

國立花蓮師範學院八十二學年度初等教育研究所入學考試試題
考試科目：教育心理學

本科目請用橫式作答 答案依序寫在答案紙上。

一．解釋名詞，每題三分，佔百分之廿四。

1. 依附 (attachment)
2. 回歸主流 (mainstreaming)
3. 迷思概念 (misconception)
4. 邊緣發展區 (zone of proximal development)
5. 行為塑造 (shaping)
6. 替代性學習 (vicarious learning)
7. 形式運思期 (formal-operational period)
8. 認知策略 (cognitive strategies)

二．申論題，每題十九分，佔百分之七十六。

1. 試從教師領導方式、班級氣氛 (class climate) 和學生同儕團體的觀點，分析有效輔導學生適應不良行為之策略。
2. 學記有云：「教學相長」。請提述相關理論，說明為何從「教」可以產生「學」？
3. 學業成績的評分方式是決定學生學習動機強弱的關鍵因素之一，請提出一種能引起且維持絕大部分國小兒童的（尤其是成績較差的兒童）學習動機，甚至興趣的評分方案，並說明你採行這種評分方案的理由。
4. 你是一位新任的自然科任老師。從一開始你就有心要改變過去太著重死記科學知識的教學方式。你立意要培養學生科學的興趣、科學的精神與科學的方法。換句話說，你非常重視「過程」，而不是「結果」。可是你逐漸發覺，你的學生在考試時的成績與其他班級比起來並沒有比較好，有時甚至還比較差。你該如何面對這個問題呢？

國立花蓮師範學院八十二學年度初等教育研究所入學考試試題

考試科目：初等教育

本科目請用橫式作答 答案依序寫在答案紙上。

申論題：共四題，每題廿五分。

- 1.請闡述哲學家洛克（John Locke）、盧梭（Jean-Jacques Rousseau）與瑞士教育學家裴斯塔洛齊（Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi）的教育思想及其對初等教育發展的影響。
- 2.試述民主教育的特質，並論述如何落實於國民小學的生活教育中。
- 3.假設某國民小學教師的流動率頗高，學校內非正式組織林立，其中以訓導處及總務處，教職員問題最嚴重。這個學校有許多老師在外兼家教、補習，有的忙於出入股票市場，有的又兼有其他營利性事業。在前任校長任內，密告、黑函滿天飛，教師打架、家長告狀、學生吸毒事件層出不窮，請你引用現代相關教育行政理論，說明如何治理這個學校。
- 4.校內藥物濫用問題日益嚴重，試論如何從教育社會學的觀點分析此問題。

國立花蓮師範學院八十二學年度初等教育研究所入學考試試題

考試科目：國文

答案依序以「直式」寫在答案紙上

第一面用紙不足時，可書寫於背面

壹、翻譯：十題，每題六分，共六十分

一、不憤不啓，不悱不發，舉一隅不以三隅反，則不復也。

二、今教童子，導之習禮者，非但肅其威儀而已。亦所以周旋揖讓而動，蕩其血脈，拜起屈伸而固束其筋骸也。

三、夫君子之所取者遠，則必有所待；所就者大，則必有所忍。古之賢人，皆負可致之才，而卒不能行其萬一者，未必皆時君之罪，或者其自取也。

四、流水之爲物，也不盈科不行。君子之志於道也，不成章不達。

五、道而弗牽，強而弗抑，開而弗達，道而弗牽，則和；易以思，可謂善論。

六、彼節者有間，而刀刃者無厚，以無厚入有間，恢恢乎其於遊刃必有餘地矣。

七、大德不官，大道不器，大信不約，大時不齊。

八、凡所貴堯舜君子者，能化性能起，僞僞起而生禮義，然則聖人之於禮義，積僞也，亦猶陶埴而生之也。

九、始吾幼且少，爲文章以辭爲工，及長，乃知文以明道是固不苟，爲炳炳烺烺，務采色，夸聲音，而以爲能也。

十、知化則善述其事，窮神則善繼其志，不愧屋漏爲無忝，存心養性爲匪懈。

貳、作文：四十分

論知識來自實踐

國立花蓮師範學院八十二學年度初等教育研究所入學考試試題
考試科目：英文

本科目請用橫式作答，答案依序寫在答案紙上
(格式說明)：

I. Reading Comprehension:

1. __ 2. __ 3. __ 4. __ 5. __
6. __ 7. __ 8. __ 9. __ 10. __

II. Translation:

1.
2.
3.

III. composition

I. Reading Comprehension: 50%

Questions 1-5

In the English educational system, students take three very important examinations. The first is the eleven-plus, which is taken at the age of eleven or a little past. At one time the ability or aptitude shown on the eleven-plus would have determined if a child stayed in school. Now, however, all children continue in "comprehensive" schools, and the eleven-plus determines which courses of study the child will follow. At the age of fifteen or sixteen, the student is tested for the Ordinary Level of the General Certificate of Education. This examination covers a wide range of subjects; once students have passed this exam, they are allowed to specialize, so that two-thirds or more of their courses will be in physics, chemistry, classical languages, or whatever they wish to study at greater length. The final examination, at eighteen, covers only the content of the special subjects. Even at the universities, students study only in their concentrated area, and very few students ever venture outside that subject again; in a real sense, the English boy or girl is a specialist from the age of fifteen.

1. The exam for the Ordinary Level of the General Certificate of English is administered at the age of
- (A) fifteen
 - (B) eighteen
 - (C) eleven
 - (D) thirteen

6. Some wealthier Americans opposed the first public schools in the United States because
- (A) they should pay too much money for those who come from the poor families.
 - (B) they would weaken social class barriers.
 - (C) the public schools are viewed as an educational ladder.
 - (D) the private school education will protect their children from competition.
7. As used in this paragraph, the word "station" means
- (A) social rank
 - (B) company
 - (C) post
 - (D) schooling.

Questions 8-10

Did you ever sit down to read and find yourself daydreaming? Unfortunately, this is easy enough for most people to do. The challenge is to grab one's own attention and focus it on what must be read--an assignment, a user's manual, a warranty, a contract. But attention cannot be focused without some motivation.

Some students are motivated by a continual thirst for knowledge. Others are motivated by a desire for good grades. Most people are motivated by something particular and personal that relates to their own lives. These motives are not always subconscious or hidden. We can decide to be motivated. We can choose our own motive.

The first step in improving reading ability is to decide on a motive for reading a particular piece of printed matter. Are you reading for pleasure? For information? Out of curiosity? To achieve some goal? To make money? To avoid being cheated? To learn how to do a job?

If you are reading for pleasure, daydreaming is not a problem. You can read as rapidly as you wish. You do not have to note all the details.

If your motive is to find out some particular information, your motive and method are different. Assume you want to learn what kind of fuel is best for a certain model of car. You skim the pages of the manual until you find the information you are looking for. You focus your attention on the exact information you want.

Every motive for reading reflects personal needs and goals. It is important to focus on that motive, especially when reading to be informed more than to be entertained. Whether it's understanding how a complex machinery operates or if the customer wants a number 3 dish on the menu, focus on the motive for reading. It pays.

2. We may conclude from the paragraph that
- (A) the exam that is taken at age eighteen is easier than the other two exams.
 - (B) physics and chemistry are the two most popular courses of study.
 - (C) higher education is much narrower in scope in England than in America.
 - (D) failure on the eleven-plus exam excludes a student from further schooling.
3. The paragraph suggests that
- (A) most people in England are college educated.
 - (B) the failure rate on the eleven-plus exam is quite high.
 - (C) schooling is very closely controlled in England.
 - (D) England's structured educational system has reduced the illiteracy rate in that country dramatically.
4. As used in the paragraph, the word "content" means
- (A) difficulties
 - (B) framework
 - (C) material
 - (D) pleasure
5. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
- (A) English Educational System
 - (B) A Contrast between Three Examinations
 - (C) How to Pass Exams
 - (D) General Certificate of Education

Questions 6-7

From the beginning, when Americans established their basic system of public schools in 1825, they reaffirmed the principle of equality by making schools open to all classes of Americans and financing these by taxes collected from all citizens. Those who favored these public schools believed that these institutions would help reduce social class distinctions in the United States by educating children of all social classes in the same "common schools," as they were known at the time. Some wealthier Americans opposed these schools, believing that social class barriers were desirable and that public schools would educate people beyond their "proper station" in life.

8. What does motivation mean?
- (A) knowing something
 - (B) wanting something
 - (C) seeing something
 - (D) reading something
9. According to the passage, the way to be motivated is ____.
- (A) to avoid napping
 - (B) to read for pleasure
 - (C) to read critically
 - (D) to decide to be motivated and to choose a motive
10. Which of these is not a true statement about reading?
- (A) Motives for reading are always subconscious.
 - (B) We do not read everything with the same skills.
 - (C) Reading at work and at the beach requires different motives.
 - (D) We sometimes read for details.

II. Translation: 20%

Translate the following into Chinese:

1. Two very different goals were at the heart of Dewey's program for progressive education: school efficiency and individual growth. (5%)
2. The qualifications of a good teacher are: have enthusiasm, be easy to get along with, have the responsibility to change society, and own a sense of obligation to civilize students. (5%)
3. The notion of "organization" is central to the whole process of communication, whether one listener is involved or many. Considering for a moment the many kinds of dialogue in which you may participate—seeking information, selling to a customer, advising a patient or a client, applying for a position — you will often find yourself in a situation bounded by time limits and therefore demanding efficient transmission of ideas as opposed to wheel-spinning. (10%)

III. Composition: (30%)

Use English to write a short composition on:

Teaching and Learning