

I. Best match (20%)

Based on correlations, select the most appropriate choice from the "Answer set" for each of the following items:

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. conjugation | 2. Transduction | 3. tortoiseshell cat |
| 4. karyotype | 5. endopolyploidy | 6. Down syndrome |
| 7. kinetochore | 8. Charles Darwin | 9. Ds and Ac |
| 10. synapsis | | |

Answer set:

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. duplication | B. transposable element | C. deletion |
| D. Barr body | E. aneuploid | F. telomere |
| G. centromere | H. polytene chromosomes | I. metaphase chromosomes |
| J. maternal effect | K. translocation | L. evolution |
| M. natural selection | N. inversion | O. bacteriophage |
| P. sex pili | Q. homologous chromosomes | R. codominance |

II. Simple answer questions (60%)

- For a pea plant, the seed color is determined by the dominant Y allele and the recessive y allele, and the seed shape is controlled by the dominant R allele and the recessive r allele. The progeny of a cross between two pea plants displayed the following ratio in genotypes – $1 RRY Y : 1 RRY y : 1 RrYY : 1 RrYy$. Please list all the possible parental genotypes in pair that could produce this progeny ratio. (10 %)
- The existence of a cell surface marker protein Ap is controlled by the A gene. In a population, there are three different alleles for the A gene: A_1 , A_2 and A_3 , and their allele frequencies are 0.2, 0.3 and 0.5, respectively. The A_1 and A_2 alleles are codominant in their function. Both A_1 and A_2 alleles are dominant to A_3 . If this population is in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, please list all different phenotypes in the population regarding to Ap. Additionally, what are the frequencies of these different phenotypes, respectively? (10 %)
- If a plant has the diploid number = 4, please draw pictures to show chromosomes alignment at the metaphase plates of (1) mitosis, (2) meiosis I, and (3) meiosis II, respectively. Use different chromosome sizes to distinguish between non-homologous chromosomes. (10 %)
- What are the differences between prokaryotes and eukaryotes in gene transcription? (10 %)
- Describe briefly what are the miRNAs, siRNAs and RNA interference (RNAi). (10 %)
- If you already know the DNA sequence of a plant gene, discuss briefly how you can identify the function of this gene. (10 %)

III. Define the following terms (20%)

- ribosome
- telomere
- spliceosome
- housekeeping gene
- consensus sequence
- retrotransposon
- epigenetics
- polymerase chain reaction
- Ti plasmid
- cis element

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