

一、解釋名詞 (每小題 3 分，共 15 分)

- (1)胚珠 (ovule)
- (2)根 (root)
- (3)繖形花序 (umbel)
- (4)小孢子葉 (microsporophyll)
- (5)植群 (vegetation)

二、試說明樹木學 (dendrology) 之內容。(10 分)

三、試說明森林植物之共生菌在森林生態上之意義。(25 分)

四、試解釋下列三種「木質材料」名詞，並說明其性質與用途：(1)Plywood，  
(2)Oriented Strand Board，(3)Medium Density Fiberboard。(15 分)

五、試述木材保存的定義與木材保存的方法？(10 分)

六、請先閱讀以下所附之英文短文，再作答下列二題。

- (1)分段翻譯此短文，請標示段號。(15 分)
- (2)從以上閱讀，試論高等林學教育與台灣森林經營之關係？(10 分)

**FORESTRY EDUCATION: COPING WITH NEW DEMANDS**

<sup>(1)</sup> Education concerning forests and trees is crucial to achieving sustainable management and national sustainable development goals.

<sup>(2)</sup> Fundamental changes in forest policies, in the role of foresters and, hence, in approaches to forestry education are needed as a result of trends such as increasing demands for forest goods and services; growing recognition of the contributions that trees outside forests make in rural and urban areas; the active participation of multiple stakeholders in forestry; the recent emphasis on food security and poverty alleviation; and the need to comply with legally binding commitments.

<sup>(3)</sup> For the most part, however, education is not adequate to cope with today's needs. At all levels, curricula must be updated to include such topics as the role of trees outside forests, collaborative management, gender equity, access and benefit sharing, the potential impact of certification schemes on forest practices, and participatory learning. By the same token, if education is to respond to current social aspirations and challenges, foresters must be given the opportunity to move beyond the realm of forestry to learn about such fields as communication skills, business administration and management sciences. Equally important, efforts are needed to enable institutions to monitor and assess their efficiency in responding as demands evolve.

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