## 八十九學年度 生命科學系及生物技術所 生科甲組及生技甲組碩士班研究生招生考試科目 遺傳學 科號 0707、1007 共 2 頁第 「 頁 \*請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

For each of the phrases on page 2 marked with numbers, write the best matching term from page 1 on the answer sheet (答案卷). Note: answers on the question sheets will not be scored

activators alleles attenuation

autosomes

balancer chromosome

chimeras chi-square

chromatin

codominance contig

cosmids dominant

ectopic expression

enhancer trapping

episome

epistasis

F1

gametes

haplotype

heterozygote

imprinting

incomplete dominance

independent assortment

karyotype

knockout

linkage

meiosis

minisatellite

mitosis

parental ditype

PCR

phenocopy

pleiotropy

recombination

reporter gene

RFLP

segregation

sequence tagged sites

shuttle vector

SSCP

stem cell

telomeres

test cross

topoisomerases

transduction

transition

ubiquitination

transformation transversion YAC

(共50題,每題2分)

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- I. the cross of an individual of ambiguous genotype with a homozygous recessive individual
- 2. alleles of one gene separate into gametes randomly with respect to alleles of other genes
- the alleles expressed in the phenotype of the heterozygote
- 4. alternate forms of a gene
- 5. reproductive cells containing only one copy of each gene
- 6. the separation of the two alleles of a gene into different gametes
- an individual with two different alleles of a gene
- 8. offspring of the P generation
- 9. one gene affecting more than one phenotype
- 10. the alleles of one gene mask the effects of alleles of another gene
- the heterozygote resembles neither homozygote
- 12. both parental phenotypes are expressed in the F1 hybrids
- 13. chromosomes that do not differ between the sexes
- 14. one diploid cell gives rise to four haploid cells
- the array of chromosomes in a given cell
- one diploid cell giving rise to two diploid cells
- 17. when two loci recombine in less than 50% of gametes
- a statistical method for testing the fit between observed and expected results
- an ascus containing only two nonrecombinant kinds of spores
- 20. formation of new genetic combinations by exchange of parts between homologs
- structures at ends of eukaryotic chromosomes
- enzymes involved in DNA supercoiling
- an AT base pair in the wildtype gene is changed to a GC pair
- 24. an AT base pair is changed to a TA pair
- efficient and rapid technique for amplifying the number of copies of a DNA fragment
- an artificial chromosome containing centromere and telomeres from yeast
- 27. a lambda-plasmid hybrid vector able to contain large (45 kb) DNA fragments
- 28. variation in the length of the restriction fragment detected by a particular probe
- DNA element composed of tandemly repeated identical short sequences
- 30. polymorphism in the three-dimensional conformation of a single-stranded DNA fragment
- 31. combination of linked alleles in a cluster of related genes
- 32. phenotype that has been induced by an environmental condition rather than by an inherited mutation
- unique DNA sequences that serve as molecular markers
- set of two or more partially overlapping cloned DNA fragments
- complexes of DNA and protein in the eukaryotic nucleus
- 36. small circular DNA molecule that can integrate into the chromosome
- 37. tranfer of naked DNA
- 38. transfer of DNA between bacteria via virus particles
- gene regulation involving premature termination of transcription
- 40. often fused to regulatory regions of genes whose expression is being monitored
- pattern of expressiom is dependent on which parent transmitted the allele
- 42. marks a protein for degradation
- 43. binds to enhancers
- 44. plasmid that replicates in both E. coli and yeast
- 45. making gene products in tissues where they are not normally made
- 46. locating regulatory regions based on patterns of expression of a reporter gene
- 47. contains multiple overlapping inversions
- 48. undifferentiated cells that serve as a source of two or more types of differentiated cells
- 49. derived from two or more genetically different embryonic cells
- 50. experimental elimination of gene function