

所別:會計系

科目:產業管理文獻評論

Part I: 請仔細讀完以下論文後回答以下 2 個問題(以中文作答)

- 1、精描述本研究的研究問題與研究架構(20%)
- 2. 精分析本研究的重要發現與結論有哪些(30%)

■ 緒論

台灣地狹人稠,休閒運動者分享使用相同的遊憩空間時,可能會產生干擾與衝突之感受。衝突敏感性與遊憩衝突的概念最早是由國外學者Jacob and Schreyer於1980年提出。國外針對健行者與自行車者的遊憩衝突研究最初為McCay and Moeller於1976年調查在Ohio的步道使用者,其研究中對於遭遇步道上其他參與者的滿意程度調查,率先列入健行者與自行車者做為其部分的研究對象。之後陸續的研究則開始針對兩者進行遊憩衝突的研究(Carothers, Vaske, & Donnelly, 2001; Hoger & Chaves, 1998; Jacobi, Manning, Valliere, & Negra, 1996; Ramthun, 1995; Watson, 1995; Watson, Williams, & Daigle, 1991)。而國內最早於2004年即開始對於健行者與自行車者之間遊憩衝突的實證研究(王正平, 2004),但其研究範圍皆以自行車道上所存在的遊憩衝突為主(王升汎, 2008; 王昇婷, 2007; 王稚琪, 2009; 張尹薰, 2007),解少有研究針對在公路系統上所存在的自行車者與其他活動者之間的遊憩衝突。而在遊憩衝突發生後,參與者可能會因為面臨壓力而採納調適行為策略以處理遊憩衝突的問題(Schneider & Hammitt, 1995)。而研究也指出,當遊憩衝突發生時,遊客普遍選擇以情緒導向的調適策略處理問題(Miller, 1997; Schneider, 1995)。

國外在遊憩衝突之相關研究中、大多數研究都是著重在參與活動型態中存在 著非對稱關係(asymmetrical relationships)或單向(one way)衝突性質之活動 團體類型(Blahna, Smith, & Anderson, 1995; Ivy. Stewart, & Lue, 1992; Jacobi et al., 1996; Ramthun, 1995; Vaske, Donnelly, Wittmann, & Laidlaw, 1995; Watson, Niccolucci & Williams, 1994),由眾多遊憩衝突研究即可得知,在戶 外遊憩活動中不同活動類型之參與者間發生遊憩衝突的可能發生機率相當高,並 且也為國外戶外遊憩學者所重視之戶外遊憩研究議題。陽明山國家公園雖具重要 遊憩功能,但因地處大台北地區,以車輛為主之道路網規劃以趨完整,面對近年 來日渐風行的自行車活動僅能提供現有公路系統作為自行車者體驗活動之場 所。但根據調查指出,陽明山國家公園於民國98 年之遊客總量為4、733、991人次 (張俊彦,2009),其中遊憩人次最多月份為二月,單月遊憩人次可達893.177人 次,而遊憩入次嚴低者為十二月,單月遊憩人次亦達173,637人次(陽明山國家公 圖,2010a)。由此數據可顯示陽明山圖家公園的遊憩區人口密度高,在此高遊憩 人口密度共享相同遊憩區的情況下,勢必容易引起遊憩衝突之問題。而陽明山國 家公園在現有公路系統中,自行車者與健行者、自行車與汽機車共處相同道路之 中、情況仍屬普遍。此情況是否會引發自行車者於陽明山國家公園進行遊憩體驗



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時產生遊憩衝突之感受?自行車者本身對於衝突的感受差異是否會影響其對於遊憩衝突的感知程度?自行車者在面對感知之遊憩衝突情況的發生時,傾向採用何種調適行為?而過去國內外研究大多僅針對衝突敏感性和遊憩衝突(王正平,2004;盛文·2009; Hoger & Chaves, 1998; Vaske, Carothers, Donnelly, & Baird, 2000; Vaske et al., 1995; Watson, 1995)、遊憩衝突與調適行為(王昇ൾ·2007; 張尹薰·2007; Manning & Valliere, 2001; Miller, 1997; Schneider & Hammitt, 1995) 這樣兩兩間之關係進行探討,但實際上,遊客本身整體的衝突敏感性與調適行為之間,遊憩衝突的存在是否具有一定程度之影響力,亦為本研究欲探討之方向。因此,本研究將探討兩兩變數間的直接效果,亦進一步探討遊憩衝突與在衝突敏感性與調適行為之間是否具有間接效果。

■ 文獻探討/研究方法(略)

■ 研究結論與討論

首先,本研究欲探討陽明山國家公園登山自行車者在自身的衝突敏感性之程度,進而探討其衝突敏感性是否會顯著影響對於遊憩衝突之感知。而本研究結果在衝突敏感性的整體平均值為4.65、顯示受訪者在整體衝突敏感性程度偏高。特別是在活動型態、資源特性、以及經驗模式三因素,登山自行車者大多傾向認同,其中在生活型態容忍度方面、自行車受訪者無論在對健行散步遊客、或是其他交通工具(如汽機車)都傾向可以接受共同使用相同的遊憩環境,此結果與王正平(2004)研究彰化縣入卦山區登山自行車者在衝突敏感性因子結果相符,而國外學者在研究不同活動群體自身的衝突敏感性上,在生活型態容忍度方面,亦是傾向接受不同活動群體共存於相同環境中(Vaske et al.,2000)。由此可得知,陽明山國家公園登山自行車者在衝突敏感性程度雖然偏高,但大多傾向能夠接受不同活動群體共存於相同遊憩環境中的情況。

而在遊憩衝突方面,過去相關的登山自行車者的遊憩衝突研究,多調查登山自行車者與健行者之間的干擾衝突(王升汎,2008;王正平,2004;王界婷,2007; 王雅琪,2009;張尹薰,2007;Carothers et.al.,2001;Hoger & Chaves,1998;Jacobi et al.,1996;Ramthum,1995;Watson,1995;Watson et al.,1991),但陽明山國家公園受限於先天自然環境影響,目前並未另外為自行車遊客開闢專用的自行車道,只能以現有公路系統進行自行車活動,換言之,登山自行車者在陽明山國家公園從事自行車活動勢必會有與汽機車、甚至健行散步遊客共存一道路的情形。因此,本研究在遊憩衝突方面,同時針對自行車者在面對健行散步遊客、汽機車遊客、以及自行車遊客本身群體時,在遊憩衝突的干擾威知程度之調查。而結果顯示,自行車者在陽明山國家公園從事活動時,最易感受到汽機車的干擾,包括汽機車數量過多、關車者的行為造成壓迫感受、關車者不僅貌的行為、進而造成不愉快之情形等,干擾程度是最為明顯的,此結果與盛文(2009)針對臺北市河濱腳踏車道進行自行車者之研究結果相似。顯示在大臺北地區從事自行車活動,汽機車是造成自行車者感知遊憩衝突情況較主要之因素來源。但相較之下,自行車者對於其內群體(即自行車者本身)以及健行散步遊客對其所造成之干



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撞程度的感知则不明顯。在過去研究中,活動參與者對於內鄰體自身衝突反應較 少(Carother et al., 2001; Vaske et al., 1995), 且過去相關研究文獻多認 為,非對稱關係(即第一種類型的遊客感受來自第二種類型遊客所造成的衝突 感,但第二種類型遊客卻不會感受源自第一種類型遊客所帶來的衝突感)常存在 於動力/機械設備活動與非動力機械設備活動之中,且非動力機械設備活動者較 容易感知遊憩衝突(Blahna et al., 1995; lvy et al., 1992; Jacobi et al., 1996: Ramthun, 1995: Vaske et al., 1995; Watson et al., 1994; Watson et al., 1991),而本研究中,自行車與健行數步遊客的關係亦為非對稱關係(自行 車為動力/機械設備活動者,而健行散步遊客為非動力機械設備活動者),對於自 行車者而言,在與健行散步避客的關係中,本身即為不易感知遊憩衝突的那方,. 因此,本研究结果自行車者對於健行散步遊客所造成之干擾程度不明顯,與過去 文獻定義相符。然而,在自行車與汽機車的關係中亦存在著非對稱關係,但立場 卻顛倒,自行車相對於汽機車而言。反而為非動力機械設備活動者,因此,自行 車者面對汽機車所造成的遊憩干擾程度感受明顯,亦符合過去文獻的定義。另一 造成此結果之原因可能為,汽機車對於自行車者所造成之干糧程度過高,在比較 衡量之下,健行散步避客與自行車者本身的干糧程度則感受不顯著。過去文獻認 為衝突越嚴性為遊聽衝突之起源,進而影響遊客對於其他群體所造成之遊聽衝突 的態度(Jacob & Schrever, 1980)。本研究以受動者整體的衝突敏感性與遊憩衝 突進行分析,其結果顯示,自行車受訪者之衝突敏感性愈高,其遊憩衝突的感受 程度愈高;亦顯示個人內在衝突敏感性的程度對於感知遊戆衝突的態度是具顯著 影響力的,也驗證了過去文獻之定義與本研究目的。

第二探討陽明山國家公園自行車者感知遊憩衝突是否顯著影響其調適行為 之選擇。根據研究結果可得知,自行車受訪者在實際遭遇到的人際衝突方面感受 干擾的程度明顯高於認知上的社會價值觀衝突。而過去國內外研究中顯示人際間 的衝突比起社會價值觀衝突更顯而易見(王昇婷,2007; Carother et al., 2001; Vaske et al., 1995),本研究結果亦與過去研究相呼應。

至於在調適行為方面,根據研究結果顯示,自行車受訪者對於情感等向之調適行為同意度偏高,多數受訪者傾向採用「試著不讓衝突感影響以後在陽明山騎乘自行車的機會」的調適方式。過去文獻認為遊客會忽略實際情況來去合理化他們的體驗進而提出較高的滿意度(Heberlein & Shelby, 1977),在陽明山自行車者方面亦是偏向此類的調適行為,此原因可能與其已投入大量的從事該項活動時間與投入相關設備之金錢有所關連,因此在遭遇衝突干擾的不滿意情況時,會傾向以情感導向的調適行為來合理化所遭遇之情形(Manning, 1999; Manning & Ciali, 1980; Shelby, Bregenzer, & Johnson, 1988)。過去文獻認為,個人與衝突情況會形成一系列的評估過程,而此過程即為導致對衝突的因應調適,遊客也可能採納調適行為策略以處理遊憩衝突的問題(王慶堂等人,2009; Schneider & Hammitt, 1995)。因此,本研究以受訪者整體的遊憩衝突感知與調適行為進行分析,其結果顯示,自行車受訪者之遊憩衝突感受愈高,其選擇使用調適行為的



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程度愈高,證明陽明山自行車者在感知遊憩衝突時,傾向採取調適行為來處理, 與過去文獻定義相符。

本研究最後探討遊憩衝突在衝突敏感性與調通行為之間是否具有間接效果。而透過結構方程模式可得知,衝突敏感性對遊憩衝突具有正向的影響效果,避悉三樣面間存在著正向之因果關係。而遊憩衝突在整體模式中亦具有中介變項之標準,在整體模式中具有間接且正向的影響效果,與本研究目的三相符。由上遊結果可得知,衝突敏感性會透過遊憩衝突的發生對其選擇之調適行為產生影響效果。在過去研究中,認為遊客的活動型態中,若從事該遊憩活動頻率高時,則會傾向採取問題管理導向之調適行為方式(Schuster et al., 2003; Schreyer, Lime, & Williams, 1984),而本研究亦能支持過去文獻理論。而衝突敏感性亦包含資源特性、經驗模式以及生活型態容忍度三因素,顯示自行車者對於衝突敏感性因素的認同程度對於其面對遊憩衝突之壓力情況後,會選擇採取情感等向或是問題管理等向之調適行為有相當的影響程度。

Part II: 請仔細讀完以下論文後回答以下 3 個問題(以中文作答)

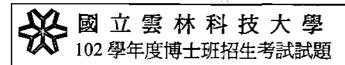
- 1. Please describe the purposes of this paper (15%)
- 2. Please describe and assess the data collection of this paper (15%)
- 3. Please describe and assess the management implications of this paper (20%)

Introduction

Our study aims to fill this void in the green hotel literature by proposing and testing an integrated model of the drivers and outcomes of environmental marketing strategies pursued by hotels. Specifically, we focus on (1) the effect of both organizational resources and capabilities on formulating an eco-friendly marketing strategy, (2) the link between this strategy and the achievement of competitive advantage, (3) the impact of an environmentally driven competitive advantage on both market performance and financial performance, (4) the effect of the firm's market performance on its financial performance, and (5) the moderating role of both competitive intensity and market dynamism on the link between environmentally friendly marketing strategy and competitive advantage.

Methodology

We collected the data using a mail survey; each of the questionnaires was dispatched to the marketing managers of the targeted hotels, accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope. We identified the names of these managers during the exploration



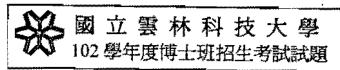
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phase of selecting hotels to participate in the study. In addition to returning the questionnaire by post, respondents could send their questionnaires by e-mail or facsimile. Data collection took place during the summer of 2009 and lasted approximately three months. The process resulted in completed questionnaires from 158 hotels (i.e., 38.5% response rate). Of these, we dropped six questionnaires because of excessive missing data and removed another four because of failure to meet the key informant requirements (Cannon & Perreault, 1999). Sample hotels had an average operational experience of close to 25 years, and their origin was mainly domestic. More than half were four-star hotels (59.9%), while the rest belonged in the five-star eategory. Respondents had an average total capacity of 390 beds, the majority of which were independent units, rather than part of a wider hotel chain. To reduce the possibility of self-selection bias, we undertook the following actions: (1) all hotels contacted were encouraged to participate in the study, regardless of whether they were involved in eco-friendly marketing practices or not; (2) the demographic characteristics of participants and non-participants in the survey were compared and contrasted, revealing non-significant statistical differences; and (3) the reasons for not participating in the study were investigated and found to be unrelated to ecological issues (e.g., company policy not to take part in surveys, lack of available time to answer the questionnaire, company ceasing or suspending operations). Moreover, to control for the existence of non-response bias, we compared the answers of early and late respondents but found no significant statistical differences (Armstrong & Overton, 1977).

Discussion

Several implications can be drawn from the study findings for both corporate and public policy makers. Corporate policy makers must realize that though environmental marketing strategies require the deployment of significant resources and the use of specific capabilities, their proper handling will pay off in the end, while enabling them to operate in an environmentally friendly manner and fulfill their societal responsibilities. Toward this end, it is important to cultivate an organizational culture centered on principles such as developing eco-friendly products/services, training employees on environmental issues, facilitating customer collaboration on ecological issues, and so on. In light of today's realities, characterized by cut-throat competition, growing public concern, and strong regulatory systems, the astute manager should adopt a more proactive stance toward environmental issues and implement environmentally friendly marketing strategies. In this respect, demonstrating a long-term environmental commitment through, for example, the allocation of necessary resources/capabilities, the execution of regular



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environmental audits, and the preparation of environmental marketing plans is of paramount importance. Participating in environmental initiatives, such as those adopted by the Green Hotels Association, which focuses on programs aimed to save water, conserve energy, and reduce waste, would also help boost the firm's reputation among guests and attract ecologically sensitive consumers. It is also important to adopt schemes that will reward employees who take eco-friendly initiatives. Hotels should also team up with other members of the supply chain, such as suppliers, to enhance environmental protection arrangements, as well as embark on promotional and communication efforts that will highlight their firm's green marketing efforts. Public policy makers should adhere to the principle that the tourism industry should strike a balance among social, economic, and ecological interests, rather than purely considering tourism a source of revenue. In this context, they should help hotels (through the provision of financial assistance, technical expertise, and consultative advice) acquire the necessary resources and capabilities to develop sound environmental marketing strategies, as well as illustrate the non-financial and financial gains regarding environmental sustainability on strategic, rather than regulatory, grounds. Successful cases of hotels adopting environmental marketing strategies should be widely publicized, while the organization of conferences/seminars targeting hotels should explain the benefits derived from the adoption of eco-friendly marketing strategies. More important, governments should cultivate a spirit of respect, caring, and concern for the environment not only among people employed in the hotel sector but also among individuals in the wider tourism industry. This can be achieved through special educational programs provided to schools/colleges, promotional campaigns targeted at the wider public, and the provision of incentives (e.g., awards, recognition, and certifications).

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- 一、「Different cost concepts for different purposes.」請列舉五種用途目的之各種成本概念。(25 分)
- 二、「Different cost allocation contents and procedures for different purposes.」請列 舉三種用途目的之各種成本分攤之內容及程序。(25分)
- 三、智豬賽局(Boxed Pigs) (本題合計 20 分)
 - (1)豬圈有兩頭豬(大豬與小豬),豬團的一端為豬的進食槽,另一端為按鈕,按鈕 用以控制豬食物之供應。按一下按鈕會有 100 單位之豬食物進入槽中,然而, 推按按鈕誰就需付 20 單位的成本,而且,先按者後到,同時按則同時到。若 大豬先到,大豬吃 90 個單位,小豬吃 10 個單位;若兩豬同時到,大豬吃 70 個單位,小豬吃 30 個單位;若小豬先到,大豬吃 60 個單位,小豬吃 40 個單 位。請寫出兩豬各策略組合的支付矩陣。(10 分)請問納許(Nash)均衡為何?(5 分)
 - (2)請以股份有限公司股權結構中大股東與小股東之區分,由監督成本的角度說明前連智豬賽局之意涵?(5分)

四、資訊價值(本題合計 30 分)

小燕係某公司之製造經理,現正考慮該公司之作業程序應否調查而煩惱,經 與專家討論後,估計相關成本及機率(括弧內數字)之資料如下:

444	作業程序	
W	控制中(0.8)	こ失控(0.2)
神호	\$10,000	\$20,000
不調查	\$0	\$40,000

战作:

- (1)若小燕為一風險中立者(risk neutral),則應否選擇調查?(5分)
- (2)試問調查與不調查決策之無差異失控機準為何?(5分)
- (3)今有一調查顧問公司能提供完整資訊,試問最高可支付多少金額以取得該資 訊?(5分)
- (4)若有一資訊系統可以產生訊號,紅燈代表失控之訊號,綠燈代表控制中之訊

₩ 國立 雲 林 科 技 大 學 102 學年度博士班招生考試試題

所別:會計系

科目:管理會計學

號,此系統之可靠程度如下: P(紅燈|失控)=0.6,P(綠燈|控制中)=0.8 試閱此一系統之可支付最高價格為多少?(15分)

4

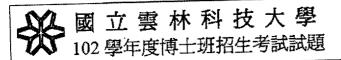
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所別:會計系 科目:財務會計學

- 1. Taiwan adopted the international financial reporting standards (IFRSs) in 2013.
- a. Define the IFRS in detail.
- b. Discuss the major differences between IFRS and the US-GAAP.
- c. Define economic consequences. What are the possible economic consequences from the adoption of IFRS in Taiwan? (50%)
- 2. After the positive accounting theory in Watts and Zimmerman (1986), a multitude of researches investigate earnings management either in financial accounting or auditing.
- a. What are the three hypotheses of positive accounting theory?
- b. Define earnings management.
- c. What mechanisms are adopted by the managers to conduct earnings management?
- d. Prior studies use some methods to detect earnings management. Please describe one method used by prior researchers.
 (50%)