以中文或英文作答均可,評分基準相同。

- 1. How does DNA replicate in the lagging strand? Please use both text and graph to answer the question. (10 分)
- 2. Please describe the process of general transcription in eukaryotes. (10 分)
- 3. Please explain the following terms: (a) enhancer (b) DNA proofreading (c) missense mutation (d) DNA translocation (e) start codon. (15 分)
- 4. Please explain "post-translational modification"? Please design experiments to examine "post-translational modification"? (20 分)
- 5. Please explain "epigenetic modifications"? Please list three examples, and explain the working mechanisms of above three examples. (20 分)
- 6. (總分 25 分)Gene regulation is affected by several different factors. (a) Please describe two "cis-elements" that affect the gene regulation at transcription level. (6 分) (b) How to prove these cis-elements regulate gene expression? (6 分) (c) Please provide two "trans-acting" factors that regulate gene expression at transcription level. (6 分) (d) How to prove the regulatory functions of these trans-acting factors? (7 分)

(試題隨試卷繳回)

科目:細胞生物學

(全二頁,第一頁)

※以中文或英文作答均可,評分基準相同。

1. Cell Nucleus (15%)

- (1) Please describe the functions of the "nucleolus."
- (2) Please describe the mechanism of chromatin condensation during mitosis.

2. Mitochondria (10%)

Mitochondria are crucial organelles for energy production. Please describe how the electron transport chain and ATPases cooperate to generate energy in mitochondria.

3. Cell Membrane (15%)

- (1) Please describe the "Fluid mosaic model" for cell membranes.
- (2) Please design an experiment to measure the velocity of molecules moving within the cell membranes.

4. Cell Communications (15%)

Intercellular communication can be achieved by specialized connecting structures or membrane-bound vehicles. Please describe at least FOUR kinds of specialized connecting structures/membrane-bound vehicles and explain the mechanisms of how they deliver molecules intercellularly.

5. Cell Division (15%)

Mitosis is conventionally divided into five phases such as Prophase, Prometaphase, Metaphase, Anaphase, and Telophase. Please draw graphs to describe the changes in chromosomes, microtubules, centrosomes, and the nucleus in different phases.

科目:細胞生物學

(全二頁,第二頁)

6. Cell Death (15%)

Apoptosis is a programmable cell death pathway. Please describe THREE characteristics of apoptotic cells.

7. Eukaryotic Cell Evolution (15%)

Please describe what the "endosymbiotic theory" is and provide evidence to support this theory.

科目:遺傳學(包含基因工程) (全二頁,第一頁)

- 一、(總分25分)甲生對於玉米遺傳深感興趣,因此針對玉米粒的顏色進行深入的研究;他將玉米粒是紅色的植株與玉米粒是白色的植株進行雜交,獲得後代F1 玉米粒與相對的植株。假設玉米粒的顏色是由單一基因調控,根據以上的敘述,回答下列問題:
 - (一) 試討論玉米粒顏色的遺傳,何種顏色是顯性?(5分)
 - (二)如果玉米粒顏色的遺傳屬於不完全顯性,則F1玉米植株自交後,F2世代的玉米粒顏色的比例為何?(5分)
 - (三)如果A基因調控紅色的玉米,甲生利用化學誘變劑處理此紅色玉米種子,獲得 m2 突變體族群,進而經由突變體的篩選獲得1 玉米突變株 a,此突變株 a 具有點狀花紋的玉米粒,而且此突變株 a 的點狀花紋種子的性狀可以穩定遺傳,經過數代仍然維持此突變株的特徵;若沒有已知的基因組序列的條件下,如何應用分子遺傳與現代分子生物技術,能夠將突變株 a 相對造成此點狀花紋玉米粒的基因分離出來? (15分)
- 二、(總分20分)一位養狗人喜歡黃色和棕色的拉布拉多獵犬。為了生產黃色和棕色的幼犬,他買了一隻雄性的黃色拉布拉多犬和一隻雌性的棕色拉布拉多犬,並將它們交配。不幸的是,在這次交配中產生的所有小狗都是黑色的。

根據以上的敘述,回答下列問題:

- (一) 解釋題幹中獵犬交配的結果。(10分)
- (二) 這位養狗人如何產生黃色和棕色的拉布拉多獵犬呢?(10分)

科目:遺傳學(包含基因工程)

(全二頁,第二頁)

三、(總分25分)在番茄中,高(D)對比矮小(d)是顯性,而光滑果實(P)對比細毛果實(p)是顯性。一個農民有兩株高且光滑的番茄植物,我們稱之為植物A和植物B。農民將植物A和B與相同矮小且細毛果實的植物雜交,並獲得以下數量的子代:

	子代	
	植物A	植物B
Dd Pp	122	2
Dd pp	6	82
Dd Pp	4	82
Dd pp	124	4

- (一) 植物 A 與植物 B 的基因型為何?(5分)
- (二)控制番茄植物株高與細毛果實的基因連鎖嗎?如果"是連鎖"時,它們之間的重組互換率是多少?(10分)
- (三)解釋為何當植物 A 與植物 B 和同樣矮小且細毛果實的植物雜交後,結果產生不同比例的後代?(10分)
- 四、(總分10分)植物育種者想要分離番茄 DNA 修補有缺陷的突變體。然而,該育種者沒有專業知識或設備來研究 DNA 修補系統中的酶。試問該育種者如何識別缺乏 DNA 修補的番茄突變體植株?應該要尋找哪些特徵?
- 五、(總分20分)利用基因工程的技術已經培育了不同的動植物品系,增加其營養價值或觀賞性。近來將黃色花的文心蘭改造成白色花的文心蘭,如果你是個育種家或者基因工程師,試提出此種花色改造的可能分子機制;(10分)以及你如何證實此種改造的成功可能性?(10分)

科目: 生態與演化生物學

(全一頁)

※以中文或英文作答均可,評分基準相同。

- Conventionally, geographical isolation is considered to be essential for species split. However, recent theoretical and impractical works suggest that geographic isolation is not required for speciation; strong divergent ecological selection could also promote speciation. Do you agree that divergent ecological selection alone could lead to the birth of new species? If your answer is positive, please explain how. Otherwise, what other process needs to be kicked in to promote ecological speciation if your answer is negative? (20 points)
- Tropical regions tend to have higher biodiversity than temperate regions (latitudinal biodiversity gradient). Please consider some ecological and evolutionary hypotheses to explain the latitudinal biodiversity gradient. Please design the experiment to test any of the hypotheses you proposed. (20 points)
- ∃ Now do ecosystems self-regulated themselves? Please provide an example to illustrate the self-regulation of ecosystems in nature. (20 points)
- 四、Demographic (ecological) and evolutionary processes are inseparable at the population level. Please explain how ecological (such as competition) and evolutionary (such as selection) processes could interplay to unify population ecology and genetics. (20 points)
- 五、The ecological interactions between sympatric species might promote divergent or convergence of their traits. Please provide examples of how ecological interactions between two sympatric species would facilitate their traits' divergence or convergence. (20 points)

科目:保育生物學

(全一頁)

- 一、(總分20分)保育生物學是一門快速發展的學科,試請說明(一)甚麼是保育生物學?(10分)(二)保育生物學的基礎概念與目標包含哪些?(10分)
- 二、(總分30分)氣候變遷是近年全球關注的環境議題,並且被觀察到已經造成各類生物以及生態系的多重影響。試問(一)甚麼是氣候變遷?(10分)(二)全球與臺灣不同空間尺度下最新的氣候變遷趨勢分別為何?(10分)(三)氣候變遷與生物多樣性的關聯?(10分)
- 三、(總分25分)設立保護區是保護野生動物及其棲息環境的常用策略,往往也被認為是最有效維護與恢復生物多樣性的保育方法,然而各類的限制使得保護區的劃設與維護皆不容易。近年出現另種思維,即 OECM。試請說明(一) 甚麼是 OECM?(10分)(二) OECM 與保護區的異同?(15分)
- 四、(總分25分)保育作為迄今不僅強調個體、物種、族群、 生態系等,為了更好地瞭解族群中基因的動態,以實現 自然資源管理和預防滅絕,保育遺傳學(Conservation genetics)成為族群遺傳學下的新興跨學科子領域。試請說 明(一)基因多樣性的重要性?(10分)(二)保育遺傳學的目 標以及可以進行的方式?(15分)

(試題隨試卷繳回)