浙江大学 2021 - 2022 学年<u>秋冬</u>学期 《生命科学基础》课程期末考试试卷 B 卷参考答案

课程号: (2021-2022-1)-72120370-0007063-1, 开课学院: 基础医学系

考试日期: 2022年 01月 12日

The forensic evidence

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—.	选择题(包	事题 5 分,总	分/共 25 分)				
1. A	A, B, E	2. B	3. A	4.C	5.C		
	简答题((每题 15 分,	总分/共 60)分)			
6. T	The answer	should inclu	ide the basic	knowledge	of PCR.		
(1) The pro	cess of PCR	: the cycle of	f heating, ar	nealing,	and elongat	ion. (3分)
(2	() Key en	zyme: DNA 1	oolymerase,	primers, dN	TPs, but	ffers, and ten	mplate (5分)
(3) Applica	ation should i	nclude at lea	se three ite	ms: (3	分)	•
	Study gen	ne function, g	gene expressi	ion, cloning			
(4		sis of genetic		_			
П	Gene the	- C					
	Insulin pi	1.0					
	Vaccine p						

7.

- (1) 荚膜: 是某些细菌在细胞壁外包绕一层粘液性物质, 为多糖或蛋白质的多聚体, 用理化方法去除后并不影响菌细胞的生命活动。凡粘液性物质牢固地与细胞壁结合, 厚度≥0.2 μm, 边界明显者为荚膜。(4分)
- (2)鞭毛: 是在许多细菌的菌体上附有的细长并呈波状弯曲的丝状物,为细菌的运动器官。(3分)
- (3)菌毛:是某些细菌表面存在着一种直的、比鞭毛更细、更短的丝状物。与细菌的运动无关。由菌毛蛋白组成,具有抗原性。(4分)
- (4) 芽胞: 是某些细菌在一定的条件下, 在菌体内部形成一个圆形或卵圆形小体, 是细菌的休眠形式。(4分)

8.

- (1) In response to cytokines from helper T cells and an antigen, a B cell proliferates and differentiates into memory B cells and plasma cells. The plasma cells secrete antibodies. $(3 \ \%)$
- (2) Antibodies do not kill pathogens; instead they mark pathogens for destruction. (3 分)
- (3) In neutralization, antibodies bind to viral surface proteins preventing infection of a host cell. Antibodies may also bind to toxins in body fluids and prevent them from entering body cells. $(3 \ \%)$

- (4) In opsonization(调理作用), antibodies bind to antigens on bacteria creating a target for macrophages or neutrophils, triggering phagocytosis. (3分)
- (5) Antigen-antibody complexes may bind to a complement protein—which triggers a cascade of complement protein activation. Ultimately a membrane attack complex forms a pore in the membrane of the foreign cell, leading to its lysis. $(3 \ \%)$
- 9. Please briefly describe the generalized life cycle of fungi.

请简要描述真菌的生命周期。

- 答:大部分真菌都能进行无性与有性繁殖,并且以无性繁殖为主。(3分)真菌的无性繁殖方式可概括为四种:
- (1) 菌丝体的断裂片段可以产生新个体,大多数真菌都能进行这种无性繁殖,实验室"转管"接种便是利用这一特点来繁殖菌种。(3分)
- (2) 营养细胞分裂产生子细胞,如裂殖酵母菌无性繁殖就象细菌一样,母细胞一分为二的繁殖。(3分)
- (3) 出芽繁殖,母细胞出"芽",每个"芽"成为一个新个体,酵母菌属的无性繁殖就是这种类型的繁殖。(3分)
- (4) 产生无性孢子,每个孢子可萌发为新个体。(3分)

三. 论述题(总分/共15分)

- 10. Summarize the role of endosymbiosis in eukaryotic evolution.
 - 1. endosymbiosis 的定义;(3 分)
 - 2. 线粒体的起源; (3分)
 - 3. 叶绿体的起源;(3分)
 - 4. 细胞核的起源; (3分)
 - 5. endosymbiosis 赋予多样性。(3分)