國立高雄師範大學 103 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）

一、組織設計是管理學中的重要領域。然組織設計必須考慮許多因素。請說明組織設計必須考慮哪些情境因素。（20％）

二、激勵理論在管理、公共行政、教育、心理學諸多領域皆是重要議題。請舉出管理學中你所熟悉的激勵理論，並簡要敘述各理論之要義。（30％）

三、請說明(a)管理程序以及(b)企業功能各為何？（25％）

四、請舉例說明效率與效能的意義及差異性？（25％）

國立高雄師範大學 103 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

國立高雄師範大學 103 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

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 the best word to complete each sentence. (30%)

1. The rising tensions between North Korea and South Korea caused all of the embassies and business offices to _____ personnel.
   (A)evacuate　　　　　(B) depart　　　　(C) break　　　　(D) repudiate

2. Twenty-nine people were killed and 130 were _____ Saturday night when 10 men armed with long knives stormed the station in the southwest Chinese city of Kunming.
   (A)rehabilitated　　　　(B) crushed　　　(C) injured　　　(D) denuded

3. The belief that power ultimately rests with the people is the very _____ of democracy.
   (A)escort　　　　　(B) essence　　　(C) estimation　　(D) escape

4. The results were quite _____ -- a 77 % increase in six months!
   (A)unsurprising　　　　(B) pale　　　(C) vague　　　(D) startling

5. Distributing food among the homeless was an act of _____.
   (A)harm　　　　　(B) mercy　　　(C) inhumanity　　(D) pitilessness

6. The bomb threat is probably a _____, but we should still remove everyone from this building.
   (A)hoax　　　　　(B) hobby　　　(C) herb　　　(D) helmet

7. If you are rude to your boss, it may _____ your chances of success in your career.
   (A)assist　　　　　(B) promote　　(C) restore　　(D) jeopardize

8. Facing the _____ crisis caused by anti-government activists, Ukraine was on the brink of the civil war.
   (A)dwindling　　　　(B) waning　　(C) escalating　　(D) lessening

9. It has rained for five _____ days.
   (A)retroactive　　　　(B) consecutive　(C) submissive　(D) radioactive

10. Mary has been the family's foremost _____ in times of trouble many times.
    (A)reliance　　　　(B) substance　　(C) tenet　　(D) variation

11. That movie centers on a _____ story of a love affair that ends in tragedy and it is very touching.
    (A)unaffecting　　　　(B) versatile　　(C) toxic　　(D) poignant

12. According to scientists, the only way to protect an endangered species is to _____ the ecosystem it is part of.

(A)integrate   (B) sever   (C) conserve   (D) obliterate

13. The central character of the story is the great warrior Roland, who _____ in a pure form the spirit of feudal loyalty to one's overlord.

(A)accuses   (B) discolors   (C) transpires   (D) embodies

14. I believe that the house was _____ set fire to.

(A)critically   (B) deliberately   (C) fantastically   (D) extremely

15. In the wild, the giant panda is a _____ animal and primarily spends its life roaming and feeding in the bamboo forests.

(A)canine   (B) terrestrial   (C) feline   (D) aquatic

Ⅱ.Cloze (20%)

Behind the Curtain: The Life of Vivienne Labeau

Women have been wearing her designs for decades, but not much is known about the private life of Vivienne Labeau. The renowned fashion designer left a huge void in the fashion world   (16)   two months ago.

Vivienne Labeau was born in the United States, although most people have always assumed she was born in France. Her second husband, Jaque Cardin,   (17)   to Reuters. Labeau was actually born in Los Angeles, California, Cardin said. Her parents spent three years living in the states when they were first married. The family moved to Paris when Labeau was three-and-a-half years old. "Her parents were French and   (18)   lifestyle was extremely European," Cardin said. According to a friend who would only speak   (19) , Labeau always wanted to be a designer. She never aspired to be anything else, although her lawyer father and writer mother thought fashion was frivolous.

16. (A) where she died   (B) when she died   (C) for she died   (D) as she was dying

17. (A) was interviewed by   (B) recently gave an interview
    (C) during and interview   (D) interviewed recently

18. (A) her   (B) his   (C) their   (D) they're

19. (A) unknowingly   (B) privately   (C) secretively   (D) anonymously

Bales Jewelers are Having a Big Year-End Sale!

On May 20, Bales will be celebrating its 15th anniversary   (20)   a big sale on all jewelry in the store. Everything, including watches, rings and pendants, will be 40 percent off ! We will have a classical trio perform in the store from noon until 5:00 and we will be serving champagne to all our customers. That's not all! Some expert jewelers will be   (21)   to answer your questions about precious gems and appraise your jewelry. Don't miss this big celebration at Bales Jewelers! We'll be opening our doors at 10:00 a.m. and extend our closing time by one hour to 10:00 p.m. For   (22)   information about the sale, please visit our website at www.balesjewelers.com.

20. (A) on   (B) with   (C) for   (D) to
21. (A) on hand   (B) by hand   (C) hand over   (D) hand in
22. (A) biggest   (B) further   (C) farther   (D) best

Since many Apple product names begin with "i", consumers believe that Apple's organization functions seamlessly. But the opposite is true; Apple's internal teams operate in   (23)   when developing new products. Only at the highest levels of management is there corporate   (24)   of the disparate efforts. The leader of Apple's design program is Jony Ive, whose job is to oversee the entire line of products, and then bring them together into a cohesive branding strategy.

Ive has been dubbed "designer of the decade" for his role in Apple's unprecedented success of product launches.   (25) , it was Ive's biggest failure that led to Apple's phenomenal success. He was intimately involved in the design of the Cube computer in 2000. While the Cube was revolutionary, it flopped. Consumers weren't ready for its radical design and features, but the shape and contours of the Cube became the basis of iPhones and iPads.

23. (A) intricacy   (B) transparency   (C) secrecy   (D) complacency
24. (A) degradation   (B) integration   (C) segregation   (D) mitigation
25. (A) Ostensibly   (B) Anonymously   (C) Ironically   (D) Empirically

Ⅲ.Grammar (30%)

26. Most of the city's new shopping malls are _____ the waterfont.
     (A) on   (B) in   (C) at   (D) from
27. The aquarium is also a world-class ocean _____ institute.
     (A) reach   (B) research   (C) researching   (D) researched
28. Gatwick Airport is 45 km south _____ London.
     (A) center   (B) central   (C) of central   (D) away from central

（背面有題）

29. _____ sending our personnel abroad, it might be cheaper to hire foreign staff there.
    (A) Instead   (B) Rather than   (C) In the case   (D) Despite

30. Janet _____ one of her co-workers last June.
    (A) married   (B) married to   (C) got married with   (D) married with

31. Sam _____ the documents on the supervisor's desk.
    (A) lay   (B) laid   (C) lies   (D) lie

32. In this company all projects must be a team effort even if an employee feels that it _____ individualism.
    (A) limit   (B) limits   (C) limiting   (D) has been limited

33. Th engineer decided to _____ the company's internet problems on the network server.
    (A) blaming   (B) blame   (C) blamed   (D) blames

34. The icon on her desktop looks like little buttons _____ in a giant sea.
    (A) are floating   (B) as floating   (C) floating   (D) float

35. You can use a large plastic bottle, with its top _____, as a pencil holder for your desk.
    (A) is cut off   (B) is cutting off   (C) cutting off   (D) cut off

36. The training seminar for the new software was so long that I felt _____.
    (A) bore   (B) boring   (C) bored   (D) boredom

37. This new deal, according to the manager, is _____ the project.
    (A) connect   (B) connect with   (C) connected with   (D) connecting

38. The employees _____ should read the company handbook carefully.
    (A) concerned   (B) concern   (C) concerning   (D) to concern

39. If I _____ my name tag, no one would have known what company I work for.
    (A) did not wear   (B) haven't been wearing
    (C) wouldn't have worn   (D) hadn't been wearing

40. It is essential that every employee _____ the same chance for promotion.
    (A) have   (B) has had   (C) is having   (D) to have

IV. Reading Comprehension (20 %)

    Although speech is generally accepted as the most advanced form of communication, there are many ways of communicating without using words. In every known culture, signals, signs, symbols, and gestures are commonly utilized as instruments of communication. There is a great deal of agreement among communication scientists as to what each of these methods is and how each differs from the others. For instance, the basic function of any signal is to impinge upon the environment in such a way that it attracts attention, as, for example, the dots and dashes that can be applied in a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the potential for communication

through these dots and dashes—short and long intervals as the circuit is broken—is very great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain agreed upon meaning; that is, they convey information in and of themselves. Two examples are the hexagonal red sign that conveys the meaning of "stop," and the red and white swirled pole outside a shop that communicates the meaning of "barber."

Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their intricate relationship with the receiver's cultural perceptions. In some cultures, applauding in a theater provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. In other cultures, if done in unison, applauding can be a symbol of the audience's discontent with the performance. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also communicate certain cultural messages.

Although signals, signs, symbols, and gestures are very useful, they also have a major disadvantage in communication. They usually do not allow ideas to be shared without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. Without an exchange of ideas, interaction comes to a halt. As a result, means of communication intended to be used across long distances and extended periods must be based upon speech. To radio, television, and the telephone, one must add fax, electronic mail, and the Internet, and no one doubts but that there are more means of communication on the horizon.

41. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
    (A) Signs and Signals   (B) Gestures   (C) Communication   (D) Speech

42. The phrase impinge upon in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____
    (A) intrude   (B) improve   (C) vary   (D) prohibit

43. What does the author say about speech?
    (A) It is the only true form of communication.
    (B) It is dependent upon the advances made by inventors.
    (C) It is necessary for communication to occur.
    (D) It is the most advanced form of communication.

44. The word it in paragraph 1 refers to _____.
    (A) function   (B) signal   (C) environment   (D) way

45. The word potential in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by which of the following?
    (A) range   (B) advantage   (C) organization   (D) possibility

46. The word intricate in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by which of the following?
    (A) inefficient   (B) complicated   (C) historical   (D) uncertain

47. The red and white swirled pole was cited as an example of _____.

(A) a signal　　　(B) a sign　　　(C) a symbol　　　(D) a gesture

48. Applauding was cited as an example of _____.

(A) a signal　　　(B) a sign　　　(C) a symbol　　　(D) a gesture

49. The word adjacent in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by which of the following?

(A) nearby　　　(B) distant　　　(C) faraway　　　(D) visible

50. Why were the telephone, radio, and TV invented?

(A) People were unable to understand signs, symbols, and signals.

(B) People wanted to communicate across long distances.

(C) People believed that signs, signals, and symbols were obsolete.

(D) People wanted new forms of entertainment.

國立高雄師範大學 103 學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份，該題不予計分。

一、選擇題（每題 2%，共 40%）

1、 阿盛在〈十殿閻君〉有臺語的勸世歌：「第七殿閻君是泰山，泰山刑人真粗殘，好心來看驚到瘦，歹心來看心不安。」其中「粗殘」就是：
   （A）粗大　　　　（B）粗略　　　　　（C）殘破　　　　　（D）殘酷

2、 下列各組「　」中文字，其讀音都相同的是：
   （A）「絢」麗／「殉」國／「循」例
   （B）園「囿」／寬「宥」／吾十「有」五而志於學
   （C）「纖」毫畢見／「殲」滅／抽「籤」
   （D）「蛆」蟲／「狙」擊手／「俎」上肉

3、 下列各文句□內應填入的字依序是：
   甲、讀書人除了追求豐富的知識之外，更重要的是涵養胸襟□識。
   乙、他的才華、道德、學問和能力都出類拔萃，不是一般人所能□及。
   丙、這兩位網球選手搭配雙打的時間已經很久，因此培養出絕佳的默□。
   （A）氣／契／器　　（B）器／契／氣　　（C）企／器／契　　（D）器／企／契

4、 「葉如桂，多青；花如橘，春榮；實如丹，夏熟；果如葡萄，核如枇杷，殼如紅繒，膜如紫綃，瓢肉瑩白如冰雪，漿液酸如醴酪。」一連串的比喻，是說明哪種水果？
   （A）檸檬　　　　（B）荔枝　　　　　（C）龍眼　　　　　（D）柳丁

5、 下列引號中的成語，何者使用正確？
   （A）他生氣時「目眥盡裂」，非常可怕
   （B）一個人如果「目無全牛」，驕傲自大，很容易招致非議
   （C）加入世貿組織（WTO）之後，農產品的售價「突飛猛進」
   （D）對於別人的幫助，要「錙銖必較」，不可過河拆橋

6、 諺語云：「一個和尚挑水喝，兩個和尚抬水喝，三個和尚沒水喝。」、「大魚吃小魚，小魚吃蝦米，蝦米吃污泥。」、「遠親不如近鄰，近鄰不如對門。」這種排列方式，在修辭方法中稱為：
   （A）映襯　　　　（B）層遞　　　　　（C）類疊　　　　　（D）錯綜

7、 鄭愁予〈水手刀〉的前半首：長春藤一樣熱帶的情絲／揮一揮手即斷了／揮沉了處子般款擺著綠的島／揮沉了半個夜的星星／揮出一程風雨
   詩中，把「刀」轉化了，賦予生命，其中沒有揮別的是：
   （A）情絲　　　　（B）綠島　　　　　（C）星夜　　　　　（D）風雨

8、 李貞慧〈無聊與無題〉：一位朋友向我抱怨，說在漫長的假期裡，他常感到無聊，這話使我吃了一驚，怎麼會呢？在這樣的年紀，這樣豐富多姿的世界裡，不說別的，「書中無甲子」，光是唸書，就足以打發許多時間了，更何況這目前還算是本份之一；而離「慣看秋月春風」的日子也還遠得很，生活中便應有俯拾皆是的新鮮才是。於是我試著問他：植物園裡的荷花開了，你去看了幾次？颱風過後，你可知荷花池中又是怎樣的一番景象？偶爾抬頭看看天空也不錯，你看過同樣一朵雲嗎？從朋友錯愕的表情中，我知道，他壓根兒不曾有這些念頭，但生活的樂趣，卻是蘊藏在這些小地方上，不需花什麼大錢、大時間，一樣可以使日子過得盎然而有朝氣。
　　文中「書中無甲子」意謂：
　　（A）多看書可以和甲子一樣無憂慮　　（B）讀書可以讓人忘記歲月的流逝
　　（C）書中沒有甲子的記載　　　　　　（D）學海無涯

9、 前題短文的主旨是：
　　（A）說明無聊與無題之間的關係　　　（B）說明無聊時可以多看荷花和浮雲
　　（C）說明無聊的成因及無題的想法　　（D）鼓勵大家要營造生活情趣

10、 梁靜茹的〈情歌〉中有一段：「時光是琥珀，淚一滴滴被反鎖。情書再不朽，也磨成沙漏。青春的上游，白雲飛走蒼狗與海鷗。閃過的念頭，潺潺的流走。」從修辭學的觀點，其中使用最多的修辭方法是：
　　（A）排比　　　　　　（B）譬喻　　　　　（C）轉化　　　　　（D）藏詞

11、 下列慣用語的解釋，何者錯誤？
　　（A）滾雪球：比喻事件牽扯愈來愈大而複雜
　　（B）小兒科：比喻簡單、微不足道
　　（C）三腳貓：比喻技術不精的人或喻稀奇古怪的事情
　　（D）鐵公雞：指擁有如鋼鐵般堅強意志的人

12、 語言因時代演變，容易產生不同意義，下列「　」中的詞語，何組意義相同？
　　（A）「青春」作伴好還鄉／請問芳名，「青春」多少？
　　（B）「鞠躬」盡瘁，死而後已／他對長官深深一「鞠躬」，以表謝意
　　（C）月移花影上「欄杆」／學校的「欄杆」都才剛漆上油漆，看起來很新
　　（D）「西施」越溪女，出自苧蘿山。秀色掩古今，荷花羞玉顏。／這檳榔「西施」穿得這麼清涼，讓人看了臉紅

13、 下列對話『　』中所使用的稱謂用語，哪一個完全正確？
　　（A）「請問『貴姓』？」「『敝姓』李。」
　　（B）「『小兒』請老師多多指導。」「請『令夫君』放心。」
　　（C）「明天畢業典禮，『令弟』能參加嗎？」「『家弟』無法參加。」
　　（D）「請問『令慈』在家嗎？」「『家父』不在。」

14、下列句子的描繪，何者之季節與其他不同？
（A）菡萏香銷翠葉殘，西風愁起綠波間
（B）岸容待臘將舒柳，山意沖寒欲放梅
（C）金井梧桐秋葉黃，珠簾不卷夜來霜
（D）人煙寒橘柚，秋色老梧桐

15、下列「　」中的詞彙屬於外來語的有：甲、民主時代，百姓是總統的「頭家」。乙、臺灣鐵路「便當」多樣化，銷售率頗佳。丙、小朋友們似乎都很愛吃「布丁」。丁、特賣會場「強強滾」，增添年節熱鬧的氣息。戊、小朱總愛賴床，早餐常隨便抓個兩片「吐司」果腹。己、他講話很「幽默」，常能討女生歡心。
（A）乙丙戊己　　　　（B）甲丙丁戊　　　　（C）甲丙丁己　　　　（D）乙丙丁戊

16、下列量詞的使用，何者正確？
（A）一「畝」鹽　　（B）一「圈」冰淇淋　（C）一「幢」房子　（D）一「抔」牆

17、下列成語或套語，何者不是用來形容外表看似強壯，內實虛弱乾竭？
（A）外強中乾　　　　（B）色厲內荏　　　　（C）羊質虎皮　　　　（D）狼披羊皮

18、下列文句當中沒有錯別字的選項是：
（A）小玉除了長期觀賞日劇訓練口語能力，對於日本漫畫、文化均有所涉獵，稱他是日本通一點都不為過。
（B）如果他能從這扇窗望見日出的美景，你又何必要求他走向那扇窗去翎聽鳥鳴呢？
（C）如果不找出問題的徵結，再努力也是白費功夫。
（D）常常自恃甚高的人，很難有好人緣。

19、寫信給師長時，下列哪些為合適的提稱語？（甲）大鑒（乙）惠鑒（丙）尊鑒（丁）壇席（戊）尊前（己）台鑒
（A）丙丁戊　　　　　（B）甲丙丁　　　　　（C）乙丙戊　　　　　（D）丁戊己

20、下列「」的字音，何者正確？
（A）世間奇「葩」：ㄅㄚ　　　　　　　（B）大加「抨」擊：ㄆㄥ
（C）生產分「娩」：ㄨㄢˇ　　　　　　（D）僕人「婢」女：ㄅㄟ

二、作文（60％）

齊柏林的《看見臺灣》獲得金馬獎最佳紀錄片的殊榮，中國電視台《MIT 台灣誌》也得到金鐘獎的肯定。臺灣的風土人文本來就大有可觀，過去所見所思也應該大有可以與人分享處。請以此為主軸，自訂題目作文一篇。

國立高雄師範大學 103 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：事業經營學系

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. 有兩個集合 A 與 B，其設定分別為 A={ x^2 | x = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ... ,10 }, B={ x^4 | x = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ... ,10 }，請問 A 與 B 的交集(A∩B)=？（10%）

2. 設 X 為有機率密度函數 fx 之隨機變數，其 fx 為（10%）

x	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
fx(x)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.15	0.1	0.15	0.05	0.1	0.05

   求以下機率：

   （1）P(X > 2 | X ≧ 0)

   （2）P(-2 < X < 3 | X < 5)

3. 丟一顆公正的骰子，求其出現點數的期望值 E(X) 與變異數 V(X)。（10%）

4. 高雄到墾丁直達車行車時間(分鐘)服從常態分配 N(μ =150，σ^2 = 50)，若已知每 10 分鐘發一班車，試問後車比前車先到之機率。（10%）

5. 假設某人在高屏溪每小時抓魚的數目為一具有參數 λ = 5 之 Poisson 分配，試求下列機率值。（10%）

   （1）此人兩小時抓 6 尾魚的機率？

   （2）此人 4 小時最多抓 5 隻魚的機率？

6. 從一變異數為 34 的常態分配中抽取一組樣本數為 25 的樣本 A，再另抽出一組樣本數為 21 的樣本 B，試問：（15%）

   （1）A 樣本變異數對 B 樣本變異數之比超過多少的機率為 0.05？

   （2）A 樣本變異數對 B 樣本變異數之比小於多少的機率為 0.025？

   （3）A 樣本變異數對 B 樣本變異數之比介於 0.493 與 2.41 之間的機率為何？

7.王董發現其所任職的公司的人員，平常都用四種中文輸入法(注音、倉頡、自然、無蝦米)之一來做文書處理，他想知道這四種輸入法的輸入速度是否相同。經隨機抽選部份人員調查其每分鐘打字的字數後，某甲得到下列變異數分析表：（10%）

變異來源	自由度	平方和	平均平方和	F
輸入法			104	
隨機變異				
總變異	43	1908		

請完成上述之變異數分析表並檢定這四種輸入法的輸入速度是否相同（$\alpha=5\%$）？

8.已知學生的身高呈常態分配，但其平均數未知，今從某大學隨機抽樣 10 名女生與 9 名男生，得其身高的標準差分別為 6 公分與 7 公分。（10%）

（1）試分別求女生與男生身高變異數的 90%信賴區間。

（2）試求女生對男生身高變異數之比的 90%信賴區間。

9.一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：$\sum X=28$，$\sum X^2=303.4$，$\sum Y=75$，$\sum Y^2=598.5$，$\sum XY=237$。
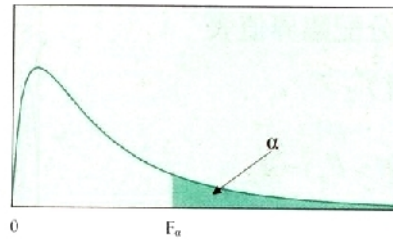
（1）試求迴歸直線 $\hat{Y}=\hat{\alpha}+\hat{\beta}X$ 。（10%）

（2）是否打歌費花得愈多，唱片的銷售量就愈高($\alpha=5\%$)？（5%）

表八 F 分配臨界值表
（續）

$$P(F > F_\alpha) = \alpha$$

$\nu_2(df)$	$\nu_1(df)$				$\alpha = 0.05$				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	161.45	199.50	215.71	224.58	230.16	233.99	236.77	238.88	240.54
2	18.51	19.00	19.16	19.25	19.30	19.33	19.35	19.37	19.38
3	10.13	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.81
4	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00
5	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77
6	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.10
7	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68
8	5.32	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44	3.39
9	5.12	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.18
10	4.96	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02
11	4.84	3.98	3.59	3.36	3.20	3.09	3.01	2.95	2.90
12	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.91	2.85	2.80
13	4.67	3.81	3.41	3.18	3.03	2.92	2.83	2.77	2.71
14	4.60	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.76	2.70	2.65
15	4.54	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.71	2.64	2.59
16	4.49	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.59	2.54
17	4.45	3.59	3.20	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.61	2.55	2.49
18	4.41	3.55	3.16	2.93	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.51	2.46
19	4.38	3.52	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.48	2.42
20	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.45	2.39
21	4.32	3.47	3.07	2.84	2.68	2.57	2.49	2.42	2.37
22	4.30	3.44	3.05	2.82	2.66	2.55	2.46	2.40	2.34
23	4.28	3.42	3.03	2.80	2.64	2.53	2.44	2.37	2.32
24	4.26	3.40	3.01	2.78	2.62	2.51	2.42	2.36	2.30
25	4.24	3.39	2.99	2.76	2.60	2.49	2.40	2.34	2.28
26	4.23	3.37	2.98	2.74	2.59	2.47	2.39	2.32	2.27
27	4.21	3.35	2.96	2.73	2.57	2.46	2.37	2.31	2.25
28	4.20	3.34	2.95	2.71	2.56	2.45	2.36	2.29	2.24
29	4.18	3.33	2.93	2.70	2.55	2.43	2.35	2.28	2.22
30	4.17	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27	2.21
40	4.08	3.23	2.84	2.61	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.12
60	4.00	3.15	2.76	2.53	2.37	2.25	2.17	2.10	2.04
120	3.92	3.07	2.68	2.45	2.29	2.18	2.09	2.02	1.96
∞	3.84	3.00	2.60	2.37	2.21	2.10	2.01	1.94	1.88

（背面有題）

表八 F 分配臨界值表

（續）

$$P(F > F_\alpha) = \alpha$$
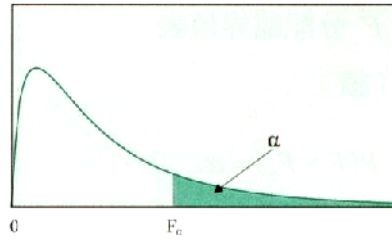
			$\nu_1(df)$		$\alpha = 0.05$					$\nu_2(df)$
10	12	15	20	24	30	40	60	120	∞	
241.88	243.90	245.95	248.02	249.05	250.10	251.14	252.20	253.25	254.32	1
19.40	19.41	19.43	19.45	19.45	19.46	19.47	19.48	19.49	19.50	2
8.79	8.74	8.70	8.66	8.64	8.62	8.59	8.57	8.55	8.53	3
5.96	5.91	5.86	5.80	5.77	5.75	5.72	5.69	5.66	5.63	4
4.74	4.68	4.62	4.56	4.53	4.50	4.46	4.43	4.40	4.37	5
4.06	4.00	3.94	3.87	3.84	3.81	3.77	3.74	3.70	3.67	6
3.64	3.57	3.51	3.44	3.41	3.38	3.34	3.30	3.27	3.23	7
3.35	3.28	3.22	3.15	3.12	3.08	3.04	3.01	2.97	2.93	8
3.14	3.07	3.01	2.94	2.90	2.86	2.83	2.79	2.75	2.71	9
2.98	2.91	2.85	2.77	2.74	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.58	2.54	10
2.85	2.79	2.72	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.53	2.49	2.45	2.40	11
2.75	2.69	2.62	2.54	2.51	2.47	2.43	2.38	2.34	2.30	12
2.67	2.60	2.53	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.34	2.30	2.25	2.21	13
2.60	2.53	2.46	2.39	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.22	2.18	2.13	14
2.54	2.48	2.40	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.20	2.16	2.11	2.07	15
2.49	2.42	2.35	2.28	2.24	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.06	2.01	16
2.45	2.38	2.31	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.10	2.06	2.01	1.96	17
2.41	2.34	2.27	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.06	2.02	1.97	1.92	18
2.38	2.31	2.23	2.16	2.11	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.93	1.88	19
2.35	2.28	2.20	2.12	2.08	2.04	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.84	20
2.32	2.25	2.18	2.10	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.87	1.81	21
2.30	2.23	2.15	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.89	1.84	1.78	22
2.27	2.20	2.13	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.91	1.86	1.81	1.76	23
2.25	2.18	2.11	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.73	24
2.24	2.16	2.09	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.87	1.82	1.77	1.71	25
2.22	2.15	2.07	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.85	1.80	1.75	1.69	26
2.20	2.13	2.06	1.97	1.93	1.88	1.84	1.79	1.73	1.67	27
2.19	2.12	2.04	1.96	1.91	1.87	1.82	1.77	1.71	1.65	28
2.18	2.10	2.03	1.94	1.90	1.85	1.81	1.75	1.70	1.64	29
2.16	2.09	2.01	1.93	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.74	1.68	1.62	30
2.08	2.00	1.92	1.84	1.79	1.74	1.69	1.64	1.58	1.51	40
1.99	1.92	1.84	1.75	1.70	1.65	1.59	1.53	1.47	1.39	60
1.91	1.83	1.75	1.66	1.61	1.55	1.50	1.43	1.35	1.25	120
1.83	1.75	1.67	1.57	1.52	1.46	1.39	1.32	1.22	1.00	∞

表五　t 分配臨界值表

$$P(t > t_\alpha) = \alpha$$
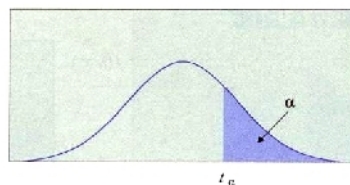
d.f.	t.100	t.050	t.025	t.010	t.005	d.f.
1	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.656	1
2	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	2
3	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	3
4	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	4
5	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	5
6	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	6
7	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	7
8	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	8
9	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	9
10	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	10
11	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	11
12	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	12
13	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	13
14	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	14
15	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	15
16	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	16
17	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	17
18	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	18
19	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	19
20	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	20
21	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	21
22	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	22
23	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	23
24	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	24
25	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	25
26	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	26
27	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	27
28	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	28
29	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	29
30	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	30
31	1.310	1.696	2.040	2.453	2.774	31
32	1.309	1.694	2.037	2.449	2.739	32
33	1.308	1.692	2.035	2.445	2.733	33
34	1.307	1.691	2.032	2.441	2.728	34
35	1.306	1.690	2.030	2.438	2.724	35
36	1.306	1.688	2.028	2.435	2.720	36
37	1.305	1.687	2.026	2.431	2.715	37
38	1.304	1.686	2.024	2.429	2.712	38
39	1.304	1.685	2.023	2.426	2.708	39
40	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.705	40

（背面有題）

表五　t 分配臨界值表（續）

d.f.	t.100	t.050	t.025	t.010	t.005	d.f.
41	1.303	1.683	2.020	2.421	2.701	41
42	1.302	1.682	2.018	2.419	2.698	42
43	1.302	1.681	2.017	2.416	2.695	43
44	1.301	1.680	2.015	2.414	2.692	44
45	1.301	1.679	2.014	2.412	2.690	45
46	1.300	1.679	2.013	2.410	2.687	46
47	1.300	1.678	2.012	2.408	2.685	47
48	1.299	1.677	2.011	2.407	2.682	48
49	1.299	1.677	2.010	2.405	2.680	49
50	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.403	2.678	50
51	1.298	1.675	2.008	2.402	2.676	51
52	1.298	1.675	2.007	2.400	2.674	52
53	1.298	1.674	2.006	2.399	2.672	53
54	1.297	1.674	2.005	2.397	2.670	54
55	1.297	1.673	2.004	2.396	2.668	55
56	1.297	1.673	2.003	2.395	2.667	56
57	1.297	1.672	2.003	2.394	2.665	57
58	1.296	1.672	2.002	2.392	2.663	58
59	1.296	1.671	2.001	2.391	2.662	59
60	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	60
61	1.296	1.670	2.000	2.389	2.659	61
62	1.295	1.670	1.999	2.388	2.658	62
63	1.295	1.669	1.998	2.387	2.656	63
64	1.295	1.669	1.998	2.386	2.655	64
65	1.295	1.669	1.997	2.385	2.654	65
66	1.295	1.668	1.997	2.384	2.652	66
67	1.294	1.668	1.996	2.383	2.651	67
68	1.294	1.668	1.996	2.382	2.650	68
69	1.294	1.667	1.995	2.382	2.649	69
70	1.294	1.667	1.994	2.381	2.648	70
71	1.294	1.667	1.994	2.380	2.647	71
72	1.293	1.666	1.994	2.379	2.646	72
73	1.293	1.666	1.993	2.379	2.645	73
74	1.293	1.666	1.993	2.378	2.644	74
75	1.293	1.665	1.992	2.377	2.643	75
76	1.293	1.665	1.992	2.376	2.642	76
77	1.293	1.665	1.991	2.376	2.641	77
78	1.293	1.665	1.991	2.375	2.640	78
79	1.292	1.664	1.991	2.375	2.640	79
80	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.374	2.639	80
90	1.291	1.662	1.987	2.369	2.632	90
100	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.364	2.626	100
110	1.289	1.659	1.982	2.361	2.621	110
120	1.289	1.658	1.980	2.358	2.617	120
∞	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	∞

表三　標準常態累加機率值表

$$P(0 < Z < z) = \alpha$$
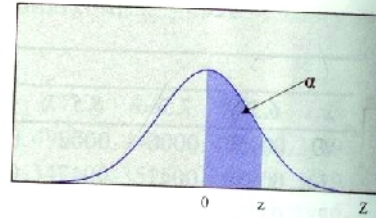
z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.1	0.0398	0.0438	0.0478	0.0517	0.0557	0.0596	0.0636	0.0675	0.0714	0.0753
0.2	0.0793	0.0832	0.0871	0.091	0.0948	0.0987	0.1026	0.1064	0.1103	0.1141
0.3	0.1179	0.1217	0.1255	0.1293	0.1331	0.1368	0.1406	0.1443	0.148	0.1517
0.4	0.1554	0.1591	0.1628	0.1664	0.17	0.1736	0.1772	0.1808	0.1844	0.1879
0.5	0.1915	0.195	0.1985	0.2019	0.2054	0.2088	0.2123	0.2157	0.219	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	0.258	0.2611	0.2642	0.2673	0.2704	0.2734	0.2764	0.2794	0.2823	0.2852
0.8	0.2881	0.291	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	0.334	0.3365	0.3389
1	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	0.377	0.379	0.381	0.383
1.2	0.3849	0.3869	0.3888	0.3907	0.3925	0.3944	0.3962	0.398	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	0.437	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	0.475	0.4756	0.4761	0.4767
2	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	0.483	0.4834	0.4838	0.4842	0.4846	0.485	0.4854	0.4857
2.2	0.4861	0.4864	0.4868	0.4871	0.4875	0.4878	0.4881	0.4884	0.4887	0.489
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	0.492	0.4922	0.4925	0.4927	0.4929	0.4931	0.4932	0.4934	0.4936
2.5	0.4938	0.494	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	0.496	0.4961	0.4962	0.4963	0.4964
2.7	0.4965	0.4966	0.4967	0.4968	0.4969	0.497	0.4971	0.4972	0.4973	0.4974
2.8	0.4974	0.4975	0.4976	0.4977	0.4977	0.497	0.4971	0.4972	0.4973	0.4974
2.9	0.4981	0.4982	0.4982	0.4983	0.4984	0.4984	0.4985	0.4985	0.4986	0.4986
3	0.49865	0.49869	0.49874	0.49878	0.49882	0.49886	0.49889	0.49893	0.49897	0.499
3.1	0.49903	0.49906	0.4991	0.49913	0.49916	0.49918	0.49921	0.49924	0.49926	0.49929
3.2	0.49931	0.49934	0.49936	0.49938	0.4994	0.49942	0.49944	0.49946	0.49948	0.4995
3.3	0.49952	0.49953	0.49955	0.49967	0.49958	0.4996	0.49961	0.49962	0.49964	0.49965
3.4	0.49966	0.49968	0.49969	0.4997	0.49971	0.49972	0.49973	0.49974	0.49975	0.49976
3.5	0.49977	0.49978	0.49978	0.49979	0.4998	0.49981	0.49981	0.49982	0.49983	0.49983
3.6	0.49984	0.49985	0.49985	0.49986	0.49986	0.49987	0.49987	0.49988	0.49988	0.49989
3.7	0.49989	0.4999	0.4999	0.4999	0.49991	0.49991	0.49992	0.49992	0.49992	0.49992
3.8	0.49993	0.49993	0.49993	0.49994	0.49994	0.49994	0.49994	0.49995	0.49995	0.49995
3.9	0.49995	0.49995	0.49996	0.49996	0.49996	0.49996	0.49996	0.49996	0.49997	0.49997
4	0.499968									
4.5	0.499997									
5	0.5									
5.5	0.5									
6	0.5									

（背面有題）

表六　卡方分配臨界值表

$$P(\chi^2 > \chi_\alpha^2) = \alpha$$
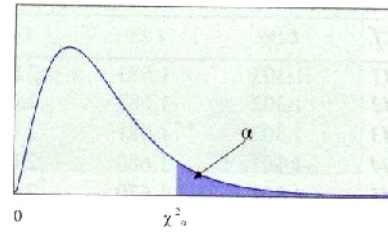
d.f.	$\chi_{0.995}^2$	$\chi_{0.990}^2$	$\chi_{0.975}^2$	$\chi_{0.950}^2$	$\chi_{0.900}^2$
1	0.0000393	0.0001571	0.0009821	0.0039322	0.0157907
2	0.0100247	0.0201004	0.0506357	0.1025862	0.2107208
3	0.0717235	0.1148316	0.2157949	0.3518460	0.5843755
4	0.206984	0.297107	0.484419	0.710724	1.063624
5	0.411751	0.554297	0.831209	1.145477	1.610309
6	0.675733	0.872083	1.237342	1.635380	2.204130
7	0.989251	1.239032	1.689864	2.167349	2.833105
8	1.344403	1.646506	2.179725	2.732633	3.489537
9	1.734911	2.087889	2.700389	3.325115	4.168156
10	2.155845	2.558199	3.246963	3.940295	4.865178
11	2.603202	3.053496	3.815742	4.574809	5.577788
12	3.073785	3.570551	4.403778	5.226028	6.303796
13	3.565042	4.106900	5.008738	5.891861	7.041500
14	4.074659	4.660415	5.628724	6.570632	7.789538
15	4.600874	5.229356	6.262123	7.260935	8.546753
16	5.142164	5.812197	6.907664	7.961639	9.312235
17	5.697274	6.407742	7.564179	8.671754	10.0852
18	6.264766	7.014903	8.230737	9.390448	10.8649
19	6.843923	7.632698	8.906514	10.1170	11.6509
20	7.433811	8.260368	9.590772	10.8508	12.4426
21	8.033602	8.897172	10.2829	11.5913	13.2396
22	8.642681	9.542494	10.9823	12.3380	14.0415
23	9.260383	10.1957	11.6885	13.0905	14.8480
24	9.886199	10.8563	12.4011	13.8484	15.6587
25	10.5196	11.5240	13.1197	14.6114	16.4734
26	11.1602	12.1982	13.8439	15.3792	17.2919
27	11.8077	12.8785	14.5734	16.1514	18.1139
28	12.4613	13.5647	15.3079	16.9279	18.9392
29	13.1211	14.2564	16.0471	17.7084	19.7677
30	13.7867	14.9535	16.7908	18.4927	20.5992
40	20.7066	22.1642	24.4331	26.5093	29.0505
50	27.9908	29.7067	32.3574	34.7642	37.6886
60	35.5344	37.4848	40.4817	43.1880	46.4589
80	51.1719	53.5400	57.1532	60.3915	64.2778
100	67.3275	70.0650	74.2219	77.9294	82.3581

表六　卡方分配臨界值表（續）
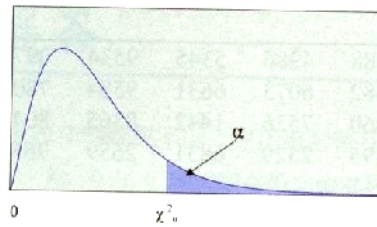
$$P(\chi^2 > \chi_\alpha^2) = \alpha$$

$\chi_{0.100}^2$	$\chi_{0.050}^2$	$\chi_{0.025}^2$	$\chi_{0.010}^2$	$\chi_{0.005}^2$	d.f.
2.705541	3.841455	5.023903	6.634891	7.879400	1
4.605176	5.991476	7.377779	9.210351	10.5965	2
6.251394	7.814725	9.348404	11.3449	12.8381	3
7.779434	9.487728	11.1433	13.2767	14.8602	4
9.236349	11.0705	12.8325	15.0863	16.7496	5
10.6446	12.5916	14.4494	16.8119	18.5475	6
12.0170	14.0671	16.0128	18.4753	20.2777	7
13.3616	15.5073	17.5345	20.0902	21.9549	8
14.6837	16.9190	19.0228	21.6660	23.5893	9
15.9872	18.3070	20.4832	23.2093	25.1881	10
17.2750	19.6752	21.9200	24.7250	26.7569	11
18.5493	21.0261	23.3367	26.2170	28.2997	12
19.8119	22.3620	24.7356	27.6882	29.8193	13
21.0641	23.6848	26.1189	29.1412	31.3194	14
22.3071	24.9958	27.4884	30.5780	32.8015	15
23.5418	26.2962	28.8453	31.9999	34.2671	16
24.7690	27.5871	30.1910	33.4087	35.7184	17
25.9894	28.8693	31.5264	34.8052	37.1564	18
27.2036	30.1435	32.8523	36.1908	38.5821	19
28.4120	31.4104	34.1696	37.5663	39.9969	20
29.6151	32.6706	35.4789	38.9322	41.4009	21
30.8133	33.9245	36.7807	40.2894	42.7957	22
32.0069	35.1725	38.0756	41.6383	44.1814	23
33.1962	36.4150	39.3641	42.9798	45.5584	24
34.3816	37.6525	40.6465	44.3140	46.9280	25
35.5632	38.8851	41.9231	45.6416	48.2898	26
36.7412	40.1133	43.1945	46.9628	49.6450	27
37.9159	41.3372	44.4608	48.2782	50.9936	28
39.0875	42.5569	45.7223	49.5878	52.3355	29
40.2560	43.7730	46.9792	50.8922	53.6719	30
51.8050	55.7585	59.3417	63.6908	66.7660	40
63.1671	67.5048	71.4202	76.1538	79.4898	50
74.3970	79.0820	83.2977	88.3794	91.9518	60
96.5782	101.879	106.629	112.329	116.321	80
118.498	124.342	129.561	135.807	140.170	100

國立高雄師範大學 103 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份，該題不予計分。**

一、解釋名詞（每題 5%，共 25%）

（一）比較利益

（二）邊際替代率遞減法則

（三）奈許均衡（Nash equilibrium）

（四）緊縮缺口

（五）流動性陷阱

二、計算題（每題 5%，共 25%）

（一）甲乙兩農家都生產兩項商品：稻米與雞蛋。甲多生產 1 包米的機會成本是 600 顆蛋，
乙多生產 1 包米的機會成本是 400 顆蛋。
（A）甲在稻米上有比較利益
（B）甲在生產雞蛋上有比較利益
（C）乙在稻米上有絕對利益
（D）乙在稻米上有消費者剩餘

（二）社會最適產量是總剩餘達到最大之產量，
（A）當存在外部成本時，總剩餘是指消費者總願付價格減去私人邊際成本
（B）當存在外部成本時，總剩餘是指消費者總願付價格減去私人邊際成本，再減去
外部成本
（C）當存在外部成本，總剩餘是指消費者總願付價格減去外部利益
（D）當存在外部成本，總剩餘是指外部利益減去外部成本

（背面有題）

（三）央行在外匯市場上購入價值新台幣 1,000 萬元的美元外匯，
（A）M2 會增加新台幣 1,000 萬元
（B）M1B 會增加新台幣 1,000 萬元
（C）存款貨幣會增加新台幣 1,000 萬元
（D）準備貨幣會增加新台幣 1,000 萬元

（四）下列關於彈性的敘述何者為非？
（A）一般而言，若觀察的時間越長，則計算出的彈性將會越大
（B）支出佔所得比例越低，彈性越大
（C）替代品越多的商品，需求較可能屬於有彈性（elastic）
（D）商品定義範圍越大，需求的價格彈性越小

（五）下列關於成本的敘述何者為非？
（A）經濟學成本分析中所謂的短期，是指有生產要素無法調整
（B）平均成本隨產量增加而遞減的產業稱為規模報酬遞減產業
（C）邊際成本是指產量變動一單位時，總成本的變動量
（D）短期成本分析中，TC=TVC+TFC

三、請詳述中央銀行可透過哪些方式影響貨幣供給。（15%）

四、假設 A 國的總體經濟情況如下所示：
消費函數：C＝500 十 0.5（Y－T），投資：I =600，政府購買：G=550，稅賦函數：T＝0.2Y

（一） 求出均衡的國民生產毛額及政府稅收？（8%）
（二） 若對應 A 國充分就業的國民生產毛額 2000，A 國政府購買應增減多少才可達充分就業？（5%）
（三） 若政府想保持預算平衡，又想達成充分就業，稅率應為多少？政府支出又為多少？（10%）

五、假設 A 產業原為完全競爭產業，其面對需求曲線 $P = 80 - Q$，$MC = Q + 20$，後來該產業轉變為獨占產業。請問：
消費者剩餘與生產者利潤在完全競爭市場與獨占市場時分別為多少？（12%）