

世新大學九十五學年度碩士班招生考試試題題卷

第 1 頁共計 4 頁

系所組別	考 試 科 目
行政管理學系	英文

考生請於答案卷內作答

一、中翻英，每題 3 分，30%

1. 整合的政策分析	
2. 漸進決策途徑	
3. 審 商 議式民主	
4. 行政績效	
5. 恩給制 功績制	
6. 成本效益分析	
7. 政策順服	
8. 課責	
9. 標的人口	
10. 行政怠惰	

二、填空，每格 2 分，20%

1. The term _____ relations is often used to encompass all the complex and interdependent relationships among various level of government as they seek to develop and implement public programs.
2. Following world war II, a _____ cake concept of federalism became popular as an alternative to layer-cake federalism.
3. _____ is defined by political scientist Philip Selznick as “the process of absorbing new elements into the leadership or policy-determining structure of an

organization as a means of averting threats to its stability or existence.”

4. _____ grants are narrowly defined and leave little room for discretion, while _____ grant are given in specific policy areas and follow some flexibility and discretion in expenditures.
5. An _____ is a permanent office that receives complaints and acts on behalf of citizens to pursue grievance.
6. _____ setting is the phase in public policy process when certain problems come to be viewed as needing attention.
7. _____ spanning is the activities that represent an organization to outside groups and organizations.
8. The _____ is described by Charles Peters and Taylor Branch as a “muckraker” form within who exposes what he considers the unconscionable practices of his won organization.
9. _____ is the process of settling a dispute between two parties by submitting it to a third party empowered by agreement of the disputants to render a binding decision.

三、配合題(學者與其重要學說) , 每格 2 分 , 20%

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|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Herber Simon | (A) Murphy's Law |
| _____ 2. Charles Lindblom | (B) Groupthink |
| _____ 3. Irving Janis | (C) New Public Administration |
| _____ 4. Dwight Waldo | (D) Incrementalism |
| _____ 5. Douglas North | (E) Politics of Budgetary Process |
| _____ 6. Amitai Etzioni | (F) Theory Y |
| _____ 7. Elton Mayo | (G) Learning Organization |
| _____ 8. James Buchanan | (H) Hawthorne Studies |
| _____ 9. Theodore Lowi | (I) Bounded Rationality |
| _____ 10. Aaron Wildavsky | (J) Public Choice Theory |
| | (K) transaction Cost Theory |
| | (L) Interest Group Liberalism |
| | (M) Mixed-Scanning Decision-making |

四、翻譯題 , 30%

- 1.(10 分) Administrators may blur the politics-administration distinction by formulating recommendations for legislation, by entering alliances with interest groups, and by withholding or giving only selected information to legislator.

2. (20 分)“Public interest” might mean any of several things. It could be individual interests held in common, things everyone wants for themselves, such as a high standard living. It could be individual goals for the community. Often people want things for their community that conflict with what they want for themselves. They want good schools and clean air, perhaps, but also lower taxes and the right to burn their trash. Citizens in this view have two sides; a private, rather self-interested side and a more public-spirited side, and we might think of the public interests as those things desired by the public-spirited side of citizens.