## 國立政治大學 109 學年度 碩士暨碩士在職專班 招生考試試題 第/頁,共3頁

| 考 試 科 目細胞與分子生物                         | 物學 系所 5  | 別神經科學研究所                 | 考試時間               | 2月7          | 日(至)     | 第二       | 節     |
|--|--|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------|----------|-------|
| 選擇題(共 10 題 ·                           | 每題3分)  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
| 1. Which base pair(s) typically a. C·C | occur(s) in doub   | le-stranded DNA?         |                    |              |          |          |       |
| b. C·T                                 |  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
| c. C·A                                 |  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
| d. C∙G                                 |  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
| 2. Short micro RNAs (miRN              |  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
| a. are common in bacteria but i        | not eukaryotes.  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
| b. code for proteins.                  | 100  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
| c. are involved in regulation of       | gene expression  | 1.                       |                    |              |          |          |       |
| d. have no known function.             |  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
| 3. Cholesterol in cell membr           | anes:  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
| a. decrease membrane thickness         | A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR O |                          |                    | 1            |          |          |       |
| b. increase membrane thickness         |  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
| c. cause biomembranes to become        |  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
| d. allow hydrophilic molecules         |  | ss the lipid bilayer.    |                    |              |          |          |       |
|  |  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
| 4. When computing the osm              | notic pressure tha   | at must be placed acro   | ss the membrane to | stop the flo | ow of wa | ater, wl | nat i |
| the glucose osmotic equivalen          |  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
| a. 0.5 M                               |  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
| b. 3 M                                 |  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
| c. 2 M                                 |  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
| d. 1 M                                 |  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
| G. 1 171                               |  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
| 5. Glycosylation, a post-trar          | islational modific   | cation to proteins, occu | rs in the          |              |          |          |       |
| a. Golgi.                              |  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
| b. proteasome.                         |  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
| c. mitochondria.                       |  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
| d. none of the above                   |  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
|  |  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
|  |  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
|  |  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |
| 1                                      |  |                          |                    |              |          |          |       |

## 國立政治大學 109 學年度 碩士暨碩士在職專班 招生考試試題

第2頁,共3頁

考試科目細胞與分子生物學系所別神經科學研究所考試時間2月7日(五)第二節

- 6. Which of the following statements best describes the difference between low-affinity integrins and high-affinity integrins?
- a. Many integrins can exist in two conformations a low-affinity (bent) conformation and a high-affinity (straight) conformation.
- b. Dissociation of the

heterodimer converts many integrins from the low-affinity to the high-affinity state.

- c. Association of the
- heterodimer converts many integrins from the low-affinity to the high-affinity state.
- d. Proteolytic cleavage of the C-terminal tails of the two subunits converts many integrins from the low-affinity to the high affinity state.
- 7. Vertebrate gap junctions are composed of
- a. adherins.
- b. collagens.
- c. connexins.
- d. integrins.
- 8. NCAMs, a group of cell-adhesion proteins belonging to the Ig superfamily
- a. are less heavily sialylated in embryonic tissues than in adult tissues.
- b. bind to proteoglycans.
- c. mediate Ca2+-independent cell-to-cell binding.
- d. none of the above
- 9. Which of the following genes encodes a caspase in C. elegans?
- a. ced-9
- b. ced-4
- c. ced-3
- d. b and c
- 10. During X inactivation in females, the XIST gene product is expressed
- a. only by the paternally derived X chromosome.
- b. only by the maternally derived X chromosome.
- c. only by the active X chromosome in each female cell.
- d. only by the inactivated X chromosome in each female cell.

## 國立政治大學 109 學年度 碩士暨碩士在職專班 招生考試試題 第3 頁,共3 頁

|   | 考 試 科 目細胞與分子生物學 | 系 所 别神經科學研究所 | 考試時間 2月7日(五) | 第二節 |
|---|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----|
| 1 |                 |              |              |     |

- 二· 問答題(共10題,每題7分)
- 1. A double-stranded piece of DNA containing the sequence GCATGGCCACTACCG has a higher Tm than one containing the sequence GAATGGTAACAACTG. Describe the properties of DNA that make this true.
- 2. Describe how lipid soluble hormones, glucocorticoid for example, regulate gene transcription acting through nuclear hormone receptors.
- 3. What are the primary functions of the plasma membrane in animal cells?
- 4. When examined by fluorescent recovery after photobleaching (FRAP), certain integral membrane proteins are significantly less mobile than others. What accounts for this reduced mobility?
- 5. In a classic experiment, H. V. Wilson studied aggregation of mechanically dissociated individual sponge cells from two different species. He found that the cells of each species would adhere to one another but not to cells of the other species. Describe the factors involved in this species-specific aggregation.
- 6. Define stem cells. Which of the following cells are stem cells: (a) fertilized egg, (b) intestinal crypt cell, (c) cancer cells? Please explain your answers.
- 7. Explain the role of mitochondria in apoptosis.
- 8. What is a dominant-negative mutation? Describe the mechanism by which this mutation causes the dominant-negative phenotype.
- 9. What are the roles of SNARE proteins in exocytosis? How do they bring about specific membrane fusion?
- 10. What happens to a microtubule that loses its GTP cap?