科目:管理學【人管所碩士班】 ✓

	`	選擇題	(每題	2	分)	
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- 1.()若一家車廠今年在相同的成本下比去年增加5%的汽車產量,而沒有提高生產良率,在管理上,我們可以認定這家車廠是?
 - ① 兼具效率和效能 ② 提升了效率 ③ 提升了效能 ④ 產品品質良好
- 2.()下列何者不是 馬克思·韋伯(Max Weber) 提出的官僚體制 (bureaucracy) 中所注重特性?
 - ① 分工 ② 正式遴選 ③ 績效導向 ④ 權力階級
- 3.()企業藉由一系列重複性的活動,來表達與強化組織的價值,並說明什麼 是重要的目標,以及何種員工是對公司有價值的,此爲組織文化傳達的 哪一種方式?
 - ① 表徵 ② 語言 ③ 儀式 ④ 故事描述
- 4.() 面對全球化管理,多國取向態度(Polycentric attitude) 的管理者會有下列何者情况出現?
 - ① 完全採用子公司人力資源部門同仁的意見來解決當地的勞資糾紛
 - ② 堅持用英文與日本客戶溝通
 - ③ 知道擅用美國人來做行銷、日本人來控管品質、歐洲人來做設計
 - ④ 在重要決策及關鍵技術上,大多不相信外國員工
- 5.()在決策制定上,下列哪一位管理者最可能經常採用到所謂的預設的決策 (programmed decision)?
 - ① 微軟公司的總經理 ② 飛利浦家電事業部副總 ③ 星巴克愛河店經理
 - 4 家樂福人事經理
- 6.()下列何種層次的策略決定的是組織每個事業單位在朝未來發展時所扮演的角 色?
 - ① 公司總體層次策略 (corporate-level strategy) ② 事業單位層次策略 (business-level strategy) ③ 管理層次 (management-level strategy) ④ 功能層次 (functional-level strategy)
- 7.()今天如果某家汽車公司計畫改變其所生產的卡車外觀拷漆圖案,因爲這家汽車公司相信未來會有越來越多的女性購買者......請問,此例是何種類型的環境偵測?
 - ① 情境 (scenario) ② 預測 (forecasting) ③ 標竿管理 (benchmarking) ④ 競爭者情報 (competitor intelligence)
- 8.()下列描述中,何者不屬於所謂機械式組織 (mechanistic organizations) 的特徵?
 - ① 清楚的指揮鏈 ② 自由流通的資訊 ③ 小的控制幅度 ④ 高度的 專業分工
- 9.()下列何者指的是一個管理者能夠有效指揮員工的數量以及決定組織內的層級與管理者數量
 - ① 控制幅度 ② 指揮鏈 ③ 指揮統一原則 ④ 責任

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- 10.()列出成功完成某項工作員工須具備的最低資格,以及有效完成該工作所需的知識、技能與態度,稱爲?
 - ① 工作說明書 ② 工作規範 ③ 工作分析 ④ 工作規劃
- 11.()促使組織創新的三類環境變數中,下列項目何者不屬於結構變數? ① 致力於訓練發展 ② 具創造力之員工 ③ 高度的工作保障 ④ 高度 內部溝通
- 12.()下列何者不屬於當代的激勵理論?
 - ① 增強理論 ② 目標設定理論 ③ 公平理論 ④ 路徑-目標模式
- 13.() 學界對衝突的看法中,認為衝突是很自然的,是任何群體所無法避免的,是屬於衝突的哪一個觀點?
 - ① 傳統觀點 ② 交互影響觀點 ③人際關係觀點 ④ 程序觀點
- 14.()個人對群體產生強烈的認同感與友情、群體開始展現凝聚力,以上的描述會在群體發展的哪一各階段出現?
 - ① 形成期 ② 動盪期 ③ 規範期 ④ 行動期
- 15. ()下列何者不屬 Herzberg 的雙因子理論中提出的保健因子?
 - ① 工作本身 ② 工作環境 ③ 安全 ④ 薪資
- 16.() Maslow 需求層次理論中,五種需求依照層次高低依序爲?
 - ① 牛理需求,社會需求,算重需求,成就需求,自我實現需求
 - ② 生理需求,安全需求,歸屬需求,成就需求,自我實現需求
 - ③ 生理需求,安全需求,社會需求,尊重需求,自我實現需求
 - ④ 生理需求,安全需求,尊重需求,社會需求,自我實現需求
- 17.() 員工認知道他們的產出與投入之間的關係,然後會進一步比較自己和 他人的投入產出比率,此描述源於下列何種理論?
 - ① 目標設定理論 ② 公平理論 ③ 目標-路徑理論 ④ 期望理論
- 18.() 會激勵部屬超越個人利益,而以組織利益爲重,且能對部屬產生深遠 影響,此爲下列何種類型的領導者?
 - ① 魅力型領導 ② 轉換型領導③ 交易型領導 ④ 願景型領導
- 19.()企業海外投資時, John Dunning 所提出的海外投資優勢中,下列何者 非?
 - ① 持續性優勢 ② 區位優勢 ③ 所有權優勢 ④ 內部化優勢
- 20.()以下描述的組織特質是屬於何種型態的國際企業? 關鍵的資產、責任和決策權都分散給地方;非正式的總部與分公司關 係;各海外據點自行發展、推廣、保有知識;母公司的人力資源管理 幕僚只扮演監督角色,僅在特殊情況才會介入干預
 - ① 國際性企業(international) ② 多國性企業 (multinational) ③ 全球性企業 (global) ④ 跨國性企業 (transnational)

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- 二、簡答題(每題10分)
- 1、請說明企業中,強化員工倫理行爲有哪些常用的機制。
- 2、請簡單說明受限理性 (bounded rationality) 的意涵。
- 3、負責任的組織精簡 (downsizing) 應該如何進行?請說明之。
- 三、問答題(每題15分)
- 1、請說明金錢在目標管理、員工認同、工作在設計及技能薪酬中扮演何種角色?
- 2、請敘述從過往至現今學術界的前輩們對領導領理論的研究其發展過程?

科目:統計學【人管所碩士班甲組】 ✓

壹、單選題 (請選擇一個最適當的答案,每題三分) 30%

- () 1. 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 $\overline{0z}=\overline{X}$ $\overline{0z}=1$ $\overline{0S_z^2}=1$ $\overline{0S_z^2}=S_x^2$ $\overline{0S_z^2}=S_z^2$ 。
- () 2. 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。
- ()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。
- () 4. 在一個左偏分配中, ①平均數(M)>中位數(Me)>眾數(Mo) ②M> Mo>Me ③Mo>Me>M ④Mo>M ⑤Me>Mo>M。
- () 5. 峰度係數 $\alpha_4 > 2$ 之分配具有 ①高狹峰 ②常態峰 ③低闊峰 ④不一 定 ⑤以上皆非。
- () 6. 下列何者為兩個類別變數適用的雙變數統計量? ①相關比(Eta) ②Pearson's r ③Gamma ④Lambda ⑤以上皆非。
- ()7. 已知我國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我國國中一年 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. 某選情調查,問卷中有一個題目詢問受訪者「這一次選舉,您認為花錢買票的情況嚴不嚴重?」(題目為五點量表),若我們想瞭解不同族群(閩南人、客家人與外省人)在這個問題的認知上是否存在差異?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變異數同質性檢定 ⑤變異數分析。
- ()9.行政院環保署欲進行「台灣民眾環保意象調查」,若在99%信心水準下, 推論的誤差範圍要求控制在1%以下,則該次調查必須完成的有效樣本 數最少應達 ① 1067 ② 3007 ③ 9604 ④ 16641 ⑤ 27060。
- ()10. 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, ① H_1 為 X 變數與 Y 變數無關 ② H_0 為 X 變數與 Y 變數有關 ③統計檢定的對象是 H_0 ④應進行單尾檢定 ⑤以上皆是。

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貳、複選題(請將對的答案全部選出,全對才給分,每題五分)20%

- 具有代表性的樣本是一個具體而微的母體 B一個具有代表 性的樣本與原有母體具有相同的組成結構 ②樣本是否具有代 表性,可透過變異數同質性來檢定 D若抽出樣本具有代表 性,則有效樣本也具有代表性。
-) 2.有關型一錯誤 (Type I Error) 與型二錯誤 (Type II Error), 二錯誤指不當地接受 H_I ②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 ①型一錯誤與型二錯誤 有可能同時發生。
-) 3.有關複迴歸方程式的迴歸係數,下列敘述何者為真? (B_1 (X_1 的 B 值) 大於 B_2 (X_2 的 B 值) ,則 X_1 對依變數的淨影 響力大於 X_2 對依變數的淨影響力 ® Ξ β_1 (X_1 的 Beta 值) 大 於 $β_2$ (X_2 的 Beta 值),則 X_1 對依變數的淨影響力大於 X_2 對依 變數的淨影響力 ②若 B_1 大於 B_2 ,則 β_1 大於 β_2 ②若 β_1 大 於 $β_2$,則 B_1 大於 B_2 。
- (分析的主要目的是要檢驗母體中分組的自變數對依變數是否具 有顯著的影響力 ®若分組結果,組間變異對組內變異的比值 夠大,達到一定的顯著水準,即可推知自變數對依變數具有顯 著的影響力 ①自變數對依變數具有顯著影響力意指各分組的 平均數都有顯著差異 ⑩若 F 檢定結果達到顯著水準可進一步 進行多重比較(multiple comparisons),多重比較將分組平均數 两 兩 配 對 , 透 過 多 次 t 檢 定 的 方 式 來 完 成 。

科目:統計學【人管所碩士班甲組】

叁、計算題填充題共計 50%

一、(10分)下表為近兩期統一發票中獎號碼,試問 0-9 出現的次數是否符合 隨機?(令α=0.05,小數點雨位)

14672884	79807980	85312452
94251069	46641920	49356687
86867514	65445893	83466819
51194408	03116604	83957907
58228991	06908985	97215570
98828657	60171083	98628098

自由度 k	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
χ ² _{0,05,k} (右尾)	3.84	5.99	7.81	9.49	11.07	12.59	14.07	15.51	16.92	18.31

【解】請將計算過程與解答填入下列空格與空白線上

數字	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	合計
觀測數											
期望數											
小格卡方											

卡	方檢定值與顯著臨界值之比較:	;
是	· 否隨機之結論為何:	o ·
稱 25 跨令	$-\cdot$ (12分)令某工廠所產生燈泡壽命呈常態分配其標準差為 σ =50小時其平均壽命µ超過900小時以上。某消費者團體欲驗證廠商有誇大之5個燈泡,求得平均壽命為 \overline{X}_n =890小時。試以 α =0.05顧著水準檢定該大? $-Z$ 表標準常態分配: $P[Z <1.645]=0.90; P[Z <1.96]=0.95; P[Z $ $P[Z <1]=0.6827; P[Z <2]=0.9545; P[Z <3]=0.9973.$	之嫌,今隨機抽查 該廠商所宣稱是否
a.	試求本假設檢定之虛無與對立假設:	;
b.	試求本假設檢定之棄卻區 $R = \{X_n X_n < \underline{\underline{\hspace{1cm}}}$	};
c.	試求本假設檢定之單尾P-value=;	
d.	在α=0.05顧著水準下,請勾選結論? □廠商是跨大;□廠商未跨大;□無法拒絕廠商宣稱;□無法判斷	f;
∍.	假設平均壽命µ=880小時(即該廠商有跨大),則接受虛無假設的機。 P[Z];(不必算出機率值)	率為β=
	假假設平均壽命μ=880小時,試求檢定力Power= P[Z]。(不必算出機率值)

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三、(12分)某系碩士班甄試招生,共有36位考生参加入學面試。面試方式為將考生分為十二組(組別:1、2、...、12),每組三位考生;每組考生需参加三場面試(A、B、C),每場面試中均有二位考試委員;每場面試均為15分鐘;面試過程中需安排考試委員同時中場休息一次15分鐘。三場面試同時結束且總面試時間應最短,每位學生的三場面試需連續使得應試總時間為最短。今採用拉丁方格來安排各組面試流程,請完整填妥下列面試流程時間表:

時段	面試A場	面試B場	面試C場
12:30 – 12:45			

			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

註:第一行中請將各列之時間填完整;第2-4行中請填入組別號碼(1、2、...,12)。

四、 $(16\, \%)$ Recently, research efforts have focused on the problem of predicting a manufacturer's market share by using information on the quality of its product. Suppose that the following data are available on market share, in percentage (Y), and product quality, on a scale of 0 to 100(X), determined by an objective evaluation procedure. Please fill out the blanks of the following ANOVA table. $(\alpha=0.05)$ ((a)-(p) 每格 1 分,共計 16 分)。

變異來源	自由度	SS	MS	F ratio	F critical value	p-value of F
迴歸	(a)	127	(d)	(f)	(g)	(h)
殘差	(b)	(c)	(e)			
總和	12	138				

係數 標準誤 t 統計 P-値 下限 95%上限 95%下限 99.0%上限 99.0% 截距 -3.0567 0.97102 -3.14780.009278 -5.19378 -0.91938 -6.07239 -0.04077 X 0.18670.01639911.3809 2E-07 0.1505 0.2227(i) 0.2376

(j) Please write down the linear regression model:	_ °
(k) How many observations in the problem? •	
(I) What is the coefficient of determination R ² ?	
(m) What is the conclusion of F-test? (Reject H0 or don't reject	H0)。
(n) Does the population slope differ from zero?(yes or no);	
(o) Why?(use p-value) •	
(p) What is the 95% confidence interval of population slope?	•

科目:社會學【人管所碩士班乙組】 √

- 下列的段落摘自一篇關於成績表現的研究報導,請先仔細閱讀,並試著回答以下的問題:
- (1) 請簡述 Walton and Spencer 教授的主要研究問題是什麼?(10分)
- (2) Walton and Spencer 教授主要的研究發現是什麼?(10分)
- (3) 對於這樣的研究發現,Walton and Spencer 教授可能會有什麼政策建議? (15分)

Psychologists such as Claude Steele at Stanford University used the term "stereotype threat" for the phenomenon: When people are threatened by a negative stereotype they think applies to them, they can be subtly biased to fulfill that stereotype.

The phenomenon applies to women's performance in mathematics. Reminding women about their gender or telling them that men generally outperform women on math tests invariably depresses the women's scores.

Researchers, Walton and Spencer, explored a question with thorny implications.

What does stereotype threat tell you if you are a college admissions officer debating between a man and a woman who both have an SAT score of 1200?

(註:美國的大學入學考試成績分數,越高分代表越好) Colleges have long known, however, that women and minorities typically underperform relative to their SAT scores.

"Let's say on the SAT you have a score of 1200," Spencer said. "What would that predict about your GPA (註:美國的大學平均成績,約高代表成績越好) at university? It would predict a 3.2 GPA. What has been observed in high-stereotype-threat environments is that that 1200 does not predict a 3.2 GPA but a 3." In a pure meritocracy (註:依照能力來獎賞的制度), the college admissions officer ought to pick the man, since his score predicts he will do better in college than a woman with the same score.

But in two meta-analyses involving nearly 19,000 students, researchers found that when schools and colleges go out of their way to ameliorate (減輕) stereotype threats, the performance of women and minorities soars -- women in math and science, do not just do as well as whites and men with the same SAT scores -- they outperform them.

"We would argue if you simply use test scores, you are building in discrimination into a system," they said. "The test scores underrepresent what minorities, and women in math and science, can do."

(Adapted from Shankar Vedantam, Monday, February 2, 2009; WASHINGTON POST)

· 科目:社會學【人管所碩士班乙組】

2. 請閱讀以下之文章,並且回答空格內 $A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D \cdot E \cdot F$,針對改變的法案內容說明可能的贊成或反對理由。(每一空格各 5 分,共 30 分)

韓國政府和執政黨正在修改最低工資制有關法案,拉低工資底線。勞動界 持強烈反對意見,從而引發了爭論。執政黨修改的最低工資制主要內容包括將 工資降低 10%,隨著地區和年齡有差別。

以國家強制力,也就是以法律規定工資最低水準的制度,其目的在於提高整體工資水準,穩定勞工生活和提高勞動品質。19世紀末,最低工資制始於歐洲,一戰結束後擴散至全球。若組成了工會,可通過勞資雙方的談判獲最低工資的保障,但非工會會員或臨時工則無法得到保護,爲了保護勞工和守住工資底線,國家依法規定了最低工資制。韓國於1953年制定了《勤勞基準法》,作出了有關最低工資的規定。1986年制定了《最低工資法》,1987年這一法案施行令生效後開始實行。勞工的最低工資獲得法律保障後,即使勞資雙方簽訂了低於工資底線的工資合約也將失去效力,違反這一規定的企業將受到法律上的追究和制裁。最低工資底線將由勞方、資方、公共單位和政府組成的審議委員會決定。

但政府方面認為,目前經濟困難,企業處境險峻,工作崗位不可能增加。 在這種情況下,如能拉低最低工資底線,則企業將可度過難關,並且工作崗位 也可增加。勞動界則認為,最低工資已經是保障生活穩定的底線了,不可進一 步降低。

區分	修改法案內容	贊成理由	反對理由
	與其堅持最低工資而 造成大量失業人口,不 如降低工資守住工作 崗位,如此對企業和勞 工都有利。	Α	В
勞工年齡	在勞工的同意之下, 60歲以上勞工的最低 工資降低 10%。	С	D
其他	不同地區實行不同的最低工資制	E	F

(引自 韓國國家廣播電台 KBS 2009-02-23)

科目:社會學【人管所碩士班乙組】

- 3. 請閱讀以下之文章,並且回答以下之問題:
- (1). 請你說明這篇文章的核心論點是什麼?(10分)
- (2). 請從這篇文章中,說明經濟學與社會學分析方法的差異點何在?(15分)

越南因爲舉辦 APEC 大會,加上幾年來經濟成長亮麗,連帶一些「越南概念股」的台灣公司炙手可熱,其中一家著名的台灣公司就是中央貿開,它在胡志明市南區進行大規模南西賈富美興開發計畫,這是目前越南土地開發案子中最賺錢的一個。 開發南西賈的想像是:把該地區變成胡志明市的「台北信義區」,寬廣道路的設計、華麗房屋的建設、未來交通的規劃、國際文教的設施,都是爲了吸引高收入階級來此,希望打造出第三世界裏的現代化社區:乾淨、明亮與品味。該區一棟約 25 坪 的大樓公寓要價兩百萬台幣,大一點的公寓裡面還設計有傭人房,對於每個月所得只有一百美金的越南人來說,那個地方是「碰觸不得」的。

但是這樣的文明性夢想規劃,註定要失敗的。所謂失敗,不是意指開發不會賺錢或房地產賣不出去,而是這樣的階級空間幻想不可能實現。在任何的社會活動空間,不可能只有優雅的貴夫人、出手闊綽的大爺,但沒有其他來服務他們的人員。在富美興住宅區,必定會出現大樓管理員、保衛、清潔工人、計程車司機、煮飯工人、建築工人、馬路修路工人、、,沒有這些人的勞動,維持一個夢幻的富美興住宅區是不可能的。但是這些人在此夢幻圈地中,不需要消費嗎?不需要進行任何的人際活動嗎?中午吃飯怎麼辦?上廁所怎麼辦?沒有大眾運輸時,上下班怎麼辦?極力被排除或隱藏起來的這群人,也有其需求,因此會出現上班時,大量摩托車進入該地區、中午有提供低廉食物的攤販、晚上有給工人住宿的臨時工寮,上流的社會空間必定產生「不入流」的活動。

同樣的,台灣移民政策的想像則認爲東南亞「外勞」是低階、低技術、只會爲台灣經濟帶來失業問題、爲社會帶來治安問題。例如前一陣子的台灣報紙與立委爭相討論移工加入勞保後,「佔台灣人的便宜」,領了許多勞保給付裡面的喪葬補助津貼;高雄市長的選戰,兩位候選人不斷攻計對方引入移工造成台灣國民失業。新成立的移民署再三強調,台灣需要的是「優質」技術人才,因此要努力贏造吸引「人才」的環境,包括設立雙語學校、給予「優質」人士方便的簽證單一窗口、鼓勵歸化成爲台灣公民。

但這樣的政策也註定要失敗的。我們可以想像在台灣的社會中,沒有任何藍領勞工在工廠工作嗎?沒有任何照顧失能老人的看護人員?誰來打掃 101 的 廁所呢?誰來當海上漁工?誰來搬運貨物以供台北曼哈頓的中產階級消費呢? 所有台灣的「文明/現代性」都是建立在「不文明的」人身上,消滅「不文明」後,我們且看看「上流文明」如何運作?

4. 請從社會學的「角色」概念,解釋馬英九先生跟馬英九總統有何不同。(10分)

科目:英文【人管所碩士班丙組】 √

NATIONAL SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY

MA Entrance Examination Subject: English Human Resource Management Department March 29, 2009

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 fits 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.

 Marketing 	nd Vocabulary researchers want to b. thoughts	understand the decis	sion making	of consumers.
2. Can you		the current economi		
3. That politic a. eloquent	cian is simply too gl	ib to be thy c. faithfu	ıl d.	articulate
b. hares usuall c. both dogs a	ly catches hares ly outrun dogs			
	ndoff isworst n tor's b. many inv	ightmare. vestors c. to man	y investors d. 1	nany investors'
a. his paper wasb. he finishedc. he was there	midnight oil, as finished just in tir his paper just in tim efore tired all next d stay awake next day	ne e ay		
		ss nobody was home c. incessa		oftly
8. It was a peri a. staggering	fect day, so Rebecca b. stalking	and Ben were c. strollin	leisurely throug	h the park. imping
- I, but	ou go to your office? now that I have a c b. used to w		ng to walk d. ta	ake a walk
	spected, now that hat b. excused	rd work is required (c. ill	Carlos is fo d. conspicu	
11. Between 12 a. are take a br		ices in Taiwan c. are clos		ome back later

國立中山大學98學年度碩士班招生考試試題 5 共 頁第2頁

科目: 英文【人管所碩士班丙組】

12. John smiled at his a. handed	s little daughter, h b. handing	ner her Barbie doll. c. and hands	d. and handing
13. Although she told a. but he looked for h b. but he looked c. so he did not look t d. he looked for her	er	he garden, in the	house.
		ce the speed limit here t c. dangerous	! Are you? d. slow down, please
15. Ken,, is goin a. who my favorite colleage. is my favorite colleage. is my favorite colleaged. my favorite colleage.	olleague gue who gague who		
16. He stares at girls a. of making them	to the point uncor b. of	mfortable. c. that makes them	d. which makes them
	arning, I then would ha	ve known how to prot	ect myself against the
landslide. a With	b. Had I had	c. Would I have	d. Should there be
18. I felt Kate Winsle a. deserving	t was a winner of b. deserved	f the Oscar for Best Acc. deservedly	tress. d. deservingly
	_ Swiss Army knife, h	e doesn't need any oth	er tools to assemble his
IKEA book case. a flexible	b. versatile	c. changeable	d. using
20 you pay you	r share, you cannot con	me with us.	
a. Despite	b. Unless	c. Once	d. While
21. She was a ca a. making	areer change, but the w b. taking	orsening job market po c. thinking	ut that idea out of her head. d. mulling
22. Have you tried his a. tasteful	s apple pie? It's really b. tasty	! c. taste delicious	d. deliciously
23. Will he be that a. arriving at	ne High Speed Rail sta b. arriving	tion or at the ordinary c. arrived at	train station? d. arrive
24. Now that everyon	e has a digital camera,	you don't need to take	film to the photographer's
and		c. have it develop	•
25 Are you serious	?		
- No, I am just a. a joke	 b. jokingly	c. being facetious	d. laughing
26. I am really sorry a. to lose	my temper.	c. I lost	d. losing

國立中山大學98學年度碩士班招生考試試題 5共 頁第3頁

科目:英文【人管所碩士班丙組】

27. Because his cowo	rkers ignore his sugges	tions he feels no longe	er at his job.
a. appreciated	b. obsolete	c. obfuscated	d. frustrated
28. How beautiful! I a. convoluted	have never seen such _ b. intricate	patterns on a bed c. confusing	quilt before! d. interspersed
29. What do gramman	rians say about the b. grammar	_ between "due to" and c. vocabularies	d "because of"? d. difference
30. Are you abo a. aware	ut the World Games co b. apprised	oming to Kaohsiung? c. excited	d. involved
31. I had bad luck: I _ a. missed	my flight because b. delayed	traffic was so heavy o c. canceled	n the way to the airport. d. diverted
32. Those NT\$ 3,600 a. generate	vouchers were suppos b. initiate	ed to the econor c. stimulate	ny. d. emulate
33. They are looking a. greater	for ways to passe b. ride	nger numbers on the K c. appeal to	Laohsiung MRT system. d. boost
34. Fans their an World Baseball Class		vernment for the rout o	of the Taiwan team at the
a. ventilated	b. complained	c. vented	d. sobbed
35. He has never beer a. to abroad	n b. in abroad	c. to overseas	d. abroad
36. Charley the a. cleans	e bird cage when the pl b. is cleaning	none rang. c. was cleaning	d. has been cleaning
37. Gossip can bea. destructive	_ of relationships in the b. offensive	ne workplace. c. deleterious	d. delectable
38. A total solar eclip a. perception	se is a relatively rare _ b. phenomenon	 c. viewing	d. annual
39. I was bitten a. ever	by a dog, and have bee b. as soon as	n afraid of dogs ever s c. because I	ince. d. once
40. Did you the pa	ndas in the Taipei zoo?	c. going to see	d. go to see

Reading Comprehension

War is expensive and it is bloody. That is why America's Department of Defense wants to replace a third of its armed vehicles and weaponry with robots by 2015. Such a change would save money, as robots are much cheaper to replace than people. Just as importantly for the generals, it would make waging war less prey to the politics of body bags. Nobody mourns a robot.

The American Defense Department would like to give robots increasing amounts of autonomy, including the ability to decide when to use lethal force. To assure that robots use lethal force in a way that follows the rules of ethics, they must be given an artificial

國立中山大學98學年度碩士班招生考試試題 5 共 頁第4頁

科目:英文【人管所碩士班丙組】

conscience. Once given this, robots have the potential to act more humanely than people: stress does not affect a robot's judgment in the way it affects a soldier's.

Although a completely rational robot might be unfazed by the chaos and confusion of the battlefield, it could still make mistakes. Surveillance and intelligence data can be wrong, and conditions and situations on the battlefield can change. There is also the question of whether the use of robots would lead to wars breaking out more easily.

- 41. Fighting wars with robots would
- a. be expensive, but less bloody
- b. be cheaper and less bloody
- c. become cheaper by 2015.
- d. be a little bit cheaper and bloody
- 42. The "politics of body bags" refers to
- a. providing camouflage outfits to soldiers
- b. finding cheaper ways to wage wars
- c. the reluctance of governments to support wars that involve heavy casualties
- d. the eagerness of generals to accumulate honors and distinctions
- 43. When robots are given a high degree of autonomy
- a. they will kill increasing amounts of enemy soldiers
- b. they will protect their artificial conscience more effectively
- c. their stress levels will be lower than that of human soldiers
- d. they will be able to determine independently when to kill an enemy
- 44. Once given an artificial intelligence, robots
- a. will potentially be more ruthless killers than human soldiers could ever be
- b. will perform their duties stress-free
- c. can be programmed to adhere to ethical principles
- d. will become completely rational
- 45. Wars might break out more easily when they are fought with robots because
- a. the risk to the lives of humans decreases which makes a decision to go to war more easily taken
- b. surveillance and intelligence data might be wrong
- c. changing conditions and situations on the battlefield can lead to mistakes
- d. the expense invested in the development of battlefield robots requires regular use of the robots

The workers of the world are, according to a United Nations report, united in one thing these days: record levels of stress. Downsizing, layoffs, short-term contracts, and salary reductions are back with a vengeance in the current economic climate, the worst since the 1930s. Many workers are frazzled and on the verge of a nervous breakdown, and people find it hard to adapt to the new sort of competition that is demanded of them: the competition with their coworkers as to who will be allowed to stay in the company, and who will fall victim to the next round of cost-cutting that is always around the corner. Add to this the usual annoyances in the life of a worker such as constantly changing working practices, unrealistic deadlines, poor management, and inadequate childcare arrangements, and you have a recipe for a joyless, miserable life of clinical depression and burn-out. In many companies, good Human Resource management can alleviate the strains and stresses of employees but, ironically, of all management divisions it is Human Resource that is the most vulnerable to deep budget cuts.

科目: 英文【人管所碩士班丙組】

- 46. Downsizing, layoffs, short-term contracts, and salary reductions are
- a. perennial sources of stress for workers
- b. sources of stress to workers specific to the current economic climate
- c. usual annoyances in the life of a worker
- d. uniting the workers of the world
- 47. The new sort of competition that workers face nowadays is
- a. a competition with co-workers to survive new waves of cost-cutting
- b. a competition with similar companies in a shrinking market
- c. a competition with co-workers to survive changing working practices and unrealistic deadlines
- d. a competition with other management divisions in the face of deep budget cuts
- 48. The usual annoyances in the life of a worker
- a. are a recipe for a miserable life of depression and burn-out
- b. provide a backdrop of constancy to the threats of downsizing, layoffs, short-term contracts, and salary reductions
- c. alleviate the strains and stresses of employees
- d. are bad enough, but are exacerbated by the new threats of downsizing, layoffs, short-term contracts, and salary reductions
- 49. Once a round of cost-cutting is over,
- a. workers have to worry about the next one
- b. workers face clinical depression and burn-out
- c. workers can breathe a sigh of relief
- d. workers have to adapt to new working practices
- 50. Ironically, Human Resource management
- a. will be able to help relieve the strains and stresses of employees after a round of layoffs
- b. is so vulnerable to deep budget cuts that it is relatively powerless to stand up for employees to other management divisions
- c. is too caught up in its own battle for survival to be of much help to employees
- d. must use some of the cuts from its own budget to alleviate the strains and stresses of employees

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】~

個案一:(50分)

勞委會為了解事業單位採行「無薪休假」情形,以推展相關就業安定措施, 於民國 97 年 12 月 19~25 日針對員工規模 200 人以上之 2,953 家事業單位,以 電話調查方式辦理「事業單位採行無薪休假措施調查」,以了解各行業大規模事 業單位為因應景氣衰退,於 12 月間所採取的相關措施(包括縮短工時、無薪休假、行政假及減薪等)。統計結果如下表:

假、行政假及減薪等)。統計 約				. 17		留 ()	· 0/
	中華民國 97 年 12 月				單位:%		
項目別	有採						124 v.1
	行因	绽铂	無薪	行政		沒有採行	總計
为日 为	應措	i			減薪	左列措施	
	施	上时	休假	假			
總計	23.0	1.9	17.8	4.9	3.1	77.0	100.0
行業別							
製造業	39.1	3.0	30.9	9.0	4.9	60.9	100.0
營造業	6.8	2.7	1.4	4.1	1.4	93.2	100.0
批發及零售業	11.3	0.9	8.9	1.1	1.6	88.7	100.0
住宿及餐飲業	9.1	-	7.8	-	1.3	90.9	100.0
運輸、倉儲及通信業	2.2	; -	1.7	0.6	; -	97.8	100.0
金融及保險業	2.1				2.1	97.9	100.0
不動產及租賃業	2.9) -	2.9	-		97.1	100.0
專業、科學及技術服務業	8.0	2.0	5.0	1.0	3.0	92.0	100.0
醫療保健服務業					-	100.0	100.0
文化、運動及休閒服務業	5.3	3 1.8	} -		- 3.5	94.7	100.0
其他服務業	1.6	5 1.1	0.5	; .		98.4	100.0
員工規模別						70.0	100.0
200 ~ 299 人	21.0						100.0 100.0
300 ~ 399 人	26.3						100.0
400 ~ 499 人	26.3) 21.7 5 <u>16.9</u>				100.0
500 人以上	22.2	ا. ي	10.5	<u>ر ، ر</u>		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	4 th 11 100

500 人以上 22.2 1.6 16.9 3.9 3.2 77.8 100.0 備註:因應措施可複選,縮短工時係指每天或每週減少若干工時,無薪休假 係指所有不領薪的假日,行政假則指可以特休假折抵的假日。

- (1) 若從人力資源管理的角度來看,你對於勞委會此一調查結果有何看法? (25 分)
- (2) 若你是一間 500 人以上製造業公司的 HR 主管,公司在面臨主要客戶都抽單的情形下,主管徵詢你應如何處理時,你會提出哪些建議? (25 分)

科目:人力資源管理個案分析【人管所碩士班丁組】

個案二:(50分)

職棒球隊在雇用選手時經常到大學棒球隊去尋找,假定大學球員可以與任一職棒隊簽訂合約,球員在與職棒隊簽約時,他們本身都知道他們自己的能力(諸如打擊率等),職棒隊也知道球員過去比賽的能力,在此種情形下,台中金剛隊是依據球員的打擊績效(例如平均打擊率和全壘打)來給予薪資,投手則依據投球的績效(例如防禦率等)來給予薪資。而高雄勇士隊則是依據他們守備位置來給予薪資,防守相同位置的球員,他們的薪資是相同,例如每個一、二、三壘手都領取相同的薪資,每個投手也都是領取一樣的薪資,所有的捕手薪資都一樣。

- 問題:(1)一般而言,哪一個球隊的球員表現會比較優秀?為什麼?(15分)
 - (2)請由理論說明,哪一個球隊的薪資設計可以吸引最優秀的球員? (15分)
 - (3)是否還有其他薪資設計方案?請具體說明方案內容。(20分)