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.	V	ocabulary: choose the	best word or phrase	to complete each sen	tence. (26%)
	1.	A membership card	the holder to use	the club's facilities for	a period of six months.
		(A) endows	(B) earns	(C) rectifies	(D) authorizes
	2.	The solider played dea	ad to escape by	the enemy.	
		(A) capture	(B) capital	(C) cancellation	(D) chaos
	3.	When a psychologist	does a general experin	nent about the human n	nind, he or she selects
		people and ask	s them questions.		
		(A) in essence	(B) at random	(C) in bulk	(D) at length
	4.	Although I tried to co	ncentrate on the lectur	e, I was by the r	oise made by the
		parade.			
		(A) confused	(B) distracted	(C) distressed	(D) fluctuated
	5.	John claimed that he	was an honest and law-	-abiding businessman,	but in fact he was a
		·			
		(A) alien	(B) counterpart	(C) fraud	(D) hermit
	6.	After she finished doi	ng her work, she blew	out the candle and	her way to bed.
		(A) groped	(B) excavated	(C) pursued	(D) restored
	7.	It is easy to perceive t	he between the	ir material prosperity a	nd the emptiness of their
		life.			
		(A) diversity	(B) comparison	(C) contrast	(D) variety
	8.	The movement of birt	h control is much oppo	osed by church groups,	particularly the Roman
		Catholic Church, as a	of the order of	nature.	
		(A) bliss	(B) decadence	(C) dejection	(D) violation
	9.	Fiber-optic cables can	carry hundreds of tele	ephone conversations _	·
		(A) contemporarily	(B) simultaneously	(C) coincidentally	(D) homogeneously
	10.	That small fishing vill	lage has now in	to an important port.	
		(A) blossomed	(B) sprouted	(C) proceeded	(D) inseminated
	11.	We need a repairman	because our air-condit	ioner is	
		(A) out of condition	(B) out of order	(C) out and out	(D) out and about

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12			l, often in chemical form, the	nat can cause death or			
	injury to living crea						
	(A) spiteful	(B) malicious	(C) vicious	(D) toxic			
13	8. Societies all over the	ne world have	individuals whose appea	rances differ from the			
	norm. Slowly, howe	ever, many groups	are trying to be more inclu-	sive.			
	(A) conjured	(B) adhered	(C) marginalized	(D) suited			
II. G	Frammar: choose the	e best answer to c	complete the sentence. (24	%)			
14	4 actress's	life is in many wa	ays unlike that of other won	nen.			
	(A) An	(B) A	(C) As the	(D) That the			
15	5. Of Charles Dickens readers.	s' many novels, G	reat Expectations is perhaps	to many			
	(A) the most satisfy	ing one	(B) most satisfying one				
	(C) more than satisf	fying one	(D) the more satisfying th	an			
16	6. Judge Francis Hopl	kinson is probably	best known as a signer of t	he Declaration of			
	Independence, but h	ne also excelled as	a poet,, and an o	orator.			
	(A) as a musician		(B) by playing music				
	(C) a musician		(D) he played music				
17	7. Chromium	in the manufac	ture of stainless steel.				
	(A) using	(B) is used	(C) uses	(D) is using			
18	3. The melting point i	s the temperature	a solid changes to	o a liquid.			
	(A) which	(B) at which	(C) which at	(D) at			
19	9 of the ea	rly years of space	exploration was the discover	ery of the Van Allen			
	radiation belt in 195	58.					
	(A) Perhaps the gre	atest triumph	(B) The triumph perhaps g	greatest			
	(C) The greatest per	rhaps triumph	(D) The triumph greatest 1	perhaps			
20	O. Andromeda is a galaxy containing millions of individual stars, but it is Earth						
	that it looks like a b	lurry patch of ligh	nt.				
	(A) so far away from	m	(B) away so far from				
	(C) from so far awa	y	(D) away from so far				
21	I. The Massachusetts	State House,	in 1798, was the mos	t distinguished building in			
	the United States at	that time.					
	(A) completing		(B) which was completed				
	(C) was completed		(D) to be completed				

系所別:各學系(英語學系除外) 科 目:英文 22. was one of the most difficult tasks pioneers faced on their journeys west. (A) Crossing river (B) While crossing rivers (C) Rivers being crossed (D) By crossing rivers is a general category that includes all mental states and activities. (A) What do psychologists call cognition (B) Psychologists call it cognition (C) What psychologists call cognition (D) Cognition, as it is called by psychologists, which 24. The cosmopolitan flavor of San Francisco is enhanced by shops and restaurants. (A) an ethnic (B) its many ethnic (C) its ethnicity (D) ethnicity 25. Van Gogh's Sunflowers \$39.9 million, three times the previous record. (A) once sold for (B) for sale once (C) selling for once (D) for once selling **III. Cloze (16%)** American jazz is a conglomeration of sounds borrowed from 26 varied sources as American and African folk music, European classical music, and Christian gospel songs. One of the recognizable characteristics of jazz is 27 use of improvisation: certain parts of the music are written out and played the same way by various performers, and other improvised parts are created spontaneously during a performance and vary widely 28 performer to performer. The earliest form of jazz was ragtime, lively songs or rags performed 29 the piano, and the best known of the ragtime performers and composers was Scott Joplin. Born in 1868 30 former slaves, Scott Joplin 31 his living from a very early age playing the piano in bars along the Mississippi. One of his regular jobs was in the Maple Leaf Club in Sedalia, Missouri. It was 32 that he began writing the more than 500 compositions that he was to produce, the most famous of 33 was "The Maple Leaf Rag." 26. (A) such (B) other (C) so much (D) many 27. (A) some (B) its (C) all (D) none

28. (A) from (B) in (C) with (D) for 29. (A) at (B) to (C) on (D) from 30. (A) as (D) with (B) in (C) to 31. (A) earned (C) liked (D) added (B) played 32. (A) while (B) when (C) before (D) there 33. (A) that (B) what (C) when (D) which

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IV. Semantics/synonyms (10%)

Each sentence in the following has an underlined word or phrase. Below each sentence are four other words or phrases. You are to choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase.

34.	The growth of the pl	narmaceutical industry du	iring the twentieth centi	ary has been astonishing.
	(A) furor	(B) nurturing	(C) expansion	(D) patenting
35.	Female turtles forsal	<u>ke</u> their ocean homes to s	pawn.	
	(A) enter	(B) make use of	(C) go to the edge of	(D) leave
36.	The trade of a nation	is an index of its econor	nic well-being.	
	(A) a response	(B) a median	(C) a sign	(D) a tool
37.	According to a belief	f <u>prevalent</u> in many place	es, a small, forked stick	referred to as a "divining
	rod" is able to locate	subterranean springs.		
	(A) held sacred	(B) broadly accepted	(C) documented	(D) detected
38.	Crayfish, small fresh	nwater crustacean similar	to lobsters, are consum	ed by inhabitants of the
	Mississippi River Ba	asin.		
	(A) bred	(B) caught	(C) eaten	(D) supplied

V. Reading Comprehension A (6%)

Some areas of colonial America grew cotton and flax. However, the British would not allow the colonists to weave this material into cloth. <u>Instead, they forced them to sell the raw material to Britain, where it would be woven; then the colonists would buy it back.</u> In this way, the British made more of a profit off the fabric industry than did the colonists themselves. Despite these rules, though, many colonists did weave their own cloth. They mainly used plain weaves and then dyed the material using berries or other natural materials that could be gathered in the vicinity of their homes.

- 39. Which of the following sentences best expresses the essential information of the underlined sentence?
 - (A) Colonists sold crops to Britain and then bought back the finished product.
 - (B) Britain sold crops to the colonists and bought back the finished product.
 - (C) Colonists forced the British to pay high prices for the clothes that they had manufactured from American cotton and flax.
 - (D) Britain forced colonists to pay high prices for the clothes that they had manufactured from British cotton and flax.

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40. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage	40.	Which	of the	follow	ving is	NOT	mentioned	in the	passage?
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(A) Weaving methods(B) Weaving restrictions(C) Methods for coloring fabric(D) Cloth materials

41. The word "flax" in the passage refers to _____.

(A) something that the colonists ate (B) a tool used in the weaving process

(C) a crop useful for making fabric (D) a part of a cotton plant

VI. Reading Comprehension B (18%)

Most people consider the landscape to be unchanging, but Earth is a dynamic body, and its surface is continually altering—slowing on the human time scale, but relatively rapidly when compared to the great age of Earth (about 4,500 billion years). There are two principle influences that shape the terrain: constructive processes such as uplift, which create new landscape features, and destructive forces as erosion, which gradually wear away exposed landforms.

Hills and mountains are often regarded as the epitome of permanence, successfully resisting the destructive forces of nature, but in fact they tend to be relatively short-lived in geological terms. As a general rule, the higher a mountain is, the more recently it was formed; for example, the high mountains of the Himalayas are only about 50 millions years old. Lower mountains tend to be older, and are often the eroded relics of much higher mountain chains. About 400 million years ago, when the present-day continents of North America and Europe were joined, the Caledonian mountain chain was the same size as the modern Himalayas. Today, however, the relics of the Caledonian orogeny (mountain-building period) exist as the comparatively low mountains of Greenland, the northern Appalachians in the United States, the Scottish Highlands, and the Norwegian coastal plateau.

The Earth's crust is thought to be divided into huge, movable segments, called plates, which float on a soft plastic layer of rock. Some mountains were formed as a result of these plates crashing into each other and forcing up the rock at the plate margins. In this process, sedimentary rocks that originally formed on the seabed may be folded upwards to altitudes of more than 26,000 feet. Other mountains may be raised by earthquakes, which fracture the Earth's crust and can displace enough rock to produce block mountains. A third type of mountain may be formed as a result of volcanic activity which occurs in regions of active fold mountain belts, such as in the Cascade Range of western North America. The Cascades are made up of lavas and volcanic materials. Many of the peaks are extinct volcanoes.

Whatever the reason for mountain formation, as soon as land rises above sea level it is subjected to destructive forces. The exposed rocks are attacked by the various weather processes and gradually broken down into fragments, which are then carried away and later deposited as

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sediments. Thus, any landscape represents only a temporary stage in the continuous battle between the forces of uplift and those of erosion.

The weather, in its many forms, is the main agent of erosion. Rain washes away loose soil and penetrates cracks in the rocks. Carbon dioxide in the air reacts with the rainwater, forming a weak acid (carbonic acid) that may chemically attack the rocks. The rain seeps underground and the water may reappear later as springs. These springs are the sources of streams and rivers, which cut through the rocks and carry away debris from the mountains to the lowlands.

42.	According to paragraph 1,	which of the following	statements is true of cha	nges in Earth's
	landscape?			
	(A) They occur more ofter	n by uplift than by erosic	on.	
	(B) They occur only at spe	ecial times.		
	(C) They occur less freque	ently now than they once	e did.	
	(D) They occur quickly in	geological terms.		
43.	The word relatively in para	agraph 1 is closest in me	eaning to	
	(A) unusually	(B) comparatively	(C) occasionally	(D) naturally
44.	Which of the following ca	n be inferred from parag	graph 2 about the mounta	ains of the
	Himalayas?			
	(A) Their current height is	not an indication of the	ir age.	
	(B) At present, they are mo	uch higher than the mou	ntains of the Caledonian	range.
	(C) They were a uniform h	neight about 400 million	years ago.	
	(D) They are not as high a	s the Caledonian mount	ains were 400 million ye	ears ago.
45.	The word relics in paragra	ph 2 is closest in meaning	ng to	
	(A) resemblances	(B) regions	(C) remains	(D) restorations
46.	According to paragraph 3,	one cause of mountain	formation is the	
	(A) effect of climatic chan	ge on sea level		
	(B) slowing down of volca	nnic activity		
	(C) force of Earth's crusta	l plates hitting each other	er	
	(D) replacement of sedime	entary rock with volcani	c rock	
47.	The word extinct in paragraph	raph 3 is closest in mean	ing to	
	(A) active	(B) existent	(C) playful	(D) dead
48.	Why does the author ment	ion carbon dioxide in pa	ragraph 5?	
	(A) To explain the origin of	of a chemical that can er	ode rocks.	
	(B) To contrast carbon dio	xide with carbonic acid.		
	(C) To give an example of	how rainwater penetrate	es soil.	
	(D) To argue for the desira	bility of preventing eros	sion.	

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49.	The v	vord	seeps	in	paragraph	5 i	s clo	osest ii	n meaning	g to	
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(A) dries gradually

(B) flows slowly

(C) freezes quickly

(D) warms slightly

- 50. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the underlined sentence in paragraph 2?
 - (A) When they are relatively young, hills and mountains successfully resist the destructive forces of nature.
 - (B) Although they seem permanent, hills and mountains exist for a relatively short period of geological time.
 - (C) Hills and mountains successfully resist the destructive forces of nature, but only for a short time.
 - (D) Hills and mountains resist the destructive forces of nature better than other types of landforms.

系所別:各系所(國文學系、經學研究所除外)

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※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份,該題不予計分。

一、選擇題(每題2%,共40%)

(一) 閱讀下文後作答

陳志良的臺灣山水畫相當抒情、詩意及秀逸,具有一種心靈的悸動及精神的實在性,充 滿無限遐想空間。景象都來自於書家親臨現場的體驗及勤於記錄:攝影及寫生,然後再將其 形式簡化及內化成為畫,經常處在具象、意象及心象間。但其繪畫的最大特徵是亮麗的彩墨, 除了墨色外,他加入日本色料、壓克力及水彩,經常以多層次的烘染,甚至於用噴的,只為 彰顯出原色的豔麗,具有嶺南書與東洋書之特色。另一徵象是整幅書幾乎都是密密麻麻細筆 的點描(宛若後印象派的點描法),光影、體積及速度都由這些簡易雨點皴法及細膩線條所累 **積建構,解開山水間造化的奥妙,如同多元的數位化視覺藝術,它的構成基因,只是簡單的** 0 和 1。以新藝技巧及方法,一展現代水墨不同凡響的新活力,以超出傳統水墨畫的範疇。 陳其相〈陳志良:流奶與蜜之地「臺灣山水」〉

- 1. 陳志良是個
 - (A) 攝影師
- (B)水墨畫家 (C) 文史工作者 (D) 雕塑家

- 2. 以下敘述何者爲是?
 - (A) 陳志良的作品景象並非來自於書家親臨現場的體驗
 - (B) 不具實在性,純粹是精神上的遐想。
 - (C) 喜用攝影及寫生來記錄,再簡化內化爲作品。
 - (D)以大中國傳統的生活場域爲描繪對象
- 3. 陳志良作書
 - (A) 喜用噴的,以呈顯單一效果。
 - (B) 儘量少用亮麗彩墨
 - (C) 會加入日本色料、壓克力及水彩
 - (D) 對於光影、體積及速度不太講究
- 4. 陳志良的作品
 - (A)有嶺南畫派的特色
- (B) 有東洋書的特色
- (C) 宛若後印象派的點描法
- (D)以上皆是

(背面有題)

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5. 陳志良的水墨畫,以下何者爲非?

(A) 遵循傳統水墨的印象

(B) 有台灣山水的在地意識

(C) 在書技上求新求變

(D) 企圖爲現代水墨注入新活力

(二) 閱讀下文後作答

被侷限在門前或屋後 只能乖乖的背完字詞辨正 再啃一點也不脆的 ABC 豆芽菜 如嫌媽媽的八點檔太吵 如嫌枝葉太擁擠 想引頸探看

喀嚓一聲 就被大剪刀齊頭一剪 像你我一成不變的髮型

你約我去吃剉冰 老約不成 我不是在上課後輔導 就是在往補習班的路上 其實再大碗的剉冰 也澆熄不了 內裡的那把寂寞之火 孤寂之焰

很無奈的擠出一朵純白的小花 像鼻頭那一顆不經意冒出的 青春痘 甩一甩枝椏好嫌那一群 喧鬧的蜜蜂 卻甩不掉一臉的迷惘與 躁鬱 雨中香傳豈止七里 而 青蘋果的苦澀輕嚐 便 刺痛心扉

潘靜竹〈純白七里香〉

6. 純白七里香是指

(A) 清純的少女 (B) 美麗的少婦 (C) 妖豔的妓女 (D) 成熟的女性

7. 哪些是本文所描述的內容?

(A) 功課 (B) 髮禁 (C) 寂寞 (D) 以上皆是

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8. 「很無奈的擠出一朵純白的小花」是指

(A) 擠青春痘

- (B) 青春需要找官洩口
- (C)無奈面對青春的困擾
- (D)以上皆是
- 9. 「喧鬧的蜜蜂」,有何種意思?
 - (A) 煩惱
- (B) 追求者
- (C) 考試 (D) 以上皆非

10. 青蘋果的苦澀輕嚐便刺痛心扉,是指

(A) 談戀愛 (B) 補習

(C) 考試 (D) 髮禁

(三)閱讀下文後作答

野有蔓草,零露瀼瀼

大白斑蝶沾滯在沒骨消的白色花團上,久久不動。近午的陽光透視牠美麗的黑白線條相 間的大羽面,使其透明。

尼姑庵新近接收了一個五個月大的女嬰。女嬰母親是個十七歲的未婚媽媽。至於父親那 小子,從工廠跑了,下落不知。

隔了一百公里,女嬰被母家的人從中部台灣小鎮送來南台灣深山的廟裡,意思當然很明 白了——讓她們母女隔成一世那麼遠,永不復再見。

大白斑蝶輕輕揚著沒有重量的大圓翅,飛到河岸。河岸上芒草洶洶地長著。

尼姑庵的尼姑們,有一種不敢露骨表現的驚喜的騷動。她們在唸經種菜打掃化緣和香客 打交道之餘,輪流都做了未婚的媽媽,盡情發揮她們與牛俱來做母親的慾望。女紅好的尼姑 興會淋漓地裁剪灰色棉布連夜車縫了好幾件嬰兒小衣,並且裁製穿舊的灰色架裟縫成軟軟布 條做尿片。女嬰必須素食,並且她將對爸爸媽媽一無所知,只會稱呼每一個尼姑做:「阿姑!」

大白斑蝶若有所思地離去。交錯飛來一隻銀紋淡黃蝶,棲息下來吸食河岸淺水。風車草 在正午烈日下抽稈展葉,橫衝直撞地漫生,叶露著黃土顏色的小花穗。

(節錄洪素麗:〈苕之華〉)

11. 本篇文章之標目「野有蔓草,零露瀼瀼」,其出處取自下列何書:

(A) 禁辭 (B) 詩經

- (C) 杜甫詩 (D) 李白詩

12. 「瀼瀼」二字的音義正確選項是:

- (A) 日 オ 日 オ 指草木茂盛 (B) 日 オ ノ 日 オ ノ 指草木茂盛

(背面有題)

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13. 下列敘述何者與本文內容最爲相關:

(A) 家庭暴力的陰影

(B) 未婚生子的問題

(C) 慈善事業的發揚

(D) 兒童福利的爭取

14. 文章中「大白斑蝶」與「風車草」的描寫,作用爲何?

(A)提倡自然保育

(B) 象徵生生不息的生命力

(C) 讚美尼姑的愛心

(D) 譴責不負責任的父母

15. 作者洪素麗生長於漁村,曾居住在「哈瑪星」,請問她是哪裡人?

(A)台中市 (B)基隆市 (C)澎湖縣 (D)高雄市

(四)閱讀下文後作答

這是真的。

有個村莊的小康之家的女孩子,生得美。有許多人來做媒,但都沒有說成。那年她不過 十五六歲吧,是春天的晚上,她立在後門口,手扶著桃樹。她記得她穿的是一件月白的衫子。 對門住的年輕人,同她見過面,可是從來沒有打過招呼的,他走了過來,離得不遠,站定了, 輕輕的說了一聲:「噢,你也在這裡嗎?」她沒有說什麼,他沒有再說什麼,站了一會,各 自走開了。

就這樣就完了。

後來這女人被親眷拐了,賣到他鄉外縣去作妾,又幾次三番地被轉賣,經過無數驚險的 風波,老了的時候她還記得從前那一回事,常常說起,在那春天的晚上,在後門口的桃樹下, 那年輕人。

於千萬人之中遇見你所遇見的人,於千萬年之中,時間的無涯的荒野裡,沒有早一步, 也沒有晚一步,剛巧趕上了,也沒有別的話可說,惟有輕輕的問一聲:「噢,你也在這裡嗎?」 (張愛玲:⟨愛⟩)

- 16. 下列詩句何者與本文之內容較爲相關:
 - (A) 過盡千帆皆不是
 - (B) 花徑不曾緣客掃,蓬門今始爲君開。
 - (C)此情可待成追憶,只是當時已惘然。
 - (D) 又送王孫去,萋萋滿別情。
- 17. 關於「桃樹」在文章中的作用,下列選項何者錯誤:
 - (A) 呈現色彩的美感

(B) 呼應春天的季節

(C) 是青春的象徵

(D) 年華老去的意象

18. 對於文中女子之描述,下列敘述何者有誤:

- (A) 如花似玉 (B) 命運多舛 (C) 遇人不淑 (D) 咎由自取

科 目:國文

19. 本文所呈現的張愛玲寫作風格是:

(A) 蒼涼

(B) 清麗

(C) 悲壯 (D) 華美

20. 關於作者張愛玲,下列敘述何者正確:

(A)是十九世紀中國文壇才女

(B) 以詩歌揚名

(C) 深受紅樓夢的影響

(D)晚年定居香港

二、作文(60%)

成功與挫折

這幾天的體育版新聞無不圍繞著華人之光林書豪,他在世界籃球殿堂NBA的傑出表 現。他的父母皆爲台灣人,看到這樣的成就當然會讓我們覺得與有榮焉。但是仔細想想,就 會發現這背後的意義並不是那樣簡單。在進入紐約尼克隊之前,林書豪曾被所有的NBA球 隊拒絕, 連坐板凳球員都在去年連續被兩支球隊踢走。更別提當初因為沒有一個NCAA的 學校願意提供他獎學金就讀,以至於他不得不選擇進入那個並非以運動著名的長春藤名校, 哈佛大學。在得到當前的榮耀之前,他所曾經過的這些彎曲挫折,卻正是我們一般台灣學生 或父母所避之惟恐不及的。這樣的林書豪,似乎才是我們在「與有榮焉」時所應深思的一面。 請以自己的生活經驗爲例,寫自己如何面對人生中的成功與挫折?

系所別:事業經營學系(科技管理組)

科 目:管理學(含科技管理個案分析)(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份,該題不予計分。

- 一、解釋名詞:第5-9小題必須說明該名詞的意義,而不只是將英文翻成中文(45%)
 - 1. 期望理論 (expectancy theory)
 - 2. 目標管理 (management by objective)
 - 3. 創業型組織 (entrepreneurial organization)
 - 4. 標竿學習 (benchmarking)
 - 5. social responsibility
 - 6. planning
 - 7. mission
 - 8. management
 - 9. span of control

二、科技管理個案分析(30%)

蘋果公司於 1976 年成立,早期主要產品爲個人電腦。如今,蘋果已成爲智慧型手機市佔率第一的公司。期間,1990 年代蘋果電腦的市佔率還曾經從 20%降至 3%以下。之後,隨著 Steve Jobs 回到蘋果公司,陸續推出許多新產品,如:iMac、iBook、iPod 等。其中,iPod 結合 iTunes 形成價值一百億美元的產品,佔了該公司將近一半的營收。請問:

- 1. 讓蘋果公司起死回生的原因有哪些?
- 2. 在 Steve Jobs 去世之後,蘋果公司最近面臨「血汗工廠、環保惡評、專利訴訟」的 指控,依您所見,蘋果公司是否能繼續保有現在的競爭優勢?爲什麼?

三、問答題(25%)

請舉例說明決策經歷的程序有哪些步驟。

系所別:事業經營學系(科技管理組)

科 目:統計學

※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份,該題不予計分。

- 1. 若 P(A)=0.5,P(B)=0.4,在下列條件下,分別求算 $P(A \cup B)$ 。
 - (1) 當 A 與 B 爲互斥 (disjoint) 時。(5%)
 - (2) 當 A 與 B 爲獨立 (independent) 時。(5%)
- 2. 投擲一對公平的骰子,試計算
 - (1) 兩顆骰子出現相同點數的機率。(5%)
 - (2) 兩顆骰子的點數和爲偶數的機率。(5%)。
- 3. $f(x) = kx^2, 2 \le x \le 4$,若f(x) 爲隨機變數 X 的 pdf (probability density function),試求 (1) k 值 (4%)
 - $(2) P(X \le 3) = ? (3\%)$
 - (3) 隨機變數 X 的中位數 (median) (3%)
- 4. 假設小豪的籃球隊跟別隊比賽時,贏球機率都是0.6,請問
 - (1) 小豪的籃球隊連續贏6場,第7場才輸的機率爲何?(3%)
 - (2) 什麼分配可用來描述連贏 n (n>=0) 場後,第幾場才會輸球的場數,請寫出其 pdf (probability density function) (4%)
 - (3)小豪的籃球隊連續贏6場,第7場才輸球,請問第8場會輸球的機率是多少?(3%)
- 5. 寫出中央極限定理 (central limit theorem) (10%)
- 6. 欲知每天到多娜之咖啡喝咖啡的人數(*X*)與當天的營業額(萬元)(*Y*)之間的關係,得以下的資料: $\overline{X} = 600$, $\overline{Y} = 5.6$, $\overline{Y} = 5.6$, $\overline{Y} = 0.8$, $\overline{Y} = 0.9$ (20%)
 - (1) 試求迴歸直線 $\hat{Y} = \hat{\alpha}_1 + \hat{\beta}_1 X$
 - (2) 試求判定係數。

(背面有題)

第1頁,共3頁

系所別:事業經營學系(科技管理組)

科 目:統計學

- 7. 一唱片公司欲知打歌費用(十萬元)(X)與唱片銷售量(千張)(Y)之間的關係,乃從其所發行的唱片中隨機抽選了 10 張,得如下的資料: $\Sigma X = 28$, $\Sigma X^2 = 303.4$, $\Sigma Y = 75$, $\Sigma Y^2 = 598.5$, $\Sigma XY = 237$ 。(20%)
 - (1) 試求迴歸直線 $\hat{Y} = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}X$ 。
 - (2)是否打歌費花得愈多,唱片的銷售量就愈高(=5%)?
- 8. 一飲料公司推出兩種汽水,一種是普通汽水,一種是低糖汽水,該公司宣稱低糖汽水的含糖量比普通汽水的含糖量少4公克。某人喝過這兩種汽水後,覺得甜度都差不多,故懷疑該公司有欺騙消費者之嫌。經其向消基會檢舉後,消基會抽查的結果如下:(10%)

	樣本數	平均含糖量	標準差
普通汽水	80	9.42	0.98
低糖汽水	50	5.75	0.76

若母體變異數相等,在顯著水準爲2%時,檢定該公司是否有欺騙消費者之嫌?

※本試題附 Z 分配表

系所別:事業經營學系(科技管理組)

系所別:事業經營學系(科技管理組)

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份,該題不予計分。

- 3. 已知區域 R 被函數 $f(x) = x^3 \cdot x$ 軸及直線 x = -2 和 x = 1 所包圍,
 - (1) 畫出區域 R 的圖形 (3%)
 - (2)使用定積分求區域 R 的面積(7%)
- 4. 已知某函數 f 在其圖形上任一點 P(x, f(x)) 切線斜率為 $x^2 3x + 1$,且函數圖形通過點 (2,4) ,求函數 $f \circ (10\%)$
- 5. 某商品在時間 t (以月計)的單價(以元計)爲 $p = 100 3e^{-2t} 5e^{-t/2}$,試問從 t = 0 到 t = 10,某商品在這 10 個月的平均單價爲多少?(10%)
- 6. Find the derivative of the following function. (10%)

$$f(x) = (3x-1)^5 (2x^2+3)^4$$

7. Find the relative maxima and relative minima of the function. (10%)

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 24x + 32$$

8. The altitude (in feet) of a rocket t seconds into flight is given by

$$s = f(t) = -t^3 + 96t^2 + 195t + 5$$
 (t 0)

- (1) Find the maximum altitude attained by the rocket. (7%)
- (2) Find the maximum velocity attained by the rocket. (8\%)
- 9. Find the inflection point of the function (15%)

$$f(x) = xe^{-x}$$

系所別:事業經營學系(科技管理組)

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份,該題不予計分。

- 一、選擇題(第1-5 題每題 3%;第6-9 題每題 5%,共35%)
- 1. 假設用一單位的生產要素,A 國能生產 10 單位的小麥或 20 單位的布。B 國能生產 5 單位的小麥或 12 單位的布,則 A 國的絕對利益為
 - (A) 小麥
- (B) 布
- (C)小麥與布 (D)無絕對利益
- 2. 「邊際效用遞減法則」是指
 - (A) 同一商品購買越多時,價格越低
 - (B) 商品價格越高時,人們的實際所得越低
 - (C) 同一商品消費量越多時,人們所增加的效用越少
 - (D) 同一商品消費量越多時,人們所獲得的總效用越少
- 3. 下列何種條件下可使廠商達到成本極小
 - (A) 所有要素的「邊際產量」除以「要素價格」之商要相等
 - (B) 所有要素的「邊際產量」要相等
 - (C) 所有要素的「邊際收益產值」要相等
 - (D) 所有要素的「邊際收益」等於「邊際產出」
- 4. 下列哪一項說法不符合凱因斯學派的概念:
 - (A) AS 線呈現正斜率 (B) 充分就業是常態

 - (C) 貨幣工資率易升難降 (D) 勞動市場達到充分就業時, AS 線爲垂直線
- 5. 1997-98 年間的東亞金融風暴是屬於哪一類的金融危機
 - (A)銀行危機 (B)債權危機 (C)通貨危機 (D)泡沫危機

- 已知某甲的效用函數為U = 3X + 5Y, X, Y 代表消費者消費數量,其中所得水準為 M=120,假定 X 與 Y 的市場價格為 Px = 4,Py = 6,則某甲對 X 的購買量為

- (A) 20 單位 (B) 30 單位 (C) 0 單位 (D) 48 單位
- (E) 45 單位
- 7. 下列何者不是自然獨占產業的特性?
 - (A) 固定成本很高
- (B) 平均成本遞減
- (C)邊際成本低於平均成本 (D)需求的價格彈性很低
- (E) 在社會福利極大的原則下定價將導致虧損

(背面有題)

第1頁,共2頁

系所別:事業經營學系(科技管理組)

科 目:經濟學

8. 簡單凱因斯模型中,縱軸是支出,橫軸是

(A)個人所得

(B)可支配所得 (C)國民所得淨額

(D) 國民所得

(E) 假定以上四者皆相等

利用貨幣數量學說求出過去幾年的貨幣成長率是

(A) 2.3%

(B) 5.8%

(C) 2.9%

(D) 8.7%

(E) 4.9%

二、問答題

- 請問何謂量化寬鬆貨幣政策?美國爲何要實施量化寬鬆貨幣政策?對全世界經濟造成 哪些影響?(10%)
- 2. 阿春麵包店每份麵包售價80元,原料成本是50元(包括所有的中間投入成本)。阿春 麵包店原有 2 台烤麵包機,老闆阿春考慮是否要添購 1 台機器。新機的價格新台幣 20,000 元,阿春預測添購新機之後,一年可多出售 800 份麵包,並評估一年之後烤麵 包機若在二手市場出售,可賣得13,000元。(10%)
 - (1)請計算購入烤麵包機的投資報酬率。
 - (2) 若名目利率為 20%, 請問阿春是否會購入烤麵包機?為什麼?
- 3. 請應用經濟理論分析以下問題(10%)
 - (1) 苗栗大湖是草莓的產地,請問爲何公路旁的草莓產品價格卻有可能高於大台北地 區市場內的價格?
 - (2)情人節到了,但是阿美的男朋友忘了送禮物給阿美,經過阿美提醒他才說,過幾 天會補買禮物給阿美,還說過幾天再收到情人節禮物也一樣,請分析阿美的男朋 友犯了甚麼錯誤?
- 請討論歐債危機對於台灣的金融市場可能產生的影響。(15%) 4.
- 5. 請討論「無薪假」與「基本工資調漲」對於台灣產業可能產生的影響。(20%)

系所別:事業經營學系(事業經營組)

科 目:經濟學

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- 一、 選擇題(每題 5%, 共 20%)
 - 1. 下列敘述,何者爲非?
 - (A)長期邊際成本函數與短期邊際成本函數相交
 - (B) 長期平均成本等於長期平均變動成本加上長期平均固定成本
 - (C) 平均固定成本隨著產量增加先減少再增加
 - (D)廠商在生產的最終階段經常經歷規模報酬遞減
 - (E)總平均成本總是大於或等於平均變動成本
 - 2. 假設小王收到一張今晚五月天的免費演唱會門票,而且門票不能轉售,但剛好蔡依林今晚也有演唱會,小王很想參加,蔡依林演唱會門票價格 3000 元,小王最多只願花 4000 元,如果欣賞兩場演唱會沒有其他成本,試問小王欣賞五月天演唱會的機會成本是多少?
 - (A)0元

- (B) 3000 元
- (C) 4000 元

(D) 1000元

- (E) 資料不足,無法計算
- 3. 下列敘述,何者爲非?
 - (A) Lucas 的內生成長理論強調人力資本等再生性要素(邊際生產力爲非遞減)的 重要性
 - (B) Schumpeter 認為持續的創新活動,經濟才能成長
 - (C) Malthus 的人口論不適用於工業革命後的經濟成長現象
 - (D) Solow 的新古典成長理論,假定勞動與資本是無法相互替代的
 - (E) Harrod 與 Domar 的成長理論,強調儲蓄對成長的重要性
- 4. 假設工資 w = 10,資本財價格 r = 20,成本爲 200,生產函數爲 Q = KL,則廠商要生產產量 Q = 50 的產量,應雇用多少勞動?
 - (A) 10

(B) 5

(C) 15

(D) 2.5

(E) 以上皆非

(背面有題)

第1頁,共2頁

科 目:經濟學

二、解釋名詞(20%)

- 1. GDP 平減指數
- 2. 法定存款準備率
- 3. 全球化
- 4. 充分就業
- 5. 公共財

三、問答題

- 1. 何謂外部性?造成外部性主要的原因與可能造成的後果如何?有什麼方法可以解 決?(15%)
- 2. 水是不可或缺的生活必需品,鑽石是可有可無裝飾品,但爲何卻有水的價格便宜, 鑽石卻非常昂貴的矛盾,請試著解釋這矛盾。(15%)
- 3. 請利用無異曲線分析法繪圖比較正常財(normal goods)與劣等財(inferior goods)的價格消費曲線與所得消費曲線有何差異。(10%)
- 4. 請以 AD-AS 與 IS-LM 模型分別繪圖分析當貨幣供給增加時,對於利率與物價的影響效果。(10%)
- 5. 請問歐洲主權債信危機發生的原因爲何?對台灣有何影響?(10%)

系所別:事業經營學系(事業經營組)

科 目:統計學

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- 1. 投擲一對公平的骰子,試計算
 - (1) 其中一顆骰子的點數是 6, 另一顆骰子的點數小於 4的機率。(5%)
 - (2) 至少有一顆骰子的點數是5點的情況下,兩顆骰子的點數和大於8的機率。(5%)
- 2. 已知 f(x) 爲隨機變數 X 的 pdf (probability density function)如下,令 Y=X², Z=X³, 試求 Y 與 Z 的 pdf 及 CDF (cumulative distribution function)(10%)

Х	-2	-1	0	1
f(x)	1/6	1/3	1/3	1/6

- 3. 若隨機變數 $X \sim N(\mu = 4, \sigma^2 = 5)$,且 P(1 < X < 4) = 0.35,則 P(X > 7) = ?(10%)
- 4. 設在某大醫院看病之等待時間是具有落在區間 20 分鐘至 1 小時之均勻分配(Uniform Distribution)。
 - (1) 試問任選一病人需等待 30 分鐘至 50 分鐘才能看到病之機率。(4%)
 - (2) 試問仟選一病人需等待恰好1小時才能看病之機率。(3%)
 - (3) 試求此等待時間之期望值。(3%)
- 5. 大仁的班上共有 15 個男生, 20 個女生, 需推派 5 位同學參加某項學校舉辦的活動, 班會中大家決定用抽籤的方式來決定人選, 若每個人中籤的機率相等, 則推派的 5 人中, 有女生也有男生的機率爲何? (10%)
- 6. 農場生產的改良種水梨,其重量爲一常態分配,標準差爲 20 公克,且已知重量 大於 600 公克的機率爲 0.0228。(10%)
 - (1) 試求水梨的平均重量。
 - (2) 將 12 個水梨裝一箱且要求每箱的重量必須介於 6,600 公克與 6,800 公克之間,則 將有多少箱的水梨不合規定?

(背面有題)

第1頁,共5頁

科 目:統計學

- 7. 假設自一常態分配中隨機抽取了 16 個樣本,已知 $\Sigma(X_i \overline{X})^2 = 735$,且(-0.23,∞)是 μ 之 97.5%信賴區間,試求樣本平均數。(10%)
- 8. 某政府單位想知道大甲市與中乙市之家庭平均收入的差異,已知兩母體變異數相等,抽查兩城市的家庭結果如下:(20%)

	樣本數	平均收入	標準差
大甲市	35	401,800	20,000
中乙市	40	388,000	22,000

- (1) 在顯著水準爲 0.5%時,檢定兩市之家庭平均收入有無差異?
- (2) 若有差異,則求其差異的99.5%信賴區間。
- 9. 一共同科目開放給大學二、三、四年級的學生選修,今從選修的學生中每年級各抽取 20人,其學期成績的結果如下:(10%)

	二年級	三年級	四年級
平均成績	77	78	82
標準差	10	8	9

已知上述資料適合作變異數分析。試檢定各年級的平均成績是否相等(=5%)?

※本試題附 Z 分配表與 F 分配表 (p.3-5)

系所別:事業經營學系(事業經營組)

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份,該題不予計分。

- 一、名詞解釋(50%):第6~10小題必須說明該名詞的意義,而不是只有將英文翻成中文
 - 1. 垂直整合 (vertical integration)
 - 2. 六個標準差(sigma)
 - 3. 權變理論 (contingency theory)
 - 4. 公平理論 (equity theory)
 - 5. 霍桑效應 (Hawthorne effect)
 - 6. social responsibility
 - 7. organizational change
 - 8. mechanistic organization
 - 9. line authority
 - 10. span of control

二、問答題

- 1. 現實中有許多公司因爲掌握市場白地(White Space)而成功的案例。請問:何謂市場白地?試舉一實際成功案例說明之。(25%)
- 2. 請說明一個稱職的管理者應該具備哪些條件?管理者應具備哪三種能力?(25%)