

大葉大學九十三年學年度碩士班甄試試題紙

所 別	組別	考 試 科 目 (中 文 名 稱)	考 試 日 期	考 試 時 間	備 註
資訊管理學系		管理資訊系統	12 月 8 日	9:00 ~ 10:30	第 1 頁 (共 2 頁)

註：備註欄若未註明可攜帶計算機或其他輔助工具作答時，考生一律不准攜帶。

壹、選擇題(每小題 4 分，共 60 分)(本大題為單選題型，答錯不倒扣；請標明題號，並依題號順序以“a”，“b”，“c”，“d”，“e”將答案寫在所附答案卷上)

1. Each of the following is a true statement regarding the systems lifecycle approach except
 - (a). the systems lifecycle approach is costly, time-consuming, and inflexible.
 - (b). the systems lifecycle is appropriate for complex technical systems.
 - (c). the lifecycle method is well-suited to decision-oriented applications.
 - (d). the lifecycle approach is not suitable for many small desktop systems.
 - (e). the lifecycle approach encourages the freezing of specifications early in the development process.
2. In an expert system, a strategy for searching the rule base that acts like a problem solver by beginning with a hypothesis and seeking out more information until the hypothesis is either proved or disproved best describes: (a). backward chaining. (b). decision chaining. (c). forward chaining. (d). hypothesis chaining. (e). results chaining.
3. The TCP/IP layer responsible for handling addressing issues, as well as the interface between the initiating computer and the network, is the: (a). physical net layer. (b). network interface layer. (c). transmission control protocol layer. (d). Internet protocol layer. (e). application layer.
4. The primary tool of structured analysis is: (a). structured English. (b). a decision tree. (c). an entity relationship diagram. (d). a structure chart. (e). a data flow diagram.
5. The language associated with a database management system that is employed by end users and programmers to manipulate data in the database is the: (a). data definition language. (b). data presentation language. (c). data manipulation language. (d). data translation language. (e). application generator.
6. Data-mining: (a). cannot predict likely future behavior. (b). finds hidden patterns and relationships in large pools of data. (c). is illegal. (d). is not accurate for small companies. (e). looks only at broad areas, not detail.
7. The data hierarchy goes from bits and bytes to: (a). entities, attributes, fields, and records. (b). fields, attributes, entities, and records. (c). fields, records, files, and databases. (d). records, entities, fields, and databases. (e). attributes, entities, records, and tuples.
8. The Wizards found in Microsoft Office are examples of: (a). decision support systems. (b). expert systems. (c). neural networks. (d). genetic algorithms. (e). intelligent agents.

9. Rule-based AI that tolerates imprecision by using nonspecific terms called membership functions to solve problems describes: (a). forward chaining. (b). knowledge base. (c). inference engine. (d). fuzzy logic. (e). robotics.
10. "E-learning" is the term used to describe: (a). training in network technologies. (b). surfing the Internet. (c). training delivered over a distance. (d). what companies are finding out about new technologies. (e). on-line instruction delivered over the Internet or private networks.
11. Which of the following is a model used to describe the interaction of external influences, specifically threats and opportunities, that affect an organization's strategy and ability to compete? (a). competitive forces model. (b). strategic development model. (c). value chain model. (d). information infrastructure model. (e). data mining model.
12. In a relational database, the operation that creates a subset of data consisting of columns in a table, permitting the user to create new tables that contain only the information required is the: (a). join operation. (b). project operation. (c). section operation. (d). select operation. (e). slice operation.
13. The Internet reduces agency costs by: (a). enabling companies to conduct transactions electronically. (b). providing companies with access to businesses or individuals who normally would be out of their reach. (c). providing easy access to information resources in key areas such as business, science, law, and government. (d). providing low-cost networks and inexpensive communication and collaboration tools that can be used on a global scale. (e). enabling a company to employ the Internet, as opposed to building its own wide-area network.
14. "Who needs what information, where, when, and how" describes the most basic description of: (a). the feasibility study. (b). TQM. (c). information requirements. (d). the systems development process. (e). acceptance testing.
15. A bus network: (a). links a number of computers on a single circuit. (b). is useful for applications where some processing must be centralized and some can be performed locally. (c). consists of a central host computer connected to a number of smaller computers or terminals. (d). passes data in one direction from one computer to another. (e). b and c.

貳、問答題(共 40 分，每題 10 分)(請標明題號，並依序將答案寫在所附答案卷上)

1. What is the transaction cost theory? Describe briefly how it affects organizations economically.
2. What is the technology acceptance model (TAM)?
3. List and briefly describe the major types of information systems in organizations.
4. Define structured and unstructured decisions. Give three examples of each.