109 BEO

國立臺北科技大學109學年度碩士班招生考試

系所組別:3601

化學工程與生物科技系生化與生醫工程碩士班 第一節 生物化學 試題(選考)

第1頁 共1頁

注意事項:

- 1. 本試題選擇題共十題,每題四分,問答題共六題,每題十分,共100分。
- 2. 不必抄題,作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在答案卷上。
- 3. 全部答案均須在答案卷之答案欄內作答,否則不予計分。

一、單選題,每題4分。

- According to metabolism, why can a person get fat from overdrinking alcohol? (a)
 Ethanol coverts pyruvates into lipids. (b) Alcohol inhibits b-oxidation. (c)
 Ethanol is converted to acetate and then to acetyl-CoA which makes lipids. (d)
 Alcohol inhibits carnitine palmitoyltransferase I.
- Which of the following is a water-soluble vitamin? (a) vitamin K₃ (b) vitamin A
 (c) vitamin D₂ (d) vitamin B₁₂ °
- 3. Which of the following is an essential amino acid of human? (a) A (b) K (c) D (d) S $^{\circ}$
- 4. Which of the following is not a stop codon? (a) UAA (b) UAG (c) UCA (d) UGA $^{\circ}$
- 5. The three-dimensional structure of a protein is determined primarily by: (a) the sequence of amino acids in the protein. (b) associated with metal ion. (c) the attraction and repulsion between the amino acid residues in the protein (d) the secondary structures.
- 6. Which of the following method does not separate on the basis of molecular weight?

 (a) Gel filtration (b) SDS PAGE (c) Affinity chromatography (d) DNA gel electrophoresis.
- 7. A coenzyme frequently encountered in transamination reactions is (a) biotin. (b) tetrahydrofolate. (c) thiamine pyrophosphate. (d) pyridoxal phosphate.
- 8. The final electron acceptor in electron transfer chain is: (a) cytochrome c (b) oxygen (c) water (d) ATP °
- 9. What is the net ATP yield in per glucose during glycolysis in aerobic condition? (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 30 (d) 32 °

- A DNA sequence is 5'-ATCGCCTTA-3', which of following is its transcription product? (a) 5'-TAAGGCGAT-3' (b) 5'-TAGCGGAAT-3' (c) 5'-UAGCGGAAU-3'.
- 二、ATP 是細胞做工的最主要能量來源之一,既然如此,為什麼我們不直接吃 ATP,或 是在點滴中加入 ATP 直接注射入身體來作用? (10 分)
- 三、動物必須攝取食物來補充能量以應付日常生活所需,那麼,能量是以何種方式, 儲存在食物的哪裡?(10分)
- 四、請用生化代謝的角度,來說明生酮飲食的作用原理以及其可能產生的風險。(10 分)
- 五、酶(enzyme)如何能夠降低反應的活化能,來加快專一性反應速度? (10 分)
- 六、0.1 公升的水溶液,其 pH 值為 5 ,請問這液體裡約略含有多少個氫離子(H^{\dagger})? (10 分)
- 七、Glycolysis和Gluconeogenesis的發生位置,都是在細胞質中。請說明細胞如何調控這兩個代謝路徑,而不會讓他們同時都劇烈作用?(10分)