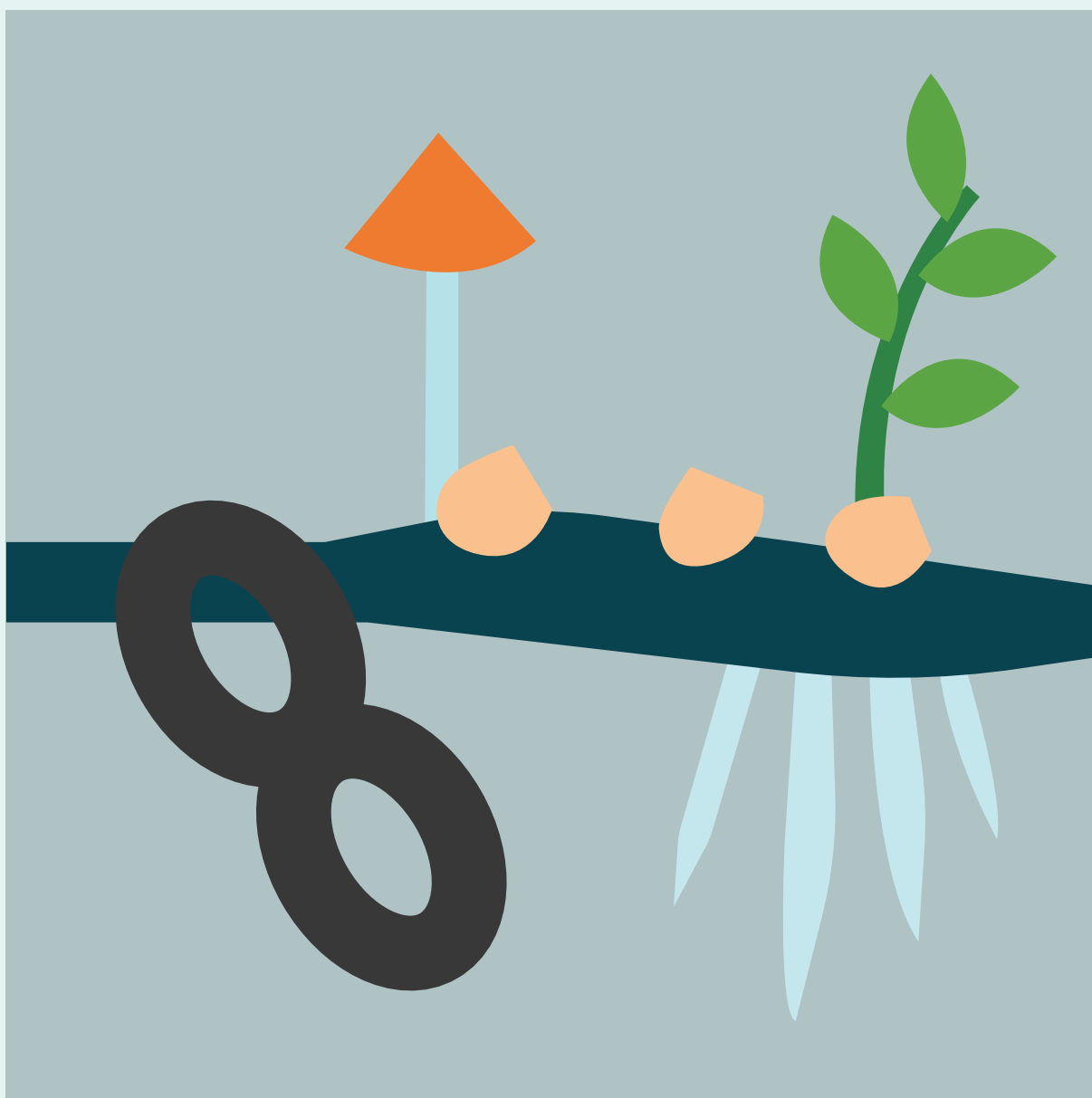


國中自然領域

雙語教學資源手冊 生物科英語授課用語

A Reference Handbook for Junior High School Bilingual Teachers in the
Domain of **Natural Sciences (Biology)**: Instructional Language in English

〔 七年級下學期 〕



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★主題一 生殖★ Reproduction

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■ 前言 Introduction

生殖是生物重要的生命現象，為了延續物種，生物會不停繁殖出新的個體。因此，雖然個體的生命有限，族群依然能夠生生不息。本章節一開始講述的是細胞的分裂，其中包含染色體和 DNA 的介紹與兩種類型的細胞分裂的時機與特性。第二節是無性生殖，即在生殖過程中，無須經過配子結合便可產生新個體。無性生殖的特色為保留親代的優勢，但面對環境改變的能力較弱。第三節是有性生殖，即在生殖過程中，須經過精卵結合使得產生新個體。有性生殖的特色為具有遺傳的變異性，面對環境劇變時有較大的可能性延續種族。

1-1 細胞的分裂

Cell Division

■ 前言 Introduction

本小節雖命名為細胞的分裂，實際上也包含了染色體和 DNA 的介紹，因此教師前期需和學生解釋清楚 DNA、基因與染色體的關聯性。英文的部分在此小節有許多非常類似的英文單字，如 Mitosis 與 Meiosis，因此教師在準備時應避免搞混，句型的部分可以在講述的過程中廣泛使用。

■ 詞彙 Vocabulary

| 單字 | 中譯 | 單字 | 中譯 |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------------------|-------|
| cell division | 細胞分裂 | mother cell | 母細胞 |
| chromosome | 染色體 | daughter cell | 子細胞 |
| deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) | 去氧核糖核酸 | sperm | 精子 |
| homologous chromosome | 同源染色體 | ovum | 卵子 |
| mitosis | 細胞分裂(有絲分裂) | haploid | 單套染色體 |
| meiosis | 減數分裂 | diploid | 雙套染色體 |
| somatic cell | 體細胞 | chromosome replication | 染色體複製 |
| reproductive cell | 生殖細胞 | | |

■ 教學句型與實用句子 Sentence Frames and Useful Sentences

① _____ are composed of _____ and _____.

例句：Chromosomes **are composed of** DNA **and** protein.

染色體由 DNA 和蛋白質所組成。

② There are _____ chromosomes in the _____ cells.

例句(1)：There **are** 46 **chromosomes in the** human somatic **cells**.

人類的體細胞有 46 條染色體

例句(2)：There **are** 23 **chromosomes in the** human reproductive **cells**.

人類的生殖細胞有 23 條染色體

③ _____ replicates _____ and divides _____, resulting in _____ daughter cells.

例句(1)：Mitosis **replicates** once **and divides** once, **resulting in** two **daughter cells**

有絲分裂複製一次並分裂一次，得到兩個子細胞。

例句(2)：Meiosis **replicates** once **and divides** twice, **resulting in** four **daughter cells**.

減數分裂複製一次並分裂兩次，得到四個子細胞。

■ 問題講解 Explanation of Problems

📖 學習目標 📖

在學習完本單元後，學生應習得以下觀念：

After studying this section, students should be able to know that:

一、了解同一生物的體細胞與生殖細胞具有不同數目的染色體。

Understand that somatic cells and reproductive cells of the same organism have different numbers of chromosomes.

二、了解減數分裂和細胞分裂時染色體分離的方向。

Understand the direction of chromosome segregation during meiosis and cell division.

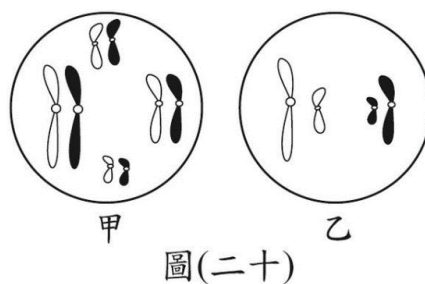
例題講解

例題一

說明：測驗學生是否理解體細胞與生殖細胞內的染色體差異。

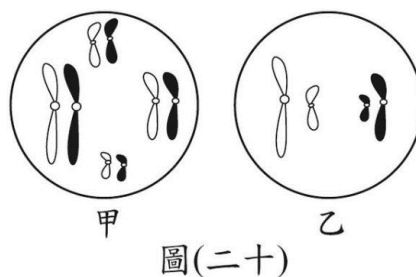
To test students' understanding of chromosomal differences in somatic and germ cells.

(英文) The picture shows a schematic diagram of the chromosomes contained in cells A and B, both of which are normal cells in a female animal. Based on this graph, which of the following related inferences or statements is the most plausible?



- (A) A contains a total of 8 genes, and B contains a total of 4 genes.
- (B) If A has sex chromosomes, then B does not have sex chromosomes.
- (C) If A has paired genes, then B does not have paired genes.**
- (D) A has 4 pairs of chromosomes, B has 2 pairs of chromosomes.

(中文) 圖為甲、乙兩種細胞所含的染色體示意圖，此兩種細胞都是某一雌性動物個體內的正常細胞。根據此圖，下列相關推論或敘述何者最合理？



- (A) 甲總共含 8 個基因，乙總共含 4 個基因。
- (B) 若甲具有性染色體，則乙不具有性染色體。
- (C) 若甲具有成對的基因，則乙不具有成對的基因。**
- (D) 甲有 4 對成對的染色體，乙有 2 對成對的染色體。

(107 年國中會考第 28 題)

解題 Solution：

甲圖：圖中的染色體都有兩條並成對，因此判斷為體細胞。乙圖：圖中的染色體都只有一條並不成對，因此判斷為生殖細胞。因此答案為 (C) 若甲具有成對的基因，則乙不具有成對的基因。

A picture: The chromosomes in the picture have two and are paired, so they are judged as somatic cells. Picture B: There is only one chromosome in the picture and it is not paired, so it is judged as a reproductive cell. So the answer is (C) If A has paired genes, then B does not have paired genes.

Teacher: What is the biggest difference between Figure A and Figure B, except for the number of chromosomes?

Student: A has paired chromosomes, B does not.

Teacher: Very good, so which one is a somatic cell and which one is a germ cell?

Student: A is a somatic cell, and B is a germ cell.

Teacher: That's right, the answer is correct, then let's look at the content of the options.

Teacher: The error of option A is that the number of genes cannot be determined by looking at a few chromosomes. Do you know where the error of option B is?

Student: B is a germ cell, so it must have sex chromosomes.

Teacher: That's right!

老師：請問甲圖和乙圖中，除了染色體的數量外，最大的差別是甚麼呢？

學生：甲有成對的染色體，乙沒有。

老師：非常好，因此甲和乙何者是體細胞，何者是生殖細胞？

學生：甲是體細胞，乙是生殖細胞。

老師：沒錯，答對了，接著我們來看選項的內容。

老師：A 選項錯在基因的數量不是看幾條染色體就能決定，那你們知道 B 錯在哪裡嗎？

學生：乙是生殖細胞，所以一定會有性染色體。

老師：沒錯！

例題二

說明：測驗學生是否能夠比較細胞分裂與減數分裂中染色體分離的差異性。

To test whether students can compare the difference of chromosome segregation in cell division and meiosis.

(英文) Figure (22) is a schematic diagram of two pairs of chromosomes in the cell, codenamed A, B, C, and D. Which of the following statements is true about the separation of these chromosomes as cells divide and divide under normal conditions?



圖(二十二)

- (A) If mitosis occurs, A and B must be separated into different cells.
- (B) If mitosis occurs, A and D must be separated into different cells.
- (C) If meiosis occurs, B and C must separate into different cells.
- (D) If meiosis occurs, C and D must separate into different cells.**

(中文) 圖(二十二)為細胞內的某兩對染色體，以甲、乙、丙、丁為代號的示意圖。在正常狀況下，有關細胞進行分裂與分裂時這些染色體分離的敘述，下列何者正確？



圖(二十二)

- (A) 若進行細胞分裂，則甲與乙必分離至不同的細胞中。
- (B) 若進行細胞分裂，則甲與丁必分離至不同的細胞中。
- (C) 若進行減數分裂，則乙與丙必分離至不同的細胞中。
- (D) 若進行減數分裂，則丙與丁必分離至不同的細胞中。**

(106 年國中會考第 37 題)



解題 Solution：

根據圖片所示，甲乙和丙丁分別為兩組同源染色體，因此若有甲乙或丙丁分離至不同子細胞的情況發生，即為減數分裂。故答案為(D)若進行減數分裂，則丙與丁必分離至不同的細胞中。

As shown in the picture, A B and C D are two sets of homologous chromosomes, so if A B or C D is separated into different daughter cells, it is meiosis. So the answer is (D) If meiosis occurs, C and D must be separated into different cells.

Teacher: According to the picture, which two chromosomes are homologous chromosomes?

Student: Is it based on color?

Teacher: No, it should be a couple that are similar in size and shape.

Student: Then A, B and C and D are two sets of homologous chromosomes.

Teacher: That's right! very good.

Student: Then why is the answer D?

Teacher: Since homologous chromosomes segregate only in meiosis, the answer is D.

老師：請問根據圖片，哪兩個染色體分別為同源染色體呢？

學生：是根據顏色來分嗎？

老師：不是唷，應該以大小、形狀相似的兩個才對。

學生：那麼甲乙和丙丁分別為兩組同源染色體。

老師：答對了！非常好。

學生：那為甚麼答案是 D 呢？

老師：由於只有在減數分裂才有同源染色體分離的現象，因此答案選 D。

1-2 無性生殖

Asexual Reproduction

■ 前言 Introduction

本小節介紹了無性生殖的特性與其生殖的方式，包含了分裂生殖、斷裂生殖、出芽生殖、孢子繁殖以及營養器官繁殖。每個無性生殖的方式皆有不同的特性，老師需完整講解各個繁殖方式，建議舉生活上的例子來連結此觀念。英文的部分，除了各個無性生殖的英文單字以及其發音外，由於塊根、塊莖的英文單字很像，也是需要特別留意的地方，以免搞混。

■ 詞彙 Vocabulary

| 單字 | 中譯 | 單字 | 中譯 |
|------------------------|--------|----------------|------|
| asexual reproduction | 無性生殖 | root tuber | 塊根 |
| schizogenesis | 分裂生殖 | tuber | 塊莖 |
| fragmentation | 斷裂生殖 | runner | 匍匐莖 |
| spore propagation | 孢子繁殖 | kalanchoe | 落地生根 |
| protogenesis | 出芽生殖 | reproduction | 繁殖 |
| vegetative propagation | 營養器官繁殖 | cuttage | 扦插 |
| yeast | 酵母菌 | culture medium | 培養基 |
| blastema | 芽體 | tissue culture | 組織培養 |
| spore | 孢子 | | |

■ 教學句型與實用句子 Sentence Frames and Useful Sentences

① _____ includes _____, _____, and _____. (the blanks are optional)

例句：Asexual reproduction **includes** schizogenesis, fragmentation, protogenesis, spore propagation, **and** vegetative propagation.

無性生殖包括分裂生殖、斷裂生殖、出芽生殖、孢子繁殖以及營養器官繁殖。

② _____ can reproduce through _____.

例句(1)：Starfish **can reproduce through** fragmentation.

海星利用斷裂生殖。

例句(2)：Yeast **can reproduce through** protogenesis.

酵母菌利用出芽生殖。

③ The (dis)advantage(s) of _____ are (is) _____.

例句：The **advantage of** asexual reproduction **is** that offsprings can completely preserve the characteristics of the parental generation.

無性生殖的好處是後代能完整保留親代的特性。

■ 問題講解 Explanation of Problems

🌀 學習目標 🌀

在學習完本單元後，學生應習得以下觀念：

一、了解無性生殖產生的後代可以完整保存親代的特性，其遺傳特徵均相同。

Knowing that the offspring produced by asexual reproduction can retain the characteristics of the parent intact, and all have the same genetic characteristics.

二、了解出芽生殖的特色是利用體側長出的芽體脫離母體後，成為獨立的個體。

Understanding the characteristic of protogenesis is to use the blastema grown on the side of the body to become independent individuals after breaking away from the parent body.

三、了解營養器官繁殖是利用植物的根、莖、葉等營養器官來進行繁殖。

Vegetative propagation is the use of plant roots, stems, leaves and other vegetative organs for reproduction.

四、了解生物的生殖可分為有性生殖與無性生殖，有性生殖產生的子代其性狀和親代差異較大。

Understand that biological reproduction can be divided into sexual reproduction and asexual reproduction. The offspring produced by sexual reproduction are quite different in character from the parents.

例題講解

例題一

說明：測驗學生是否了解無性生殖中的營養器官繁殖觀念。

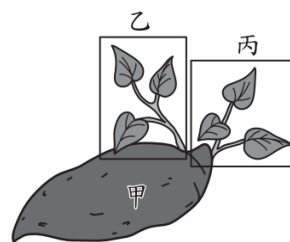
To test whether students understand the concept of vegetative organ reproduction in asexual reproduction.

(英文) Figure (7) is a schematic diagram of a sprouted sweet potato, A is the root tuber of the sweet potato, and B and C are the different sprouts on the root tuber. Which of the following statements about A, B, and C is the most reasonable?

- (A) The genotypes of A and C are different.
- (B) B and C have the same genotype.**
- (C) A is the reproductive organ of sweet potato.
- (D) The number of chromosomes in cells A and B is different.

(中文) 圖(七)為一發芽番薯的示意圖，甲為番薯的塊根，乙、丙為塊根上不同的新芽下列關於甲、乙、丙的敘述，何者最合理？

- (A) 甲與丙的基因型不同。
- (B) 乙與丙的基因型相同。**
- (C) 甲為番薯的生殖器官。
- (D) 甲與乙細胞內的染色體數不同。



圖(七)

(107 年國中會考第 12 題)

解題 Solution：

蕃薯為無性生殖中的營養器官繁殖之例子。營養器官繁殖是利用植物的根、莖、葉等營養器官來進行繁殖，而無性生殖所產生的後代可以完整保留親代的特性、遺傳特徵也與親代相同。

Sweet potatoes are an example of vegetative propagation in asexual reproduction. Vegetative propagation is the use of plant roots, stems, leaves and other vegetative organs for reproduction, and the offspring produced by asexual reproduction can completely retain the characteristics and genetic characteristics of the parental generation.

Teacher: Do you know how sweet potatoes are propagated?

Student: Vegetative organ reproduction.

Teacher: Yes, what does vegetative organ reproduction mean?

Student: It is to use vegetative organs to reproduce the next generation. For example, some plants can use roots, stems and leaves to reproduce more, which is a kind of asexual reproduction.

Teacher: Everyone is amazing! That's right, the characteristic of asexual reproduction is that the offspring have the same traits or characteristics as the parents, so the sweet potatoes we see in the store and other small sweet potatoes placed next to them will have the same traits and genetic characteristics as the parents.

老師：大家知道蕃薯是利用什麼方式繁殖的嗎？

學生：營養器官繁殖。

老師：對的，營養器官繁殖是什麼意思？

學生：就是用營養器官來繁殖下一代，譬如有些植物可以用根莖葉去繁殖更多，是屬於無性生殖的一種。

老師：大家很厲害！沒錯，無性生殖的特色就是子代跟親代的性狀或特徵相同，所以我們在賣場看到的蕃薯與旁邊擺放其他的小蕃薯，他們的性狀遺傳特徵會跟親代相同喔。

例題二

說明：測驗學生是否了解無性生殖中的出芽繁殖觀念。

To test students' understanding of the concept of budding in asexual reproduction.

(英文) Which of the following statements is the most reasonable about the reproductive structure or mode of reproduction of the wolffia globosa?

- (A) Does not produce ovules.
- (B) Does not produce reproductive cells.
- (C) The main mode of reproduction does not increase genetic variation.**
- (D) The main mode of reproduction is subject to the process of reduction division.

(中文) 有關無根萍的生殖構造或繁殖方式，下列敘述何者最合理？

- (A) 不會產生胚珠。
- (B) 不會產生生殖細胞。
- (C) 主要的繁殖方式不會增加遺傳的變異。**
- (D) 主要的繁殖方式須經減數分裂的過程。

(105 國中會考自然科第 48 題)

解題 Solution：

根據題組對於無根萍的敘述：「無根萍主要繁殖子代的方式，是利用植株一端所長出的小芽。當小芽成熟後，會離開母體而沉入水底，幾天之後再浮出水面長成新的個體。」此敘述為無性生殖中的出芽生殖之特性。出芽生殖是由體側長出的芽體，脫離母體後，成為獨立的個體。

According to the description of the wolffia globosa, "The main way to reproduce offspring is to use the small buds that grow from one end of the plant. When the small buds mature, they will leave the mother and sink to the bottom of the water, and then rise to the surface after a few days. grow into a new individual." This description is characteristic of protogenesis in asexual reproduction. Blastema grows from the side of the body and becomes an independent individual after breaking away from the mother.

Teacher: Do you know the plant in this question, how does it reproduce?

Student: Budding.

Teacher: That's right! In this chapter we recognize the many methods of asexual reproduction, budding being one of them. Now that we have talked about asexual reproduction, will this method of reproduction make the traits of the parents and offspring the same or different?

Student: Same.

Teacher: Yes, that's right. It is precisely because of "asexual" reproduction that does not produce gametes through meiosis, etc., so the next generation reproduced will still have the same characteristics as the previous generation!

Student: That's right.

老師：大家知道本題的植物，它的生殖方式是如何嗎？

學生：出芽生殖。

老師：沒有錯！在這章節我們認識到許多無性生殖的方式，出芽生殖就是其中一種。既然談到無性生殖了，這樣的繁殖方式會讓親代與子代的性狀一樣還是不一樣？

學生：一樣。

老師：對，沒錯。正是因為「無性」生殖，並不會經過減數分裂產生配子等等，所以繁殖出來的下一代依舊會跟上一代特徵一樣！

學生：原來如此。

1-3 有性生殖

Sexual Reproduction

■ 前言 Introduction

有性生殖是利用配子的結合產生新個體，配子外型皆不同，通常有雌雄之分。有性生殖的特性為增加子代多樣性，有利於物種適應變動的環境。而又可依照配子受精方式的不同，可分為動物與開花植物的有性生殖。由於這兩種的有性生殖方式不同，老師需詳細解釋其進行過程與原理，建議可以引導學生與生活上看過的動植物做結合，幫助學生了解，而不只是單純記憶。單字的部分有許多與動物器官或是開花植物構造的相關單字，也因為這些單字的相似性不高，老師需特別留意拼字與發音。

■ 詞彙 Vocabulary

| 單字 | 中譯 | 單字 | 中譯 |
|---------------------|------|------------|----|
| sexual reproduction | 有性生殖 | embryo | 胚胎 |
| gamete | 配子 | oviparity | 卵生 |
| testis; testicle | 睪丸 | viviparity | 胎生 |
| vas deferens | 輸精管 | sepal | 萼片 |
| ovary | 卵巢 | petal | 花瓣 |
| uterine tube | 輸卵管 | stamen | 雄蕊 |
| uterus; womb | 子宮 | anther | 花藥 |
| fertilization | 受精作用 | filament | 花絲 |



| | | | |
|------------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| umbilical cord | 臍帶 | pistil | 雌蕊 |
| placenta | 胎盤 | stigma | 柱頭 |
| amniotic membrane | 羊膜 | receptacle | 花托 |
| amniotic fluid | 羊水 | pollen tube | 花粉管 |
| reproductive behavior | 生殖行為 | style | 花柱 |
| courtship | 求偶 | ovary | 子房 |
| mating | 交配 | ovule | 胚珠 |
| sperm | 精子 | pollination | 授粉 |
| ovum | 卵子 | self pollination | 自花授粉 |
| external fertilization | 體外受精 | cross pollination | 異花授粉 |
| internal fertilization | 體內受精 | | |

■ 教學句型與實用句子 Sentence Frames and Useful Sentences

① _____ maintain _____ by _____.

例句：Endotherms **maintain** body temperature **by** the heat of metabolism.

內溫動物藉由體內代謝作用所產生的熱能來維持體溫。

② _____ can be divided into _____.

例句：Animals **can be divided into** oviparous animals and viviparous animals according to the place of embryonic development.

動物依照胚胎發育的場所可分為卵生動物與胎生動物。

③ The function of _____ is to _____.

例句：**The function of** the fruit **is to** protect the seeds and also assist in seed dispersal.

果實的功能為保護種子，同時也可協助種子傳播

■ 問題講解 Explanation of Problems

🌀 學習目標 🌀

在學習完本單元後，學生應習得以下觀念：

After studying this section, students should be able to know that:

- 一、了解精卵透過受精作用產生子代為有性生殖的特性，且子代僅保留親代的部分特徵。

Understand that the characteristics of sexual reproduction of offspring produced by sperm and eggs through fertilization, and the offspring only retain part of the characteristics of the parent.

- 二、了解生殖系統能產生配子進行有性生殖，並且有分泌激素的功能。

Understand that the reproductive system can produce gametes for sexual reproduction and has the function of secreting hormones.

三、花的構造中，雄蕊的花藥可產生花粉粒，花粉粒內有精細胞；雌蕊的子房內有胚珠，胚珠內有卵細胞。

In the structure of the flower, the anther of the stamen can produce pollen grains, and there are sperm cells in the pollen grains; the ovary of the pistil has ovules, and there are egg cells in the ovules.

例題講解

例題一

說明：測驗學生是否理解有性生殖中親代與子代之間的特性。

To test students' understanding of the characteristics between parents and offspring of sexual reproduction.

(英文) It is known that a certain animal can produce eggs and sperm in the same individual, but during reproduction, it is still necessary to exchange sperm with different individuals in order to fertilize and produce offspring. Which of the following statements about the reproduction and offspring of this animal is the most plausible?

- (A) Reproduction is asexual reproduction.
- (B) Offspring do not have the ability to reproduce.
- (C) Offspring have some of the characteristics of the parent.**
- (D) Progeny undergoes meiosis to increase somatic cells.

(中文) 已知某種動物在同一個體中可產生卵及精子，但在繁殖時，仍需要與不同個體交換精子後，才能受精並產生子代。下列關於此種動物生殖及子代的相關敘述，何者最合理？

- (A) 生殖方式屬於無性生殖。
- (B) 子代不具有生殖的能力。
- (C) 子代具有親代的部分特徵。**
- (D) 子代行減數分裂增加體細胞。

(106 年國中會考第 9 題)

解題 Solution：

由於題幹提到精卵結合，因此此生殖方式屬於有性生殖。根據有性生殖的特性，子代正常情況下有生育能力，且因親代僅各傳遞一半的遺傳物質，因此子代僅具有親代的部分特徵，最後增加體細胞的方式為細胞分裂而非減數分裂。

Since the stem of the title refers to the combination of sperm and egg, this method of reproduction belongs to sexual reproduction. According to the characteristics of sexual reproduction, the offspring are normally fertile, and because each parent only transmits half of the genetic material, the offspring only has some of the characteristics of the parent, and the way to increase somatic cells is mitosis instead of meiosis.

Student: Is there really an animal that can have sperm and ovum at the same time?

Teacher: This is true! Organisms like this are called hermaphrodites and possess both sperm and eggs.

Student: Can hermaphrodites reproduce by themselves?

Teacher: It is possible in very few cases, but the animals mentioned in the question still have to find another partner to exchange sperm and ovum before they can complete reproduction. Therefore, it is a type of sexual reproduction, and the offspring have the ability to reproduce, and rely on cell division to increase somatic cells.

Student: So that's the case, then the answer should be the option that conforms to the characteristics of sexual reproduction.

Teacher: That's right! Therefore, C should be chosen, and the offspring has some characteristics of the parent.

學生：請問老師，真的有動物可以同時擁有精子和卵子嗎？

老師：這是真的唷！像這樣的生物稱為雌雄同體，同時擁有精子和卵子。

學生：那雌雄同體的生物是不是能夠自己繁殖下一代呢？

老師：很少數的情況是可以的，不過題目提到的動物還是要找到另一伴進行精卵的交換，才能夠完成繁殖，因此為有性生殖的一種，且後代有繁殖能力，並依靠細胞分裂增加體細胞。

學生：原來如此，那麼答案就應該選符合有性生殖特性的選項。

老師：沒錯！因此應該選 C，子代具有親代的部分特徵。

例題二

說明：測驗學生是否理解開花植物的有性生殖。

To test students' understanding of sexual reproduction in flowering plants.

(英文) Self-pollination is when the pollen of a plant sticks to the pistil stigma of the same flower. Which of the following is the most plausible for plants to reproduce by self-pollination?

- (A) belongs to sexual reproduction.
- (B) will not produce fruit.
- (C) offspring do not have reproductive capacity.
- (D) The traits of the offspring and the parent are identical.

(中文) 自花授粉是指植物的花粉黏附在同一朵花的雌蕊柱頭上。關於植物以自花授粉的方式生殖，下列何者最合理？

- (A)屬於有性生殖。
- (B)不會產生果實。
- (C)子代不具有繁殖能力。
- (D)子代與親代的性狀皆完全相同。

(109 年國中會考第 17 題)

解題 Solution：

由於題幹提到花粉黏附柱頭，因此此生殖方式屬於有性生殖。根據開花植物有性生殖的特性，子代正常情況下有生育能力，子房會發育為果實，且子代僅保留親代的部分特徵。

Since the stem mentions that the pollen is attached to the stigma, this method of reproduction belongs to sexual reproduction. According to the sexual reproduction characteristics of flowering plants, the offspring are normally fertile, the ovary will develop into fruit, and the offspring retain only some of the characteristics of the parent.

Teacher: The answer to this question is sexual reproduction. Do you know why?

Student: The title mentions self-pollination, which means it is the reproductive mode of flowering plants - sexual reproduction.

Teacher: Everyone is amazing! In this question, you can also use the deletion method to know the answer.

Student: Yes! Because option B is not a characteristic of flowering plants, neither is option C, and option D is a characteristic of asexual reproduction.

Teacher: That's right, everyone also clarified the reasons why they didn't choose other options, which is great.

老師：這題的答案為有性生殖。大家知道為什麼嗎？

學生：題目有提到自花授粉，表示是開花植物的生殖方式－有性生殖。

老師：大家很厲害喔！在這題中也可以用刪去法來知道答案。

學生：對耶！因為 B 選項不是開花植物的特性，C 選項也不是，D 選項則是無性生殖的特性。

老師：沒錯，大家也順便釐清了為什麼不選其他選項的原因了，很棒喔。



★主題二 遺傳★

Heredity

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■ 前言 Introduction

遺傳探討得是生物的親代與子代之間的關聯性，內容較抽象，有許多新出現且易混淆名詞需要記憶，例如性狀和表徵。第一節先介紹了孟德爾的豌豆實驗，包含授粉方式、純品系、顯隱性的觀念與棋盤方格法的操作，後段介紹基因與染色體的關聯性。第二節介紹遺傳幾種例子，例如人類血型、性別的遺傳方式，最後也提到了人類基因組計畫的貢獻。第三節介紹突變，包含突變的意義、種類、可能造成的疾病與遺傳諮詢。第四節為生物技術，主要介紹科學家藉由人為的方法，調控生物細胞或利用其代謝物質，以製造產品與改善人類生活品質的科學技術。在英文方面，由於許多單字的字根有關聯性，可以利用字根字首概念幫助學生學習。除此之外，在句型的填空處中，詞性要特別注意。

2-1 遺傳、基因與染色體

Heredity, Gene and Chromosome

■ 前言 Introduction

本小節延續第一章的 DNA 與染色體，內容主要為生殖與遺傳之相關概念，包含基因、性狀與表徵遺傳。此外，在孟德爾的實驗中需要提到棋盤方格法與各種比例，需要給學生較多練習機會已熟悉棋盤方格法的使用，另外也可以補充孟德爾實驗的背景故事，讓學生嘗試是否能從雜亂的實驗結果中，歸納出簡單的數學比例。後段介紹了基因型和表現型之間的差異，在英文方面需多留意，例如表徵、表現型和性狀等類似但各具不同意義的名詞，因此在語言鷹架上應特別注意，例如 *phenotype*, *trait*, *characteristic* 之間有甚麼不同。

■ 詞彙 Vocabulary

| 單字 | 中譯 | 單字 | 中譯 |
|---------------------|------|----------------|-------|
| trait | 性狀 | recessive | 隱性 |
| characteristic | 表徵 | Punnett square | 棋盤方格法 |
| hand pollination | 人工授粉 | gene | 基因 |
| true-breeding line | 純品系 | allele | 等位基因 |
| parental generation | 親代 | genotype | 基因型 |
| filial generation | 子代 | phenotype | 表現型 |
| dominant | 顯性 | | |

■ 教學句型與實用句子 Sentence Frames and Useful Sentences

① The trait of _____ include _____ and _____.
_____ is dominant and _____ is recessive.

例句(1) : **The trait of** seed shape includes round seed and wrinkled seed. The round seed **is dominant and** wrinkled seed **is recessive**.

種子形狀的性狀有圓形與皺型，圓形種子表現為顯性，皺形種子為隱性。

例句(2) : **The trait of** stem shape includes tall stem and dwarf stem. The tall stem **is dominant and** dwarf stem **is recessive**.

莖形狀的性狀有高莖與矮莖。高莖的性狀表現為顯性，矮莖的性狀表現為隱性。

② The ratio of _____ to _____ is __: __.

例句(1) : **The ratio of** green seeds **to** yellow seeds **is 2 to 1**.

綠色種子和黃色種子的比例為 2 比 1。

例句(2) : **The ratio of** tall peas **to** dwarf peas **is 3 to 1**.

高莖豌豆和矮莖豌豆的比例為 3 比 1。

③ _____ with genotypes _____ have a _____ phenotype.

例句(1) : Peas **with genotypes** RR **have a** round seed **phenotype**.

豌豆基因型為 RR 者，其表現型為圓形種子。

例句(2) : Peas **with genotypes** rr **have a** wrinkled seed **phenotype**.

豌豆基因型為 rr 者，其表現型為皺形種子。

■ 問題講解 Explanation of Problems

☞ 學習目標 ☞

在學習完本單元後，學生應習得以下觀念：

After studying this section, students should be able to know that:

一、了解顯性和隱性對於性狀的控制。

Understand the dominant and recessive control of traits.

二、了解基因型和表現型的關聯性並藉由基因型預測表現型。

Understand the correlation between genotype and phenotype and predict phenotype from genotype.

☞ 例題講解 ☞

例題一

說明：測驗學生是否能夠藉由遺傳法則來預測子代表現型的結果。

To test whether students can predict the phenotypic outcome of offspring by genetic laws.

(英文) It is known that the seed color of a plant is controlled by a pair of alleles, with yellow being dominant and green being recessive. Xiaolin recorded the phenotypes of four groups of parents and predicted the possible phenotypes of their offspring, and organized them into table (2). Which group of offspring in the table has the least reasonable predictions without considering mutations?

| Group | Parents' phenotypes | The prediction of offsprings' phenotypes |
|-------|---------------------|--|
| A | Yellow X Yellow | Green |
| B | Green X Green | Yellow |
| C | Yellow X Green | Green |
| D | Green X Yellow | Yellow |

table (2)

(A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D

(中文) 已知某植物的種子顏色是由一對等位基因所控制，黃色為顯性，綠色為隱性。小霖記錄了四組親代的表現型並預測其子代可能出現的表現型，整理成表(二)。在不考慮突變的情況下，表中哪一組子代的預測最不合理？

表(二)

| 組別 | 親代表現型 | 子代表現型的預測 |
|----|-------|----------|
| 甲 | 黃色×黃色 | 綠色 |
| 乙 | 綠色×綠色 | 黃色 |
| 丙 | 黃色×綠色 | 綠色 |
| 丁 | 綠色×黃色 | 黃色 |

(A)甲 (B)乙 (C)丙 (D)丁

(106 年國中會考第 10 題)

解題 Solution：

由於種子顏色黃色為顯性，故基因型可能為 TT、Tt；綠色為隱性，基因型為 tt。

可利用棋盤方格法來預測不同基因型的配對，由於綠色一定是 tt*tt，所以綠色和綠色交配的結果不會有 T 出現，因此子代不可能為黃色。

Since the seed color yellow is dominant, the genotype may be TT, Tt; green is recessive, and the genotype is tt.

The checkerboard method can be used to predict the pairing of different genotypes. Since green must be tt*tt, the result of mating between green and green will not have T, so the offspring cannot be yellow.

Teacher: The seed coat in this question is yellow and green. Which one is dominant?

Student: The trait of yellow seed coat is dominant and green seed coat is recessive.

Teacher: Very good! Then why can't the double green seed coats be crossed with the parents to get the yellow seed?

Student: Because green is dominant and consists of recessive zygotes of the same type.

Teacher: Yes, you are right!

老師：此題中的種子有黃色和綠色，請問哪一個是顯性呢？

學生：黃色的是顯性性狀，綠色的是隱性性狀。

老師：非常好！那為甚麼雙綠色的種子親代雜交沒辦法得到黃色的種子呢？

學生：因為綠色是顯性，由同型的隱性合子組成。

老師：沒錯，你們答對了！

例題二

說明：測驗學生是否能夠透過表現型來推測基因型。

To test whether students can infer genotype from phenotype.

(英文) The ability to roll the tongue is controlled by a pair of alleles located on the somatic chromosomes. If a child and his parents and grandparents (parents of the child's father) can roll their tongues, but none of the father's siblings can roll their tongues, which of the following statements is most plausible, disregarding mutations?

(A) The child's parents must have the same tongue-roller genotype.

(B) The child's parents must have different tongue-rolling phenotypes.

(C) The child's grandparents must have the same tongue-roller genotype.

(D) The child's grandparents must have different tongue-rolling phenotypes.

(中文) 能否捲舌是由一對位於體染色體的等位基因所控制。若一位孩子及其父母與祖父母(孩子父親的父母)皆能捲舌，但父親的兄弟姊妹皆不能捲舌，則在不考慮突變的情況下，下列敘述何者最合理？

(A) 孩子的父母捲舌基因型必相同。

(B) 孩子的父母捲舌表現型必相異。

(C) 孩子的祖父母捲舌基因型必相同。

(D) 孩子的祖父母捲舌表現型必相異。

(109 年國中會考第 33 題)

解題 Solution：

由於題幹提及捲舌為體染色體控制、「父母與祖父母(孩子父親的父母)皆能捲舌，但父親的兄弟姊妹皆不能捲舌」。因此可了解孩子的祖父母可捲舌，但同時生出能捲舌和不能捲舌的子代，因此能捲舌一定是顯性，且祖父母皆為異型合子(Aa、Tt...等)。因此 C 選項，祖父母的基因型相同正確。

Since the stem of the question mentions that tongue rolling is controlled by chromosomes, "both parents and grandparents (parents of the child's father) can roll their tongues, but neither the father's siblings can roll their tongues". Therefore, it can be understood that the child's grandparents can roll their tongues, but at the same time give birth to offspring who can roll their tongues and those who cannot roll their tongues. Therefore, the ability to roll their tongues must be dominant, and the grandparents are all heterozygotes (Aa, Tt, etc.). Therefore option C, the genotypes of the grandparents are the same and correct.

Teacher: Since the grandparents can roll their tongues, but at the same time they have offspring who can roll their tongues and those who can't, it can be judged that tongue rolling is dominant.

Student: Then how to judge their genotype?

Teacher: First of all, we must first determine whether you understand genotype and phenotype. Genotype refers to the combination of alleles that determine a trait; phenotype is the actual expression of that trait. Therefore, if the tongue roll is dominant, capital A means dominant; lowercase a means recessive. Students, please think about it, what might be the dominant (tongue rolling) genotype?

Student: People with genotype AA or Aa have a dominant phenotype.

Teacher: That's right! If it is a recessive (non-tongue rolling) genotype?

Student: People with genotype aa have a recessive phenotype.

Teacher: That's right! Therefore, according to the question (A), the wrong thing is that being able to roll the tongue represents a dominant trait, and its genotype may be AA or Aa, so the genotypes are not necessarily the same. Both options (B) and (D) are wrong. For those who can roll their tongues, their expressiveness should be changed to "must be the same". Option (C) is correct in that although the grandparents can roll their tongues, some of their children cannot roll their tongues, which means that the grandparents must be a dominant trait, and their genotypes are all Aa.

老師：由於祖父母可捲舌，但同時生出能捲舌和不能捲舌的子代，因此能判斷捲舌是顯性的。

學生：那要怎麼判斷他們的基因型呢？

老師：首先我們要先確定各位是否了解基因型和表現型。基因型指的是決定某性狀的等位基因的組合；表現型是該性狀實際的表現。因此若捲舌是顯性，用大寫 **A** 表示顯性；小寫 **a** 則表示隱性。請各位同學想想看，顯性(可捲舌)的基因型可能為何？

學生：基因型為 **AA** 或 **Aa** 的人有顯性的表現型。

老師：沒錯！那如果是隱性(不可捲舌)的基因型為？

學生：基因型為 **aa** 的人有隱性的表現型。

老師：答對了！所以根據題目的(A)選項錯誤的地方在於，能捲舌代表是顯性的性狀，其基因型可能為 **AA** 或 **Aa**，因此基因型不一定相同。(B)、(D)選項皆錯在，能捲舌的人，其表現性應改為"必相同"。(C)選項正確的地方在於，祖父母雖然可捲舌，但生下的小孩中有幾位無法捲舌，代表祖父母們一定是顯性性狀，並且基因型皆為 **Aa**。

2-2 人類的遺傳

Human Genetics

■ 前言 Introduction

本小節延伸 2-1 所提到 DNA、染色體、基因與表徵遺傳等等的概念，並對於人類的幾種遺傳案例做更深入的探討，例如血型、性別和人類的基因組計畫介紹。此章節提到了許多等位基因的基因型及分辨其表現型為隱性或顯性，在此方面老師需要結合 2-1 所學的知識，並實際舉出如何應用到人類的遺傳基因上，幫助學生與生活經驗做連結。此外，在性聯遺傳上所使用的句型較為複雜，老師需特別留意並引導學生的回答。在英文方面，許多英文單字較長，例如 **chromosome**, **inheritance**。老師可以利用音節或是字根字首的概念幫助同學理解。

■ 詞彙 Vocabulary

| 單字 | 中譯 | 單字 | 中譯 |
|-----------------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| inheritance | 遺傳 | sex chromosome | 性染色體 |
| monogenic inheritance | 單基因遺傳 | autosome | 體染色體 |
| blood type | 血型 | meiosis | 減數分裂 |
| chromosome | 染色體 | gamete | 配子 |
| gender inheritance | 性別遺傳 | human genome | 人類基因組 |

■ 教學句型與實用句子 Sentence Frames and Useful Sentences

① _____ inheritance, for example, _____, is controlled by _____ gene(s).

例句：Monogenic inheritance, for example, blood type, is controlled by one single gene.

單基因遺傳，舉例來說像是血型，是由單一基因所控制。

Polygenic inheritance, for example, skin color, is controlled by multiple genes.

多基因遺傳，舉例來說像是膚色，是由多個基因所控制的。

② In _____, if the genotype is _____ or _____, the phenotype will be _____.

例句：In blood type, if the genotype is $I^A I^A$ or $I^A i$, the phenotype will be A.

在血型中，如果基因型 $I^A I^A$ 或 $I^A i$ 者，其表現型為 A 型。

③ In human sex inheritance, the _____ genotype is _____.

例句：In human sex inheritance, the male genotype is XY.

在人類的性別遺傳中，男性的基因型為 XY。

■ 問題講解 Explanation of Problems

🌀 學習目標 🌀

在學習完本單元後，學生應習得以下觀念：

一、了解人類的血型是由三種等位基因 I^A 、 I^B 和 i 所組成。

Understand that human blood types are made up of the three alleles I^A , I^B and i .

二、了解性別遺傳之性染色體與體染色體之不同與特性。

Understand the differences and characteristics of sex chromosomes and body chromosomes in gender inheritance.

三、了解人類性別主要由性染色體決定，但還有其他因素（例如：激素）會影響性徵的表現等。

Understand that human sex is mainly determined by sex chromosomes, but there are other factors (such as: hormones) that affect the expression of sexual characteristics, etc.

例題講解

例題一

說明：測驗學生是否能夠依據親代的遺傳因子來判斷其子代可能的基因型與表現型。

To test whether students can judge the possible genotype and phenotype of their offspring according to the genetic factors of their parents.

（英文）The ABO blood type of human is controlled by a pair of genetic factors, and the genetic factors that control this blood type have three types: I^A , I^B and i , of which I^A and I^B are dominant, and i is recessive. The relationship between blood type and genotype is shown in the table (2) shown. Table (3) shows the blood type pairings of the parents of groups A to D. Without considering the mutation, which group in table (3) is unlikely to give birth to children with blood type O?

Figure. 2

| Blood type | Genetic factors |
|------------|----------------------|
| A | $I^A I^A$ or $I^A i$ |
| B | $I^B I^B$ or $I^B i$ |
| AB | $I^A I^B$ |
| O | ii |

Figure. 3

| Parents Groups | Father Mother | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------|
| | Father | Mother |
| A | A | A |
| B | A | B |
| C | O | AB |
| D | O | O |

(A)A (B)B (C) C (D)D

(中文) 人類的 ABO 血型是由一對遺傳因子控制，而控制此血型的遺傳因子有 I^A 、 I^B 和 i 三種型式，其中 I^A 和 I^B 是顯性， i 是隱性，血型和基因型的關係如表(二) 所示。表(三)為甲～丁四組父母的血型配對，在不考慮突變的情況下，則表(三) 中的何種組別不可能生下 O 型血型的子女？

表(二)

| 血型 | 基因型 |
|----|---------------------|
| A | $I^A I^A$ 或 $I^A i$ |
| B | $I^B I^B$ 或 $I^B i$ |
| AB | $I^A I^B$ |
| O | ii |

表(三)

| 雙親 組別 | 父 | 母 |
|----------|---|----|
| 甲 | A | A |
| 乙 | A | B |
| 丙 | O | AB |
| 丁 | O | O |

(A)甲 (B)乙 (C)丙 (D)丁

(111 國中會考自然科第 11 題)

解題 Solution：

ABO 血型的基因型中可能含有 i 的隱性遺傳因子，因此在血型配對時，可能會生出 O 型的子女；如父母其中一方為 AB 型，則基因型只為 I^A 與 I^B ，與 O 型配對時，產生的血型基因型只能為： $I^A i$ 或 $I^B i$ ，其表現型為：A 或 B 型，而非 O 型。

The genotype of ABO blood type may contain a recessive genetic factor of i , so when the blood types are matched, children of type O may be born; if one of the parents is type AB, the genotypes are only I^A and I^B , and O. When the blood type is matched, the resulting blood type genotype can only be: $I^A i$ or $I^B i$, and its phenotype is: A or B type, rather than O type.

Teacher: Do you know what blood types are roughly divided into?

Student: Hmmm... Roughly AB, A, B, O.

Teacher: Exactly. Because the blood type genes of the parents may be different, the gene pairing of the children born is also different. So do you know of any simple methods that can help us distinguish between genotype and phenotype?

Student: You can use the checkerboard method.

Teacher: Yes! correct! Let's practice how to use it in the next lesson!

老師：大家知道血型大致上分哪幾種呢？

學生：嗯...大致上有 AB, A, B, O 型。

老師：沒錯。因為爸媽帶的血型基因有可能不同，生出來的小孩的基因配對也有所不同。

那大家知道有什麼簡易的方法可以幫助我們分辨基因型與表現型基因呢？

學生：可以用棋盤方格法。

老師：是的！沒有錯！下一堂課我們來練習要怎麼用吧！

例題二

說明：測驗學生是否能了解性染色體之特性。

To test whether students can understand the properties of sex chromosomes.

(英文) The chromosomal composition in cells varies with different cell types. Numbers A, B, C and D show different cells in the human body. As shown in Table (9), which of the following does not have paired sex chromosomes?

Figure. 9

| No. | Cell type |
|-----|-----------------------|
| A | Egg cell |
| B | Fertilized egg |
| C | Oral epithelial cells |
| D | Mature red cell blood |

(A) Only A (B) A and D (C) C and D (D) B, C and D

(中文) 細胞內的染色體組成會因為細胞種類的不同而有差異，編號甲、乙、丙和丁分別代表人體中不同的細胞，如表(九) 所示，下列何者不具有成對的性染色體？

表(九)

| 編號 | 細胞種類 |
|----|--------|
| 甲 | 卵細胞 |
| 乙 | 受精卵 |
| 丙 | 口腔皮膜細胞 |
| 丁 | 成熟的紅血球 |

(A)只有甲 (B)甲和丁 (C)丙和丁 (D)乙、丙和丁

(111 年國中會考第 39 題)

解題 Solution：

人體經減數分裂形成配子時，各對同源染色體會分離，所以卵細胞含有 1 條 X 染色體。紅血球沒有細胞核，故沒有染色體。答案為甲、丁。

When the human body undergoes meiosis to form gametes, each pair of homologous chromosomes will separate, so the egg cell contains one X chromosome. Red blood cells have no nucleus and therefore no chromosomes. The answer is A and D.

Teacher: Do you know why the egg cell sex chromosomes are not paired? We have learned it before!

Student: Because of meiosis.

Teacher: That's right! What is the difference between the sex chromosomes of eggs and sperm?

Student: X and X or Y.

Teacher: Yes, the combination of the two will form a fertilized egg and complete paired sex chromosomes! In addition, the mature red blood cells mentioned in the statement have no nucleus and chromosomes and are mainly responsible for transporting oxygen; therefore, they are biconcave disk-shaped.

老師：大家知道為什麼卵細胞性染色體沒有成對嗎？我們之前有學過喔！

學生：因為減數分裂。

老師：沒錯！那卵細胞跟精子的性染色體分別為什麼？

學生：X 跟 X 或 Y。

老師：是的，兩者結合，才會形成受精卵，才有完整的成對性染色體喔！此外，題目所述的成熟的紅血球，裡面沒有細胞核與染色體，主要負責運送氧氣，故成雙凹圓盤狀。

2-3 突變與遺傳疾病

Mutations and Genetic Diseases

■ 前言 Introduction

本小節介紹了可能導致突變的原因有自然發生與受到某些因素誘導而產生，而這些突變基因有可能會經由遺傳至下一代，產生遺傳性疾病，例如：白化症、唐氏症以及軟骨發育不全症等等。為了將疾病的傷害降至最低，可以透過遺傳諮詢來診斷新生兒是否罹患遺傳性疾病，來做到提早預防並及早治療的效果。在英文方面，許多的疾病名稱稍難，不求同學記起來，大概認識即可。

■ 詞彙 Vocabulary

| 單字 | 中譯 | 單字 | 中譯 |
|-----------------|------|--------------------|---------|
| mutation | 突變 | genetic counseling | 遺傳諮詢 |
| genetic disease | 遺傳疾病 | sickle cell anemia | 鐮形血球貧血症 |
| anemia | 貧血症 | nuclear radiation | 核輻射 |
| hemophilia | 血友病 | ultraviolet | 紫外線 |
| albinism | 白化症 | nitrite | 亞硝酸鹽 |
| breeding | 育種 | cancer | 癌症 |
| Down syndrome | 唐氏症 | achondroplasia | 軟骨發育不全症 |
| G6PD deficiency | 蠶豆症 | | |

■ 教學句型與實用句子 Sentence Frames and Useful Sentences

① _____ may occur _____ as well as _____.

例句(1) : Mutations **may occur** in somatic cells **as well as** in generative cells.

突變可能發生在體細胞中，也可能發生在生殖細胞中。

例句(2) : Mutations **may occur** naturally **as well as** be induced by certain factors.

突變可能是自然發生的，也可能是受到某些因素誘導產生的。

② Some diseases are related to _____ such as _____.

例句(1) : **Some diseases are related to** inheritance **such as** albinism.

有些疾病跟遺傳有關，例如白化症。

例句(2) : **Some diseases are related to** gene mutation **such as** achondroplasia.

有些疾病與基因突變有關，例如軟骨發育不全。

③ The earlier _____, the earlier _____.

例句 : The earlier you do genetic counseling, the earlier you will find whether the newborn has a chance of genetic disease.

越早開始進行遺傳諮詢，越能早知道新生兒是否罹患遺傳疾病的機率。

■ 問題講解 Explanation of Problems

🔗 學習目標 🔗

在學習完本單元後，學生應習得以下觀念：

After studying this section, students should be able to know that:

一、了解透過遺傳諮詢可以得知子代的遺傳疾病基因。

Understand that the genetic disease genes can be found in offspring through genetic counseling.

二、遺傳物質會發生變異，其變異可能造成性狀的改變，若變異發生在生殖細胞可遺傳到後代。

Understand that the genetic material will mutate, and its variation may cause a change in traits. If the variation occurs in the germ cells, it can be passed onto offspring.

例題講解

例題一

說明：測驗學生是否能理解突變的發生因子與其影響。

To test whether students can understand the causes of mutations and their effects.

(英文) Which of the following statements about mutations is incorrect?

- (A) The probability of natural mutations is extremely low.
- (B) All mutations are harmful to individuals.**
- (C) X-rays and ultraviolet rays will increase the probability of gene mutations.
- (D) Preservatives and bleach may cause gene mutations.

(中文) 下列有關突變的敘述，何者錯誤？

- (A) 自然突變產生的機率極低。
- (B) 突變對個體而言都是有害的。**
- (C) X 光、紫外線會增加基因的突變機率。
- (D) 防腐劑、漂白劑可能造成基因的突變。

(93 年國中基測一第 8 題)

解題 Solution：

有些突變為有益的，譬如在農業上，科學家會用誘導突變因子，提高突變的發生機率，來培育人類需要的品種。

Some mutations are beneficial. For example, in agriculture, scientists will use mutation-inducing factors to increase the probability of mutations to breed varieties that humans need.

Teacher: Mutations are not necessarily a bad thing for the environment or individuals. Does anyone know why?

Student: Because mutations may produce different species, which can effectively solve human problems.

Teacher: That's right! Can you give an example?

Student: Mutations can be used for pest control, allowing unsuitable species to be eliminated.

老師：突變對於環境或是個體來說不一定是壞事，有誰知道為什麼嗎？

學生：因為突變可能可以育出不同的物種，可以有效解決人類的問題。

老師：沒錯喔！那大家可以舉個例子嗎？

學生：突變可以用來害蟲防治，讓不適合的物種被淘汰。

例題二

說明：測驗學生是否能分辨哪些疾病為遺傳性疾病。

To test whether students can identify which diseases are genetic diseases.

(英文) For the sake of the health of the next generation, patients with which of the following diseases can obtain relevant information and help through "genetic counseling" before pregnancy?

(A) gonorrhea (B) AIDS (C) polio **(D) sickle cell anemia**

(中文) 為了下一代的健康著想，下列哪一種疾病的患者在懷孕前，可透過「遺傳諮詢」獲得相關的資料與幫助？

(A)淋病 (B)愛滋病 (C)小兒麻痺症 **(D)鐮刀型貧血症**

(93 年國中基測二第 36 題)

解題 Solution：

(A), (B), (C)為經由病毒傳染而非遺傳。(D)為遺傳性疾病，故可經由遺傳諮詢獲得幫助。

(A), (B), (C) are transmitted by virus rather than heredity. (D) is a genetic disease, so help can be obtained through genetic counseling.

Teacher: Do you know what genetic counseling can do?

Student: You can know the family genetic history, and then know which diseases the next generation may inherit, and prevent them early.

Teacher: That's right! For example, the sickle cell anemia in the title is a kind of genetic disease. Patients have abnormal red blood cells, which easily hinder oxygen transportation. Most patients will not survive childhood.

Student: Understood. What other genetic diseases can the teacher know?

Teacher: There are many, such as red-green color blindness, albinism, Down syndrome, favism and so on.

老師：大家知道遺傳諮詢可以幹嘛嗎？

學生：可以知道家族遺傳史，進而知道下一代有可能遺傳到哪些疾病，提早預防。

老師：沒錯喔！像是題目中的鐮刀型貧血症就是遺傳性疾病的一種，患者具有異常的紅血球，容易阻礙氧氣運輸，多數患者活不過童年。

學生：了解。那老師還有哪些遺傳性疾病可以知道？

老師：很多啊，像是紅綠色盲、白化症、唐氏症、蠶豆症等等。

2-4 生物技術 Biotechnology

■ 前言 Introduction

本小節主要介紹的是現代生物技術的發展與應用，但不針對原理與技術有太多著墨。另外也需要讓學生學習，科技發展和生命、環境倫理的議題息息相關。可以生活中的一些基因改造作物或食品為例，討論生物技術帶來的好處與壞處，甚至是潛在的一些風險。此節除了生物本身的知識外，也參雜了一些倫理上的議題，因此教師在教學時除了介紹生物本科，也應該要讓同學了解生物技術的一些倫理道德議題。英文的生字不多，但在複製羊的介紹上應注意一些較為相似的單字，避免搞混。

■ 詞彙 Vocabulary

| 單字 | 中譯 | 單字 | 中譯 |
|---------------|------|-------------------------------|--------|
| biotechnology | 生物技術 | gene transfer | 基因轉殖 |
| cloned animal | 複製動物 | genetically modified organism | 基因改造生物 |
| breast cells | 乳腺細胞 | genetically modified food | 基因改造食物 |

■ 教學句型與實用句子 Sentence Frames and Useful Sentences

① We can _____ through _____.

例句(1) : **We can** produce fluorescent fish **through** gene transfer.

我們可以利用基因轉殖來製造螢光魚。

例句(2) : **We can** brew the wine **through** biotechnology.

我們可以利用生物技術來釀酒。

② We can transfer the _____ of _____ to _____ to get _____.

例句(1) : **We can transfer the** gene of fluorescence **to** fish **to get** fluorescent fish.

我們能夠將螢光基因轉殖到魚中，以產生螢光魚。

例句(2) : **We can transfer the** gene of insulin **to** bacteria **to get** insulin.

我們能夠將胰島素基因轉殖到細菌中，以產生胰島素。

■ 問題講解 Explanation of Problems

🔗 學習目標 🔗

在學習完本單元後，學生應習得以下觀念：

After studying this section, students should be able to know that:

一、了解生物技術與在生活中的應用。

Understand biotechnology and its applications in our life.

二、了解複製動物的基因型與其親代之關聯性。

Understand the relationship between the genotypes of replicating animals and their parents.

例題講解

例題一

說明：測驗學生是否能夠藉由遺傳法則來預測子代表現型的結果。

To test whether students can predict the phenotypic outcome of offspring by genetic laws.

(英文) Mice have the same mechanism of sex determination as humans, but can only see yellow, blue and grey. If the human photopigment gene is successfully transfected to a specific location on the X chromosome of many mouse fertilized eggs, the mice developed therefrom can distinguish the color of traffic lights. Regarding this group of mice successfully transfected, which of the following is the most inferred reasonable?

- (A) is the offspring produced by asexual reproduction of the parent.
- (B) If it is a male, the sperm produced by it all have this gene.
- (C) Somatic cells throughout the body have human photopigment genes.**
- (D) The next offspring of each other cannot distinguish between red and green.

(中文) 小鼠性別決定機制與人類相同，但視覺僅能看見黃、藍和灰色。若將人類感光色素基因成功轉殖至許多小鼠受精卵的 X 染色體之特定位置，則由此發育的小鼠可分辨紅綠燈的顏色，關於上述成功轉殖的這群小鼠，下列推論何者最合理？

- (A) 屬於親代行無性生殖所產生的子代。
- (B) 若為雄性則其所產生的精子皆具此基因。
- (C) 全身的體細胞皆具有人類感光色素基因。**
- (D) 互相繁殖出的下一子代皆無法分辨紅綠色。

(108 年國中會考第 32 題)

解題 Solution：

由於感光色素基因是轉殖到受精卵中的 X 染色體，因此這群老鼠長大後全身的細胞都具有這樣的基因，自我繁殖的子代也會有 X 染色體，因此還是有感光色素基因。

Since the photopigment gene is transferred to the X chromosome in the fertilized egg, the cells of the whole body of this group of mice will have this gene when they grow up, and the offspring of self-reproduction will also have the X chromosome, so they still have the photopigment gene. The checkerboard method can be used to predict the pairing of different genotypes. Since green must be tt^* , the result of mating between green and green will not have T, so the offspring cannot be yellow.

Student: Why do the cells in this group of mice have photopigment genes?

Teacher: When the experiment is performed, the target cells are the fertilized eggs of mice, and the cells of the whole body are divided from the fertilized eggs, so the cells of the whole body will have photopigment genes.

Teacher: Do you know what kind of technology is used here?

Student: We can make mice with photosensitive genes through gene transfer.

Teacher: Yes, you are right!

學生：為甚麼這群老鼠身上的細胞都有感光色素基因呢？

老師：老師：由於執行此項實驗時，目標的細胞是老鼠的受精卵，而全身的細胞皆由受精卵分裂而來，因此全身的細胞都會有感光色素基因。

老師：那你們知不知道這是裡用了什麼樣的技術呢？

學生：我們能透過基因轉殖得到具有感光基因的老鼠。

老師：沒錯，你們答對囉！

例題二

說明：測驗學生是否理解複製動物的親代與子代的基因相似程度。

To test whether students understand the degree of genetic similarity between the parents and offspring of replicated animals.

(英文) Scientists can use biotechnology to replicate animals such as Taoli sheep. Without considering mutations, the degree of genetic similarity between Taoli sheep and its parents is different from which of the following?

(A) Sweet potato and its progeny from root propagation.

(B) Frogs and their progeny by in vitro fertilization.

(C) Amoeba and its progeny by fission.

(D) Yeast and its progeny by budding.

(中文) 科學家可利用生物科技複製動物如桃莉羊，在不考慮突變的情況下，桃莉羊與親代之間的基因相似程度與下列何者不同？

(A) 番薯及其以塊根繁殖產生的子代。

(B) 青蛙及其以體外受精產生的子代。

(C) 變形蟲及其以分裂生殖產生的子代。

(D) 酵母菌及其以出芽生殖產生的子代。 (110年國中會考(補考)第5題)

解題 Solution：

由於複製動物的基因型和其提供細胞核的親代完全相同，而選項 A、C、D 皆為無性生殖，和複製動物為同樣的情況，但要選不同者，因此選有性生殖的選項 B。

Since the genotype of the cloned animal is exactly the same as that of the parent that provides the nucleus, and options A, C, and D are all asexual reproduction, the same situation as the cloned animal, but different ones must be selected, so the option of sexual reproduction is selected B.

Teacher: Do you know the manufacturing process of Taoli sheep?

Student: Are the nuclei of one sheep transferred into the cells of another sheep?

Teacher: Yes, very close. We can transfer the nucleus of one goat to the cell without the nucleus of the other goat to get Dolly.

Student: Wow! Biotechnology is amazing!

老師：你們知道桃莉羊的製造過程嗎？

學生：是將某隻羊的細胞核轉入另一隻羊的細胞嗎？

老師：沒錯，很接近了，我們可以某隻羊的細胞核轉入另一隻羊的去核細胞。

學生：哇！生物技術真是太神奇了！

★主題三 演化與分類★

Evolution and Classification

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國立彰化師範大學英語系 陳紹旻

■ 前言 Introduction

第三章總共有三節，分別為 3-1 化石、3-2 生物的演化與 3-3 生物的分類。本章節以化石開始，提及將現代生物與古代祖先逐漸改變的過程稱為演化，並開始了國中對演化的觀念。在了解生物的演化相關背景知識後，學生能夠認識地球歷史上具有代表性的化石、從化石可以知道古生物的形態、構造、環境變遷等訊息，另外也能夠知道在地球歷史中，生物會面臨滅亡的危機，但也會有新的生物誕生。在分類的部分，透過讓學生發現某些生物之間具有特定的親緣關係，透過這種親緣關係，能夠將生物分門別類，也正式讓學生理解到學名、界門綱目科屬種的分類概念。在英文單字方面有許多化石與物種年代的專有名詞，搭配句型的使用，老師需留意放進句型裡的單字是否符合詞性。

3-1 化石

Fossil

■ 前言 Introduction

本小節講述化石的形成、種類以及化石與生物演化的關係。化石的形成是由生物死亡後的遺跡或遺骸被埋入泥沙中，經由漫長的歲月所形成。此外，化石亦是生物演化歷程、生物的生存環境以及生存年代最直接的證據。在這章節，老師可以多介紹不同生物的化石，以圖片的方式呈現來增加學生的記憶點，也能延伸到此生物當時的生長環境與外貌構造的演化歷程。在英文方面，由於有許多化石專有名詞，老師需特別留意單字拼法，可以利用字根的概念來講解單字的組成，例如三葉蟲英文為 **trilobite**，字根 **tri-** 為「三」的意思。

■ 詞彙 Vocabulary

| 單字 | 中譯 | 單字 | 中譯 |
|---------------|------|------------------|------|
| fossil | 化石 | trilobite | 三葉蟲 |
| dinosaur | 恐龍 | rock formation | 岩層 |
| remains | 遺骸 | sedimentary rock | 沉積岩 |
| mammoth | 長毛象 | index fossil | 指標化石 |
| ichnofossil | 遺跡化石 | ammonites | 菊石 |
| living fossil | 活化石 | extinction | 滅絕 |
| evolution | 演化 | | |

■ 教學句型與實用句子 Sentence Frames and Useful Sentences

① _____(and _____) belong to _____.

例句：Dinosaur fossils **belong to** fossil remains of organisms.

恐龍化石屬於生物的遺骸化石。

Organisms' footprints **belong to** ichniox fossil.

生物的腳印屬於遺跡化石。

② The formation of _____ requires _____.

例句：The formation of fossils **requires** a long period of time.

化石的形成需要經過漫長的歲月。

③ By analyzing the _____, we can figure out _____.

例句(1)：By analyzing the animal fossils, we can figure out how animals evolved.

藉由分析動物化石，我們可以知道動物是如何演化的。

例句(2)：By analyzing the animal fossils, we can figure out the animals' living environment in ancient times.

藉由分析動物化石，我們可以知道動物在古時代的生長環境。

■ 問題講解 Explanation of Problems

🌀 學習目標 🌀

在學習完本單元後，學生應習得以下觀念：

After studying this section, students should be able to know that:

一、了解岩層中的化石並推斷化石物種的年代。

Understand fossils in rock formations and infer the age of fossil species.

二、了解從化石中，可以知道古生物的形態、構造、環境變遷等訊息。

Understand the shape, structure, environmental changes and other information of ancient organisms from fossils.

三、了解並認識地球歷史上具有代表性的化石，如菊石、三葉蟲、恐龍等

Understand and recognize representative fossils from Earth's history.

🌀 例題講解 🌀

例題一

說明：測驗學生是否了解岩層及其所包埋化石物種的年代。

To test students' knowledge of rock formations and the age of the fossil species they contain.

(英文) Figure (25) is a schematic diagram of the evolution process related to dinosaurs. The o on the line segment in the figure represents the time of the emergence of the creature and the time of the extinction of the creature. Among them, A-type organisms are considered to be organisms that evolved into existing birds, and Table (12) shows the time range of the corresponding organisms.

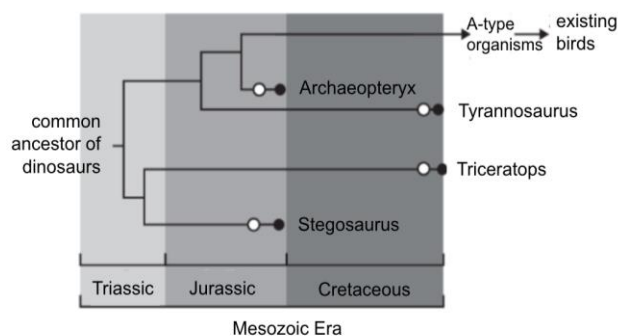


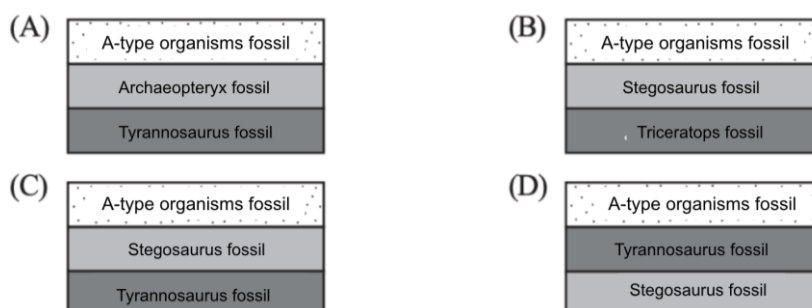
Figure. 25

Figure. 12

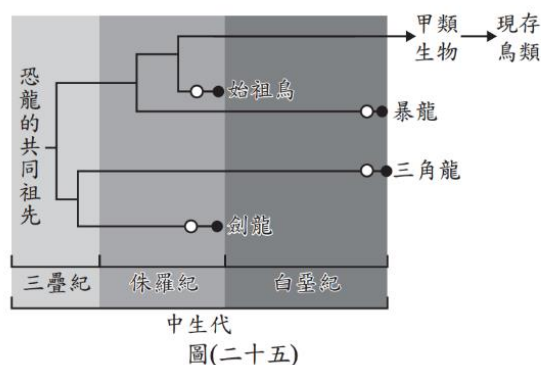
| Creature | time range of organisms |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| Triceratops | 68~65 Ma |
| Tyrannosaurus | 68~66 Ma |
| Stegosaurus | 155~150 Ma |
| Archaeopteryx | 151~149 Ma |

Ma = millions of years ago

According to the above information, if fossils of A-type organisms can be found in the uppermost rock layer in a certain place, and the rock layer in this place has not been inverted, which of the following is most likely to belong to the rock layer section of this place?



(中文) 圖(二十五)為恐龍相關的演化過程示意圖，圖中線段上的 \circ 代表生物出現的時間、代表生物滅絕的時間。其中甲類生物被認為是演化成現存鳥類的生物，表(十二)則為相對應生物生存的時間範圍。

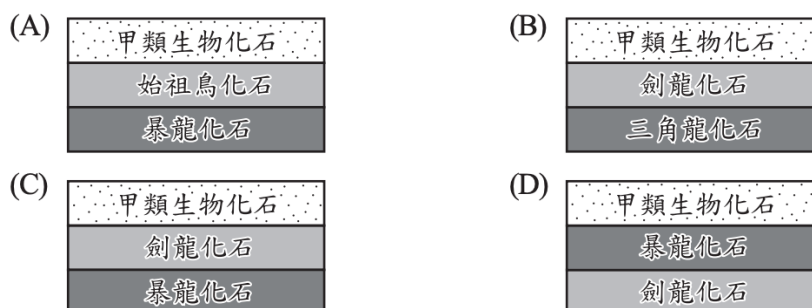


表(十二)

| 生物 | 生存的時間範圍 |
|-----|------------|
| 三角龍 | 68~65 Ma |
| 暴龍 | 68~66 Ma |
| 劍龍 | 155~150 Ma |
| 始祖鳥 | 151~149 Ma |

Ma 為百萬年前

根據上述資料，若在某地最上方的岩層中可找到甲類生物化石，且此地岩層未曾倒轉，下列何者最可能是屬於此地的岩層剖面？



(110 年國中會考第 53 題)

解題 Solution：

如岩層未曾倒轉，表示越早出現的生物會在岩層的最下方，越晚出現的生物會在岩層的上方。依據表(十二)以及圖(二十五)得知，最早出現的生物依序是始祖鳥、劍龍、暴龍、三角龍，而岩層由下到上也會依此順序出現。故(D)選項符合。

If the rock layer has not been inverted, it means that the earlier creatures will be at the bottom of the rock layer, and the later creatures will be above the rock layer. According to Table (12) and Figure (25), the earliest creatures to appear are Archaeopteryx, Stegosaurus, Tyrannosaurus, Triceratops, and the rock formations will appear in this order from bottom to top. Therefore, option (D) is the answer.

Teacher: Do you think the fossils of dinosaurs, Archaeopteryx, etc. belong to which category of fossils?

Student: These fossils belong to the fossil remains of organisms.

Teacher: That's right! The formation of fossils requires a long time, and the remains of organisms are preserved in the soil. So do you know what the creatures at the bottom of the rock formation represent?

Student: The representative appeared earlier!

Teacher: That's right! So by analyzing the fossils in the rock formation, we can figure out which species appeared earlier.

老師：大家覺得恐龍、始祖鳥等等的生物化石屬於化石中的哪一類呢？

學生：這些化石屬於生物的遺骸化石。

老師：沒錯！化石的形成需要經過漫長的時間，並且將生物的遺骸保存在土壤裡。那大家知道地層最下方的生物代表什麼嗎？

學生：代表比較早出現！

老師：沒錯喔！所以藉由分析地層中的化石，我們可以知道哪些物種出現的比較早。

例題二

說明：測驗學生是否能從化石可以知道古生物環境與生長年代等訊息。

To test whether students can know the shape, structure, environment and other information of ancient organisms from fossils.

(英文) In the same rock formation somewhere, fossils of Tyrannosaurus and Triceratops were found. Which of the following inferences is the most reasonable based on the fossil evidence in the aforementioned formations?

(A) Their blood relationship is similar.

(B) Their survival time is similar.

(C) Their food types are similar.

(D) Their body structure is similar.

(中文) 在某地的同一岩層中，找到了暴龍和三觿龍的化石。依據前述地層中的化石證據，下列推論何者最合理？

(A) 牠們的血緣關係相近。

(B) 牠們的生存年代相近。

(C) 牠們的食物種類相近。

(D) 牠們的身體構造相近。

(93 年國中基測一第 9 題)

解題 Solution：

在同一岩層找到的暴龍和三觿龍可能為相近生存年代。其餘選項不能由題目得知。

Tyrannosaurus and Triceratops found in the same rock formation may be of similar survival age. The remaining options cannot be learned from the question statement.

Teacher: Do you know when dinosaurs appeared?

Student: Mesozoic.

Teacher: That's right! And the title mentions that they are fossils under the same rock layer, so Tyrannosaurus and Triceratops may have lived in similar ages. As for blood relationship, food type or body structure, etc., it cannot be known simply from the question stem.

Student: Understood!

Teacher: So we can infer the living age of the creature from the fossils and rock formations.



老師：大家知道恐龍出現在哪個年代嗎？

學生：中生代。

老師：沒有錯！而且題目有提到是在同一岩層下的化石，所以暴龍和三觿龍可能生存年代相近。至於血緣關係、食物種類或是身體結構等等，就不能單純由題幹得知。

學生：了解！

老師：所以我們可以從化石跟岩層中，去推斷該生物當時的生存年代。

3-2 生物的演化

The Evolution

■ 前言 Introduction

本小節延續前一節的化石，開始探討所謂的適者生存的概念，由於從古至今，地球環境發生過多次巨大的改變，某些生物不能適應環境改變便會消失，能夠適應的物種則存活下來，但須避免給學生生物能夠自行決定演化方向的概念。最後親緣關係樹與共同祖先的關係較為抽象，雖然課本並無特別著墨，仍因向學生解釋共同祖先的含意。英文方面較無生字，許多專有名詞將留在後續介紹五大界生物的部分。

■ 詞彙 Vocabulary

| 單字 | 中譯 | 單字 | 中譯 |
|---------------|-----|----------------------|------|
| adaptation | 適應 | terrestrial organism | 陸生生物 |
| Paleozoic Era | 古生代 | aquatic organism | 水生生物 |
| Mesozoic Era | 中生代 | common ancestor | 共同祖先 |
| Cenozoic Era | 新生代 | | |

■ 教學句型與實用句子 Sentence Frames and Useful Sentences

① After developing _____, _____ can adapt to _____ environment.

例句(1) : **After developing** cuticles, the plants **can adapt to** a dry **environment**.

在發展出角質層後，植物得以適應乾燥的環境。

例句(2) : **After developing** limbs, the animals **can adapt to** the land **environment**.

在發展出四肢後，動物得以適應陸地環境。

② In terms of _____, _____ evolved from _____.

例句(1) : **In terms of** individual structure, multicellular organisms **evolved from** unicellular organisms.

在個體構造上，多細胞生物由單細胞生物演化而來。

例句(2) : **In terms of** environmental adaptation, terrestrial organisms **evolved from** aquatic organisms.

在環境適應上，陸生生物由水生生物演化而來。

③ _____ and _____ share _____.

例句 : Birds **and** dinosaurs **share** a common ancestor.

鳥類和恐龍具有共同祖先。

■ 問題講解 Explanation of Problems

🌀 學習目標 🌀

在學習完本單元後，學生應習得以下觀念：

一、了解植物透過發展出不同構造以適應陸地環境的順序。

Understand the sequence in which plants adapt to terrestrial environments by developing different structures.

二、了解親緣關係樹和共同祖先的關聯性。

Understand the relation between phylogenetic trees and common ancestors.

三、了解在地球歷史中有些生物消失了，也有新的生物出現之概念。

Understand the concept that some living things disappear and new ones appear in the history of the earth.

例題講解

例題一

說明：測驗學生是否了解陸地植物演化的順序。

To test whether students understand the sequence of evolution of land plants.

(英文) In the process of evolution, various types of plants have produced some structures that are conducive to adapting to the terrestrial environment. Based on the evolutionary sequence of terrestrial plants, which of the following is the most reasonable to deduce the order in which the three structures of seeds, fruits and vascular bundles appeared?

- (A) Vascular bundle → fruit → seed.
- (B) Vascular bundle → seed → fruit.**
- (C) Fruit → seeds → vascular bundles.
- (D) Fruit → vascular bundle → seed.

(中文) 在演化過程中，各類植物曾產生一些有利於適應陸地環境的構造。若依陸地植物演化的順序，推論種子、果實及維管束三構造出現的先後，下列何者最合理？

- (A) 維管束→果實→種子。
- (B) 維管束→種子→果實。**
- (C) 果實→種子→維管束。
- (D) 果實→維管束→種子。

(109 年國中會考(補考)第 12 題)

解題 Solution：

由於維管束先發展出來才有蕨類，但蕨類並無種子構造，要到更進步的種子植物才有種子；然而種子植物不一定會開花結果，只有到最後的被子植物才有開花結果的能力。

Since the vascular bundles developed first, ferns did not have seed structures, and seeds were not obtained until more advanced seed plants; however, seed plants did not necessarily bloom and bear fruit, only the last angiosperms did bloom and bear fruit ability.

Teacher: The moss of the original plant cannot grow tall because it has no structure yet?

Student: Vascular bundles.

Teacher: Yes, do you know the importance of vascular bundles?

Student: After developing vascular bundles, the plants can adapt to a dry environment.

Teacher: That's right! Vascular bundles support and transport water, nutrients and other functions, so they can help plants live in a dry environment.

老師：原始植物的蘚苔沒有辦法長的高大是因為尚未具有甚麼構造呢？

學生：維管束。

老師：沒錯，那你們知道維管束的重要性嗎？

學生：演化出維管束之後，植物可以適應乾燥的環境。

老師：答對了！維管束有支撐和運送水分、養分等功能，因此能協助植物住在乾燥的環境。

例題二

說明：測驗學生是否能夠透過親緣關係樹來回推生物間的共同祖先。

To test whether students can infer common ancestor between organisms through a phylogenetic tree.

(英文) Figure (25) is a schematic diagram of the evolution process related to dinosaurs. The line segments in the figure represent the time when the creatures appeared and the time when the creatures died out. Among them, A-type organisms are considered to be organisms that evolved into existing birds, and Table (12) shows the time range of the corresponding organisms.

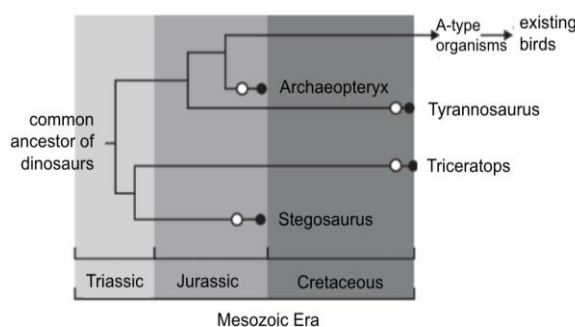


Figure. 25

Figure. 12

| Creature | time range of organisms |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| Triceratops | 68~65 Ma |
| Tyrannosaurus | 68~66 Ma |
| Stegosaurus | 155~150 Ma |
| Archaeopteryx | 151~149 Ma |

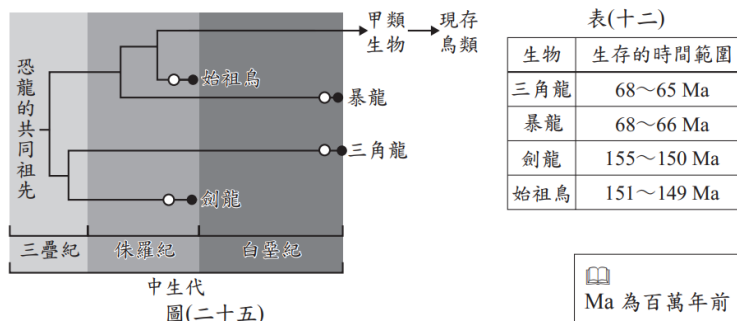
Ma = millions of years ago

Based on this article, which of the following inferences about Class A is the most plausible?

- (A) Extinct at the same time as Triceratops.
- (B) shared a common ancestor with Stegosaurus.**
- (C) Directly evolved from Archaeopteryx.
- (D) shared a common ancestor with Tyrannosaurus in the Cretaceous.

(中文) 圖(二十五)為恐龍相關的演化過程示意圖，圖中線段上的代表生物出現的時間、代表生物滅絕的時間。其中甲類生物被認為是演化成現存鳥類的生物，表(十二)則為相對應生物生存的時間範圍。

根據本文，下列有關甲類生物的推論，何者最合理？



- (A) 與三角龍同時期滅亡。
- (B) 與劍龍有共同的祖先。**
- (C) 由始祖鳥直接演化而來。
- (D) 與暴龍在白堊紀有共同祖先。

(110 年國中會考第 52 題)

解題 Solution：

圖 25 為一種親緣關係樹圖，因此在這裡應該要橫著看。

三角龍於中生代(白堊紀)滅亡，甲則存活至新生代，甚至無標出滅絕時間。另外始祖鳥與甲在前端就已分支，因此甲不是由始祖鳥演化而來。與暴龍的共同祖先應位於侏羅紀。

Figure 25 is a kind of kinship tree diagram, so it should be viewed sideways here.

Triceratops died out in the Mesozoic (Cretaceous), while A survived to the Cenozoic, and there is no indication of the extinction time. In addition, Archaeopteryx and A have branched at the front, so A did not evolve from Archaeopteryx. The common ancestor with Tyrannosaurus should be in the Jurassic period.

Teacher: From the picture (25) in the title, the species on the far left is called the common ancestor.

Student: So how do you determine which species share a common ancestor?

Teacher: First of all, we need to look at the graph horizontally, and we can find that each species can be pushed forward. When two species meet the same node, it means that there is a common ancestor here.

Student: That's right, so A-class creatures and Stegosaurus share a common ancestor.

Teacher: That's right!

老師：由題目中的圖(二十五)來看，最左邊的物種稱為共同祖先。

學生：那要怎麼判斷何種物種之間具有共同祖先呢？

老師：首先我們要將圖橫著看，可以發現每個物種可以往前推，當兩個物種碰到同一個節點時，則代表此處具有某共同祖先。

學生：原來如此，所以甲類生物和劍龍具有共同祖先。

老師：沒錯！

3-3 生物的分類

Classification of Organisms

■ 前言 Introduction

本小節講述生物的分類，包含俗名與學名的概念以及生物的分類與階層。瑞典科學家林奈利用二名法來為生物訂定國際通用的生物學名，學名前面為「屬名」，後為「種小名」。此外，生物也可被分類為七個分類階層，分類階層由高到低別為：界、門、綱、目、科、屬、種。依照生物的細胞構造以及營養方式也可將生物分成五類：原核生物界、原生生物界、菌物界、植物界、動物界。在這章節，老師可以舉不同生物的例子來解釋生物的分類、學名與其特徵的關聯性。需特別注意在學名的寫法中，必須是斜體或正體加底線，並且屬名的第一個字母要大寫，其餘小寫表示。

■ 詞彙 Vocabulary

| 單字 | 中譯 | 單字 | 中譯 |
|-----------------------|-----|----------------------|-------|
| trivial name | 俗名 | genetic relationship | 親緣關係 |
| scientific name | 學名 | monera | 原核生物界 |
| binomial nomenclature | 二名法 | protista | 原生生物界 |
| Latin | 拉丁文 | fungi | 菌物界 |
| generic name | 屬名 | plantae | 植物界 |
| specific epithet | 種小名 | animalia | 動物界 |
| kingdom | 界 | prokaryotes | 原核生物 |

| | | | |
|---------|---|--------------------|------|
| phylum | 門 | eukaryotes | 真核生物 |
| class | 綱 | virus | 病毒 |
| order | 目 | microorganism | 微生物 |
| family | 科 | taxonomic category | 分類階層 |
| genus | 屬 | | |
| species | 種 | | |

■ 教學句型與實用句子 Sentence Frames and Useful Sentences

① The scientific name of _____ is _____. The former means _____, the latter means _____.

例句(1) : The scientific name of Taiwan Toadlily is *Tricyrtis formosana*. The former means “Toadlily,” the latter means “Tainwanese.”

台灣油點草的學名為 *Tricyrtis formosana*，前者指的是「油點草」，後者指的是「台灣的」。

例句(2) : The scientific name of Taiwan macaque is *Macaca cyclopis*. The former means “macaque”, the latter means “circle”.

台灣獼猴的學名是 *Macaca cyclopis*。前者的意思是「獼猴」，後者的意思是「圓的」。

② _____ are categorized in _____.

例句 : *Felis catus* are categorized in Animalia in taxonomic category.

家貓被歸類在動物界的分類階層裡。

③ _____ lack(s) _____, so it/they need(s) to _____.

例句：Viruses **lack** enzymes for metabolism, **so they need to** live on viable cells.

病毒缺乏代謝用的酵素，所以必須依靠活細胞生存。

■ 問題講解 Explanation of Problems**🌀 學習目標 🌀**

在學習完本單元後，學生應習得以下觀念：

After studying this section, students should be able to know that:

一、了解生物學名的命名原理與概念。

Understand the naming principles and concepts of organisms' scientific names.

二、了解與認識分列檢索表及其應用。

Understand and know the key to columns and its application.

三、了解生物分類階層的概念以及其親緣關係之遠近。

Understand the concept of taxonomic hierarchies of organisms and the proximity of their kinship.

🌀 例題講解 🌀**例題一**

說明：測驗學生是否了解學名的命名概念。

To test whether students understand the naming concept of scientific names.

(英文) Xiao Qiao found information about "Little Egret, Middle Egret, and Great Egret" and arranged them as shown in Table (1). According to this table, the scientific name of an adult little egret should be which of the following?

(A) *Ardea alba*

(B) *Egretta alba*

(C) *Egretta garzetta*

(D) *Egretta intermedia*

Figure. 1

| Trivial name | Scientific name |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| Little Egret | <i>Egretta garzetta</i> |
| Middle Egret | <i>Egretta intermedia</i> |
| Great Egret | <i>Ardea alba</i> |

(中文) 小喬找到有關「小白鷺、中白鷺、大白鷺」的資料，並整理如表(一)所示。根據此表，成年的小白鷺學名應為下列何者？

表(一)

| 俗名 | 學名 |
|-----|---------------------------|
| 小白鷺 | <i>Egretta garzetta</i> |
| 中白鷺 | <i>Egretta intermedia</i> |
| 大白鷺 | <i>Ardea alba</i> |

(A) *Ardea alba* (B) *Egretta alba* (C) ***Egretta garzetta*** (D) *Egretta intermedia*

(109 年國中會考第 4 題)

解題 Solution：

成年與否，小白鷺的學名依舊是一樣的，故答案為表（一）所示，小白鷺學名：*Egretta garzetta*。

Adult or not, the scientific name of the little egret is still the same, so the answer is as shown in Table (1), the scientific name of the little egret: *Egretta garzetta*.

Teacher: Do you know what the scientific name is?

Student: The scientific name is an internationally accepted way of naming organisms.

Teacher: What two characters are the scientific names composed of?

Student: Generic name and specific epithet.

Teacher: Great! What do the generic name and specific epithet mean?

Student: The generic name means the "genus" in the taxonomic hierarchy, and the specific epithet is used to describe the characteristics of the species.

老師：同學們知道學名是什麼嗎？

學生：學名是國際通用的生物命名方式。

老師：那學名是由哪兩個字組成的呢？

學生：屬名與種小名。

老師：很棒！那屬名跟種小名分別代表什麼意思呢？

學生：學屬名表示生物分類階層中的「屬」，種小名用來描述該物種的特徵。

例題二

說明：測驗學生是否了解生物分類階層的概念。

To test whether students understand the concept of taxonomic hierarchy.

(英文) Table (2) lists the taxonomic data of the barn swallow and barn swift. She deduces that "barn swallow and barn swift belong to different families in terms of taxonomy".

Which content makes an inference?

(A) Class

(B) Order

(C) Genus

(D) Species

Figure. 2

| bird name taxonomy | barn swallow | barn swift |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Class | Aves | Aves |
| Order | Passeriformes | Apodiformes |
| Genus | <i>Hirundo</i> | <i>Apus</i> |
| Species | <i>rustica</i> | <i>nipalensis</i> |

(中文) 表(二)為小慧列出家燕及家雨燕的分類資料，她推論「家燕和家雨燕在分類上為不同科的生物」，依生物分類階層的概念，小慧最可能是根據表中的哪一項內容作出推論？

表(二)

| 鳥類名稱 分類階層 | 家燕 | 家雨燕 |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 綱 | Aves | Aves |
| 目 | Passeriformes | Apodiformes |
| 屬 | <i>Hirundo</i> | <i>Apus</i> |
| 種 | <i>rustica</i> | <i>nipalensis</i> |

(A)綱 (B)目 (C)屬 (D)種

(105 年國中會考第 16 題)

解題 Solution：

在進行生物分類時，較高層級的分類階層相同時，其下的分類階層不一定相同；較高層級的分類階層不同時，其下的分類階層一定不同。科是目的下一層分類階層，本題中家燕和家雨燕分別屬於 *Passeriformes* 和 *Apodiformes* 這兩個目，因此，在科的階層上，也必定會分別屬於不同的科。故選(B)。

When classifying organisms, when the higher-level classification levels are the same, the lower-level classification levels are not necessarily the same; when the higher-level classification levels are different, the lower-level classification levels must be different. Family is the next level of classification. In this question, the barn swallow and barn swift belong to the two orders *Passeriformes* and *Apodiformes* respectively. Therefore, on the family level, they must also belong to different families. Therefore, choose (B).

Teacher: In the table, which classification class is the barn swallow and barn swift the same?

Student: Outline.

Teacher: That's right, but if the higher classification stratum is the same, will the lower stratum also be the same?

Student: Not necessarily.

Teacher: Yes. Therefore, the barn swallow and the barn swift are categorized in different "orders" and also are categorized in different "families".

老師：在表格中，家燕與家雨燕在哪個分類階層是一樣的？

學生：綱。

老師：沒錯，但是較高的分類階層相同，其下的階層也會是相同的嗎？

學生：不一定。

老師：是的，所以家燕與家雨燕屬於不同「目」，也會是不同「科」。

★主題四 形形色色的生物★

Various Creatures

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國立彰化師範大學英語系 陳紹旻

■ 前言 Introduction

在學過第三章之後，我們知道生物的命名、分類與演化是非常重要的，接著的第四章將介紹五大界的生物，因此總共分為三節，分別為 4-1 原核、原生生物及菌物界、4-2 植物界與 4-3 動物界。教師在授課時說明各界生物的特徵、並依據生物形態、構造的特徵，可以將生物分類之外，也向學生介紹了許多生活中常見，可能對人體有害或有幫助的微生物，以及人類文明發展中有許多利用微生物的例子。由於章需要記憶的部分較多，也有許多相似但又有些許特徵不同的生物。因此可以透過設計表格並配合英文句型、提升多模態教學的程度，以協助學生記憶與學習。

4-1 原核、原生生物、及菌物界

Prokaryotes, Protists, and Fungi

■ 前言 Introduction

本小節介紹了原核生物界、原生生物界以及菌物界的生物以及其構造。原核生物為目前地球上最微小的生物，但細胞構造仍較原始，沒有細胞核，一直到原生生物界，才有了細胞核的構造。原生生物界大多為單細胞，又依據生物獲得養分的方式可以分為三大類：原生菌類、藻類以及原生動物。最後提到了菌物界，其構造有細胞壁，但沒有葉綠體，故須從外界獲得養分。在英文單字方面，由於相關專業字彙較難，老師可以利用拆分字根的方式幫助同學學習單字，譬如藍菌的英文裡有 *bacteria*、偽足的字根 *pseudo*-有「偽、假」的意思。

■ 詞彙 Vocabulary

| 單字 | 中譯 | 單字 | 中譯 |
|--------------------|-------|-----------|-----|
| Prokaryotes | 原核生物界 | cilium | 纖毛 |
| Protist | 原生生物界 | flagellum | 鞭毛 |
| prokaryote | 原核生物 | fungus | 真菌 |
| eukaryote | 真核生物 | mold | 黴菌 |
| fungi | 菌物界 | hypha | 菌絲 |
| cyanobacteria | 藍菌 | spore | 孢子 |
| funguslike protist | 原生菌類 | yeast | 酵母菌 |
| alga | 藻類 | mushroom | 蕈類 |

| | | | |
|--------------|------|------------|-----|
| protozoan | 原生動物 | penicillin | 青黴素 |
| pseudopodium | 偽足 | | |

■ 教學句型與實用句子 Sentence Frames and Useful Sentences

① _____ (and _____) belong to _____.

例句：Cyanobacteria **and** bacteria **belong to** prokaryotes.

藍菌和細菌屬於原核生物。

Fungi **and** animals **belong to** eukaryotes.

真菌和動物屬於真核生物。

② _____ have _____, while _____ don't/ doesn't.

例句：Fungi and bacteria **have** cell walls, **while** paramecium **doesn't**.

真菌和細菌具有細胞壁，然而草履蟲沒有。

Cyanobacteria **have** chlorophyll, **while** fungi **don't**.

藍菌有葉綠素，然而真菌沒有。

③ Some species of _____ can be used to _____.

例句：Some species of yeasts can be used to brew wine.

某些種類的酵母菌可以用來釀酒。

Some species of bacteria **can be used to** do gene transfer.

某些種類的細菌可用於進行基因轉移。

■ 問題講解 Explanation of Problems

☞ 學習目標 ☞

在學習完本單元後，學生應習得以下觀念：

After studying this section, students should be able to know that:

一、了解原核、原生生物及菌物界之生物及其構造與特性。

Understand the organisms of prokaryotic, protist and fungi kingdoms, including their structures and characteristics.

二、了解人的體表和體內有許多微生物，有些微生物對人體有利，有些則有害。

Understand that there are many microorganisms on the human body surface and in the body, some microorganisms are beneficial to the human body, and some are harmful.

三、了解人類發展中有許多利用微生物的例子，例如：早期的釀酒、近期的基因轉殖等。

Learn about the many examples of the use of microbes in human development, such as: early wine making, recent genetic modification, and more.

☞ 例題講解 ☞

例題一

說明：測驗學生是否了解菌物界的特性與構造。

To test whether students understand the characteristics and structure of the fungal kingdom.

(英文) Cordyceps sinensis can infect certain species of ants, the infected ants will gradually die, and the shell of the ant carcass will protect the growth of Cordyceps sinensis. After the ant dies, the fungus will continue to grow in the ant's body and grow hyphae from some parts of the ant's carcass, as shown in Figure (39), when it matures, it releases spores and continues to infect nearby ants.

According to this article, which of the following is the Hemi Cordyceps fungus most closely related to?

- (A) ferns
- (B) cyanobacteria
- (C) yeast
- (D) arthropods

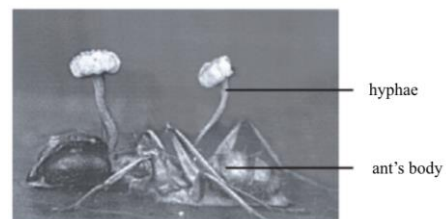
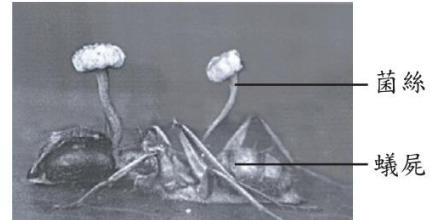


Figure. 39

(中文) 偏側蛇蟲草菌可感染特定種類的螞蟻，被感染的螞蟻會逐漸死去，而螞蟻屍的外殼將會保護偏側蛇蟲草菌的生長。在螞蟻死後，此菌將會繼續在螞蟻體內生長，並從螞蟻屍的某些部位長出菌絲，如圖(三十九)所示，待成熟後即釋放孢子，繼續感染附近的螞蟻。

根據本文，推測偏側蛇蟲草菌與下列何者的親緣關係最接近？

- (A) 蕨類
- (B) 藍綠菌
- (C) 酵母菌
- (D) 節肢動物



圖(三十九)

(107 年國中會考第 50 題)

解題 Solution：

偏側蛇蟲草菌為一種真菌，具有菌絲以及孢子的構造，故屬於菌物界，與酵母菌的親緣關係最接近。

Cordyceps sinensis is a kind of fungus with the structure of hyphae and spores, so it belongs to the kingdom of fungi and has the closest relationship with yeast.

Teacher: To which biological kingdom do creatures with hyphae belong?

Student: Organisms that have hyphae belong to fungi.

Teacher: Then, do you know which three categories the fungi world is divided into according to the way of obtaining nutrients?

Student: Molds, yeasts, and mushrooms.

Teacher: That's right! Well done!

老師：有菌絲的生物屬於哪個生物界呢？

學生：菌物界。

老師：那大家知道菌物界又依照獲得養分的方式分成哪三類嗎？

學生：黴菌、酵母菌以及蕈類。

老師：沒錯！同學很棒喔！

4-2 植物界

Plantae

■ 前言 Introduction

本小節講述的是植物界的分類與演化順序。植物的登陸由蘚苔作為先驅，由於發展出了角質層，能防止水分快速流失，然而因為缺乏維管束，個體矮小，故仍需待在陰暗潮濕的環境；接著是蕨類的出現，有了維管束的構造，使蕨類開始有真正的根莖葉的構造，也有些種類能長得特別高大，但蕨類仍使用孢子繁殖，因此不能生存在乾燥的環境；到了種子的出現後，陸地開始成為種子植物的天下，其中又以花朵、果實的有無分為裸子和被子植物，其中被子植物能開花結果，並更有效的傳播自己的種子。教師在英文方面須注意許多艱澀的單字，在比較差異的部分，可以參考使用下方列出的句型來授課。

■ 詞彙 Vocabulary

| 單字 | 中譯 | 單字 | 中譯 |
|-----------------|------|---------------|-------|
| vascular bundle | 維管束 | rhizome | 地下莖 |
| fern | 蕨類 | spore | 孢子 |
| seed plant | 種子植物 | seed strobile | 毬果 |
| gymnosperms | 裸子植物 | monocotyledon | 單子葉植物 |
| angiosperms | 被子植物 | dicotyledon | 雙子葉植物 |
| bryophyte | 蘚苔 | cotyledon | 子葉 |

■ 教學句型與實用句子 Sentence Frames and Useful Sentences

① _____ has _____ that can _____.

例句：Bryophytes **have** cuticles **that can** prevent water loss.

苔蘚植物有角質層以防止水分流失。

Ferns **have** vascular bundles **that can** help in material transport.

蕨類植物有維管束能協助物質運輸。

② _____ reproduce(s) by _____.

例句：Fern **reproduces by** spores.

蕨類藉由孢子繁殖。

Seed plants **reproduce by** seeds.

種子植物藉由種子繁殖。

③ One of the differences between _____ and _____ is _____.

例句：One of the differences between ferns and bryophytes **is** the vascular bundle.

蕨類和蘚苔的其中一個差異是維管束。

One of the differences between gymnosperms and angiosperms **is** the flower.

裸子植物和被子植物的其中一個差異是花。

■ 問題講解 Explanation of Problems

🌀 學習目標 🌀

在學習完本單元後，學生應習得以下觀念：

一、了解被子植物又稱做開花植物，會開花並將種子包覆於果實內。

Understand angiosperms, also called flowering plants, that flower and enclose their seeds within their fruit.

二、了解常見的動物、植物所屬的類別及其被歸類為此類別的主要特徵。

Understand the categories of common animals and plants and the main characteristics of being classified into this category.

例題講解

例題一

說明：測驗學生是否了解被子植物的構造。

To test whether students understand the structure of angiosperms.

(英文) Cacti are known to have needle-like leaves and thick, water-storing stems, and to flower and bear fruit. According to the above description, which of the following is the most reasonable for the classification of cacti and their basis?

- (A) is a gymnosperm because it has fruit.
- (B) is a gymnosperm because it has needle-like leaves.
- (C) is an angiosperm because it has a flower structure.**
- (D) is an angiosperm because it has a special function of the stem.

(中文) 已知仙人掌有針狀葉及肥厚可儲水的莖，並可開花結果。根據上述說明，有關仙人掌的分類及其依據，下列何者最合理？

- (A) 屬於裸子植物，因具有果實。
- (B) 屬於裸子植物，因具有針狀葉。
- (C) 屬於被子植物，因具有花的構造。**
- (D) 屬於被子植物，因具有特殊功能的莖。

(108 國中會考自然科第 22 題)

解題 Solution：

如題目所述，仙人掌可以開花結果，故屬於被子植物。

As mentioned in the title, cacti can bloom and bear fruit, so they belong to angiosperms.

Teacher: How much do you know about the appearance and growth environment of cacti?
Student: Cacti have sharp spines and thick stems, and usually grow in a dry environment.
Teacher: Yes! What's more, as you can see, the question tells you that cacti have flowers and fruits!
Student: So cacti are angiosperms?
Teacher: Yes! Because cacti have flowers and fruits, and they reproduce by seeds. Therefore, they belong to angiosperms!

老師：大家對於仙人掌的樣貌及生長環境了解多少呢？
學生：仙人掌有尖尖的刺以及很粗的莖，通常生長在乾燥的環境中。
老師：沒錯，再加上題目上寫到，仙人掌是會開花結果的喔！
學生：所以仙人掌屬於被子植物嗎？
老師：對！因為仙人掌具有花的構造，可以產生果實，並利用種子繁殖，屬於被子植物喔！

4-3 動物界 Animalia

■ 前言 Introduction

本章節講述動物界的分類、構造及特性。動物界的生物均為多細胞生物，不具也細胞壁和葉綠體，因此必須攝食，以獲得生存所需的養分。動物界種類繁多且複雜，但依照胚胎發育時，脊髓的有無，可以大致上分類成脊索動物與無脊索動物。在這章節老師需特別留意每個動物門的生物特徵、生殖方式、運動方式等等，可利用下方的英文句型做簡單的描述，最後可設計表格幫助同學記憶與統整概念。

■ 詞彙 Vocabulary

| 單字 | 中譯 | 單字 | 中譯 |
|-----------------|--------|---------------|-------|
| Animalia | 動物界 | Annelida | 環節動物門 |
| vertebrate | 脊椎動物 | Arthropoda | 節肢動物門 |
| invertebrate | 無脊椎動物 | Echinodermata | 棘皮動物門 |
| Cnidaria | 刺絲胞動物門 | amphibian | 兩生類 |
| Platyhelminthes | 扁形動物門 | reptile | 爬蟲類 |
| Mollusca | 軟體動物門 | mammal | 哺乳類 |

■ 教學句型與實用句子 Sentence Frames and Useful Sentences

① _____ are _____ and therefore _____.

例句(1) : Birds **are** endothermic **and therefore** their body temperature remains constant.

鳥類屬於內溫動物，因此體溫能保持恆定。

例句(2) : Reptiles **are** ectothermic animals, **and therefore** their body temperature is affected by the external environment.

爬蟲類屬於外溫動物，因此體溫受到外界環境影響。

② _____ live(s) in/on _____.

例句(1) : Cnidarians **live in** water.

刺絲胞動物活在水裡。

例句(2) : Amphibians can **live on** land and water.

兩生類可生活在陸地與水裡。

③ _____ breathe(s) with _____.

例句(1) : Amphibian larvae **breathe with** gills.

兩生類的幼體用鰓呼吸。

例句(2) : Birds **breathe with** their lungs.

鳥類用肺呼吸。

■ 問題講解 Explanation of Problems

☞ 學習目標 ☞

在學習完本單元後，學生應習得以下觀念：

After studying this section, students should be able to know that:

一、了解脊索動物門中的動物有內溫與外溫動物之別。

Understand that animals in the Chordate phylum are divided into endothermic and ectothermic animals.

二、了解動物的生殖方式之概念：體內與體外受精、卵生與胎生。

Understand the concepts of animal reproduction: in vivo and in vitro fertilization, oviparity and viviparity.

三、了解常見的動物、植物所屬的類別及其主要特徵。

Understand the categories and main characteristics of common animals and plants.

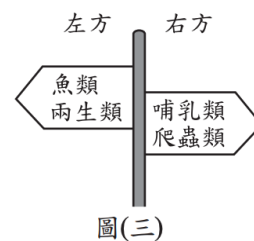
例題講解

例題一

說明：測驗學生是否能區分脊索動物中所屬的內溫與外溫動物。

To test whether students can distinguish between endothermic and ectothermic in chordates.

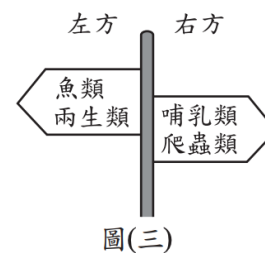
(英文) Figure (3) is a sign in a park. According to this picture, if the administrator wants to add "external warm animal area" and "internal warm animal area" to this group of signs, which of the following statements is the most reasonable as to whether this idea is appropriate and why?



- (A) Appropriate, all animals on the left are exothermic animals, and all animals on the right are endothermic animals.
- (B) Appropriate, all animals on the left are endothermic animals, and all animals on the right are exothermic animals.
- (C) **Inappropriate, all animals on the left are exothermic, but not all on the right are endothermic.**
- (D) Inappropriate, all on the left are endothermic, but not all on the right are ectothermic.

(中文) 圖(三)為某園區內的標示牌。根據此圖，若管理員想將此組標示牌再加上「外溫動物區」及「內溫動物區」，關於此想法是否適當及其原因，下列說明何者最合理？

- (A)適當，左方全為外溫動物，右方全為內溫動物。
 (B)適當，左方全為內溫動物，右方全為外溫動物。
 (C)不適當，左方全為外溫動物，但右方不全為內溫動物。
 (D)不適當，左方全為內溫動物，但右方不全為外溫動物。



圖(三)

(107 年國中會考第 6 題)

解題 Solution：

在動物界中，魚類、兩生類以及爬蟲類為外溫動物，鳥類及哺乳類為內溫動物，即右方的爬蟲類，應屬於外溫動物區。故選(C)。

In the animal kingdom, fish, amphibians and reptiles are ectothermic animals, and birds and mammals are endothermic animals, that is, the reptiles on the right should belong to the exothermic animal area. Therefore, choose (C).

Teacher: In the exercise, reptiles and mammals, which one is not all endothermic animals?

Student: Reptiles.

Teacher: That's right. In the animal kingdom, fish, amphibians, and reptiles are all ectothermic animals, that is, their body temperature will be affected by the environment.

Student: No wonder we often see turtles running out of the water to bask in the sun.

Teacher: That's right! This is a good example.

老師：在題目中，爬蟲類與哺乳類，那一個不全然是內溫動物？

學生：爬蟲類。

老師：沒錯。在動物界中，魚類、兩生類、爬蟲類都屬於外溫動物，即體溫會受到環境影響而變化。

學生：難怪我們經常看到烏龜跑出水面曬太陽。

老師：沒錯！這是個很好的例子。

例題二

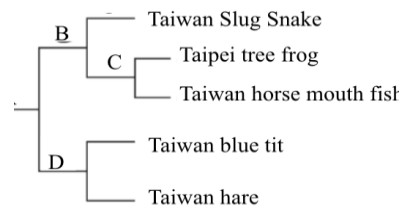
說明：測驗學生是否能了解動物的生殖方式以及檢索表分類。

To test whether students can understand how animals reproduce and key table classifications.

(英文) Xiaojie classified five species endemic to Taiwan. As shown in Table (8), A, B, C, and D represent different classification bases. Regarding the description of A, B, C, and D, which of the following is the most reasonable?

- (A) A: Whether it is an oviparous animal.
(B) B: Whether it is in vivo fertilization.
 (C) C: Whether it is an oviparous animal or not.
 (D) D: Whether it is in vivo fertilization.

Table. 8



(中文) 小杰將五種臺灣特有種生物進行分類，如表(八)所示，甲、乙、丙、丁分別代表不同的分類依據，關於甲、乙、丙、丁的敘述，下列何者最合理？

- (A)甲：是否為卵生動物。
(B)乙：是否為體內受精。
 (C)丙：是否為卵生動物。
 (D)丁：是否為體內受精。

表(八)



臺灣藍鵲為一種鳥類

(110 年國中會考第 31 題)

解題 Solution：

選項(A)，只有臺灣野兔為胎生，其他皆為卵生。

選項(B)，正解。

選項(C)，臺北樹蛙與臺灣馬口魚皆為卵生。

選項(D)，臺灣藍雀（卵生）與臺灣野兔（胎生）皆為體內受精。

Option (A), only the Taiwan hare is viviparous, the others are oviparous.

Option (B), the correct solution.

Option (C), both the Taipei tree frog and the Taiwan horse mouth fish are oviparous.

For option (D), both the Taiwan blue tit (oviparous) and the Taiwan hare (viviparous) were fertilized internally.

Teacher: According to the animals in the topic, which animals are viviparous and which are oviparous?

Student: Only Taiwan hares are viviparous, the others are oviparous!

Teacher: Right and wrong. In the question, which animals are fertilized internally and which are fertilized externally?

Student: The Taipei tree frog and the Taiwan horse mouth fish use external fertilization, and the others use internal fertilization.

Teacher: Yes! In fact, as long as we can classify which category various animals belong to, and then distinguish their reproduction and structure, we can solve this problem.

老師：根據題目給的動物，哪些動物是胎生，哪些是卵生？

學生：只有臺灣野兔為胎生，其他都是卵生！

老師：對沒有錯。那在題目中，哪些動物是體內受精，哪些為體外受精？

學生：臺北樹蛙跟臺灣馬口魚是體外受精，其他是體內受精。

老師：對！沒錯，同學們很棒。其實我們只要會分類出各種動物屬於哪種類別，接著分清楚他們的生殖與構造，就能拆解這題了。



★主題五 生物與環境★

Organisms and Environment

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■ 前言 Introduction

本章節講述的是生物與環境。首先介紹的是生物群體的組成，從數量一到多，分別是個體、族群與群集，而一地區群集並不會永遠不變，並會隨著時間發生變化，這樣的現象則稱為演替(消長)。接著提到不論是同種或非同種的生物之間，都會有一定程度的互動關係，例如掠食、寄生、共生和競爭...等。後面的兩個小節則更加注重生物與環境之間的密不可分的關係，因此提到生態系的概念，其中非生物因子對生態系的組成有很大的影響，因此各生態系之間的差異可能很大，但每個生態系同樣都有主要的生產者、消費者等生物扮演的角色，因此教師在教授不同生態系時，可透過固定的句型，幫助學生用英文說出關鍵的學科重點，例如「在某生態系中，主要的生產者為何？」。

5-1 族群、群集與演替

Population, community and succession

■ 前言 Introduction

在自然環境中，生物群體的規模從單一能維持生存的生物，稱為個體，而在同一時期、生活在同一地區的所有同種個體，稱為族群；往更大的層級來看，同時期生活在同一棲地上的所有族群，稱為群集。而演替（消長）指的是指自然環境經歷一段時間，群集的外貌發生改變的過程。在本小節的實驗中，也提到了族群個體數的估算方式，其中樣區法和捉放法有各自適合的生物種類，可使用句型協助同學說出兩者之間的相同與不同；另外族群和群集在中文上很相似，但是在英文上差異很大(**population/ community**)，因此在講解時，可以強調兩者的英文單字，協助學生分辨。

■ 詞彙 Vocabulary

| 單字 | 中譯 | 單字 | 中譯 |
|------------|--------|----------------------|-------|
| population | 族群 | habitat | 棲地 |
| community | 群集 | environmental factor | 環境因子 |
| succession | 演替(消長) | direct counting | 直接計數法 |
| individual | 個體 | quadrat method | 樣區法 |
| species | 種 | catch and recapture | 捉放法 |

■ 教學句型與實用句子 Sentence Frames and Useful Sentences

① All ____ living in the same habitat at the same time are called ____.

例句(1) : All the same species individuals **living in the same habitat at the same time** are called populations.

同時期生活在同一棲地的所有同種個體，稱為族群。

例句(2) : All groups **living in the same habitat at the same time** are called communities.

同時期生活在同一棲地上的所有族群稱為群集。

② ____ are made up of ____ species of organisms.

例句(1) : Populations **are made up of** one species of organism.

族群由單種生物所組成。

例句(2) : Communities **are made up of** many species of organisms.

群集由多種生物所組成。

③ ____ is suitable for counting the organism that can/can't move.

例句(1) : The quadrat method **is suitable for counting the organism that can move**.

樣區法適合計算不會移動的生物。

例句(2) : The catch and recapture **is suitable for counting the organism that can move**.

捉放法適合計算會移動的生物。

■ 問題講解 Explanation of Problems

🌀 學習目標 🌀

在學習完本單元後，學生應習得以下觀念：

After studying this section, students should be able to know that:

一、了解群集和族群之間的差異。

Understand the difference between population and community.

二、了解生態系的生物因子，其組成層次由低到高為個體、族群、群集。

Understand the biological factors of the ecosystem, whose composition levels from low to high are individuals, population, and community.

三、能依據定義排列出個體、族群、群集、生態系、生物圈的層次架構。

Be able to arrange the hierarchical structure of individuals, population, community, ecosystems, and biospheres according to definitions.

例題講解

例題一

說明：測驗學生是否了解族群和群集之間的差異在於物種的數量。

To test whether students understand that the difference between groups and clusters lies in the number of species.

(英文) Table (3) shows the dates and themes of a series of ecological lectures in a certain school. Xiaoya is interested in the topic of biological clusters (communities). If she can only attend two lectures, which two dates should she choose first?

| Date | Lecture themes |
|------|--|
| 8th | Black-faced Spoonbill Foraging Behavior |
| 15th | Distribution of coastal invertebrates in Kenting National Park |
| 22nd | Reproduction of cherry salmon in Sheipa National Park |
| 29th | Biological composition of mangrove ecosystem in Guandu area |

(A) 8th, 15th (B) 8th, 22nd (C) 15th, 29th (D) 22nd, 29th

(中文) 表(三)為某校生態系列演講的日期及主題。小雅對生物群集(群落)的議題有興趣，若她只能參加兩場演講，則應優先選擇哪兩日期？

| 日期 | 演講主題 |
|-----|------------------|
| 8日 | 七股地區黑面琵鷺的覓食行為 |
| 15日 | 墾丁國家公園海岸無脊椎動物的分布 |
| 22日 | 雪霸國家公園櫻花鉤吻鮭的繁衍 |
| 29日 | 關渡地區紅樹林生態系中的生物組成 |

(A) 8 日、15 日 (B) 8 日、22 日 (C) 15 日、29 日 (D) 22 日、29 日

(103 年國中會考第 20 題)

解題 Solution：

15 日及 29 日的演講主題分別探討生物分布及生物組成，因此不只一種生物。故屬於群集的層次。

The lectures on the 15th and 29th discussed biological distribution and biological composition respectively, so there is not only one kind of creature, so it belongs to the level of community.

Teacher: How many species of organisms are discussed in the speeches on the 8th and 22nd?

Student: There is only 1 species for both speeches.

Teacher: Very good, since there is only one kind of creature, so this should belong to the range of the population.

Student: And what about community?

Teacher: A community is the sum of groups of people living together in the same area.

Student: That's right! Then the swarm will have more than one creature.

Teacher: Very good, so the answer should be 15th and 29th. There must be more than one creature mentioned in the speeches in these two days.

老師：請問題目中的 8 日和 22 日的演講中分別探討幾種生物呢？

學生：兩場演講都只有 1 種。

老師：很好，那既然只有 1 種生物，因此這應該是屬於族群的範圍。

學生：那麼群集呢？

老師：群集則是同一地區共同生活的族群總和。

學生：原來如此！那麼群集將不只有一種生物。

老師：非常好，因此答案應該為 15、29 日，這兩天演講會提的生物一定都超過一種。

5-2 生物間的互動關係

Interactions between Organisms

■ 前言 Introduction

生物生活在大自然環境中，常需要跟其他生物產生交流與互動，本小節的重點即在於生物間常見的互動關係，包括了掠食、寄生、共生和競爭等。其中共生分為片利共生與互利共生，互利指的是兩種生物都有得到好處；片利僅某方得到好處，另一方則沒有特別的好處與壞處。須注意競爭的關係不僅發生在不同的生物，若族群密度太高，同種類的生物也會發生競爭的關係。另外科學家也透過生物間的互動與交流，發明出了生物防治。即利用自然界中的各種天敵，把有害生物族群壓制在較低的密度下，使有害生物不致造成危害。英文方面，由於學生易搞混互利共生和片利共生，因此可透過介紹 **mutual** 和 **commensal** 兩者的差別，幫助學生理解與分辨。

■ 詞彙 Vocabulary

| 單字 | 中譯 | 單字 | 中譯 |
|-------------|-----|--------------------|-------|
| interaction | 互動 | host | 宿主；寄主 |
| predation | 掠食 | competition | 競爭 |
| predator | 掠食者 | symbiosis | 共生 |
| prey | 獵物 | mutualism | 互利共生 |
| parasitism | 寄生 | commensalism | 片利共生 |
| parasite | 寄生蟲 | biological control | 生物防治 |

■ 教學句型與實用句子 Sentence Frames and Useful Sentences

① The interaction between _____ and _____ should be _____.

例句(1) : **The interaction between** wolves **and** sheep **should be** predation.

野狼和綿羊間的互動應為掠食。

例句(2) : **The interaction between** viruses **and** humans **should be** parasitism.

病毒和人類之間的互動應為寄生。

② Two organisms live together, if one of the organisms _____, and the other _____, this interaction is called _____.

例句(1) : **Two organisms live together, if one of the organisms** benefits, **and the other** almost has no effect, **this interaction is called** commensalism.

兩種生物共同生活，若其中一種生物得利，而另一種生物幾乎無影響，此種關係稱為片利共生。

例句(2) : **Two organisms live together, if one of the organisms** benefits, **and the other** also benefits, **this interaction is called** mutualism.

兩種生物共同生活，若其中一種生物得利，另一種生物同時也得利，此種關係稱為互利共生。

③ We can use _____ to control the numbers of _____.

例句 : **We can use** ladybugs **to control the numbers of** aphids.

我們可以使用瓢蟲來控制蚜蟲的數量。

■ 問題講解 Explanation of Problems

☞ 學習目標 ☞

在學習完本單元後，學生應習得以下觀念：

一、了解生物間、生物與環境間的交互作用。

Understand the interactions between organisms and between organisms and their environment.

二、能分辨生物之間的互動屬於競爭、掠食、共生或寄生。

Be able to distinguish whether the interaction between organisms belongs to competition, predation, symbiosis or parasitism.

☞ 例題講解 ☞

例題一

說明：測驗學生是否能分清楚生物間的交互關係。

To test whether students can distinguish the interaction between living things.

(英文) Table (1) shows the animals living in Antarctica and their food sources. Judging from this table, which of the following statements about the interaction between these animals is the most reasonable?

表(一)

| 動物名稱 | 食物來源 |
|-------|-------|
| 虎鯨 | 藍鯨、海豹 |
| 藍鯨 | 磷蝦 |
| 帝王企鵝 | 小魚、烏賊 |
| 阿德列企鵝 | 磷蝦 |

- (A) Killer whales and blue whales have a predatory interaction.
(B) Killer whales and blue whales are in a competitive interaction.
(C) Emperor penguins and Adelaide penguins are in a predatory interaction.
(D) Emperor penguins and Adelaide penguins are in a competitive interaction.

(中文) 表(一)為生活在南極的動物及其食物來源，根據此表判斷，下列有關這些動物之間交互關係的敘述，何者最合理？

- (A)虎鯨和藍鯨為捕食關係。
- (B)虎鯨和藍鯨為競爭關係。
- (C)帝王企鵝和阿德列企鵝為捕食關係。
- (D)帝王企鵝和阿德列企鵝為競爭關係。

表(一)

| 動物名稱 | 食物來源 |
|-------|-------|
| 虎鯨 | 藍鯨、海豹 |
| 藍鯨 | 磷蝦 |
| 帝王企鵝 | 小魚、烏賊 |
| 阿德列企鵝 | 磷蝦 |

(106 年國中會考第 2 題)

解題 Solution：

透過表格，我們得知中藍鯨是虎鯨的食物來源，因此虎鯨和藍鯨之間的關係為捕食。

From the table, we know that the middle blue whale is one of the food sources of killer whales, so the interaction between killer whales and blue whales is predation.

Teacher: If between two creatures, one of them is the food of the other, what kind of interaction might these two creatures belong to? Take killer whales and blue whales, for example.

Student: Because blue whales are preyed on by killer whales, the interaction between killer whales and blue whales is predation.

Teacher: Very good, then what kind of situation might there be competition?

Student: There is overlap in food sources between the two organisms.

Teacher: Great! So do you know which two organisms in table (1) may have a competitive interaction?

Student: Blue whales and Adelaide penguins, because both food sources have krill.

老師：請問若兩種生物之間，其中一方是另外一方的食物，那麼這兩種生物可能是屬於何種關係呢？以虎鯨和藍鯨為例。

學生：因為其中藍鯨會被虎鯨捕食，因此這虎鯨和藍鯨之間的關係為捕食。

老師：很好，那甚麼樣的情況可能會出現競爭關係呢？

學生：兩種生物之間的食物來源有重疊。

老師：太棒了！那麼你們知道在表(1)中有哪兩種生物可能存在競爭關係嗎？

學生：藍鯨和阿德列企鵝，因為食物來源都有磷蝦。

例題二

說明：測驗學生是否能分清楚生物間的交互關係。

To test whether students can distinguish the interaction between living things.

(英文) Cattle egrets are birds that often fly on the backs of cattle and feed on parasites on cattle and insects in grass. Which of the following inferences is the most plausible based on the interactions between the organisms mentioned above?

(A) Cattle egrets and cattle are in a symbiotic interaction.

(B) Cattle egrets and parasites are in a symbiotic interaction.

(C) Parasites are mainly parasitic on cattle egrets and cattle.

(D) Parasites compete with cattle egrets for food on cattle.

(中文) 牛背鷺為一種鳥類，常飛至牛的背上，靠食用牛身上的寄生蟲與草地中的昆蟲維生。根據上述提及生物的交互關係，下列推論何者最合理？

(A) 牛背鷺與牛為共生關係。

(B) 牛背鷺與寄生蟲為共生關係。

(C) 寄生蟲主要寄生於牛背鷺與牛身上。

(D) 寄生蟲與牛背鷺競爭牛身上的食物。

(109 年國中會考第 1 題)

解題 Solution：

由於牛身上的寄生蟲提供了牛背鷺食物；同時牛背鷺也可以幫助牛移除寄生蟲，因此兩者之間存在共生關係。

There is a symbiosis between the two, as the parasites on the cattle provide the cattle egrets food; at the same time, the cattle egrets can also help the cattle to remove the parasites.

Teacher: Do both sides benefit from the interaction between the cow and the cow egret?

Student: Yes! Cattle egrets get food; cattle can reduce the burden of parasites.

Teacher: Very good, then what kind of interaction does this belong to between creatures?

Student: Symbiosis, and mutual benefit?

Teacher: Great! So how do you judge this is a model of mutual benefit and symbiosis?

Student: Two organisms live together, if one of the organisms benefits, and the other also benefits, this interaction is called mutualism.



老師：請問在牛和牛背鷺的互動關係中，雙方都有得到利益嗎？

學生：有！牛背鷺得到了食物；牛則可以減少寄生蟲的負擔。

老師：很好，那請問這屬於生物之間的哪一種互動呢？

學生：共生，而且是互利共生？

老師：太棒了！那麼你們怎麼判斷這是一種互利共生的模式呢？

學生：兩種生物共同生活，若其中一種生物得利，另一種生物同時也得利，此種關係稱為互利共生。

5-3 生態系 Ecosystem

■ 前言 Introduction

本章節首先講述影響生態系的因子，包含環境因子與生物因子。其中，生物因子依生物在生態系中所扮演的角色與功能，分為生產者、消費者與分解者三大種。而環境因子也與生態系平衡息息相關，包括陽光、空氣、水與溫度等等。後續的內容也進而探討食物鏈的組成。在食物鏈中，物質轉換與能量流動的現象也十分重要。在每一次的流動過程中，只有 1/10 的能量能被保存下來。此外，物質的循環與全球暖化對生物的影響也是值得探討的主題。在英文方面，老師可以拆分英文單字的字根字尾，譬如 *decomposer* 的 *de* 具有「脫離」的意思，*er* 有「執行動作之人」的意思。

■ 詞彙 Vocabulary

| 單字 | 中譯 | 單字 | 中譯 |
|-------------|------|--------------------|-------|
| ecosystem | 生態系 | food web | 食物網 |
| biosphere | 生物圈 | pyramid of energy | 能量塔 |
| producer | 生產者 | carbon cycle | 碳循環 |
| consumer | 消費者 | Greenhouse effect | 溫室效應 |
| decomposer | 分解者 | primary consumer | 初級消費者 |
| autotroph | 自營生物 | secondary consumer | 次級消費者 |
| heterotroph | 異營生物 | tertiary consumer | 三級消費者 |

| | | | |
|------------|-----|--|--|
| food chain | 食物鏈 | | |
|------------|-----|--|--|

■ 教學句型與實用句子 Sentence Frames and Useful Sentences

① _____ feed on/live on _____.

例句(1) : Consumers **feed on** other organisms.

消費者以其他生物為食。

例句(2) : Decomposers **live on** animal remains.

分解者以動物遺體為食。

② _____ is the _____. It/They catch(es) and feed(s) on _____.

例句(1) : Rabbit **is the** primary consumer. **It catches and feeds on** grass.

兔子是初級消費者。以草為食。

例句(2) : Birds **are** secondary consumers. **They catch and feed on** insects.

鳥是次級消費者。以補昆蟲為食。

③ _____ has/have _____ energy in _____.

例句(1) : Producers **have** the highest total **energy in** the food chain.

生產者擁有最高的總能量。

例句(2) : Eagles **have** the lowest **energy in** the food chain.

老鷹擁有最少的能量。

■ 問題講解 Explanation of Problems

☞ 學習目標 ☞

在學習完本單元後，學生應習得以下觀念：

After studying this section, students should be able to know that:

一、了解食物鏈的能量傳遞規則。

Understand the energy transfer process in the food chain.

二、了解食物鏈中有物質轉換與能量流動的現象。

Understand the phenomenon of material conversion and energy flow in the food chain.

三、了解碳元素會出現在不同的物質中，在生物與無生物間循環使用。

Understand that carbon occurs in different substances and is recycled between living and nonliving things.

四、生態系中，生產者、消費者和分解者共同促成能量的流轉和物質的循環。

In the ecosystem, producers, consumers and decomposers jointly promote the flow of energy and the cycle of matter.

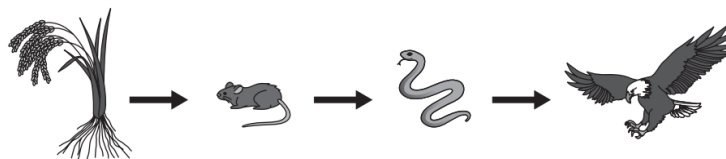
☞ 例題講解 ☞

例題一

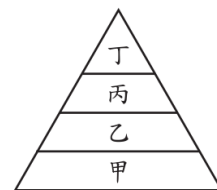
說明：測驗學生是否了解食物鏈之能量大約只有 1/10 的能量可以傳遞至攝食者的體內。

To test whether students understand that only about 1/10 of the energy in the food chain can be transferred to the body of the eater.

(英文) Figure (11) is a food chain in a certain place, and Figure (12) is a schematic diagram of an energy tower drawn based on the total energy of organisms at all levels of the food chain (the area does not represent the actual energy size). With a total energy of approximately 10,000 energy units, the total energy contained in Tier B is closest to which of the following?



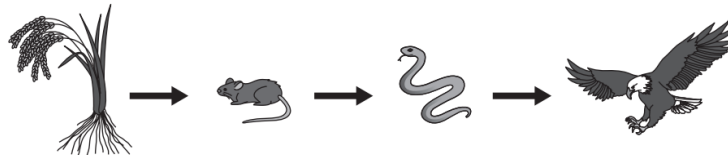
圖(十一)



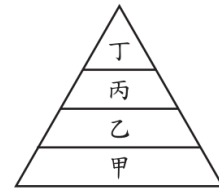
圖(十二)

- (A) 100 Energy Units
- (B) 1,000 Energy Units
- (C) 10,000 Energy Units
- (D) 100,000 Energy Units**

(中文) 圖(十一)為某地的一條食物鏈，圖(十二)則為依據此食物鏈各層級生物體總能量所繪製成的能量塔示意圖(面積不代表實際能量大小)，若其中蛇類族群的總能量約為 10,000 能量單位，則乙階層所含的總能量最接近下列何者？



圖(十一)



圖(十二)

- (A) 100 能量單位
- (B) 1,000 能量單位
- (C) 10,000 能量單位
- (D) 100,000 能量單位**

(111 年國中會考第 23 題)

解題 Solution：

食物鏈中，食物所含的能量會經由攝食關係而傳遞，在傳遞過程中，被攝食者的能量大部分以熱能的形式散失，大約 1/10 的能量可以傳遞至攝食者的體內。如題目描述，蛇類族群以鼠類族群為食，且蛇類族群的總能量約為 10,000 能量單位，故鼠類族群所處的乙階層為 (D)100,000 能量單位。

In the food chain, the energy contained in the food will be transferred through the feeding relationship. During the transfer process, most of the energy of the ingested person will be lost in the form of heat energy, and about 1/10 of the energy can be transferred to the body of the ingested person. As described in the title, the snake population feeds on the rat population, and the total energy of the snake population is about 10,000 energy units, so the B level of the rat population is (D)100,000 energy units.

Teacher: From the picture, can students see how the food chain is transmitted?

Student: Pass from the plant level, rats, snakes, and finally to the bird (eagle) level.

Teacher: That's right! Which organism has the most total energy and which has the least?

Student: Plants have the most total energy, and eagles will have the least.

Teacher: Wow! Everyone is great! Do you know how much energy can be retained in the body of the eater every time the energy is transferred to the upper biological level?

Student: About 1/10 the energy.

老師：同學從圖中可以看得出來這個食物鏈怎麼傳遞的嗎？

學生：從植物層級、鼠類、蛇類，最後到鳥類（老鷹）層級傳遞。

老師：沒錯喔！那哪一種生物體總能量最多、哪種最少？

學生：植物的總能量最多，而到老鷹的生物階層會最少。

老師：哇！大家很棒喔！那你們知道能量每往上一個生物階層傳遞，多少的能量能夠被保留至攝食者的體內？

學生：大約 1/10 的能量。

5-4 生態系的類型

The Types of Ecosystem

■ 前言 Introduction

本章節主要講述生態系的類型，可將生物圈分為陸域生態系及水域生態系。陸域生態系又依據其光照、雨量、溫度與地形等因素，又可細分成凍原、草原、沙漠、以及森林生態系。至於水域生態系，可以依照水中鹽類濃度區分，分為淡水、河口、海洋生態系。此外，在英文方面，由於提到不同類型的生態系、區域、以及森林的英文，老師可以先以這三大類英文做介紹(ecosystem, forest, zone)，接著再帶同學完整地將不同類型的生態系、森林與區域唸一次加深印象，其中要特別留意 desert 的發音。

■ 詞彙 Vocabulary

| 單字 | 中譯 | 單字 | 中譯 |
|----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| tundra ecosystem | 凍原生態系 | freshwater ecosystem | 淡水生態系 |
| grassland ecosystem | 草原生態系 | estuarine ecosystem | 河口生態系 |
| desert ecosystem | 沙漠生態系 | marine ecosystem | 海洋生態系 |
| forest ecosystem | 森林生態系 | intertidal zone | 潮間帶 |
| needle-leaved forest | 針葉林 | neritic zone | 淺海區 |
| deciduous forest | 落葉林 | oceanic zone | 大洋區 |
| tropical rainforest | 熱帶雨林 | wetlands | 濕地 |

■ 教學句型與實用句子 Sentence Frames and Useful Sentences

① _____ can divide into _____.

例句(1) : Biosphere **can divide into** land and water ecosystems.

生物圈可以分為陸域與水域生態系。

例句(2) : Forest ecosystems **can divide into** needle-leaved forest, deciduous forest, and tropical rainforest ecosystems.

森林生態系可以分為針葉林、落葉林與熱帶雨林生態系。

② _____ is known for _____.

例句(1) : Intertidal zone **is known for** rich biological species.

潮間帶以生物種類豐富為特色。

例句(2) : Estuarine ecosystem **is known for** salt plants.

河口生態系特色為耐鹽植物。

■ 問題講解 Explanation of Problems

🔗 學習目標 🔗

在學習完本單元後，學生應習得以下觀念：

After studying this section, students should be able to know that:

一、了解陸域與水域各種生態系的範圍、生物類型與特性。

Understand the range and characteristics of the intertidal and neritic zone of marine ecosystems.

二、了解生物與生態系之間的交互關係與變化。

Understand the interactions and changes between organisms and ecosystems.

例題講解

例題一

說明：測驗學生是否了解海洋生態系的特色與生物組成。

To test whether students understand the characteristics and biological composition of marine ecosystems.

(英文) Humans put artificial reefs underwater to increase the habitat of algae, coral and fish.

These reefs are most likely to be placed in which of the following areas?

(A) Stream zone (B) Estuary zone (C) **Neritic zone** (D) Oceanic zone

(中文) 人類將人工魚礁投入水底以增加藻類、珊瑚及魚類的棲息空間，這些魚礁最可能被置放在下列哪一地區？

(A)溪流區 (B)河口區 (C) **淺海區** (D)大洋區

(111 年國中會考第 4 題)

解題 Solution：

淺海區陽光充足，有陸地沖刷下來的營養物質，因此生物的種類、數量繁多，包括藻類、珊瑚及魚類，故答案為(C)。

The shallow sea areas is full of sunlight and has nutrients washed down by the land, so there are many types and quantities of organisms, including algae, corals and fish, so the answer is (C).

Teacher: Do you know why shallow sea area should be chosen for this question?

Student: I don't know.

Teacher: The teacher would like to ask if you have watched Finding Nemo?

Student: Yes!

Teacher: That's right! In the movie Finding Nemo, we saw many creatures, such as corals, clownfish, and even all kinds of fish. The place where they live is called the shallow sea area, which is the area below the intertidal zone to a water depth of less than 200 meters. There are many kinds of creatures and plenty of sunlight, which is a suitable place for coral and fish to live. So everyone knows?

Student: That's right.

老師：大家知道為什麼這題應該要選淺海區嗎？

學生：不知道。

老師：那老師想問問大家有沒有看過海底總動員？

學生：有！

老師：沒錯！在海底總動員這部電影我們看到很多生物，珊瑚、小丑魚、甚至是各式各樣的魚類，他們生活的地方就叫淺海區，是位在潮間帶以下至水深 200 公尺以內的區域。生物種類繁多且陽光充足，是適合珊瑚跟魚類生活的地方。這樣大家知道了嗎？

學生：原來如此。

例題二

說明：測驗學生是否了解潮間帶的範圍。

To test whether students understand the range of the intertidal zone.

(英文) As shown in Figure (6), a small island in the sea has a sand road that can be connected to the beach on the opposite bank. This road is exposed or submerged due to the rise and fall of the sea every day. Which of the following statements about this road and tide is correct?

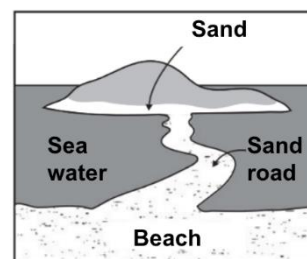
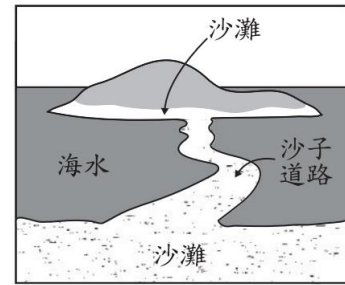


Figure. 6

- (A) The road is in the intertidal zone.
- (B) The road will be submerged by sea water during dry tide.
- (C) The road is exposed to the sea at about 12 noon every day.
- (D) The greater the tidal range here, the better the road can be exposed. The maximum width is narrower.

(中文) 如圖(六)所示，海上某小島有一條可連結到對岸沙灘的沙子道路，此道路每日都會因海水漲落而露出或淹沒。下列有關此道路與潮汐的描述何者正確？

- (A)此道路是在潮間帶的範圍內。
- (B)此道路在乾潮時會被海水給淹沒。
- (C)此道路每天約中午十二點時露出海面。
- (D)此地潮差越大，道路能露出的最大寬度越窄。



圖(六)

(108 國中會考自然科第 12 題)

解題 Solution :

潮間帶位於海陸交界，為海水漲潮和退潮之間的區域。故答案選(A)。

The intertidal zone is located at the junction of sea and land, and is the area between the rising tide and the low tide of the sea. Therefore, the answer is (A).

Teacher: Last time we mentioned the characteristics of the shallow sea area, now let's talk about the intertidal zone. Do you know where the intertidal zone is located?

Student: In the area of high tide and low tide.

Teacher: Yes! So it actually has something to do with the sea tide! Do you know the characteristics of the organisms in the intertidal zone?

Student: I don't know.

Teacher: Just because the intertidal zone is in the area where the sea water ebbs and flows, the creatures living here need to have the ability to adapt to the changes of tides and the impact of waves, such as the fiddler crabs and shrimps that we often see in freshwater mangroves. It's an intertidal creature!



老師：上一提我們講到淺海區的特色，現在我們來聊聊潮間帶。大家知道潮間帶位於哪個區域嗎？

學生：在海水漲潮與退潮的區域。

老師：對！所以其實跟海水潮汐有關係喔！那大家知道潮間帶的生物有哪些特性嗎？

學生：不知道。

老師：正因為潮間帶處於海水漲退潮的區域，在這邊生活的生物都需要具備適應潮汐的變化與海浪衝擊之能力，像是我們常常在淡水紅樹林看到的招潮蟹與蝦類都是潮間帶生物喔！



★主題六 環境保護與生態平衡★

Environmental Protection and Ecological Balance

國立彰化師範大學生物系 張濬濤

國立彰化師範大學英語系 陳紹旻

■ 前言 Introduction

本章節主要提到環境保護與生態平衡的觀念。首先在 6-1 的部分，提到了生物多樣性的層次，以及維持生物多樣性的對於整體的生態系的益處；6-2 的部分提到了生物多樣性會遇到的危機，簡稱 HIPPO 困境，分別是棲地的破壞、外來種的引入、人口問題、環境汙染、資源過度使用。這些皆是人類導致的問題，所以為倡導環境保育，6-3 則講述了保育的觀念以及生態的平衡。我們可以從日常生活中落實 5R 的目標：Reduce, Reuse, Repair, Refuse, Recycle，來以身作則，一同保護我們美麗且珍貴的地球。

6-1 生物多樣性 Biodiversity

■ 前言 Introduction

本小節提到的是生物多樣性的理論，生物多樣性是指所有來源的形形色色生物體，包括陸地、海洋和其他水生生態系統及其所構成的生態綜合體，並且這些物種對維持生態系的平衡相當重要。生物多樣性由小到大可分為三個層次：遺傳多樣性、物種多樣性和生態系多樣性。其分別是在物種間存在遺傳變異、在環境中存在許多各式各樣的生物種類、在區域範圍內生態系種類的豐富與否，進而提到生物多樣性的重要性。教師在教學時可以嘗試過去曾使用過的句型，幫助學生回憶過去的印象。

■ 詞彙 Vocabulary

| 單字 | 中譯 | 單字 | 中譯 |
|---------------------|--------|------------|----|
| biodiversity | 生物多樣性 | extinction | 滅絕 |
| genetic diversity | 遺傳多樣性 | balance | 平衡 |
| species diversity | 物種多樣性 | stable | 穩定 |
| ecosystem diversity | 生態系多樣性 | | |

■ 教學句型與實用句子 Sentence Frames and Useful Sentences

① _____ not only _____ but also _____.

例句(1) : The disappearance of bees will **not only** cause the shortage of vegetables **but also** influence our lives.

蜜蜂的消失不僅會造成蔬菜的短缺，更會影響到人類的生活。

例句(2) : The disappearance of bees will **not only** affect the production of coffee beans **but also** the manufacture of cotton.

蜜蜂的消失不僅會影響咖啡豆的生產，也會影響棉花的生產。

② The higher _____, the more/better _____.

例句(1) : **The higher** the species diversity, **the more** complex food webs can be formed.

物種多樣性愈高，可構成較複雜的食物網。

例句(2) : **The higher** genetic variation among species, **the better** adaptability they have in the environment.

遺傳變異愈高的物種，對環境的改變便具有較佳的適應能力。

■ 問題講解 Explanation of Problems

🌀 學習目標 🌀

在學習完本單元後，學生應習得以下觀念：

After studying this section, students should be able to know that:

一、了解生物多樣性的概念與重要性。

Understand the concept and importance of biodiversity.

二、了解生物資源會影響生物間相互依存的關係。

Understand that biological resources will affect the interdependence among organisms.

三、了解地球自然環境保護的概念。

Understand the concept of protection of the earth's natural environment.



例題講解

例題一

說明：測驗學生是否了解生物多樣性的層次與益處。

To test whether students understand the layers and benefits of biodiversity.

(英文) Nature is full of all kinds of creatures, but ecologists still strive to protect the existing species, and their main purpose is which of the following?

(A) Establish natural reserves or national parks.

(B) Maintain biodiversity and achieve ecological balance.

(C) Create new species and increase international visibility.

(D) Provide an environment for more leisure travel and education for Chinese people.

(中文) 自然界中充滿著形形色色的生物，但生態學家們仍努力保護現存的物種，其主要目的為下列何者？

(A) 成立自然保留區或國家公園。

(B) 維持生物多樣性，達到生態平衡。

(C) 創造新的物種，提高國際知名度。

(D) 提供國人更多休閒旅遊和教育的環境。

(93 年國中第一次基測第 5 題)

解題 Solution：

保護現存的物種為維持物種多樣性的方法，故選(B)。

Conservation of existing species is the way to maintain species diversity, so choose (B).

Teacher: Do you know the three categories of biodiversity?

Student: genetic diversity, species diversity...

Teacher: What else?

Student: Ecosystem Diversity!

Teacher: That's right! great!

Student: Then why is biodiversity so important to you?

Teacher: In order to sustain the natural resources of the earth and leave a better living environment for the future, maintaining ecological diversity is a very good method.

老師：大家知道生物多樣性分為哪三大類嗎？

學生：遺傳多樣性、物種多樣性...

老師：還有呢？

學生：生態系多樣性！

老師：沒錯喔！很棒！

學生：那你生物多樣性為甚麼那麼重要呢？

老師：為了永續地球的自然資源，留給未來更好的生活環境，其中，維護生態多樣性就是一個非常好的方法。

例題二

說明：測驗學生是否了解生物多樣性的維護方式。

To test whether students understand the way to protect biodiversity.

(英文) Which of the following measures will help maintain biodiversity in Taiwan?

- (A) Expansion of agricultural land area.
- (B) Alien species introduced from abroad.
- (C) Establishment of National Parks and Ecological Reserves.**
- (D) Fish captured in streams were kept in aquariums.

(中文) 下列何種措施有助於維護臺灣生物的多樣性？

- (A) 擴大農業耕地面積。
- (B) 由國外引進外來種生物。
- (C) 設立國家公園與生態保護區。**
- (D) 捕捉溪流中的魚飼養在水族箱裡。

(94 年國中第二次基測第 1 題)

解題 Solution：

台灣雖然土地稀少，但自然環境豐富、生物多樣性高，應該優先選擇相對不影響自然環境的選項，因此選 C，設立國家公園和保護區來維護生物多樣性。

Although Taiwan lacks land, we have a rich natural environment, and high biodiversity. The option that does not affect the natural environment should be given priority. Therefore, choose C, and establish national parks and protected areas to maintain biodiversity.

Teacher: Do you know the key points of maintaining biodiversity?

Student: Reduce human intervention in the natural environment.

Teacher: That's right, that's great! Although we are also creatures living on the earth, the rapid development of people's technology in the past has invisibly caused the destruction of many natural environments.

Student: So what is the effect of setting up protected areas and national parks?

Teacher: Great question! Through protected areas and national parks, people can be warned of the importance of natural assets in this area, and human activities can be controlled, while achieving the functions of education and environmental protection.

老師：大家知道維護生物多樣性有哪一重點嗎？

學生：減少人類對自然環境的干預。

老師：沒錯，太棒了！雖然我們也是生活在地球上的生物，但過去人們的技術快速發展，無形中導致破壞了許多自然環境。

學生：那設立保護區和國家公園有甚麼效果呢？

老師：問題問的很好！透過保護區和國家公園能夠警示人們此區的自然財產的重要性，並且管制人為活動，同時達到教育和環保的功能。

6-2 生物多樣性面臨的危機

The Crisis Facing Biodiversity

■ 前言 Introduction

本小節提到的是生物多樣性面臨的危機，承接 6-1 提到的「多樣性」的概念與重要性，6-2 介紹並分析了目前生物多樣性正處於危機四伏的狀態，其中包括了棲地的破壞、外來種的引入、人口問題、環境汙染、資源過度使用，而這五種危機以英文單字的字首作為簡稱，即為 HIPPO 困境。但其實 HIPPO 困境的主要發生原因皆來自於人類在有意和無意的情况下，對於自然環境的過度干預，因此教師在介紹時，可以多帶同學反思人們在日常生活的一些看似無害的行為，卻有可能在無形中加劇了五大困境的發生。英文的方面可以透過介紹 HIPPO 困境的同時，延伸這些字面上所代表的意思，並配合句型的使用，向同學詢問並讓他們用句型判斷某情境屬於何種危機。

■ 詞彙 Vocabulary

| 單字 | 中譯 | 單字 | 中譯 |
|------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| The HIPPO dilemma | HIPPO 困境 | human over - Population | 人口問題 |
| habitat destruction | 棲地的破壞 | pollution | 環境汙染 |
| invasive species | 外來種的引入 | eutrophication | 優養化 |
| exotic species | 外來種 | biomagnification | 生物放大作用 |
| alien invasive species | 外來入侵種 | overharvesting by hunting and fishing | 資源過度使用 |

■ 教學句型與實用句子 Sentence Frames and Useful Sentences

① The crisis of _____ will lead to the _____ of _____.

例句(1) : **The crisis of** pollution **will lead to** the unsafety **of** water resources.

污染的危機將導致水源的不安全性。

例句(2) : **The crisis of** overharvesting **will lead to** the extinction **of** organisms.

過度捕撈的危機將生物絕種。

② We should/shouldn't _____ to prevent _____.

例句(1) : **We shouldn't** release our pets **to prevent** them becoming an invasive species.

我們不應該野放我的們寵物以避免他們成為外來入侵種。

例句(2) : **We should** slow down the development of mountains **to prevent** habitat destruction.

我們應該減緩對於山區的開發以避免棲地的破壞。

■ 問題講解 Explanation of Problems

📖 學習目標 📖

在學習完本單元後，學生應習得以下觀念：

一、了解外來種對於生態系的影響。

To understand the impact of exotic species on the ecosystem.

二、了解人類活動會改變環境，也可能影響其他生物的生存。

Understand that human activities will change the environment and may also affect the survival of other organisms.

三、了解所有的公民都有權利及義務維護生物多樣性。

Understand that all citizens have the right and duty to maintain biodiversity.

例題講解

例題一

說明：測驗學生是否了解外來種和生態系平衡的觀念。

Test whether students understand the concept of exotic species and ecological equilibrium.

(英文) When an ecosystem is in equilibrium, which of the following statements is most plausible?

(A) Substances are no longer recycled.

(B) Introducing exotic species to multiply will change the original balance.

(C) The number of births equals the number of deaths for each group in the community (colony).

(D) The total energy received by consumers is the same as the total energy contained by producers.

(中文) 當某一生態系達到平衡時，下列相關敘述何者最合理？

(A) 物質不再有循環利用的現象。

(B) 引進外來種繁衍會改變原來的平衡。

(C) 群集（群落）中的每一族群出生數目等於死亡數目。

(D) 消費者所得的總能量和生產者所含的總能量相同。

(105 國中會考自然科第 6 題)

解題 Solution：

生態系平衡是一種動態平衡，且生物的數量除了出生和死亡外，也受遷出和遷入影響，另外生產者提供的能量會以熱等形式流失，不會完全供給的消費者，但是外來種的移入確實會改變生態系原來的平衡。

Ecological equilibrium is a dynamic balance, and besides birth and death, the number of organisms is also affected by emigration and immigration. In addition, the energy provided by producers will be lost in the form of heat and will not be fully supplied to consumers. But the introduction of exotic species will indeed change the original balance of the ecosystems.

Teacher: When an ecosystem reaches equilibrium, it usually means that the ecosystem is currently in a stable state. Then, do you think that if the number of a population remains the same, the reason is only birth and death?

Student: In addition to births and deaths, they are also affected by emigration.

Teacher: That's right! In addition, material recycling is a phenomenon that has always existed.

Student: Then why aren't the energy flows of consumers and producers exactly equal?

Teacher: That's because once organisms are alive, energy will be dissipated in the form of heat, so the energy of the two will not be exactly the same!

老師：在一生態系達到平衡時，通常指的是生態系目前保持在穩定的狀況。那請問同學們覺得若一族群的數量都不變，原因只有出生和死亡嗎？

學生：除了出生和死亡外，也受遷出和遷入影響。

老師：沒錯！另外物質循環利用則是一直都存在的現象唷。

學生：那為甚麼消費者和生產者的能量流動不是完全相等的呢？

老師：那是因為只要生物還有生命，能量就會在無形中經由熱的形式散失，因此兩者的能量不會完全相同喔！

例題二

說明：測驗學生是否了解如何直接有效的避免環境汙染。

To test whether students know how to directly and effectively avoid environmental pollution.

(英文) Which of the following measures is most effective for the viewpoint of "reducing TBT pollution to the environment"?

(A) Announcement that TBT is a toxic substance and must be declared before it can be manufactured.

(B) Ban the use of TBT and develop non-toxic alternatives.

(C) To study the degree of harm of TBT to organisms and humans.

(D) Imposing additional taxes on those who import and sell TBT.

(中文) 針對「減少 TBT 對環境的汙染」這個觀點而言，下列何項措施最有效？

(A) 公告 TBT 為毒性物質，要申報才能製造。

(B) 禁止使用 TBT，並研發無毒性的代用品。

(C) 研究 TBT 對生物及人體的危害程度。

(D) 對輸入及販賣 TBT 者加徵課稅。

(90 年國中第一次基測第 56 題)



解題 Solution :

TBT 是一種對環境有害的物質，因此最直接有效的方式就是禁止使用。

TBT is a substance that is harmful to the environment, so the most direct and effective way is to prohibit its use.

Teacher: The four options are all ways to reduce environmental pollution caused by TBT, so how to distinguish which one is more effective?

Student: I don't know, all four options seem to work.

Student: Is it because the rest of the methods treat the symptoms but not the root cause?

Teacher: Bingo! Whether it is to declare, study the degree of harm, or levy taxes, it cannot change the fact that TBT pollutes the environment, so direct ban is the most effective.

老師：四個選項都是減少 TBT 對環境污染的方式，那要怎麼區分哪個比較有效呢？

學生：不知道，這四個選項好像都可行。

學生：是因為其餘的方式治標不治本嗎？

老師：答對了！不論是要申報、研究危害程度或是課稅，都不能改變 TBT 對環境污染的事實，因此直接禁用才是最有效的。

6-3 保育與生態平衡

Conservation and Ecological Balance

■ 前言 Introduction

本章節主要講述環境與生物的保護以及生態平衡的觀念，讓學生主動從生活上做到保護環境的行為。在章節一開始，提到了有關保育的相關公約與法條，希望能立定法條來保護動植物與自然環境。接著提到了台灣的保育現況，台灣在環境保育上也設置了許多保護區，其中在台灣共有九座國家公園，都有其特色以及特殊保育的動植物。最後，呼籲同學要以身作則，共同保護我們的地球。在英文方面，**conserve** 和 **reserve** 十分相似，但在解釋上有稍微不同，老師可以幫助學生分辨兩個單字的差別。

■ 詞彙 Vocabulary

| 單字 | 中譯 | 單字 | 中譯 |
|-----------------------------------|------|---------------|------|
| conserve (v.) / conservation (n.) | 保育 | reuse | 重複使用 |
| conservation area | 保護區 | repair | 維修 |
| national park | 國家公園 | refuse | 拒絕 |
| reserve | 保留區 | recycle | 回收 |
| reduce | 減量 | air pollution | 空氣汙染 |

■ 教學句型與實用句子 Sentence Frames and Useful Sentences

① In order to _____, we need to/can _____.

例句(1) : **In order to** protect the environment, **we need to** reduce the amount of garbage.

為了保護環境，我們必須垃圾減量。

例句(2) : **In order to** have clean air, **we can** take public transportations.

為了擁有更乾淨的空氣，我們可以搭乘交通運輸工具。

② _____ can cause/ have a bad impact on/ result in _____.

例句 : Deforestation of hillsides **can have a bad impact on** our environment.

砍伐山坡林木會對於我們的環境造成不好的影響。

■ 問題講解 Explanation of Problems

🌀 學習目標 🌀

在學習完本單元後，學生應習得以下觀念：

After studying this section, students should be able to know that:

一、了解自然保育與保護的措施與觀念。

Understand the measures and concepts of nature conservation and protection.

二、了解人類可採取行動使生物能在自然環境中生長、繁殖，以維持生態平衡。

Understand that human beings can take actions to enable organisms to grow and reproduce in the natural environment in order to maintain ecological balance.

三、了解資源的永續利用與維持生態平衡。

Understand the sustainable use of resources and maintain ecological balance.

例題講解

例題一

說明：測驗學生是否了解生態保育的觀念。

To test whether students understand the concept of ecological conservation.

(英文) Which of the following statements is incorrect about the impact of felling trees on hillsides on the ecological environment?

- (A) Increased complexity of communities (colonies).
- (B) Deterioration of the function of fixation.
- (C) The ability to conserve water resources is weakened.
- (D) Decreased ability to purify the air.

(中文) 關於砍伐山坡林木對生態環境所造成的影響，下列敘述何者錯誤？

- (A) 生物群集（群落）的複雜性增加。
- (B) 固著土壤的功能變差。
- (C) 涵養水源的能力減弱。
- (D) 淨化空氣的功能降低。

(94 年國中第一次基測第 3 題)

解題 Solution：

砍伐山坡林木會造成生物複雜性降低。故選(A)。

Deforestation on hillsides results in reduced biological complexity. Therefore choose (A).

Teacher: I would like to ask students; what will be the negative impacts on the ecological environment by cutting down forests?

Student: It should reduce the function of the whole soil, water conservation and air purification, because the number of forests will decrease.

Teacher: None of the above is wrong! Cutting down forests will lead to a reduction in biological complexity, and fewer forests will also result in no way for carbon dioxide to be absorbed, and the function of the soil will also deteriorate. So the above let us know the negative impact on the environment after deforestation, and the topic should be chosen wrong, so choose A!

Student: Understood! Thank you, teacher!

老師：想問同學砍伐山林對生態環境有什麼負面影響嗎？

學生：應該會讓整個土壤、涵養水源以及淨化空氣的功能下降，因為樹林減少了。

老師：以上都沒有錯喔！砍伐樹林會導致生物複雜性降低外，樹林變少也會導致二氧化碳沒辦法被吸收，土壤的功能也會變差。所以上述讓我們知道樹林砍伐後對環境產生的負面影響，而題目要選錯的，故選 A！

學生：了解！謝謝老師！

例題二

說明：測驗學生是否了解水資源保護措施。

To test whether students understand water conservation measures.

(英文) Which of the following measures is most appropriate for the protection of water resources?

- (A) Afforestation and increased fertilization in catchment areas to promote tree growth.
- (B) Although groundwater is continuously replenished due to rainfall, it should still be used to a limited extent.**
- (C) Widely set up water leisure facilities in the reservoir to improve the utilization of the reservoir.
- (D) Discharge the sewage from the factory directly into the sea using the discharge pipe, so as not to pollute the river water.

(中文) 關於水資源的保護，下列何種措施最適宜？

- (A) 在集水區造林並增加施肥，以促進林木生長。
- (B) 地下水雖因降雨受到持續補充，仍應限量使用。**
- (C) 於水庫內廣設水上休閒設施，以增進水庫的利用。
- (D) 利用放流管將工廠污水直接排入海中，以免汙染河水。

(93 年國中第二次基測第 12 題)

解題 Solution：

(A)增加施肥將導致水污染，(C)休閒設施可能汙染水源，(D) 不可直接將污水排放至海中，因為河水或海水的污染都會影響生態環境，故選(B)。

(A) increasing fertilization will lead to soil pollution, (C) recreational facilities cannot be set up in reservoirs, (D) sewage cannot be directly discharged into the sea, so choose (B).

Teacher: Water is the most important element for human survival, so the protection of water resources is very important.

Teacher: Do you know how the descriptions of options A, C, and D will pollute water resources?

Student: Afforestation and fertilization in the water catchment area may affect the downstream water quality. Reservoirs have an important water collection function. If too many leisure facilities are installed, the water source may be polluted. Why can't the sewage be directly discharged into the sea?

Teacher: That's a great question. Because water resources are recycled, seawater pollution will one day affect the overall water resources due to factors such as rainfall.

老師： 水是人類生存最重要的元素，所以水資源的保護非常重要。

老師： 那大家知道 A、C、D 選項的敘述會怎麼汙染水資源呢？

學生： 在集水區造林並施肥可能會影響下游的水質、水庫具有重要集水功能，若設置過多休閒設施恐汙染水源，那為甚麼不能直接將汙水排至海水呢？

老師： 這個問題很棒喔。因為水資源是會循環的，海水的汙染總有一天會因為降雨等因素影響整體水資源。

國內外參考資源 More to Explore

| | |
|--|---|
| HHMI Biointeractive |  |
| <p>教學資源網站，可以根據學生教育階段(高中或大學)及主題選擇教學資源(含影片)。</p> <p>https://www.biointeractive.org/</p> | |
| Rediscovering Biology: Molecular to Global Perspectives |  |
| <p>是一個進階的課程。提供給高中老師最新的生物知識，網站有影片，課程指引，師生互動網頁。</p> <p>https://www.learner.org/classroom-resources/</p> | |
| Khan Academy |  |
| <p>可汗學院，有分年級的生物教學影片及問題的討論。</p> <p>https://www.khanacademy.org/</p> | |
| Interactive Simulations, University of Colorado Boulder |  |
| <p>互動式電腦模擬，除了生物，還有其他自然科。</p> <p>https://phet.colorado.edu/</p> | |



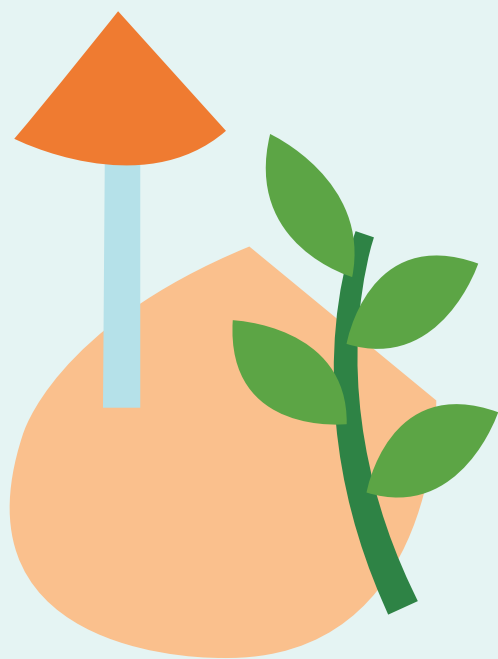
雙語教學資源手冊：生物科 英語授課用語

[七年級下學期]

A Reference Handbook for Junior High School Bilingual Teachers in the Domain of Natural Sciences (Biology): Instructional Language in English

[7th grade 2nd semester]

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