

# 國立高雄師範大學 104 年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：各系所（國文學系、經學研究所除外）

科 目：國文

※注意：1. 作答時請將試題題號及答案依序寫在答案卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。  
2. 請以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆作答，以鉛筆或其他顏色作答之部分該題不予計分。

一、選擇題（每題 2%，共 40%）

\* 閱讀下文並作答，第 1~5 題：

黃進河是台灣最本土味台式繪畫的開山鼻祖，美麗寶島上金光強強滾銳氣千條，最勁爆與最「台」宣告進入台灣本土藝術的新主權時代的首席刺客，台灣主體意識的「在地美學」先鋒。

1989 年來到夢寐以求的世界藝術之都—紐約，親證美國偉大的現代及當代藝術，對美國普普藝術最有感觸衝擊最深。他不斷深思台灣藝術的處境及個人藝術的創作面貌，頓悟台灣文化如是獨到突出，決定闢創新台式繪畫。

他反觀自省台灣藝術史，過去的及當下的菁英創作都沒碰觸到台灣魂，不外出西化及中國化，畫家認為：「所有世界偉大的藝術都是本土，沒有本土，就沒有主體，哪來前衛。」所以他最大的決心就是探尋台灣本我的真面目，如是，方能獨創屬於自己的全新風格面貌。

黃氏最具象徵性「胖都都脹滿」人物造型靈感來自民間次文化，身受台灣金光布袋戲及黑坏歌仔戲的影響，並加入民間廟宇剪粘、浮雕，道家符令、民間刺繡。

陳奇相〈黃進河—金光強強滾「台式美學」先鋒〉

- 1、對於黃進河的創作，以下敘述何者為非？
  - (A) 作品人物造型最具象徵性的是胖嘟嘟脹滿且金光閃閃
  - (B) 造型靈感來自菁英文化
  - (C) 是台式繪畫的開山鼻祖
  - (D) 具台灣主體意識
- 2、黃進河之所以開創台式繪畫風格，是受到哪些因素影響？
  - (A) 至紐約受到現代及當代藝術影響
  - (B) 普普藝術對他的衝擊
  - (C) 反思台灣文化有獨到之處
  - (D) 以上皆是
- 3、黃進河認為過去台灣的藝術創作並沒有碰觸到台灣魂的原因為何？
  - (A) 藝術創作欠缺中國元素
  - (B) 作品太過前衛
  - (C) 作品缺乏本土主體性
  - (D) 作品主要受到日本殖民影響

（背面有題）

- 4、黑坏歌仔戲，以下敘述何者為非？  
 (A) 流行於日治皇民化運動時期  
 (B) 是日本外來語 Opera 的翻譯  
 (C) 是一以爵士鼓、小喇叭等西洋樂器為伴奏的表演  
 (D) 這種表演至今已完全消失
- 5、以下何者不是黃進河創作靈感的來源？  
 (A) 台灣金光布袋戲 (B) 崑曲 (C) 黑坏歌仔戲 (D) 道家符令

\* 閱讀下文並作答，第 6~10 題：

蒼茫羈押不了落難的靦腆暮色  
 陰鬱流浪狗吠不醒星星巡邏  
 蟑螂老鼠暗吃陰險樂透了  
 污毒暗地灌輸水土  
 不符廢氣空襲  
 林子害怕陰森要逃逸  
 抖翻攀爬挽留樹的蝸牛  
 蠕動靜謐給蚊子叮  
 幽暗鐘聲飛出  
 蝙蝠撞昏晚禱的蜘蛛  
 網入螞蟻集體搬運  
 漆黑的寂寞伴隨  
 夜讀蟲叫月照苦主迷茫

許達然〈夜作業〉

- 6、文中的「羈押不了落難的靦腆暮色」、「吠不醒星星巡梭」，是指：  
 (A) 夜讀者的心情沉重 (B) 夜讀者昏昏欲睡  
 (C) 流浪者心中害怕 (D) 公權力成效不彰
- 7、文中所說「蟑螂、老鼠樂透了」，是指：  
 (A) 從中得利的不肖者 (B) 小人物為求溫飽的寫照  
 (C) 四周環境髒亂 (D) 以上皆非
- 8、作者以黑夜為書寫時間，是何原因？  
 (A) 學子晚上夜讀寫作業 (B) 晚上才能排放汗水廢氣  
 (C) 晚上是胡思亂想的時間 (D) 凸顯流浪漢的無家可歸
- 9、下列何者不是文中所指的苦主？  
 (A) 老鼠 (B) 林子 (C) 蜘蛛 (D) 蝙蝠
- 10、本文的主旨是甚麼？  
 (A) 夜讀的莘莘學子，有滿腹苦水 (B) 窮人有志難伸，環境惡劣  
 (C) 控訴工廠亂排廢水，空氣汙染 (D) 描寫流浪漢的處境堪憐

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- 11、「蓬萊仙境」衍生於：  
（A）儒家思想 （B）道家思想 （C）佛家思想 （D）原始宗教
- 12、以下用來贈人的祝頌語，何者有誤？  
（A）「里仁爲美」用於賀遷居  
（B）「宜室宜家」用於賀新婚  
（C）「杏林春暖」用於賀學校落成  
（D）「近悅遠來」用於賀商店開張
- 13、以下哀輓類題辭，何者有誤？  
（A）「壽終正寢」用以輓女性長輩  
（B）「紫玉成煙」用以輓早逝少女  
（C）「天喪斯文」用以輓學者  
（D）「貨殖流芳」用以輓商界
- 14、請問括弧中的字哪一個讀音不一樣？  
（A）「庖」丁解牛 （B）如法「炮」製  
（C）「匏」瓜空懸 （D）船堅「炮」利
- 15、請問哪一組詞語中沒有錯別字？  
（A）首如飛蓬 （B）按步就班 （C）紛紅駭綠 （D）卻之不恭
- 16、詩人張健有一首詩：「一枚無價的大餅 / 分開了大家吃 / 早上暖舌 / 中午燙嘴 / 味道像橘子的 / 是黃昏 吃完了 / 明天還有。」這首詩吟詠的對象應是：  
（A）地球 （B）月亮 （C）燈火 （D）太陽
- 17、下列成語哪一組沒有對仗關係？  
（A）不舍晝夜 （B）文恬武嬉 （C）用行舍藏 （D）災梨禍棗
- 18、下列文句何者用詞不當？  
（A）除夕是一年的大去之期  
（B）每一個個體必須承擔自己的孤獨  
（C）單國璽是全世界唯一的華人樞機主教  
（D）明器是古代人們隨葬的器物
- 19、洛夫的詩：「舉杯一仰而下 / 一個孤寒的飲者月下起舞 / 下酒物是壁上凌亂的影子 / 我把酒壺搖呀搖 / 搖出了一個寂寞的長安 / 搖呀搖 / 搖出了一個醉漢 / 一卷熠熠生輝的盛唐。」請問此作改寫自哪首唐詩？  
（A）杜甫〈醉時歌〉 （B）李白〈月下獨酌〉  
（C）杜甫〈飲中八仙歌〉 （D）李白〈將進酒〉

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20、下列詞語何者為貶意詞？

- (A) 涇渭分明      (B) 終南捷徑      (C) 壓卷之作      (D) 不脛而走

二、作文（60%）

亮軒在他第一本出版的書《一個讀書的故事》中說：「天下最可靠的東西—土地，還難免有災歉的命運，書卻是蝕不了本的，多看一頁，就多一分見識。」請以「一本書的啓示」為題，舉最近所讀的書為例，說明這本書帶給你甚麼樣的啓示。

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系所別：各學系（英語學系除外）

科 目：英文

※注意：請於電腦答案卡以 2B 鉛筆作答。

## I. Vocabulary: Choose one best answer for each item. (20%)

1. The boss gave a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ reply after being asked an inappropriate question at the staff meeting.  
(A) innate (B) essential (C) terse (D) primitive
2. Many students living away from home suffer from feeling extreme \_\_\_\_\_ during their first year at college.  
(A) isolation (B) self-justification (C) fluctuation (D) fortification
3. The professor made the main \_\_\_\_\_ of the theory clear for the students.  
(A) optimistic (B) refuge (C) modification (D) concept
4. Children with disabilities often suffer \_\_\_\_\_ in schools.  
(A) contingencies (B) radiation (C) predation (D) alienation
5. People who suffer from migraine headaches often have an exaggerated \_\_\_\_\_ to light and sound.  
(A) analysis (B) impact (C) sensitivity (D) potential
6. The owner of the coffee shop was very \_\_\_\_\_ to all of her customers.  
(A) amiable (B) essential (C) conscientious (D) pathogenic
7. University \_\_\_\_\_ is very high, so it can be a problem for some people.  
(A) tuition (B) buildings (C) money (D) students
8. Most parents are very proud of their children's \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) arrogance (B) bitterness (C) accomplishments (D) fulfillment
9. Some students are very \_\_\_\_\_ and do not worry too much about their studies and their future.  
(A) alien (B) independent (C) carefree (D) neutral
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ professor got confused easily and often forgot the names of his students.  
(A) intelligent (B) absentminded (C) progressive (D) untidy

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**II. Grammar: Choose one correct answer for each item. (20%)**

11. The speed of communication nowadays, as opposed to that of many years ago, has greatly changed the way \_\_\_\_\_ is conducted.  
(A) in which business (B) what business  
(C) business it (D) business which
12. Professor Smith never misses a class even though he \_\_\_\_\_ a book currently.  
(A) wrote (B) writes (C) was writing (D) is writing
13. The recreation center in that town is very old and can no longer serve the needs of the community. A new recreation center \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.  
(A) must be built (B) should have been built  
(C) could build (D) has been built
14. Having worked with the elderly for over ten years, Ms. Chang knows \_\_\_\_\_ to behave kindly and thoughtfully towards them.  
(A) how is it important (B) it importantly  
(C) it is how important (D) how important it is
15. The members of our community have organized a community watch program for the purpose of combating the \_\_\_\_\_ crime rate.  
(A) risen (B) rose (C) rises (D) rising
16. If certain drugs were taken together, they \_\_\_\_\_ a person to become extremely ill.  
(A) cause (B) causing (C) could cause (D) will cause
17. Not being able to speak the language of the country which we were visiting, we had difficulty making ourselves \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) understand (B) understood (C) understanding (D) to understand
18. Don't forget to do good deeds and to share \_\_\_\_\_ you have with those in need.  
(A) what (B) that (C) which (D) whose
19. Overhead windows \_\_\_\_\_ into the roofs of some houses to let in extra sunshine. These windows are called skylights.  
(A) are putting (B) have put (C) are put (D) putting
20. The largest volcanic eruption \_\_\_\_\_ occurred in 1815.  
(A) to record historically (B) that recorded historically  
(C) to be historically recorded (D) to historically be recordin

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### III. Cloze Tests

#### Passage 1 (10%)

Every year, many women, and some men, undergo what is called “Asian eyelid surgery.” In Taiwan and Korea, it is common to see advertisements 21 the surgery. It is so common one has to shop around a bit 22 where to have it done. There are also different 23 to choose from. One of them is to have the surgeon place stitches 24 one would like one’s lids to fold. Another is to both place stitches and remove fat from under the eyelids.

Some girls who do not wish to go through surgery try other means. One of these is pushing up the eyelids with a small fork and spreading transparent glue on them. Once dry, the glue forces the skin in front of the eyelid back and 25 a “double lid.” Although many people are changing their looks this way, the majority prefer what they know best: their natural looks.

21. (A) to (B) in (C) with (D) for  
22. (A) before deciding (B) before his decision (C) after he decides (D) after he will decide  
23. (A) qualification (B) procedures (C) institutions (D) headquarters  
24. (A) where (B) which (C) that (D) how  
25. (A) creating (B) to create (C) creates (D) is creating

#### Passage 2 (10%)

Technology improves daily, 26 us exciting products that let us do things we may have thought impossible. One of those things might be reading entire books on your cell phone. 27 to your phone’s email box via the Internet, cell-phone novels were first seen in Japan back in 2003, and they’re now a multi-million-dollar industry.

In Japan’s fast-paced society, cell-phone novels allow people to catch up on some of the classics that they may have missed or read books that may be 28 too embarrassing to buy. It is also a convenient way to read since people always carry their cell phones with them but rarely have a book handy.

It is not just avid readers 29 like cell-phone novels; lesser or unknown writers are finding a new chance at fame through this medium. The previously unknown Japanese writer, Yoshi, authored Deep Love for the small screen. The novel quickly rose 30 popularity to become a TV show, comic book, movie, and a “real” book which has sold some 2.6 million copies.

26. (A) giving (B) gives (C) given (D) give  
27. (A) Delivers (B) Delivered (C) Deliver (D) Delivering  
28. (A) viewed (B) regarded (C) thought of (D) considered  
29. (A) whom (B) which (C) what (D) that  
30. (A) by (B) for (C) in (D) with

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#### IV. Reading Comprehension (40%)

##### Passage 1

When Lawrence H. Summers, the president of Harvard, once suggested that one factor in women's lagging progress in science and mathematics might be innate difference between the sexes, his comment elicited so many fierce reactions that he quickly apologized. But many people were left to wonder: Did he have a point?

Researchers say there are many discrepancies between men and women — in their attitudes toward math and science, in the architecture of their brains, and even in the size of their brains. Neuroscientists have shown that women's brains are about 10 percent smaller than men's, on average, even after accounting for women's comparatively smaller body size. Throughout history, many have cited such anatomical distinctions to support hypotheses that favored men's superiority in intellectual capacity. But for others, these assumptions merely reflect the prejudices of the time.

In an international standardized test administered in 2003 by the international research group Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to 250,000 15-year-olds in 41 countries, boys did moderately better on the math portion in just over half the nations. For nearly all the other countries, there were no significant sex differences. Interestingly, everywhere girls participating in the survey expressed far more negative attitudes towards math. As a result of these findings, many researchers are convinced that neither sex has a monopoly on basic math ability, and that culture rather than chromosomes explains any gap in math scores.

The cultural factor also impacts differently in different countries. Yu Xie, a sociologist at the university of Michigan, said among Asians people rarely talk about having a gift for math or anything else. If a student comes home with a poor grade in math, he said, the parents push the child to work harder. "There is good survey data showing that this disbelief in innate ability, and the conviction that math achievement can be improved through practice," Dr. Xie said, "is a tremendous cultural asset in Asian society and among Asian-Americans." So many people argue that it is unnecessary to invoke "innate differences" to explain the gap that persists in fields like physics, engineering, mathematics and chemistry.

31. Which does not belong to the "innate differences" between the sexes?

- (A) the architecture of the brain                      (B) the size of the brain  
(C) the attitude toward math and science      (D) chromosomes

32. "Lagging progress in" science and mathematics means: \_\_\_\_\_ science and mathematics.

- (A) slower development in                              (B) lasting prejudice about  
(C) lazier attitude towards                              (D) latent potential for



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33. “Discrepancy” cannot be replaced by:  
(A) disparity (B) difference (C) dissimilarity (D) deference
34. The “anatomical” distinctions relate to the \_\_\_\_\_ features.  
(A) archaeological (B) anthropological (C) biological (D) discriminative
35. Which of the following statements is true?  
(A) Boys in 15 countries did better in math subject in the test.  
(B) The test is designed differently to fit every participating country.  
(C) Teenage girls usually like math than boys do.  
(D) The test disapproved the innate differences between the sexes as a decisive factor in math score.
36. “Neither sex has a monopoly on basic math ability”; that is to say:  
(A) Boys and girls have similar potentials to study math.  
(B) Neither boys nor girls feel satisfied by basic math ability; they both are eager to learn more.  
(C) Neither men nor women have a liking for math.  
(D) The result of the test turned out to be negative for both boys and girls.
37. With regard to Asians, which statement is true according to this passage?  
(A) The parents are merciless in children’s training.  
(B) They are so humble that they don’t like to brag about their children’s talents in any aspect.  
(C) The parents believe that doing regular exercise, like jogging or biking, can improve their children’s academic performance.  
(D) They believe that it is more one’s diligence than genetic disposition that brings about achievement.
38. A gap “persists” in certain fields; that is to say:  
(A) A problem occurs in these fields.  
(B) A discrepancy has existed for a long time in these fields.  
(C) A phenomenon is perceived in these fields.  
(D) A break widens in these fields.

## Passage 2

Were it not for Diyarbakir, and the eager captain named Gregg Popovich who served on the military base there in southern Turkey during the early 1970’s, the Spurs might never have crossed the international dateline to get to the N.B.A. finals today.

Popovich, who majored in Soviet studies at the Air Force Academy, enjoyed traveling as much as he loved basketball. So when a general told him early in his tour to leave his counterintelligence work and go on temporary duty for the United States Armed Forces basketball team in Eastern Europe — Popovich found a permanent calling.

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He took his curiosity and appreciation for foreign cultures with him as currency, and it has paid dividends now with the Spurs. In games against the Soviet Union before the fateful 1972 Olympics, and against countless others from Estonia, Latvia, Yugoslavia, Popovich developed his worldview that helped bring memorable names to the N.B.A. The Spurs have the most diverse roster in a league increasingly populated by international players: Popovich's team flies the flags of Argentina, France, Slovenia, New Zealand, Virgin Islands and the United States.

39. What was Popovich doing as he was reported by this article?  
(A) a captain (B) an intelligence agent (C) a coach (D) a basketball player
40. Which event took place earliest in Popovich's life?  
(A) He served on the military base in Diyarbakir.  
(B) The Spurs won the N.B.A. championship.  
(C) He played games against the Eastern European teams.  
(D) The Soviet Union beat the United States in the Olympics.
41. "Were it not for Diyarbakir" could be paraphrased to be:  
(A) Only if there is Diyarbakir (B) If there were never Diyarbakir  
(C) Given that there is Diyarbakir (D) Even if there is Diyarbakir
42. The Spurs "crossed the international dateline"; this means:  
(A) They took international flights to foreign countries.  
(B) They won favor from many foreign fans.  
(C) They recruited foreign players.  
(D) They played games against foreign teams.
43. Popovich found a permanent "calling"; this means:  
(A) He signed a labor contract for life.  
(B) He settled down permanently in Eastern Europe.  
(C) He heard an inner voice calling him as if to awaken him.  
(D) He had a strong desire to do a particular kind of work.
44. Someone takes something as "currency," which could be best replaced by:  
(A) asset (B) cash (C) circulation (D) trend
45. Spurs "flies the flags of" many countries; this means:  
(A) They hang the flags of many countries.  
(B) They recruit players from many countries.  
(C) They have an international fan base.  
(D) They welcome the spectators from many countries.

### Passage 3

Early museums were churches. Many worshipers enjoyed viewing the furnishings and decorations. The artwork, paintings, and sculptures were a glimpse into the culture and past of the church and the people that attended it.

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During the 1400's and 1500's, European explorers traveled to North and South America, and East Asia. On their travels they brought back samples of animals and plant life. They also managed to bring back objects made by the local people. Many people began collecting the items that the explorers brought back from their trips abroad. They would place these collections in large cabinets. These cabinets were in narrow rooms called galleries. These were early museums that showed collections of artifacts.

In 1683 at Oxford University in England, the first public museum opened its doors. The Ashmolean featured a collection of rare and strange objects that had been collected by an English scholar. People traveled from miles around to view these objects and it was an instant success. Since these early museums, many things have changed. Most museums are still places to display art and scientific discoveries, but there are many unique ones that have been established over the years. The famous Madame Tussard's museum showcases wax figures of a variety of historical figures, celebrities, and well-known members of society. There is even a museum all about the history of sex located in New York City.

46. Which statement is true?

- (A) The article indicates that Madame Tussard's museum is located in New York City.
- (B) The Ashmolean displays the history of sex.
- (C) The first public museum in history is a church.
- (D) Galleries are cabinets in narrow rooms displaying collections of art or oddities.

47. Church decorations give "a glimpse into" previous cultures; this means:

- (A) They offer a brief view into previous cultures.
- (B) They provide an in-depth cultural tour into previous times.
- (C) They reveal some secrets hidden in previous cultures.
- (D) They shed light upon the so-far unknown areas about previous cultures.

48. Which among the following items has not been mentioned by the article to be ever displayed in museums in the history?

- (A) Wax figures of celebrities.
- (B) Assortment of animal specimens.
- (C) Rare books collected by English scholars.
- (D) Paintings and sculptures by artists working for churches.

49. The Ashmolean was an "instant" success; this means:

- (A) It was successful only for instants.
- (B) The success of this museum resulted from the instantaneous reactions it received from the spectators viewing the artifacts.
- (C) Instantaneity of the Ashmolean exhibitions was the key to its success.
- (D) It got successful instantly.

50. The verb "showcase" could be best replaced by:

- (A) preserve
- (B) collect
- (C) display
- (D) accommodate

# 國立高雄師範大學 104 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：事業經營學系

科 目：管理學（全一頁）

※注意：1. 作答時請將試題題號及答案依序寫在答案卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。  
2. 請以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆作答，以鉛筆或其他顏色作答之部分，該題不予計分。

一、台灣近年來發生一連串食安風暴、環境污染、公共安全等問題，突顯企業社會責任的重要性。試問：

1. 企業有哪些利害關係人（stakeholders）？（10%）
2. 請分別說明企業應對上述每一類的利害關係人善盡什麼樣的社會責任？（20%）

二、何謂彼得原理（Peter Principle）？（10%）

三、如果一家企業有許多優秀的技術專才（如工程師等），你如何為這些技術專才設計合適的升遷制度，使其不落入彼得原理的狀況？（10%）

四、解釋名詞（25%）

1. focus strategy
2. organizational culture
3. efficiency
4. mechanistic organization
5. theory X

五、請畫圖說明馬斯洛需求層級理論及各層級對應的管理意涵為何？（25%）

# 國立高雄師範大學 104 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：事業經營學系

科 目：計算機概論（全一頁）

※注意：1. 作答時請將試題題號及答案依序寫在答案卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。  
2. 請以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆作答，以鉛筆或其他顏色作答之部分，該題不予計分。

- 一、大數據的特性有 3V，哪 3V？曾有專家認為大數據是企管問題，而非 IT 問題，試問，您認同嗎？為什麼？（15%）
- 二、何謂 IoT？IoT 的架構為何？試舉一 IoT 應用之實例。（15%）
- 三、NFC 技術應用於行動支付上有兩套較為主流的解決方案，分別是 TSM 與 HCE。請分別說明此兩種方式。（10%）
- 四、何謂非對稱式加密？請說明其運作方式。（10%）
- 五、說明 RAM 與 ROM 兩者的不同。（10%）
- 六、硬碟容量有 2TB，指的是硬碟容量有多少 MB？（5%）
- 七、24\*24 的點矩陣中文字型，佔用的記憶空間為多少 Bytes？（5%）
- 八、將二進位數字  $1001101.01_2$  轉換成十進位數字。（5%）
- 九、將十進位數字  $4185.78125_{10}$  轉換成十六進位數字。（5%）
- 十、什麼是 QR 碼(QR code)？用途為何？（10%）
- 十一、以下為程式語言的迴圈結構，求 a 與 b 最後的值為多少？（10%）

a=12

b=40

do while a<b

    b=b-a

loop

# 國立高雄師範大學 104 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：事業經營學系

科 目：微積分（全一頁）

※注意：1. 作答時請將試題題號及答案依序寫在答案卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。  
2. 請以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆作答，以鉛筆或其他顏色作答之部分，該題不予計分。

一、求  $\int \left( \sqrt{3x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{9x}} + 2\pi^2 \right) dx$ 。（10%）

二、 $f(x) = 2|x| + 1, -1 \leq x \leq 3$ ，

1. 畫出函數  $f(x)$  的圖形。（5%）

2. 使用定積分求  $f(x)$  在  $[-1, 3]$  間所圍成之區域面積。（5%）

三、求  $\int 3t^3 \sqrt{t^2 + 1} dt$ 。（10%）

四、求  $\int x^2 e^x dx$ 。（10%）

五、求  $\int_0^1 \int_0^y (x + 2y + 1) dx dy$ 。（10%）

六、求下列函數之導函數  $f(x) = (x^2 + 1)$ 。（15%）

七、求函數  $f(x) = x^2$  在閉區間  $[-1, 2]$  的絕對極值。（10%）

八、某城市捷運局打算調高某路線的收費標準。目前，該路線平均每天有 6000 人次的乘載量，每人次收費 30 元。而捷運局打算將票價調高到每人次 35 元，但根據調查，每調漲 5 元(每人次)，乘載量每天就會少 1000 人次。也正因如此，捷運局的顧問公司建議，爲了達最大收入，不應漲價，因現行的每人次 30 元的收費已達最大收入了。請說明該顧問公司的評論是否正確？（15%）

九、求解方程式  $2e^{x+2} = 5$ 。（10%）

# 國立高雄師範大學 104 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：事業經營學系

科 目：經濟學

※注意：1. 作答時請將試題題號及答案依序寫在答案卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。  
2. 請以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆作答，以鉛筆或其他顏色作答之部分，該題不予計分。

一、選擇題（每題 3%，共 30%）

1. 根據工資僵固理論，勞動市場決定於以下何者：
  - (A) 廠商對於僱用多少勞工的選擇
  - (B) 家戶對勞動供給及休閒的選擇
  - (C) 政府對於工資的選擇
  - (D) 家戶對於工資的選擇
  
2. 如果商品之間具有很強的替代性，則需求曲線的彈性會如何？
  - (A) 無窮大
  - (B) 零
  - (C) 比較小
  - (D) 比較大
  
3. 近來日本藉由讓本國貨幣貶值以改善國內經濟，請問此政策產生最直接的效果為何？
  - (A) 刺激出口
  - (B) 刺激進口
  - (C) 對進出口沒有影響
  - (D) 國內物價上漲
  
4. 產品在以下何種條件下，該廠商可以透過降價以提高其利潤？
  - (A) 生產者是獨占廠商
  - (B) 生產者處於完全競爭市場
  - (C) 產品需求彈性小
  - (D) 產品需求彈性大

系所別：事業經營學系

科 目：經濟學

5. 對於最低工資（minimum wage）的訂定，以下敘述何者正確？
- (A) 可以保障雇主的最低收益
  - (B) 是雇主支付工資的上限
  - (C) 可以改善就業情況
  - (D) 可能會使失業情況惡化
6. 根據貨幣中立性（neutrality），當貨幣供給增加，在長期的情況下，以下何者為真？
- (A) 影響產出，物價不受影響
  - (B) 影響物價，產出不受影響
  - (C) 產出與物價皆會影響
  - (D) 以上皆非
7. 根據可貸資金理論，政府支出排擠民間投資的理由，下列何者為真？
- (A) 因政府支出增加將造成利率提高，因此不利於民間投資
  - (B) 在資源有限情況下，政府支出增加會減少可用於投資的資源
  - (C) 擴張性政府支出代表未來景氣不好，因此廠商會減少投資
  - (D) 由於政府投資於公營事業，造成民間事業的獲利機會減少
8. 小明已被三家公司錄取，月薪分別為25,000、28,000、30,000，目前他正考慮放棄工作去就讀研究所。請問小明讀研究所兩年的機會成本為多少？
- (A) 600,000
  - (B) 672,000
  - (C) 720,000
  - (D) 1,992,000
9. 由生命循環理論（life-cycle model）可知，如果臺灣未來三十年人口出生率一直降低，則可預測國民儲蓄在未來三十年會如何？
- (A) 減少
  - (B) 增加
  - (C) 不變
  - (D) 以上皆非



系所別：事業經營學系

科 目：經濟學

10.以下何種稅制最容易使所得分配的不均情況惡化？

- (A) 累進稅 (progressive tax)
- (B) 累退稅 (regressive tax)
- (C) 比例稅 (proportional tax)
- (D) 定額稅 (lump-sum tax)

二、解釋名詞 (每題 5%，共 25%)

1. 緊縮缺口
2. 成本推動型通貨膨脹
3. 邊際替代率遞減法則
4. 價格僵固性
5. 流動性陷阱

三、問答題 (共 45%)

1. 請分別詳細說明何謂國際金融上的J曲線 (J-curves) 與造成此現象的原因。(10%)
2. 若政府對獨占廠商課徵定額稅，則：(10%)
  - (1) 是否降低其利潤？
  - (2) 是否改變其價格 (P) 與數量 (Q)？
3. 請說明古典學派 (Classical School) 與凱因斯學派 (Keynesian School) 間的不一致性看法有哪些？有何時代背景讓兩個學派的學者有歧異的見解？(10%)

系所別：事業經營學系

科 目：經濟學

4. 假設某一經濟體系各經濟變數如下：

$$C=300+0.75(Y-T)$$

$$T=40+0.2Y$$

$$I=400+0.1Y$$

$$G=200$$

$$X=150$$

$$M=50+0.1Y$$

其中

C：consumption

T：tax

I：investment

G：government expenditure

X：export

M：import

Y：GDP

- (1) 請問此一經濟體系均衡時的 GDP？（5%）
- (2) 假設充分就業下的 GDP是2500，請問存在有何種缺口？（5%）
- (3) 請問政府可以用什麼方法消除上述缺口？（5%）