# 義守大學 106 學年度 學士後中醫學系 入學招生考試試題 老試科目 苗 立 老試日期 106/6/18 頁碼/總頁數 1/6

	考試杆日	央 义	<b>考試日期</b>	106/6/18	月倘/總貝數	1/6	
		本試題之頁碼/總頁數					
		答案使用 2B 鉛筆在答					
		式,不得使用修正液(	帶),未遵照正確	霍作答方法而3	<b>改電腦無法判</b> 意	<b>賣者,考生自</b>	
		青以黑色或藍色筆( <u>不</u> :			,未於答案卷戶	Y作答者,依	
		大學試場規則及違規處				7	
	四、本試超少	\$須隨同答案卷、答案-	<u>下一併繳回,不</u> 得	子稿出試 <u>场。</u>		招生。参奏員會	
_		<ul><li>, 共 40 題, 每題 2 分</li><li>, 不給分亦不扣分)</li></ul>	, 共 80 分, 答 <b>4</b>	錯 1 題倒扣 0.	5分,倒扣至2	<b>本大題零分為」</b>	Ł
I.	• • - •	age: Choose the best a	nswer to compl	ete each sente	nce.		
		nciple of, a				ods to individua	als
	in proportion to their	input.	,				,
	(A) balance	(B) adequacy	(C) e	quity	(D) equi	librium	
		_" refers to a type of do	efense mechanisi	m in which peo	ple overachieve	in one area to	
	make up for failures		(6)	10.1			
•		(B) compensation			(D) mne		
		d to be as immune to ar	of of	the criticism of	readers as you	should be of th	161
	praises. (A) oblivious	(B) obligatory	(C) c	ritical	(D) cons	siderate	
4		person to whom secret					
••	discussed.	person to whom seered	s can be told of		die matters and	proofeins are	
	(A) acquaintance	(B) foe	(C) a	dversary	(D) conf	idant	
5.	As suburbs expand, t	they sometimes combin	e with th <mark>e su</mark> bur	bs of the	metropoli	tan areas to for	m
		area in which many m					
_	(A) adjacent	` / •	(C) d		(D) rem		
	-	familiarize themselves		•		-	us
	(A) casualties	to do so could result in (B) blessings_	severe (C) d	for both em	ployer and emp	ioyee. edures	
7		are herbal decoc					rr
		ore convenient for patie		cen condensed	iiito a granulai	or powdered to	111
	(A) aroma	(B) ointments		axatives	(D) extra	acts	
8.	Patients with a broke	en leg usually need to u		walk on for a	couple of month	ıs.	
	(A) crutches	(B) stretchers	(C) c	annulas	(D) diap	ers	
9.	tumors a	re cancerous and forme	d from abnorma	l cells.			
	(A) Indignant	(B) Alkaline	(C) N	Malignant	(D) Acid	1	
10	. Goji helps to prevei	nt cell and i	reduce the reproc	luction of cance	erous cells.		
	(A) degeneration	(B) potency	(C) r	estoration	(D) reju	venation	
II.	. Gramma <mark>r: Cho</mark> ose	the best answer to co	mplete each sen	tence.			
	my teet		•				
		(B) I had brush	ed (C) I	brushed	(D) Hav	ing brushed	
12	. Mrs. Crane had her	house last	week.				
		ed (B) to overhaul		e overhauled	(D) over	hauled	

## 義守大學 106 學年度 學士後中醫學系 入學招生考試試題 | 世報 106/6/18 | 百種/柳百数 | 2/6

考試科目	<b>英文</b>   考記	式日期   106/6/18	<b>貞碼/總貞數</b> 2/6
	本試題之頁碼/總頁數,如有		
	案使用 2B 鉛筆在答案卡上		
及探探机 一	,,不得使用修正液(帶),未	人过炽止唯作各力法则致	. 电胸無広判镇省,专生日
三、作文題請	以黑色或藍色筆( <u>不得使用</u>		未於答案卷內作答者,依
	.學試場規則及違規處理規》		
	須隨同答案卷、答案卡一併緣		1.: C
(A) your visit	ng would make the sentence	(B) hear from you	king forward to
	e will meet again		
` '	people from une	` '	
the private sector by	becoming a large-scale empl	loyer.	
* *	(B) suffering		
	al infection, so you don't need		
` /	(B) as of	(C) now that	(D) unless
	se medical help was not summed (B) have called		immediately. (D) be have called
	` '	(C) can	(D) be have called
(A) were	nat we on time.	(C) have to	(D) had to
` '	habit their teeth v		
(A) of grounding	(B) of grinding	(C) to ground	(D) grounding
19 a nuclear	plant go wrong, the impact of	on its surrounding area co	uld be disastrous.
(A) If	(B) As	(C) Should	(D) Even if
	_ in bed did I think of the in		(T) 1 :
(A) lay	(B) laid	(C) lied	(D) lain
	the best answer for each b		
As the nation's opioi	d crisis worsens, the authorit	ties are confronting a resur	rgent, unruly player in the ill
	s, $21$ that threatens to b		
In a growing number	of arrests and overdoses, la	wenforcement officials sa	y, the drugs are being bough
online. Internet sales have	e allowed powerful synthetic	c opioids such as fentanyl	— the fastest-growing cause
overdoses nationwide —	- to reach living rooms in nea	arly every region of the co	untry, as they arrive in small
packages in the mail.	VYA		
The authorities have	been 22 in their efforts	s to crack down on the trace	de because these sites genera
exist on the so-called dan	rk web, where buyers can vis	sit 23 using special b	prowsers and make purchase
with 24 currencies			
The problem of dark	web sales appeared to have l	been <u>25</u> in 2013, wh	nen the authorities took dowr
the most famous online	marketplace for drugs, know	n as Silk Road. But since t	then, countless successors ha
popped up, making the d	rugs readily available to tens	s of thousands of customer	rs who would not otherwise
have had chances to read	th them.		
21 (A) in	(D) one	(C) aa	(D) a dura
21. (A) in	(B) one	(C) so	(D) a drug
22. (A) excited	(B) encouraged	(C) disappointed	(D) frustrated
23. (A) humorously	(B) synonymously	(C) anonymously	(D) unwillingly

考試科目 英文 考試日期 106/6/18 頁碼/總頁數 3/6

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- 24. (A) foreign
- (B) virtual
- (C) inflated
- (D) free

- 25. (A) stamped out
- (B) kicked in
- (C) made up
- (D) aspired to

The technology company Microsoft is angry with America's National Security Agency (NSA). Microsoft said the WannaCry ransomware cyber-attack happened because the NSA keeps lots of cyber-weapons on its computers. Ransomware is a type of harmful software that blocks <u>26</u> a computer until the owner of the computer pays a ransom to the hackers. The NSA is America's military intelligence organization. It helps to keep America's communications and information systems safe. It is also responsible for stopping cyber-attacks against the USA. However, experts say the WannaCry ransomware used computer spying tools <u>27</u> designed by the NSA. Microsoft president Brad Smith said governments needed to wake up to the problem of storing cyber-weapons that hackers can steal. He said it was as big a problem as someone stealing missiles from the USA. When talking about the WannaCry attack, he said, "This attack provides yet <u>28</u> example of why the stockpiling of these things by governments is such a problem." The European police agency Europol said WannaCry has <u>29</u> 200,000 computers in 150 countries. The malware <u>30</u> chaos for the National Health Service in the U.K. Many operations were cancelled. Experts warned people to back up their files because a second wave of attacks could come.

- 26. (A) access in
- (B) access to
- (C) access into
- (D) access on

- 27. (A) origins
- (B) original
- (C) originally
- (D) originated

- 28. (A) other
- (B) the other
- (C) as

(D) another

- 29. (A) affected
- (B) effected
- (C) been affected
- (D) been effected

- 30. (A) was caused by
- (B) caused to
- (C) caused
- (D) was caused from

#### IV. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer to each question.

When my son was very small, he would not sleep. Many times in order to console him, I would put him in bed with my husband and me. But this usually meant I didn't sleep because he would kick and thrash.

I remember one night in particular I put him in bed with me and when he started to move around and whimper, I got very angry and gave him a slap on his diapered bottom.

I will never forget the look on his face when he turned to me with all the hurt an 18-month-old could muster and said, "Mommy, don't hit me." The way he said those words had such an effect on me that I promised myself that I would never, ever hit him again. But I didn't know what to do instead.

With the California State Legislature considering a ruling against spanking, I was prompted to take a closer look at the issue of corporal punishment.

考試科目 英文 考試日期 106/6/18 頁碼/總頁數 4/6

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One survey conducted by Public Agenda, a non-partisan think tank, found many parents are seeking alternative methods to spanking to get their children to behave. Only 34 percent surveyed said they have been successful at teaching their children self-control.

Maybe this is because they don't know how to model it. "Violent behavior is learned," says Emily Friedan, Chief of the Division of Community Pediatricians of Western New York. "It can be prevented from the very beginning, and prevention must start with the adults who fill children's lives."

On spanking, Friedan's advice is straightforward:

"Don't discipline with physical punishment. Doing so teaches children that the people who love them are the ones most likely to hurt them, that physical force is justified, and that violence is an acceptable way of solving problems."

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that parents develop methods other than spanking in response to undesired behavior, adding:

- Spanking is harmful emotionally to both parent and child.
- While stopping the behavior temporarily, it does not teach alternative behavior.
- It interferes with the development of trust, a sense of security, effective communication and the development of internal controls or self-discipline.
- It may cause resentment and harm the parent/child relationship.

To III.			
31. What does the a	author imply when she quotes Em	nily Freidan as saying that "[v	jiolent behavior is learned"?
(A) That it is in	nnate.	(B) That it is avoidable.	
(C) That it is in	nherited.	(D) That it is essential to	o a child.
32. "Think tank" is	probably		
(A) an organiza	ation (B) a container	(C) a combat vehicle	(D) an automaton
33. Which of the fo	llowing terms is <b>NOT</b> used syno	nymously in the article?	
(A) Slapping	(B) Spanking	(C) Prompt	(D) Corporal punishment
34. Pediatrics is a b	ranch of medicine that deals with	the care and treatment of	•
(A) pedestrians	(B) nonadults	(C) dyslexics	(D) dementia
35. According to th	e doctor, physical punishment is	likely to give the child the fol	lowing messages except that
` ' 1	rce is an acceptable form of prob	lem solution	
` '	sometimes necessary		
(C) violence is			
(D) people who	blove you are also those most lik	ely to hurt you	

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Depression is a mental illness in which a person experiences deep sadness and diminished interest in nearly all activities. People also use the term "depression" to describe a low mood, loneliness or blues that everyone feels from time to time. In contrast to normal sadness, severe depression, also called "major depression", can dramatically impair a person's ability to function in social situations and at work. People with major depression often have feelings of worthlessness, helplessness and hopelessness, accompanied by low self-esteem and inappropriate guilt as well as thoughts of committing suicide. Although it may appear anytime from childhood to old age, depression usually begins during a person's 20s or 30s. The illness may come on slowly and then deepen gradually over months or years. On the other hand, it may erupt suddenly in a few weeks or days. A person who develops severe depression may appear extremely anxious, frightened and unbalanced. Insomnia is common among the depressed people. Appetite often decreases, resulting in weight loss. Other symptoms of depression include poor concentration and memory. The illness affects all people, regardless of sex, race, ethnicity, or socioeconomic standing. However, women are two or three times more likely than men to suffer from depression. Experts disagree on the reason for this difference. Some cite differences in hormones, and others point to the stress caused by the society's expectations of women.

- 36. Which of the following is **NOT** a symptom of depression?
  - (A) Despair
- (B) Optimism
- (C) Sleep disorder
- (D) Self-blame
- 37. Which of the following statements about depression is **NOT** true?
  - (A) The poor are more likely to suffer from depression than the wealthy.
  - (B) People with major depression may harm themselves
  - (C) People with major depression may lose interest in normally enjoyable activities.
  - (D) Major depression significantly affects a person's eating habits.
- 38. The term "blues" in the passage is closest in meaning to
  - (A) mist
- (B) a kind of music
- (C) downswings in mood (D) a primary color
- 39. Which of the following statements about depression is true?
  - (A) Men are immune to depression.
  - (B) Old people are more vulnerable to depression than young people.
  - (C) Antidepressant medication has no effect on women.
  - (D) Women suffer from depression more likely than men.
- 40. Where would you most likely find an article like this?
  - (A) An anatomy textbook
  - (B) A physics textbook
  - (C) An almanac
  - (D) A psychology textbook

考試科目 英文 考試日期 106/6/18 頁碼/總頁數 6/6

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#### 二、作文題(20分)

There has been a recent controversy in Taiwan over the necessity of the so-called English graduation threshold, a policy that requires enrolled students to pass certain English proficiency tests in order to graduate. One main criticism, among others, of the policy is that courses have not been offered aiming to prepare students to take the standardized tests required by the policy. The criticism, however, appears to risk a negative side of the washback effect, i.e., what to teach is influenced by what is to be tested. Please write a well-organized essay of around 200-250 words expressing your point of view and your arguments concerning the policy.

# 義守大學 106 學年度 學士後中醫學系 入學招生考試試題 考試科目 生物學 (含生理學) 考試日期 106/6/18 頁碼/總頁數 1/6

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		超答案使用 2B 鉛						
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	負責	*	ト 1241	日曜小工	. b 18			izātīdās.
	三、本語	试題必須隨同答案	<b>卞一併繳回,不</b>	手攜 出言	式場 ·			F-7/4 -
								召生教養員會
選		, 共 50 題, 每題 2 , 不給分亦不扣分		答錯 1	題倒扣	口0.5 分,倒才	口至本大題零	<b>学分為止</b> ,
1.	遺傳圖譜中以	一個圖距單位(m.u	, .)或稱為 1 centime	organ 是	と依據/	什麼而定?		
	(A) 重組率	(B)	聯結率	(C)	分離率	8	(D) 突變率	
2.	在高溫或低溫	下需要下列何者以	維持細胞膜的流	動性?		4	17/1	1
	(A) 脂肪酸	(B)	類固醇	(C)	蛋白質	Í	(D) 膽固醇	
3.	龐貝症(Pumpe	's disease)是因下列	]何者所造成的?					
	(A) 細胞表	面缺乏膽固醇的受	2 體			<b>大</b> 全分解神經		白質酵素
	(C) 溶小體	缺乏分解肝糖的分	解酵素	(D)	細胞岛	快乏分解脂肪	酵素	
4.	纖維性囊腫(cy	rstic fibrosis)的病患	2.產生厚痰,主要	是細胞	膜上運	送下列何者	的膜通道(me	embrane
	channel)有缺陷						2.1	
	(A) Cl <sup>-</sup>	(B)	水分	(C)	多醣类		(D) Ca <sup>2+</sup>	
5.		於克氏循環(Krebs			•			
	(A) pyruvat	te (B)	ATP	(C)	NADI	ł	(D) α-ketog	lutarate
6.	下列何種胞器:							
		(B)		(C)	粒線影	# 2.	(D) 內質網	
7.		常用的方法,下列		(7)		n (4 * ) \		
	* *	起理後轉形法(trans	sformation)			捜(liposome)導		
0	(C) 基因槍					L法(electropo		
8.	植物細胞缺乏 (A) integrin	間隙連接(gap junc		可有者作 (C)				mosomo
0	` ,			(C)	uesino	Some	(D) hemides	SIIIOSOIIIC
9.	下列門看 <i>與 E.</i> (A) sigma f	coli DNA 的複製 actor (B)		(C)	ligase		(D) RNA po	olymerase
10	` , •	藥基因並可在細菌		` ′	118430		( <i>D</i> ) Ta (11)	, i j i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
10	(A) 啟動子		質體		抑制于	<u>.</u>	(D) 活化子	
11		反應的電子接受		( )	., ., .		( ) != !• •	
	(A) FADH		NADP <sup>+</sup>	(C)	NAD <sup>+</sup>		(D) NADPH	I
12	` ′	中樞內的化學受影	器,可根據下列何	` /				
	$(A) Na^+$	(B)		(C)			(D) Mg <sup>2+</sup>	
13	. 聽覺的受器為	6何?					-	
	· <del>-</del>	管(semicircular car	nal)	(B)	耳蝸(0	cochlea)		
	(C) 耳石細			(D)	毛細脂	包(hair cell)		

考試日期 106/6/18 頁碼/總頁數 考試科目 生物學 (含生理學) 2/6

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- 14. 關於 C4 植物,下列何者不正確?
  - (A) 葉肉細胞中進行固碳作用
  - (B) 固碳作用最先形成磷酸烯醇(phosphoenolpyruvate, PEP)
  - (C) 蘋果酸進入維管素主要是提供卡爾文循環(Calvin cycle)所需的 CO<sub>2</sub>
  - (D) 在白天進行 C4 與卡爾文循環
- 15. 氧解離曲線(oxygen dissociation curve)往左側移動的原因是:
  - (A) 温度上升

(B) 二氧化碳增加

(C) pH 值增加

- (D) 2,3-diphosphoglyeer;
- 16. 血液中酸鹼值降低時,腎臟可利用何種胺基酸代謝,加速氫離子的排除了
  - (A) serine
- (B) arginine
- (C) glutamine

- 17. 關於膽囊收縮素(cholecystokinin)的敘述何者正確?
  - (A) 促進胃排空

(B) 促進胰臟分泌富含消化酶之胰液

(C) 促進胃酸分泌

- (D) 由膽囊黏膜細胞產生
- 18. 下列何者細胞的動作電位持續時間最長?
  - (A) 神經細胞
- (B) 心肌
- (D) 骨骼肌

- 19. 下列何種酵素的活化可提高 cAMP 濃度?
  - (A) protein kinase A (B) ATPase
- (C) adenylate cyclase (D) phospholipase C
- 20. 當動物細胞中產生無法將多醣(polysaccharide)修飾到蛋白質上的突變時,下列何者的功能最可能受 到影響?
  - (A) 核基質(nuclear matrix)及胞外基質(extracellular matrix)
  - (B) 粒線體(mitochondria)及高基氏體(Golgrapparatus)
  - (C) 高基氏體及胞外基質
  - (D) 核孔(nuclear pore)及分泌囊泡(secretory vesicle)
- 21. 對於噬菌體的描述下列何者不正
  - (A) 具有雙股 RNA
  - (B) 具有單股 DNA
  - (C) 比抗生素早應用於對抗細菌性感染
  - (D) 噬菌體合成溶菌蛋白(lysin)破壞細胞膜而釋出
- 22. 高濃度的檸檬酸(citric acid)會抑制磷酸果糖激酶(phosphofructokinase)。其抑制方式為檸檬酸結合在 此酵素的非活性區(non-active site)而抑制此酵素。請問此種抑制方式為:
  - (A) 競爭型抑制(competitive inhibition)
- (B) 異位調控(allosteric regulation)
- (C) 酵素對於此受質(substrate)的專一性 (D) 正回饋調控(positive feedback regulation)
- 23. Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> ATPase pump 下列敘述何者不正確?
  - (A) 為α2β2四聚體
  - (B) 造成內外膜 Na+濃度差, Na+回到細胞內同時可吸取細胞外的糖
  - (C) Na<sup>+</sup>送入細胞內, K<sup>+</sup>送出細胞外
  - (D) E1 構形朝向細胞膜外與 Na<sup>+</sup>結合力強

考試科目 生物學 (含生理學) 考試日期 106/6/18 頁碼/總頁數 3/6

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- 24. 在一些進行光合作用的物種中,當其葉綠體(chloroplast)缺乏第二光系統(photosystem II)時仍能生存。請問下列何種方法最適合用來偵測第二光合作用系統缺乏的光合作用物種?
  - (A) 偵測葉綠體中是否含有類囊體(thylakoid)
  - (B) 在黑暗中偵測二氧化碳是否被固定
  - (C) 在黑暗中偵測是否釋放氧氣
  - (D) 在光照下偵測是否釋放氧氣
- 25. 下列有關真核細胞(eukaryotic cell)中的 mRNA 敘述何者最為正確?
  - I. 所有 mRNA 皆很穩定
  - II. 多腺苷酸尾(poly-A tail)可以減緩 mRNA 被降解的速率
  - III. 5'端帽(5' cap)可以減緩 mRNA 被降解的速率
  - IV. 多腺苷酸尾或 5'端帽與轉譯效率無關
  - (A) I, II, III
- (B) II, III, IV
- (C) I, II
- (D) II, III
- 26. 請問細胞分裂促進因子複合體(mitosis-promoting factor complex, MPF complex)在細胞分裂結束後如何中止其作用?
  - (A) 此複合體中的週期蛋白(cyclin)被降解(degradation)
  - (B) 此複合體被外泌至細胞外
  - (C) 此複合體被完全降解
  - (D) 此複合體中的週期蛋白依賴型激酶(cyclin-dependent kinase)被降解且被外泌至細胞外
- 27. 下列何者非發生在體細胞分裂過程?
  - (A) 染色體複製

(B) 姊妹染色體

(C) 產生染色體聯會(synapsis)

- (D) 胞器複製
- 28. 假設一位有軟骨榮養障礙性矮小(chondroplastic dwarf)但眼睛正常的男性與一位身高正常且有色盲的女性結婚。這位男性的父親身高正常,這位女性的雙親身高也皆正常。軟骨榮養障礙性矮小為體染色體顯性遺傳(autosomal dominant),而色盲為 X 染色體隱性遺傳(X-linked recessive)。請問這對夫婦所生的男性下一代中,身高正常且有色盲的機率為何?

(A) 0

**(B)** 1/2

- (C) 1/4
- (D) 全部
- 29. 如果大腸桿菌(E. coli)缺乏 F 因子(F factor)或 F 質體(F plasmid),而且噬菌體(bacteriophage)也不在培養環境中。請問若發生有益突變(beneficial mutation),可以透過下列何者在族群中水平傳輸(horizontal transmission)?
  - (A) 性線毛(sex pili)

(B) 轉導作用(transduction)

(C) 接合作用(conjugation)

- (D) 轉形作用(transformation)
- 30. 關於助疊蛋白(chaperonin)說明何者不正確?
  - (A) 幫助蛋白質形成正確的結構
- (B) 決定蛋白質三級結構的構形

- (C) 參與細胞內蛋白質品質控制
- (D) 大部分為熱休克蛋白(heat shock protein)
- 31. 在核醣體(ribosome)進行轉譯的過程中,核醣體的轉位(translocation)是由下列何者所驅動?
  - (A)  $GTP \rightarrow GDP + Pi$

(B)  $ATP \rightarrow AMP + PPi$ 

(C)  $ATP \rightarrow ADP + Pi$ 

(D)  $GTP \rightarrow GMP + PPi$ 

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- 32. 副甲狀腺(parathyroid gland)分泌副甲狀腺素進入血液中時,促進
  - (A) 腎臟釋放鈣離子

(B) 噬骨細胞(osteoclast)活性,吸收鈣離子

(C) 血鈣濃度增加

- (D) 腎臟細胞活化維生素 E
- 33. 如果族群在哈溫平衡(Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium)的狀態下,有對偶基因 A 和 a,其中 a 發生的頻率 為 0.4。請問在這族群中,此對偶基因為異基因型組合(heterozygous)的機率是多

(A) 0.48

(B) 0.36

(C) 0.24

34. 下列何者無平滑肌?

(A) 大動脈

(B) 微動脈

(C) 大静脈

35. 光學顯微鏡使用油鏡時解析度比一般鏡頭高,是受何者影響?

(A) 折射係數

(B) 黏滯度

(C) 波長

- 36. 請問下列何者是線蟲(nematode)及節肢動物(arthropod)的共同點
  - (A) 在原腸胚時期(gastrula)由囊胚孔(blastopore)發展出肛門(and start of the start of t
  - (B) 都是懸浮物攝食生物(suspension feeder)
  - (C) 在成長中會伴隨蛻外骨骼(shedding exoskeleton)
  - (D) 都有具纖毛的幼蟲(ciliated larva)
- 37. 假設你發現一株未知的植物,經由觀察發現在其莖的橫切面有繞成環狀的維管束(vascular bundle)。 從這個觀察你可以得到下面那一個結論?
  - (A) 可能是真雙子葉植物
  - (B) 可能沒有皮層(cortex)和髓(pith)
  - (C) 有可能是草本植物
  - (D) 可能是單子葉植物(monocot)
- 38. 請問下列何者最可能在植物的正屈光性反應(positive phototropic response)實驗中發現?
  - (A) 光會破壞植物生長素(auxin)
  - (B) 植物生長素透過質外體(apoplast)往下運輸
  - (C) 植物生長素在莖曲折的區域產生
  - (D) 植物生長素會移動到莖的暗處
- 39. 下列何者可以刺激乳腺管,讓乳腺管內的母乳流出?

(A) 冰乳素(prolactin)

(B) 催產素(oxytocin)

(C) 黃體成長激素(luteinizing hormone)

(D) 動情素(estrogen)

40. 如果一個植物的卵的單套染色體數目是 16 (n = 16)。下列對於此植物其他組織中染色體數目的敘述 何者最正確?

I. 精子的數 且是 8

II. 葉子跟莖的數目是 16

III. 合子(zygote)的數目是 16

IV. 種殼(seed coat)的數目是 32

V. 胚乳的數目是 48

(A) I, II, III

(B) II, III, IV (C) II, III, IV, V (D) IV, V

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- 41. 下列何者是孕婦要補充葉酸(folic acid)最主要的原因?
  - (A) 葉酸提供了只有孕婦可以吸收的維他命
  - (B) 胎兒(fetus)產生了高濃度的葉酸
  - (C) 葉酸缺乏與胎兒的神經管(neural tube)異常相關
  - (D) 葉酸缺乏導致新生兒的心臟功能異常
- 42. 請問眼睛及呼吸道為透過下列何者保護以避免感染?

  - (A) 免疫細胞產生的干擾素(interferon)
     (B) 釋出的補體蛋白(complement protein)
     (C) 微鹼性的分泌液(alkaline secretion)
     (D) 分泌溶菌酶(lysozyme)在其表面
  - (C) 微鹼性的分泌液(alkaline secretion)
- (D) 分泌溶菌酶(lysozyme)在其
- 43. 非洲肺魚常常在小的且不流動的清水池中被發現,此外非洲肺魚以尿素(urea)的形式來 物。請問下列何者有關"非洲肺魚這樣的生活模式具有適應環境的優勢"的敘述最正確?
  - (A) 比起氨(ammonia),代謝產生尿素較不耗能
  - (B) 面積小且不流動的水池無法提供足夠的水去稀釋較毒的氨
  - (C) 尿素具有高毒性,讓潛在的競爭者無法在水池中生存
  - (D) 尿素使得非洲肺魚在池水中有低渗透的組織(hypogsmotic tissue)
- 44. 線蟲(Caenorhabditis elegans)性腺組織(gonadal tissue)發育的前驅物含

  - (A) 由母系(maternal origin)而來的蛋白質
  - (B) 高濃度的鉀離子
  - (C) 橫小管(transverse tubule, T tubule)以傳播動作電位(action potential)
  - (D) 帶有 mRNA 及蛋白質的 P 顆粒(P granule)
- 45. 當給予卵細胞(egg cell)可結合鈣離子與鎂離子的化合物時,此化合物對卵細胞的影響下列何者最為 正確?
  - (A) 精子的頂體反應(acrosomal reaction)會被阻斷
  - (B) 精子與卵子的核融合會被阻斷
  - (C) 快速阻斷多精入卵(polyspermy)不會發生
  - (D) 受精套膜(fertilization envelope)不會形成
- 46. 當輔助 T 細胞(helper T cell)的 CD4 蛋白喪失功能,此輔助 T 細胞將不能
  - (A) 對胸腺非依賴抗原(thymus-independent antigen)產生反應
  - (B) 溶解癌細胞
  - (C) 刺激胞毒型 T 細胞(cytotoxic T cell)
  - (D) 與第二型主要組織相容性複體-抗原複合體(MHC II -antigen complex)交互作用
- 47. 重症肌無力(myasthenia gravis)是下列哪一個神經傳導物(neurotransmitter)的受體被破壞了?
  - (A) 乙醯膽鹼(acetylcholine)

(B) 正腎上腺素(norepinephrine)

(C)  $\gamma$ -胺基丁酸(GABA)

- (D) 多巴胺(dopamine)
- 48. 下列哪一種細胞對於血腦障壁(blood-brain barrier)的形成最重要?
  - (A) 微膠細胞(microglia)

(B) 神經細胞(neuron)

(C) 星狀細胞(astrocyte)

(D) 室管膜細胞(ependymal)

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- 49. 下列哪一個胺基酸在酸鹼值為 8 (pH 8)時,為最後一個由陰離子交換(anion-exchange)管柱中洗脫 (elute)?
  - (A) 麩胺酸(glutamic acid)
  - (C) 離胺酸(lysine)

- (B) 丙胺酸(alanine)
- (D) 組胺酸(histidine)
- 50. 請問抗體利用下列何者與抗原結合?
  - (A) 輕鏈(light chain)
  - (C) 高度變異區(hypervariable region)
- (B) 重鏈(heavy chain)
- (D) 醣蛋白區(glycoprotein region)

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題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	名案守
1	D	11	С	21	В	31	A	41	招生
2	A	12	D	22	C	32	В	42	委員會
3	C	13	D	23	A	33	C	43	
4	A	14	C	24	В	34	В	44	
5	В	15	D	25	В	35	A	45	
6	C	16	В	26	C	36		46	
7	D	17	D	27	В	37		47	
8	A	18	C	28	A	38		48	
9	D	19	В	29	С	39		49	
10	A	20	A	30	D	40		50	

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1	С	11	A	21	В	31	A	<b>4</b> 1	В
2	A	12	В	22	В	32	D	42	В
3	В	13	С	23	A	33	D	43	C
4	D	14	D	24	D	34	B	44	В
5	D	15	С	25	D	35	D	-45	C
6	A	16	C	26	С	36	D	46	D
7	D	17	C	27	В	37	D	47	В
8	D	18	С	28	D	38	В	48	C
9	В	19	С	29	A	F39	С	49	D
10	В	20	В	30	В	40	A	50	D

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題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案
1	C	11	D	21	В	31	В	41	
2	В	12	D	22	<sup>'</sup> D	32	A	42	
3	A	13	В	23	C	33	С	43	
4	D	14	B	24	В	34	В	44	
5	A	15	D	25	A	35	C	45	
6	A	16	A	26	В	36	В	46	
7	D	17	В	27	C	37	A	47	
8	A	18	В	28	D	38	C	48	
9	C	19	C	29	A	39	D	49	
10	A	20	A	30	C	40	D	50	

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4	A	14	В	24	D	34	D	44	D
5	A	15	C	25	D	35	A	45	D
6	С	16	C	26	A	36	С	46	D
7	A	17	В	27	C	37	A	47	A
8	В	18	В	28	В	38	D	48	C
9	A	19	С	29	D	39	В	49	A
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