

選擇:每題答對3分(45%) ※ 本大題請於試卷內之「選擇題作答區」依序作答。

1. Fossil of Dinosaur are not found in Taiwan due to 1). metamorphism of the Mesozoic strata; 2). not a habitable terrestrial environment during Mesozoic; 3). still not found.
2. The igneous rocks in eastern China are mainly belong to what geological age? 1). Early Paleozoic; 2). Late Paleozoic; 3). Mesozoic; 4).Cenozoic.
3. Pleistocene began from 1). about 10 ka; 2). about 2500 ka; 3). about 65000 ka
4. Which is not true about fossil *Glossopteris* 1). is found in Gondwanaland; 2). belongs to ferns; 3). also found in north India; 4). mainly existed during Carboniferous and Permian.
5. Which is not a fossil of Cenozoic 1). Foraminifera; 2). Nannofossils; 3). Pollen and spore; 4). Graptolite.
6. Which is not true about the Younger Dryas event 1). is a millennial scale climatic change; 2). occurred within Holocene; 3). a cold event.
7. Which is not true about "stromatolites" 1). belong to a structure of cyanobacteria; 2). exist till present; 3). distribute in deep marine environment; 4). an index fossil of Proterozoic strata.
8. The greatest glacial distribution period during geohistory occurred during 1). Precambrian; 2).Pleistocene; 3). Ordovician; 4). Carboniferous.
9. Burial of organic carbon _____ the atmospheric reservoir of _____, but also shrinks the atmospheric reservoir of _____. 1).shrinks; oxygen; carbon dioxide; 2).enlarges; oxygen; carbon dioxide; 3).shrinks; carbon dioxide; oxygen; 4).enlarges; carbon dioxide; oxygen
10. We know that greenhouse warming due to methane hydrate melting has occurred several times in Earth's history because there is isotopically 1).light carbon in sedimentary materials at these levels. 2).heavy carbon in sedimentary materials at these levels. 3).light oxygen in sedimentary materials at these levels. 4).heavy oxygen in sedimentary materials at these levels.
11. Although the origin is unclear, most cratons of the world experienced major episodes of metamorphism between _____ billion years ago. 1). 2.3 and 2.7; 2). 3.3 and 3.5; 3). 1.3 and 2.3; 4). 2.7 and 3.3
12. Lower Devonian-Lower Carboniferous clastic wedge deposits from the Baltica-Laurentia orogeny that cover large areas of the British Isles is a formation called: 1). Old Red Sandstone. 2). Baltica-Laurentia. 3). Hadrian's Wall. 4). Euramerica.
13. The Early Carboniferous global rise in sea level caused shallow seas to spread across broad continental surfaces at low latitudes resulting in widespread deposition of 1). coal deposits. 2). glacial tillites. 3). crinoidal limestones. 4). black shales.
14. Large Carboniferous and Permian foraminifera that lived on shallow seafloors are called 1). crinoids.2). fusulinids.3). lycopods.4). placoderm.
15. The greatest change in terrestrial ecosystems during all of Cretaceous was 1). diversification of the angiosperms. 2). predomination of the conifers. 3). collapse of the gymnosperms. 4). dawn of the Age of Cycads.

- 一、試述大陸漂移、海底擴張和板塊運動三種學說的概要 20%
- 二、試繪圖簡述海溝堆積層的特性 15%
- 三、試述始新世與現今地表海陸分佈的差異 20%

試題隨卷繳回