國立中興大學112學年度碩士班甄試招生考試試題

科目: 園藝學

系所: 園藝學系 甲組

本科目不得使用計算機

本科目試題共 2 頁

- 一、 說明桃及龍眼的花芽或花序種類與開花習性(10分)。
- 二、 請舉出下列水果中那些是屬於更年性果實: tomato、Jackfruit、fig、lemon、 litchi、mulberry、pomelo、asian pear、atemoya、breadfruit (10分)。
- 三、 請說明台灣番石榴春夏季果較秋冬果不耐長程貯運之原因?.(10分)。
- 四、 豪大雨導致之淹水常衝擊蔬菜之生產,請由蔬菜生理之觀點說明淹水 對蔬菜造成之不良影響有那些? (15分)
- 五、 大部分根莖類作物可長期貯藏後全年穩定供貨,台灣平地胡蘿蔔一般種植和採收的月份為何(2分)? 採收後如要進行長期貯藏,採後處理那些步驟需特別重視才可提高出庫品質(5分),貯藏環境要調控那些條件、原理為何(8分)?
- 六、請說明以下花卉作物,其生殖生長所需之主要因素。例:玫瑰花:日長中性,枝條營養狀態及成熟度影響開花與否及品質。(每小題2分共10分)
 - 1. 菊花; 2. 香石竹; 3. 洋桔梗; 4. 聖誕紅; 5. 蝴蝶蘭。
- 七、 試回答以下二個花卉栽培水分管理相關問題。(10分) 寫出4種評估盆栽植物是否缺水的方法。(4分) 寫出3種常見土壤水分監測器及其表示單位,以有機質多的壤土為例約 略寫出不同單位植物合適生育範圍。(6分)
- 八、 請寫出下列花卉名詞的中文字義(每小題 0.5 分,共 10 分)
 - 1. Floriculture; 2. Ornamental plants; 3. Flower therapy; 4. Perennials;
 - 5. Acclimatization; 6. Kyoto solution; 7. Radiation mutation breeding;
 - 8. Carotenoids; 9. Thermoperiodism; 10. Photoperiodism;
 - 11. Floral preservatives; 12. Vase life; 13. Indefinite inflorescence;
 - 14. Spray type; 15. Rosette leaf; 16. Florigen;
 - 17. Plant growth regulators; 18. Flower thinning; 19. Plug system;
 - 20. Potting machine •

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系所:

園藝學系 甲組

命題委員:

林慧玲 等9位委員

簽章

科目:

園藝學

為便於製版,命題文字請在框線內書寫

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九、請以中文翻譯下列文句(10分)

The transplantation of plant organs, commonly referred to as plant grafting, involves cutting and joining plant tissues from at least two different plants to generate a chimeric organism. Since ancient times grafting has been successfully applied for horticultural and agricultural purposes like improving plant vigor, enhancing disease and stress resistance, or for plant propagation. Taxonomic proximity is a general prerequisite for successful graft-take and long-term survival of the grafted, composite plant. However, the mechanisms underlying interspecific graft incompatibility are as yet insufficiently understood. Hormonal signals, auxin in particular, are believed to play an important role in the wound healing and vascular regeneration within the graft union zone. Grafting has led to major scientific discoveries which depend on long-distance transport of different molecules. Long-distance protein, mRNA and small RNA graft-transmissible signals currently emerge as novel mechanisms which regulate nutritional and developmental root/top relations and may play a pivotal role in grafting physiology.