1. 鳥蛋是一種很大的單細胞 (single cell),而人類的血液細胞 (blood cell) 卻是很小的單細胞,因為

A bird egg is a single large cell, whereas a human blood cell is a much smaller single cell because

- (a) 細胞的大小是與細胞的功能有關。 Cell size is related to cell function
- (b) 鳥蛋中含有大量的營養物質。 Bird eggs contain a large amount of nutrient
- (c) 人類血液細胞必須能進入小血管。 Human blood cells must fit into small blood vessels
- (d) 鳥的所有的鳥細胞均比所有的人類細胞大。 All bird cells are larger than all human cells
- (e) 除 d 外以上皆是。 All of the above except d
- 2. 以下那一個原因最能說明生物學與化學的差異?
 Which of the following best explains the distinction between biology and
 - chemistry?
 - (a) 生物學研究生物體,而化學研究非生物的東西。 Biologists study living things, whereas chemists study nonliving things.
 - (b) 生物學有結構層次,而化學卻沒有。 Biology has a hierarchy of structural levels, whereas chemistry does not.
 - (c) 化學研究分子,而生物學則沒有。 Chemists study molecules, whereas biologists do not.
 - (d) 化學系統具有特發的性質(emergent properties); 生物系統沒有。 Chemical systems have emergent properties; biological systems do not.
 - (e) 沒有明確的差異,因為兩個科學是同樣整體的一部分。 There is no clear distinction because the two sciences are parts of the same whole.

- 3. 何種化學鍵必須被打破才能使水蒸發 (vaporize)? Which bonds must be broken for water to vaporize?
 - (a) 非極性共價鍵 (nonpolar covalent bonds) 。 Nonpolar covalent bonds
 - (b) 極性共價鍵 (polar covalent bonds) 。 Polar covalent bonds
 - (c) 氫鍵 (hydrogen bonds) · Hydrogen bonds
 - (d) 離子鍵 (ionic bonds) 。 Ionic bonds
 - (e) c和d都是正確的。 Both c and d are correct.
- 4. 19 世紀初期的科學家相信,活生命體與非生命體之有所不同,是因為擁有可以從無機物質中產生有機分子的"生命力 (life force)"。這個信念的術語 (term) 是

Early 19th-century scientists believed that living organisms differed from nonliving things as a result of possessing a "life force" that could create organic molecules from inorganic matter. The term given to this belief is

- (a) 唯物主義 (materialism)。 Materialism.
- (b) 維生主義 (vitalism)。 Vitalism.
- (c) 機制主義 (mechanism)。 Mechanism.
- (d) 有機演化 (organic evolution)。 Organic evolution.
- (e) 無機合成 (inorganic synthesis)。 Inorganic synthesis.
- 5. 對於脫水反應 (dehydration reaction) 和水解 (hydrolysis) 之間的關係,以下那一個是最好的總結?

Which of the following best summarizes the relationship between dehydration reactions and hydrolysis?

- (a) 脫水反應製造聚合物 (polymers), 水解會破壞聚合物。 Dehydration reactions assemble polymers, and hydrolysis breaks them down.
- (b) 水解發生在白天,脫水反應發生在晚上。 Hydrolysis occurs during the day, and dehydration reactions happen at night.
- (c) 脫水反應只能在水解後才能發生。 Dehydration reactions can occur only after hydrolysis.
- (d) 水解產生單體 (monomers), 脫水反應會破壞它們。 Hydrolysis creates monomers, and dehydration reactions destroy them.
- (e) 脫水反應出現在植物中,水解發生在動物體內。 Dehydration reactions occur in plants, and hydrolysis happens in animals.

- 6. ATP 的結構與下列何種物質有密切的關係
 Of the following, the structure of ATP is most closely related to
 - (a) 合成代謝類固醇 (anabolic steroid)。 An anabolic steroid.
 - (b) 雙螺旋 (double helix)。 A double helix.
 - (c) RNA 核苷酸 (nucleotide)。 RNA nucleotides.
 - (d) 連接有三個磷酸基團 (phosphate groups) 的氨基酸 (amino acid)。 An amino acid with three phosphate groups attached.
 - (e) 磷脂 (phospholipid)。 A phospholipid.
- 7. 細胞如含有右邊的分子和結構:酶, DNA, 核醣體,質膜和線粒體,它可能是何種細胞

A cell has the following molecules and structures: enzymes, DNA, ribosomes, plasma membrane, and mitochondria. It could be a cell from

- (a) 細菌。 A bacterium.
- (b) 動物,但不是植物。 An animal, but not a plant.
- (c) 植物,但不是動物。 A plant, but not an animal.
- (d) 植物或動物。 A plant or an animal.
- (e) 任何種類的生物體。 Any kind of organism.
- 8. 在冬天小麥 (winter wheat) 中的細胞膜內利用何動方式在極冷天氣時仍然 能夠保持流體狀態?

What is one of the ways that the membranes of winter wheat are able to remain fluid when it is extremely cold?

- (a) 增加膜中不飽和磷脂 (unsaturated phospholipids) 的百分比。 By increasing the percentage of unsaturated phospholipids in the membrane
- (b) 增加膜中膽固醇 (cholesterols) 分子的百分比。 By increasing the percentage of cholesterol molecules in the membrane
- (c) 利用減少膜中疏水性蛋白質 (hydrophobic proteins) 的數量。 By decreasing the number of hydrophobic proteins in the membrane
- (d) A和B。 A and B.
- (e) A, B和C。 A, B and C.

- 9. 細胞呼吸 (cellular respiration) 從那一種過程中獲得最多的化學能量? Cellular respiration harvests the most chemical energy from which process?
 - (a) 受質層次磷酸化 (substrate-level phosphorylation)。
 Substrate-level phosphorylatio
 - (b) 由丙酮酸 (pyruvate) 形成乳酸鹽(lactate)。 Forming lactate from pyruvate
 - (c) 將氧轉化為 ATP 。 Converting oxygen to ATP
 - (d) 將電子從有機分子轉移到氧分子。 Transferring electrons from organic molecules to oxygen
 - (e) 在電子傳輸鏈 (electron transport chain) 中產生二氧化碳和氧氣。 Generating carbon dioxide and oxygen in the electron transport chain
- 10. 下列的所有事件都會在光合作用的能量捕獲光反應中發生,**除了**: All of the events listed below occur in the energy-capturing light reactions of photosynthesis except
 - (a) 產生氧氣。 Oxygen is produced.
 - (b) NADP+ 被還原成 NADPH。 NADP+ is reduced to NADPH.
 - (c) 將二氧化碳併入 PGA。 Carbon dioxide is incorporated into PGA.
 - (d) ADP 被磷酸化以產生 ATP。 ADP is phosphorylated to yield ATP.
 - (e) 光被吸收並進入反應中心葉綠素 a (chlorophyll a)。 Light is absorbed and funneled to reaction-center chlorophyll a.

- 11. 有一句古老的話"一顆爛的蘋果破壞整箱頻果"是來自何種植物的化學訊號 The old saying "one rotten apple spoils the whole barrel" comes from chemical signaling in plants
 - (a) 利用在靶細胞 (target cells) 的呼吸作用中增加二氧化碳的吸收。 Via an increased uptake of carbon dioxide during respiration in target cells.
 - (b) 利用蘋果發育時的一種局部調控器 (local regulator)。 Via a local regulator for apple development.
 - (c) 通過釋放一種使植物成熟的植物激素,乙烯氣體 (ethylene gas)。 Via release of ethylene gas, a plant hormone for ripening.
 - (d) 利用爛蘋果中的 a/α 細胞訊號系統。 Via an a/α cell signal system in the rotten apple.
 - (e) 以上的說法都不對。 None of these explains the saying.
- 12. 下列何種生命體不會利用有絲分裂 (mitosis) 和胞質分裂 (cytokinesis) 而產生細胞?

Which of the following organisms does not reproduce cells by mitosis and cytokinesis?

- (a) 牛 Cow
- (b) 細菌 Bacterium
- (c) 蘑菇 Mushroom
- (d) 蟑螂 Cockroach
- (e) 香蕉樹 Banana tree
- 13. 一個攜帶 X 連鎖對偶基因 (X-linked allele) 的男子會傳遞他的相關基因給 A man who carries an X-linked allele will pass it on to
 - (a) 他所有的女兒。 All of his daughters.
 - (b) 他的一半女兒。 Half of his daughters.
 - (c) 他所有的兒子。 All of his sons.
 - (d) 他的一半兒子。 Half of his sons.
 - (e) 他所有的孩子。 All of his children.

14. DNA 有兩種功能:它可以自我複製 (self-replicate) ,並可以製造非 DNA 分子。 DNA 有這種能力是因為

DNA has two functions: it can self-replicate and it can make non-DNA molecules. DNA is capable of these because

- (a) 由容易斷開的靜電相互作用 (electrostatic interaction) 而連接在一起 的雙股 DNA。 Its two strands are held together by easily broken electrostatic interactions.
- (b) 利用核糖 (ribose) 與脫氧核糖核苷酸 (deoxyribose nucleotides) 使核苷酸 (nucleotides) 形成鹼基對 (base pairs)。 Its nucleotides will form base pairs with both ribose and deoxyribose nucleotides.
- (c) DNA 和蛋白質可以直接在 DNA 模板上合成。 Both DNA and proteins can be synthesized directly at the DNA template.
- (d) 其複製 (replication) 是半保留性 (semiconservative) 的。 Its replication is semiconservative.
- (e) 複製和表現是熱力學的自發性 (thermodynamically spontaneous),不需要酶 (enzymes)。 Replication and expression are thermodynamically spontaneous and require no enzymes.
- 15. DNA 技術 (DNA technology) 有很多醫療應用,但下列何種還未完全進行 DNA technology has many medical applications. Which of the following is not yet done routinely?
 - (a) 製造用於治療糖尿病和侏儒症的激素。 Production of hormones for treating diabetes and dwarfism
 - (b) 生產應用於疫苗的病毒亞基 (viral subunits) · Production of viral subunits for vaccines
 - (c) 將基因工程所製造的基因注入人類配子中 (human gametes)。
 Introduction of genetically engineered genes into human gametes
 - (d) 產前 (prenatal) 遺傳疾病基因的鑑定。 Prenatal identification of genetic disease genes
 - (e) 有害對偶基因 (harmful alleles) 攜帶者的遺傳檢測。 Genetic testing for carriers of harmful alleles

- 16. 在大部份的情况下,分化 (differentiation) 會在那種層次受到控制 In most cases, differentiation is controlled at the level of
 - (a) DNA 的複製。 Replication of the DNA.
 - (b) 核小體 (nucleosome) 的形成。 Nucleosome formation.
 - (c) 轉錄 (transcription)。 Transcription.
 - (d) 翻譯 (translation)。 Translation.
 - (e) 蛋白質的後轉錄活化 (post-translational activation)。 Post-translational activation of the proteins.
- 17. 以下那一個是演化的單位? 換句話說,以下那一個可以在達爾文主義上有意義 (Darwinian sense)

Which of the following is the unit of evolution? In other words, which of the following can evolve in the Darwinian sense?

- (a) 基因 (gene) 。 Gene
- (b) 染色體 (chromosome) 。 Chromosome
- (c) 個體 (individual) 。 Individual
- (d) 族群 (population) 。 Population
- (e) 物種 (species) · Species
- 18. 以下那一個應該被認定為化石?

Which of the following should be considered fossils?

- (a) 以下所有都可以被認定為化石。 All of the below are properly considered fossils.
- (b) 保存在岩石中的恐龍足跡 (dinosaur footprints)。 Dinosaur footprints preserved in rocks
- (c) 被琥珀 (amber) 所包含的昆蟲。 Insects enclosed in amber
- (d) 在北極圈 (arctic) 中所冰凍的猛獁象 (mammoths) 。 Mammoths frozen in arctic ice
- (e) 湖泊沉積物 (lake sediments) 中的古代花粉顆粒 (ancient pollen)。 Ancient pollen grains in lake sediments

19.		性抗生素 (broad-spectrum antibiotics) 可以抑制大部份腸道細菌的生因此,假設沒有進行防止腸道細菌的減少時,接受廣效性抗生素治療
		院病人最有可能變成。
	Broa	d-spectrum antibiotics inhibit the growth of most intestinal bacteria.
	Cons	sequently, a hospital patient who is receiving broad-spectrum
	antib	piotics is most likely to become, assuming that nothing
	is do	ne to counter the reduction of intestinal bacteria.
	(a)	無法消化纖維素 (cellulose) 。 Unable to digest cellulose
	(b)	抗生素抗藥性 (antibiotic resistant) 。 Antibiotic resistant
	(c)	
	(d)	無法合成肽聚醣 (peptidoglycan) · Unable to synthesize
		peptidoglycan
	(e)	缺乏某些特定維生素 (vitamins) 。 Deficient in certain vitamins
20. 植物的生長與發育主要決定於三個主要成分:,		
	和。	
	Plant growth and development depend primarily on three main	
	components:,, and	
	(a)	氦; 碳; 氧 nitrogen; carbon; oxygen
		鉀; 碳; 氧 potassium; carbon; oxygen
		氧; 碳; 氫 oxygen; carbon; hydrogen
		磷; 氦; 氧 phosphorus; nitrogen; oxygen
		硫; 氮; 磷 sulfur; nitrogen; phosphorus
21.	21. 植物在開花中時,花粉 (pollen) 是從那個部份釋放出來	
	In flowering plants, pollen is released from the	
	(a)	花藥 (anther)。 Anther
		柱頭 (stigma)。 Stigma
		心皮 (carpel)。 Carpel
	(d)	萼片 (sepal)。 Sepal
	(e)	花粉管 (pollen tube)。 Pollen tube

- 22. 植物在稍為黑暗環境 (partially dark environment) 中生長時,會朝著光的方向增長,這現象稱為向光性 (phototropism),我們如何知道植物「知道 (knows)」如何做到這一點? 選擇下列的過程何者是不正確的 Plants growing in a partially dark environment will grow toward light. This is called phototropism. What do we know about how the plant "knows" how to do this? Choose the incorrect process.
 - (a) 是由化學訊號引起的。 It is caused by a chemical signal.
 - (b) 其中參與的一種化學物是生長素 (auxin)。 One chemical involved is auxin.
 - (c) 生長素引起在莖的一側增加生長。 Auxin causes a growth increase on one side of the stem.
 - (d) 生長素會引起有光照的莖側減少生長。 Auxin causes a decrease in growth on the light side of the stem.
 - (e) 移除頂端分生組織 (apical meristem) 以防止向光性。 Removing the apical meristem prevents phototropism.
- 23. 三室心臟 (three-chambered hearts) 通常是由以下不同數目的心房 (atria) 和心室 (ventricles) 所組成?

Three-chambered hearts generally consist of which of the following numbers of atria and ventricles?

- (a) 一個心房; 一個心室。 One atrium; one ventricle
- (b) 兩個心房; 一個心室。 Two atria; one ventricle
- (c) 三個心房;沒有心室。 Three atria; no ventricles
- (d) 沒有心房; 三個心室。 No atria; three ventricles
- (e) 一個心房; 兩個心室。 One atrium; two ventricles

- 24. 以下那一項是平滑肌 (smooth muscle) 的最佳描述 Which of the following is the best description of smooth muscle?
 - (a) 横紋 (striated), 分支細胞 (branching cells); 不隨意控制 (involuntary control)。 Striated, branching cells; involuntary control
 - (b) 梭型細胞(spindle-shaped cells);不隨意控制。 Spindle-shaped cells;involuntary control
 - (c) 通過閏盤 (intercalated discs) 與梭型細胞連接。 Spindle-shaped cells connected by intercalated discs
 - (d) 含有重疊細絲 (overlapping filaments) 的橫紋肌細胞 (striated cells); 不隨意控制。 Striated cells containing overlapping filaments; involuntary control
 - (e) 梭型橫紋肌細胞 (spindle-shaped striated cells); 隨意控制 (voluntary control) 。 Spindle-shaped striated cells; voluntary control
- 25. 一名 Rh 陰性母親生了一名 Rh 陽性的嬰兒後,該母親使用 Rh 因子特異的抗體推行治療,其目的是:

An Rh-positive baby is born to an Rh-negative mother. The mother is treated with antibodies specific for the Rh factor in order to

- (a) 保護她免受不適當的免疫反應。 Protect her from an inappropriate immune response.
- (b) 阻止她產生相關記憶 B 細胞以對抗 Rh 因子。 Prevent her from generating memory B cells specific for the Rh factor.
- (c) 保護她未來所生的 Rh 陽性嬰兒。 Protect her future Rh-positive babies.
- (d) 誘導抗 Rh 抗體的免疫反應。 Induce an immune response to Rh antibodies.
- (e) (b) 和 (c)。 Both (b) and (c).