科目名稱:科學英文【海科系碩士班甲組、乙組】 ※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(問答申論題)

題號: 458001 共1頁第1頁

英文翻譯成中文,每題二十分

- 1. Ocean acidification is the decrease in the pH (scale of acidity and alkalinity) and increase in acidity of the Earth's oceans. It is caused by the increase of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the atmosphere emitted by burning of fossil fuels. More than 30% of the carbon dioxide in the air goes into the oceans. Carbon dioxide molecules are dissolved into water gradually. The products of this process are hydrogen ions (H<sup>+</sup>) and bicarbonate ions (HCO<sub>3</sub>), and thus excess carbon dioxide in the atmosphere can decrease pH of water bodies.
- 2. Photosynthesis is a process used by plants, algae and cyanobacteria to fix carbon dioxide and produce biomass. Solar energy is used as a driving force in this process, and oxygen is released as a side product. The primary product of photosynthesis is triose phosphate, which is converted to glucose, starch, cellulose, lipids and other compounds.
- 3. Alternative energy such as solar energy, wind power, ocean current energy and bioenergy can replace part of fossil fuels to generate energy for human use. Use of alternative energy can decrease emission of carbon dioxide, therefore ameliorate ocean acidification and global climate change.
- 4. Returning to the sea, just like invasion of land, has occurred in many groups of animals and plants. For flowering plants, traits adapted to the terrestrial environments have to change or adopt a new function to allow the plants to survive and prosper in the sea where water motion tends to rotate and move seeds.
- 5. National Sun Yat-sen university, one of the top universities in Taiwan, is located in the north of the harbor in Kaohsiung City. It has six colleges, including Marine Sciences, Arts and Literature, Science, Engineering, Sociology and Management.

以下空白

科目名稱:流體力學【海科系碩士班乙組選考】

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(問答申論題)

題號:458003

共1頁第1頁

一、解釋名詞(每小題5分,共計50分)

- 1.stagnation point
- 2.cavitation
- 3.Froude number
- 4.pitot tube
- 5.dynamic similarity
- 6.Mach number
- 7.ideal fluid
- 8.Coriolis acceleration
- 9.potential flow
- 10.Moody chart

### 二、計算題 (每小題 10 分,共計 50 分)

- 1. Write the Navier-Stokes equation of an incompressible viscous flow and explain the meaning of each term in the equation.
- 2. At a certain location the ocean current speed is 2 m/s. Determine the actual power generation potential of a turbine with a blade diameter of 50 m at that site, assuming an overall efficiency of 30%. Take the seawater density to be 1025 kg/m<sup>3</sup>.
- 3. 一連續、不可壓縮流體在穩態時的速度場為  $\overline{V}(u,v,w)=u\overline{i}+v\overline{j}+w\overline{k}$ 
  - ,其中: $u = x^2 + 2y + 3z$  $v = x y + y^2 + z$

請求出其中的分量w。

- 4. The drag force, F, on a smooth sphere depends on the relative velocity, V, the sphere diameter, D, the fluid density,ρ, and the fluid viscosity, μ. Obtain a set of dimensionless groups that can be used to correlate experimental data.
- 5. Water is flowing in an open channel at depth of 2.5 m and a velocity of 2 m/s. Then it flows down a contracting chute into another channel, with the depth and the velocity being 1 m and 10 m/s, respectively. Assume frictionless flow, determine the difference in elevation of the channel floors.

科目名稱:海洋物理學【海科系碩士班乙組選考】

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(問答申論題)

題號: 458004 共1頁第1頁

一、描述赤道海區的流場分佈?(10分)

- 二、潮汐依照其週期可分成哪幾種型別?台灣西海岸屬於何種類型?潮差最大發生於何處?一般潮流和潮汐有何相關?(10分)
- 三、以 X 軸為溫度或密度, Y 軸為深度, 請畫出典型中低緯度海域的水溫剖面和密度剖面的垂直分佈。可分成哪幾層? (10分)
- 四、有一個波長為156公尺的波浪,從2000公尺深的太平洋傳送到台灣東岸水深1公尺的淺灘週期都保持固定,則在這兩處的波浪傳送速度各是多少?在淺灘的波長是多少?(10分)

### 五、簡答題或解釋名詞:(60分,每小題4分)

- (1) 海水壓力的常用單位是什麼?為什麼常用此單位?
- (2) 27℃換算成華氏溫度和絕對溫度各是多少?
- (3)海水的主要六種元素?
- (4) 何謂 Latent heat flux?受到哪些因素的影響?
- (5)海洋的平均深度?最大深度?最深位在何處?
- (6) 西方邊界流的特性?在北太平洋和北大西洋的名稱是什麼?
- (7) 東方邊界流的特性?在北太平洋和北大西洋的名稱是什麼?
- (8)海水中的音速 C 會隨哪三個因素而變?在表層幾百米內最重要的因素是何者?
- (9) T-S diagram 是什麼?有何功用?
- (10) 聖嬰與反聖嬰現象是什麼?
- (11) X 方向的運動方程式  $\frac{Du}{Dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial P}{\partial X} + 2\Omega V \sin \Phi + F_x$  等號右邊第一項代表何意義?第二項?第二項中的 $\Omega \cdot V \cdot \Phi$  分別代表什麼?
- (12) 何謂 potential temperature?
- (13) 什麼是 greenhouse effect?
- (14) 風速 20 節,相當於多少 km/hr?多少 m/sec?
- (15) Ekman spiral 是什麼?

科目名稱:普通生物學【海科系碩士班甲組】 ※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(混合題)

題號: 458005 共2頁第1頁

#### 單選題,每題3分。不可於試題紙上作答。

- 1. The genetic material that we inherit from parents is (a) RNA; (b) EDA; (c) DNA; (d) DHA.
- 2. DNA consists of two polynucleotide strands called (a) proteins; (b) double helix; (c) twins; (d) lipids.
- 3. Which of the following organelles is not found in an animal cell? (a) plasma membrane; (b) lysosome; (c) chloroplast; (d) mitochondrion.
- 4. Which of the following organelles is the cell's genetic control center? (a) nucleus; (b) cytoskeleton; (c) golgi apparatus; (d) ribosome.
- 5. Which of the following organisms can regenerate its intestine? (a) sea cucumber; (b) lizard; (c) sea anemone; (d) sea seal.
- 6. The reproductive process that involves the union of a sperm and an egg is called (a) cell division; (b) sexual reproduction; (c) regeneration; (d) asexual reproduction.
- 7. Starch is a polymer of (a) lipid; (b) fructose; (c) amino acids; (d) glucose.
- 8. Which term in the following can be defined as "all of the individuals of particular species living in an area" (a) ecosystem; (b) population; (c) community; (d) organism.
- 9. What kind of molecules in the following is the major component in plasma membrane? (a) phospholipids; (b) carbohydrate; (c) triacylglycerol; (d) cholesterol.
- 10. The process to engulf particles into cells is called (a) endocytosis; (b) endosymbiosis; (c) exocytosis; (d) endomembrane.

### 問答題,配分如題目後所示。不可於試題紙上作答。

- 1. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)的發明獲得了 1993 年的諾貝爾化學獎,並使分子生物學邁向了更大的一步。請問 PCR 原理為何?並敘述其重要性與應用性。(10分)
- 2. 海洋生物物種繁多,像是白蝦為無脊椎動物,而石斑魚則是脊椎動物,請比較並敘述白蝦與石斑魚的免疫系統之異同。(10分)
- 3. 全球氣候變遷日漸劇烈,對海洋威脅除了海洋暖化之外,海洋酸化亦是對海洋生物一大威脅。請問海洋酸化的成因為何?並簡述可能會對海洋生物產生什麼影響?(10分)
- 4. 珊瑚是一種海洋動物,然而其細胞內則住著渦鞭毛藻。就一般來說,多數海洋動物會藉由攝食來獲得其所需要的能量,那請簡述藻類則是藉由何種方式來獲的能量以維持其生命之機能?(5分)

背面有題

試題隨卷繳回

科目名稱:普通生物學【海科系碩士班甲組】 題號:458005 ※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(混合題) 共2頁第2頁 5. 請簡述何調細胞膜上的主動運輸與被動運輸並比較其差異。(6分)

	(十一) [ [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	共工员第工员
5.	請簡述何謂細胞膜上的主動運輸與被動運輸並比較其差異。(6分)	
6.	請問真核生物中,要進行轉譯作用時,所對應的 mRNA 起始與終止密碼子 (5分)	的序列是什麽?
7.	請簡述何調有氣呼吸及無氣呼吸並比較其差異。(12分)	
8.	請問蛋白質的結構可分為幾級?並簡述其結構之特性(12分)。	
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科目名稱:普通地質學【海科系碩士班乙組選考】

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(問答申論題)

**題號:458006** 共1頁第1頁

- -、名詞解釋 (30%)
  - 1. diagenesis (3%)
  - 2. turbidite (3%)
  - 3. unconformity (3%)
  - 4. isostasy (3%)
  - 5. tsunami (3%)
  - 6. Holocene (3%)
  - 7. normal fault (3%)
  - 8. accretionary prism (3%)
  - 9. metamorphism (3%)
  - 10. zircon (3%)
- 二、請論述板塊運動與地函對流的關係。(15%)
- 三、請論述海底峽谷形成的原因。(15%)
- 四、請說明岩漿冷卻過程中礦物生成的先後次序。(10%)
- 五、請選擇一種地質學常用的定年法並說明其原理。(10%)
- 六、影響一個地區海水面高度的因素有哪些? (10%)
- 七、何謂均變說 (uniformitarianism) ? 並舉例說明均變說在地質學的應用。 (10%)

科目名稱:微積分【海科系碩士班乙組選考】

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(問答申論題)

題號:458007 共1頁第1頁

1. 計算以下的積分

- (a)  $\int \cos^2 x \, dx$  (5%)
  - (b)  $\int (x-1)^2 dx$  (5%)
  - (c)  $\int \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx$  (5%)
- 2. (a)以 Taylor Series 將 $\sqrt[3]{x-1}$  對 x 展開至  $x^2$  階(15%)
  - (b)利用以上結果求<sup>3</sup>√126的近似值(10%)
- 3. 求下列方程式之極大值以及極小值  $z=y^3+2xy^2-12x+6$  (20%)
- 4. 已知 $(x-8)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 1$ , 求

  - (b) 通過點(8,1)的切線斜率 (5%)
  - (c) 通過點(8,1)的切線方程式 (10%)
- 5. 假設 x=0 公里處產生波動,以每小時 $\sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{2}}$ 公里的速度向+x 方向傳播,求(a)在x 公里處,波經過 dx 距離需要多少小時?(10%)(b) 該波由 x=0 至 x=100 公里處需耗時多少小時?(10%)