

一、請指出下列各短文中，文字裡有沒有對該短文的主要論點提供有力支持的論述或證據。注意：您不是要判斷各短文結論的對錯，而是要判斷各短文之內，是否有提出合乎邏輯的，有力的推論。(答案請寫在答題紙上。除回答「有」或「沒有」之外，也請簡略說出您回答的理由。)[本題占 15 分]

短文中有沒有對該短文的主要論點提供有力支持		短文
		A. 花蓮市的「平均每名居民可分配到病床數」比台南市平均每名市民可分配到的多。這顯示花蓮市的醫療品質比台南市的還要好。
		B. 許多研究顯示，死刑犯在當初殺人犯案時，根本沒有考慮到會不會被判死刑。由此可見，死刑是無法嚇阻殺人犯罪的。
		C. 過去三年的研究均發現，在汽車事故傷亡者當中，沒有繫安全帶的駕車人占了 70% 以上，有繫安全帶的駕車人只占 30% 以下。因此，駕車人應該經常繫安全帶，以避免傷亡。

二、以下是取自 A, B 二位研究生的論文計畫書的一整段文字。試指出這兩段文字在標點符號、錯別字、語法、語意或修辭上有那些宜修改的地方。[本題占 20 分]

A

這個觀念在 1972 年聯合國召開的「第一次人類環境會議」，即「斯德哥爾摩會議」中被重新評估。會議內對人類發出警告，若人類恣意破壞環境，地球將出現資源匱乏，生態破壞的災難。並提出「只有一個地球」的呼聲，呼籲人類重視地球的環境保護。

B

可以從一些國際上的協定，或者是國內的政策看出一些端倪。國際上的協定，除了原本為了減少碳排放量的目的外，其他的就是經濟的考量，政治的角力。所牽涉的層面之廣，前所未見。

三、The Statistics Bureau reported that the median family income, after adjustment for inflation, increased 1.2 percent in 2010. Poverty normally declines when family income goes up, but the national poverty rate remained at its highest level in 10 years in 2010. The Bureau offered two possible explanations: the lingering effects of the deep and lengthy 2009-2010 recession, and increases in the number of people living in families headed by women and in the number of adults not living with any relatives. Both groups are likely to be poorer than the population as a whole. Which of the following conclusions can be properly drawn this report? [本題占 20 分]

- (A) The national poverty rate has increased steadily over the last 10 years.
- (B) The national poverty rate will increase when there are lingering effects of an earlier recession.
- (C) The median family income can increase even though the family income of some subgroups within the population declines or fails to increase.
- (D) The category of adults not living with any relatives is the most critical group in the determination of whether the economy has improved.
- (E) The median family income is affected more by changes in family patterns than by the extent of expansion or recession of national economy.

四、Forty-five percent of all blood donated in the United States is type O. Type O blood is essential for emergencies where there is no time for determining the blood type of victims because O blood can be used for everyone. Type O blood is unique in that it is compatible with all blood of all types: any recipient, regardless of blood type, can be given it. But precisely because of this special usefulness, type O blood is chronically in short supply. [本題占 20 分]

If the statements in the passage above are true, which of the following must also be true?

(A) The special usefulness of type O blood lies in the fact that it matches the blood type of most people.

(B) Supplies of type O blood are continuously so low that type O blood is unavailable for emergencies, where its usefulness would be greatest.

(C) Forty-five percent of the total population of the United State has type O blood, which makes type O the most common blood type.

(D) Any decision to give blood of any type other than O needs to be based on knowledge of the recipient's blood type.

(E) Type O blood is the only blood that cannot be collected as fast as needed in emergencies

五、以下是一篇論文 (Seligman and Finegan, 1994) 的部分節錄。請(1)略述以下劃有底線的文字的大意；(2)指出作者對這樣的一個 assumption 是抱持甚麼的態度——認同？不置可否？懷疑？或強烈反對？並簡述您對答案(2)的判斷依據。
[本題占 25 分]

In our reading of the resource conservation literature, one feature struck us as unusual. Reviews of the energy conservation literature were typically organized according to the effects of particular manipulations (實驗的操作方式), ...The reviews of several resources (e.g., electricity, water) were generally organized first according to resource and then according to manipulation. Throughout the impression is given that one resource is conceptually much like another. The assumption seems to be that techniques such as rebates (退費獎勵) ... that enable individuals to save electricity should similarly help them to save water, or gasoline, or whatever...This implicit theoretical assumption is understandable from an applied behavior perspective ... But it seems to us that there are basic psychological differences among the resources that need to be discussed.

- 一、專業管理時代的來臨，理論界與實務界都期待正確、適當與有效的管理，您認為管理的真正意義與價值何在？有效的專業管理其任務為何？管理原則有那些？管理工具為何？目標管理(MBO)發展至今的指標管理，其操作程序與執行機制如何建立？請就個人經驗，加以詳述。公部門之政府績效管理與私部門企業管理有何異同？(25%)
- 二、Kaplan 及 Norton 兩位學者為成功執行組織策略，從策略形成到徹底實施，提出動態管理工具稱為“策略地圖(Strategy Maps)”，透過策略地圖，結合平衡計分卡與策略核心組織之應用，期能獲得組織突破性的成果。請說明平衡計分卡之平衡意涵？其在公部門組織應用之可行性？並嚐試以高雄市欲發展成為綠能（或低碳）城市為例，劃出其策略地圖做為該市未來成功執行策略之參考依據。(25%)
- 三、關於組織願景 (organizational vision)，請回答下列問題：
1. 其定義是什麼？有哪些要件？（10分）
 2. 其對管理績效的提昇有何意涵？（10分）
 3. 請舉一組織為例（真實或虛擬均可），說明其願景及其可能的影響。（10分）
- 四、何謂交易成本（5分）？請從交易成本理論討論組織間關係的管理（15分）。

1、 Please answer the following three questions in English(50%)

(1.) Please interpret and explain the meaning of the following two paragraphs, using language that most people can understand:

”The role of the social scientist in policy-making is to analyze relevant causal relationships and correlations in a way that attempts to be unbiased and positive. While theoretical frameworks may introduce underlying norms and biases into the analysis, it is still the case that the social scientist as policy analyst should attempt to minimize their occurrence. In the case of an unavoidable theoretical assumption that introduces some sort of normative bias, it is important that the policy analyst should report the possible practical consequences of this bias as compared with the (sometimes unattainable) ideal of separating positive analysis from normative objectives.

By contrast, policy-makers such as politicians should concentrate on formulating normative objectives. The role of the policy analyst is thus to engage in positive analyses of possible outcomes, and compare such outcomes with externally formulated normative objectives.”

(2.) Give a practical, policy-relevant illustration of a policy analysis and its relationship to the formulation of normative objectives (in any policy area such as education, transportation or taxation policy).

(3.) Give a realistic example of how normative bias may be introduced into the analysis.

- 2、Please discuss your knowledge about “Public Affairs Management”, including its basic content, structure and how this field of study relates to contemporary public issues of your choice. (25%)

- 3、Please discuss your plan for the international study, including research project, course(s) to take, language preparation, and expenses. (25%)

Please provide the answer in English.

- 一、請概述公共事務管理理論架構中主要的群體行為、個體認知與載體條件的內容及其間的結構關係，可舉例。(25%)
- 二、請說明問題(一)中群體行為、個體認知與載體條件分別對應的主要研究方法，及將其聯結整合的跨域分析，可舉例(25%)
- 三、政策問題建構(Structuring Policy Problems)的目的為何？有哪些「方法」(method)可以協助決策者或政策分析人員有效地建構政策問題？請依政策問題的特徵或構面，系統性的列舉政策問題建構的方法，並明確說各項方法的目的(aim)、程序(procedures)、分析方法之知識來源(source of knowledge)與評定該方法優劣的標準(performance criterion)等(25%)。
- 四、何謂「成本效益分析」(Cost-Benefit Analysis)？又何謂「成本效能分析」(Cost-Effectiveness Analysis)？兩者有何不同？執行情境有何不同？另請明確說明一項政策成本效益分析的執行步驟、目標、可能面對的限制與修正方式，以及成本效益的判別標準等。可輔以實例說明解釋(25%)。

- 一、請說明非營利組織、白領中產人口、公民社會，與社會發展等主題間的結構關係。(25%)
- 二、請說明非營利組織在當前政府兩岸政策（如 ECFA）開放下可扮演的角色與發揮的功能。(25%)
- 三、自第二次世界大戰以來，人類發展(human development)議題一直是國際社會所關切的焦點。而非政府組織(non-governmental organizations)的成立宗旨，亦多與解決人類發展的問題有關。聯合國在 2000 年所制訂的「千禧年發展目標」(Millennium Development Goals)，亦矢志改善發展中國家人類所面臨的發展困境，並強調非政府組織應扮演重要角色。請試從公民社會(civil society)和治理(governance)的觀點，論述非政府組織和人類發展的關聯性。(25%)
- 四、論者有謂一個公民社會的形成與特色，深受一個國家歷史發展背景的影響。請試以「國家與社會關係」(state-society relations)作為分析架構，分析與比較台灣和中國大陸第三部門的發展差異。您個人的評析意見為何？(25%)

以下三題共50%，請閱讀以下文章回答。除第一題外，可以用中文或英文回答：

1. 請閱讀下頁短文，再以中文約 200 字，說明本文之主要論點為何？
(10%)

2. What are the linkages between the development of “social capital” and the “essential foundation of lasting empowerment” ? (20%)

3. Based on your own opinions, is there any new community-based institutional structure in Taiwan? What role do local authorities play? (20%)

Yet the issue of local community involvement has become increasingly important in urban policy. The Commission for Social Justice Report (CSJ, 1994), for example, has highlighted the ways in which community influence can be incorporated into local economic development strategies through the construction of new institutional relations. Central to the CSJ's argument is the development of 'social capital' within communities to construct a people-led series of local economic development initiatives which are the 'essential foundation of lasting empowerment'. Programmes of action, it is argued, should move away from 'fire-fighting', reactive strategies of coping with distress and move towards proactive, inclusive, locally-based initiatives to tackle the roots causes of socio-economic problems experienced by communities in deprived areas. These new partnerships would differ from those established under programmes like City Challenge, as they would emphasise "the need to build linkages between the economic, human and social capital investments required to achieve sustainable regeneration" (p. 325). A shift in attitudes is called for where policy makers reject the notion that 'government knows better than their citizens'. New institutional capacities should be developed, with particular reference made to the establishment of local Community Development Trusts, alongside a National Community Regeneration Agency to coordinate and audit the activities of Trusts.

However, this approach raises questions of its own. What role for example do local authorities play in these new community-based institutional structures? To what extent are macro-economic issues, such as the restructuring of the welfare state being addressed by this focus on local scale initiatives? Moreover, what is the role of existing non-elected institutions of governance, which will remain in existence for the foreseeable future? (see Weir, 1996) In their report on community influences on urban policy, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities (AMA, 1989) argued for the creation of 'sensitive' local authorities at the centre of new institutional relations.

二、請解釋以下名詞：務必說明其意涵而非文字翻譯。(25%)

- (1) City-county consolidation (含其類型、理由、管理意涵與影響)
- (2) eco-city (含其定義與指標)
- (3) ecological footprint (含其意義及量測方法)
- (4) urban regeneration (含都市與產業；手段與工具)
- (5) urban revitalization (含都市與產業；手段與工具)

三、美國丹佛市長韋伯曾說過“19世紀是帝國的世紀，20世紀是國家的世紀，21世紀則是城市的世紀”；諾貝爾獎得主克魯曼亦說“21世紀是城市競爭的時代”，請申述其意涵。並申論城市競爭力的意義與指標？您如何選取國內城市競爭力之指標，並給予分類？該競爭力指標與產業群聚、永續發展及都市治理的關係為何？何謂都市課責性 (Accountability)，如何納入競爭力指標？(25%)

以下四題均可用中文作答

1. Global climate change may have a lot impacts on Taiwan. Please list one social OR economic impact that it may bring to Taiwan, and what you think our government could do about it?

[本題占 5 分]

2. Please name *one* of the most important environmental issues (except global climate change) in Taiwan, either at present or in the near ten years to come. Explain why you think this issue is important. [本題占 5 分]

3. 請簡單解釋下列名詞：(1)precautionary principle; (2)polluter pays principle? [本題占 20 分]

4. In June 9, 2009 the New York Times reported that:

A U.S. clean-energy boom could force the nation to shed its addiction to foreign oil, only to develop a dependence on imported minerals and metals.

Clean-energy technologies -- solar photovoltaics, geothermal, compact fluorescent and light-emitting diode lighting, and wind turbines -- depend on globally scarce materials, some of which are produced only in unstable nations.

Take, for instance, solar photovoltaic technology. It needs cadmium, tellurium, indium, gallium, germanium and silicon.

The United States depends fully on foreign gallium and indium and is 80 percent dependent on imported germanium. Those materials hail from central Africa, China and Russia, places that ... "aren't particularly politically stable."

In the case of wind turbines ... even magnets from rare-earth elements are manufactured in China, despite the technology's development in the United States.

What implications does this report have for energy conservation?

[本題占 20 分]

5、以下三題共50%，請閱讀以下文章回答。除第一題外，可以用中文或英文回答：

(1)請閱讀下頁短文，再以中文約 200 字，說明本文之主要論點為何？

(10%)

(2) Why is it important that rural people *need* to change their attitude?(20%)

(3) Based on your own opinions, is there any successful initiative corresponding to “the new, advanced liberal forms of governing” for rural development in Taiwan? (20%)

'The Government supports and encourages development but sees responsibility lying in the hands of communities and their leaders.... Communities need attitude to succeed; an attitude that says not 'how will the government help?' but 'we are going to do 'x'. If you [the Government] want to help, great. If not, we are going to do it anyway' (Minister for Local Government and Planning, 1998).

Successful initiatives were consequently regarded as dependent upon the ability of rural people to change their attitude; they were to rid themselves of their 'victim consciousness', to develop the 'right' approach to change (Gannon, 1998), to take responsibility for their own futures (Kenyon, 1998) and to break the 'cycle of dependency' created by previous programmes of government intervention (Wise, 1998). Government subsidies were considered to be neither efficient, entrepreneurial nor competitive (Gannon, 1998), but merely served to remove the incentive for both farmers and local communities to become more competitive in the global market and to initiate direct marketing strategies as a way of attracting investment into their regions. Echoing neo-liberal policies of personal responsibility, competition, efficiency and reduced assistance, such programmes are indicative of wider changes that have recently been taking place in the form and function of the state (Murdoch and Abram, 1998) and the corresponding shift towards new, advanced liberal forms of governing (Rose, 1993, 1996a, b; Rose and Miller, 1992).