## 國立中央大學94學年度碩士班考試入學試題卷 共2頁第上頁開始中環境學裡研究所循塞硬中組織自生入環境程學及環境領生物學頁

所別: 哲學研究所碩士班 不分組科目: 中國哲學史

Environmental Chemistry (10% each, total 50%)

1. The following equation is used for soil water

· Log [Ca<sup>2+</sup>] + 2pH = const - log 
$$p_{CO_2}$$

Here,  $p_{\text{CO}_2}$  is the partial pressure of  $\text{CO}_2$ . Under what conditions does this equation hold? Express the constant in terms of known equilibrium constants (e.g., Ksp, Ka<sub>1</sub>, Ka<sub>2</sub> of carbonate species).

- 2. Glutamic acid  $(C_5H_9O_4N)$  is used as one of the reagents for a standard to check the BOD test.
  - (a) Write balanced reaction of glutamic acid.
  - (b) Based on (a), calculate the theoretical oxygen demand of 150mg/L glutamic acid.
- 3. Ammonia can be oxidized to chloramines by chlorine.
  - (a) Start from half reactions, write balanced oxidation reaction of ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) to dichloramine (NHCl<sub>2</sub>) by chlorine (Cl<sub>2</sub>)
  - (b) What is the standard electrode potential of this reaction? (E HOCL/CIT = 1.49 V; E NHCl<sub>2</sub>/NH<sub>3</sub>= 0.79 V)
- 4. Define the following thermodynamic terms and explain the relationship between them. (a) Entropy and (b) Gibb's free energy
- 5. Answer the following problems with figures to assist your descriptions.
  - (a) Describe "crown corrosion" in sewage system.
  - (b) "Cathodic Protection" is commonly used to avoid corrosions of iron pipes. Explain how it is done.

注:背而有試題

國立中央大學94學年度碩士班考試入學試題卷 共2頁第2頁

所別:哲學研究所碩士班 不分組科目:西洋哲學史

## 環境微生物學試題

超型:填充超
25 小題, 每小題 2 分, 共 50 分
答題方法:先將小題題號抄於答案紙上,每行一小題,如下例所示,依次作答。
(1)
(2)
(3)
......
(25)

- 一、微生物的比生長速率可由稀釋率 (D)來控制, 當微生物在槽内生長時, D 與 μ<sub>max</sub> 之關係必須滿足 (1)。
- 二、水質淨化過程微生物生存出現的次序有關,細菌、輪蟲、附著性纖毛蟲與浮游性纖毛蟲出現的先後 次序為(2)、(3)、(4)、(5)、(6)。
- 三、 活性污泥槽内徽生物之比生長速率  $\mu 1$  與滴濾池内微生物之比生長速率  $\mu 2$  之分布範圍 大小以 A , B 表示時為 (6) > (7) 。
- 四、活性污泥槽中原生動物出現,對水質淨化淨化之功能除促進細菌形成膠羽、附著細菌 幫助沉降、捕食分散之細菌外,尚能(8),(9),(10)。
- 五、微生物生存的最佳温度因微生物種類而異,試就(a). Bacteria, (b). Protozoa, (c) Eukaryotic algae, (d) Fungi, (e) Photosynthetic bacteria(including cyanobacteria), 依其生存最佳温度由低至高的次序,依(a)~(e)字母表示時為(11)<(12)<(13)<(14)<(15)。
- 六、微生物對化學物質之分解能力因化學物質之種類與結構而異,誠就(a)dinitrobenzene, (b)chlorinated hydrocarbons, (c)long-chain phenoxyaliphatic acids, (d)short-chain phenoxyaliphatic acids, (e) organophosphates 等,依生物分解難易程度,由易至難至次序,依(a)~(e)字母表示時為(16)<(17)<(18)<(19)<(20).
- 七、微生物對生存溫度之耐性與細胞膜中所含(21)有關,一般而言,真核生物細胞膜中 (22)含量越多,越能耐(23)。
- 八、微生物在分解主要碳源時,同時分解其他難分解物之過程稱(24)。在好氣活或厭氧代謝時,電子經電子攜帶者氧化,並經 ETS 傳遞,而產生 ATP 之過程稱 (25)