科目: 大眾傳播理論 (小事で)

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### -- 、單選題/每題 2.5 分/共 50 分

- (1.) 所謂 Cultivation Theory 的敘述,下列何者是正確的?
  - 1. 長期暴露相同的電視訊息會產生一種結果,被電視灌輸了一套共同的世界觀、角色認同與價值體系。
  - 2. 觀察與模仿是造成電視暴力對兒童影響最重要的因素,看到較多電視暴力的兒童比那些少看的兒童、有較多機會發展出暴力行為,愈有可能表現攻擊行為。電視中的人物會給予示範的作用,電視不僅提供了學習暴力的機會,也給予觀眾行為模範。
  - 3. 人類的學習是由直接經驗和問接經驗兩方面綜合而來的,前者來自個人 的實際經驗,後者是觀察他人的行爲。
  - 4. 認爲個體心中的悲傷、害怕與憤怒能夠透過收看電視上類似的情節得到 補償與舒解,因此認爲觀看電視暴力內容會降低人們從事暴力行爲的衝 動,因爲他們已在電視中的各種暴力畫面中得到舒解。
- (2.) Which of the following is not characteristic of mass media products
  - 1. Media products are private goods.
  - 2. Nearly all of them involve questions of freedom of expression.
  - 3. Duality.
  - 4. High first-copy costs.
- (3.) 有關「議題」(issues)的描述,下列何者不正確?
  - 1. 是國家目前所面臨的最重要的問題或政府應立即解決的問題。
  - 2. 不同的群體對於有限資源的競爭,以及對於問題解決之道產生爭論。
  - 3. 就議題建構理論(agenda-building theory)中分析單元的認定問題:當一個議題被報導了一段時間以後,議題的重要性會發生在那些對議題最有 興趣的人身上,而不會發生在那些對議題沒有興趣的人身上。
  - 4. 議題設定(agenda-setting)指的是人們對環境的認知大半缺乏親身經驗, 多是來自於大眾傳播媒介的報導與見解。閱聽大眾透過傳播媒體的使用, 共同學習如何看待自己週遭的人、事、物等環境。
- (4.) What does "the mutual determinations of media technology and humanity" mean?
  - 1. the media of communication affect human perception and understanding, and media environments impose on us certain ways of thinking, feeling, and behaving.
  - the media of communication affect our ways of thinking, feeling, and behaving; at the mean time, we also shape the media technologies through our culture, thinking, feeling, and behaving.
  - 3. The idea that technology and techniques, modes of information and codes of

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communication play a leading role in human affairs.

- 4. The idea that our culture and behavior play a leading role in shaping media technologies.
- (5.) Researchers employing Uses and Gratifications approach assume that
  - 1. audience members are an undifferentiated mass that passively receives media messages.
  - 2. audience is not self-awareness to know and articulate their reasons for using the media.
  - 3. audience members actively search out media messages to satisfy certain needs.
  - 4. media use of audience members is not goal-directed.

#### (6.) Limited effects model 指的是

- 1. Lewin 研究 1947 年的總統大選所發現的理論。
- 2. 訊息和閱聽人之間有 gatekeepers 的干預。
- 3. 媒體效果萬能。
- 4. 媒介和閱聽人之間有緩衝體或過濾器,訊息到達閱聽人時,已遭扭曲或 解釋。

#### (7.) Spiral of silence 意指

- 1. 解釋大眾媒體代表劣勢意見時,人會試著表達個人意見,不畏個人態度 與信念而被孤立,形成一種螺旋式的循環關係。
- 2. 解釋大眾媒體代表優勢意見時,大多數人會試著表達個人意見,孤立沉 默的少數,形成一種螺旋式的循環關係。
- 3. 解釋人會試著去避免因個人態度與信念而被孤立:當個人發現自己的意見處於劣勢,就愈會不願表達個人意見,形成一種螺旋式的循環關係。
- 4. 解釋人會試著去避免因個人態度與信念而被孤立:當個人發現自己的意見處於優勢,就愈會不願表達個人意見,形成一種螺旋式的循環關係。

#### (8.) Convergence model of communication 的特點有

- 1. 強調訊息在傳播過程中不會遭到扭曲或改變。
- 2. 強調傳播是單向的。
- 3. 強調傳播的目的是傳播參與者間的整合,以減少歧異。
- 4. 強調傳播過程不應存在歧異意見的不和與誤解。

#### (9.) Knowledge Gap 研究的基本假設

- 1. 愈貧窮者,獲取資訊的品質與量愈多。
- 2. 社經地位愈高者,獲取資訊的速度愈快。

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- 3. 強化 trickle down 與 spread 效果。
- 4. 社會不平等與知識之間並無關係。
- (10.) 下列何者不是鑑別意見領袖的方式?
  - 1. 社會、經濟地位調查法
  - 2. 自我任命法
  - 3. 社會網路分析法
  - 4. 分析受影響的人
- (11.) 所謂 Triple M. Theory 指的是
  - 1. mass communications, mass media, and mass culture 三者連接結合成一相互 影響依賴的現象。
  - 2. mass society, mass systems, and mass culture 三者連接結合成一相互影響依賴的現象。
  - 3. mass symbols, mass media, and mass interaction 三者連接結合成一相互影響依賴的現象。
  - 4. mass society, mass media, and mass culture 三者連接結合成一相互影響依賴的現象。
- (12.) 閱聽人應有的傳播權利中不包括:
  - 1. 隱私權
  - 2. 使用媒體的權利
  - 3. 言論自由
  - 4. 提昇社會聲望的權利
- (13.) obstinate audience 指的是
  - 1. 閱聽人被動地接受媒體的訊息,全然受媒體影響。
  - 2. 閱聽人接觸媒體是無目的性的,娛樂成份較大。
  - 3. 閱聽人會主動地參與接觸的媒體,但不全然受媒體影響。
  - 4. 閱聽人被動地接受媒體的訊息,但不全然受媒體影響。
- (14.)大聚傳播研究中·social paradigms 與 psychological paradigms 的立論重點爲:
  - 1. social paradigms 強調媒體造成個人的刺激行爲之分析。
  - 2. social paradigms 強調社會衝突的性質與意義。
  - 3. psychological paradigms 強調媒體之間衝突的性質與意義。
  - 4. psychological paradigms 強調人際相互作用的刺激行爲之分析。

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#### (15.) 調幅廣播的缺點爲

- 1. 在某一限度之外要廣設轉播站,才能繼續向外傳播。
- 2. 受高大建築物或高山阻礙。
- 3. 天氣惡劣時空中靜電特別多,靜電會產生游離的靜電波,附著在調幅波上,造成雜音,廣播音質不佳。
- 4. 射程不遠。

#### (16.) 下列何者非政府管制廣播與電視的依據?

- 1. spectrum scarcity rationale
- 2. public interest rationale
- 3. cause and effect rationale
- 4. impact rationale

### (17.) 下列有關媒體市場之 marketplace theory 的叙述何者正確?

- held that a decrease in the number of stations promoted service to narrower segments of the community, and that the competition for audience would ensure that audience interests were served.
- held that an increase in the number of stations promoted service to narrower segments of the community, and that the competition for audience would ensure that audience interests were served.
- 3. held that auction can make the broadcasters to provide program diversity, and audience interests can thus be served.
- 4. held that auction can increase income of the country, and the benefits of the country and audience can thus be better off.

#### (18.) 全球化大媒體潮下,

- 媒體紛紛進行合縱連橫、整合併購與策略聯盟,形成大媒體以吸納相關 產業的支援,每家整合後的大媒體的經營都得到改善,營業額都成正數。
- 2. 媒體積極地進行「企業化」、「集團化」與「國際化」,以達規模經濟,致力於提升製作的品質,歸劃並整合所有媒體平台與影視內容(content)的 資源,以增進其媒體產業的國際競爭力。
- 3. 導致產業分立、市場分割的樣貌,產業之間的分野愈來愈分明。
- 4. 電信、電影、廣播、電視、電腦等產業相互整合與結盟,但每家整合後 的大媒體的經營卻無法達到規模經濟。

### (19.) 造成廣告量從無線電視到有線電視的位移原因:

1. 有線電視頻道經營彈性大,提供廣告客戶更多選擇,無須固守檔次購買 價碼。

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- 2. 無線電視高層經營人異動不大,無空缺來聘用專業人才。
- 3. 有線電視頻道節目製作環境僵硬,同一時段中可提供的節目選擇較少。
- 4. 無線電視頻道各頻道之間定位分明,可明顯區隔對象。
- (20.) 下列有關數位電視優點的敘述何者爲非?
  - 原本僅能承載約一個類比電視節目的 6MHz 頻寬內,可傳送六個的高 畫質電視節目 (High Definition Television, HDTV)。
  - 2. 使用數位語言(0 與 1)來編碼、讀碼。
  - 3. 放映時不受噪音干擾, 忠實還原本來的面貌。
  - 4. 可傳送四到五個標準畫質節目 (Standard Definition, SDTV),或利用剩餘 頻寬提供其他服務。
- 二、簡答題:在回答時,每題請以兩個小點分開做答,每個小點以(1)、(2)標示清楚,每個小點請勿超過 20 字。每個小點為 5 分,共 50 分
- 1. In what ways may social responsibility theory be associated with libertarian theory?
- 2. What are the key assumptions of British culture studies?
- 3. Describe Gaye Tuchman's (1978) concept of "symbolic annihilation" and provide an example of Taiwan's media content.
- 4. Describe the possible consequences of media conglomeration.
- 5. In your point of view, what can we do to democratize the broadcasting media in Taiwan?

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選擇題,共25題,每題2分,單選,不倒扣。

- 我國廣播電台的頻率自民國八十二年進行天空開放以來,新聞局至今已經有多少次的開放申請?(1)8次(2)9次(3)10次(4)11次(5)12次
- 傳播媒介數位化,以下哪一項不是使用數位技術的優點?(1)數位訊號易於訊號加密(2) 數位訊號易於長久保存(3)數位訊號可單獨分離進行特別處理(4)數位訊號較類比訊號 傳送速度較快(5)數位訊號經過壓縮後可增加頻道使用效率
- 3. 中華電信取得經營全區執照的 MOD,目前尚無法對有線電視系統業者產生嚴重威脅,其主要原因爲何?(1)因爲有線電視系統業者已經全部團結起來對抗中華電信(2)因爲中華電信 MOD 收費遠高於一般系統業者的有線電視收費(3)因爲申裝者聚,中華電信 MOD 還來不及爲申請者安裝(4)因爲中華電信僅在北部地區測試,幾年內還不會擴張到全省各地(5)因爲中華電信 MOD 尚無法取得受歡迎的節目來源
- 4. 中華電信因爲擁有最後一哩(last mile)的優勢,常會造成不公平競爭,最後一哩指的是(1)中華電信掌握建設到每一用戶的路權(2)中華電信掌握絕大多數客戶的資料(3)中華電信擁有電信科技發展的關鍵技術(4)中華電信線路的每一哩都採用光纖(5)中華電信有連結到終端客戶的線路
- 5. 美國時代華納與美國線上合併後,最後卻導致股價嚴重下跌,雙方水土不服,通常認為導致此項新舊媒體整合無法成功的主要原因是(1)剛好遇到網路泡沫化(2)找不到可行的獲利模式(3)傳統媒體與網路媒體本應在不同領域中發展(4)未能在新舊媒體整合後利用網路科技提昇效率(5)以上皆是
- 6. 台灣地區五家無線電視台在數位化的潮流下,目前採用何種策略? (1) 各行其是(2) 兩兩結盟,相互對抗(3)策略聯盟,以合作代替競爭(4)按兵不動(5) 全力衝刺
- 行政院「六年國家發展重點計畫」中,哪一項計畫是以推動無線電視與有線電視數位化的主要計畫?(1)數位提昇台灣E計畫(2)數位創意產業計畫(3)數位內容產業計畫(4)數位娛樂計畫(5)數位連線全計畫
- 8. 「無線電視民主化聯盟」要求陳水扁總統實踐其2000年競選時的承諾,主要是指哪一項? (1)民視董事長蔡同榮退出民視(2)黨政軍退出媒體(3)無線電視台公共化(4)杜絕政媒兩棲的現象(5)媒體成立工會,推動媒體自主
- 0204 電話業務指的是(1)情色付費電話業務(2)資訊服務業務電話(3)付費語音資訊業務(4)智慧型網路付費電話業務(5)第二編價信服務業務
- 10. 有線電視法立法之初·將台灣地區劃分爲51區,爲因應數位匯流與整合的大趨勢,最後會將台灣劃分爲幾區?(1) 北中南東四區(2) 北中南東離島五區(3) 南北東離島四區(4) 依照都會區域,劃分爲12區(5)以上皆非
- 11. 國家機密與新聞自由的爭端,以下何者是典型的事件? (1)新新聞與呂秀蓮副總統的嘿嘿嘿事件(2)壹週刊記者謝忠良撰寫國安密帳事件(3)台北地檢署進入中時晚報搜索事件(4)越戰時期美國媒體刊登之「五角大廈越南衝突報告書」事件(5)國安局下令停止中國時報刊登國情事件
- 12. 2004 年台灣總統大選時,各有線與無線電視媒體的開票報導,在下午 4 點鐘投票結束後的數分鐘內,就能報導出相當高的得票數,造成這種現象的原因是:(1)各媒體彼此合作,因此在報導開票上具備高效率(2)媒體自律(3)政府與媒體合作(4)媒體欺騙(5)媒體利用網路與數位科技的協助
- 13. 台灣地區絕大多數的住宅電話都採用中華電信的線路,假設中華電信不讓其他無線行動、大 哥大)電話公司接續其線路,僅讓中華電信行動電話的用戶接續線路,因而導致僅有中華 電信行動電話用戶才能接通到住宅電話,假設這種現象發生,將會造成不公平競爭,交通

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部是如何防止這種現象發生?(1)允許中華電信向其他電信業者收取合理之網路接續費(2) 道德約束中華電信必須讓其他業者接續(3)允許其他電信業者進入住宅建設網路(4)允 許其他業者利用無線衛星通訊介入(5)以上皆是

- 14. 數位科技及寬頻網路使國內外的傳播媒體產業朝向哪些方向發展?(1)集團化(2)多角化(3)併購聯盟(4)數位影視平台(5)以上皆是。
- 15. 行政院於 2002 年推出『挑戰 2008—六年國家發展重點計劃』數位台灣五大發展架構、共 39 個計劃 , 其中要達到幾百萬的寬頻到家? (1)五百萬(2)六百萬(3)八百萬(4)九百萬(5)—千萬
- 16. 下列哪一項不是數位經濟的特性?(1)以消費爲累積的經濟(2)以免費爲誘因的經濟(3) 以速度爲關鍵的經濟(4)以準確爲基礎的經濟(5)以感情爲原則的經濟。
- 17. 我國實施電信普及化服務的理念,就是要(1)確保社會公平(2)讓通信成爲憲法保障的 基本人權的一部份(3)讓偏遠地區能夠享有完美多元的電信服務與網際網路(4)讓教育 機構都能夠免費使用電信網路(5)不管貧富都能使用網際網路
- 18. 電信產業號稱與國家安全與經濟發展有密切關係。因爲電信產業能夠促進區域發展、加強 產業的國際競爭力、提供防禦通訊和緊急事件的網路,因此歷年來都被視爲自然獨佔的產 業。然而近年來電信產業卻都積極開放,不再成爲特許行業,最主要的原因是(1)政黨勢 力重組,使得自然獨佔的外在條件瓦解(2)利益團體積極介入,使得電信產業成爲政商勢 力瓜分的大餅(3)時代變遷使得自然獨佔成爲不可能(4)科技的進步使得原先的條件不 再(5)以上皆是
- 19. 我國交通部訂定之「電信普及服務管理辦法」,不經濟地區指的是(1)沒有經濟價值的編 遊地區(2)用戶非常稀少的地區(3)寧可不前往架設電信網路的地區(4)無法產生利潤 的地區(5)以上皆是
- 20. 我國數位電視是採用哪一種規格(1) DVB(2) NTSC(3) ATSC(4) DTSC(5) DTV
- 我國有線電視產業經過多年的整併後,目前形成三大集團,以下何者不是?(1)東森集團(2)卡萊爾集團(3)太平洋集團(4)和信集團
- 22. 下列何者不是無線電視發展數位電視的困難點?(1)資金不足(2)人才不足(3)數位化 意顯不足(4)彼此合作意願不足(5)政府政策不明朗
- 23. E-commerce 指的是電子商務, L-commerce 指的是下列何者?(1)laboratory, 實驗商務(2) loan, 貸款商務(3) location, 定位商務(4) logistic, 通路商務
- 24. 以下哪一項不是新聞自律的主要理由?(1)避免觸犯法律(2)避免記者利用無處王之權 利肆意爲之(3)避免媒體自私自利(4)避免侵犯個人隱私(5)避免成爲置入性行銷的對 象
- 25. 下列哪一項不是我國新聞評議會功能不彰·無法建立其權威性之原因?(1)缺乏強制力(2) 經費不足(3)人力不足(4)組織架構凌亂(5)無法制裁媒體

科目: 當代傳播問題 【傳播管理研究所碩士班 甲組】

共多頁第多頁

### 選擇題(績)

影音壓縮格式主要如下:(26至35題每題四分)

- 26. CD 以 (1) 196kbps (2) 128kbps (3) 64kbps 格式储存
- 27. (1)CD (2) AAC (3) MP3 是將音樂檔中刪除人耳聽不到之處,也是網路上標準格式
- 28. WMA 格式為 (1) MusicMatch (2) Sony (3) Microsoft 開發
- 29. WMA 音訊品質(1)優於 MP3(2)逼近 MP3(3)遜於 MP3
- 30. (1) Atrac3plus (2)AAC (3)Atrac3 格式為 Sony 獨創,具有 MP3 音質但檔案大小僅其一半
- 31. (1) AAC (2)WMA (3)MP3 屬 MPEG4 之音效部分,由 Dolby 開發,儲存格式為 96kbps
- 32 影格(frame)在(1)15fps (2)24fps (3)30fps 以上才有視覺連續感
- 33.(1)MPEG1 (2)MPEG2 (3)MPEG4 為用於 DVD 之編碼
- 34.(1)MPEG1 (2)MPEG2 (3)MPEG4 設計目的是傳送 DVD 品質的視訊影 像至各種掌上型裝置
- 35.MP3 只是 (1)MPEG-1 (2)MPEG-2 (3)MPEG-4 之聲音部份

#### 什麼是無線傳輸技術? (36、37題每題五分)

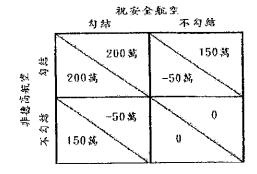
- 36.簡單說就是採用紅外線(infrared)、藍芽(Bluetooth)、無線區域網路(802.11b之類)等傳輸技術。無線科技先驅者算是紅外線,目前最便宜。缺點為與其他設備進行資料傳輸時,必須精確地對在一直線上,否則會突然中斷或無法使用。連線需要在沒有阻礙的範圍內,任何擋在兩台設備之間的障礙物都會妨礙連線;此外連線距離相當短,兩台設備問的距離在半公尺之內。藍芽無線傳輸技術的設計理念,就是用來取代各種設備的接線,因為藍芽技術的頻寬可達到1Mbps,可以讓手機、印表機、電腦等設備互相進行無線通訊,而且幾乎所有採用藍芽技術的設備都以電池驅動,這也讓藍芽技術的有效範圍縮短,在傳輸距離上不能超過(1)1公尺(2)10公尺(3)50公尺。藍芽技術使用廣播方式,目前仍不算普及。雖然有愈來愈多的手機、印表機和筆記型電腦內建藍芽界面,也有外接的藍芽擴充模組推出,只不過對影音家電產品而言,價位較高,消費者購買的意願不高。
- 37. 至於無線區域網路則是現在較普及的無線技術,頻寬為(1) 1至10Mbps (2) 10至54Mbps (3) 54至100Mbps,和許多不同的設備都相容,也成為 未來資訊或影音家電產品發展的重要元素。

科目: 傳播管理研究所碩士班[经济等](乙组)

共4頁第1頁

### 中文部价(50分)

- 一、選擇題(30分)
- 1.「尚蓋清自來水公司」在台北、高雄的市場均為獨佔廠商。已知其在高雄面對的需求彈性為 1.5,在台北的需求彈性為 2,若「南水無法北運,北水無法南運」,如何定價可以使此公司的利潤最大?在最適情況下,差別訂價廠商會針對需求彈性較低的市場(高雄),採取
  - (a) 高訂價方式,因為市場較不穩定,客戶易流失
  - (b) 高訂價方式,因為市場較穩定,客戶不易流失
  - (c) 低訂價方式,因為市場較穩定,客戶不易流失
  - (d) 低訂價方式,因為市場較不穩定,客戶易流失
- 2.假設「祝安全航空」與「非德高航空」為台北-台中航線的雙佔廠商,下表顯示兩家航空公司「勾結」 與「不勾結」兩種策略的選擇及其利潤。試問下列有關兩家航空公司優勢策略之敘述何者正確?
- (a)「祝安全航空」的優勢策略為不勾結
- (c)「非德高航空」的優勢策略為勾結
- (b) 雨家公司的優勢策略均為不勾結
- (d) 雨家皆無優勢策略



- 3.根據經濟推理下列政府為了解決資訊不對稱(反向選擇與道德風險)所做的管制中,何者最容易會造成反效果?
- (a) 管制車商製造更堅固耐撞的車輛。
- (c) 強制汽車前座繫安全帶。

(b) 強制全民參加健保。

- (d) 嚴懲酒醉駕車。
- 4. 撤開政府管制等因素,在下列這些公營企業(某些企業已民營化)所生產的產品中,那一項較可能因大規模經濟形成獨佔?
- (a) 台灣電力公司生產的電力

(c) 煙酒公費局生產的煙酒

(b) 台肥公司生產的肥料

- (d) 台糖公司生產的蔗糖
- 5.中油常有反映成本的調價措施,其來自於
- (a) 價格管制

(c) 成本管制

(b) 報酬率管制

- (d) 產量管制
- 6. 寇斯定理主張政府只需設定財產權,無須介入,即可使外部效果內部化,但現實上執行不易,其原因為
- (a) 邊際成本太高

(c)協商之交易成本太高

(b) 邊際外部成本太高

(d) 邊際社會成本太高

科目: 停管所預t对[[经济學](乙组)

共4頁第2頁

#### 二、申論題(20分)

台灣通訊產業在解除管制的過程中,因各產業特性,而使其自由化政策有不同的發展歷程及影響強度。茲就1.行動電話市場2.固定網路市場3.市內電話市場,來做比較,分析自由化政策對以下各層面的影響:

- a) 市場結構
- b) 技術變動
- c) 費率管制
- d) 市場競爭策略
- e) 水平整合或垂直整合
- f) 交叉補貼(包括規模經濟與範疇經濟)

# 三、英文建撰題(共10題, 哲题4分, 共40分)

- 1. Modern microeconomic theory generally regards utility as
  - a) cardinal.
  - b) ordinal.
  - c) independent.
  - d) republican.
  - e) democrat.
- 2. The Laspeyres index
  - a) measures the change in the cost of the market basket purchased in the original year.
  - b) measures the change in the cost of the market basket purchased in the later year.
  - c) always exceeds 1.
  - d) always is less than 1.
  - e) none of the above.
- 3. The relationship between marginal revenue and the price elasticity of demand is

a) 
$$MR = P(1 - \frac{1}{n})$$

b) 
$$P = MR(1 - \frac{1}{n})$$

c) 
$$P = MR(1+n)$$

- d) MR = P(1+n)
- e) none of the above.
- 4. The marginal product equals the average product when the latter is
  - a) 1/2 of its maximum value.
  - b) 1/4 of its maximum value.
  - c) equal to its maximum value.
  - d) 1 1/2 times its maximum value.
  - e) none of the above.

# 停管所顾士班 [经济學] (乙組)

- 5. To determine the short-run supply curve of a firm selling in a perfectly competitive market, we need to know which of the following: (two answers)
  - a) the firm's short-run MC curve
  - b) the firm's AC curve

科目:

- c) the point of minimum average variable cost
- d) market price for the firm's output
- 6. To determine whether a perfectly competitive firm will earn a profit or loss when it attains short-run equilibrium, we need to know which of the following: (two answers)
  - a) the firm's short-run MC curve
  - b) the firm's AC curve
  - c) the point of minimum average variable cost
  - d) market price for the firm's output
- 7. If a perfectly competitive industry is in short-run equilibrium, we can be sure that:
  - a) all producers in the industry are making a profit
  - b) every producers who is supplying output is making a profit
  - c) all producers who are supplying output are making the same profit
  - d) every producer who is supplying output is producing at a point where market price equals his marginal cost
- .8. The price floor of rice is set at P<sub>1</sub> by government. Under P<sub>1</sub>, the farmers will then produce Y tons of rice. Under P<sub>1</sub>, however, the consumers will only demand X tons of rice (X<Y). With Y tons of rice production, to clear the market, the price needs to reduce to P<sub>0</sub>. If we know, P<sub>1</sub>(Y-X)>(P<sub>1</sub>-P<sub>0</sub>)Y, then the elasticity of demand between P<sub>0</sub> and P<sub>1</sub> is:
  - a) greater than 1
  - b) smaller than 1
  - c) equal to 1
  - d) uncertain of its range.
- 9. If the slope of MC curve is positive and the slope of market demand curve is negative, then a profit maximizing monopoly firm will set its price at P<sub>2</sub>. Furthermore, MC curve and Demand curve intersect at price equals P<sub>1</sub>. If government sets a price ceiling at P\*, then:
  - a) shortage will occur when P\*<P1
  - b) shortage will occur when P\*<P2
  - c) shortage will occur when P2<P\*<P1
  - d) the outcome is uncertain

科目: 停管所破t班[经济學] (乙組)

共4頁第4月

- 10. the LR equilibrium price of a given competitive market is P<sub>1</sub>, and each firm produces an equilibrium output of Q<sub>1</sub>. There are altogether N<sub>1</sub> firms in the market. If the government levies a lump-sum tax of T dollars, the new LR equilibrium price and quantity (per firm) will then be P<sub>2</sub> and Q<sub>2</sub> and total number of firms remained is N<sub>2</sub>. Which of the following is most accurate:
  - a)  $Q_1 \leq Q_2$
  - b)  $Q_1N_1>Q_2N_2$
  - c)  $P_2 < P_1 + (T/Q_2)$
  - d) both (a) and (c)
  - e) both (a) and (b)
  - f) both (b) and (c)
  - g) (a), (b) and (c)

### 血、計算題(共10分)

Consider the following Gamble. A fair coin is flipped until a tail appears. You win \$1 if it appear on the first toss, \$2 if it appear on the second, \$4 if it appears on the third toss, and in general, 2(n-1) if it appears on the  $n_{th}$  toss. This gamble is commonly known as the St. Petersburg gamble.

- (i) Please compute the expected value of this gamble.
- (ii) Suppose that Mr. Chang's preference toward risk can be represented by a V-M utility function: u(W)=logW.

If Mr. Chang start with no initial wealth, please compute Mr. Chang's certainty equivalent of this gamble.

科目: 管理學 【傳播管理研究所碩士班 乙組】

共/頁第/頁

- 1. 一般決策理論有所謂「集體決策的謬誤」,其原因爲何?試就所知扼要的說明 之。(答案請勿超過 100 字)(10 分)
- 2. 當前環境變動極大,因此有學者提出「典範移轉」說法,試說明何謂「典範」? 您經驗到何種「典範移轉」現象? (答案請勿超過 200 字) (15 分)
- 何謂「分權」(decentralization)、「授權」(delegation)及「賦權」(empowerment)?
  請比較說明之。(答案請勿超過 300 字)(20 分)
- 4. 請說明激勵的公平理論 (equity theory),並討論其管理上的意涵。(答案請勿超過 400 字)(30 分)
- 5. 當前的產業變遷有一種現象稱之爲產業融合 (industry convergence)。試舉媒體產業相關的兩個個案集團說明(1)該集團的版圖,(2)不同子公司之間產生的綜效,(3)該集團成功的基本邏輯。(答案請勿超過300字)(25分)

### 科目:專業語文 【傳播管理研究所碩士班 甲、乙組】

共3頁第/頁

一、作文 50%

請閱讀下文後,自擬一題目,並書寫作文一篇,文言、白話不拘。 「王黃門兄弟三人俱詣謝公,子猷、子重多說俗事,子敬寒溫而 已。既出,坐客問謝公:向三賢孰愈?謝公曰:小者最勝。客曰: 何以知之?謝公曰:吉人之辭寡,躁人之辭多,推此知之。」(《世 說新語·品藻》)

# 英文試題部份(每題十分,皆爲四選二之複選題,須同時答對才給分)英文考題一

In many democracies young and old, coverage of politics, elections and the civic lives of communities often is tinged with cynicism and even contempt for public officials. Gossip and celebrity gazing has come to rule over fact finding and thoughtful analysis. In some countries, journalists have grown so close to their government and corporate sources that their reporting resembles a conversation among powerful "insiders" more than an effort to watch over government and business on behalf of citizens.

According to the author, which statements are incorrect?

- The press shows a trend of reporting public affairs focusing on people instead of news events.
- 2. The author praises news media for its fair and objective reporting.
- 3. The author implies that news media should play a role of watchdog.
- 4. News reporting is rarely influenced by the government and enterprises.

#### 英文考題二

The world of infotainment encompasses a wide range of content genres, including news content (local, national and niche), travel information, sports updates, celebrity gossip, financial information and so on. For the mobile sector, this area offers an immediate opportunity, and brings with it a very broad demographic reach. From simple text messages to sophisticated interactive video and image content, this sector offers reliable income streams for operators, third party providers and content developers. M-commerce is defined as any transaction with a monetary value — either direct or indirect — that is conducted over a wireless telecommunication network. There are four strategic wireless technologies: iMode service, wireless application protocol service platform, short-range wireless technologies (standards like bluetooth and wi-fi) and location-based services.

According to the author, which of the following statements are wrong?

- 1. Telecommunications network is the prerequisite of conducting M-commerce.
- Mobile technology is bad at delivering real-time and location information services.
- 3. Interactivity is just one of the many features of mobile commerce.
- Mobile business has a dimmed future in incurring profits for telecommunications operators.

科目:專業語文 【傳播管理研究所碩士班 甲、乙組】

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#### 英文考題三

Helsinki bills its Virtual Village as a grand experiment in which wireless communications will make it easier to find friends, keep abreast of local movie times and events, and build a warm community. The village is to house 12,000 residents and 700 IT companies by its completion in 2010. South Korea's New Songdo Is one of many aspiring "gateways" to China, and will be competing for that trade with rivals from Singapore to Japan. Government officials promise foreign companies easy access to a nearby harbor and newly built Incheon International Airport. The area is designated a Free Economic Zone, with corporate and personal tax breaks and none of "the usual red tape" for foreigners. All transactions will take place in the official language of New Songdo City: English. South Korean officials express confidence that the development will draw foreign tenants, but the risks are high. Singapore's One North is pushing an ecofriendly theme, promising lofts, filtered air, roof gardens and winding roads "to allow pause for thought and contemplation in the midst of technology and commerce."

According to the author, which of the following statements are wrong?

- Helsinki is building a digital city the wireless way.
- South Korea's digital plan is the most ambitious among the three countries mentioned.
- Singapore stresses how technology and commerce can help improve the natural environment.
- 4. Different countries take the same approach to develop a digital city.

#### 英文考題四

The security of wireless networks used by businesses in London has improved significantly over the last 12 months, says a survey. RSA Security found that 66% of the networks surveyed use the encryption system built-in to the wi-fi standard to help them prevent unauthorized access. This is a big change since the last survey which found that only 37% had the security system turned on. Despite this improvement, RSA said many firms were still making basic mistakes on wireless security and were leaving themselves open to attack. Wireless networks have proved hugely popular with many businesses because they are so easy to set up and they eliminate the need for expensive cabling to give workers net access. But this ease of use comes with a price. The radio signals transmitted by wireless networks often leak beyond a building's walls leading many hackers, both hobby and criminal, to carry out so-called wardriving expeditions to map wi-fi hotspots. The RSA survey found that the popularity of wireless networks has not been dimmed by the publicity about the technology's security failings. If found that the numbers of wireless networks being used by London businesses has risen by 235% in the year since the last survey. Many are more secure than last year too and have the basic Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) system turned on. This scrambles signals to make it harder to use a wi-fi network without permission. It found that many other networks are protected with other techniques that stop people outside a business using the net or getting access to internal networks. But despite the good news, RSA said that many firms were still not doing the basics to ensure that they were protected. About a quarter of the networks surveyed, almost 300 wi-fi access points, were poorly protected. Research author Phil Cracknell said that many firms used the default settings for wi-fi hardware they

### 科目:專業語文 【傳播管理研究所碩士班 甲、乙組】

共 多 頁 第 3 頁

were installing making it easy for malicious hackers or criminals to eavesdrop or steal net access. He said many departments could be buying their own networks and posing big problems for corporate security.

According to the author, which of the following statements are true?

- 1. Londoners are increasingly keen to security concerns of using wi-fi.
- The cost of wi-fi equipment has increased.
- 3. Default arrangement of wi-fi is not secure enough.
- 4. Wardriving becomes easier when wi-fi facilities are encrypted.

#### 英文考題五

Young people face being overlooked for jobs because of their inability to speak English properly, education and business leaders have warned. Street slang made popular by rap music artists and wider TV culture is making thousands of youngsters unemployable. The Campaign for Real Education called for teachers to focus on improving pupils' use of spoken English. The CBI said companies have to pay to bring the language skills of some workers up to scratch. Phrases such as "what g'wan", which means "how are you doing?", and "allow me a brown", which means "may I have a cigarette?", are failing to impress potential bosses. The key purpose of state education is to provide children of all backgrounds with a basic grasp of written and spoken English. If that is not happening then the system is failing them. Employers had to carry out "remedial training" of some staff because of their poor language skills. They had to spend time and effort bringing people up to the level they would expect them to be at when they come out of the education system. Company directors have also raised concerns that the increased use of ernail and mobile phone text messaging is affecting their employees' ability to communicate properly with customers and colleagues, A communications consultant said 60% of bosses surveyed believed workers were becoming fluent at email and phone text messaging at the expense of their spoken English skills. He said we are witnessing a decline in the overall level of communications skills within business, and the blame for much of this lies in the way technology is being used in the workplace.

According to the author, which statements are true?

- 1. The speaking ability of new employees is improving.
- 2. Bosses are bothered by stang usage in their companies.
- Email and text messaging do not help much in enhancing employee's communication with customer.
- 4. Using street slang brings more chances of popularity and job promotion.