系所:園藝學系甲組

本科目試題共/頁

- 一、試說明果樹發生礦物營養障礙時,應如何進行目視診斷及葉片分析採樣方 法?(10分)
- 二、全球氣候暖化,試舉例說明暖化逆境對溫帶果樹植株生長、開花、結實及 果實品質之影響。(10分)
- 三、解釋下列名詞(每小題2分,共10分)
 - 1. sink and source
 - 2. scion and stock
 - 3. graft incompatibility
 - 4. foliar fertilization
 - 5. off-season
- 四、試說明下列有關柑桔果實的症狀(每小題2分,共10分)
 - 1. puffiness
 - 2. deformation
 - 3. granulation
 - 4. senescent disorder
 - 5. regreening
- 五、試說明影響香蕉採收後壽命(green life)的因子及香蕉採收成熟度之指標。 (10分)
- 六、何謂蒸氣壓差(vapor pressure deficit)?其和水果失水有何關係?(10分)
- 七、試說明傳統果樹育種面臨的主要困難有那些?及如何應用生物技術在果樹育種上。(10分)
- 八、何謂整合性果實生產(Integrated fruit production)?其管理重點主要是什麼? (10 分)
- 九、試舉出一般水果主要儲藏之可溶性糖類有那3種,及影響糖類累積量及種類之主要相關酵素有那3種?另外舉出一般水果主要的有機酸有那2種, 並各舉1種主要的代謝酵素。(10分)
- 十、試依序說明光合產物(糖)由葉片行光合作用的細胞轉運至果肉儲存細胞的過程中,可能之運送路徑及主要的關鍵調控機制有那些。(10分)

- 一、試述人工、思光在花卉栽培上之目的,並列學光源型式及服(10%)
- 二、試述如何確保切花到質品質,防止花蕾掉落,延遲老化。仍知(試從貯運生理代謝說明之,並提出對策)
- 三、學例說明球根花卉利用組織培養大量繁殖種苗的流程,並說明如何負測及防止變異發生的方法(15%)
- 四、洋桔梗種苗以播種法繁殖,但幼苗鍨菜化含丝罐多期並降低切花品質,試說明毀棄化的原因及避免方法(10%)
- 五、花卉水耕栽培之水耕液黄肥成分以硝酸能更為金,但用間孢肥大为孢铵能更,就述基理由。(15%)
- 六、蝴蝶蘭組織培養苗勢殖有芽長芽增殖和PLB增殖兩程的提及 10%
- 七、學例說明球根形態之種類,並敘述其貯藏器定是如何开线的(25%).

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本科目試題共 1

- 、薑(Zingiber officinale Roscoe)食用部位於蔬菜分類上為何?試說明其繁殖方法?薑 屬耐陰性作物,請以生理上及栽培上之意義說明之。(15分)
- 二、試說明造成下列蔬菜之花芽分化的條件及解釋其花構造與授粉習性之關係。(15 分,每小題3分)

A、絲瓜 B、菠菜 C、蘿蔔 D、結球萵苣 E、茄子

- 三、何謂 cole crops?其包括那些蔬菜,請寫出其中名及學名。(10分)
- 四、何謂爆蒜?試就各種可能影響因子說明爆蒜發生的可能原因。(10分)
- 五、試簡要回答下列各題。(30分,每小題5分)
 - 1. 試列出五點說明蔬菜由野生種演化成栽培種之內、外在的改變。
 - 2. 栽培密度(行株距)對蔬菜作物之生長發育及產量有何影響。
 - 3. 試從生理之觀點說明造成蘿蔔空心的原因。
 - 4. 試述本省豆類蔬菜有那些共通的特性。
 - 5. 試定義番茄「耐熱品種」之條件。
 - 6. 試繪圖說明番茄雙幹及三幹整枝方法。

六、試將下列英文翻譯成中文。(20分)

Head formation improves the edibility of leaves as a result of the blanching that results from self-shading. Head-forming vegetables, such as cabbage, head-forming lettuce, and head-forming Chinese cabbage are among the most important leafy vegetables in the world. Head formation is clearly an important factor that is involved in the genetic improvement of these leafy vegetables. One environmental factor that influences the development of erect leaves has already been reported: light irradiation. In cabbage, removal of the outer leaves made the head leaves spread out, thus preventing head formation, whereas head formation was maintained when the "naked" head was surrounded and shaded by a sheet of paper. These results indicate that the low light intensity experienced by inner leaves of the head as a result of shading by the outer leaves is essential for head formation. More direct evidence comes from the observation that the leaves of young Chinese cabbage plants became erect when the plants were moved into darkness, but horizontally oriented when the abaxial leaf face was illuminated.