

考試科目	專業英文	所別	公共行政	考試時間	5月24日 星期六 第一節
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I. Translate the following paragraphs into English (20%):

(20%) 「台灣成功完成兩次政黨輪替，是值得驕傲的事，民主成熟的榮耀，全民與有榮焉。但扁政府進入『看守狀態』後，有關的決策、行政及人事任免的分際標準何在，最近卻爭議頻仍，有必要加以釐清。依據公務人員任用法，『看守政府』之各機關首長，在新總統當選到交接期間，不得隨意任用或遷調人員。但府院表面上說『凍結人事』，私底下卻緊鑼密鼓酬庸卡位，許多選後才批准的人事派令，生效日期卻刻意提到選舉之前。...。這種『看守安插兼卡位』的模式，不僅侵蝕新首長的人事任命權，更可能造成日後權責不明，後果堪虞。」 **FROM:** 「請遵守『看守政府』的分寸，《聯合筆記》，徐國淦」，2008/4/2。

II. Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese (50%):

(I) Short translations:

- 1.(5%) "Evaluation engenders looking backwards to improve forward direction. The specific role of evaluation is to systematically amass and assess information on intervention outcomes, outputs, and administration to produce adjustments, or more rational future decisions." **FROM:** Vedung, Evert. (2000) *Public Policy and Program Evaluation*. Transaction Publishers, p.15.
- 2.(5%) "The traditional, hierarchical model of government simply does not meet the demands of this complex, rapidly changing age. Rigid bureaucratic systems that operate with command-and-control procedures, narrow work restrictions, and inward-looking cultures and operational models are particularly ill-suited to addressing problems that often transcend organizational boundaries." **FROM:** Goldsmith, Stephen and William D. Eggers. (2004) *Governing by Network: The Shape of the Public Sector*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press, p.7.
- 3.(5%) "Organization is crucial for coordination of work among many participants in political life, yet organization also creates problems. Democratic and intelligent policy making is both promoted and obstructed by the way the work of elected officials is organized." **FROM:** Lindblom, Charles E. and Edward J. Wookhouse. 3rd ed. (1993) *The Policy-Making Process*. Prentice Hall, p.49.

(II) Long translations:

- 1.(20 %) "In the Anglo-American democracies, neutral competence is a relatively recent growth and corresponds roughly with the appearance of a higher civil service about a century ago. It envisions a continuous, uncommitted facility at the disposal of, an for the support of, political leadership. It is not a prescription for sainthood. Neutrality does not mean the possession of a

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命 題 委 員 : _____ (簽章) _____ 年 _____ 月 _____ 日

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direct-dial line to some overarching, non-partisan sense of the public interest. Rather it consists of giving one's cooperation and best independent judgment of the issues to partisan bosses – and of being sufficiently uncommitted to be able to do so for a succession of partisan leaders. The independence entailed in neutral competence does not exist for its own sake; it exists precisely in order to serve the aims of elected partisan leadership. Nor is neutral competence merely the capacity to deliver good staff work to a political superior, for a major part of this competence lies in its ability to gain compliance from lower-level officials. The competence in question entails not just following orders but having the practical knowledge of government and the broker's skills of the governmental marketplace that makes one's advice worthy of attention. Thus neutral competence is a strange amalgam of loyalty that argues back, partisanship that shifts with the changing partisans, independence that depends on others. Its motto is 'Speak out, shut up, carry up, carry out.'" FROM: Hecllo, Hugh. (1999) "OMB and Neutral Competence." In *The Managerial Presidency*, ed. By James P. Pfiffner, College Station: TX: Texas A & M Press, p.132.

2.(15%) "Collaborative management appears to be an undeniable phenomenon that exists in many different settings, including government and nonprofit organization. It is characterized by complex combinations of vertical and horizontal activity, only some of which can be considered cooperative, but all of which are multiparty. Management by cities across governments and organizations has been described as 'intergovernmental management' and as 'network management,' and with other general terms. But the idea that management styles and orientations vary across cities has not been addressed in previous research. We believe that such models of management are identifiable across cities. The literature, however, also gives us reason to propose that a jurisdiction-based approach to public management is emerging and is in need of elaboration." FROM: Agranoff, Robert and Michael McGuire. (2003) *Collaborative Public Management: New Strategies for Local Governments*. Georgetown University Press, pp.41-42..

III. (30%) Write a short essay on "The Perspective for Democratic Accountability in an Era of Networked Governance."(250 ± 50 words)

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

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考試科目	行政組織與管理	所別	公共行政	考試時間	5月24日 星期六	第二節
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一、試列舉下列行政學者的一、二論著，並略述各該論著的主要內涵：25 %

- (一) Woodrow Wilson
- (二) Chester I. Barnard
- (三) Janet V. Denhardt and Robert B. Denhardt
- (四) Gray Wamsley
- (五) C. Northcote Parkinson

二、試解釋下列各名詞的意涵：25 %

- (一) Max Weber's Ideal-Type of Bureaucracy
- (二) Fused-Prismatic-Refracted Model
- (三) groupthink and groupshift
- (四) POSDCORB and PAFHRIER
- (五) Community Citizen Governance Model

三、請敘述商議式民主(deliberative democracy)的意義及理論基礎；並試以「開放大陸觀光客來台旅遊政策」為例，說明在一般政策制定過程中，如果要實現商議式民主的精神，其實施程序至少必須符合那些條件？(25分)

四、一般學者將激勵理論分成以下三類進行研究：1.內容理論(content theory)。2.過程理論(process theory)。3.增強理論(reinforcement theory)。請簡述此三類理論之大要，並在內容理論及過程理論中，各選兩位代表性學者之主張，說明其大意；在增強理論中，則選擇一位代表性學者之主張加以說明。(25分)

考試科目	現代社會科學 研究方法	所別	公行系	考試時間	5月24日 星期六	第三節
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一、在假設(hypothesis)檢定的過程中，有一些重要的概念必須釐清，請問下列各概念的意義為何？(合計 25 分)

1. 顯著水準(level of significance)(7 分)
2. 達到顯著水準(6 分)
3. 未達到顯著水準(6 分)
4. P 值(6 分)

二、何謂信度(reliability)？(5 分)測量信度的方法有哪些？(5 分)再者何謂效度(validity)？(5 分)效度的種類有哪些？(5 分)最後，信度與效度的關係為何？(5 分)請一一說明之。(合計 25 分)

三、試從社會科學研究方法論之典範移轉角度，省思其對「政策規劃方法」與「政策評估方法」之影響為何，並進而評述當前社會科學（尤其是公共行政）學術發展之困境與方向。(25 分)

四、試說明評斷質性研究優劣之原則及標準可以為何？原因為何？辯證邏輯與個案研究對質性研究有何重要性？試舉實例敘明之。(25 分)

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