單選題 25 题 每题 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.
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
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 end 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.
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.