

電解鹼性水對倉鼠生長之影響

Growth Effect of Electrolyzed-Alkalized Water on the Hamster

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摘 要：本研究探討以倉鼠長期飲用電解鹼性水，將其生長速率與飲用一般水之倉鼠比較，將比較結果作為電解鹼性水促進生物活性的指標。研究結果顯示，飲用電解鹼性水及飲用一般水之倉鼠在發育成熟後的體重、攝食量、飲水量雖無顯著差異。但是在發育期間，飲用電解鹼性水之倉鼠的生長速率（體重增加速率）較飲用一般水的倉鼠快速，發育成熟的時間點也較早達到。由此可知電解鹼性水確有促進生物體生長之效益。

關鍵詞：電解鹼性水、生長效益、倉鼠

Abstract : Electrolysis of tap water gives both acidified and alkalized water. The electrolyzed-alkalized water has been used for medical and industrial purposes for years, but becomes daily drinking water recently. As compared to tap water, the electrolyzed-alkalized water has smaller molecules, which can pass the cell membrane easily and rapidly. Additionally, the electrolyzed-alkalized water has been shown to possess ability to scavenge free radicals. These chemical characteristics support the hypothesis that the electrolyzed-alkalized water may increase cell activity effectively and promote growth. To test this hypothesis, 20 hamsters were randomly and equally divided into two groups who received neural water (Group 1) or electrolyzed-alkalized water (Group 2). Growth rate was

measured as an index of physiological effects. Our results showed that there was no significant difference in body weight · food intake or water intake between two study groups. However during the development period, the growth rate (increase of body weight/time) of the Group 2 was significantly greater than that of the Group1. These results indicate that electrolyzed-alkalized water can stimulate hamster growth and imply that it may have benefits in promoting the physiological activity of organisms.

Keywords : Electrolyzed-alkalized water · Fed efficiency · Hamster

對甘藷澱粉磷解酵素
具有不同抑制反應的
各種醣類分子之結構鑑定
**Identigication of the molecular structure
of various glucan that act on starch
phosphorylase inhibition reaction**

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摘 要：有很多證據顯示，醣類分子結構之物理化學特性可以參與植物中許多不同的生理機能；以不同種類的醣類在 β -澱粉水解酵素（BA）抑制甘藷澱粉磷解酵素（SP）的反應模式中所造成之不同的效應為例，即充份顯示出醣類結構的特殊性及重要性，本實驗的目的乃為釐清醣類的種類、支鏈或直鏈以及鏈的長短等結構的差異，何者是在此抑制反應的體系中扮演重要關鍵因素。

本實驗利用各種不同結構的醣類分別進行 BA 抑制 SP 的反應，藉酵素動力學為工具，鑑定其抑制效應，並將這些醣類進行過碘酸氧化法，分析醣

蝦殼廢棄物中幾丁質酶生產菌 的篩選及最適生長條件的探討

Isolation of chitinolytic bacteria for shrimp shell and its optimal growth conditions

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摘要：本研究所分離及鑑定的菌株，判定為 *Vibrio vulnificus*。菌株的最適生長範圍是在培養液起始 pH 值 6.0 及 7.0，而培養 1 至 2 天即達穩定生長期，因此菌株的生長速度非常快速；另外不論在起始培養 pH 值 5.0 至 9.0 的環境下，皆可以快速將環境的 pH 加以改變，以利生長。培養液起始 pH 對幾丁質酶及酪蛋白酶的誘導表現有相當的影響，其中以 pH 6.0 及 7.0 有較佳的誘導效果。而不同濃度的膠狀幾丁質添加比較，在幾丁質酶活性的表現以 0.5% 的添加明顯的較 0.1% 的處理組為佳。因菌株快速生長及酵素表現量的考量，若要進行酵素的分離，需針對此菌的生長加以控制才可獲得。

電子商務成長面面觀 從速度與資訊安全談起

The Growth of E-commerce — Speed and Information Security

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摘 要：由於網際網路的普遍與技術不斷革新，電子商務（Electronic Commerce 簡稱 EC）在嗅覺敏銳的企業家與各國相關領導人樂觀其成的推波助瀾之下，已經發展一段不算短的時間。但是以目前的情形來看，EC 所帶來的便利與商機並不如預期中的好。究其原因，資訊安全的不確定性應是其中一大重要因素。

透過電子傳輸這種沒有當面承諾下單及付款的交易模式，在沒有完整的相關法令保障之下，買賣雙方除了要耽心素未謀面彼此的善意之外，在網路駭客虎視眈眈無所不在的環境之下，更耽心自己的財物信用資訊暴露在網路下被盜用的潛在危險。

關鍵字：電子商務、資料加密標準、RSA 加密演算法、安全電子交易

戊二烯基鎢化合物的合成應用

Synthesis Application of Cyclopentadienyl Tungsten-Pentadienyl Compounds

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摘要：CpW(CO)₃Na 和 1-chloro-5-phenyl-4-yne-2-pentene 在 THF，-78°C 下反應，可得 CpW(CO)₃(η^1 -5-phenyl-4-yne-2-pentene)**1**。化合物 **1** 在二氯甲烷中進行脫 CO 反應得 CpW(CO)₂(η^1 -5-phenyl-4-yne-2-pentene)**2**。化合物 **1, 2** 以適當的物理方式鑑定。化合物 **2** 的 X-ray 單晶繞射研究顯示：space group P2₁/c，a=9.072(7)，b=20.731(3)，c=8.583(6)，and Z=4。R_F=0.024 and R_w=0.021。化合物 **2** 鎢原子的幾何配位近似以 2 個 CO, 1 個 Cp 和 1 個丙炔基為配位子的四面體結構。化合物 **1** 和 TCNE 進行 [3+2] 環化加成而得到化合物 **3**。

關鍵字：環化加成

中國舊律關於「侍親緩刑」制度 變遷概述

An Introduction of Transform of “the probation system for providing one's parents” in the Chinese Traditional Legal System

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摘要：中國舊律對於罹犯死刑、流刑等重罪人犯，若其家中尚有待其頤養天年之直系血親，則於律文中特許死刑犯人「侍親緩刑」、流刑犯人「權留養親」，逮及年老之直系血親壽終後，始令罪犯依律服刑，是為我國固有律關於「侍親緩刑」(或「權留養親」)之特殊規範。此制肇始於北魏，大體定型於唐律，嗣後歷代雖略有更改，仍多沿襲唐律之立法精神與立法旨趣，直迄清季；惟民國以來，由於時移勢易，故此制不再存在。論者以為，「侍親緩刑」體制設置之目的，在使人子得盡其孝行，實為曲體人情而設，故此制的存在，適足表現出吾國歷代朝廷的恤刑思想；然反對者卻認為此制的存在，徒使奸頑之輩得逞其兇殘特性，非所以施仁，適足以長姦，未必屬於國家善政。本文認同「侍親緩刑」並非古法，不過出於人主一時之見，後世遂奉為成規，蓋欲博寬厚之名耳。即使因其施行久遠，不便率爾去之，亦應修正為：徒、流等罪犯，許其「權留養親」，待其親終，仍應責其實服其刑；至若死刑罪犯，則一律不得「侍親緩刑」，庶幾於施恩之中，仍不失懲惡之意。

關鍵詞：舊律；唐律；侍親緩刑；權留養親；死刑；流刑。

Abstract : In the Chinese Traditional Legal System allowed the death penalty prisoners to be released on probation to provide for their parents and the banish penalty prisoners could temporarily stay to provide for his parents. The sentence would not be out until the death of the elder parents who the prisoner had to take care of. The carried system originated from Bei-Wei Dynasty and fell into a pattern until T'ang Law. With slight change in the system, the later dynasties mostly followed the legislation spirit of T'ang Law until the Later Period of Qing Dynasty. With the change in time and policy, the system exists no more when the time of republic comes. According to the commentators, as the purpose of the probation system was to provide for one's parents to take the responsibility of being children, the system completely expressed the concept of leniency in the Traditional China Dynasty. Yet opponents said this only allowed the treacherous to be fierce and cruel. This would not implement the policy of benevolence, but would encourage the fraudulent. This article approves that the probation system wasn't the law of ancient times, but the emperor's personal idea, which was stuck to be a rule by later generations perhaps with the purpose of winning reputation of being generous. Even though, it is followed as a rule for a long time, the revision is necessary. The imprisonment and banish penalty can be served after the death of the elder parents. As for the part of death penalty, it shouldn't be put off. The government should punish those who deserve to be punished, in addition to offering favor.

Key words : Traditional Legal System; T'ang Law; the probation system for providing One's parents; temporarily stay to provide one's parents; death penalty; banish penalty The History Graduate School Ph.D. of Chinese Culture University, the associate professor of Y.I.S.T., and the Chairman of General Education Center.

從桐城到臺灣：
姚瑩與臺灣的淵源
From Tung Cheng To Taiwan:
The relationship of Yao Ying and Taiwan

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摘要：本文主在敘述姚瑩在臺灣的事功，含蓋任臺灣縣知縣（嘉慶24年—道光1年，1819—1821）、臺灣府知府幕僚（道光3年—道光5年，1823—1825）、臺灣兵備道（道光18年—道光23年，1839—1843）三個階段，尤其是鴉片戰爭期間姚瑩對防守臺灣的貢獻；並兼及桐城姚氏的學術傳統、姚瑩本人的經世地理學，以期擴展對姚瑩的研究範圍。

關鍵字：姚瑩、桐城派、臺灣史、鴉片戰爭

Abstract : The paper discussed the Yao Ying's military and political contributions to Taiwan. We divided them into three stages: the Taiwan county magistrate stage (1819-1821), the staff of Taiwan Zhi Fu stage (1823-1825), and the stage of Taiwan Bing-Bei-Dao's governor(1839-1843). We focus on Yao Ying's defending Taiwan during the Opium War especially. Besides, We discussed the intellectual traditions of Yao's school of Tung Cheng and Yao Ying's political-economical geography. We hope we can expand the research scope of Yao Ying.

淺論「詩界革命三傑」的典範地位：以《飲冰室詩話》為例

Discussion on Paradigmatic Status of “Three Revolutionary Outstanding Talents in Poetic Field” — “Yin Bing Shi Poetry” as Sample

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摘要：近代詩壇相繼出現許多不同流派及主張，由梁啟超所主導的「詩界革命」亦曾沸沸揚揚的輝煌過一陣。梁啟超的《飲冰室詩話》即見證了這段新派詩風行的歲月；文中特別引人注意的是出現「詩界革命三傑」這一稱號，三傑分別為黃遵憲（公度）、蔣智由（觀雲）及夏曾佑（穗卿）。然而，梁啟超口稱的三傑卻有截然不同的讀者接受史，黃遵憲享有至今崇隆的名聲，蔣、夏二人則幾已不見讀者的參與。如此迥然有別在接受史與其當時為人所讚譽的典範地位之間，顯然有段相當差距。因此，本文透過接受史的觀點，重回百年前的文學現場，以《飲冰室詩話》為主要文獻，探究詩界革命三傑典範地位的形成。

關鍵字：詩界革命、黃遵憲、蔣智由、夏曾佑、接受史、接受美學、梁啟超、飲冰室詩話、近代詩歌

半透明的信封中看不見的
多重現實：與卡爾維諾的
《看不見的城市》對話
**Invisible Realities in a
Semi-transparent Envelope:
A Dialogue with Calvino's Invisible Cities**

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摘 要：本文將討論伊塔利卡爾維諾 (Italo Calvino) 《看不見的城市》 (*Invisible Cities*) 中對多重現的呈現及關顧現實、寫作及現實和寫作交互作用的意象。此文本中孕育了與傳統定義的現實無涉、自給自足的宇宙，不斷觀照並試圖趨近現實的眾多面相，但卻發現各種形式的溝通會一再重塑現實的面貌。

關鍵字：新寫實主義、半透明的信封、對話現象、多元論述

Abstract : In this paper, I will discuss how I dialogize Calvino's *Invisible Cities* and read it as a novel which contains metaphors of realities, writing, and the relationship between writing and realities. By reading this novel in this way, it is first revealed that the book creates its own reality which pays no attention to the regulated Reality. Furthermore, the questions that what life may be and how it can be approached have been explored uninterruptedly in the book. Finally, it is deduced that the configuration of life is reshaped whenever communication (in the form of speaking as well as writing) takes place so that realities cannot help but become more and more numerous.

Key words : new realism, a semi-transparent envelope, dialogism, heteroglossia.

影像科技在英語為 第二外國語言教學上之應用

Integrating Video in the ELS Classroom

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摘要：過去的十五年內，由於影像科技的迅速發展，而使許多以教授英語為第二外國語言的教師將此科技融入其教學中。本文將探討影像科技的種類，英語教師使用影像科技的理由與動機，如何正確選擇與使用影像科技，影像科技應用在語言教學上之優點以及未來在語言教學上使用影像科技之展望。

Abstract: In the past fifteen years, with the increase in access to videos and video technology, language teachers have begun to use video as a tool in the ESL classroom. After a decade of increasingly more developed usage, it is possible to make some generalizations about the most common ways videos are used in language instruction.

In this article, I provide a rationale for the types of video, the reasons for using videos, the guidelines for selecting and using videos, the advantages for using videos. This article concludes with a discussion of the future use of video in language instruction.