系別:企業管理學系、管理科學學系 三年級	科目:管理學	52-1
→ ¬ ☆ 考試日期:7月27日(星期五) 第2節	本試題共 二	34 1
Choice Questions (Each 2%)		
1. The primary job of a manager is to		
A) direct and oversee the work of others		
B) coordinate between organization leaders and ordi	nary employees	
C) tackle tasks that are too difficult for nonmanageri	al employees	
D) make decisions that help an organization grow		
2. Today, the basic management functions are con	sidered to be	·
A) planning, coordinating, staffing, and directing		
B) planning, organizing, leading, and directing		
C) commanding, organizing, leading, and staffing		
D) planning, organizing, leading, and controlling		
3. Another term for effectiveness is		
A) doing things intelligently		
B) doing things right		
C) doing the right things		
D) doing things when necessary		
4. Almost all managerial tasks involve		
A) technical skills		
B) long-term planning		
C) superb political skills		
D) decision making		
5 developed a categorization scheme f	for defining what managers	do, consisting of 10
different but highly interrelated roles.		
A)Henri Fayol		
B) Henry Mintzberg		
C) Peter Drucker		
D)Abraham Maslow		

本試短愛面印刷

A) people are largely the same from culture to culture with respect to values B) the views of managers differ greatly from those of employees with respect to values C) the views of IBM employees differ widely from the general population with respect to values D) people vary from culture to culture in five value categories



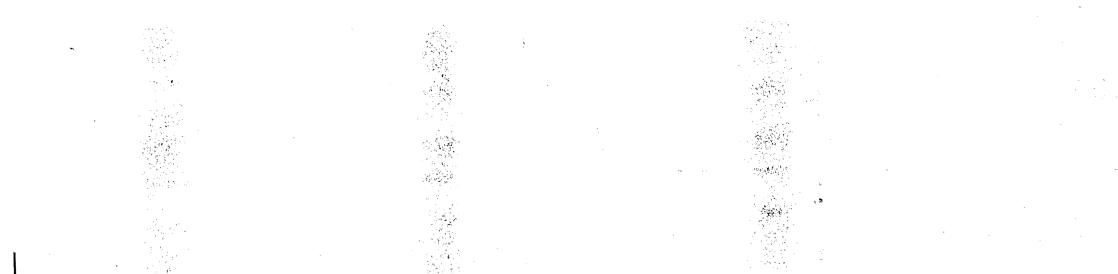
淡江大學 107 學年度日間部轉學生招生考試試題
系別:企業管理學系、管理科學學系 三年級 利目:管理學 52-2
考試日期:7月27日(星期五)第2節 本試題共 二 大題, 6 頁
7. The three main models that managers use to make decisions are .
A) intuitive, unintuitive, and rational
B) rational, irrational, and bounded rational
C) rational, bounded rational, and intuitive
D) bounded rational, intuitive, and systematic
8. Which term best characterizes a decision that has bounded rationality?
A) rigorous and comprehensive
B) just good enough
C) not good enough
D) virtually perfect
9. Structured problems typically have while unstructured problems typically have
A) many solutions; fewer solutions
B) only one solution; many solutions
C) two solutions; three solutions
D) many solutions; one solution
10. In allocating weights to the decision criteria, which of the following is most helpful to remember?
A) All weights must be the same.
B) The total of the weights must equal 100.
C) The high score should be a 10, and no two criteria should be assigned the same weight.
D) Assign the most important criterion a score, and then assign weights against that standard.
11. Which three conditions do decision makers face?
A) risk, high risk, low risk
B) certainty, uncertainty, confidence
C) certainty, risk, uncertainty
D) certainty, risk, high risk
12. The three different types of strategies that managers implement are

A) corporate, private, functional

B) corporate, competitive, functional

C) long-term, short-term, public

D) competitive, noncompetitive, corporate



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系別:企業管理學系、管理科學學系 三年級	科目:管理學 52-3
考試日期:7月27日(星期五) 第2節	本試題共 二 大題, 6 頁
13. Which of the following makes up the three main	n types of corporate strategies?
A) growth, vertical integration, horizontal integration	
B) growth, retrenchment, renewal	
C) renewal, retrenchment, diversification	
D) growth, stability, renewal	
14. A company that looks for a niche in the market	is following which strategy?
A) cost leadership	
B) differentiation	
C) focus	
D) turnaround	
15. A(n) organization has a high degree	of specialization, formalization, and
centralization.	
A) organic	
B) horizontal	
C) mechanistic	
D) learning	
16. Kurt Lewin's "calm waters" metaphor sees cha	nge as
A) an unusual event	
B) an everyday event	
C) unfortunate	
D) avoidable	
17. The "white-water rapids" metaphor sees chang	,e as
A) an occasional occurrence	
B) the natural state of things	
C) an unpleasant interruption of the normal calm	
D) something that must be eliminated	
18. The three elements that make up an attitude are	e its components.
A) cognitive, affective, and behavioral	

B) affective, effective, and defective

C) cognitive, component, and affective

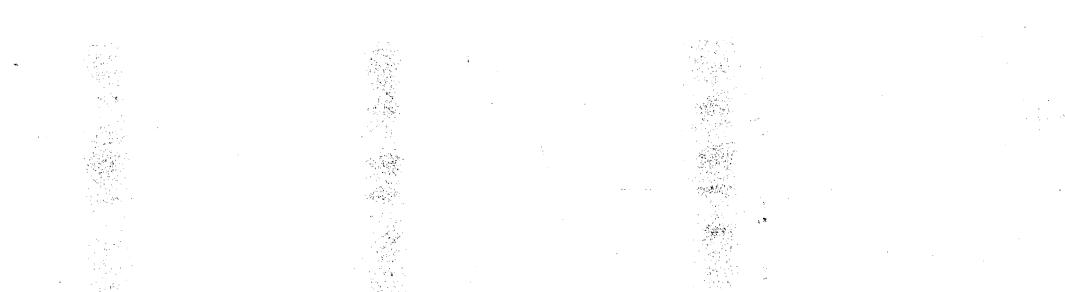
D) behavioral, cognitive, and misbehavioral

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系別: 企業管理學系、管理科學學系 三年級	科目:管理學	52-4
考試日期:7月27日(星期五) 第2節	本試題共 二	大題, 6 頁
19. The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator® (MBTI®) is ba	ased on that are	revealed in a
100-item questionnaire.		
A) two dimensions		
B) four dimensions		
C) four personality types		
D) eight personality types		
20. The Big Five model of personality includes all of	the following except	
A) extroversion		
B) agreeableness		
C) conscientiousness		
D) intuitiveness		
 21. John Holland's theory assumes all of the following A) different types of jobs are suited to different person B) people in jobs that suit their personality are likely t C) there are intrinsic personality differences in people D) people in jobs that suit their personality make more 	nalities to be more satisfied	
22. By using, we form an impression about as intelligence or appearance.	a person based on a single	characteristic, such
A) stereotyping		
B) the halo effect		
C) selectivity		
D) assumed similarity		
23. Maslow's theory is a hierarchy because	·	
A) all needs are equal		
B) all needs are important		
C) needs are satisfied sequentially		
D) needs are never truly satisfied		
24. According to Herzberg, what controls satisfaction	and motivation?	

A) intrinsic factors

B) extrinsic factors

C) both intrinsic and extrinsic factors

D) extrinsic and security factors



淡江大學 107 學年度日間 系別:企業管理學系、管理科學學系 三年級	科目:管理學	
		Sector Contraction
考試日期:7月27日(星期五) 第2節	本試題共 二	大題, 6 頁
25. In goal-setting theory, which of the following is	s the best kind of feedback?	
A) feedback from a superiorB) feedback from a poor		
B) feedback from a peerC) self-generated feedback		
D) group feedback		
D) group recuback		
26. The JCM contends that are required	in meaningful work.	
A) skill variety, task identity, and task significance		
B) skill variety, autonomy, and feedback		
C) task identity, autonomy, and feedback		
D) task significance, autonomy, and feedback		
27. Equity theory uses the ratio of output you get fi	rom your job to the amount	of
A) output a referent gets from a job		
B) input you put into your job		
C) benefit you get from your job		
D) compensation you get from your job		
28. Which of the following theories of motivation	is seen as the most compreh-	ensive?
A) JCM theory		
B) equity theory		
C) expectancy theory		
D) goal-setting theory		
29. Behavioral theories of leadership focused on	•	
A) who effective leaders were		
B) what characteristics effective leaders had		
C) how to identify effective leaders		
D) what effective leaders did		
30. A major criticism of Fiedler's work stated that	it failed to recognize that eff	fective leaders
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A) are always task oriented

B) cannot change leadership styles C) can change leadership styles D) are always relationship oriented





淡江大學 107 學年度日間部轉學生招生考試試題
系別:企業管理學系、管理科學學系 三年級 科目:管理學 52-6
考試日期:7月27日(星期五)第2節 本試題共 二 大題, 6 頁
 31. In the situational leadership theory (SLT), readiness is defined as to perform a task. A) the ability B) the willingness C) both the ability and willingness D) the motivation one has
32. On a pro football team, empowerment might manifest itself in which of the following?A) players getting larger salariesB) more complicated plays and formations on the fieldC) coach-to-helmet communication systemsD) a player changing a planned play on the field
 33. Which communication sequence is correct? A) sender → decoding → channel → encoding → receiver B) sender → channel → medium → decoding → receiver C) source → sender → encoding → decoding → receiver D) sender → encoding → channel → decoding → receiver
 34. A major part of the controlling function of management is to A) formulate strategies B) set goals C) correct performance problems D) structure an organization
 35. Which of the following performance measurement categories must be measured subjectively rather than in objective or quantifiable terms? A) budget B) absenteeism C) efficiency D) job satisfaction
Essay Questions (Each 15%)
1. Explain what managers do in the strategic management process with an example.
2. Describe the situational leadership theory and discuss the four specific leadership styles and the four stages of follower readiness as defined by them.

