

國立高雄師範大學九十八學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：科技管理研究所

(以鉛筆作答者不予計分)

科 目：管理學（全一頁）

一、管理教科書皆暢論「人是企業最大之資產」。然而近一年來金融海嘯，企業開始嚴格精簡人事，並大量聘任非公司專聘之派遣人力擔任各項工作，科技性產業亦不例外。請說明科技業採用派遣人力制度，對下列管理層面將造成哪些影響：

(1) 組織結構 (10%)

(2) 知識活動 (10%)

(3) 激勵效果 (5%)

二、台灣是自行車產業大國，但該產業在台灣市場也曾落寞一段時間，一般被歸類為傳統產業。然近年來隨著全球節能減碳政策與運動健身風潮，台灣自行車業再度興盛，某大自行車廠 2008 年底甚至加發 20 個月以上之年終獎金，未來前景依然看好。請以科技管理之觀點，建議我國自行車業現階段如何進行產品發展（含既有產品與創新產品），以延續國際競爭優勢。(25%)

三、何謂「控制幅度」(Span of Control)？與組織的規模有何關係？與組織扁平化又有何關係？(25%)

四、成功的國際管理者有三種中心導向，請分別說明之。(25%)

國立高雄師範大學九十八學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：科技管理研究所

(以鉛筆作答者不予計分)

科 目：科技管理 (全一頁)

一、漸進式創新 (incremental innovation) 與突破性創新 (radical innovation)

(1) 請說明何謂「漸進式創新」與「突破性創新」？(15%)

(2) 請舉例說明之。(10%)

二、智慧財產權 (intellectual property right)

(1) 請說明為何政府應對「智慧財產權」進行保護？(10%)

(2) 請嘗試說明「智慧財產權保護」將對產業結構造成何種影響？(15%)

三、創業財務與一般的公司財務管理有何不同，試分析其異同處。(25%)

四、試說明如何進行新產品開發管理？在整個開發的過程應注意哪些關鍵因素。

(25%)

國立高雄師範大學九十八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（共 4 頁，第 1 頁）

I. Vocabulary: choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence (26%)

- Your desk is crowded with too many unnecessary things. You have to _____ some of them.
(A) remain (B) resist (C) remove (D) retain
- Even if a bat's eyes are sealed, it can make its way with ease through dark rooms and through places full of _____.
(A) antiques (B) wildlife (C) obstacles (D) chasms
- The Blackberry is a new _____ that allows people internet access from anywhere.
(A) manner (B) information (C) device (D) climate
- People yawn when they don't have an _____ supply of oxygen in their blood.
(A) opponent (B) adequate (C) educational (D) enormous
- Scientists are worried that if the Earth _____ more on its axis, weather conditions will worsen considerably.
(A) tilts (B) gains (C) rehearses (D) prospers
- Sociologists study not only _____ urban societies but also many societies with comparatively simple social system.
(A) animated (B) energetic (C) commonplace (D) complex
- The pot holds enough water for _____ four cups of tea.
(A) attentively (B) attractively (C) appropriately (D) approximately
- Many people argued that the force used by the police was _____. The protester should not have been injured.
(A) abundant (B) excessive (C) civilized (D) normal
- When the airplane crashed into the ground, it blew _____ immediately.
(A) out (B) on (C) up (D) in
- The angry shareholders wanted the company president to _____ because of the stock scandal.
(A) come to an end (B) break off (C) let up (D) step down
- The teachers were very old-fashioned, treating any new ideas with _____ and scorn.
(A) malice (B) contempt (C) content (D) menace
- Several individuals from _____ groups of society protested in front of the government offices today.
(A) deficient (B) incessant (C) marginalized (D) dim
- The government has _____ strong opposition over its plans to build a new airport.
(A) encountered (B) endeavored (C) enclosed (D) escorted

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

- A historian does not only describe events, but tries to explain ____ occur in the first place.
(A) to what causes them (B) what causes them to (C) to them what cause (D) what to cause them
- Although now _____ aquatic, whales possess physiological features which indicate that they may once have been terrestrial.
(A) totally (B) are totally (C) totally their (D) are their
- Josephine Baker, _____ born in the United States, achieved her fame and fortune on the French stage.
(A) was (B) she was (C) although (D) where she was

（背面有題）

系所別：各學系 (英語學系除外)

科目：英文 (共 4 頁，第 2 頁)

17. The parallax measurement is used in survey studies to tell how far _____.
(A) is an object distant (B) distant is an object (C) an object is distant (D) a distant object is
18. _____ bricks, workers press clay into blocks and bake them to the requisite hardness in a kiln.
(A) Being made (B) The making of (C) To make (D) Made
19. The difference between libel and slander is that libel is printed while _____.
(A) spoken is slander (B) is spoken slander (C) slander is spoken (D) is slander spoken
20. Thomas Edison is better remembered as the inventor of the electric light _____ of the "Edison Effect".
(A) than discovering (B) than as the discoverer (C) the discovery (D) as the discoverer
21. Some of the most productive arable soils of _____ Europe and the United States have been made from naturally wet soils.
(A) also (B) both (C) together (D) in addition
22. Thomas Malthus claimed that disease, war, famine, and _____ act as checks on population growth.
(A) moral restraining (B) morally restrain (C) by moral restraint (D) moral restraint
23. During the 1930s, unsuitable farming techniques and excessive grazing of grassland in the Great Plains produced _____.
(A) which it became known as the Dust Bowl (B) what became known as the Dust Bowl
(C) it became known as the Dust Bowl (D) that it became known as the Dust Bowl
24. Extra-marital affairs remain the biggest problem for marriages in Taiwan, _____ 40 percent of the 1,300 cases seeking marriage counseling from the Warm Life Association in Taipei last year.
(A) accounting for (B) resulting from (C) a consequence of (D) accounted by
25. The Ministry of foreign Affairs announced that it would waive visa fees for Thailand passport holders for three months, _____ early March.
(A) be effective (B) effective (C) takes effect (D) effect

III. Cloze A (16%)

Officials of the Taiwan blood Services foundation _____ 26 _____ able-bodied people to join the lines of donors as all six of its blood centers would be facing _____ 27 _____ shortages up until the end of March, especially for type O and type A blood. The current economic _____ 28 _____ has _____ 29 _____ people's willingness to donate blood, and blood donations in the country have actually fallen 40 percent during the recent _____ 30 _____, said Lin kuo-shin, chairman of the foundation, yesterday. One of the major enterprises taking part in the donation _____ 31 _____ was the Wang Steak chain restaurants that successfully attracted more than 1,000 people in central Taichung City. _____ 32 _____ only four days of blood _____ 33 _____ left at the blood banks, the Tasty Restaurants under the Wang Steak chain held a blood drive aimed at bringing together 1,000 people to roll up their sleeves and donate blood, according to restaurant executive Chen Li-teng.

26. (A) asked (B) requested (C) recommended (D) urged
27. (A) acute (B) accelerated (C) accumulating (D) acutance
28. (A) idleness (B) recess (C) recession (D) boom
29. (A) dampened (B) facilitated (C) increased (D) caused
30. (A) downturn (B) downcast (C) downtime (D) downbeat
31. (A) drive (B) activity (C) event (D) incident
32. (A) being (B) with (C) has (D) due to
33. (A) investments (B) savings (C) stockings (D) stocks

系所別：各學系 (英語學系除外)

科目：英文 (共 4 頁，第 3 頁)

IV. Cloze B (10%)

More travelers are bunking down in 34 accommodations, including timeshares, condos and vacation rentals, and the trend seems to be 35. The vacation rental industry grew 36 17 percent last year, according to the Vacation Rental Management Association. Timeshare sales climbed 6 percent during the same period, says an Ernst & Young study. 37, the hotel industry posted a 7 percent increase in profits in 2007, but is only expected to 38 a 3 percent rise in profits for this year, according to PKF Hospitality Research.

34. (A) joyful (B) carefree (C) nontraditional (D) enjoyable
35. (A) improving (B) expecting (C) exaggerative (D) accelerating
36. (A) at (B) as (C) by (D) up
37. (A) By comparison (B) In addition (C) As a consequence (D) Furthermore
38. (A) fill in (B) mix up (C) fill up (D) eke out

V. Reading Comprehension A (12%)

Charles Dickens was born in Portsmouth, England, on February 7, 1812. His father John was often dreaming up means of getting rich with little effort. Since most of these ventures failed, the family never managed to pay the debts. This life based on pipe dreams ultimately landed John Dickens in prison. It was up to young Charles to support the family. His time at the blacking factory lasted only a few months, yet it damaged him forever, leaving him always aware of “a vague unhappy loss or want of something.”

The important experience, along with the resulting pain, became the driving force behind Dickens’ great success as a novelist. By the age of 21, he was writing in earnest. His first serious work, *Pickwick Papers*, was very favorably received by the public. Opportunities for the young writer suddenly sprang up everywhere, and he began to demand high fees. At this time Dickens married Catherine Hogarth and started a family. He signed contracts for writing five more books, ensuring some financial stability for his new home. Successful novels continued to appear in rapid-fire fashion. He became a major celebrity. But all was not well at home. After bearing Charles no fewer than 10 children, Catherine had become overweight. Hurtfully, Charles said his favorite child was David Copperfield, the fictional boy that he had produced without assistance from Catherine, the boy who was most like Charles Dickens himself. In his journals, Dickens described himself as “a misplaced and mismarried man.” His marriage was a recipe for sorrow. The following year, he left Catherine, and his worldview became increasingly dark. His lifelong depression was deepening. And yet he continued to give public readings, where he poured out his soul and exhausted his body.

39. Dickson’s early childhood was _____.
(A) filled with day dreams (B) spent in jail (C) a memorable happy time (D) a driving force behind
40. Dickens’ marriage was _____.
(A) a misery itself (B) a fairy tale (C) a contented one (D) a comfort to him
41. Why did Dickson ask for high fees as his first novel became a hit?
(A) He tried to provide stability and comfort for his family. (B) He loved money more than everything.
(C) His wife demanded so. (D) He wanted to be a debtor.
42. Who was David Copperfield?
(A) A child he had with a mistress. (B) One of the children he had with his wife, Catherine.
(C) A child he created in his novel. (D) An adopted boy from an orphanage.

(背面有題)

系所別：各學系 (英語學系除外)

科目：英文 (共 4 頁，第 4 頁)

VI. Reading Comprehension B (12%)

One important result of the Age of Exploration that is sometimes forgotten is the spread of new types of food throughout the world. Many historians tend to focus on the discovery of gold, silver, and new people. However, the globalization of diet was also an important aspect of this time period. Some foods common to the standard diets in many modern countries originated in the New World. Corn, tomatoes, asparagus, chili peppers, and potatoes are some of the more well-known examples. These foods play an important role in not only modern diet, but in modern economies as well.

The peanut, for example, is a very popular food worldwide. Some archaeologists believe that peanuts have been a staple in some cultures for at least 3,500 years. They believe that the peanut is native to Peru and another South American country, Brazil. Sailors from Europe first took the peanut with them on ships back to Spain. From Spain, the peanut was then introduced to other European countries. Today, the peanut is a staple in the diets of Europe, North America, Africa, and Asia. It is also a key cash crop for many African countries and US states. Indeed, without the peanut, the economies of these areas would be strongly affected.

In addition to peanuts, Peru is cited as the country of origin for other popular foods today. The artichoke, for example, was another food that explorers carried back to Europe from the New World. Today, artichokes are a popular vegetable in many parts of the world. Reports show that Peru continues to export about \$ 20 million worth of artichokes each year. The biggest Peruvian crop export, however, is asparagus. Today, Peru ships more asparagus to foreign markets than any other country. Asparagus is a green, grass-like vegetable popular in the diets of the French and other European nations.

43. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the foods mentioned in this passage?

- (A) They all originated in Brazil. (B) They all come from the Americas.
(C) They were first popular in Africa. (D) They are the most important crops for export.

44. According to the passage, when were peanuts probably first eaten?

- (A) During the Age of Exploration (B) More than 3,500 years ago
(C) After sailors went back to Spain (D) About 2,000 years

45. Which of the following could best replace “originated in” as used in paragraph 1?

- (A) was brought to (B) was sold in (C) came from (D) was unique

46. As used in paragraph 3, the word “export” is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) sell to other countries (B) bring in (C) mandate (D) promote

國立高雄師範大學九十八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）（以鉛筆作答者不予計分）

科目：國文（共二頁，第一頁）

壹、國學常識：（每題二分，共三十分）

- 一、所謂「四書」相傳的作者是：孔子的弟子與再傳弟子《論語》、孟子《孟子》、曾參《大學》、（ ）《中庸》。
- 二、漢代鄭玄提過「易」經之易字有三種意思，簡稱「易有三義」，是指：簡易、變易和（ ）。
- 三、〈檀弓〉出自十三經中的（ ）一書。
- 四、《漢書·藝文志·諸子略序》主要談九流十家的來龍去脈，「小說家」出於（ ）。
- 五、司馬談〈論六家要旨〉中，六家指的是：（ ）、儒、墨、名、法、道家。
- 六、以《閱微草堂筆記》中的神靈怪異故事聞名的作者是（ ）。
- 七、全書共二十卷，有名篇〈五蠹〉、〈說林〉、〈說難〉，並為司馬遷「發憤著書」思想的援引例證，是（ ）。
- 八、提倡「上善若水」的人物是（ ）。
- 九、元末明初四大傳奇指的是：荆釵記、白兔記、殺狗記和（ ）。
- 十、竹林七賢所指的是：阮籍、（ ）、山濤、劉伶、阮咸、向秀、王戎。
- 十一、素有「初唐四傑」美譽的詩人是：王勃、楊炯、盧照鄰和（ ）。
- 十二、清代傳奇作家中，並稱為「南昇北孔」的孔尚任以《桃花扇》聞名，而洪昇最著名之作品指的是《 》。
- 十三、《紅樓夢》裡所謂「山中高士晶莹雪」指的人物是（ ）。
- 十四、日治時期創作〈送報伕〉，傳達台灣人精神的小說作家是（ ）。
- 十五、「太宗遊地府」、「貂蟬離間董卓、呂布」、「黛玉葬花」，以上故事依序出現在《 》、《三國演義》、《紅樓夢》三本章回小說中。

（背面有題）

系所別：各系所（國文學系、經學研究所除外）（以鉛筆作答者不予計分）

科目：國文（共二頁，第二頁）

貳、閱讀測驗：（每題二分，共二十分）

一、
燕、趙古稱多感慨悲歌之士。董生舉進士，連不得志於有司，懷抱利器，鬱鬱適茲土。吾知其必有合也。董生勉乎哉！

夫以子之不遇時，苟慕義彊仁者皆愛惜焉。矧燕、趙之士，出乎其性者哉！然吾嘗聞風俗與化移易，吾惡知其今不異於古所云邪？聊以吾子之行卜之也。董生勉乎哉！

吾因之有所感矣。爲我用望諸君之墓，而觀於其市，復有昔時屠狗者乎？爲我謝曰：「明天子在上，可以出而仕矣！」（韓愈<送董邵南序>）

- 1、「矧燕、趙之士，出乎其性者哉！」是指燕、趙之士比一般人 A 更知慕義彊仁 B 更驍勇善戰 C 更淡泊名利 D 更勇於出仕。
- 2、「然吾嘗聞風俗與化移易，吾惡知其今不異於古所云邪？」意謂 A 風俗教化，已日趨淳厚 B 風俗隳壞，令人憎惡 C 風俗衰敗，自己無力回天 D 風俗改異，恐今非昔比。
- 3、「以吾子之行卜之」意謂 A 遠行前董生宜占卜吉凶 B 董生此去可以驗證風俗是否改異 C 韓愈爲董生遠行祈求平安 D 董生此去的結果可以預卜。
- 4、文中所稱的「望諸君」所指何人 A 荆軻 B 樂毅 C 廉頗 D 燕太子丹。
- 5、韓愈臨別贈言，其真正用心在於 A 鼓勵董生前往燕、趙謀求發展 B 稱頌董生慕義彊仁 C 勸諭董生宜慎擇去留 D 請董生代爲憑吊望諸君。

二、

這時我忽然看到，山路的兩旁，（一）著雨後盛開的幾百樹幾千樹的櫻花！這櫻花，一堆堆、一層層，好像（二）似的，在朝陽下緋紅萬頃，溢彩流光。當曲折的山路被這無邊的花雲遮蓋了的時候，我們就像坐在十一隻首尾相接的（三）之中，凌駕著（四）的東風，兩舷濺起嘩嘩的花浪，（五）地向著初升的太陽前進！（冰心〈櫻花讚〉）

以上短文中，缺空處應依序填入（請填代號）

A 料峭 B 怒放 C 簇擁 D 彩霞 E 輕舟 F 雲海 G 迅捷 H 駘蕩 I 緩緩

參、作文：（白話散文）（五十分）

題目：欣賞別人，肯定自己

國立高雄師範大學九十八學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：科技管理研究所

(以鉛筆作答者不予計分)

科 目：經濟學 (共 3 頁，第 1 頁)

一、選擇題：(35%)

1. The slope of the budget constraint line is
 - (a) the ratio of the prices (P_x/P_y)
 - (b) the negative of the ratio of the prices(P_x/P_y)
 - (c) the ratio of income divided by the price of Y
 - (d) none of above.
2. Consider the two statements:
 - I. X is an inferior good.
 - II. X exhibits Giffen's ParadoxWhich of the following is true:
 - (a) Statement I implies II, but II does not necessarily imply I.
 - (b) Statement II implies I, but I doesn't necessarily imply II.
 - (c) Statements I and II are of same phenomenon.
 - (d) none of above is true.
3. If a consumer purchases only two goods (X and Y) and the demand for X is elastic, then a rise in the price of X
 - (a) will cause total spending on good Y to rise
 - (b) will cause total spending on good Y to fall
 - (c) will cause total spending on good Y to remain unchanged
 - (d) will have an indeterminate effect on total spending on good Y
4. Suppose the production function for good q is given by $q=3K+2L$, where K and L are capital and labor inputs. Consider three statements about this function:
 - I. The function exhibits constant returns to scale.
 - II. The function exhibits diminishing marginal productivities to all inputs.
 - III. The function has a constant rate of technical substitutionWhich of these statements is true?
 - (a) all of them
 - (b) none of them
 - (c) I and II but not III
 - (d) I and III but not II
 - (e) only I

(背面有題)

共 17 頁，第 1 頁

科 目：經濟學（共 3 頁，第 2 頁）

5. It is usually assumed that a perfectly competitive firm's supply curve is given by its marginal cost curve. In order for this to be true, which of the following additional assumptions are necessary:
- I. That the firm seeks to maximize profits.
 - II. That the marginal cost curve is positively sloped.
 - III. That price exceeds average variable cost.
 - IV. That price exceeds average total cost.
- (a) All of the above
 - (b) I and II but not III and IV
 - (c) I and III but not II and IV
 - (d) I and II only
 - (e) I, II and III, but not IV.
6. If an individual's supply of labor curve is positively sloped throughout, then
- (a) the substitution effect always dominates the income effect
 - (b) the income effect always dominates the substitution effect.
 - (c) the substitution effect dominates at low real wage levels and the income effect dominates at high real wage levels.
 - (d) the income effect dominates at low real wage levels and the substitution effect dominates at high real wage levels.
7. In the Cartel model,
- (a) firms believe that price increases result in a very elastic demand, while price decreases result in an inelastic demand for their products.
 - (b) each firm acts as a price taker.
 - (c) one dominant firm takes the reactions of all other firms into account in its output and pricing decisions.
 - (d) firms coordinate their decisions to act as a multiplant monopoly.

系所別：科技管理研究所

(以鉛筆作答者不予計分)

科 目：經濟學 (共 3 頁，第 3 頁)

二、計算題：

In 2008, an economy was described as follows:

$$C=300+0.75(Y-T), \quad T=40+0.2Y, \quad I=400+0.1Y, \quad G=200, \quad X=150, \quad M=50+0.1Y$$

Where C: consumption, T: tax, I: investment, G: government expenditure, X: export, M: import (M) and Y is the GDP.

1. if the full employment GDP of the economy was believed to be 2500, what gap exists in the economy? Please do explain why. (5%)
2. how should the government do to eliminate the gap? (5%)
3. what is the multiplier of autonomic import? (5%)

三、申論題：

- (1) 請說明「規模經濟」及「規模不經濟」的基本內涵，並請繪一簡圖舉例申述之。(20%)
- (2) 請解釋以下名詞：(每題 6%，共 30%)
 1. 比較利益
 2. 新國際勞力分工
 3. 聚集經濟
 4. 微笑曲線
 5. 工業空洞化

國立高雄師範大學九十八學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：科技管理研究所

(以鉛筆作答者不予計分)

科 目：管理學 (全一頁)

一、管理教科書皆暢論「人是企業最大之資產」。然而近一年來金融海嘯，企業開始嚴格精簡人事，並大量聘任非公司專聘之派遣人力擔任各項工作，科技性產業亦不例外。請說明科技業採用派遣人力制度，對下列管理層面將造成哪些影響：

(1) 組織結構 (10%)

(2) 知識活動 (10%)

(3) 激勵效果 (5%)

二、台灣是自行車產業大國，但該產業在台灣市場也曾落寞一段時間，一般被歸類為傳統產業。然近年來隨著全球節能減碳政策與運動健身風潮，台灣自行車業再度興盛，某大自行車廠 2008 年底甚至加發 20 個月以上之年終獎金，未來前景依然看好。請以科技管理之觀點，建議我國自行車業現階段如何進行產品發展 (含既有產品與創新產品)，以延續國際競爭優勢。(25%)

三、何謂「控制幅度」(Span of Control)？與組織的規模有何關係？與組織扁平化又有何關係？(25%)

四、成功的國際管理者有三種中心導向，請分別說明之。(25%)

國立高雄師範大學九十八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（共 4 頁，第 1 頁）

I. Vocabulary: choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence (26%)

1. Your desk is crowded with too many unnecessary things. You have to _____ some of them.
(A) remain (B) resist (C) remove (D) retain
2. Even if a bat's eyes are sealed, it can make its way with ease through dark rooms and through places full of _____.
(A) antiques (B) wildlife (C) obstacles (D) chasms
3. The Blackberry is a new _____ that allows people internet access from anywhere.
(A) manner (B) information (C) device (D) climate
4. People yawn when they don't have an _____ supply of oxygen in their blood.
(A) opponent (B) adequate (C) educational (D) enormous
5. Scientists are worried that if the Earth _____ more on its axis, weather conditions will worsen considerably.
(A) tilts (B) gains (C) rehearses (D) prospers
6. Sociologists study not only _____ urban societies but also many societies with comparatively simple social system.
(A) animated (B) energetic (C) commonplace (D) complex
7. The pot holds enough water for _____ four cups of tea.
(A) attentively (B) attractively (C) appropriately (D) approximately
8. Many people argued that the force used by the police was _____. The protester should not have been injured.
(A) abundant (B) excessive (C) civilized (D) normal
9. When the airplane crashed into the ground, it blew _____ immediately.
(A) out (B) on (C) up (D) in
10. The angry shareholders wanted the company president to _____ because of the stock scandal.
(A) come to an end (B) break off (C) let up (D) step down
11. The teachers were very old-fashioned, treating any new ideas with _____ and scorn.
(A) malice (B) contempt (C) content (D) menace

12. Several individuals from _____ groups of society protested in front of the government offices today.
(A) deficient (B) incessant (C) marginalized (D) dim
13. The government has _____ strong opposition over its plans to build a new airport.
(A) encountered (B) endeavored (C) enclosed (D) escorted

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

14. A historian does not only describe events, but tries to explain ____ occur in the first place.
(A) to what causes them (B) what causes them to (C) to them what cause (D) what to cause them
15. Although now _____ aquatic, whales possess physiological features which indicate that they may once have been terrestrial.
(A) totally (B) are totally (C) totally their (D) are their
16. Josephine Baker, _____ born in the United States, achieved her fame and fortune on the French stage.
(A) was (B) she was (C) although (D) where she was

(背面有題)

系所別：各學系 (英語學系除外)

科目：英文 (共 4 頁，第 2 頁)

17. The parallax measurement is used in survey studies to tell how far _____.
(A) is an object distant (B) distant is an object (C) an object is distant (D) a distant object is
18. _____ bricks, workers press clay into blocks and bake them to the requisite hardness in a kiln.
(A) Being made (B) The making of (C) To make (D) Made
19. The difference between libel and slander is that libel is printed while _____.
(A) spoken is slander (B) is spoken slander (C) slander is spoken (D) is slander spoken
20. Thomas Edison is better remembered as the inventor of the electric light _____ of the "Edison Effect".
(A) than discovering (B) than as the discoverer (C) the discovery (D) as the discoverer
21. Some of the most productive arable soils of _____ Europe and the United States have been

made from naturally wet soils.

(A) also (B) both (C) together (D) in addition

22. Thomas Malthus claimed that disease, war, famine, and ____ act as checks on population growth.

(A) moral restraining (B) morally restrain (C) by moral restraint (D) moral restraint

23. During the 1930s, unsuitable farming techniques and excessive grazing of grassland in the Great Plains produced ____.

(A) which it became known as the Dust Bowl (B) what became known as the Dust Bowl

(C) it became known as the Dust Bowl (D) that it became known as the Dust Bowl

24. Extra-marital affairs remain the biggest problem for marriages in Taiwan, _____ 40 percent of the 1,300 cases seeking marriage counseling from the Warm Life Association in Taipei last year.

(A) accounting for (B) resulting from (C) a consequence of (D) accounted by

25. The Ministry of foreign Affairs announced that it would wave visa fees for Thailand passport holders for three months, _____ early March.

(A) be effective (B) effective (C) takes effect (D) effect

III. Cloze A (16%)

Officials of the Taiwan blood Services foundation __26__ able-bodied people to join the lines of donors as all six of its blood centers would be facing __27__ shortages up until the end of March, especially for type O and type A blood. The current economic __28__ has __29__ people's willingness to donate blood, and blood donations in the country have actually fallen 40 percent during the recent __30__, said Lin kuo-shin, chairman of the foundation, yesterday. One of the major enterprises taking part in the donation __31__ was the Wang Steak chain restaurants that successfully attracted more than 1,000 people in central Taichung City. __32__ only four days of blood __33__ left at the blood banks, the Tasty Restaurants under the Wang Steak chain held a blood drive aimed at bringing together 1,000 people to roll up their sleeves and donate blood, according to restaurant executive Chen Li-teng.

26. (A) asked (B) requested (C) recommended (D) urged
27. (A) acute (B) accelerated (C) accumulating (D) acutance
28. (A) idleness (B) recess (C) recession (D) boom
29. (A) dampened (B) facilitated (C) increased (D) caused
30. (A) downturn (B) downcast (C) downtime (D) downbeat

31. (A) drive (B) activity (C) event
(D) incident
32. (A) being
(B) with
(C) has
(D) due to
33. (A) investments (B) savings
(C) stockings
(D) stocks

系所別：各學系 (英語學系除外)

科 目：英文 (共 4 頁，第 3 頁)

IV. Cloze B (10%)

More travelers are bunking down in 34 accommodations, including timeshares, condos and vacation rentals, and the trend seems to be 35. The vacation rental industry grew 36 17 percent last year, according to the Vacation Rental Management Association. Timeshare sales climbed 6 percent during the same period, says an Ernst & Young study.

37, the hotel industry posted a 7 percent increase in profits in 2007, but is only expected to 38 a 3 percent rise in profits for this year, according to PKF Hospitality Research.

34. (A) joyful (B) carefree (C) nontraditional (D) enjoyable
35. (A) improving (B) expecting (C) exaggerative (D) accelerating
36. (A) at (B) as (C) by (D) up
37. (A) By comparison (B) In addition (C) As a consequence (D)
Furthermore
38. (A) fill in (B) mix up (C) fill up (D) eke out

V. Reading Comprehension A (12%)

Charles Dickens was born in Portsmouth, England, on February 7, 1812. His father John was often dreaming up means of getting rich with little effort. Since most of these ventures failed, the family never managed to pay the debts. This life based on pipe dreams ultimately landed John Dickens in prison. It was up to young Charles to support the family. His time at the blacking factory lasted only a few months, yet it damaged him forever, leaving him always aware of “a

vague unhappy loss or want of something.”

The important experience, along with the resulting pain, became the driving force behind Dickens’ great success as a novelist. By the age of 21, he was writing in earnest. His first serious work, *Pickwick Papers*, was very favorably received by the public. Opportunities for the young writer suddenly sprang up everywhere, and he began to demand high fees. At this time Dickens married Catherine Hogarth and started a family. He signed contracts for writing five more books, ensuring some financial stability for his new home. Successful novels continued to appear in rapid-fire fashion. He became a major celebrity. But all was not well at home. After bearing Charles no fewer than 10 children, Catherine had become overweight. Hurtfully, Charles said his favorite child was David Copperfield, the fictional boy that he had produced without assistance from Catherine, the boy who was most like Charles Dickens himself. In his journals, Dickens described himself as “a misplaced and mismarried man.” His marriage was a recipe for sorrow. The following year, he left Catherine, and his worldview became increasingly dark. His lifelong depression was deepening. And yet he continued to give public readings, where he poured out his soul and exhausted his body.

39. Dickson’s early childhood was _____.

- (A) filled with day dreams (B) spent in jail (C) a memorable happy time (D) a driving force behind

40. Dickens’ marriage was _____.

- (A) a misery itself (B) a fairy tale (C) a contented one (D) a comfort to him

41. Why did Dickson ask for high fees as his first novel became a hit?

- (A) He tried to provide stability and comfort for his family. (B) He loved money more than everything.
(C) His wife demanded so. (D) He wanted to be a debtor.

42. Who was David Copperfield?

- (A) A child he had with a mistress. (B) One of the children he had with his wife, Catherine.
(C) A child he created in his novel. (D) An adopted boy from an orphanage.

(背面有題)

系所別：各學系 (英語學系除外)

科 目：英文 (共 4 頁，第 4 頁)

VI. Reading Comprehension B (12%)

One important result of the Age of Exploration that is sometimes forgotten is the spread of new types of food throughout the world. Many historians tend to focus on the discovery of gold, silver, and new people. However, the globalization of diet was also an important aspect of this time period. Some foods common to the standard diets in many modern countries originated in the New World. Corn, tomatoes, asparagus, chili peppers, and potatoes are some of the more well-known examples. These foods play an important role in not only modern diet, but in modern economies as well.

The peanut, for example, is a very popular food worldwide. Some archaeologists believe that peanuts have been a staple in some cultures for at least 3,500 years. They believe that the peanut is native to Peru and another South American country, Brazil. Sailors from Europe first took the peanut with them on ships back to Spain. From Spain, the peanut was then introduced to other European countries. Today, the peanut is a staple in the diets of Europe, North America, Africa, and Asia. It is also a key cash crop for many African countries and US states. Indeed, without the peanut, the economies of these areas would be strongly affected.

In addition to peanuts, Peru is cited as the country of origin for other popular foods today. The artichoke, for example, was another food that explorers carried back to Europe from the New World. Today, artichokes are a popular vegetable in many parts of the world. Reports show that Peru continues to export about \$ 20 million worth of artichokes each year. The biggest Peruvian crop export, however, is asparagus. Today, Peru ships more asparagus to foreign markets than any other country. Asparagus is a green, grass-like vegetable popular in the diets of the French and other European nations.

43. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the foods mentioned in this passage?

- (A) They all originated in Brazil.
- (B) They all come from the Americas.
- (C) They were first popular in Africa.
- (D) They are the most important crops for export.

44. According to the passage, when were peanuts probably first eaten?

- (A) During the Age of Exploration
- (B) More than 3,500 years ago
- (C) After sailors went back to Spain
- (D) About 2,000 years

45. Which of the following could best replace “originated in” as used in paragraph 1?

- (A) was brought to
- (B) was sold in
- (C) came from
- (D) was unique

46. As used in paragraph 3, the word “export” is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) sell to other countries
- (B) bring in
- (C) mandate
- (D) promote

國立高雄師範大學九十八學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：科技管理研究所

(以鉛筆作答者不予計分)

科 目：科技管理 (全一頁)

一、漸進式創新 (incremental innovation) 與突破性創新 (radical innovation)

(1) 請說明何謂「漸進式創新」與「突破性創新」？(15%)

(2) 請舉例說明之。(10%)

二、智慧財產權 (intellectual property right)

(1) 請說明為何政府應對「智慧財產權」進行保護？(10%)

(2) 請嘗試說明「智慧財產權保護」將對產業結構造成何種影響？(15%)

三、創業財務與一般的公司財務管理有何不同，試分析其異同處。(25%)

四、試說明如何進行新產品開發管理？在整個開發的過程應注意哪些關鍵因素。

(25%)

國立高雄師範大學九十八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）（以鉛筆作答者不予計分）

科 目：國文（共二頁，第一頁）

壹、國學常識：（每題二分，共三十分）

- 一、所謂「四書」相傳的作者是：孔子的弟子與再傳弟子《論語》、孟子《孟子》、曾參《大學》、（ ）《中庸》。
- 二、漢代鄭玄提過「易」經之易字有三種意思，簡稱「易有三義」，是指：簡易、變易和（ ）。
- 三、〈檀弓〉出自十三經中的（ ）一書。
- 四、《漢書·藝文志·諸子略序》主要談九流十家的來龍去脈，「小說家」出於（ ）。
- 五、司馬談〈論六家要旨〉中，六家指的是：（ ）、儒、墨、名、法、道家。
- 六、以《閱微草堂筆記》中的神靈怪異故事聞名的作者是（ ）。
- 七、全書共二十卷，有名篇〈五蠹〉、〈說林〉、〈說難〉，並為司馬遷「發憤著書」思想的援引例證，是（ ）。
- 八、提倡「上善若水」的人物是（ ）。
- 九、元末明初四大傳奇指的是：荆釵記、白兔記、殺狗記和（ ）。
- 十、竹林七賢所指的是：阮籍、（ ）、山濤、劉伶、阮咸、向秀、王戎。
- 十一、素有「初唐四傑」美譽的詩人是：王勃、楊炯、盧照鄰和（ ）。
- 十二、清代傳奇作家中，並稱為「南昇北孔」的孔尚任以《桃花扇》聞名，而洪昇最著名之作品指的是《 》。
- 十三、《紅樓夢》裡所謂「山中高士晶瑩雪」指的人物是（ ）。
- 十四、日治時期創作〈送報伕〉，傳達台灣人精神的小說作家是（ ）。
- 十五、「太宗遊地府」、「貂蟬離間董卓、呂布」、「黛玉葬花」，以上故事依序出現在《 》、《三國演義》、《紅樓夢》三本章回小說中。

系所別：各系所（國文學系、經學研究所除外）（以鉛筆作答者不予計分）

科目：國文（共二頁，第二頁）

貳、閱讀測驗：（每題二分，共二十分）

一、

燕、趙古稱多感慨悲歌之士。董生舉進士，連不得志於有司，懷抱利器，鬱鬱適茲土。吾知其必有合也。董生勉乎哉！

夫以子之不遇時，苟慕義彊仁者皆愛惜焉。矧燕、趙之士，出乎其性者哉！然吾嘗聞風俗與化移易，吾惡知其今不異於古所云邪？聊以吾子之行卜之也。董生勉乎哉！

吾因之有所感矣。爲我弔望諸君之墓，而觀於其市，復有昔時屠狗者乎？爲我謝曰：「明天子在上，可以出而仕矣！」（韓愈〈送董邵南序〉）

- 1、「矧燕、趙之士，出乎其性者哉！」是指燕、趙之士比一般人 A 更知慕義彊仁 B 更驍勇善戰 C 更淡泊名利 D 更勇於出仕。
- 2、「然吾嘗聞風俗與化移易，吾惡知其今不異於古所云邪？」意謂 A 風俗教化，已日趨淳厚 B 風俗墮壞，令人憎惡 C 風俗衰敗，自己無力回天 D 風俗改異，恐今非昔比。
- 3、「以吾子之行卜之」意謂 A 遠行前董生宜占卜吉凶 B 董生此去可以驗證風俗是否改異 C 韓愈爲董生遠行祈求平安 D 董生此去的結果可以預卜。
- 4、文中所稱的「望諸君」所指何人 A 荆軻 B 樂毅 C 廉頗 D 燕太子丹。
- 5、韓愈臨別贈言，其真正用心在於 A 鼓勵董生前往燕、趙謀求發展 B 稱頌董生慕義彊仁 C 勸諭董生宜慎擇去留 D 請董生代爲憑弔望諸君。

二、

這時我忽然看到，山路的兩旁，（一）著雨後盛開的幾百樹幾千樹的櫻花！這櫻花，一堆堆、一層層，好像（二）似的，在朝陽下緋紅萬頃，溢彩流光。當曲折的山路被這無邊的花雲遮蓋了的時候，我們就像坐在十一隻首尾相接的（三）之中，凌駕著（四）的東風，兩舷濺起嘩嘩的花浪，（五）地向著初升的太陽前進！（冰心〈櫻花讚〉）

以上短文中，缺空處應依序填入（請填代號）

- A 料峭 B 怒放 C 簇擁 D 彩霞 E 輕舟 F 雲海 G 迅捷 H 駘蕩 I 緩緩

參、作文：（白話散文）（五十分）

題目：欣賞別人，肯定自己

國立高雄師範大學九十八學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：科技管理研究所

(以鉛筆作答者不予計分)

科 目：微積分 (全一頁)

1. $f(x, y) = \frac{x - y^4}{x^3 - y^4}$, 求 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x, y)$ 和 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (1, 1)} f(x, y)$ 。(8%)

2. $f(x) = \sin^n \sqrt{1+x^2}$, 求 $\frac{df}{dx}$ 。(8%)

3. 求曲線 $x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$ 在點 $(\frac{3a}{2}, \frac{3a}{2})$ 的切線斜率。(8%)

4. 求 $\int e^{\sin x} \cos x \sin x dx$ 。(8%)

5. 求 $\int_0^1 \int_{2x}^2 \int_0^1 z^3 e^{y^2} dz dy dx$ 。(8%)

6. 求無窮級數 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{24} + \dots + \frac{1}{n \times 2^n} + \dots$ 之和。(10%)

7. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{|x^3 - x|}{x^2 + 3x} \right)$ 。(8%)

8. 求一個二次多項式 $f(x)$ 使得 $f(1) = 5, f'(1) = 3, f''(1) = -4$ 。(8%)

9. 求曲線 $x^3 + x^2 y + y^3 = -3$ 在點 $(-1, -1)$ 之切線方程式。(8%)

10. 求 $f(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 5x - 5, -3 \leq x \leq 3$ 的遞增區間及所予區間 $[-4, 3]$ 上的絕對極大值與絕對極小值。(8%)

11. 求 $\int 5x^2 \sqrt{x^3 + 1} dx$ 。(8%)

12. 求由 $y^2 = 3 - x$ 與直線 $y = x - 1$ 所圍成區域之面積。(10%)

