科目:管理學【人管所碩士班】

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- 一、名詞解釋 (每小題 4分,共20分)
- 1. 人力資本 (human capital)
- 2. 價值鏈分析 (value chain analysis)
- 3. 代理成本 (agency cost)
- 4. 組織政治 (organizational politics)
- 5. 利基市場 (niche market)

二、申諭題(共30分)

- 1. 企業倫理 (business ethics) 在組織中是常被忽略卻又重要的議題。試問企業 組織應該如何建立重視倫理觀念的企業文化?請列舉作法並說明之。(15分)
- 2. 近年來企業策略聯盟與外包等活動盛行,試問將生產活動外包給其他企業可能有哪些潛在的利益與問題?請列舉並說明之。(15分)

簡答題(50分):

- 1)在組織中,助長政治行爲的因素爲何?(10分)
- 2) 試比較權力與領導?(5分)
- 3)何謂權力戰術(power tactice)?請任列6種權力戰術並詳述之?(5分)
- 4) 請詳述行爲與態度之關係?並列舉兩者關係間之中介變數?(5分)
- 5) 請詳述決定性格的因素?(10分)
- 6) 請列舉互種行爲預測效力之性格屬性?(10分)
- 7) 請詳述影響知覺的因素? (5分)

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壹、選擇題(請選擇一個最適當的答案,每題四分)40%

- () 1. 在一個實證研究過程中,研究者必須控制多種可能存在的誤差,才能確保該研究 之嚴謹性;其中因有效樣本達成率太低所造成的誤差稱為 ①抽樣誤差 ②操 作誤差 ③工具誤差 ④統計誤差 ③測量誤差。
- () 2. 若 X 為某班學生的身高,平均數為 \overline{X} ,標準差為 S_x ,Z 為標準分數,則 ① $\overline{z}=\overline{X}$ ② $\overline{z}=1$ ③ $S_z^2=1$ ④ $S_z^2=S_z^2$ ⑤ $S_z^2=S_z^2$ 。
- ()3.下列哪一種抽樣不是一個嚴謹研究所應該採取的抽樣方法? ①簡單隨機抽樣②系統抽樣 ③分層隨機抽樣 ④普查 ⑤便利抽樣。
- () 5. 峰度係數 $\alpha_4>2$ 之分布具有 ①高狹峰 ②常態峰 ③低闊峰 ④不一定 ⑤以上皆非。
- ()6.可以適用眾數、次數分配、百分比等統計量之變數測量型態為 ①類別變數 ② 次序變數 ③等距變數 ④等比變數 ⑤以上皆是。
- ()7. 已知全台灣國中一年級學生的平均身高,七賢國中一年級每位學生的身高也已知,若我們想瞭解七賢國中一年級學生的平均身高與全台灣國中一年級學生的平均身高是否存在顯著差異?則必須進行 ①單一樣本T檢定 ②獨立樣本T檢定 ③相依樣本T檢定 ④卡方檢定 ⑤變異數分析。
- () 8. 若我們認為 X 變數與 Y 變數有關,於是蒐集經驗資料來進行統計檢定,此時, ①H₁為 X 變數與 Y 變數有關 ②H₀為 X 變數與 Y 變數無關 ③統計檢定的對象 是 H₀ ④應進行雙尾檢定 ③以上皆是。
- () 9. 有關型一錯誤 (Type I Error) 與型二錯誤 (Type II Error) ,下列敘述何者為偽? ①型一錯誤指 Ho是對的,但研究者卻拒斥 Ho ②型二錯誤指 Ho是錯的,但研究 者卻接受 Ho ③當我們以樣本統計量來檢定假設時,無論拒斥或接受,都可能 犯錯 ④型一錯誤與型二錯誤有可能同時發生 ⑤犯了型一錯誤比犯了型二錯 誤嚴重。
- () 10.有關複迴歸(multiple linear regression)方程式的迴歸係數(B),下列敘述何者 為真? ①X1變數的B值顯著,指在母體中X1變數的B值大體上不會是0 ②若 B1(X1的B值)大於B2(X2的B值),則X1對依變數的影響力大於X2對依變 數的影響力 ③若B1大於B2,則β1(X1的Beta值)大於β2(X2的Beta值) ④ 若β1大於β2,則B1大於B2 ③以上皆是。

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貳、綜合題 60%

一、(本大題共20分,答錯一格扣1分)

右表是一個研究候選人勝選因素的資料檔,總共有四個變數,其中 Y1 為目標變數,X1 至 X3 為解釋變數;Y1 是候選人的「得票率」,單位為百分比,表中資料後兩位為小數;X1 至 X3 分別為「候選人形象」、「競選活動」與「政見訴求」,代表各候選人被選區全體選民認為形象最好、競選活動最多及政見最符合需求之百分比,表中資料最後一位為小數。1.若將這四個變數全部轉換為標準分數 (z score) ,分別命名為 z X1、 z X2、 z X3 及 z Y1,則 z X1、 z X2、 z X3 及 z Y1,则 z X1、 z X2、 z X3 及 z Y1 之平均數和原有四個變數 X1、X2、X3 及 Y1 之平均數相比,會變大、不變或變小?

(請將變大、不變或變小填入下表,並將題號與整張表抄在答案卷上,以下同)

| | z X1 | z X2 | z X3 | z Yl |
|-------|------|------|------|------|
| 平均數變化 | | | | |

2.承上題, z X1、z X2、z X3 及 z Y1 之變異數和原有四個變數 X1、X2、X3 及 Y1 之變異數相比, 會變大、不變或變小?

| | z X1 | z X2 | z X3 | z Y1 |
|-------|------|------|------|------|
| 變異數變化 | | | | |

3.承上題, z X1、z X2、z X3 與目標變數 z Y1 之相關係數和原有變數 X1、X2、X3 與目標變數 Y1 之相關係數相比, 會變大、不變或變小?

| | zXl與zYl | zX2與zY1 | zX3與zY1 |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 相關係數變化 | | | |

4.若將原有四個變數全部以平均數中心化(即每個候選人在四個變數上之得分都減去每個變數之平均數),分別命名為 X1a、X2a、X3a 及 Y1a,則 X1a、X2a、X3a 及 Y1a之平均數和原有四個變數 X1、X2、X3 及 Y1 之平均數相比,會變大、不變或變小?

| | Xla | X2a | X3a | Y1a |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 平均數變化 | | | | • |

5.承上題,X1a、X2a、X3a及Yla之變異數和原有四個變數X1、 X2、X3及Y1之變異數相比,會變大、不變或變小?

| | Xla | X2a | X3a | Yla |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 變異數變化 | | | | |

6.承上題,X1a、X2a、X3a與目標變數Y1a之相關係數和原有變數X1、X2、X3與目標變數Y1之相關係數相比,會變大、不變或變小?

| | Xla 與 Yla | X2a 與 Y1a | X3a 與 Y1a |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 相關係數變化 | | | |

| Xl | X2 | X3 | ΥI |
|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 216 | 537 | 196 | 386 |
| 18 | 0 | 18 | 230 |
| 14 | 9 | 24 | 234 |
| 303 | 37 | 310 | 110 |
| 381 | 407 | 399 | 406 |
| 69 | 9 | 54 | 502 |
| 388 | 742 258 | 413 587 | 461 538. |
| 831 | 188 | 776 | |
| 169 | 813 | 224 | 5620 4290 |
| 0 | 0,5 | 0 | 84 |
| 30 | 21 | 30 | 73 |
| 60 | 11 | 61 | 302 |
| 190 | 915 | 202 | 3289 |
| 720 | 53 | 707 | 3289 3612 |
| 636 | 214 | 646 | 5480 |
| 1131 | 735 | 121 | 353 |
| 222 | 51 | 232 | 566 |
| 10 | 0 | 0 | 417 |
| | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| 34 | 13 | 23 | 182 |
| 259 | 342 | 140 | 292 |
| 293 | 395 | 302 | 2433 |
| 34 | 26 | 0 | 599 |
| 379 | 224 | 535 | 3760 |
| 14 | 0 | 0 | 178 |
| 586 | 741 | 651 | 4956 |
| 400 | 259 | 349 | 4866 |
| 127 | 469 | 169 | 3080 |
| 228 557 | 375 156 | 246 462 | 3011 |
| 89 | 136 | _ | 3161 |
| 0 | 0 | 108 | 726 |
| 479 | 371 | 310 | 22 3493 |
| 21 | 3/1 | 69 | 192 |
| 125 | 429 | 207 | 3404 |
| 375 | 200 | 414 | 2911 |
| 388 | 717 | 400 | 5326 |
| 612 | 283 | 600 | 4674 |
| 859 | 365 | 732 | 6573 |
| 141 | 635 | 268 | 3427 |
| 21 | 0 | 0 | 201 |
| 667 | 500 | 565 | 5174 |
| 313 | 477 | 391 | 4469 |
| 0 | 23 | 43 | 156 |
| 492 | 556 | 500 | 5542 |
| 123 | 0 | 91 | 313 |
| 385 | 444 | 409 | 4145 |
| 288 | 391 | 302 642 | 4662 |
| 682 | 543 | | 4764 |
| 30 449 | 65 778 | 57 | 573 |
| 551 | 222 | 485 515 | 5676 |
| 806 | | | 4324 |
| | 581 410 | 827 | 5773 4247 |
| 656 | 465 | 173 655 | 4275 |
| 279 | 507 | 327 | 3797 |
| 66 | 28 | 18 | |
| 204 | 217 | 178 | 1928 4279 |
| 796 | 783 | 822 | 5611 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 110 |
| 448 | 379 | 563 | 4957 |
| 115 | 0 | 56 | 183 |
| 115 333 | 609 | 254 | 4128 |
| 103 | 11 | 127 | 732 |
| 293 | 726 | 345 | 4252 |
| 49 | 68 | 60 | 545 |
| 598 | 205 | 583 | 5023 |
| 61 | 0 | 12 | 180 |
| | | _ | _ |

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二、(本大題共30分)

- 1.什麼是虛擬變數(dummy variable)?虛擬變數的兩個值可否為1與2?為什麼?(5分)
- 2.虚擬變數是不是一個等距變數?虛擬變數「一個單位的變動」代表著什麼意義?(5分)
- 3.某研究者以「推薦政黨」與「(候選人)形象」對「得票率(單位:%)」進行迴歸分析。 其中「得票率」與「形象」為等距變數,「推薦政黨」為類別變數,分國民黨、民 進黨、其他三類。若研究者以『其他』為參考類別,將「推薦政黨」按表一之編碼 方式轉換為虛擬變數,迴歸後得出模型一;若研究者以相同資料,仍以『其他』為參 考類別,將「推薦政黨」按表二之編碼方式轉換為虛擬變數,迴歸後得出模型二。

表一 虛擬變數編碼(一)

| 7 | /AR / | M ダンハ M | V V'' V | / |
|-----|-------|---------|---------|-------|
| 虚擬變 | | D_1 | | D_2 |
| 原類別 | 1 ' | 國民黨 |) (| 民進黨) |
| →編碼 | 值】 | | | |
| 國民黨 | | 1 | | 0 |
| 民進黨 | | 0 | | 1 |
| 其他 | | 0 | | 0 |

模型一

Coefficients a

| | 14. | | iardized cients | Standardi zed Coefficie nts | | |
|-------|------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|------|
| Model | | В | Std. Error | Beta | t | Sig |
| | (Constant) | 4.397 | 1.793 | | 2.453 | .017 |
| | 形象 | .561 | .054 | .681 | 10.472 | .000 |
| | 國民黨 | 16.144 | 2.822 | .367 | 5.720 | .000 |
| | 民進黨 | 10.278 | 3.183 | .227 | 3.230 | .002 |

a. Dependent Variable: 得票率

表二 虛擬變數編碼(二)

| 不一 | 虚 | (/ |
|-------|----------|--------|
| 虚擬變數→ | D_{i} | D_2 |
| 原類別 | (國民黨1) | (民進黨1) |
| ↓編碼值、 | | |
| 國民黨 | 1 | 0 |
| 民進黨 | 0 | 1 |
| 其他 | -1 | -1 |

模型二

Coefficients a

| Model | | | lardized cients Std. Error | Standardi zed Coefficie nts Beta | | Sig. |
|-------|------------|--------|----------------------------------|--|--------|------|
| 1 | (Constant) | 13.205 | 1.956 | рста | 6.751 | .000 |
| 1 | 形象 | . 561 | .054 | .681 | 10.472 | .000 |
| l | 國民黨1 | 7.337 | 1.593 | .305 | 4.606 | .000 |
| i | 民進黨1 | 1.471 | 1.805 | .060 | .815 | .418 |

a. Dependent Variable: 得票率

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- a)「推薦政黨」分國民黨、民進黨、其他三類,共可轉換成三個虛擬變數,該研究 者為何不將三個虛擬變數全數納入迴歸?若將三個虛擬變數全數納入迴歸,會有 什麼結果? (5分)
- b)第三個類別——『其他』對「得票率」的影響力 (即迴歸係數) 並未在迴歸模型 中出現,但它對「得票率」的影響力是存在的,請分別指出在模型一與模型二 中,第三個類別對「得票率」的影響力。 (5分)
- c)請分別利用模型一與模型二,解釋「推薦政黨」對「得票率」的影響力。(5分)
- d)模型一與模型二是否為對等(equivalent)模型?利用模型一與模型二來計算原資料檔中分析個案(候選人)之預測得票率,是否會得出相同結果?為什麼? (5分)

三、(本大題共10分)

許多統計分析方法,都有它的分析前題,變數的常態分布便是一種常見的假設前題; 但我們蒐集到的經驗資料,通常都不是一種絕對的常態分布,此時您應如何解決?請 問下表中「得票率」與「參選人數」兩個變數是否為近似常態分布?

Descriptive Statistics

| | N | Skewness | | N Skewness Kurtosis | | osis |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------------|------------|------|
| | Statistic | Statistic | Std. Error | Statistic | Std. Error | |
| 得票率 | 76 | 085 | .276 | -1.487 | .545 | |
| 參選人數 | 76 | .434 | .276 | 802 | .545 | |
| Valid N (listwise) | 76 | | | | | |

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- 一、 選擇題:(共二十題,每題3分)
 - 假如一個社會的人口金字塔呈現底部寬廣的型態,這代表這個社會 (1)有低出生率(2)有高出生率(3)家庭計畫實施的非常普遍 (4)是在人口變遷的較後面階段
 - 2. 下面哪一種理論強調人們透過共通的語言來學習應有的態度與角色 (1)Psychoanalytical theory (2)Differential association theory (3)Structuration theory (4)Symbolic interactionism
 - 3. 韋伯(Max Webber)所謂的 "ideal type", 指的是:(1)最理想的型態及結果(2)一種強調原創性的思考角度(3)一種建立在特定現象特徵的分析模式(4)政治理想主義者的社會議題
 - 4. 以下哪一位與「功能論」(functionalism)無關?(1)Tolcott Parsons (2)Ralf Dahrendorf (3)Emile Durkheim (4)Robert Merton
 - 5. 實證主義(positivism)的內涵最符合底下哪種描述? (1) 社會研究應該強調社會生活的積極面(2) 知識的產生應該建立在透過觀察而得到的證據(3)社會學家應該運用更多的統計學(4)以上皆非
 - 先建立理論假設,然後再找資料證明的研究方法,通常稱為(1)歸納法(2)演繹法(3)實驗法(4)民族誌研究法
 - 7. 在科層組織的每一個職員都會被晉升到他難以勝任的工作職位。這種現象在組織學裡稱為:(1)帕金森定律 (2)杜拉克現象(3) 章伯定律 (4)彼得原則
 - 8. 底下哪些特徵是「日本式管理」的特徵?(1)工作與個人生活的 結合(2)工作保障(3)群體導向的生產方式(4)以上皆是(5) 以上皆非
 - 9. 所謂「非正式經濟」(informal economy)指的是:(1)實物交易而非貨幣交易的經濟(2)小企業的經濟活動(3)正式雇用範圍以外所進行的交易(4)比較沒有僵化規則與程序的組織

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共分页第乙页

- 10. 下列何者不是「福特主義」(Fordism)的特徵?(1)進行職務輪調(2)生產線式的生產(3)產品是針對大量生產的市場(4)專業的機器
- 11. 下列何者不是「知識經濟」(knowledge economy)的特徵?(1)經濟體中充斥著資訊與知識的流動(2)是超越工業主義的發展階段(3)投資在公共教育與軟體發展變得更加重要(4)多數勞動力仍從事實體商品生產
- 12. 俗諺有云:「重點不在於你知道什麼,而是你認識什麼人」。下列哪一個概念最適合用來描寫上述這樣的觀念:(1)文化資本(2)網絡經濟(3)政治腐敗(4)社會資本
- 13. 韋伯的宗教研究有一個特點,就是把宗教跟下列何者做連結?(1) 社會不平等(2)社會變遷(3)社會團結(4)社會衝突
- 14. 所謂「第二世界」指的是下列何者?(1)繼歐洲工業國之後,也工業化的國家(2)工業化程度比不上歐洲工業國的那些國家(3)在國家集權計畫經濟底下而工業化的國家(4)尚未成為工業化的國家
- 15. 台灣地區工會數目若以參加單位為計算基礎,則下列何種工會的 比重最高? (1)產業工會 (2)職業工會 (3)企業工會 (4) (1)&(2) 一樣高 (5)(2)&(3)一樣高
- 16. When in Sociology we speak of researchers 'using controls', we mean: (1) being as precise as possible in defining an initial hypothesis (2) holding some variables constant to look at the effects of others (3) supervising the data collection process as closely as possible (4) seeking to manipulate the outcomes of a research process
- 17. An association between two variables which is in fact caused by other factor(s) is called a: (1) multiple regression (2)causal mechanism (3) spurious correlation (4) discriminant analysis

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共分页第分页

- 18. Which of these is most closely associated with Marx's thinking? (1) integration (2) conflict (3) social facts (4) consensus
- 19. Which of these is a broadly Weberian idea (1) the main dynamic of modern development is capitalist economics (2) modern societies are in transition towards a Utopian model (3) rationalization is bound to progress further in all spheres of life (4) all history is the history of class struggles
- 20. Which of these concepts is addressed in Foucault's work? (1) sexuality (2) discipline (3) discourse (4) all of the above (5) none of the above
- 二、 簡答題:(共四題,每題10分,每題答案請以150字為限。)
 - 1. 社會學的「鑲嵌」(embeddedness) 概念指的是什麼?用來分析什麼?
 - 2. 大前研一的「M型社會」?
 - 3. 何謂「工作麥當勞化」(McDonaldization)?
 - 4. 何謂「勞動市場彈性化」(labor market flexibility) ?

科目: 英文【人管所碩士班丙組】

d. for

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NATIONAL SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY

MA Entrance Examination Subject: English Human Resource Management Department March 25, 2007

This exam consists of a Grammar and Vocabulary part, and a Reading Comprehension part. The total number of questions is 50 (2 points per correct answer). You have 100 minutes for this exam.

- For the Grammar and Vocabulary part, choose the word or phrase that first best in the blank of the given sentence.
- For the reading Comprehension part, choose the answer that comes closest to the meaning of the text.

| Grammar and Vocabulary |
|---|
| Anna Nicole Smith was dream woman. |
| a. many a man's |
| b. many men |
| c. to many men |
| d. of many men |
| 2. It was a nice day, so Rebecca and Ben were leisurely through the park. a. staggering b. trudging c. strolling d. limping |
| 3. Mary smiled at her little son, him his toy truck. |
| a, handed |
| b. handing |
| c. and hands |
| d. and handing |
| |
| 4. I caught him through the key hole. |
| a. staring |
| b. glancing |
| c. peering |
| d. seeing |
| 5. "Why didn't you eat more last night?" |
| "I awful if I had" |
| a. had felt |
| b. would have to feel |
| c. was to feel |
| d. would have felt |
| 6 you pay your share, you cannot come with us. a. Despite |
| b. Unless |
| c. Once |
| d. While |
| u. nano |
| 7. Who won this year's Oscar best supporting actress? |
| a. of |
| b. off |
| c. to |

科目:英文【人管所碩士班丙組】

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| 8. Karl works harder than ever, for fear his job. a. of losing b. to lose c. he lost d. his loss of |
|--|
| 9. "You haven't eaten in days. You must be hungry!" "Hungry? I am!" a. exhausted b. parched c. famished d. extremely |
| 10. Her dog was run over a truck. a. by b. from c. with d. of |
| 11. Please take this film to the photographer's and a. develop it b. make it develop c. have it develop d. have it developed. |
| 12. I to hand in my paper in time, Professor Ruskin. a. will b. should be able c. cannot d. assure |
| 13. Would you have hit the robber, attacked you? a. when he b. when he had not c. had he d. having |
| 14. "It isn't the Olympic Games that will come to Kaohsiung, is it?" ", it is the World Games." a. Yes b. No c. Sure d. Indeed |
| 15. She invited me to her party our recent quarrel. a. in spite of b. out of spite for c. spiteful of d. to spite |
| 16. Our new neighbors to be really nice. a. turn b. turned up c. have turned out d. turn down |

科目: 英文【人管所碩士班丙組】

共6頁第3頁

| | 17. He was in asking her out. |
|---|---|
| | a. interested |
| | b. interesting |
| | c. trying |
| | d. deliberating |
| | 18. "Can you a secret? Bonnie is pregnant!" |
| | a. hold |
| | b. know |
| | c. keep |
| | d. tell |
| | 19. This cold snap will the sale of hats and scarves. |
| | a. generate |
| | b. initiate |
| | c. stimulate |
| | d. emulate |
| | 20. What is the of Taiwan for Japanese tourists? |
| | a. appeal |
| | b. destination |
| | c, reason |
| | d. favorite |
| | 21. You are selfish and I don't care for such a |
| | a. behavior |
| | b. act |
| | c. deed |
| | d. trait |
| | 22. "Was he serious?" |
| | "No, he was just" |
| | a. a joke |
| | b. jocular c. being facetious |
| | d. laughing |
| | |
| | 23. Margaret drinks in the kitchen when Alice arrived. |
| | a. makes b. is making |
| | c. was making |
| | d. has been making |
| | - |
| | 24. I don't like my job very much. If I got fired tomorrow, I |
| | a. would be very upset b. couldn't care less |
| | c. wouldn't try to find another one |
| | d. could easily find another one |
| | 25. I wish I more time to study for yesterday's exam! |
| | a. had |
| | b. took |
| | c. would have |
| | d. had had |
| : | 26. I didn't want to say anything, but I thought he was extremely to her. |
| 1 | a. in love |
| | o. careless |
| | z. rude |
| | l. wrong |

科目:英文【人管所碩士班丙組】

共6頁第4頁

| 27. She is a student: her work is always done on time. |
|--|
| a. diligent |
| b. direct |
| c. dignified |
| d. divergent |
| u. divergent |
| 28. A job as an HR manager a lot of talking with all sorts of people. |
| a. entails |
| b. retails |
| c. revolves |
| d. evolves |
| |
| 29. The thief cannot have done that on his own: he must have had a |
| a. co-worker |
| b. colleague |
| c. acquaintance |
| d. accomplice |
| 30. Weightlessness must be a strange for astronauts. |
| a. situation |
| b. effect |
| c. result |
| d. sensation |
| (i. Schsanon |
| 31. Please, you tell her: I don't feel to giving her this terrible news. |
| a, obliged |
| b. necessitated |
| c. capable |
| d. up |
| AA Y 1 |
| 32. John gets one day a week off from his job he can finish his thesis. |
| a. so that |
| b. although c. unless |
| d. whereas |
| d. Wholeas |
| 33. Are you by his argument? |
| a. believed |
| b. overcome |
| c. persuaded |
| d. understood |
| |
| 34. That restaurant to pass the hygiene inspection for the second time in a row! |
| a, did |
| b. didn't |
| c. lacked |
| d. failed |
| 35. Sure, he hit her but I think she him. |
| a. provoked |
| b. prevailed |
| c. counteracted |
| d. prevented |
| |
| 36. The hope of big profits investors to the Chinese stock market. |
| |
| a. allures |
| b. lures |
| b. lures c. seduces |
| b. lures |

科目: 英文【人管所碩士班丙組】

共占页第5页

| 37. Why did Britney shave off all of her hair,? a. you think b. didn't she c. would you d. I have no idea |
|--|
| 38. I won't tell you: such personal information isn't of your business! a. at all b. publicly c. absolutely d. any |
| 39. They have been married for 29 years, and still have eyes for no one each other. a. despite b. accept c. but d. than |
| 40. How can I my father to understand that I don't want to work in his scrap metal business? a. make b. get c. talk to d. convince |
| Reading Comprehension |
| Lunch at Peggy's on a Tuesday is heaven. Happy eaters heap their plates with fried chicken, blackeyed peas, corn bread and turnip greens, chase it down with glasses of sweet ice tea and finish with banana pudding. This little family restaurant in Philadelphia, Mississippi, serves up top-notch titillation for the taste buds. But when you drive off, you may wonder if you overdid it. The South makes some of the best comfort food in the world. But the problem of southern cuisine is that the generous doses of fat, sugar, and salt that make it good for the soul also make it bad for the heart. Southerners are much more likely to be obese than other Americans. Some deny, however, that southern cuisine is at fault, and blame the goose-step march of fast-food restaurants southwards. |
| (adapted from The Economist, March 3, 2007) |
| 41. Peggy's must be a. a house wife b. a restaurant c. a grocery store d. a food market |
| 42. Banana pudding must be a. a dish of fruits b. a sweet dessert c. a vegetable dish d. a drink |
| 43. "Comfort food" a. is good for the soul b. is generous c. comes from the American South d. is "fast food" |
| 44. The obesity of Southerners a. is caused by southern cuisine b. may be caused by southern cuisine c. is denied by some d. is caused by their goose-step march |

科目: 英文【人管所碩士班丙組】

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45. Fast-food restaurants

a. first appeared in the southern USA

- b. unstoppably make their way from the northern to the southern USA
- c. are serving southern cuisine
- d. serve up top-notch titillation for the taste buds

Drunken salarymen tottering home after a night's karaoke are as much a feature of modern Japan as sushi bars and bullet trains. Alcohol consumption is declining in most of the developed world, but not in Japan, where the number of heavy drinkers has more than doubled in the past 30 years. The Japanese have traditionally excused such bouts of heavy drinking as the only opportunity repressed workers have to loosen up. But a horrific incident last year in which a drunk driver killed three young children in Fukuoka has prompted a change of heart.

Toyota is in the vanguard of Japanese firms who want to do something about drunk driving, and make a bundle for themselves at the same time. It plans to launch a car in 2009 that will shut down the engine if its driver is drunk, using sensors on the steering wheel to measure the alcohol level in the driver's sweat. If the driver is wearing gloves, a camera on the dashboard will check for dilated pupils.

(adapted from *The Economist*, February 17th, 2007)

- 46. "Tottering" must be
- a. walking unsteadily
- b. humming songs
- c. going by bullet rain
- d. being drunk
- 47. As far as alcohol consumption goes,
- a. Japan is following the general trend of the developed world
- b. Japan is 30 years behind the rest of the developed world
- c. Japan has more than twice the number of heavy drinkers than 30 years ago
- d. Japanese drinkers have, in the last 30 years, moved from lighter to heavier kinds of alcoholic beverages
- 48. After the horrific accident in Fukuoka
- a. the Japanese started to specialize in heart transplant surgery
- b. the Japanese became less tolerant about drunk driving
- c. the Japanese began to consider other ways for repressed workers to loosen up
- d. the Japanese, out of kindheartedness, were prompt to excuse the driver's behavior
- 49. Toyota wants to
- a. make a car that prevent drunks from driving, even if it costs them a lot of money
- b. install sensors on the steering wheel that measures a driver's sweat, even if he wears gloves
- c. make a car that cannot be driven by someone who is drunk, and make a lot of money from it as well
- d. launch a car that slows down if its driver is drunk, so that the salarymen can get home safely
- 50. Dilated pupils must be a sign of
- a. recent alcohol consumption
- b. angry students
- c. improper wearing of gloves
- d. engine shut-down

End of the Entrance Exam English Test

科目:人力資源管理個案分析【人管所碩士班丁組】

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- 一、終身雇用(lifetime employment)是日本企業在人力資源管理一個很重要的特色,此制度提供核心員工(core workers)在他們的職業生涯中的工作保證。Jeffery Pfeffer 在 1994 年的 Competitive Advantage through People 一書中也提到美國許多績效好的公司都實行了終身雇用制度。請問:
- (1)終身雇用制度會不會導致員工有公務員心態而使工作績效降低?請說明。(10%)
- (2)終身雇用制度的實施需要哪些人力資源管理措施(例如在甄選、薪資、訓練或績效評估等政策)來配合?如何配合?請論述。(15%)
- 二、假如你公司的總裁認為過去公司每年度的員工績效考評 (performance evaluation)都沒有達到預定的效果,因此他提出了一個相 當激進的計畫:從今年開始,公司在年終的時候不再對員工做年度績 效考評。而你是人力資源經理,被要求擬定一套新計畫來因應取消年度績效考評。
- (1)請說明績效評估的功能以及績效評估可能產生的問題。(10%)(2)如果取消年度績效考評,你將會如何來進行員工薪資的調整和升遷的決定?請論述。(15%)
- 三、得至公司是一家德國機械廠商在台灣的分公司,公司的薪資政策是「薪資需在領先群;本薪必須具備市場競爭性(competitiveness)」。 每群公司是一家美國西藥廠商在台灣的分公司,公司的薪資政策是「提供員工合理並具市場競爭性的薪資;強調員工的工作與生活平衡(work-life balance)」。

目前二家公司的行銷經理出缺,若由你負責二家公司中的薪資與福利,請依據下列薪資調查結果,分別針對<u>得至與每群</u>新的行銷經理訂出合乎公司薪資政策之薪資。(40%)

在採用薪資調查資料之前,尚須注意調查中的哪些事項?(10%)

科目:人力資源管理個案分析【人管所碩士班丁組】

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行銷經理

在職者人數:171

公司家數:88

職位說明:為產品定位而擬定及籌畫行銷策略,針對新產品,制訂及

建議行銷計畫,刺激市場需求。檢驗研究競爭對手的產品或服務表現;聯絡及協調公司內外各部門及外界供應

商執行行銷計畫。

| | 本薪 | 總固定薪資 | 薪資總額 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | (12個月薪) | (本薪+固定 | (總固定薪 |
| | | 獎金+固定津 | 資+變動獎 |
| | | 貼) | 金) |
| 平均(NTD\$) | 2,310,000 | 2,677,000 | 3,147,000 |
| 25 分位數 | 1,925,000 | 2,196,000 | 2,544,000 |
| 50 分位數 | 2,273,000 | 2,652,000 | 3,099,000 |
| 75 分位數 | 2,697,000 | 3,160,000 | 3,746,000 |
| | | | |

| | 固定獎金 | 變動獎金 |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| 平均(NTD\$) | 348,000 | 554,000 |
| 相當於本薪的月數 | 1.8 | 3.0 |
| 領有者的比率(%) | 92 | 85 |
| • | | |