國立高雄海洋科技大學 100 學年度碩士班考試入學 水產養殖研究所-生物學試題(※不須使用計算機) 答案必須填寫在答案紙上,否則不予計分

單一選擇題 100% (共 50 題, 每題 2 分)

- 1. Mitochondria differ from chloroplasts in that mitochondria?
 - (A) convert solar energy to chemical energy, whereas chloroplasts convert one form of chemical energy to another.
 - (B) contain three different membrane-bound compartments, whereas chloroplasts contain two.
 - (C) contain membrane folds called cristae, whereas chloroplasts contain disklike vesicles in stacks called grana.
 - (D) are not found in plants, whereas chloroplasts are not found in animals.
- 2. Which best describes the general structure of a cell membrane?
 - (A) proteins sandwiched between two layers of phospholipid
 - (B) protein embedded in two layers of phospholipid
 - (C) a layer of protein coating a layer of phospholipid
 - (D) phospholipids sandwiched between two layers of protein
- 3. The total solute concentration in a red blood cell is about 2%. Sucrose cannot pass through the membrane, but water and urea can. Osmosis would cause such a cell to shrink the most when immersed in which of the following?
 - (A) a hypertonic sucrose solution
 - (B) a hypotonic sucrose solution
 - (C) a hypertonic urea solution
 - (D) a hypotonic urea solution
- 4. Why is it difficult for most plants to carry out photosynthesis in very hot, dry environments such as deserts?
 - (A) The light is too intense and overpowers pigment molecules
 - (B) The closing of stomata keeps CO₂ from entering and O₂ from leaving the plant
 - (C) They are forced to rely on photorespiration to make ATP.
 - (D) The greenhouse effect is intensified in a desert environment.
 - 5. Cows can derive nutrients from cellulose because?
 - (A) they produce the enzymes that break down cellulose.
 - (B) they chew their food so thoroughly that cellulose fibers are broken down.

- (C) their intestinal tract contains cellulose-hydrolyzing microorganism.
- (D) their intestinal tract contains termites, which can break down cellulose
- 6. Sports physiologists at an Olympic training center wanted to monitor athletes to determine at what point their muscles were functioning anaerobically. They could do this by checking for a buildup of ?
 - (A) ATP
 - (B) lactic acid
 - (C) carbon dioxide
 - (D) oxygen
- 7. Which of the following processes produces the most ATP molecules per glucose molecule consumed?
 - (A) the Krebs cycle
 - (B) glycolysis
 - (C) lactic acid fermentation
 - (D) electro transport and chemiosmosis
- 8. Which of the following activities of soil bacteria does not contribute to creating usable nitrogen supplies for plant use?
 - (A) the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen
 - (B) the conversion of ammonium ions to nitrate ions
 - (C) the assembly of amino acids into proteins
 - (D) the decomposition of dead animals
- 9. Plant hormones act by affecting the activities of
 - (A) genes
 - (B) membranes
 - (C) enzymes
 - (D) genes, membranes, enzymes
- 10. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of levels in life's hierarchy, proceeding downward from an individual animal?
 - (A) brain, spinal cord, organ system, nerve cell, nervous tissue
 - (B) organ system, population of cells, nervous tissue, brain
 - (C) nervous system, organ system, tissue, cell, organ
 - (D) nervous system, brain, nervous tissue, nerve cell

- 11. During the fall many trees break down the chlorophyll in their leaves. The color of these leaves during the fall is attributable to?
 - (A) melanin
 - (B) photosystems
 - (C) carotenoids
 - (D) P680
- 12. Some friends are trying to make wine in their basement. They have added yeast to a sweet grape juice mixture and have allowed the yeast to grow. After several days they find that sugar levels in the grape juice have dropped, but there is no alcohol in the mixture. The most likely explanation is that:
 - (A) the mixture needs more sugar. Yeast need a lot of energy before they can begin to produce alcohol.
 - (B) the mixture needs less oxygen. Yeast only produce alcohol in the absence of oxygen.
 - (C) the mixture needs more oxygen. Yeast need oxygen to break down sugar and get enough energy to produce alcohol.
 - (D) the mixture needs less sugar. High sugar concentrations stimulate cellular respiration, and alcohol is not a by-product of cellular respiration.
- 13.下列有關植物向光彎曲的敘述,何者正確?
 - (A) 莖的背光面細胞比向光面細胞伸長快
 - (B) 莖的向光面細胞比背光面細胞伸長快
 - (C) 莖的向光面細胞聚積生長素
 - (D) 生長素抑制側芽生長。
- 14.下列何者是被子植物特有的特徵?
 - (A) 葉
 - (B) 種子
 - (C) 毬果
 - (D) 雙重受精。
- 15.碳固定需要消耗 ATP 分子, 這 ATP 分子由下列何種反應產生?
 - (A) 暗反應
 - (B) 光反應
 - (C) 卡爾文循環
 - (D) 光合色素的補充。

- 16.下列有關主動運輸的敘述,何者錯誤?
 - (A) 主動運輸需要能量
 - (B) 分子從低濃度移向高濃度
 - (C) 鈉-鉀幫浦是主動運輸的例子
 - (D) 主動運輸包括水擴散通過膜。
- 17.下列有關科學研究過程的敘述,何者正確?
 - (A) 假設→觀察→預測→驗證→對照實驗→結論
 - (B) 預測→觀察→假設→驗證→對照實驗→結論
 - (C) 觀察→假設→預測→驗證→對照實驗→結論
 - (D) 觀察→假設→驗證→預測→對照實驗→結論。
- **18.** 科學家將地質時期的『世紀』階段分成①前寒武紀 ②中生代 ③新生代 ④古生代 ,時程由遠古至近代的排列順序是:
 - (A) (4)(3)(2)(1)
 - (B) (3(1)(2)(4)
 - (C) (1)(4)(2)(3)
 - (D) 2243 ·
- 19. 由生物結構探討不同生物間的血緣遠近關係,是在獲得演化發生的何種證據? (A)解剖學的證據
 - (B)生物地理學的證據
 - (C)化石的證據
 - (D)生化的證據。
- 20. 根據哈溫定律(Hardy-Weinberg Law),下列何項條件會造成遺傳失去平衡,而 使演化發生改變?
 - (A)非隨機交配
 - (B)沒有突變
 - (C)沒有選汰
 - (D)沒有遺傳漂移。
- **21.** 招潮蟹在求偶時,雄蟹會揮動大螯腳吸引異性,不同種類揮舞樣式不同,此 生殖隔離機制是:
 - (A)棲地隔離
 - (B)時間隔離
 - (C)行為隔離
 - (D)機械隔離。

22. 下列何者是現代人類的學名? (A)現代猿人 (B)人 (C)Homo Sapiens (D)Homo sapiens • 23. 下列何類動物的組織架構不具分節現象? (A)脊索動物 (B)軟體動物 (C)節肢動物 (D)環節動物。 24. 有關輪蟲分類的敘述,下列何者正確? (A) 爲輻射腔動物 (B) 為原口動物 (C) 爲假體腔動物 (D)為原核生物。 25. 非洲小羚羊(Klipspringer)會利用眼睛下方的腺體分泌物在樹枝和草地上標示 牠們的領域,屬下列何種溝通行為? (A)視覺溝通 (B)化學溝通 (C)觸覺溝通 (D)聽覺溝涌。 26. 下列何者的定義是指「特定區域內發現的所有生物族群」? (A)生物圈(Biosphere) (B)生態系(Ecosystem) (C)族群(Population) (D)群落(Community)。 27. 下列環境因子,何者對自然族群動態的影響是屬於非密度依存性 (density-independent)的因子? (A)天災 (B)競爭 (C)掠食 (D)寄生。

28. 下列生物族群的成長特徵,何者不屬於平衡型生活史? (A)成熟晚 (B)子代數少 (C)個體體型小 (D)非常照顧子代。 29. 將氮氣轉換成植物可資利用之型態,稱為: (A)硝化作用(nitrification) (B)去氮作用(denitrification) (C)優氧化(eutrophication) (D)固氮作用(nitrogen fixation)。 30. 「生物擴大」(Biological magnification)現象,在下列何項食物鏈會較顯著? (A)水域食物鏈 (B)陸域食物鏈 (C)少階的食物鏈 (D)森林食物鏈。 31. 一棲地所能支撐的最大生物個體數,稱為: (A)生殖潛能(reproductive potential) (B)承載量(carrying capacity) (C)密度依存因子(density-dependent factor) (D)非密度依存因子(density-independent factor)。 32. 群落(community)中的初級分解者,稱為: (A)初級消費者(primary consumers) (B)初級生產者(primary producers) (C)食腐屑者(detritivores) (D)原生生物(protozoa)。 33. 下列何者能將蛋白質轉換成氨水(ammonia)? (A)分解者(decomposers) (B)初級消費者(primary consumers) (C)三級消費者(tertiary consumers) (D)生產者(producers)。 34. 濾泡刺激素(FSH):

- (A)僅於雌性分泌,雄性沒有
- (B)可刺激細精管產生精子
- (C)由黃體生成激素(LH)控制分泌
- (D)是相同於黃體生成激素。
- 35. 人類排卵後,可由下列何者影響黃體發育?
 - (A)黃體激素(progesterone)
 - (B) FSH
 - (C) LH
 - (D)雌性激素(estrogen)。
- 36. 子宮週期中黃體期的特徵是體內產生:
 - (A)高濃度 LH
 - (B)高濃度 FSH
 - (C)高濃度雌性激素
 - (D)高濃度雄性激素。
- 37. 下列那一對不是相互拮抗的激素?
 - (A)降鈣素-副甲狀腺素
 - (B)皮質醇-腎上腺素
 - (C)醛固酮-心房鈉尿激素(ANH)
 - (D)甲狀腺素-抗利尿激素(ADH)。
- 38. 促激素是一種能夠影響其他內分泌腺體的激素。下列何者屬於促激素?
 - (A)催產素
 - (B)促甲狀腺激素
 - (C)降鈣素
 - (D)褪黑激素。
- 39. 下列何者是肌肉收縮時能量的直接來源?
 - (A)磷酸肌酸(creatine phosphate)
 - (B)乳酸
 - (C) ATP (adenosine triphosphate)
 - (D)葡萄糖糖。
- 40. 下列何者配對不正確?
 - (A)化學接受器-渦蟲
 - (B)平衡囊-海星

- (C)複眼-節肢動物
- (D)相機型的眼睛-魷魚。
- 41. 下列何者是脊髓反射過程的第一個和最後一個部份?
 - (A)感覺接受器和腦
 - (B)運動神經元和感覺神經元
 - (C)腹角和背角
 - (D) 感覺器官和肌肉作動器。
- 42. 下列何者配對不正確?
 - (A) 丘腦-運動和感覺的中心
 - (B)延腦-第四腦室
 - (C)下視丘-內在環境的調節
 - (D)小腦-運動協調。
- 43. 排泄尿素優於排泄尿酸之理由是:
 - (A)排泄時需水較少
 - (B)毒性相較爲低
 - (C)需要比形成尿酸更少的能量
 - (D)可以有較大程度的濃縮。
- 44. 下列對動物主要排泄物之敘述何者配對不正確?
 - (A)昆蟲排泄尿酸
 - (B)鳥類排泄尿酸
 - (C)兩棲類成體排泄尿素
 - (D)硬骨魚排泄尿素。
- 45. 下列那一種動物是靠正壓呼吸?
 - (A)魚
 - (B)蛙
 - (C)鳥
 - (D)昆蟲。
- 46. 下列何者不會影響血紅素與氧的結合能力?
 - (A)pH
 - (B)氧氣分壓
 - (C)血壓
 - (D)温度。

- 47. 肝門靜脈是位在那兩者之間?
 - (A)兩個微血管網
 - (B)肝靜脈和下腔靜脈
 - (C)胰臟和小腸
 - (D)以上皆是。
- 48. 下列何者對免疫系統的敘述不正確?
 - (A)補體具有摧毀細菌的功能
 - (B) T 細菌能刺激 B 細菌產生抗體
 - (C)漿細胞是一種會分泌抗體的 B 細胞
 - (D) T 淋巴球會製造抗體。
- 49. 下列何者配對不正確?
 - (A)上皮組織-保護和吸收
 - (B)肌肉組織-收縮和傳導
 - (C)結締組識-連結和支持
 - (D)神經組識-傳導和訊息傳送。
- 50. 對前列腺素之敘述,何者正確?
 - (A)具有局部性的作用
 - (B)能刺激其他腺體
 - (C)有助於癌症之治療
 - (D)藉由血液來傳送。