

## 單選題 25 題 每題 4 分

1. Which of the following features enables a DBMS to reduce data redundancy and inconsistency?
  - (A) enforces referential integrity
  - (B) couples program and data
  - (C) data dictionary
  - (D) minimizes isolated files with repeated data
  - (E) two-dimensional tables
2. The logical view of a database
  - (A) displays the organization and structure of data on the physical storage media.
  - (B) includes a digital dashboard.
  - (C) presents data as they would be perceived by end users.
  - (D) allows the creation of supplementary reports.
  - (E) enables users to manipulate the logical structure of the database.
3. A field identified in a table as holding the unique identifier of the table's records is called the
  - (A) key field.
  - (B) primary field.
  - (C) primary key.
  - (D) unique ID.
  - (E) primary entity.
4. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between collaboration and knowledge management?
  - (A) Without knowledge, collaboration is difficult.
  - (B) Knowledge is useful only when shared with others.
  - (C) Knowledge doesn't exist without collaboration.
  - (D) As knowledge increases, so does collaboration.
  - (E) Knowledge is the end product of collaboration.
5. Which of the following statements is not an accurate description of the importance of knowledge to a firm?
  - (A) Knowledge experiences network effects as more people share it.
  - (B) Knowledge should be seen as an intangible key asset.
  - (C) Knowledge is unconditional.
  - (D) Knowledge enables firms to become more efficient in their use of scarce resources.
  - (E) Much of the firm's value relies on being able to create knowledge.
6. Transborder data flow refers to
  - (A) the flow of information in international systems.
  - (B) the movement of information across international boundaries.
  - (C) the ways in which a country's laws change the flow of data from one country to another.
  - (D) the business of moving information from one country to another.
  - (E) the business process of coordinating information from many different countries.
7. Changing organizational behavior by sensing and responding to new experience and knowledge is called
  - (A) change management.
  - (B) organizational learning.
  - (C) knowledge networking.
  - (D) the knowledge value chain.
  - (E) knowledge management.

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8. The set of business processes, culture, and behavior required to obtain value from investments in information systems is one type of
- (A) knowledge culture.
  - (B) knowledge discovery.
  - (C) organizational routine.
  - (D) organizational and management capital.
  - (E) knowledge.
9. Which of the following does *not* describe the dimensions of knowledge in a firm?
- (A) It is contextual and applicable only in relevant situations.
  - (B) It is a cognitive event involving mental models.
  - (C) It is intangible.
  - (D) It is subject to the laws of diminishing returns.
  - (E) It is enmeshed in a firm's culture.
10. Which of the following would not be considered semistructured knowledge?
- (A) videos
  - (B) request for proposals
  - (C) voice-mail
  - (D) e-mail
  - (E) memos
11. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a scheme for classifying information and knowledge in such a way that it can be easily accessed.
- (A) taxonomy
  - (B) KWS
  - (C) KMS
  - (D) intelligent technique
  - (E) COP
12. Which of the following would *not* be classified as a knowledge work system?
- (A) computer-aided design system
  - (B) 3D visualization system
  - (C) investment workstations
  - (D) expert system
  - (E) virtual reality system
13. Virtual reality systems
- (A) provide architects, engineers, and medical workers with precise, photorealistic simulations of objects.
  - (B) provide engineers, designers, and factory managers with precise control over industrial design and manufacturing.
  - (C) provide an important source of expertise for organizations.
  - (D) allow groups to work together on documents.
  - (E) enable acquiring, storing, and disseminating knowledge documents in a virtual world.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ seeks to enhance human perception by combining a live direct view of the physical world with computer-generated images.
- (A) VRML
  - (B) AR
  - (C) CAD
  - (D) KWS
  - (E) LMS

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15. Which of the following is a type of intelligent technique?
- (A) digital asset management
  - (B) computer-aided design
  - (C) case-based reasoning
  - (D) VRML
  - (E) LMS
16. An inference engine is
- (A) a strategy for searching the rule base in case-based reasoning.
  - (B) the programming environment of an expert system.
  - (C) a strategy used to search through the rule base in an expert system by forward chaining or backward chaining.
  - (D) a method of organizing expert system knowledge into chunks.
  - (E) a programming algorithm used to create a virtual world using VRML.
17. The decisions involved in creating and producing a corporate intranet can be classified as \_\_\_\_\_ decisions.
- (A) structured
  - (B) semistructured
  - (C) procedural
  - (D) ad hoc
  - (E) unstructured
18. The idea that the achievement of quality control is an end in itself describes a main concept of
- (A) BPM.
  - (B) BPR.
  - (C) TQM.
  - (D) six sigma.
  - (E) systems analysis and design.
19. End user development
- (A) allows end users to create complex information systems.
  - (B) increases the time and steps required to produce a finished application when compared to professional development.
  - (C) requires more time to develop systems.
  - (D) allows ends users to easily access data, create reports, and develop simple applications.
  - (E) leads to lower levels of satisfaction with systems.
20. Systems design
- (A) describes what a system should do to meet information requirements.
  - (B) identifies which users need what information, where, when and how.
  - (C) is concerned with the logical view of the system solution.
  - (D) shows how the new system will fulfill the information requirements.
  - (E) identifies the technology to be used in the system.
21. In object-oriented development
- (A) the class is used as the basic unit of systems analysis and design.
  - (B) an object is a collection of data that is acted on by external processes.
  - (C) a strict, step-by-step development process is essential.
  - (D) processing logic resides within objects.
  - (E) data and processes are separated.

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22. Object-oriented modeling is based on the concepts of
- (A) class and inheritance.
  - (B) objects and relationships.
  - (C) classes and objects.
  - (D) objects and inheritance.
  - (E) classes and relationships.
23. A systems building approach in which the system is developed as successive versions, each version reflecting requirements more accurately, is described to be
- (A) end-user oriented.
  - (B) object-oriented.
  - (C) iterative.
  - (D) agile.
  - (E) traditional.
24. What is the primary driving factor in firms to select domestic outsourcing firms to build system solutions?
- (A) to save labor costs
  - (B) to take advantage of technical skills the firm does not have
  - (C) to avoid change management issues
  - (D) to reduce the cost of hardware
  - (E) to avoid offshore outsourcing
25. The process of creating workable information systems in a very short period of time is called
- (A) JAD.
  - (B) RAD.
  - (C) prototyping.
  - (D) systems analysis and design.
  - (E) end user design.

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