

※ 注意：請於試卷上「非選擇題作答區」標明大題及小題題號，並依序作答。

1. 請舉例說明五種昆蟲口器類別（例如：咀嚼式口器-蝗蟲）。(10%)
2. 請比較 Pheromone 與 Hormone。(10%)
3. 請寫出下列昆蟲歸屬的中文目名 (Order): mayfly, stonefly, caddisfly, sawfly, blow fly。(10%)
4. 請舉例說明三種昆蟲的胎生 (Viviparity) 型式：假胎盤胎生 (Psedoplacental viviparity)、血腔胎生 (Haemocoelous viviparity)、腺營養胎生 (Adenotrophic viviparity)。(6%)
5. 昆蟲必須符合哪些條件才能被稱為「真社會性昆蟲」？(10%)
6. 農業昆蟲（共 9 題，每題 3 分，共 27 分）
 - (1) 以下選項何者為 Integrated pest management (IPM) 之目標之一？(A) 消除所有田間有害生物；(B) 減少合成農業藥劑的施用；(C) 減少害蟲天敵於田間的數量；(D) 利用不同手段保護作物為最主要目標。
 - (2) 下列哪一項不是 IPM 中使用的耕作防治方法？(A) 輪作；(B) 生物防治；(C) 推拉系統；(D) 耕作/犁田。
 - (3) 生物防治在 IPM 中的角色是什麼？(A) 增加生物性殺蟲劑的使用量；(B) 意指防止有害生物數量增長；(C) 利用其他生物進行害蟲防治；(D) 避免害蟲對殺蟲劑產生抗性。
 - (4) IPM 如何協助永續農業的發展？(A) 增加殺蟲劑使用量；(B) 強化化學控制害蟲方法；(C) 降低害蟲防治對環境影響；(D) 將農業導向以經濟發展為主之產業。
 - (5) 關於抗昆蟲基因改造作物以下何者為真？(A) 它們消除了對其他害蟲管理策略的需求；(B) 它們短期內能增加對化學殺蟲劑的依賴性；(C) 它們促進害蟲天敵數量的增長；(D) 它們在台灣尚未有田間應用實例。
 - (6) 下列哪項不是現今台灣農業中嚴重的昆蟲害蟲類別？(A) 鱗翅目昆蟲；(B) 鞘翅目昆蟲；(C) 雙翅目昆蟲；(D) 直翅目昆蟲。
 - (7) 台灣水稻的主要害蟲是哪種昆蟲物種，其生命週期包括六個階段，包括卵、若蟲（五個齡期）和成蟲？(A) 斜紋夜蛾 (*Spodoptera litura*)；(B) 褐飛蝨 (*Nilaparvata lugens*)；(C) 柑橘木蝨 (*Diaphorina citri*)；(D) 東方果實蠅 (*Bactrocera dorsalis*)。
 - (8) 甘藍和其他十字花科作物的重要害蟲是小菜蛾 (*Plutella xylostella*)。導致其對多種殺蟲劑快速產生抗性的主要原因是什么？(A) 短世代時間和高繁殖率；(B) 族群內遺傳變異有限；(C) 殺蟲劑施用技術缺乏；(D) 飛散能力低且族群隔離。
 - (9) 台灣茶葉農業中，以下哪種害蟲以吸食茶樹葉片汁液並分泌毒液導致葉片變黃、捲曲和脫落？(A) 小綠葉蟬 (*Empoasca onukii*)；(B) 突角黯鉤尺蛾 (*Hyposidra talaca*)；(C) 根瘤線蟲 (*Meloidogyne incognita*)；(D) 痞野螟 (*Cnaphalocrocis medinalis*)。

見背面

7. We have a bottle of 95% ethanol and want to prepare a 70% ethanol solution for preserving insect specimens. A student attempted to create 500 mL of 70% ethanol but mistakenly ended up with 500 mL of 45% ethanol. Determine the amounts of 95% ethanol and water that need to be added to the existing 500 mL of 45% ethanol in order to create a total volume of 1000 mL of 70% ethanol. Answer in English. (4 points)
8. Select one choice that best describes the sex of worker bees in honeybee colonies. (A) Male; (B) Female; (C) Both male and female; (D) All of the above, depends on the colony. (2 points)
9. Describe 'haplodiploid sex determination mechanism' in honeybees, explicitly using the terms 'haploid' and 'diploid'. Answer in English. (4 points)
10. Consider a fly that has three alleles (X, Y, and Z) at a locus determining the shape of its wings. X is dominant over both Y and Z, resulting in long wings. Y is co-dominant with Z, where YY produces curly wings, ZZ produces short wings, and YZ produces short-curly wings. The frequencies of phenotypes in the population are as follows: 0.75 for long wings, 0.04 for curly wings, 0.09 for short wings, and 0.12 for short-curly wings. Answer the following questions by assuming that the population is in Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium. Answer all questions in English.
- What are the allele frequencies for X, Y, and Z? (3 points)
 - Describe all genotypes and the associated genotype frequencies. (3 points)
11. Answer the following questions regarding primary production. Answer all questions in English by using complete sentences rather than listing words and/or technical terms.
- Describe the difference between 'gross primary production' and 'net primary production'. (2 points)
 - Describe a simple example (in other words, do not make the example unnecessarily complex) in which herbivorous insects reduce primary production. (3 points)
 - Describe a simple example in which predatory insects enhance primary production. (3 points)
 - Describe how honeybees can enhance primary production. (3 points)

試題隨卷繳回