系所別:各學系(英語學系除外)

科 目:英文(第1頁,共6頁)

I. Vocabulary: choo	ose the best word or phr	ase to complete each se	entence. (26%)
1. When the even	ing closes in, we can see a	a lot of couples walking	along the river bank.
(A) arm with	arm (B) arm in arm	(C) arm by arm	(D) arm on arm
2. A betwe	en the two systems reveal	s that one is far more de	emocratic than the other.
(A) comparab	le (B) comparison	(C) comparative	(D) compare
3. The rising tens	ions between India and Pa	akistan caused all of the	embassies and business
offices to	_ personnel.		
(A) evacuate	(B) enlarge	(C) employ	(D) endanger
4 drought	conditions, the governme	nt decided to carry out	a 36-hour water rationing
scheme in both	Taipei and Taoyuan.		
(A) With a vie	ew to (B) In view of	(C) In case of	(D) Provided that
5. The soccer play	yer was kicked in the leg,	and the audience saw h	im limp off the field in
(A) vigor	(B) sequence	(C) penetration	(D) agony
6. Learning is a new	ever-ending process of	that seems to become	me more valuable and
meaningful the	older we get.		
(A) brilliance	(B) replacement	(C) enrichment	(D) application
7. The rain	caused the river to overfl	ow its banks.	
(A) abstract	(B) indigenous	(C) hollow	(D) incessant
8. Over the sound	s of the storm, she could	not hear the soun	d of footsteps outside her
bedroom door.			
, , -	s (B) eternal	· '	
9. Through his	, the billionaire will b	e remembered for many	centuries.
(A) legacy	(B) binary	(C) ordeal	(D) taboo
10. Due to the do	wnturn of the economy, m	nany families stand on the	ne of poverty.
(A) battlefield	(B) brink	(C) paddle	(D) platform
11. From a single	faucet to a complete bath	, the company provides	expert services.
(A) painting	(B) computing		(D) paving
12. He was	toward her bad manners,	-	_
(A) unsure	(B) tolerant	(C) contradictory	•
	_		advertising campaign.
(A) instrumen	tal (B) buoyant	(C) preeminent	(D) innovative

科 目:英文(第2頁,共6頁)

II. Grammar: choose the best answer to complete the sentence. (24%)

14.	a blend of the actual note sounded and related tones called overtones.
	(A) Musical tones consist of every (B) All musical tones consisting of
	(C) It consists of all musical tones (D) Every musical tone consists of
15.	, all animals need oxygen, water, food, and the proper range of temperatures.
	(A) To survive (B) Their survival (C) Surviving (D) They survive
16.	Completed in 1756, Nassau Hall is the oldest building now on the campus of
	Princeton University.
	(A) standing (B) it stands (C) has stood (D) stood
17.	bacterial infection is present in the body, the bone marrow produces more white
	blood cells than usual.
	(A) A (B) That a (C) If a (D) During a
18.	Anyone who has ever pulled weeds from a garden roots firmly anchor plants to the
	soil.
	(A) is well aware that (B) well aware (C) is well aware of (D) well aware that
19.	Indian summer is a period of mild weather during the autumn.
	(A) occurs (B) occurring (C) it occurs (D) is occurring
20.	many improvements made to highways during the nineteenth century, but American
	continued to depend on water routes for transportation.
	(A) Despite the (B) There were (C) However (D) Though there were
21.	is the ancestor of most types of domestic ducks is well documented.
	(A) That the mallard (B) The mallard (C) Because the mallard (D) The mallard that
22.	By the late 1990's, Baxian had sold 500 homes spacious weekend retreats priced in
	the hundreds of thousands of dollars.
	(A) many of them (B), many of them (C) many of which (D), many of which
23.	In an authoritarian regime judges do they think is expected of them. They are
	considered to be no more than stooges of the dictator.
	(A) which (B) that (C) what (D) when
24.	play <i>Alison's House</i> , the author Susan Glaspell won a Pulitzer Prize in 1931.
	(A)Her (B) By her (C) It was her (D) For her
25.	type of insects that pollinate plants.
	(A) Not only are the bees (B) Bees are not the only
	(C) Not the only bees are (D) Bees are not only the

科 目:英文(第3頁,共6頁)

III. Cloze A (16%)

26. (A) seeking (B) looking (C) searching (D) leading 27. (A) some (B) many (C) all (D) none 28. (A) drowned (B) buried (C) rescued (D) mugged 29. (A) witnessed (B) witnessing (C) witness (D) was witnessed 30. (A) have (B) had (C) had had (D) have had 31. (A) owing (B) due (C) because (D) added 32. (A) while (B) when (C) before (D) after 33. (A) To (B) By (C) In (D) At

科 目:英文(第4頁,共6頁)

IV. Cloze B (10%)

Eskimos need efficient and adequate means to travel across ___34__ in that the areas where they live are surrounded by oceans, bays, and inlets and dotted with lakes and seas. Two different types of boats have been developed by the Eskimos, each __35__ to meet specific needs. The kayak is something like a canoe that has been covered by a deck. A kayak is generally constructed __36__ one opening in the deck for one rider; however, some kayaks are made for two. __37 the deck of a kayak is covered over except for the hole for its rider, a kayak can tip over in the water and roll back up without filling with water and sinking. One of the primary __38__ of the kayak is for hunting.

34. (A) water	(B) land	(C) the air	(D) space
35. (A) is constructed	(B) construction	(C) constructed	(D) constructing
36. (A) for	(B) on	(C) in	(D) with
37. (A) Though	(B) Because	(C) If	(D) When
38. (A) uses	(B) processes	(C) systems	(D) routes

V. Reading Comprehension A (9 %)

The jingle dress dance is a traditional dance of the Ojibwa people that originated in Minnesota. The dresses are adorned with metal cones or jingles that are not only decorative, but jingle during the dance. One particular legend recounts how a medicine man helped his very sick daughter. One night, a spirit wearing the jingle dress appeared to him in a dream. She told him that he could cure his daughter by making one of these jingle dresses for her. When he woke up, he and his wife crafted a jingle dress according to the spirit's instruction, and their daughter was cured.

- 39. What does "that" in line 1 refer to?
 - (A) The jingle dress
- (B) The jingle dress dance
- (C) The Ojibwa people
- (D) Minnesota
- 40. It can be inferred from the passage that .
 - (A) the jingle dress dance can cure diseases
 - (B) the jingle dress is no longer used
 - (C) the Ojibwa people believed in the supernatural
 - (D) the Ojibwa people suffered an epidemic

科 目:英文(第5頁,共6頁)

41. The word "jingles" in line 2 is closest in meaning to

(A) decorations

(B) songs

(C) movements

(D) people

VI. Reading Comprehension B (15 %)

William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-Upon-Avon in Warwickshire, England on April 23, 1564. His mother, Mary Arden, had come from a fairly wealthy family. His father, John, was a glove maker and a leather merchant by trade. He also held the prestigious position of town bailiff in their community. In all, the Shakespeares had eight children, William being the third of these children and the first son. Three of William's brothers and sisters died during childhood.

Reportedly, Shakespeare did not have an extensive education. He did attend Stratford Grammar School, a school for the sons of <u>prominent</u> citizens, although it appears his family may not have paid for his education due to his father's status as a high-ranking town official. While it is not certain, it is believed that Shakespeare attended this school from age 7 to 14. The time he spent at this grammar school is assumed to be the only education he received, yet the literary quality of his works suggests a more advanced education. This matter has contributed to the debate concerning the authorship of his works.

On November 28, 1582, Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway, a farmer's daughter. Anne was twenty-six years old when they married and was pregnant at the time. William was only eighteen. Their marriage produced three children. Shakespeare apparently abandoned his family and disappeared from 1585 to 1592. No records of Shakespeare exist from this period of his life, and they are usually referred to as "the lost years." Some have speculated that he either became a school teacher, a butcher's apprentice, or was running from law.

Shakespeare reappeared in London where he arrived with the goal of becoming an actor and playwright. Evidently, Shakespeare garnered envy for his talent early on. He even found a sponsor to help pay for his services. Shakespeare became famous after his acting company worked and performed for royalty. Consequently, he became quite well-to-do as director, writer, actor and stockholder.

42. As used in paragraph 2, what is the meaning of the word "prominent"?

(A) Feared

(B) Powerful

(C) Studious

(D) Hardworking

43. Which of the following could best replace the word "garnered" as used in paragraph 4?

(A) Discouraged

(B) Found

(C) Attracted

(D) Prevented

科 目:英文(第6頁,共6頁)

- 44. Why does the author mention that Shakespeare's father held the prestigious position of town bailiff in their community?
 - (A) To illustrate that his father was also quite talented and accomplished.
 - (B) To show Shakespeare was not worried about the getting in trouble with the law.
 - (C) To explain how his father could have married his mother, who was wealthy.
 - (D) To explain why, although not wealthy, Shakespeare did enjoy some privilege.
- 45. According to the passage, why were the years 1585-1592 called "the lost years"?
 - (A) No records of Shakespeare's life exist from this time.
 - (B) Shakespeare was unable to write during this time due to an illness.
 - (C) Shakespeare's plays from this period were burned in the Great Fire.
 - (D) Shakespeare refused to speak with his wife during these years.
- 46. What can be inferred from paragraph 2 about Shakespeare's works?
 - (A) Shakespeare must have gone to university at some point to write them.
 - (B) Some scholars today doubt that Shakespeare actually wrote them.
 - (C) They are viewed as the best example of what one person can accomplish.
 - (D) They have never been considered as having been written by just one person.

(請用藍、黑色筆作答,以其他顏色或鉛筆作答者不予計分)

系所別:各系所(國文學系、經學研究所除外)

科 目:國文(第1頁,共4頁)

一、閱讀測驗:(每題 2%,共40%)

(-)

多年之後,中横有了新的改變。幾次颱風完全截斷了中橫西段,這條公路的「橫貫」意 義其實不存了,於是也就不再有要從花蓮開往台中的車輛通行,交通意義大減,相對觀賞價 值更增。重要的路段,如長春祠、燕子口、九曲洞,都有了讓人慢走慢覽的空間開闢出來, 不需參加健行隊,大家都能親近立霧溪谷了。

多年之後,我自己也有了許多新的變化。多走過了很多地方,多看過了世界上知名的壯 麗景觀。然而奇怪的,再多壯麗景觀留下的印象,絲毫沒有改變立霧溪谷在我心中的獨特地 位,只是讓我每次俯臨仰視,多了一個默自思考的問題:「爲何如此?除了年少的記憶情感外, 立霧溪谷的景色有什麼獨立於記憶情感,他處壯麗景致所不及的地方嗎?」

一次又一次,答案,至少是答案的輪廓逐漸浮顯。在立霧溪谷,我清楚看到時間,而且 是遠超過個人生命,甚至遠超過文明尺度的巨幅時間。溪底剛被溪水切割開來的石壁,是白 亮的,在陽光下彷彿會與水流一起喧嘩跳躍。往上一點,經過了一定的時間,石壁上染了淡 灰色,變得更像我們一般印象中的山石。再往上,也就意味著更多累積了一段時間,細小的 綠色植物冒出來了。零星的綠再放大成集中的蕨類型態,然後再鋪散再鋪散,有了捱頂小樹。

變化多端的形體與色彩間,透露著井然的時間。本來對我們而言,應該是抽象遙遠到無 從掌握的時間,在石壁上具體刻蝕著。與幾萬年的時間、時間秩序面對面,是立霧溪谷最迷 人的地方,也是讓我一次次回到立霧溪谷流連思索的根本感動。(楊照〈故事像立霧溪谷的山 壁〉)

- 1. 在作者眼中,立霧溪谷的獨特在哪裏?
 - (A)白亮的陽光,與水流一起喧嘩跳躍 (B)石壁上具體刻蝕的時間
 - (C) 擁有可親近、慢走慢覽的空間
- (D) 年少記憶情感的寄託
- 2. 作者在立霧溪谷的感動,可以與下列哪一選項相比擬?

 - (A) 渺滄海之一粟 (B) 清風明月唯吾與子所共適

 - (C)一覽眾山小 (D)我見青山多嫵媚
- 3. 從本文敘述的遊賞經驗裏,傳遞了甚麼訊息?
 - (A) 觀賞的價值建立在壯麗的景致 (B) 觀賞的感動來自記憶深處
 - (C) 觀賞的活動必須舊地重遊
- (D) 觀賞的感受來自個人的創發

(背面有題)

第1頁,共4頁

系所別:各系所(國文學系、經學研究所除外)

科 目:國文(第2頁,共4頁)

- 4. 「多年之後,中橫有了新的改變。」綜觀全文,作者對於中橫這樣的改變,抱持什麼樣的心情?
 - (A) 憂愁 (B) 喜悅 (C) 憤怒 (D) 哀傷
- 5. 本文中,「沒有」使用下列哪種修辭方式?
 - (A) 摹寫 (B) 設問 (C) 排比 (D) 誇飾

 (\Box)

真不知道一個堂堂佛教聖地,怎麼會讓一個道士來看管。中國的文化都到哪裡去了,他 們滔滔的奏折怎麼從不提一句敦煌的事由?

其時已是二十世紀初年,歐美的藝術家正在醞釀著新世紀的突破。羅丹正在他的工作室 裡雕塑,雷諾阿、德加、塞尚已處于創作晚期,馬奈早就展出過他的《草地上的午餐》。他們 中有人已向東方藝術投來歆羨的目光,而敦煌藝術,正在王道士手上。

王道士每天起得很早,喜歡到洞窟裡轉轉,就像一個老農,看看他的宅院。他對洞窟裡的壁畫有點不滿,暗乎乎的,看著有點眼花。亮堂一點多好呢,他找了兩個幫手,拾來一桶石灰。草扎的刷子裝上一個長把,在石灰桶裡蘸一蘸,開始他的粉刷。第一遍石灰刷得太薄,五顏六色還隱隱顯現,農民做事就講個認真,他再細細刷上第二遍。這兒空氣乾燥,一會兒石灰已經乾透。什麼也沒有了,唐代的笑容,宋代的衣冠,洞中成了一片淨白。道士擦了一把汗憨厚地一笑,順便打聽了一下石灰的市價。他算來算去,覺得暫時沒有必要把更多的洞窟刷白,就刷這幾個吧,他達觀地放下了刷把。

當幾面洞壁全都刷白,中座的塑雕就顯得過分惹眼。在一個乾乾淨淨的農舍裡,她們婀娜的體態過於招搖,她們柔美的淺笑有點尷尬。道士想起了自己的身份,一個道士,何不在這裡搞上幾個天師、靈官菩薩?他吩咐幫手去借幾個鐵錘,讓原先幾座塑雕委曲一下。事情幹得不賴,才幾下,婀娜的體態變成碎片,柔美的淺笑變成了泥巴。聽說鄰村有幾個泥匠,請了來,拌點泥,開始堆塑他的天師和靈官。泥匠說從沒幹過這種活計,道士安慰道,不妨,有那點意思就成。於是,像頑童堆造雪人,這裡是鼻子,這裡是手腳,總算也能穩穩坐住。行了,再拿石灰,把它們刷白。畫一雙眼,還有鬍子,像模像樣。道士吐了一口氣,謝過幾個泥匠,再作下一步籌劃。(節錄自余秋雨《文化苦旅‧道士塔》)

- 6. 本文所寫的王道士大約是什麼時期的人?
 - (A) 明代末年 (B) 清代初年 (C) 清代中葉 (D) 清代末年
- 7. 根據本文所述,王道十對敦煌藝術有何影響?
 - (A) 是敦煌藝術產生的源頭 (B) 促使敦煌藝術發揚光大
 - (C) 批判敦煌藝術的價值 (D) 無知地破壞藝術遺跡

系所別:各系所(國文學系、經學研究所除外)

科 目:國文(第3頁,共4頁)

- 8. 在下列哪一個選項中,作者未曾運用反諷修辭?
 - (A)羅丹正在他的工作室裡雕塑,雷諾阿、德加、塞尚已處干創作晚期
 - (B) 農民做事就講個認真,他再細細刷上第二遍
 - (C) 亮堂一點多好呢,他找了兩個幫手,.....開始他的粉刷
 - (D) 在一個乾乾淨淨的農舍裡,她們婀娜的體熊渦於招搖,她們柔美的淺笑有點尷於
- 9. 根據本文所述,下列哪一個選項的文句,可讓讀者們揪住的心情略爲舒緩?
 - (A) 他算來算去,覺得暫時沒有必要把更多的洞窟刷白,就刷這幾個吧,他達觀地放下 了刷把。
 - (B) 這兒空氣乾燥,一會兒石灰已經乾透。什麼也沒有了,唐代的笑容,宋代的衣冠, 洞中成了一片淨白。
 - (C)事情幹得不賴,才幾下,婀娜的體態變成碎片,柔美的淺笑變成了泥巴。
 - (D) 聽說鄰村有幾個泥匠,請了來,拌點泥,開始堆塑他的天師和靈官。
- 10. 請根據本文所述來揣度作者心情爲何?
 - (A)對此事感到無比痛心
- (B) 對當時政府宗教政策感到不滿
- (C) 佩服王道士的先見之明 (D) 慶幸敦煌藝術重現於世人面前的機緣

(=)

景公之時,雨雪三日而不霽,公披狐白之裘,坐於堂側階。

晏子入見,立有間,公曰:「怪哉!雨雪三日而天不寒!」晏子對曰:「天不寒乎?」 公笑。晏子曰:「嬰聞古之賢君,飽而知人之飢,溫而知人之寒,逸而知人之勞,今君不知 也。」公曰:「善,寡人聞命矣!」乃令出裘,發粟與飢人。(《晏子春秋》)

- 11.「雨雪三日而不霽」句中「雨」字的詞性,與下列何者相同?
 - (A)公「披」狐白之裘 (B)坐於「堂」側階
 - (C)溫而知人之「寒」 (D)今君不知「也」
- 12. 晏子說:「飽而知人之飢,溫而知人之寒,逸而知人之勞」,「不包括」下列何種胸襟?
 - (A) 民胞物與 (B) 仁民愛物 (C) 傷春悲秋 (D) 推己及人。
- 13. 由本文可知, 晏子如何勸諫景公?
 - (A)疾言厲色,抗顏直諫 (B)輕聲細語,隨時觀看景公臉色
 - (C)機會教育,直言無諱 (D)冷嘲熱諷,尖酸刻薄。

(背面有顯)

系所別:各系所(國文學系、經學研究所除外)

科 目:國文(第4頁,共4頁)

- 14. 本文主旨在說明國君應:
 - (A) 留意健康 (B) 節制飲食 (C) 探求民瘼 (D) 注意氣候。
- 15. 故事中,景公的「笑」帶有怎樣的意味?
 - (A) 鄙夷 (B) 尷尬 (C) 愧疚 (D) 欣賞。

(四)

李離者,<u>晉文公</u>之理也。過聽殺人,自拘當死。<u>文公</u>曰:「官有貴賤,罰有輕重。下吏有過,非子之罪也。」<u>李離</u>曰:「臣居官爲長,不與吏讓位;受祿爲多,不與下分利。今過聽殺人,傅其罪下吏,非所聞也。」辭不受令。<u>文公</u>曰:「子則自以爲有罪,寡人亦有罪邪?」<u>李</u>離曰:「理有法,失刑則刑,失死則死。公以臣能聽微決疑,故使爲理。今過聽殺人,罪當死。」遂不受令,伏劍而死。(節錄自《史記·循吏列傳》)

- 16. 文中李離擔任相當於現今何種性質之職務?
 - (A) 司法官員 (B) 調査官員 (C) 特勤官員 (D) 警務官員
- 17. 文中李離爲何「自拘當死」?
 - (A) 僚屬聽訟時誤判人死罪 (B) 因一時衝動,致人於死
 - (C)執勤過當,傷人致死 (D)未能及時逮捕殺人罪犯
- 18. 下列哪一個選項用來形容文中李離較爲適當?
 - (A)從善如流 (B)師心自用 (C)交過飾非 (D)鐵面無私
- 19. 根據本文所述,下列哪一個選項正確?
 - (A) 晉文公對李離早就存有嫌惡之心 (B) 晉文公並不贊成李離的處理方式
 - (C) 就整個事件看來,李離並無罪責 (D) 李離獲罪是因爲受到他人的陷害
- 20. 根據本文所述,晉文公對李離之罪持何種態度?
 - (A) 撇清關係,避免罪責牽連 (B) 扭曲法令,極力入之於罪
 - (C) 想盡辦法,爲李離開脫罪責 (D) 爲伸張正義,只好忍痛定刑

二、作文:(60%)

本校學生參加以創意取勝的德國「國際設計論壇」(International Forum Design,iF),成績斐然,名列百大之內;本校附中學生亦以有創意的發現,榮獲「2011 年台灣國際科學展覽會」「青少年科學獎」。一成不變的生活總讓人覺得乏味,「創意」似乎是現代生活中不可或缺的元素,「thinking different」也比「thinking better」重要。請以「我的創意生活」爲題,作文一篇,文長不限。

(請用藍、黑色筆作答,以其他顏色或鉛筆作答者不予計分)

系所別:事業經營學系(科技管理組)

科 目:微積分(第1頁,共2頁)

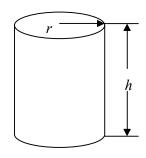
- 1. 試利用微分估計 $\sqrt{101}$ 。(8%)
- 2. 求下列函數 f(x) 的一階導函數 f'(x) 。 (10%)

(a)
$$f(x) = \frac{3}{4x^3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{3}{5} - \frac{2x+3}{x}$$
 (b) $f(x) = x^{3x}$, $\sharp t \Rightarrow x > 0$

- 3. 如果有位農夫手邊有 200 公尺長的圍欄,他想圍出一個長方形的豬圈。爲了讓豬圈的面 積最大,豬圈的長、寬應該各爲多少?(8%)
- 4. 說明方程式 $x^2 x 1 = \frac{1}{x+1}$ 在區間 0 < x < 3 中有一個解。(8%)

$$5. \ \ \, \cancel{\sharp} \int \frac{(\ln x)^3}{3x} dx \circ (8\%)$$

- 6. 已知區域 R 被 $f(x) = x^3$ 的函數圖、x 軸、直線 x = 1、直線 x = -2 所圍住,請畫出圖形,並求 R 的面積。(8%)
- 7. Find the relative maxima and relative minima of the function f(x) = x + 1/x (15%)
- 8. A company requires that its beef containers have a capacity of 54 cubic inches, have the shape of right circular cylinders, and be made of aluminum. Determine the radius and height of the container that requires the least amount of metal. (20%)



We want to minimize the amount of material used to construct the container.

(背面有題)

系所別:事業經營學系(科技管理組)

科 目:微積分(第2頁,共2頁)

9. Evaluate the improper integral

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx$$

and give a geometric interpretation of the results. (15%)

(請用藍、黑色筆作答,以其他顏色或鉛筆作答者不予計分)

系所別:事業經營學系(事業經營組)

科 目:統計學(第1頁,共4頁)

- 一、據統計,至 2010 年底止,大哥大用戶的市場佔有率最高為中華電信 41.5%,其次為台灣大哥大 32%;手機品牌市場佔有率以 Apple 與 NOKIA 手機各佔 28.5%為最高。假設手機品牌和用那一家的門號為獨立事件,且每個人的選擇皆為獨立,試問:
 - 1. 任選甲、乙二人,甲爲 NOKIA 手機配中華電信門號,乙爲 Apple 手機配台灣大哥大門號的機率。(5%)
 - 2. 任選甲、乙二人,甲的手機既不是 NOKIA 也不是 Apple,乙的手機門號既不是中華電信也不是台灣大哥大的機率是多少?(5%)
- 二、一消費者懷疑某知名廠牌在減價期間所賣的產品比在非減價期間所賣的產品重量輕, 他將在減價期間買的 21 件產品與在非減價期間買的 16 件產品比較,結果如下表:

	樣本數	平均重量	樣本標準差	
減價期間	21	223	8	
非減價期間	16	230	9	

假設該產品的重量在各期間均呈常態分配且有相等的變異數,當顯著水準為5%時,

- 1. 請寫下虛無假設與對立假設。(10%)
- 2. 檢定該消費者的懷疑是否正確?(10%)
- Ξ 、令 Y表公寓的價格(萬), X_1 表公寓的坪數, X_2 表屋齡, X_3 表與市區的距離(公里), X_4 表該公寓所在的樓層數。今某研究員蒐集該地區相關資料,以 SPSS 進行迴歸分析得到下列結果。請寫出所估計的迴歸式,並解釋該迴歸式之意涵,同時詳細分析此輸出報表之意義。(20%)

模式摘要

模式	R	R 平方	調過後的 R 平方	估計的標準誤	
1	.848ª	.719	.644	214.27612	

a. 預測變數:(常數), 公寓所在樓層數, 屋齡, 公寓坪數, 與市區的距離

(背面有題)

科 目:統計學(第2頁,共4頁)

Anovab

模式		平方和	df	平均平方和	F	顯著性
1	迴歸	1759661.144	4	439915.286	9.581	$.000^{a}$
	殘差	688713.806	15	45914.254		
	總數	2448374.950	19			

a. 預測變數:(常數), 公寓所在樓層數, 屋齡, 公寓坪數, 與市區的距離

b. 依變數: 公寓售價

係數ª

模式		未標準化	七係數	標準化係數		
		B 之估計值	標準誤差	Beta 分配	t	顯著性
1	(常數)	193.188	176.777		1.093	.292
	公寓坪數	10.684	3.033	.594	3.523	.003
	屋齡	3.134	12.114	.039	.259	.799
	與市區的距離	-5.743	10.172	096	565	.581
	公寓所在樓層數	18.153	5.147	.329	2.789	.014

a. 依變數: 公寓售價

 \sqsubseteq \text{Let A,B,C be three events. Suppose P(A)=0.6, P(B)= 0.4, P(C|A)=0.1, P(C|B)=0.3, then P(B|C)=? (10%)

 Ξ . Consider the tossing of two fair dice, and let X_i i = 1,2 denote the number of the *i*th dice. Let $Y = \min(X_1, X_2)$ be the smaller number in each tossing, compute the following:

(a)
$$P(Y = 2)$$
 (5%)

(b)
$$V(Y)$$
 (5%)

 \nearrow In commuting to work, Tom must first get on a bus near his house and then transfer a second bus. If the waiting time (in minutes) at each stop is independent and has a uniform distribution U(0, 10). What is the probability that total waiting time is either between 5 and 10 minute? (10%)

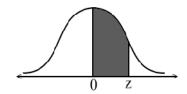
科 目:統計學(第3頁,共4頁)

 $\,$ Let X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_{30} be i.i.d random sample from a Poisson distribution. The following table summarizes the outcome of the random sample. Find the maximum likelihood estimate of $P(X \ge 1)$. (10%)

X	0	1	2	3
frequency	5	10	8	7

八. A random sample of 5000 telephone numbers from a certain region taken in March 2000 yielded 1000 that were unlisted, and 1 year later a sample of 4000 yielded 900 unlisted numbers. Test at level 0.1 to see whether there is a difference in true proportions of unlisted numbers between the two years. (10%)

科 目:統計學(第4頁,共4頁)



				卢	常態分配表	長				
Z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.0000	0.0040	0.0080	0.0120	0.0160	0.0199	0.0239	0.0279	0.0319	0.0359
0.1	0.0398	0.0438	0.0478	0.0517	0.0557	0.0596	0.0636	0.0675	0.0714	0.0753
0.2	0.0793	0.0832	0.0871	0.0910	0.0948	0.0987	0.1026	0.1064	0.1103	0.1141
0.3	0.1179	0.1217	0.1255	0.1293	0.1331	0.1368	0.1406	0.1443	0.1480	0.1517
0.4	0.1554	0.1591	0.1628	0.1664	0.1700	0.1736	0.1772	0.1808	0.1844	0.1879
0.5	0.1915	0.1950	0.1985	0.2019	0.2054	0.2088	0.2123	0.2157	0.2190	0.2224
0.6	0.2257	0.2291	0.2324	0.2357	0.2389	0.2422	0.2454	0.2486	0.2517	0.2549
0.7	0.2580	0.2611	0.2642	0.2673	0.2704	0.2734	0.2764	0.2794	0.2823	0.2852
0.8	0.2881	0.2910	0.2939	0.2967	0.2995	0.3023	0.3051	0.3078	0.3106	0.3133
0.9	0.3159	0.3186	0.3212	0.3238	0.3264	0.3289	0.3315	0.3340	0.3365	0.3389
1.0	0.3413	0.3438	0.3461	0.3485	0.3508	0.3531	0.3554	0.3577	0.3599	0.3621
1.1	0.3643	0.3665	0.3686	0.3708	0.3729	0.3749	0.3770	0.3790	0.3810	0.3830
1.2	0.3849	0.3869	0.3888	0.3907	0.3925	0.3944	0.3962	0.3980	0.3997	0.4015
1.3	0.4032	0.4049	0.4066	0.4082	0.4099	0.4115	0.4131	0.4147	0.4162	0.4177
1.4	0.4192	0.4207	0.4222	0.4236	0.4251	0.4265	0.4279	0.4292	0.4306	0.4319
1.5	0.4332	0.4345	0.4357	0.4370	0.4382	0.4394	0.4406	0.4418	0.4429	0.4441
1.6	0.4452	0.4463	0.4474	0.4484	0.4495	0.4505	0.4515	0.4525	0.4535	0.4545
1.7	0.4554	0.4564	0.4573	0.4582	0.4591	0.4599	0.4608	0.4616	0.4625	0.4633
1.8	0.4641	0.4649	0.4656	0.4664	0.4671	0.4678	0.4686	0.4693	0.4699	0.4706
1.9	0.4713	0.4719	0.4726	0.4732	0.4738	0.4744	0.4750	0.4756	0.4761	0.4767
2.0	0.4772	0.4778	0.4783	0.4788	0.4793	0.4798	0.4803	0.4808	0.4812	0.4817
2.1	0.4821	0.4826	0.4830	0.4834	0.4838	0.4842	0.4846	0.4850	0.4854	0.4857
2.2	0.4861	0.4864	0.4868	0.4871	0.4875	0.4878	0.4881	0.4884	0.4887	0.4890
2.3	0.4893	0.4896	0.4898	0.4901	0.4904	0.4906	0.4909	0.4911	0.4913	0.4916
2.4	0.4918	0.4920	0.4922	0.4925	0.4927	0.4929	0.4931	0.4932	0.4934	0.4936
2.5	0.4938	0.4940	0.4941	0.4943	0.4945	0.4946	0.4948	0.4949	0.4951	0.4952
2.6	0.4953	0.4955	0.4956	0.4957	0.4959	0.4960	0.4961	0.4962	0.4963	0.4964
2.7	0.4965	0.4966	0.4967	0.4968	0.4969	0.4970	0.4971	0.4972	0.4973	0.4974
2.8	0.4974	0.4975	0.4976	0.4977	0.4977	0.4978	0.4979	0.4979	0.4980	0.4981
2.9	0.4981	0.4982	0.4982	0.4983	0.4984	0.4984	0.4985	0.4985	0.4986	0.4986
3.0	0.4987	0.4987	0.4987	0.4988	0.4988	0.4989	0.4989	0.4989	0.4990	0.4990
3.1	0.4990	0.4991	0.4991	0.4991	0.4992	0.4992	0.4992	0.4992	0.4993	0.4993
3.2	0.4993	0.4993	0.4994	0.4994	0.4994	0.4994	0.4994	0.4995	0.4995	0.4995
3.3	0.4995	0.4995	0.4995	0.4996	0.4996	0.4996	0.4996	0.4996	0.4996	0.4997
3.4	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4998
3.5	0.4998	0.4998	0.4998	0.4998	0.4998	0.4998	0.4998	0.4998	0.4998	0.4998

(請用藍、黑色筆作答,以其他顏色或鉛筆作答者不予計分)

系所別:事業經營學系(事業經營組)

科 目:經濟學(第1頁,共2頁)

- 一、繪圖說明題(共計25%)
 - 1. 假設資本為固定要素,勞動為變動要素。請繪出短期平均成本線、短期邊際成本線、 短期平均固定成本線、短期平均變動成本線與總成本線,並簡要說明各曲線間的關 係與意涵。(15%)
 - 2. 續上題,假設資本亦爲變動要素可隨規模調整。請匯出長期平均成本線、長期邊際 成本線。並說明其與前題(1)各短期成本線之關係。(10%)
- 二、解釋名詞(每題 5%, 共計 25%)
 - 1. 菲力普曲線
 - 2. 摩擦性失業
 - 3. 菜單成本
 - 4. 貨幣乘數
 - 5. 貨幣供給量 M1B
- 三、單選題(每題5%,共計20%)
 - 1. 某廠商擁有兩家工廠,第一家工廠的成本函數爲: $C1(q1) = 2q_1^2 + 90$, q_1 表第一家工廠的產出水準;第二家工廠的成本函數爲: $C2(q2) = 6q2^2 + 40$, q_2 表第二家工廠的產出水準。若該廠商想以最低成本生產 32 單位的商品,則第二家工廠生產多少單位商品?
 - (A) 14 單位 (B) 2 單位 (C) 8 單位 (D) 7 單位 (E) 以上皆非。
 - 2. 假設 Luxgen 納智捷汽車公司估計國內市場對於新車的需求爲 $Q_{\text{國內}} = 30,000 0.5P$; 國外需求爲 $Q_{\text{國內}} = 25,000 0.5P$,則新車的總需求爲
 - (A) 斜率為 -0.5 的直線
 - (B) 斜率為 -1.0 的直線
 - (C) 拗折形狀的需求線,且拗折點在 Q = 25,000
 - (D) 拗折形狀的需求線, 且拗折點在 P = 50,000
 - (E)以上皆非。

(背面有題)

科 目:經濟學(第2頁,共2頁)

- 3. 假設 A 國名目 GDP 是\$6 兆, 且 GDP 平減指數為 120, 則 A 國實質 GDP 為
 - (A) \$4.5 兆 (B) \$5 兆 (C) \$5.5 兆 (D) \$7.2 兆

- (E)無基期資料,無法計算。
- 4. 有關貨幣需求理論,下列敘述那些錯誤?(I)費雪(Fisher)認爲持有貨幣是完全 基於防範未來的動機 (II)在費雪(Fisher)的交易方程式中,物價水準和貨幣數 量成正比 (III) 凱因斯 (Keynes) 的流動性偏好理論認爲利率較低時,投機動機 的貨幣需求較小 (IV) 凱因斯 (Keynes) 的流動性偏好理論認為所得較高時,交 易動機的貨幣需求較大。
 - $(A) (I) (III) \qquad (B) (II) (IV) \qquad (C) (I) (II) \qquad (D) (III) (IV) \quad (E) (II) (III)$

四、問答題(每題10%,共計30%)

- 1. 最近全國部份地區房價飆漲,原因之一在於土地公告現值無法反應真實現值,請問 政府應該如何做,才能讓屋主誠實申報真實地價並交稅?
- 2. 近來政府大力干預外匯市場,以避免台幣升值過快,請問政府可以利用哪些方式影 響雁率?
- 3. 請以經濟學的理論說明
 - (1) 爲何一位世界首富的富翁應該捐助一位快餓死的乞丐?
 - (2)俗諺「一個和尚挑水喝,兩個和尚抬水喝,三個和尚沒水喝」的意義?

(請用藍、黑色筆作答,以其他顏色或鉛筆作答者不予計分)

系所別:事業經營學系(事業經營組)

科 目:管理學(全一頁)

一、解釋名詞(25%)

- 1. efficient
- 2. job enlargement
- 3. organic organization
- 4. bureaucratic control
- 5. contingency management

二、問答題

- 1. 請畫圖並說明功能組織結構與矩陣組織結構的特性。(25%)
- 2. 何謂綜效? (5%)
- 3. 請說明 BCG MODEL 及其應用。(10%)
- 4. 何謂綠色企業?就管理觀點您是否支持綠色企業?爲什麼?(10%)

三、申論題

請用管理相關理論來闡述臉書(FACEBOOK)成功的原因。(25%)

(請用藍、黑色筆作答,以其他顏色或鉛筆作答者不予計分)

系所別:事業經營學系(科技管理組)

科 目:科技管理(含個案分析)(全一頁)

- 一、廠商在進行研發時,常會思考「研發組合(R&D Portfolio)」議題,請您嘗試回答以下問題:
 - 1. 請說明何謂「研發組合」?(5%)
 - 2. 就您所瞭解,進行研發組合分析時,有哪些分析構面可供採用?請分別說明之。 (10%)
 - 3. 請選定兩項因子爲分析構面,以您所熟知的例子,嘗試進行一次研發組合分析,並 說明其意涵。(10%)
- 二、近年來,「技術仲介」被廣泛地討論,並成爲科技管理領域所關注的議題之一。請您嘗 試回答以下問題:
 - 1. 請說明何謂「技術仲介」? (5%)
 - 2. 廠商在進行技術移轉過程中,基於哪些可能的考量因素,會選擇透過交易仲介商來 處理技術移轉事官? (10%)
 - 3. 能否請您從「技術交易市場」的角度,來闡述技術仲介對於科技管理領域的重要意 涵爲何?(10%)
- 三、試解釋以下名詞的意義:(每題 10%,共計 30%)
 - 1. S 曲線
 - 2. 德菲法
 - 3. 育成中心
- 四、試說明「新產品開發」(new product development,NPD)的驅動要素、步驟以及成功的關鍵要素爲何?(20%)

(請用藍、黑色筆作答,以其他顏色或鉛筆作答者不予計分)

系所別:事業經營學系(科技管理組)

科 目:管理學(全一頁)

一、問答題

- 1. 何謂平衡計分卡(Balanced Score Card)?企業如何應用之?(10%)
- 2. 何謂效率和效能? (5%)
- 3. 請說明戴明之 PDCA 循環。(10%)

二、申論題(25%)

試對台灣電子產業進行 SWOT 分析並依分析結果提出建議。

三、解釋名詞(25%)

- 1. strategy
- 2. SWOT analysis
- 3. division of labor
- 4. management by exception
- 5. mechanistic organization

四、申論題(25%)

請舉例並說明 Michael Porter 所提出的四個競爭策略的內容?您認爲台灣面臨少子 化的過程中,大專院校該擬定何種策略?以利招生!

(請用藍、黑色筆作答,以其他顏色或鉛筆作答者不予計分)

系所別:事業經營學系(科技管理組)

科 目:經濟學(第1頁,共2頁)

- 一、 單擇題 (每題 5%, 共計 20%)
 - 1. 若冰淇淋價格由\$100 元調爲\$120 元,但冰淇淋店收入卻不變,則表示人們對冰淇 淋之需求彈性爲
 - (A) 1
- (B)-1 (C)無窮大
- (D) 0
- (E) 0.2 °
- 2. 假設汽車產業是寡占市場,若L汽車公司只有半數敵對廠商採用跟跌不跟漲的定價 策略,而另一半則採用相反的跟漲不跟跌定價策略,可知:
 - (A) L 汽車公司拗折需求線的折彎程度將升高
 - (B) 市場價格僵固的現象將更激烈
 - (C) 邊際收益線的缺口將縮減
 - (D)以上皆是
 - (E)以上皆非。
- 假設 A 國消費等於\$1000,可支配所得為\$1200,且當可支配所得增為\$1500時,A 國消費增加爲\$1100。請問 A 國邊際消費傾向(MPC)與邊際儲蓄傾向(MPS)分 別爲

 - (A) MPC=1/3; MPS=2/3 (B) MPC=1/5; MPS=4/5 (C) MPC=2/3; MPS=1/3

 - (D) MPC=3/4; MPS=1/4 (E) MPC=1/4; MPS=3/4 \circ
- 4. 以下哪一項敘述爲正確者?
 - (A)「政府支出增加」與「貨幣供給增加」均造成「成本推動」物價膨脹
 - (B)「政府支出增加」與「原料價格提高」均導致「需求拉動」物價膨脹
 - (C)「貨幣供給增加」與「原料價格提高」均導致「需求拉動」物價膨脹
 - (D)「政府支出增加」與「貨幣供給增加」均導致「需求拉動」物價膨脹
 - (E)以上皆非。

(背面有題)

系所別:事業經營學系(科技管理組)

科 目:經濟學(第2頁,共2頁)

- 二、 問答題 (每題 10%,共計 30%)
 - 1. 假設阿福效用函數爲 $U(X_1,X_2)=2\sqrt{X_1}+X_2$,請問
 - (1)阿福的偏好具有甚麼特性?
 - (2) 若阿福的消費預算限制式為: $P_1X_1+P_2X_2=M$,其中 P_1 、 P_2 分別為商品 X_1 與 X_2 的價格 M 為所得,請問阿福對商品 X_1 的需求函數為何?
 - 2. 請分別以(1)新興古典總體經濟理論(New Classical Macroeconomics)、(2)新興凱因斯學派(New Keynesian Economics)經濟理論分別說明景氣波動爲何會產生。
 - 3. 請以社會福利的觀點繪圖並說明就資源配置效率的觀點,爲何完全競爭有可能未必優於獨占?

三、繪圖說明題(共計25%)

- 1. 假設一生產過程中,資本爲固定要素,勞動爲變動要素。請繪出短期平均成本線、 短期邊際成本線、短期平均固定成本線、短期平均變動成本線與總成本線,並簡 要說明各曲線間的關係與意涵。(15%)
- 2. 續上題,假設資本亦爲變動要素可隨規模調整。請匯出長期平均成本線、長期邊際成本線。並說明其與前題1 各短期成本線之關係。(10%)
- 四. 解釋名詞(每題5%,共計25%)
 - 1. 國民生產毛額
 - 2. 消費者物價指數
 - 3. 需求拉動型通貨膨脹
 - 4. 流動性陷阱
 - 5. 貨幣供給量 M2