科目:專業語文【傳管所碩士班】

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傳管所碩士班專業語文考題

一、英**翻**中(以下有三段論述,請將其中畫底線部份的英文字詞翻譯成中文, 答案請清楚的標示題號(1)、(2)...(10),共 10 題,每題 5 分,50%)

Because a (1)television network's profits depend on its (2)advertising revenues, which in turn depend on its (3)market share, it needs to attract as large an audience as it can.

We are firmly convinced that whatever (4)<u>methodology</u> is adopted for the study of advertising must be (5)<u>rigorous</u> and (6)<u>systematic</u> while also being sensitive to the multiple levels of meaning and the (7)<u>multiple codes that ads employ</u>.

Martin Bell (1966) has outlined how the consumer behaves according to the rational research. The satisfaction of a want involves the stages below: (8)the recognition of a want, (9)the search for means to satisfy the want, (10)the evaluation of competing alternatives, and a decision.

- 二、常見人用流動(flow)這個字眼形容人、事物或現象,請依你的認識與想像描述它的涵義與指涉。請用中文作答(25%)
- What is the commonplace and difference between mobility using transportation and that using information and communications technologies? Please describe it in English(25%)

科目:當代傳播問題【傳管所碩士班甲組】

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一、單選題 每題 5 分 (20%)

- 1). 下列有關國家通訊傳播委員會之描述,何者為非
- 1. 通訊傳播委員會依專任「通訊傳播委員會組織法」置專任委員 9 人
- 2. 2005.10.25 立法院通過「國家通訊傳播委員會組織法」,2005.11.10 陳總統正式公布NCC組織法
- 3. 通訊傳播委員會乃獨立機關,採合議制
- 4. 「通訊傳播基本法」乃為了促進我國通訊傳播健全發展,維護國民權利,保 障消費者利益,提升多元文化,鼓勵新技術與服務而設立
- 2). 喧騰多時的台灣寬頻出售案,由哪家公司收購卡萊爾旗下的台灣寬頻?
- 1. 富邦集團
- 2. 和信集團
- 3. 東森集團
- 4. 澳洲麥格理銀行
- 3).目前有線電視系統產業中,哪些有線電視系統業者 (MSO) 已出售給外資?
- 1. 東森媒體科技、台灣寬頻、太平洋
- 2. 台灣寬頻、台灣基礎網路、東森媒體科技
- 3. 威達、東森媒體科技、台灣寬頻
- 4. 中嘉、東森媒體科技、台灣寬頻
- 4). 媒體產業進入數位化之後,下列何者敘述為不正確
- 1. 可將文字、圖片、音效、和影像的各種媒體內容(如新聞和娛樂)數位化, 整合到單一平台上的發展趨勢
- 2. 製播分離是數位視訊產業發展趨勢
- 3. 數位有線電視業者都會受到「必須轉播」數位地面廣播的約束
- 媒體傳送節目的方式互不侵犯,媒體產業間仍屬間接互相競爭或並不競爭的 狀況。

二、申論題 (30%)

- 小玲請朋友小明充當主播,在攝影棚內錄製推動網路內容分級制度的新聞報 導,並打算將拍成的影片數位化後掛在網路上供網友下載。請問小玲在棚內 拍攝小明一人的燈光(打燈)應如何處理?請以圖示並解釋。20%
- 2. 網路進入 Web2. 0 時代,許多媒體在其網站上運用 RSS 技術。請問 RSS 技術指的是什麼?媒體使用 RSS 技術提供何種服務?10%

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三、問答題 (50%)

- 1. 資通訊科技對於時間、空間與人的經驗造成何種作用?(25%)
- 2. 資通訊科技對於資本與勞力的移動造成何種影響? (25%)

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科目:大眾傳播理論【傳管所碩士班甲組】

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- 1. The _____level of language studies considers the "rules" that govern language use by considering various "grammars."
- A) Semantic
- B) Syntactic
- C) Pragmatic
- D) Semiotic
- 2. The idea that a person might change an attitude to maintain consistency between attitude and behavior is representative of what theory?
- A) Cognitive dissonance theory
- B) Social judgment theory
- C) Theory of planned behavior
- D) Elaboration Likelihood Model
- 3. Inoculation theory was developed with regard to:
- A) Strongly held attitudes
- B) Social norms
- C) Cultural truisms
- D) Attitude inconsistency
- 4. Social Exchange Theory proposes that people decide whether to develop or maintain a relationship by:
- A) Engaging in uncertainty reduction strategies
- B) Assessing whether their self-disclosure is reciprocated
- C) Increasing intimacy in their self-disclosure
- D) Weighing the relative costs and rewards of the relationship
- 5. The model of communication that is expressed as "Who Says What in Which Channel To Whom With What Effect" was developed by
- A) James Carey.
- B) Marshall McLuhan.
- C) Wilbur Schramm.
- D) Harold Lasswell.

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6.	A friend	nods in agreement	at something you've said	This is an example of
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- A) feedback in interpersonal communication.
- B) feedback in mass communication.
- C) noise in interpersonal communication.
- D) encoding in interpersonal communication.
- 7. It is imprecise to speak of "source" and "receiver" in communication because
- A) there may be more than one of each.
- B) there is much variation in what constitutes a source and receiver.
- C) if the receiver isn't listening, the source can't be a source.
- D) communication is an ongoing, reciprocal process.
- Because it is imprecise to speak of "source" and "receiver" in communication,
 Osgood and Schramm replaced these concepts with ______ in their model of communication.
- A) interpreters
- B) encoders
- C) decoders
- D) participants
- 9. Network executives read the overnight ratings for a new television series. This is an example of
- A) feedback in interpersonal communication.
- B) feedback in mass communication.
- C) noise in interpersonal communication.
- D) encoding in interpersonal communication.
- 10. People who belong to a bounded culture
- A) do not generally get along with people outside that culture.
- B) choose not to participate in the dominant culture.
- C) usually identify themselves as members of that culture.
- D) are generally looked down on in the United States.

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- 11. An individual who believes that a breakdown of traditional values will be the inevitable result of the spread of the Internet is said to believe in
- A) technological determinism
- B) manifest destiny
- C) technological despotism
- D) latent destiny
- 12. The purchase of 20th Century Fox by Australian company News Corp is an example of
- A) concentration of media ownership.
- B) globalization of media.
- C) audience fragmentation.
- D) erosion of distinctions among media.
- 13. Literacy is the ability to
- A) effectively and efficiently comprehend and utilize a given form of communication.
- B) read and write at a college level.
- C) deliver an effective oral presentation.
- D) participate in trade and commerce.
- 14. The Internet is
- A) an indirect product of the Cold War.
- B) a global network of interconnected computers.
- C) an integral part of the Information Superhighway.
- D) all of the above
- 15. In studying how media's influence is affected by people's intelligence and education, individual differences theory is an example of the era of
- A) mass society theory.
- B) cultural theory.
- C) limited effects.
- D) the scientific perspective on mass communication theory.

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16.	In two-step	flow theory,	media influer	nce passes fro	om	to opinion
	followers.					. •

- A) the media
- B) opinion leaders
- C) powerful elites
- D) opinion makers
- 17. Uses and gratifications theory argues that
- A) media don't do things to people, rather, people do things with media.
- B) media producers can dictate the uses to which people put media.
- C) only selected, especially well-crafted, media messages can influence gratifications.
- D) people use media to gratify only unimportant needs, such as keeping up on fashions.
- 18. Klapper's reinforcement theory argues that
- A) media are quite powerful, especially in the realm of reinforcement.
- B) only selected, especially well-crafted, media messages can influence reinforcement.
- C) media have little power, but what influence they do have is in the form of reinforcement.
- D) mediating variables make media powerful agents of change.
- 19. Agenda-setting is a theory that argues that
- A) reality is a social construction.
- B) cultures attribute meaning to symbols which then control behavior.
- C) media do not tell us what to think, but what to think about.
- D) children can learn violence through watching television.
- 20. Dependency theory argues that
- A) people learn to model the behaviors they see through observation.
- B) audience members don't just passively take in and store bits of information, they actively process this information, reshape it, and store it.
- C) media's influence resides in the relationship between the larger social system, the media's role in that system, and audience relationships to the media.
- D) people who share a culture also share an "ongoing correspondence" of meaning.

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21	According to	, television constructs a reality of the world that,
4 1.		ccurate, becomes accepted simply because we as a culture
	believe it to be true.	countries, occomes accepted simply occasio no as a culture
A)	critical cultural theo	rv
,	the Frankfurt School	
,	cultivation analysis	•
-	social construction of	of reality theory
,		
22.	Television is sometin	nes called the early window because
A)	it was the first electr	onic means of seeing other parts of the world.
B)	children can witness	s, at an early age, the world outside their homes.
C)	people, in order to e	njoy the media content they consume, willingly accept as real
wh	at is put before them.	
D)	the shape of the tele	vision screen looks something like a window.
23.	The "Hypodermic No	eedle" model proposes that mass media have
	effects.	
A)	Strong	
B)	Moderate	
C)	Limited	·
D)	No	
		nt in the agenda setting theory was that the media
•	tell us what to think	about
	tell us what to think.	
	-	to influence views on certain issues
D)	None of the above	
25	The margan who male	and the Corel desired should be still to the
23.	won't is the	es the final decision about what will become news and what
4)		
	anchor person gatekeeper	
	president	
	none of the above	
ינים	none of the above	

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二、 選擇題(15 題, 每題 2 分, 共 30 分)

- (1) which of the following is about the significance of mass media in contemporary societies?
 - 1. The mass media constitute a primary source of definitions of social reality.
 - 2. The mass media consolidate their power in the market.
 - 3. The mass media are the largest focus of leisure time interest.
 - 4. all of the above
 - 5. both 1 and 2
- (2) Which of the following is the definition of mass communication?
 - 1. The term 'mass' denotes great volume of people.
 - 2. The term 'mass' denotes great extent of production of messages.
 - 3. The term 'communication' refers to the giving and taking of meaning.
 - 4. all of the above
 - 5. both 1 and 2
- (3) Which of the following is NOT characteristic of the internet as a medium?
 - 1. Interactive potential
 - 2. Hybrid, non-dictated, flexible character
 - 3. High degree of regulation
 - 4. all of the above
 - 5. both 1 and 2
- (4) Which of the following is NOT characteristic of mass culture?
 - 1. Elite
 - 2. Homogenized
 - 3. Commercial
 - 4. all of the above
 - 5. both 1 and 2
- (5) Which of the following is involved with the transmission model?
 - 1. Harold Lasswell (1948)
 - 2. B. Westley and M. MacLean (1957)
 - 3. James Carey (1975)
 - 4. all of the above
 - 5. both 1 and 2
- (6) Which of the following is involved with the reception model?
 - 1. T. Adorno and M. Horkheimer (1972)
 - 2. Stuart Hall (1980)
 - 3. J. G. Blumler (1985)
 - 4. all of the above
 - 5. both 1 and 2

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- (7) Which of the following is the current dynamic of media industries?
 - 1. A wish to make money
 - 2. A struggle for power in society
 - 3. Expansion and convergence
 - 4. all of the above
 - 5. both 1 and 2
- (8) Which of the following is true of media cost structure?
 - 1. Traditional media have higher fixed costs than new media.
 - 2. The potential imbalance between the fixed costs and the variable costs of production
 - 3. A very low 'first copy' cost
 - 4. all of the above
 - 5. both 1 and 2
- (9) Which of the following is vertical media concentration?
 - 1. Merger of two competing national newspapers
 - 2. Merger of a telephone and a cable network
 - 3. A film studio owning a cinema chain
 - 4. all of the above
 - 5. both 1 and 2
- (10) Which of the following is characteristic of media economics?
 - 1. Media are hybrid in respect of markets.
 - 2. Media business involves creativity and uncertainty.
 - 3. Media tend naturally to concentration.
 - 4. all of the above
 - 5. both 1 and 2
- (11) Which of the following is involved with analysis levels of mass media organizations?
 - 1. Individual level
 - 2. International level
 - 3. Industry level
 - 4. all of the above
 - 5. both 1 and 2

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- (12) Which of the following is the typical example of news bias?
 - 1. Minorities are marginalized and stigmatized.
 - 2. The social values which are most underlined are not supportive of the status quo.
 - 3. Media news under-represents the official voices in its sources.
 - 4. all of the above
 - 5. both 1 and 2
- (13) Which of the following involves the discussion of ideology?
 - 1. Knowledge gap
 - 2. Hegemony
 - 3. Cultivation
 - 4. all of the above
 - 5. both 1 and 2
- (14) Which of the following assumes negotiated media influence?
 - 1. Agenda-setting theory
 - 2. Spiral of silence theory
 - 3. encoding/decoding model
 - 4. all of the above
 - 5. both 1 and 2
- (15)Which of the following involves the intended, short-term media effect?
 - 1. Media campaign
 - 2. Propaganda
 - 3. Cultural change
 - 4. all of the above
 - 5. both 1 and 2

三、簡答題,四題,共二十五分

- 1. 學者將預存立場分爲三種選擇過程,分別爲何?(6分)
- 2. 早期傳播學者學者發現,在表達一個爭論性問題時,會影響「片面之詞」會「正反併陳」的效果,是何種變數?使用正反倂陳時,在哪兩種情況下會產生反效果?(6分)
- 3. 何謂「兩級傳播」?網際網路的環境上有無「兩級傳播」?(6分)
- 4. 創新傳布中的「S 曲線」是甚麼意思?S 曲線中快速轉折上升的點稱爲甚麼? 代表何種意義?(7 分)
- 四、簡答題:每一題的回答皆以兩個要點加以說明,請清楚標示為(1)、(2),每個要點皆限制在 20 字以內。(共兩題,每題 <math>10 分,每個要點 5 分,共 20 分)
- 1. 說明有關「媒介再現」的論點。
- 2. 解釋大眾媒介與社會化的關係。

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總體經濟部分:選擇題,單選,每題 2.5分(共50分)

- 1. 台灣消費者物價指數 A)衡量商品批發價 B)不含服務業價格 C)衡量實體商品及服務業價格 D)衡量消費者願意接受的最高價格 E)含股票價格
- 2. 經濟成長率是 A)實質所得成長率 B)名目所得成長率 C)平均每人名目所得成長率 D)平均每人實質所得成長率 E)民間消費成長率
- 3. 目前全球外匯存底最高的國家為 A)日本 B)中國 C)台灣 D)德國 E)俄羅斯
- 4. 依據凱因斯模型,央行在公開市場操作買入公債如何發生作用? A)人民財富增加→消費支出增加→實質所得增加 B)人民交易性貨幣需求增加→實質所得增加 C)政府財政收入增加→政府消費增加→實質所得增加 D)公債價格上升→利率上升→實質所得增加 E)利率降低→投資支出增加→實質所得增加
- 5. 下列何者使本國淨出口增加? A)外國所得減少 B)本國物價上漲 C)本國所得減少 D)外國物價下跌 E)本國貨幣升值
- 6. 下列何者不會使 MIB 的貨幣乘數降低?A)民眾將活存提出改以現金形式持有 B)銀行保有 較多超額準備金 C)民眾將定期存款轉存爲活期存款 D)央行調升定存的存款準備率
- 7. 下列何者不能是中央銀行的資產? A)外匯 B)公司債 C)政府公債 D)新台幣發行
- 8. 政府支出增加,以增加借債支應,此種預算稱為 A)平衡預算 B)赤字預算 C)資本預算 D) 零基預算
- 9. 一般而官石油漲價會造成台灣 A)經濟遲緩,失業增加,物價上漲 B)經濟擴張,失業減少,物價上漲 C)進口增加,出口增加,物價上漲 D)進口減少,出口增加,台幣升值
- 10. 假設在經濟社會中的所有個體都可以準確的預估未來物價上漲率,則物價上漲 A)對資方 有利,對勞方不利 B)對債權人有利,對債務人不利 C)對資方不利,對勞方有利 D) 不會有財富重分配效果
- 11. **當實際失業率等於自然失業率時**,則社會上不存在下列何種失業:A)摩擦性失業 B)結構性失業 C)循環性失業 D)隱藏性失業
- 12. 根據以下資訊計算 GDP: 工資 400 億元, 政府購買 100 億元, 國內投資支出 200 億元, 利潤 150 億元, 民間消費支出 450 億元, 淨出口 50 億元 A) 500 億元 B) 700 億元 C) 750 億元 D) 800 億元 E) 950 億元
- 13. 下列何者不包含於 GNP 中? A)災難救濟金 B)國人在國外工作薪資 C)房屋仲介銷售舊屋所得佣金 D)公務員薪資 E)房屋租金
- 14. 由支出面觀察我國 GNP 的組成,下列何者所占的比例最大? A)政府購買 B)移轉性支付 C)出口淨額 D)國內投資支出 E)民間消費支出
- 15. **在貨幣市場**,下列何者使利率上升?A)貨幣供給增加 B)所得增加 C)貨幣升值 D)物價下 跌
- 16. 依 IS-LM 模型, 若中央銀行增加貨幣供給, 同時政府減少支出, 則 A)利率下降, 所得的變化無法確定 B)利率上升, 所得增加 C)利率下降, 所得下降 D)所得下降, 利率的變化無法確定 E)利率下降, 所得增加
- 17. 依據凱因斯模型,下列關於自發性消費的乘數效果何者正確: A)所得稅的邊際稅率越高, 乘數越大 B)開放經濟體系下的乘數會比封閉體系下的乘數小 C)在封閉體系下政府消 費乘數大於自發性消費乘數 D)在封閉體系且不考慮政府部門下,乘數大於邊際儲蓄傾向 的倒數
- 18. 在國際收支平衡表中,有關服務業的貿易列在 A)經常帳 B)貿易帳 C)金融帳 D)資本帳
- 19. 一國 NDP 與人民可支配所得不同,下列何者不是其原因? A)政府移轉性支出 B)間接稅 C) 直接稅 D)儲蓄 E)企業未分配盈餘
- 20. 描述中國近年來的經濟情形 A)貿易順差,外匯存底增加,經濟快速成長 B)貿易逆差,外匯存底減少,經濟快速成長 C)貿易順差,外匯存底增加,經濟低迷 D)貿易逆差,外匯存底減少,經濟低迷

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個体经济部份(共50分)

選擇題(30分)

- 1. 季芬財的特性爲:(A)需求線是正斜率 (B)屬於劣等財的一種 (C) 負的所得效果超過替代效果 (D) 以上皆是
- 2. 般而营,獨占市場與完全競爭市場的均衡價格與數量之比較 (A)獨占廠商訂價較低 (B)獨占廠商訂價較高 (C)獨占廠商數量較小

- (D) 獨占廠商數量較多
- 3. 同一家廠商由於生產多種商品,而使該廠商平均總成本下降的現象,稱為
- (A) economic of scale (B) diseconomic of scale (C) economic of scope

- (D) diseconomic of scope
- 4. 關於寡占市場中的勾結模型,下例何者爲錯?
- (A)又稱爲聯合利潤極大模型 (B)體系安定 (C)體系不安定
- (D) 體系安定與否取決於各廠之邊際成本的高低
- 5. 外部性理論告訴我們,產生污染的事業,
- (A) 最適產量一定爲零 (B) 最適產量可能爲零
- (C) 私人所決定的產量會過多 (D) 私人所決定的產量會過少
- 6. 第四台(有線電視)具有下列哪些特性?
- (A)排他性 (B)非排他性 (C)敵對性 (D)非敵對性
- 7. 即使市場機能充分運作,仍無法達到經濟效率,稱爲
- (A)不完全競爭 (B)X-無效率 (C)市場失靈 (D)外部性

- 8. 在保險市場中,與保險公司簽定壽險的投保人有許多是身體欠佳的人。這 是下列哪些狀況造成的?

- (A)逆向選擇 (B)道德危險 (C)訊息不對稱 (D)以上皆是
- 9. 張君投保房屋火險之前,會每年更換滅火器中之藥粉;但投保後,便五年 才更换一次。張君這種行為,我們稱為

- (A) 逆向選擇 (B) 道德危險 (C) 檸檬市場 (D) 以上皆是
- 10. 下列何者不是解決逆向選擇問題的方式?

- (A)產品保證條件 (B)商譽 (C)訊號傳遞機制的建立
- (D) 高價格或高報酬

簡答題(20分)

- 1. Chris Anderson 在他著名的「長尾理論」(The Long Tail-Why future business is selling less for more?)一書中,提出了一個在網路上的新現象,他簡稱這 種銷售的現象爲長尾 (long tail)。請問:
- (A)什麼是「長尾理論」?(5分)
- (B) 請自產品的供給成本以及產品的搜尋(需求)成本兩個角度來分析「長 尾理論」適用的產業或市場?(15分)

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一、下面是人間福報 2007 年 2 月 7 日的一篇報導,請您讀後,從企業管理的角度,寫出您的心得和感想。(20%)

根據雀巢公司研究,年輕人一天飲 展讓在實驗階段的研究,沒有證 營養教授內索指出,可口可樂的說法 營養教授內索指出,可口可樂的說法 監,營養專家也提出警告。紐約大學 心」上周已針對Enviga的廣告提起訴 訟,營養專家也提出警告。紐約大學 是基於還在實驗階段的研究,沒有證 據顯示這種飲料能幫助正常人在正常 據顯示這種飲料的理究,年輕人一天飲 持理想體重。

說:「這種食料的成分讓心臟加快跳

本身所含熱量,所以可幫助飲用者維大學所含熱量,所以可幫助飲用者維持。Brviga是綠茶飲料,可口可樂和雀巢合作生產銷售,本馬在全美上市。Brviga是綠茶飲料,應在全美上市。Brviga用金巢公司開發茶素多酚(BGCG可以加速新陳代謝並燃燒茶素多酚(BGCG)。

科學根據。 飲食和其他健田對此展開調查, 重產品,並不起訴訟。康乃狄克 調:「我們清節大不實,消費者 新陳代謝,溫不起訴訟。康乃狄克 調:「我們清節,與與人類,與

乃狄克州大學醫學中心的貝亞博士 防文件。布魯門索說,如果沒有可信 的文件。布魯門索說,如果沒有可信 的文件。布魯門索說,如果沒有可信 的文件。布魯門索說,如果沒有可信 的文件。布魯門索說,如果沒有可信 的文件。布魯門索說,如果沒有可信 內索說,「說這種飲料可以減重真 是太可笑了,這不過是爲了賣產品耍 的噱頭」。 Bnviga因含有大量咖啡因,醫生也 Bnviga因含有大量咖啡因,

、85 度 C 咖啡以「高貴不貴」的咖啡,「物超所值」的蛋糕和「熱騰騰」的麵包,加上獨到的選址和 24 小時營運模式,在這兩年快速竄起,目前全省已超過 120 家店,2005 年雅虎奇摩網站票選人氣連鎖咖啡店,以懸殊票數打敗對手,勇得冠軍。請以資源基礎理論來分析,85 度 C 咖啡有哪些重要的策略性資源?(15%)

快速的擴張,會帶來品管問題;高知名度會引起模仿者跟進,請問,85 度 $\rm C$ 咖啡應如何因應?(15%)

- 三、 請詳細分析在一個電視節目的推出時,以電視媒體的股東、節目製作人、廣告商、 觀眾等各利害關係人(stakeholders)之角度,對於節目內容所感受到的價值何在與所付出 的成本間的關係。(20%)
- 四、請說明以平面媒體的立場,品質管理的議題可從哪些面向考量?如何控制每個面向的 品質? (15%)
- 五、請說明網際網路給影音創作者帶來的正負面影響,並請配合近兩年來所發生的國內 外案例說明這些影響。(15%)