國立雲林科技大學資訊管理系
115 學年度第 1 學期博士班資格考
科目：資訊管理理論與應用
(Management Theory and Practice)
時間：3.5 hours (Closed book)
作答時，請注意各題之比例配分，並清楚標示題號

● For the Qualifying Exam, you must be scientifically conversant in the chosen subject and demonstrate critical thinking about the selected theories. You have to adhere to the highest standards of intellectual and professional integrity.

● You can answer each question in Mandarin or English.

● When answering, please pay attention to the proportion of each question and clearly mark the question number.

Part I. (50%)

Please clearly indicate the number of each question in your answer. For each theory, identify the major scholar(s) and publication year(s).

1. What are the major differences between Organizational Information Processing Theory and Cognitive Information Processing Theory? Discuss their levels of analysis, key concepts, and applications in IS research. (20%)
2. How does Organizational Learning Theory explain the acquisition, sharing, and use of knowledge in organizations? Discuss its key concepts and illustrate your answer with an IS application. (15%)
3. How does Innovation Resistance Theory explain users' resistance to information technology? Discuss its key concepts and illustrate your answer with an appropriate IS example. (15%)

Part II. (50%)

Please use the paper entitled **"Improving Students' Argumentation Skills Using Dynamic Machine-Learning–Based Modeling"** as the basis for answering the following questions.

1. Explain the theoretical logic of social cognitive theory and discuss how it explains learning behavior. (15%)
2. Discuss how the paper positions social cognitive theory in information systems (IS) research. What research gaps does the paper identify in prior technology-mediated argumentation learning studies? (15%)
3. Develop a research model by integrating social cognitive theory with other relevant MIS theories. Draw the research model, explain the theoretical rationale and relationships among the constructs, and describe how the constructs could be measured. (20%)