

國立臺灣科技大學
八十七學年度碩士班招生考試試題

所 別：管理技術研究所
學程別：在職學程

組別：

科目：管理學與英文

一、現代觀點對控制幅度的看法如何？控制幅度被認為應視情境變數而定，如：受過越多訓練和經驗越多的部屬，所需要主管的督導越少。故其經理人可有較寬的控制幅度。其他還有那些情境變數，請列出。(5分)

二、什麼是工作說明書？什麼是工作規範？此二者在一公司進行招募及甄選員工的過程中有何作用？(5分)

三、敘述企業國際化的典型階段。

以某個產業中的某個企業為例，分析其在國際化過程中，在管理上所遭遇的問題，及其解決的方法。(7分)

四、個人與團體決策各有其優缺點，請指出團體決策的優點與缺點。(3分)

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選擇題：共十題，答對每題得一分，答錯倒扣該題分的四分之一分。
(Read each of the following two paragraphs carefully. Try to determine the author's main idea while attempting to remember important details. For each of the questions below, select the best answer (A, B, C, or D). You may refer to the passage to answer the questions. 10%)

Paragraph 1:

Summers with father were always enjoyable. Swimming, hiking, boating, fishing---the days were not long enough to contain all of our activities. There never seemed to be enough time to go to church, which disturbed some friends and relations. Accused of neglecting this part of our education, my father instituted a summer school for my brother and me. However, his summer course included ancient history, which Papa felt our schools neglected, and navigation, in which we first had a formal examination in the dining room, part of which consisted of tying several knots in a given time limit. Then we were each separately sent on what was grandly referred to as a cruise in my father's 18-foot knockabout, spending the night on board, and loaded down, according to my mother, with enough food for a week. I remember that on my cruise I was required to formally plot our course, using the tide table, even though our goal was an island I could see quite clearly across the water in the distance. (From Sylvia Wright, *Introduction to Islandia*, by Austin Tappan Wright, pp. vii-viii.)

1. What was the original reason for holding the summer school?

- (A) Friends and relatives thought the children should learn religion.
- (B) The father wanted the children to learn more about religion.
- (C) The children got poor grades in their regular school.
- (D) The regular school teachers neglected the children.

2. The purpose of the cruise mentioned in the passage was to

- (A) have fun.
- (B) test the author's sailing ability.
- (C) reward the author for completing summer school.
- (D) get to the island.

3. Why did the author have to plot the course of her cruise?

- (A) She had to demonstrate her ability to do so.
- (B) She was afraid of getting lost.
- (C) The coast was dangerous.
- (D) The tides were strong.

4. How long did the author's cruise last?

- (A) all summer
- (B) a week
- (C) overnight
- (D) one day, morning till night

5. Apparently a knockabout is

- (A) an island.
- (B) a cruise.
- (C) a seaman's knot.
- (D) a boat.

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Paragraph 2:

Robert Spring, a 19th century forger, was so good at his profession that he was able to make his living for 15 years by selling false signatures of famous Americans. Spring was born in England in 1813 and arrived in Philadelphia in 1858 to open a bookstore. At first he prospered by selling his small but genuine collection of early U.S. autographs. Discovering his ability at copying handwriting, he began imitating signatures of George Washington and Ben Franklin and writing them on the title pages of old books. To lessen the chance of detection, he sent his forgeries to England and Canada for sale and circulation.

Forgers have a hard time selling their products. A forger can't approach a respectable buyer but must deal with people who don't have much knowledge in the field. Forgers have many ways to make their work look real. For example, they buy old books to use the aged paper of the title page, and they can treat paper and ink with chemicals.

In Spring's time, right after the Civil War, Britain was still fond of the Southern states, so Spring invented a respectable maiden lady known as Miss Fanny Jackson, the only daughter of General "Stonewall" Jackson. For several years Miss Fanny's financial problems forced her to sell a great number of letters and manuscripts belonging to her famous father. Spring had to work very hard to satisfy the demand. All this activity did not prevent Spring from dying in poverty, leaving sharp-eyed experts the difficult task of separating his forgeries from the originals. (From the *Michigan Daily*, September 20, 1967.)

6. Why did Spring sell his false autographs in England and Canada?

- (A) There was a greater demand there than in America.
- (B) There was less chance of being detected there.
- (C) Britain was Spring's birthplace.
- (D) The prices were higher in England and Canada.

7. After the Civil War, there was a great demand in Britain for

- (A) Southern money.
- (B) signatures of George Washington and Ben Franklin.
- (C) Southern manuscripts and letters.
- (D) Civil War battle plans.

8. Robert Spring spent 15 years

- (A) as a forger.
- (B) corresponding with Miss Fanny Jackson.
- (C) running a bookstore in Philadelphia.
- (D) as a respectable dealer.

9. According to the passage, forgeries are usually sold to

- (A) sharp-eyed experts.
- (B) persons who aren't experts.
- (C) book dealers.
- (D) owners of old books.

10. Who was Miss Fanny Jackson?

- (A) the only daughter of General "Stonewall" Jackson
- (B) a little-known girl who sold her father's papers to Robert Spring
- (C) Robert Spring's daughter
- (D) an imaginary person created by Spring