題號: 67

國立臺灣大學110學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目:地球歷史

節次: 2

題號:67

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※ 注意:請於試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」作答,並應註明作答之題號。

選擇題每題2分,非選擇題每題15分

1. Approximately how old is the universe?

A. 4.5 Ga	B. 10 Ga	C. 13.7 Ga	D. 45 Ga	E. 100 Ga

2. Approximately how old is the Earth?

		Turrana and the same and the sa		
A. 4.5 Ga	B. 10 Ga	C. 13.7 Ga	D. 45 Ga	E. 100 Ga

3. Which element was produced already in the Big Bang?

	 	Y	
1 1 77	C Di-		
{ A A* AA			

4. Which is the most common element in the universe?

A. H	B. Co	C. Pb	D. Au	E. U

5. Where do elements heavier than Fe form?

A. Volcanoes	B. Subduction	C. Black holes	D. Super novas	E. Big Bang
	zones			

6. Approximately how old is the oldest know crustal rock on Earth?

	YTT				
A. 200 Ma	B. 400 Ma	C. 1 Ga	D. 4 Ga.	E. 13 Ga	1

7. Which planet is the largest in the solar system?

A. Mercury B. Mars	C. Jupiter	D. Uranus	E. Neptune
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8. Which ocean basin represents a very early stage in the formation of an ocean?

A. Red Sea	B.	C. Atlantic	D. Pacific	E. Indian Ocean
	Mediterranean			

9. What do we call the super-continent that assembled in the end of the Paleozoic?

	THURSDAY			
A. Panthalassa	B. Iapetus	C. Rodinia	D. Baltica	E. Pangaea

10 . Which continent was **NOT** part of Gondwana?

A. India	B. Africa	C. South	D. Australia	E. North
		America		America

見背面

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A. 4.5 Ga B. 4 Ga C. 2.5 Ga D. 1 Ga E. 0.5 Ga 12. Which plant group do the palm trees belong to? A. Green algae B. Mosses C. Ferns D. Gymnosperms 13. During which period did basically all modern animal body-plans suddenly appear? A. Cambrian B. Neogene C. Jurassic D. Triassic E. Permian 14. During which time did animal start to burrow into the sediment on the sea floor? A. Archean Proterozoic C. Cambrian D. Miocene E. Quaternary 15. Arrange from oldest (left) to youngest (right): Triassic, Jurassic, Permian, Devon, Pliocene A. B. C. D. E. 16. During which era did the Ediacaran fauna dominate life on earth? A. B. Cenozoic C. Mesozoic D. Paleozoic E. Neoarchean 17. Approximately how old are the oldest known stromatolites? A. 100 Ma B. 200 Ma C. 500 Ma D. 1 Ga E. 3.5 Ga 18. When did the first angiosperms (flowering plants) evolve? A. Proterozoic B. Early Paleozoic Paleozoic D. Ammonia E. Prokaryotes 19. What did the Miller-Urey experiment produce? A. Artificial B. Virus C. Amino acids D. Ammonia E. Prokaryotes 20. Which two gases are believed to have dominated Earth's first (primary) atmosphere? A. H & He B. N. & O.2 C. H. 20 & O.2 D. CO.2 & O.2 E. He & O.2	11. When did the Archean eon end?						
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A. Weaker B. Stronger C. Same D. Dark green E. Dark blue 22. What are fossilized traces of the activities of living organisms called? A. Trace metals B. Trace gases C. Body fossils D. Trace fossils E. Microfossils 23. When did the trilobites die out? A. Cambrian B. Devonian C. Permian D. Cretaceous E. Neogene 24. Which period is often referred to as the "Age of Fish"? A. Cambrian B. Devonian C. Permian D. Cretaceous E. Neogene 25. When did vertebrate animals first invade the terrestrial environment? A. Cambrian B. Devonian C. Permian D. Cretaceous E. Neogene 26. Which group of mollusks died out at the end of the Mesozoic? A. Bivalves B. Gastropods C. D. D. E. Ammonites 27. Which period ended with the biggest mass-extinction in Earth's history? A. Cambrian B. Silurian C. Permian D. Jurassic E. Neogene 28. When are the first birds believed to have evolved? A. Cambrian B. Cenozoic C. Mesozoic D. Paleozoic E. Neoarchean Neoproterozoic 29. When did the last dinosaurs die out? A. Cambrian B. Devonian C. Permian D. Cretaceous E. Neogene 30. Which plant group common during the Mesozoic went extinct at the end of the Mesozoic A. Cycads B. Cycadeoids C. Ginkos D. Conifers E. Ferns 31. What marine organism is responsible for the thick chalk deposits of the Cretaceous? A. Coccoliths B. Foraminifera C. Radiolaria D. Sponges E. Diatoms	21. How was the early Sun compared to the modern Sun?							
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A. Neoproterozoic B. Cenozoic C. Mesozoic D. Paleozoic E. Neoarchean 29. When did the last dinosaurs die out? A. Cambrian B. Devonian C. Permian D. Cretaceous E. Neogene 30. Which plant group common during the Mesozoic went extinct at the end of the Mesozoic A. Cycads B. Cycadeoids C. Ginkos D. Conifers E. Ferns 31. What marine organism is responsible for the thick chalk deposits of the Cretaceous?	A. Cambrian	B. Silurian	C. Permian	D. Jurassic	E. Neogene			
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	A. Cycads	B. Cycadeoids	C. Ginkos	D. Conifers	E. Ferns			
A. Coccoliths B. Foraminifera C. Radiolaria D. Sponges E. Diatoms	31. What marine							
	A. Coccoliths	B. Foraminifera	C. Radiolaria	D. Sponges	E. Diatoms			

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32. Arrange epochs from old → young: Eocene, Miocene, Paleocene, Pliocene, Oligocene				
A.	В.	C.	D.	E.
33. When did India collide with Eurasia?				
A. Cambrian	B. Devonian	C. Permian	D. Mesozoic	E. Cenozoic
34. When did the first whales evolve?				
A. Cambrian	B. Devonian	C. Permian	D. Mesozoic	E. Cenozoic
35. When did the Mediterranean Sea dry up?				
A. Cretaceous	B. Paleocene	C. Miocene	D. Quaternary	E. Cambrian
36. When did North and South America get connected through the Panama Isthmus?				
A. Pliocene	B. Oligocene	C. Cretaceous	D. Quaternary	E. Cambrian
37. During which epoch did thick ice sheets cover large parts of the northern hemisphere?				
A. Pliocene	B. Oligocene	C. Miocene	D. Pleistocene	E. Eocene