

西北农林科技大学本科课程考试试题（卷）

2008—2009 学年第 2 学期《牧草栽培学》（双语）课程 A 卷

专业班级：草业 07(1)(2) 命题教师：

审题教师：

学生姓名：

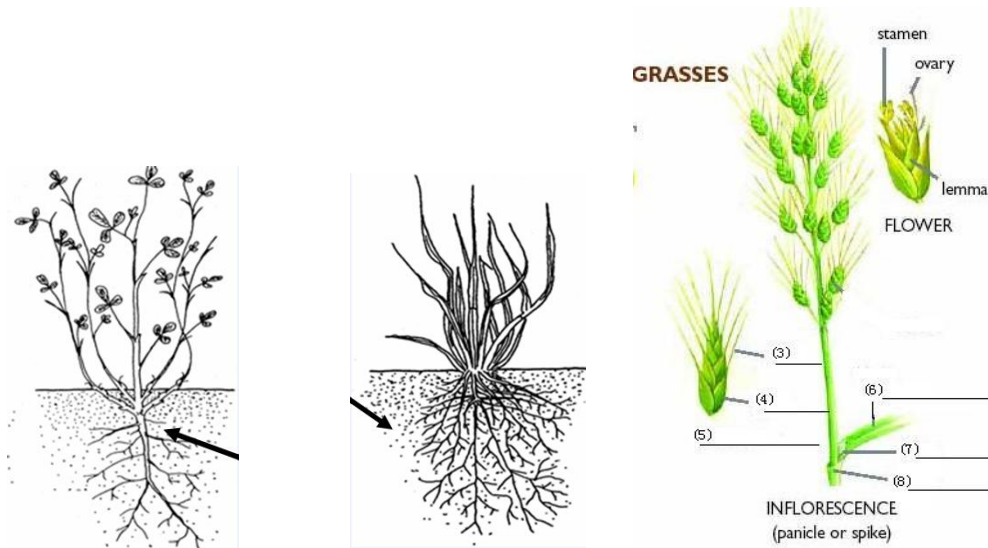
学号：

考试成绩：

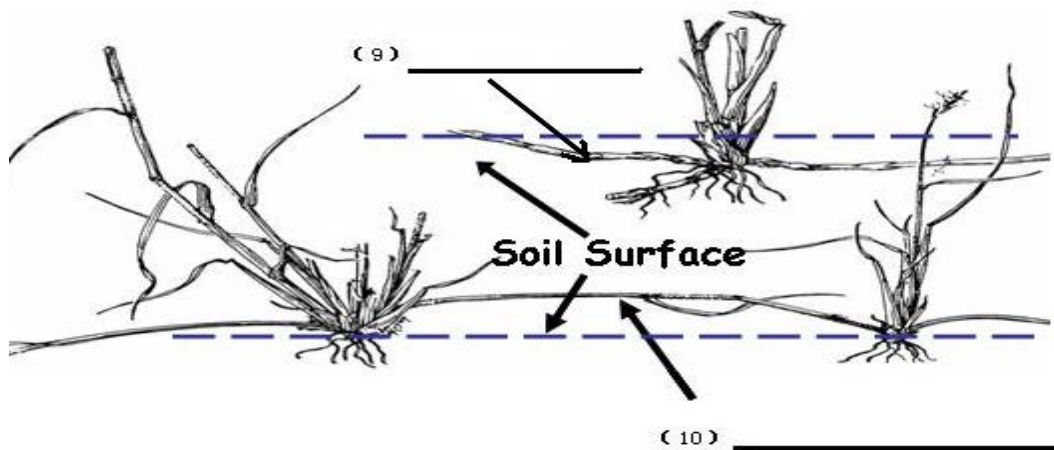
一、填空题（每空 1 分，共 20 分）

得分： 分

1. 在图下横线上填出相应部位英文名称



(1) _____ system (2) _____ root system



(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____
 (6) _____ (7) _____ (8) _____ (9) _____ (10) _____

2. 在横线上填出下列相应拉丁文名称前的序号

紫花苜蓿_____ 白三叶_____ 小冠花_____ 毛苕子_____

草木樨_____ 多年生黑麦草_____ 草地早熟禾_____

苇状羊茅_____ 无芒雀麦_____ 玉米_____

(1) *Festuca arundinacea* Schreb. (2) *Vicia villosa* Roth (3) *Lolium perenne* L.

(4) *Trifolium repens* L. (5) *Melilotus suaveolens* Ledeb. (6) *Zea mays* L.

(7) *Bromus inermis* Leyss. (8) *Coronilla varia* (9) *Medicago sativa* L.

(10) *Poa pratensis* L.

二、单项选择题(每小题1分,共30分)

得分: 分

1. Inhibiting effect of a terminal bud upon the development of lateral buds is called

().

A. apical predominance B. defoliation C. polar growth D. dwarf

2. The most active radiation which is referred to as photosynthetically active radiation(PAR) in photosynthesis in the visible range, is ()

A. 200-300 nm B. 300-400 nm C. 400-700 nm D. 700-800 nm

3. The important environment factor that relates to the vernalisation is ()

A. light B. temperature C. water D. nutrition

4. Among the 17 essential elements for plant growth, the three essential fertilizer elements are ()

A. C, H, O B. N, P, K C. Ca, Mg, S D. C, N, K

5. The best soil structure is ()

A. block B. platy C. columnar D. Granular

6. The lowest sowing temperature for maize is ()

A. 3-5°C B. 5-8°C C. 10-12°C D. 20-22°C

7. Which plant should not be used as a green manuring? ()

A. Chinese milkvetch B. white sweetclover C. Sudan grass D. hairy Vetch

8. Italian ryegrass is ()

A. perennial and prostrate B. perennial and erect

C. annual and prostrate D. annual and erect

9. Suppose the percent germination of alfalfa seed is 95% and the purity is 80%,1.5 kg/mu seeding rate of 100% germination, then the actual required seeding rate should be ()
 A.1.33 kg/mu B. 1.5 kg/mu C. 1.97 kg/mu D. 2.65 kg/mu
10. The useful spring seeding method to capture more soil moisture in northern area is ()
 A.companion crop seeding B.no-till seeding
 C. reduced tillage seeding D. frost seeding
11. The crop that should not be used as a companion crop is ()
 A.spring oat B. barley C.ryegrass D.rye
12. The best time to harvest or graze of forages is ()
 A. the crosspoint of quality and yield curve B. highest yield point
 C.elongation stage D. full flowering stage
13. These plants are top grass except ()
 A.alfalfa B.white clover C.Chinese wildrye D.smooth brome grass
14. The reason causes bloat by alfalfa is because of ()
 A. Saponin B. oestrogens C. autotoxicity D.tannin
15. The plant that not belongs to legume family is ()
 A. Chinese milkvetch B. white sweetclover C.chicory D. hairy vetch
16. The annual species is ()
 A.cup plant B. hairy vetch C. tall fescue D. white clover
17. The species that does not adapt to shade is ()
 A.orchardgrass B.white clover C.sainfoin D. hairy vetch
18. When feeding the animal with white sweetclover,should be aware of its ()
 A.endophyte B. coumarin C. prussic acid D.tannin
19. The forage plants are very drought tolerance except ()
 A.Crested wheatgrass B.smooth brome grass
 C.perennial ryegrass D.erect milkvetch
20. The forage plants are very salt tolerance excep ()
 A.maize B.sorghum C.Chinese wildrye D. white sweetclover
21. These plants are forbs except ()

- A.chicory B.turnip C. kale D. barley
22. Which plant is short day plant? ()
A.alfalfa B.maize C.red clover D. barley
23. Which plant is poisonous when it is tender ? ()
A.Italian ryegrass B.perennial ryegrass C.Sudan grass D. white clover
24. Many grasses can cause such diseases except ()
A.tall fescue toxicosis B. ergot C. grass tetany D.bloat
25. The proportion of blooming plant in the field during initial flowering stage is about ()
A. 10% B.20% C.50% D. 80%
26. The measures to restrain seedling growth during seedling stage so as to promote root growth include these except ()
A.less irrigate B.control nutrients C.more intertill D. no intertill
27. Maize is domesticated in which part in the world initially? ()
A. Asia B.Europe C. Mesoamerica D. Africa
28. For maize,more than half of nitrogen fertilizer should be used at ()
A.seedling stage B.heading stage C. flower stage D.ripening stage
29. Choose the correct description about maize. ()
A.maize is a long day plant B.maize is shade tolerance
C.maize is a cross pollination crop D. maize is a self pollination crop
30. Which description about alfalfa is wrong? ()
A.alfalfa is a long day plant B.alfalfa is a C₃ plant
C. alfalfa is a cross pollination crop D. alfalfa can tolerate waterlogging

三、简答题(每小题6分,共30分) 得分: 分

1. What is the external condition requirements for seed germination?

2. What is “S” curve or Logistic curve?How do we use it in forage production.

3. The advantages of mixture seeding.

4. What is companion crop?Discribe the characteristics of companion crop when applying in pasture establishment.

5. Describe the biological characteristics of white clover.

四、论述题（每小题 12 分，共 12 分）

得分： 分

1. Describe the key steps of successful pasture establishment and management.

五、英译汉（共 8 分）

得分： 分

Fall Dormancy is a major characteristic of alfalfa varieties. More 'dormant' varieties have reduced growth in the fall, a response due to low temperatures and reduced daylengths. 'Non-dormant' varieties exhibit winter growth activity, and therefore are grown in long-seasoned environments. 'Non-dormant' lines are susceptible to winter-kill in cold climates, and have poorer persistence, but can be higher yielding.

Most of the improvements in alfalfa over the last decades have been in disease resistance, improved ability to overwinter in cold climates, and multileaf traits. Disease resistance is important because it improves the usefulness of alfalfa on poorly drained soils, and during wet years.

Multileaf alfalfa has more than three leaflets per leaf. These lines may have a higher nutritional content by weight because there is relatively more leafy matter for the same amount of stem.