Second Semester Exam (Correction)

The Text:

Public policy is dynamic and requires that policy makers adjust policy to changing conditions and needs. When a change of policy direction or emphasis occurs, it usually requires increased resource expenditures. For example, if a public school's administrators determine that students' reading disabilities are impeding their general progress in school, it might be necessary to increase resources devoted to reading programs. The goal would be to increase benefit as a result of increased expenditure on a particular facet of a public policy. The increased benefit is called a marginal benefit, while the increased cost is known as a marginal cost. In cost-benefit analysis, important marginal increases in cost are justifiable in terms of increased benefits. If a benefit does not increase at a rate greater than cost increases, then the marginal policy changes are economically inefficient.

The dynamic quality of public policy is also considered in a procedure known as discounting. The value of a particular resource (e.g., money) does not remain the same over time. For example, money that is not spent may grow in value, simply by gaining interest or investment value. Once money is spent for a particular policy, that interest or investment value potential is lost. The longer the money remains invested, the greater the potential value that can be generated. Therefore, current resources frequently have greater potential value than resources collected or retained in future years; not all money is equal once time is factored into analysis. The discounting procedure allows policy makers to compare monetary values on an equal basis, thereby making the cost-benefit analyses more accurate in terms of both present and future costs associated with a policy.

The ability to conduct accurate and complete cost-benefit analyses is often hampered by a variety of other factors that play a role in public policy. When one chooses to move or not to move in a particular policy direction, there is the risk of policy failures. Those risks might mean that resources that were spent with good intentions never produced an expected benefit. Oftentimes the risks of failure are so great that policy makers avoid potential political ire by simply not choosing to take on high-risk (yet potentially valuable) policy goals.

Questions:

I/ Text comprehension:

I/ what does it mean by **cost-benefit analysis** according to **the first paragraph**?

In cost-benefit analysis, important marginal increases in cost are justifiable in terms of increased benefits. If a benefit does not increase at a rate greater than cost increases, then the marginal policy changes are economically inefficient.   (1.5)

2/ what is **the role of the discounting** according to **the second paragraph?**

The discounting procedure allows policy makers to compare monetary values on an equal basis, thereby making the cost-benefit analyses more accurate in terms of both present and future costs associated with a policy.   (1.5)

3/ "If a benefit does not increase at a rate greater than cost increases, then the marginal policy changes are economically <u>inefficient</u>."

Inefficient means: <u>* **futile**</u>   (I)   *direct   *planned / Choose the correct option.

4/Find in the text words or expressions **synonymous** to:

     Superficial =**marginal** §1   /assembled =**collected** §2   / selects =**chooses** §3   (I.5)

5/Find in the text words or expressions **opposite in meaning** to:

     Static ≠ **dynamic** §1   /lost ≠ **generated** §2   / safety ≠ **risk** §3   (I.5)

2/ Mastery of Language:

- Turn this sentence into **passive voice:**

  The discounting procedure allows policy makers to compare monetary values on an equal basis.

  Policy makers are allowed by the discounting procedure to compare monetary values on an equal basis. (I.5)

- Turn this sentence into **active voice:**

  Let the policy planners be guided by the new laws!

  Guide the policy planners by the new laws ! (I.5)

- Fill in **the gaps:** (3)

verb	noun	adj
To spend	spending	spent
To fail	failure	**failed**
To invest	**Investment**	invested

3/ Translation:

A/ translate **from English into Arabic:**

Public policy is dynamic and requires that policy makers adjust policy to changing conditions and needs.

     (3) السياسة العامة دينامية (حركية) وتتطلب من صناع السياسات تكييف السياسة مع الظروف والحاجات المتغيرة.

B/ translate **from Arabic into English:**   (4)

English	العربية
Participatory Democracy	الديمقراطية التشاركية
Good Governance and Sustainable Development	الحكم الراشد والتنمية المستدامة
Public Policy Implementation	تنفيذ السياسة العامة
Enhancing the women participation in the public life	تعزيز مشاركة المرأة في الحياة العامة
Effects of corruption and politics moralization.	تداعيات الفساد وأخلقة السياسة.

Good luck/

your Teacher. I/Benammar