

Multiple Choice Questions (30%, 3% per question)

1. Which of the following of Mintzberg's 10 specific managerial roles is best described as building relationships with subordinates and communicating with, motivating and coaching them?
A. Figurehead B. Leader C. Entrepreneur D. None of the given answers
2. As you consider the factors of production, which of the following did management theorist, Peter Drucker believe to be one of the most important contributing factors to increasing the nation's wealth?
A. land B. labor C. knowledge D. capital
3. What makes the position of a project manager unique is that these managers have:
A. responsibility for entire functional areas of the firm.
B. responsibility over multiple specialties.
C. joint responsibility with other managers over certain individuals.
D. hardly any responsibilities at all other than that of orchestrator for an extrapreneur's innovations.
4. A(n) _____ skill precisely refers to the ability to work well in cooperation with other people.
A. Conceptual B. Technical C. Emotional D. Human E. Analytical
5. Which of the following best describes social capital?
A. It is a unique form of ethical entrepreneurship that seeks novel ways to solve pressing social problems.
B. It is the ability to manage ourselves and our relationships effectively.
C. It is the capacity of creating positive relationships with people who can help advance agendas.
D. It is the capacity to get things done with the support and help of others.
E. It is the ability to think analytically to diagnose and solve complex problems.
6. Which of these is a subfield of the classical management perspective that emphasized scientifically determined changes in management practices as the solution to improving labor productivity?
A. The human relations movement B. The behavioral sciences approach C. The TQM approach
D. The quantitative management approach E. The scientific management movement
7. _____ is the worldwide interdependence of resource flows, product markets, and business competition.
A. Collectivism B. Globalization C. Nationalization D. Diversification E. Orientalism
8. Which of the following government policies would be least likely to encourage entrepreneurship?
A. Passage of laws that enable businesspeople to write enforceable contracts.
B. Establishment of a currency that is tradable in world markets.
C. Establishment of strict regulations specifying exactly how products should be made to ensure safety and affordability.
D. Passage of laws that eliminate corruption in government and business.

9. Middle managers will most likely have to:
- A. facilitate a bottom-up planning approach to supervising
 - B. manage the performance of entry-level employees
 - C. implement the changes generated by top managers
 - D. develop employees' commitment to and ownership of the company's performance
 - E. monitor long-term environmental trends
10. There have been several studies of managers who fail (derailers) and managers who succeed in climbing the organizational hierarchy (arrivers). Which of the following statements describes one of the facts learned from these studies?
- A. Arrivers differ significantly from derailers.
 - B. Arrivers have no weaknesses.
 - C. Arrivers and derailers both possess two or more fatal flaws regarding how they manage people.
 - D. The number one mistake of derailers was that they were unable to think strategically.
 - E. Arrivers are sensitive to the feelings of others.

申論題 (70%)

回答時不用抄題，但請標明題號及依題號順序回答，請注意回答內容之深度、廣度及正確性。

- 一、請列舉二個(各 24%)對於醫療產業最有意義的管理理論(Theory)或實務(Practice)，個別說明其理論/實務內容(12%)，以及對於醫療產業應如何應用及有何管理意義(12%)。
- 二、部份醫療機構屬於非營利組織。非營利組織(Non-profit Organization)的管理和一般企業的經營管理有何不同之處？請就醫療產業之特性進行討論。(22%)