國立臺灣海洋大學 101 學年度研究所碩士班暨碩士在職專班入學考試試題

考試科目:普通生物學

系所名稱:水產養殖學系碩士班養殖科學組、水產養殖學系碩士班生命科學組

1. 答案以横式由左至右書寫。2. 請依題號順序作答。

- 1. Southern blotting is a common method for detecting the specific genes. Why the probe can only target to the wanted gene? (5%)
- 2. Please describe the different types of mutation, and their fate to the protein expression. (10%)
- 3. Please describe the lactose operon and tryptophan operon regulation mechanism. (14%)
- 4. A wild-type fruit fly (heterozygous for gray body color and normal wings) is mated with a black fruit fly with vestigial wings. The offspring have the following phenotypic distribution:wild-type, 778;black-vestigal, 785;black-normal, 158;gray-vestigial,162.What is the recombination frequency between these genes for body color and wing size? (5%)
- 5. Please compare the aerobic and anaerobic cellular respiration in muscle cells. (10 points)
- 6. Please explain how vertebrates maintain the blood glucose homeostasis by two antagonistic hormones insulin and glucagon secreted by which two different cell types of pancreas. (8 points)
- 7. Please describe the definition of "endocrine" and "paracrine". (6 points)
- 8. Please describe how hormones GHRH/GH/IGF1 axis regulate body growth of vertebrates. (9 points)

GHRH: growth hormone releasing hormone

GH: growth hormone

IGF1: insulin-like growth factor 1

9. 假設您於某次的田間調查採樣中,在某一喀斯特溶洞地形(Karst topography)

之淡水溪流環境,分別採集到2尾外觀完全不同的盲眼魚、一尾盲眼蝦、一

尾鞭蠍與不知名生物的屍體,請嘗試回答下列問題:

- 甲、 如何鑑定上述物種,並確認其是否為新種,以及與近似種別間的親 緣性關聯?(6%)
- 乙、 如希望能以活體方式進行蓄養與展示,想要知道上述生物的主要食物為何,可藉由哪些方式?(4%)
- 丙、 如何說明在終年不見日照的環境中,個體之視覺器官被皮膚遮蓋或 消失?(3%)
- 丁、 2 尾體型大小相似,但在外部型態卻截然不同的盲眼魚,如何鑑定 其是否為種內或種間關係?若是異種,其為何不會雜交?以及其可能分別 使用的隔離機制為何?(6)
- 戊、 如何藉由不知名生物的屍體或破碎組織,進行生物資訊的重建?(4%)
- 10. 請說明生物多樣性(biodiversity)對於個體、生態與地球環境的關連性與影響,並將基因體(genome)-物種保存(species conservation)-棲地維護-地球暖化(global warming)與商業性利用(commercial application)等資訊,融入相關解釋與說明之中。(10%)