科目:經濟學(甲)(企管务硕士沙甲沙甲组)

共 2 頁 第 / 頁

- 1. (20 分) Sally is a frequent flyer whose air fares are reduced (through coupon giveaways) by 25% after she flies 20,000 miles a year.
- a) Draw her budget line (be sure to label axes and indicate the slope(s) of the budget line) and write the equation for this budget line.
- b) Suppose Sally was planning to fly 19,000 miles per year in the absence of this frequent flier program. Use your graph to indicate how this program may (or may not) cause her to change the number of miles she flies this year.
- 2. (20%) Consider a Cournot tri-opoly where, prior to any possible merger, firms have the same (constant) marginal cost and same fixed cost: $C_i(q_i) = 30 \ q_i + F$ for firms i = 1,2,3. Market demand for the homogeneous product is described by the linear (inverse) demand function: P(Q) = 150 Q, where $Q = q_1 + q_2 + q_3$ is industry output.
- a) Express the profit of each (symmetric) tri-opolist as a function of F.
- b) Suppose now that firms 1 and 2 merge, with the resulting industry being a Cournot duopoly. Through the merger, the merged firms are able to eliminate duplication of overhead costs so that the post-merger cost function of the merged firm is given by: $C_{12}(q_{12}) = 30 \ q_{12} + F_{12}$ where $F_{12} < 2F$ and where q_{12} is the post-merger output of the merged entity. Decide how large savings in overhead cost must be for the two firms to find it profitable to merge.
- c) Now suppose that, instead, the two merging firms realize a saving in variable cost.
 To keep matters simple, assume away any fixed costs before or after the merger: F
 = 0. Let post-merger costs facing the merged firm be: C₁₂(q₁₂) = c 30 q₁₂ where c <</p>
 1 measures the extent of variable cost savings. Decide how large the cost savings must be for the merger to benefit consumers.
- 3. (10分) A recent medical study suggests that consuming chocolate might actually reduce the risk of heart disease. How will the medical news affect the equilibrium price and quantity in the market for chocolate in the short run?

科目:經濟學(甲)(企管系硕士沙里沙里知)

共 2頁 第 2 頁

- 4. Explain how technological change can lead to unemployment or increased employment in certain industries. (10½)
- 5. Evaluate the following statements: (20%)
 - a.) Without money, everything would be more expensive.
 - b.) There is a close relationship between demand-side economics and the government budget deficit.
- 6. Explain the following terms with your comments: (20分)
 - a.) Crowding-out effect
 - b.) Stagflation
 - c.) Liquidity trap
 - d.) Rational expectations

科目: 企業管理 (企業管理學系碩士班甲班)(即組)

共 4 頁 第 1 頁

第壹部份: 單選題 (50分)
共 25 題,每題答對得 2 分,答錯倒扣 1 分,但倒扣總分至多不超過得分總數。
請依題號順序,將答案填入答案紙上的「是非、選擇專用頁」中。
1. The marital status of employees seem to have a direct relationship with:
(A) productivity
(B) turnover
(C) level of education
(D) intelligence
2. A desire for being productive and reaching desirable goals is an example of
McClelland's:
(A) Need for achievement
(B) Need for affiliation
(C) Need for power
(D) Need for existence
3. According to the goal-setting theory of motivation, goals should be:
(A) extremely difficult
(B) difficult but attainable
(C) easy
(D) just a bit beyond his or her potential
4. One of the most effective ways of enhancing organizational performance is by
increasing
(A) productivity
(B) profits
(C) benefits
(D) demands
5 is the transfer of information that is meaningful to those involved.
(A) Strategic planning
(B) Organizational development
(C) Diversity
(D) Communication
6. Job involves adding more tasks of a similar nature to the job.
(A) enrichment
(B) enlargement
(C) rotation
(D) building

科目: 企業管理

(企業管理學系碩士班甲班)(甲組)

共4頁第2頁

	7. A teaching method of should force the trainee to think through	
	problems, propose solutions, choose among them, and analyze the consequences of	
	the decision.	
	(A) case study	
	(B) lecturing	
	(C) seminar	
	(D) brainstorming	
	8 rewards are normally derived from involvement in certain activities or	
	tasks.	
	(A) Intrinsic	
	(B) Internal	
	(C) Organizational	
	(D) Extrinsic	
	9. The word "Hyundai" in Korean means:	
	(A) ancestral	
	(B) modern	
	(C) teamwork	
	(D) worldwide	
	10. Changes in corporate strategy precede and lead to:	
	(A) changes in the environment	
	(B) better communication	
	(C) increased productivity	
:	(D) changes in an organization's structure	
	11 asks managers to reconsider how work would be done and their	
	organization structured if they were starting over.	
	(A) Reengineering	
	(B) MBO	
	(C) TQM	
	(D) Diversity training	
	12. is a philosophy of management that is driven by the constant	
	attainment of customer satisfaction through the continuous improvement of all	
	organizational processes.	
	(A) Reengineering	
	(B) MBO	
	(C) TQM	
	(D) OB Mod	
	13. Mintzberg concluded that managers perform ten different highly interrelated roles	
	attributable to their jobs. All of the following are management roles except:	
	(A) interpersonal	
1	(B) informational	٠.
	(B) informational (C) communicational	
	(C) communicational (D) Decisional	
	(1.11.3.19/18/18/3)	

(企業管理學系碩士班甲班)(甲組) 科目: 企業管理 14. In general, the most important job skill listed by recruiters was: (A) a college degree (B) interpersonal skills (C) mathematical skills (D) computer skills 15. Which one of the following is not part of the definition of an "organization"? (A) Change (B) Goals (C) Two or more people (D) Coordination 16. Predictability of behavior is most enhanced if we know: (A) that the person is rational (B) how the person perceives the situation (C) that behavior is caused (D) the person's age 17. Which of the following is not true about globalization? (A) The workforce will be different in needs, aspirations, and attitudes (B) The workforce will be from different cultures (C) The managers will find that their training in a MBA Program will usually be sufficient for their roles in other countries. (D) Communication which works well in one setting may be uncomfortable and threatening in another. 18. National culture continues to be a powerful force in explaining a large proportion of people's behavior. When describing Americans culturally, which of the following is least likely to be characteristic? (B) Competitive (A) Direct (C) Formal (D) Questioning leadership style should prevail in countries that emphasize trusting values. (A) autocratic (B) participation (C) dictatorial (D) directive 20. One of the shortcuts used to judge others involves evaluating a person based on

how he/she compares to other individuals on the same characteristic. This shortcut

(D) prejudice

21. Decision making would best be described as an exercise in:

(B) contrast effects

(B) evaluating people

(D) making profits

is known as:

(A) selective perception

(A) establishing goals

(C)evaluating trade-offs

(C) halo effect

科目: 企業管理

(企業管理學系碩士班甲班)(界組)

共4頁第4頁

- 22. Employees are most likely to respond to change efforts made by someone who:
 - (A) is liked, credible and convincing
 - (B) has an impressive title
 - (C) is considerably older than the workers
 - (D) is new to the organization
- 23. Which one of the following is most likely to lead to high job satisfaction?
 - (A) Being married
- (B) Mentally challenging work
- (C) Working alone
- (D) Having an outgoing personality
- 24. In the communication process model, which of the following occurs before the others?
 - (A) Transmitting
- (B) Encoding
- (C) Decoding
- (D) Understanding
- 25. All of the following are examples of status recognized formally except:
 - (A) large offices with impressive views
 - (B) fancy titles
 - (C) age
 - (D) preferred work schedules

第貳部份: 簡答題 (每題回答請勿超過兩百字,<u>超過字數該題將爲零分</u>)

- 一、請問你現在最想去工作的我國公司(非外商公司)是哪一家公司? 爲什麼?(10分)
- 二、從管理學中所學的各種知識中,哪些知識可以用來幫助你從事生涯規劃?請運用這些知識規劃你的生涯。(20分)
- 三、現在政府重要官員常常強調政府要向企業學習。究竟政府可以向企業學習什麼? (20分)

科目: 也界、經濟等也)

共七頁第/頁

- 一、選擇題 (60分;每題3分單選答案;答錯不倒扣):
- 1. When John maximizes utility, he finds that his MRS of X and Y is greater than Px/Py. It is most likely that:
- a. John's preferences are incomplete.
- b. John's preferences are irrational.
- c. John is not consuming good X.
- d. John is not consuming good Y.
- 2. John's marginal utility of income function is given as $MU(I)=I^{1.5}$

where I represents income. From this you would say that he is

- a. risk averse.
- b. risk loving.
- c. risk neutral
- d. none of these.
- 3. John just bought a house for \$250,000. Earthquake insurance, which would pay \$250,000 in the event of a major earthquake, is available for \$25,000. John estimates that the probability of a major earthquake in the coming year is 10 percent, and that in the event of such a quake, the property would be worth nothing. John's utility of income function is U(I)=I^{0.5}. Should John buy the insurance?
- a. Yes.
- b. No.
- c. John is indifference.
- d. We need more information on John's attitude toward risk.
- 4. A production function can be characterized by the following equation: Q=50+20L, where Q is output per hour and L is labor per hour. If workers earn \$15 per hour, what is the marginal cost of the tenth unit of output?
- a. \$1.33.
- ь. \$0.75.
- c. \$300.
- d. \$20.
- 5. When a competitive industry is in long run equilibrium, which of the following statements will be true?
- a. Price will equal short-run marginal cost.
- b. Price will equal short-run average total cost.

科目:在中台之确学(2)

共中頁第一頁

- c. Price will equal long-run marginal cost.
- d. All of the above.
- 6. Consider a country in which product X is produced and consumed domestically. In addition, some of domestic consumption is the result of imports. Now, suppose the government in this country imposes an import quota of zero (no more imports of X allowed). As a result of the cutoff of imports, the domestic price of X increases to a new equilibrium above the world price. The welfare effect of this new policy in this country is
- a. no welfare loss.
- b. the loss in consumer surplus exceeds the gain in producer surplus.
- c. the loss in consumer surplus is less than the gain in producer surplus.
- d. the loss in consumer surplus equals the gain in producer surplus.
- 7. If a monopolist's profits were taxed away and redistributed to its consumers,
- a. inefficiency would remain because output would be lower than under competitive conditions.
- b. inefficiency would remain, but not because output would be lower than under competitive conditions.
- efficiency would be obtained because output would be increased to the competitive level.
- d. efficiency would be obtained because output would be increased and profits removed.
- 8. The NSYSU Oil Company is a vertical integrated firm. It explores for and extracts crude oil. It also refines the crude oil into gasoline and other products, and sells these products to consumers. There are many other firms that extract and sell crude oil so that the market for crude oil is regarded by NSYSU Oil as competitive. The internal price that NSYSU Oil uses when the crude oil that it extracts is "sold" to one of its refineries:
- a. equals the market price for crude oil.
- b. equals the market price for crude oil less a discount because NSYSU Oil does not profit from itself.
- c. is unrelated to the market price of crude oil.
- d. is greater than the marginal cost of extracting crude oil.
- 9. You are studying a market for which the kinked demand curve model applies. The kinked demand curve is as follows:

科目: 也中 性間努(乙)

共 4頁第3頁

Q=1200-5P for $0 \le Q < 150$ Q=360-P for $150 \le Q$

The marginal cost is given as:

MC=0

What is the profit maximizing level of output?

- a. 171.43
- b. 120
- c. 150
- d. none of the above.
- 10. John and Mary would like to go out to dinner, but have different tastes in food. The payoff matrix below shows John's and Mary's preferences.

		JOHH	
		Chinese	American
Mary	Chinese	3, 1	0, 0
	American	0, 0	1, 3

Which of the following strategies is not a Nash equilibrium?

- a. John and Mary both eat Chinese food.
- b. John and Mary both eat American food.
- c. John adopts a mixed strategy and chooses Chinese food with probability 2/3 and chooses American food with probability 1/3. Mary adopts a mixed strategy and chooses Chinese food with probability 1/3 and chooses American food with probability 2/3.
- d. All of the above are Nash equilibrium.
- 11. A 工會面臨比較沒有彈性的勞動需求曲線, B 工會面臨比較有彈性的勞動需求曲線,請問哪一個工會較可能爭取較高之工資? (a) A 工會 (b) B 工會 (c) 兩工會爭取較高工資的可能性一致 (d) 無充分資訊可供判斷。
- 12. 納莉颱風來襲嚴重損害農作物,使蔬菜價格暴漲,連帶沒有風災的豆芽也 漲價,是因為: (a) 豆芽的供給增加 (b) 豆芽的需求增加(c) 豆芽的 替代品變便宜(d) 以上皆有可能。
- 13. 容易出現隱藏性失業的行業: (a) 士 (b) 農(c) 工(d) 商。
- 14. 反托拉斯法的作用: (a) 防止利潤壟斷 (b) 增加就業機會與所得(c) 提高社會福利水準(d) 以上皆是。
- 15. 自開放菸酒進口,打破公賣局獨占之後,對菸酒市場的影響: (a)菸酒價格普遍下跌 (b)消費者福利增加(c)菸酒供給量增加(d)以上皆是。
- 16. 在政府籌款方法中,被指為「寅吃卯糧」的是: (a)發行貨幣 (b)向 國外借款(c)發行公債(d)出售公有資產。
- 17. 若小國為出口品國際價格的接受者,則其所面對的出口需求線為一· (a)

科目: 在甲級病气心)

共山百第十百

正斜率曲線 (b) 負斜率曲線 (c) 水平線 (d) 垂直線。

- 18. 我們常看見各大百貨公司會同步進行換季大折扣,因為大百貨公司是屬於: (a) 完全競爭市場 (b) 獨占性競爭市場 (c) 寡占市場 (d) 獨占市場
- 19. 完全競爭市場與不完全競爭市場的最主要差別在: (a) 廠商進出市場的 難易 (b) 廠商多寡(c) 廠商是否有能力影響價格(d) 以上皆非。
- 20. 在編列國民所得帳時,老農年金係: (a)由政府編預算,因此列入政府購置項 (b)國民生產毛額的項目之一(c)移轉性支付,故不屬於政府購置項(d)政府負債的來源之一。

二、問答題 (20分):

自 2002 年 1 月 1 日台澎金馬地區加入世界貿易組織 (the World Trade Organization; WTO),該組織號稱自由市場經濟模型 (mode of the free-marketed-economy)的體現,閣下為國民中之菁英份子,請列舉五項 WTO 的基本原則 (the basic principles of WTO),並以經濟學的理論加以說明 (每一原則為 4 分,不具理由者該項以零分計算)。

三、問答題(20分):

Assume that \$1 worth of one-period bonds issued at the end of period 0 pays out $\$(1+R_1)$ during period 1 -- that is, the principal of \$1 plus the interest payment of $\$R_1$. Assume that \$1 worth of one-period bonds issued at the end of period 1 pays out $\$(1+R_2)$ during period 2. Suppose that people also market a two-period bond at the end of period 0. \$1 worth of this asset pays out \$(1+2R) during period 2. Lenders from date 0 to date 2 have the option of holding a two-period bond or a succession of one-period bonds. Borrowers have a similar choice between negotiating a two-period loan or two successive one-period loans.

- a. What must be the relation of R to R₁ and R₂? Explain the answer from the standpoint of borrowers and lenders.
- b. If $R_2 > R_1$, what is the relation between R and R_1 ?

科目: 管理学(企業管理學系領土班甲班)(飞組)

共3頁第/頁

一、選擇題 (共有20道題,每題2分,合計40分)

- 1. 下列哪一個項目最適合於<u>領導</u>的範疇而不適合於<u>管理</u>的範疇? (A)資本 支出的控制 (B)品質的掌控 (C)營運績效的評估 (D)方向感和使命感。
- 2. 下面有關核心專長的敘述中,哪一個是比較正確的?(A)企業在核心專長上的競爭是產品對產品的競爭(B)TVBS的核心專長是2100全民開講(C)企業在核心專長上的競爭是事業單位對事業單位的競爭(D)企業的核心專長可以提升多種產品與服務的競爭力。
- 3. 下面哪一個敘述與其他的敘述有顯著的不同? (A)大多數的公司都是管理過度,領導不足 (B)大多數的企業對於控制部屬的重視遠超過引導部屬 (C)企業的官僚體系對營運規劃、作業指引、金錢獎勵等有執行的作用,對企業的方向和目標卻無定見 (D)企業的策略企圖心可以產生令人動心的使命感。
- 4. 下面哪一個有關企業使命宣言的敘述是正確的? (A)Motorola 和 Disney 把關心員工當作企業使命宣言的核心意識 (B)Johnson & Johnson 把創新 當作企業使命宣言的核心意識 (C)HP 和 Marriot 把大膽的冒險當作企業 使命宣言的核心意識 (D)一個有策略企圖心的企業使命宣言可以有效的 激發起員工的熱情。
- 5. 台積電目前掌握的最新晶圓製程技術已經到了 (A)0.09 微米 (B)0.18 微 米 (C)0.25 微米 (D)0.38 微米。
- 6. 下面哪一個因素比較不會影響到控制幅度(Span of Control)? (A)工作地點 (B)作業程序 (C)溝通的方式 (D)經理的性別。
- 7. 「因爲某種特定行爲或態度而對於被考核者產生以偏概全」是考核過程中的哪一種偏差?(A)集中趨勢偏差 (B)擴散偏差 (C)暈輪偏差 (D)單向 偏差。
- 8. 應變性領導模式(Contingency Theory of Leadership)和其他的情境領導理論(Situational Leadership Theory)有什麼不同? (A)應變性領導模式認為應改變情況而不是領導風格,而其他的情境領導理論認為應該改變領導風格而不改變情況,而其他的情境領導理論認為應該改變情況而不是領導風格(C)應變性領導模式著重高階管理,而其他的情境領導理論強調先是高階管理,再貫徹到中階和第一線的管理階層 (D)應變性領導模式會在某個既定的情況下,提供一個明確的領導風格,而其他的情境領導理論不會有明確的領導風格。
- 9. 下列有關 BCG 矩陣的敘述有哪一個是正確的? (A)BCG 矩陣的横軸是成長,縱軸是市場佔有 (B)BCG 矩陣和產品生命週期沒什麼關係 (C)BCG 矩陣的策略意涵是,在明日之星的事業單位應該盡量往金牛階 段邁進 (D) BCG 矩陣的策略意涵是,若處於問號或明日之星階段的事業單位,爲了充實發展所需的資金,宜購倂處於金牛階段的事業單位。

科目: 130里兴(飞)(公業管理學祭碩士班甲班)(飞題) 共3頁第乙頁

在第 10~15 道題中,針對每一道題裡的觀念或著作,請指出是由哪一個管理學者或企業家所提出的。

- (A)彼得聖吉(Peter Senge) (B)哈莫爾&普哈拉(G. Hamel and C.K. Prahalad)
- (C)傑福瑞斯特(Jay W. Forrester) (D)彼得杜拉克(Peter Drucker)
- (E)賀茲伯格(Frederick Herzberg) (F)麥可波特(Michael Porter)
- (G)亨利明茲伯格(Henry Mintzberg) (H)戴維麥可萊蘭德(David McClelland)
- 10. 第五項修練(The Fifth Discipline)這本風靡全球企業管理領域的名著是由哪一位管理學者或企業家所著的?
- 11. 核心能力(Core Competence)這個概念是由哪一位管理學者或企業家所提出的?
- 12. 競爭大未來(Competing for the Future)這本影響美國九十年代企業競爭策略思維的名著是由哪一位管理學者或企業家所著的?
- 13. 策略企圖心(Strategic Intent) 這個概念是由哪一位管理學者或企業家所 提出的?
- 14. 系統動力學(System Dynamics)這個領域是由哪一位管理學者或企業家所 開創的?
- 15. 兩係數理論(Two-Factor Theory)這個激勵理論是由哪一個管理學者所提出的?

在第 16~20 道題中,請針對每一個國內企業實例,試指出其策略類型是基於下列哪一種策略性思維。

- (A) 關鍵成功因素(Key Success Factor)
- (B)以資源爲基礎的策略(Resource-Based Strategy)
- (C) 綜效(Synergy)
- (D)產業分工(Disintegration)
- (E) 策略聯盟(Strategic Alliance)
- (F) 差異化策略(Differentiation Strategy)
- (G)整合策略(Integration Strategy)
- 16. 元祖公司以產銷雪餅起家,但有鑑於雪餅銷售有明顯的淡旺季,於是另 行開發其他產品系列,以冤雪餅淡季出現人力設備閒置。請問元祖公司 採用的是上面哪一種策略性思維。
- 17. 國內晶圓廠普遍讓高階管理人員持有「技術股」,理由是這些高階經理人員擁有半導體製造和管理的技術。請問這些晶圓廠採用的是上面哪一種策略性思維。
- 18. 光泉公司主要業務項目是包裝鮮乳,透過零售業者來銷售,隨後增加一般包裝飲料業務,繼續交由相同的零售業者銷售。請問光泉公司採用的是上面哪一種策略性思維。

科目: 管理学(飞)(企業管理学系旗士班甲班)(飞組) 共3頁第3頁

- 19. 統一企業本著「掌握通路就掌握市場」的信念,投資成立統一超商 7-Eleven,其間連續虧損七年,但該公司仍堅持到底。請問統一企業採 用的是上面哪一種策略性思維。
- 20. 福特六和公司決定關閉零組件製造廠,轉向國內供應商採購,主因是該 廠產量偏低,不符經濟效益。請問福特六和公司採用的是上面哪一種策 略性思維。
- 二、問答題(問答題佔總分的 20 分,你的答案若超過 200 個字,將會被扣分) 美國總統甘迺迪要美國的太空人在 1960 年代結束之前登陸月球; 日本的政府和企業從 1985 年以來就合夥全力開發翻譯電話,以彌補人類語 言的鴻溝;

波音公司傾家蕩產全力投入巨大民航客機 707,727,747 的開發; 奇異公司在每一個奇異所涉入的市場,都要成爲數一數二的公司,並且改革 奇異成爲擁有小企業一般的速度和活力;

CNN 要提供全天候 24 小時的全球新聞。

請從以上這五個例子,找出在管理學上,他們所共同具有的意義。

三、國際暖氣公司是家用暖氣設備的大製造廠,其總裁 Howard Grimes 先生非常的關切消費者對美製不良產品的反應。最近,由於某位顧客家中暖氣爐爆炸,公司因而被告。控告書中聲稱國際公司的產品不夠安全,安裝不妥當及操作指示不明確,此外,也缺乏有效的保護設施。Grimes 先生相信,國際公司所出品的暖氣爐,跟其他競爭廠商的產品一樣安全。發生問題的暖氣爐,是由一家配銷商安裝的,該配銷商同時也是公司產品的服務中心,Grimes 知道如要將這項暢銷品的安全程度提高,勢必增加生產成本。這樣一來,售價自然會提高,銷售量會降低,從而減少公司的利潤。

雖然 Grines 先生不能確定該顧客能不能提出證據證實這項控制,但是也不能確定公司對產品品質及安全性是否足夠關切,想到這點,Grines 先生相信他的公司已遭遇到一件不易解決的難題:顧客似乎喜歡較為安全的產品,但他不能確定,在其他競爭者維持舊價格的情況下,消費者是否願意付較高的價格來購買較為安全的暖氣爐。他同樣想到他必須保障股東的權益,股東通常希望能獲取令人滿意的報酬。最後,他也必須考慮消費者主義在政治上的影響。

Grimes 先生認為,不管大眾對公司產品的反應是否有事實根據,公司都必須 想辦法處理這種不友善的行動。他考慮是否應該指派一位幹部來負責「社會責任」 這項工作,然而當他考慮這個問題,他發覺以實務的觀點來看,<u>他並不能夠確定</u> 擔負這項責任的人,應該或能夠做些什麼工作。他(或他)是否應該參與公共關 係的工作?他是否應該負責與其他製造商研討公司的計畫?他是否應以「消費者 代表」的身份參與實際的生產決策?這項工作是否需要具備特殊才能的人來擔 任?(注意:請回答上面四個問題,每題十分,共四十分,每題以150字為限) 科目: 正甲經濟多面)

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- 一、選擇題(60分;每題3分單選答案;答錯不倒扣):
- 1. When a competitive industry is in long run equilibrium, which of the following statements will be true?
- a. Price will equal short-run marginal cost.
- b. Price will equal short-run average total cost.
- c. Price will equal long-run marginal cost.
- d. All of the above.
- 2. Consider a country in which product X is produced and consumed domestically. In addition, some of domestic consumption is the result of imports. Now, suppose the government in this country imposes an import quota of zero (no more imports of X allowed). As a result of the cutoff of imports, the domestic price of X increases to a new equilibrium above the world price. The welfare effect of this new policy in this country is
- a. no welfare loss.
- b. the loss in consumer surplus exceeds the gain in producer surplus.
- c. the loss in consumer surplus is less than the gain in producer surplus.
- d. the loss in consumer surplus equals the gain in producer surplus.
- 3. If a monopolist's profits were taxed away and redistributed to its consumers,
- a. inefficiency would remain because output would be lower than under competitive conditions.
- b. inefficiency would remain, but not because output would be lower than under competitive conditions.
- c. efficiency would be obtained because output would be increased to the competitive
- d. efficiency would be obtained because output would be increased and profits removed.
- 4. The NSYSU Oil Company is a vertical integrated firm. It explores for and extracts crude oil. It also refines the crude oil into gasoline and other products, and sells these products to consumers. There are many other firms that extract and sell crude oil so that the market for crude oil is regarded by NSYSU Oil as competitive. The internal price that NSYSU Oil uses when the crude oil that it extracts is "sold" to one of its refineries:
- a. equals the market price for crude oil.
- b. equals the market price for crude oil less a discount because NSYSU Oil does not profit from itself.

科目: 在中台灣馬(面)

共华頁第一頁

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- c. is unrelated to the market price of crude oil.
- d, is greater than the marginal cost of extracting crude oil.
- 5. You are studying a market for which the kinked demand curve model applies. The kinked demand curve is as follows:

Q=1200-5P for $0 \le Q < 150$ Q=360-P for $150 \le Q$

The marginal cost is given as:

MC=Q

What is the profit maximizing level of output?

- a. 171.43
- b. 120
- c. 150
- d. none of the above.
- 6. John and Mary would like to go out to dinner, but have different tastes in food. The payoff matrix below shows John's and Mary's preferences.

		JOHH	
		Chinese	American
Mary	Chinese	3, 1	0, 0
	American	0, 0	1, 3

Which of the following strategies is not a Nash equilibrium?

- a. John and Mary both eat Chinese food.
- b. John and Mary both eat American food.
- c. John adopts a mixed strategy and chooses Chinese food with probability 2/3 and chooses American food with probability 1/3. Mary adopts a mixed strategy and chooses Chinese food with probability 1/3 and chooses American food with probability 2/3.
- d. All of the above are Nash equilibrium.
- 7. If only one firm in an industry could take advantage of a reduced wage of labor and all other firms continue paying old wage, how would one best describe the one firm's reaction to this reduced wage assuming labor is the only variable input?
 The MRP_L curve
- a. would remain unchanged, and the firm would hire more labor at the lower wage.
- b. shifts to the left and the firm hires more labor at the lower wage on the new curve.
- c. shifts to the right and the firm hires more labor at the lower wage on the new curve.
- d. rotates clockwise around the old wage-labor hire intersection, and the firm hires more labor at the lower wage on the new rotated curve.

科目:在甲龄有少面)

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- 8. Some universities now offer "tuition bond". Parents can purchase a bond at the time their child is born. The bond is redeemable in 18 years for an amount of money equal to the cost of the university's tuition at that time. Which of the following would reduce the market price of these bonds?
- a. An increase in the rate of interest.
- b. A decrease in the rate of interest.
- c. The passage of legislation limiting increases in college tuition to the rate of inflation.
- d. Both (a) and (c).
- The allocation of twinkies and tasty kakes between two consumers is currently on the contract curve. Any reallocation
- a. makes both consumers better off.
- b. makes both consumers worse off.
- c. makes one, and only one, consumer better off.
- d. makes at least one consumer, but possibly both consumers, worse off.
- 10. I bought my BMW convertible as a new car in 1995 and I know that it is in excellent condition. Now I want to sell it and know that there are other similar cars on the used car market that are lemons. As a result:
- a. I should be able to sell my car at a premium price because of its excellent condition.
- b. I will have to accept a lower price for my car because buyers might think that it is a lemon.
- c. I will not be able to sell my car unless I offer some sort of guarantee.
- d. I will get the best price for my car by selling it to a dealer.
- 11. A 工會面臨比較沒有彈性的勞動需求曲線, B 工會面臨比較有彈性的勞動需求曲線, 請問哪一個工會較可能爭取較高之工資? (a) A 工會 (b) B 工會 (c) 兩工會爭取較高工資的可能性一致 (d) 無充分資訊可供判斷。
- 12. 納莉颱風來襲嚴重損害農作物,使蔬菜價格暴漲,連帶沒有風災的豆芽也 漲價,是因為: (a) 豆芽的供給增加 (b) 豆芽的需求增加 (c) 豆芽的 替代品變便宜 (d) 以上皆有可能。
- 13. 容易出現隱藏性失業的行業: (a) 士 (b) 農 (c) 工 (d) 商。
- 14. 反托拉斯法的作用: (a) 防止利潤壟斷 (b) 增加就業機會與所得 (c) 提高社會福利水準 (d) 以上皆是。
- 15. 自開放菸酒進口,打破公賣局獨占之後,對菸酒市場的影響: (a)菸酒價格普遍下跌 (b)消費者福利增加(c)菸酒供給量增加(d)以上皆是。

科目: 正中路度中面)

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- 16. 在政府籌款方法中,被指為「寅吃卯糧」的是: (a)發行貨幣 (b)向 國外借款 (c)發行公債 (d)出售公有資產。
- 17. 若小國為出口品國際價格的接受者,則其所面對的出口需求線為一: (a) 正斜率曲線 (b) 負斜率曲線 (c) 水平線 (d) 垂直線。
- 18. 我們常看見各大百貨公司會同步進行換季大折扣,因為大百貨公司是屬於: (a) 完全競爭市場 (b) 獨占性競爭市場 (c) 寡占市場 (d) 獨占市場
- 19. 完全競爭市場與不完全競爭市場的最主要差別在: (a) 廠商進出市場的 難易 (b) 廠商多寡 (c) 廠商是否有能力影響價格 (d) 以上皆非。
- 20. 在編列國民所得帳時,老農年金係: (a)由政府編預算,因此列入政府 購置項 (b)國民生產毛額的項目之一(c)移轉性支付,故不屬於政府購 置項(d)政府負債的來源之一。

二、問答題 (20分):

自 2002 年 1 月 1 日台澎金馬地區加入世界貿易組織(the World Trade Organization; WTO),該組織號稱自由市場經濟模型(mode of the free-marketed-economy)的體現,閣下為國民中之菁英份子,請列舉五項 WTO 的基本原則(the basic principles of WTO),並以經濟學的理論加以說明(每一原則為 4 分,不具理由者該項以零分計算)。

三、問答題(20分):

Consider an individual who lives for two periods, earns a nominal income of \$1000 in each period, and has zero initial and terminal assets. The nominal interest rate, R, on dollar loans is 15%, and the expected rate of inflation, π'' , between the two period is 10%. Assume that the price level in the first period is 1.

- a. What is the real value of period 1 income?
- b. What is the maximum amount of dollars that could be borrowed in period 1? Find the real value of this amount, and add it to the real value of period 1 income to see the maximum amount of (real) consumption possible in period 1.
- c. What is the price level in period 2? What is the real value of period 2 income?
- d. What is the maximum amount of dollars that can be obtained in period 2 by saving in period 1? Find the real value (in period 2) of this amount, and add it to the real value of period 2 income to see the maximum amount of (real) consumption possible in period 2.

科目: 图里学(两)(企業管理学年碩士班甲班)(两組) 共3頁第/頁

一、選擇題 (共有 20 道題, 每題 2 分, 合計 40 分)

- 1. 下列哪一個項目最適合於<u>領導</u>的範疇而不適合於<u>管理</u>的範疇? (A)資本 支出的控制 (B)品質的掌控 (C)營運績效的評估 (D)方向感和使命感。
- 2. 下面有關核心專長的敘述中,哪一個是比較正確的?(A)企業在核心專長上的競爭是產品對產品的競爭 (B)TVBS 的核心專長是 2100 全民開講 (C)企業在核心專長上的競爭是事業單位對事業單位的競爭 (D)企業的核心專長可以提升多種產品與服務的競爭力。
- 3. 下面哪一個敘述與其他的敘述有顯著的不同? (A)大多數的公司都是管理過度,領導不足 (B)大多數的企業對於控制部屬的重視遠超過引導部屬 (C)企業的官僚體系對營運規劃、作業指引、金錢獎勵等有執行的作用,對企業的方向和目標卻無定見 (D)企業的策略企圖心可以產生令人動心的使命感。
- 4. 下面哪一個有關企業使命宣言的敘述是正確的? (A)Motorola 和 Disney 把關心員工當作企業使命宣言的核心意識 (B)Johnson & Johnson 把創新當作企業使命宣言的核心意識 (C)HP 和 Marriot 把大膽的冒險當作企業使命宣言的核心意識 (D)一個有策略企圖心的企業使命宣言可以有效的激發起員工的熱情。
- 5. 台積電目前掌握的最新晶圓製程技術已經到了 (A)0.09 微米 (B)0.18 微 米 (C)0.25 微米 (D)0.38 微米。
- 6. 下面哪一個因素比較不會影響到控制幅度(Span of Control)? (A)工作地點 (B)作業程序 (C)溝通的方式 (D)經理的性別。
- 7. 「因爲某種特定行爲或態度而對於被考核者產生以偏概全」是考核過程中的哪一種偏差?(A)集中趨勢偏差 (B)擴散偏差 (C)暈輪偏差 (D)單向偏差。
- 8. 應變性領導模式(Contingency Theory of Leadership)和其他的情境領導理論(Situational Leadership Theory)有什麼不同? (A)應變性領導模式認為應改變情況而不是領導風格,而其他的情境領導理論認為應該改變領導風格而不改變情況,而其他的情境領導理論認為應該改變情況而不是領導風格而不改變情況,而其他的情境領導理論認為應該改變情況而不是領導風格(C)應變性領導模式著重高階管理,而其他的情境領導理論強調先是高階管理,再貫徹到中階和第一線的管理階層 (D)應變性領導模式會在某個既定的情況下,提供一個明確的領導風格,而其他的情境領導理論不會有明確的領導風格。
- 9. 下列有關 BCG 矩陣的敘述有哪一個是正確的? (A)BCG 矩陣的橫軸是成長,縱軸是市場佔有 (B)BCG 矩陣和產品生命週期沒什麼關係 (C)BCG 矩陣的策略意涵是,在明日之星的事業單位應該盡量往金牛階段邁進 (D) BCG 矩陣的策略意涵是,若處於問號或明日之星階段的事業單位,爲了充實發展所需的資金,宜購併處於金牛階段的事業單位。

科目: 高建等 (两)(公掌管理营养旗土班中班)(的祖) #3頁第2頁

在第 10~15 道題中,針對每一道題裡的觀念或著作,請指出是由哪一個管理 學者或企業家所提出的。

- (A)彼得聖吉(Peter Senge) (B)哈莫爾&普哈拉(G. Hamel and C.K. Prahalad)
- (C)傑福瑞斯特(Jay W. Forrester) (D)彼得杜拉克(Peter Drucker)
- (E)賀茲伯格(Frederick Herzberg) (F)麥可波特(Michael Porter)
- (G)亨利明茲伯格(Henry Mintzberg) (H)戴維麥可萊蘭德(David McClelland)
- 10. 第五項修練(The Fifth Discipline)這本風靡全球企業管理領域的名著是由哪一位管理學者或企業家所著的?
- 11. 核心能力(Core Competence)這個概念是由哪一位管理學者或企業家所提出的?
- 12. 競爭大未來(Competing for the Future)這本影響美國九十年代企業競爭策略思維的名著是由哪一位管理學者或企業家所著的?
- 13. 策略企圖心(Strategic Intent) 這個概念是由哪一位管理學者或企業家所提出的?
- 14. 系統動力學(System Dynamics)這個領域是由哪一位管理學者或企業家所 開創的?
- 15. 兩係數理論(Two-Factor Theory)這個激勵理論是由哪一個管理學者所提出的?

在第 16~20 道題中,請針對每一個國內企業實例,試指出其策略類型是基於 下列哪一種策略性思維。

- (A)關鍵成功因素(Key Success Factor)
- (B)以資源爲基礎的策略(Resource-Based Strategy)
- (C) 綜效(Synergy)
- (D)產業分工(Disintegration)
- (E) 策略聯盟(Strategic Alliance)
- (F) 差異化策略(Differentiation Strategy)
- (G)整合策略(Integration Strategy)
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科目: 管理学(石)(企業資理等等領土班甲班)(內組) *3頁

共3頁第3頁

- 19. 統一企業本著「掌握通路就掌握市場」的信念,投資成立統一超商 7-Eleven,其間連續虧損七年,但該公司仍堅持到底。請問統一企業採 用的是上面哪一種策略性思維。
- 20. 福特六和公司決定關閉零組件製造廠,轉向國內供應商採購,主因是該 廠產量偏低,不符經濟效益。請問福特六和公司採用的是上面哪一種策 略性思維。
- 二、問答題(問答題佔總分的 20 分,你的答案若超過 200 個字,將會被扣分) 施振榮說:「宏碁多年來全心投入研發與行銷,原因只有四個字:台灣需要。」 許文龍說:「找對,不找責任,找答案,不找檢討。」 Jack Welch 說:「奇異公司各階層的管理者應該多用領導,少用管理。」 彼得杜拉克說:「領導是做對的事,管理是把事情做對。」 請從這四個企業家所說的話中,找出在管理學上,他們所共同具有的意義。

二、波特 (Michael E. Porter) 在<綠色競爭力:終結僵持局面>一文中對環境保 護持樂觀的態度,認為只要能提昇「資源生產力」,企業環保就可逐步實踐。文 中指出有四個努力的重點:第一、傳統企業必須對目前的資源使用無效率的情況 加以改進,例如用完即丟的飲料包裝盒、瓶、罐;電池、輪胎使用過後就成為廢 棄物;農業和工業用水無效率和中間商在通路上增加的能源、人力的浪費等,都 還有很大的空間可改善。改善資源使用無效率的最佳途徑就是「創新」,創新可 以包括技術、管理方法和產品設計系統等多方面,中鋼的爐石再使用,就是一種 創新。第二、重新制定環保法規,傳統的法規是以污染者付費的原則在管制,企 業對環保法規的認知就是又要增加成本和滅弱競爭力。而有建設性的法規是要幫 助和鼓勵企業從事環保工作,其基本原則是預防和合作。台灣環保法規很多還停 留在傳統的原則上。第三項的重點是,企業不能將環保當作額外的工作,請一批 體制外的專家來評估,提出改善的方案,企業必須將環保工作內化,將它像財務、 人事、行銷一樣看待,唯有體制化的環保,才能在企業內生根、開花和結果。第 四是改變企業關於環保的決策模式,過去偏重污染防治的決策模式,所以偏重廢 棄物處理和末端處理。如果用資源生產力模式決策,不但從產品設計就開始改變 資源利用,而且延伸到中間商、消費者的使用行為。

- 一、請例舉一「創新」,可增加資源使用率和效能。
- 二、請例舉一「環保法規」,不但不能改善環境,反而可能有礙環境保護。
- 三、請以台灣多數企業推行 ISO14000 的方法,比照第三點加以討論。
- 四、請例舉一「資源生產力模式決策」的案例。

(注意:以上每題十分,共四十分,每題字數以 150 字為限)

科目:在中部有气力

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- 一、選擇題(60分;每題3分單選答案;答錯不倒扣):
- 1. When John maximizes utility, he finds that his MRS of X and Y is greater than Px/Py. It is most likely that:
- a. John's preferences are incomplete.
- b. John's preferences are irrational.
- c. John is not consuming good X.
- d. John is not consuming good Y.
- 2. John's marginal utility of income function is given as $MU(I){=}I^{1.5}$

where I represents income. From this you would say that he is

- a. risk averse.
- b. risk loving.
- c. risk neutral
- d. none of these.
- 3. John just bought a house for \$250,000. Earthquake insurance, which would pay \$250,000 in the event of a major earthquake, is available for \$25,000. John estimates that the probability of a major earthquake in the coming year is 10 percent, and that in the event of such a quake, the property would be worth nothing. John's utility of income function is U(I)=I^{0.5}. Should John buy the insurance?
- a. Yes.
- b. No.
- c. John is indifference.
- d. We need more information on John's attitude toward risk.
- 4. A production function can be characterized by the following equation: Q=50+20L, where Q is output per hour and L is labor per hour. If workers earn \$15 per hour, what is the marginal cost of the tenth unit of output?
- a. \$1.33.
- b. \$0.75.
- c. \$300.
- d. \$20.
- 5. When a competitive industry is in long run equilibrium, which of the following statements will be true?
- a. Price will equal short-run marginal cost.
- b. Price will equal short-run average total cost.

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- c. Price will equal long-run marginal cost.
- d. All of the above.
- 6. John and Mary would like to go out to dinner, but have different tastes in food. The payoff matrix below shows John's and Mary's preferences.

			DOIM	
		Chinese	American	
Mary	Chinese	3, 1	0, 0	
	American	0, 0	1, 3	

Which of the following strategies is not a Nash equilibrium?

- a. John and Mary both eat Chinese food.
- b. John and Mary both eat American food.
- c. John adopts a mixed strategy and chooses Chinese food with probability 2/3 and chooses American food with probability 1/3. Mary adopts a mixed strategy and chooses Chinese food with probability 1/3 and chooses American food with probability 2/3.
- d. All of the above are Nash equilibrium.
- 7. If only one firm in an industry could take advantage of a reduced wage of labor and all other firms continue paying old wage, how would one best describe the one firm's reaction to this reduced wage assuming labor is the only variable input?

 The MRP_L curve
- a. would remain unchanged, and the firm would hire more labor at the lower wage.
- b. shifts to the left and the firm hires more labor at the lower wage on the new curve.
- c. shifts to the right and the firm hires more labor at the lower wage on the new curve.
- d. rotates clockwise around the old wage-labor hire intersection, and the firm hires more labor at the lower wage on the new rotated curve.
- 8. Some universities now offer "tuition bond". Parents can purchase a bond at the time their child is born. The bond is redeemable in 18 years for an amount of money equal to the cost of the university's tuition at that time. Which of the following would reduce the market price of these bonds?
- a. An increase in the rate of interest.
- b. A decrease in the rate of interest.
- c. The passage of legislation limiting increases in college tuition to the rate of inflation.
- d. Both (a) and (c).
- 9. The allocation of twinkies and tasty kakes between two consumers is currently on

科目: 生甲酰柄李丁)

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the contract curve. Any reallocation

- a. makes both consumers better off.
- b. makes both consumers worse off.
- c. makes one, and only one, consumer better off.
- d. makes at least one consumer, but possibly both consumers, worse off.
- 10. I bought my BMW convertible as a new car in 1995 and I know that it is in excellent condition. Now I want to sell it and know that there are other similar cars on the used car market that are lemons. As a result:
- a. I should be able to sell my car at a premium price because of its excellent condition.
- b. I will have to accept a lower price for my car because buyers might think that it is a lemon.
- c. I will not be able to sell my car unless I offer some sort of guarantee.
- d. I will get the best price for my car by selling it to a dealer.
- 11. A 工會面臨比較沒有彈性的勞動需求曲線, B 工會面臨比較有彈性的勞動需求曲線, 請問哪一個工會較可能爭取較高之工資? (a) A 工會 (b) B 工會 (c) 兩工會爭取較高工資的可能性一致 (d) 無充分資訊可供判斷。
- 12. 納莉颱風來襲嚴重損害農作物,使蔬菜價格暴漲,連帶沒有風災的豆芽也 漲價,是因為: (a)豆芽的供給增加 (b)豆芽的需求增加(c)豆芽的 替代品變便宜(d)以上皆有可能。
- 13. 容易出現隱藏性失業的行業: (a)士 (b)農(c)工(d)商。
- 14. 反托拉斯法的作用: (a) 防止利潤壟斷 (b) 增加就業機會與所得(c) 提高社會福利水準(d)以上皆是。
- 15. 自開放菸酒進口,打破公賣局獨占之後,對菸酒市場的影響: (a)菸酒價格普遍下跌 (b)消費者福利增加(c)菸酒供給量增加(d)以上皆是。
- 16. 在政府籌款方法中,被指為「寅吃卯糧」的是: (a)發行貨幣 (b)向 國外借款(c)發行公債(d)出售公有資產。
- 17. 若小國為出口品國際價格的接受者,則其所面對的出口需求線為一: (a) 正斜率曲線 (b)負斜率曲線(c)水平線(d)垂直線。
- 18. 我們常看見各大百貨公司會同步進行換季大折扣,因為大百貨公司是屬於: (a)完全競爭市場 (b)獨占性競爭市場 (c)寡占市場 (d)獨占市場
- 19. 完全競爭市場與不完全競爭市場的最主要差別在: (a) 廠商進出市場的 難易 (b) 廠商多寡(c) 廠商是否有能力影響價格(d)以上皆非。
- 20. 在編列國民所得帳時,老農年金係: (a)由政府編預算,因此列入政府購置項 (b)國民生產毛額的項目之一(c)移轉性支付,故不屬於政府購置項(d)政府負債的來源之一。

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二、問答題(20分):

自 2002 年 1 月 1 日台澎金馬地區加入世界貿易組織(the World Trade Organization; WTO),該組織號稱自由市場經濟模型(model of the free-marketed-economy)的體現,閣下為國民中之菁英份子,請列舉五項 WTO 的基本原則(the basic principles of WTO),並以經濟學的理論加以說明(每一原則為 4 分,不具理由者該項以零分計算)。

三、問答題 (20分):

If a person buy a one-month futures contract on the German mark, he or she agrees to purchase marks next month at a dollar exchange rate that is set today. The buyer of this contract goes "long" on the mark and does well if the mark appreciates (more than the amount expected) over the month. Similarly, the seller of a one-month futures contract agrees to sell marks next month at a dollar exchange rate that is agreed on today. The seller goes "short" on the mark and does well if the mark depreciates (more than expected) over the month.

Consider a German bond with a maturity of one month. This bond sells for a specified number of marks today and will pay out a stated amount of marks in on month. How can a person use the futures market to guarantee the dollar rate return from buying the German bond and holding it for one month?

科目:管理学(丁)(公業管理学等項土班甲班)(了組)

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一、選擇題 (共有20道題,每題2分,合計40分)

- 1. 下列哪一個項目最適合於<u>領導</u>的範疇而不適合於<u>管理</u>的範疇? (A)資本 支出的控制 (B)品質的掌控 (C)營運績效的評估 (D)方向感和使命感。
- 2. 下面有關核心專長的敘述中,哪一個是比較正確的?(A)企業在核心專長上的競爭是產品對產品的競爭(B)TVBS的核心專長是2100全民開講(C)企業在核心專長上的競爭是事業單位對事業單位的競爭(D)企業的核心專長可以提升多種產品與服務的競爭力。
- 3. 下面哪一個敘述與其他的敘述有顯著的不同? (A)大多數的公司都是管理過度,領導不足 (B)大多數的企業對於控制部屬的重視遠超過引導部屬 (C)企業的官僚體系對營運規劃、作業指引、金錢獎勵等有執行的作用,對企業的方向和目標卻無定見 (D)企業的策略企圖心可以產生令人動心的使命感。
- 4. 下面哪一個有關企業使命宣言的敘述是正確的? (A)Motorola 和 Disney 把關心員工當作企業使命宣言的核心意識 (B)Johnson & Johnson 把創新當作企業使命宣言的核心意識 (C)HP 和 Marriot 把大膽的冒險當作企業使命宣言的核心意識 (D)一個有策略企圖心的企業使命宣言可以有效的激發起員工的熱情。
- 5. 台積電目前掌握的最新晶圓製程技術已經到了 (A)0.09 微米 (B)0.18 微米 (C)0.25 微米 (D)0.38 微米。
- 6. 下面哪一個因素比較不會影響到控制幅度(Span of Control)? (A)工作地點 (B)作業程序 (C)溝通的方式 (D)經理的性別。
- 7. 「因爲某種特定行爲或態度而對於被考核者產生以偏槪全」是考核過程中的哪一種偏差?(A)集中趨勢偏差 (B)擴散偏差 (C)暈輪偏差 (D)單向偏差。
- 8. 應變性領導模式(Contingency Theory of Leadership)和其他的情境領導理論(Situational Leadership Theory)有什麼不同? (A)應變性領導模式認為應改變情況而不是領導風格,而其他的情境領導理論認為應該改變領導風格而不改變情況,而其他的情境領導理論認為應該改變情況而不是領導風格(C)應變性領導模式著重高階管理,而其他的情境領導理論強調先是高階管理,再貫徹到中階和第一線的管理階層 (D)應變性領導模式會在某個既定的情況下,提供一個明確的領導風格,而其他的情境領導理論不會有明確的領導風格。
- 9. 下列有關 BCG 矩陣的敘述有哪一個是正確的? (A)BCG 矩陣的横軸是成長,縱軸是市場佔有 (B)BCG 矩陣和產品生命週期沒什麼關係 (C)BCG 矩陣的策略意涵是,在明日之星的事業單位應該盡量往金牛階段邁進 (D) BCG 矩陣的策略意涵是,若處於問號或明日之星階段的事業單位,爲了充實發展所需的資金,宜購併處於金牛階段的事業單位。

科目:管理学(丁)(企業管理學等領土班中班)(了社)

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在第 10~15 道題中,針對每一道題裡的觀念或著作,請指出是由哪一個管理 學者或企業家所提出的。

- (A)彼得聖吉(Peter Senge) (B)哈莫爾&普哈拉(G. Hamel and C.K. Prahalad)
- (C)傑福瑞斯特(Jay W. Forrester) (D)彼得杜拉克(Peter Drucker)
- (E)賀茲伯格(Frederick Herzberg) (F)麥可波特(Michael Porter)
- (G)亨利明茲伯格(Henry Mintzberg) (H)戴維麥可萊蘭德(David McClelland)
- 10. 第五項修練(The Fifth Discipline)這本風靡全球企業管理領域的名著是由哪一位管理學者或企業家所著的?
- 11. 核心能力(Core Competence)這個概念是由哪一位管理學者或企業家所提出的?
- 12. 競爭大未來(Competing for the Future)這本影響美國九十年代企業競爭策略思維的名著是由哪一位管理學者或企業家所著的?
- 13. 策略企圖心(Strategic Intent) 這個概念是由哪一位管理學者或企業家所 提出的?
- 14. 系統動力學(System Dynamics)這個領域是由哪一位管理學者或企業家所 開創的?
- 15. 兩係數理論(Two-Factor Theory)這個激勵理論是由哪一個管理學者所提出的?

在第 16~20 道題中,請針對每一個國內企業實例,試指出其策略類型是基於下列哪一種策略性思維。

- (A)關鍵成功因素(Key Success Factor)
- (B) 以資源爲基礎的策略(Resource-Based Strategy)
- (C) 綜效(Synergy)
- (D)產業分工(Disintegration)
- (E) 策略聯盟(Strategic Alliance)
- (F) 差異化策略(Differentiation Strategy)
- (G)整合策略(Integration Strategy)
- 16. 元祖公司以產銷雪餅起家,但有鑑於雪餅銷售有明顯的淡旺季,於是另 行開發其他產品系列,以免雪餅淡季出現人力設備閒置。請問元祖公司 採用的是上面哪一種策略性思維。
- 17. 國內晶圓廠普遍讓高階管理人員持有「技術股」,理由是這些高階經理人員擁有半導體製造和管理的技術。請問這些晶圓廠採用的是上面哪一種 策略性思維。
- 18. 光泉公司主要業務項目是包裝鮮乳,透過零售業者來銷售,隨後增加一般包裝飲料業務,繼續交由相同的零售業者銷售。請問光泉公司採用的是上面哪一種策略性思維。

科目:管理学(丁)(公業管理学等頂土班甲班)(丁組) 共3頁第3頁

- 19. 統一企業本著「掌握通路就掌握市場」的信念,投資成立統一超商 7-Eleven,其間連續虧損七年,但該公司仍堅持到底。請問統一企業採 用的是上面哪一種策略性思維。
- 20. 福特六和公司決定關閉零組件製造廠,轉向國內供應商採購,主因是該 廠產量偏低,不符經濟效益。請問福特六和公司採用的是上面哪一種策 略性思維。
- 二、問答題(問答題佔總分的 20 分,你的答案若超過 200 個字,將會被扣分) 大部分關於決策(Decision Making)的著作都說,決策的第一步是先蒐集事實,以認清問題,其次則建立決策準則,再來才提出各種解決方案。 管理大師彼得杜拉克卻說,能作有效決策的管理者都知道他們在做決策時並 非先從蒐集事實著手,而是從提出管理者的見解(Opinions)著手。所謂見解, 乃是尚待證實的假設,是管理者個人經驗的顯現。爲了驗證見解,再來才蒐 集相關的事實,然後,才建立衡量決策的準則。 針對這兩種說法,請說說你比較認同哪一種。爲什麼?

二 組織學習的定義有下列數種:

- 組織學習是指,透過較佳的知識和理解來改善行動的過程;
- 經由組織處理資訊的過程,如果改變了組織潛在行為的範圍,那麼,組織就 是在學習;
- 組織學習是將解讀歷史所得到的理論,融入引導行為的例行工作中;
- 組織學習是專找並更正錯誤的過程。
- 組織透過分享見解、知識、和心智模式來學習....... 而且以過去的知識和經驗(也就是記憶)為基礎;

請以兩個案例來印證以上的定義,每個案例最少要符合其中之一定義,如果 能符合二個以上定義更佳。案例可來自您個人的經驗或學習得到的知識。 (注意:每個案例二十分,總計四十分,每個案例以300字為限)