系所組別	考　試　科　目
行政管理學系	英文

※本考題 □可使用 ☑禁止使用 簡易型電子計算機

※考生請於答案卷內作答

一、選擇題（單選，每題 2 分，答錯倒扣分 1 分）56%（答錯倒扣部份,扣減至本大題零分為止）

1. Which of the following descriptions about Woodrow Wilson is **not** true?
   (a) a former President of the US. (b) the author of *Administrative Behavior*
   (c) advocated the systematic study of the operations of government.
   (d) a political science professor.

2. Which of the following is **not** true about the Hawthorne studies?
   (a) They were initially devised to examine the effect of illumination level on worker productivity. (b) Elton Mayo and his associates were the researchers associated with the studies. (c) One conclusion was that group influences did not significantly affect individual behavior. (d) The conclusions of the studies led to a new emphasis on the human factor in attaining organizational goals.

3. Which of the following is **not** one of Taylor's principles of management?
   (a) Use science, not rule-of-thumb.   (b) Allocate work to workers so managers only oversee. (c) Scientifically select, train, teach, and develop the worker. (d). Cooperate with workers to ensure work is done according to principles of science.

4. The elite have been termed the power elite by
   (a) Harold Lasswell (b) C. Wright Mills
   (c) F. E. Emery   (d) Woodrow Wilson.

5. Which of the following is **not** true about Incrementalism
   (a) suggests a conservative and practical view to administrators
   (b) prefers minimum departures from the status quo
   (c) is defended by Charles E. Lindblom.
   (d) decision makers are full of intellectual capacity to make a wide search for alternative solutions

6. _____ is a process by which workers are brought into organizational decision-making processes to varying degrees, primarily on matters that directly affect them.
   (a) Management by Objectives   (b) Process Reengineering
   (c) Learning Organization   (d) Participative Management

7. Which of the following factors contribute to market failure?
   (a) free rider issues   (b) information asymmetry
   (c) The existence of externalities   (d) all of the above.

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8. Which of the following descriptions about NGOs is **not** true?
   (a) Known as a third sector. (b) Often task-oriented and made up of people with common interests. (c) profit-conscious. (d) Often organized around specific issues.

9. Defining the organization's objectives or goals, establishing an overall strategy for achieving those goals, and developing a comprehensive hierarchy of plans to integrate and coordinate activities is termed _____.
   (a) policy analysis, (b) planning, (c) research methods, (d) agenda setting.

10. _____ is a form of conformity whereby group members withhold information or discussion in order to give the appearance of agreement.
    (a) Group conformity   (b) Groupthink   (c) Minority domination
    (d) Group domination

11. An increased commitment to a previous decision despite negative information is known as a(n)
    (a) availability heuristic   (b) representative heuristic
    (c) escalation of commitment   (d) optimal decision making.

12. Which of the following is not one of the four specific dimensions of national culture according to Hofstede?
    (a) power distance   (b) uncertainty avoidance   (c) space acceptance
    (d) individualism versus collectivism

13. Which of the following is not a step in Kurt Lewin's change process?
    (a) Unfreezing the status quo   (b) Changing to a new state
    (c) Disrupting the equilibrium   (d) Refreezing the new change

14. French and Raven identified five sources, or bases, of power. Which of the following is not included?
    (a) expert   (b) coercive   (c) referent   (d) influence

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15. Which of the following is <u>not</u> a core job dimension used in the job characteristics model?

(a) skill variety   (b) task identity   (c) output   (d) feedback

16. _____is a process of analyzing an organization's accounting records, systems of data processing, and internal financial control.

(a) Accounting   (b) Auditing   (c) Marketing (d) Financing

17. Fiedler's LPC questionnaire purports to measure the leader's behavioral orientation as either _____ or _____.

(a) initiating consideration; initiating structure

(b) employee-oriented; production-oriented

(c) task-oriented; relationship-oriented   (d) delegating; participating

18. Groups that are affected by organizational decisions and policies are known as

(a) management constituencies.   (b) stockholders.

(c) stakeholders.   (d) business owners.

19. The managerial grid developed by Blake and Mouton emphasizes which two variables?

(a) employee-oriented, production-oriented

(b) concern for people, concern for production

(c) initiating structure, consideration

(d) concern for people, consideration

20. _____ system is a government personnel system based on the principle of rewarding members of the winning political party with jobs in the public service.

(a) Spoils   (b) Merit   (c) Reward   (d) Personnel

21. Which of the following represents the first comprehensive administrative reform established in the federal government in 1911?

(a) Brownlow Committee (b) Hoover Commission

(c) Grace Commission (d) Taft's Commission

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22. Among the theoretical perspectives on decision-making, _____ approach advocates logical decision making, including the consideration of all possible alternatives, cost-benefit analysis, and the choice of the best alternative.

(a) rational-comprehensive   (b) mixed scanning

(c) garbage can   (d) incremental

23. A(n) _____ is a special official in the government appointed to hear complaints from citizens concerning their grievances with the bureaucracy.

(a) auditor   (b) whistleblower   (c) ombudsman   (d) general inspector

24. A(n) _____ is a person working in an agency who publicly criticizes that agency's administrative practices by disclosing pertinent information to the public.

(a) auditor   (b) whistleblower   (c) ombudsman   (d) general inspector

25. In grants-in-aid requirements, _____ grants are narrowly defined and leave little room for discretion, whereas _____ grants are allowed some flexibility and discretion in expenditures.

(a) categorical; block   (b) block; categorical

(c) block; formula   (d) categorical; formula

26. Legislative _____ is the process by which a legislature monitors the structure and process of policy implementation at the administrative level.

(a) oversight   (b) clearance   (c) bargaining   (d) prudence

27. _____ is a policy that advocates special efforts to hire minorities, women, and members of other disadvantaged groups as a way of compensating for the discriminatory practices of the past.

(a) Collective action   (b) Affirmative action

(c) Remedial action   (d) Equitable action

28. A grant of money by a legislative body to carry out a governmental function or program is called _____.

(a) deficiency   (b) authorization   (c) budget   (d) appropriation

世新大學九十七學年度博士班招生考試試題卷

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二、配合題 (指出以下學說或理論的主要作者，每題 2 分) 24%

1. The Fifth Discipline   (A) Philip Selznick

2. Politics/Administration Dichotomy   (B) Herbert Simon

3. Bounded rationality   (C) Peter Senge

4. Cooptation   (D) Leon Festinger

5. Motivating/Hygiene   (E) Frederick Herzberg

6. Mixed Scanning   (F) Amitai Etzioni

7. POSDCORB   (G) Abraham Maslow

8. Theory Z   (H) Allen Schick

9. Planning/programming/budgeting   (I) William Ouchi

10. Cognitive Dissonance   (J) Luther Gulick

11. Need Theory   (K) Douglas McGregor

12. Theory Y   (L) Irving Janis

     (M) Woodrow Wilson

三、翻譯 (20%)

1.(5%) Underlying the technocratic approach is a basic positivist principle that mandates a rigorous separation of facts and values, the principle of the "fact-value."

2.(15%) Government is the collection of institutions that act with authority and create formal obligations; governance is the set of processes and institutions through which social action occurs. To public administrators in twenty-first century, governance denotes not only a decline in the formal authority of government, but also the association of corporate management and marketization with trends such as globalization in a process that leads to the hollowing-out of the state. Almost all accounts of governance revolve around ideas such as the minimal state, marketization, and the new public management.