

國立花蓮師範學院八十三學年度初等教育研究所招生考試試題

考試科目：教育心理學

注意事項：

- (1)請用橫式作答。
- (2)答案請依序寫在答案卷上。
- (3)試題隨同答案卷一併繳回。

壹、解釋名詞（每題5分，共30分）

- 1.制控觀（locus of control）
- 2.前導組體（advance organizer）
- 3.基模理論（schema theory）
- 4.惰性知識（inert knowledge）
- 5.精熟學習（mastery learning）
- 6.目標結構（goal structure）

貳、問答題（每題15分，共30分）

- 1.請分別從行為論和認知論的觀點，說明回饋在兒童學習上的意義。
- 2.何謂「有意義的學習」？請提出至少三個促進有意義學習的原則。

參、申論題（每題20分，共40分）

- 1.近年來的教學研究愈來愈重視「社會互動」在學習歷程中所扮演的角色，請從認知與動機的角度，說明社會互動的重要性。
- 2.請從「理論發展」與「實務革新」的角度，說明「教師即研究者」此一概念的意義。

國立花蓮師範學院八十三學年度初等教育研究所招生考試試題

考試科目：初等教育

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申論題（每題25分）

- 一、試比較國民教育與義務教育、顯著課程與潛在課程、教學與灌輸之異同，並各舉一個例子說明之。
- 二、我國國民教育目的，依法令規定，是在培養德智體群美五育均衡發展之健全國民，試從教育哲學、教育心理學、教育社會學、教育史四個角度，論證這個目的合理性的程度？並從學校實踐觀點，評論其可行性？最後，再為這個目的界定一個能兼顧合理性與可行性的解釋。
- 三、最近「人本教育理念」在我國大眾傳播媒體上得到非常廣泛的注意。試申論「人本教育理念」在我國國民教育實務上可以實踐的層面、程度、可能性、或困難處等。
- 四、針對我國目前「國民教育」的現況與實務，請提出一個最值得加以改進、且最具有關鍵性之處（任何層面，大問題、小問題皆可），並提出應如何改進或解決之具體建議。請儘量應用你所知道的理論根據或已有的研究成果來支持你的立論（包括為何要改進、改進的關鍵性或迫切性等）。

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壹、翻譯（每題六分，共三十分）

- 一、蓋有非常之功必待非常之人故馬或奔蹏而致千里士或有負俗之累而立功名夫泛駕之馬跡弛之士亦在御之而已（武帝求茂才異等詔）
- 二、不能教者志氣不和取捨數變固無恆心若晏陰喜怒無處言談日易以恣自行失之在己不肯自非復過自用不可證移（呂氏春秋、誣徒）
- 三、凡人不能教子女者亦非欲陷其罪惡但重於訶怒傷其顏色不忍楚撻慘其肌膚耳（顏氏家訓、教子）
- 四、天有其時地有其財人有其治夫是之謂能參舍其所以參而顧其所參則惑矣（荀子天論）
- 五、計人之所知不若其所不知其生之時不若未生之時以其至小求窮其至大之域是故迷亂而不能自得也（莊子秋水）

貳、閱讀理解（每題十五分，共三十分）
請先閱讀下列各段文字，然後簡答文末所附的問題。

- 一、曾子嘗瓜而誤斬其根曾皙怒援大杖擊之曾子仆地有頃蘇厥然而起進曰曩者參得罪於大人大人用力教參得無疾乎退辟鼓琴而歌欲令曾皙聽其歌聲令知其平也孔子聞之告門人曰參來勿內也曾子自以無罪使人謝孔子孔子曰汝聞曾皙有子名舜舜之事父也索而使之未嘗不在側求而殺之未嘗可得小箠則待大箠則走以逃暴怒也今子委身以待暴怒立體而不去殺身以陷父不義不孝孰是大乎汝非天子之民邪殺天子之民罪奚如（說苑、建本）
- 問題：①請用語體文說明「大人用力教參，得無疾乎？」的意思。
②曾子自以為無罪的原因何在？試說明之。

- 二、趙人患鼠乞貓于中山中山人予之貓善捕鼠及雞月餘鼠盡而其雞亦盡其子患之告其父曰盍去諸其父曰是非若所知也吾之患在鼠不在乎雞夫有鼠則竊吾食毀吾衣穿吾垣墻壞傷吾器用吾將饑寒焉不病于無雞乎無雞者弗食雞則已耳去饑寒猶遠若之何而去夫貓也
- 問題：試就披覽所得，深究其旨。

參、作文（四十分）

為學貴轉化，守舊無功

國立花蓮師範學院八十三學年度初等教育研究所招生考試試題

考試科目：英 文

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I. Reading Comprehension (Choose the most appropriate one)

A.(每題 4分，共20分)

The typewriter came into regular use in the early 1900's. From that time, students -- mostly female -- prepared for jobs by tapping on typewriter keys. They tapped out practice exercises like this one: The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. That sentence contains all the letters of the alphabet. The practice exercises helped to train millions of young women to fill offices with the clatter of their keys.

There was one problem with that custom. Many young women did not like the idea of spending all their working days in front of a typewriter keyboard. The typewriter itself became a symbol of dull work. Many young people in the 1960's and 1970's believed that typing lessons would prepare them for only "dead-end jobs."

By 1980, that view had changed. Now, typing is back in style -- thanks to the widespread uses of computers. The reason is that computers need humans to tell them what to do. And people give instructions to computers mostly by using a keyboard. That keyboard is like a typewriter keyboard.

Today, it is not only typists who are learning to use electronic keyboards. Even the boss must know how to put information into a computer and how to take it out. People in many kinds of jobs must be able to send electronic memos to others in the office or to other offices. And that means that almost everyone will have to know their ABC's, but they must also know how to punch them out on a keyboard.

1. How do people usually give instructions to computers?
(A) by talking into a microphone (B) by using hand signals
(C) by writing a letter (D) by typing on a keyboard
2. According to the passage, typists have been hired for office work since _____.
(A) the 1800's (B) the early 1900's
(C) the 1960's (D) 1980
3. How do people get information from a computer?
(A) by typing on a keyboard (B) by using a telephone
(C) by writing a memo (D) by turning a dial
4. How are computer keyboards different from typewriter keyboards?
(A) They are electric. (B) They are larger.
(C) They are electronic. (D) They are harder to use.
5. This passage is mainly about _____.
(A) the history of typewriters (B) how computers work
(C) the new need for typing skills (D) practice exercises for typists

B.(每題5分,共10分)

The theories that have dominated American education for the past fifty years stem ultimately from Jean Jacques Rousseau, who believed that we should encourage the natural development of young children and not impose adult ideas upon them before they can truly understand them.

In the first decades of this century, Rousseau's ideas powerfully influenced the educational conceptions of John Dewey, the writer who has most deeply affected modern American educational theory and practice.

Plato, that other great educational theorist, however, believed that the specific contents transmitted to children are by far the most important elements of education.

1. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Rousseau's conception of educational development was content-neutral.
- (b) Rousseau's conception of education was an abstract generalization which cannot apply to all children in any time or place.
- (c) Rousseau believed that adult culture is natural to young children.
- (d) Plato believed that children are allowed to hear any casual tales which maybe devised by casual persons, and to receive into their minds ideas for the most part the very opposite of those which we shall wish them to have when they are grown up.

2. It is implied in the passage that

- (a) Rousseau's conception of education is better than Plato's.
- (b) Modern American educational theory has been affected by Plato's ideas.
- (c) even the greatest thinkers see mainly in one direction at a time.
- (d) Rousseau and Dewey have shown an adequate appreciation of the need for transmission of special cultural information.

C.(每題5分,共15分)

Some foreign exchange students who come to America are confronting a new subject - exploitation. They are teenagers who arrive with enough English to understand more than a Clint Eastwood movie or enough savvy to know that they should not pay middlemen for free public education.

They are brought in by exchange programs and travel agencies that put them on planes even though no host families are waiting, even though no high schools are eager to accept them because they arrive without records. Even though these students are being bilked, they might be the lucky ones.

There are worse incidents, ranging from male rape in Washington state to alleged kidnapping and fraud in Colorado to housing a student with barnyard animals in California.

1. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- (a) Foreign Exchange Students Are Suffering due to the Lack of English Ability.
- (b) Foreign Exchange Students Pay More Money Than Expected.
- (c) Some Foreign Exchange Students Find No Welcome Mat.
- (d) Exchange Programs Are Not Reliable.

2. The author's purpose in this passage is to

- (a) describe the problems encountered by foreign exchange students in the United States.
- (b) explain the reason why foreign exchange students have hard time to adjust themselves to the educational system of the United States.
- (c) warn students not to go to the United States for study.
- (d) clarify how foreign exchange students are cheated.

3. As used in this passage, the word "bilke" means

- (a) suffer (b) cheat (c) check (d) convict

D.(5分)

Like racism, sexism means always favoring one group at the expense of another. Also like racism, sexism is frequently subtle in its manifestations, is pervasive throughout all of the many behaviors human beings indulge in, and is extremely difficult to identify, neutralize, and change. The imbalance of power between males and females is so strong and seems, by now, so "natural" and "inevitable" that until very recently, every institution in our society, including language, supported it.

1. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Sexism is the same thing as racism.
- (b) Language use causes social problems.
- (c) The imbalance of power between males and females is not supported by language behavior.
- (d) Gender "naturally" determines behavior.

II. Interchange of Parts of Speech (每題3分,共 15分)

Re-write the following sentences by using a word in a different part of speech for the underlined one:

Ex. This is what I believe. (Use a noun.)

Ans. This is my belief.

- 1. I doubt the truth of the story. (Use an adjective.)
- 2. Tom's dress was poor and mean. (Replace the words with adverbs.)
- 3. If we had not assisted him, he would probably have failed. (Use the noun form.)
- 4. She takes pride in the accomplishments of her daughter. (Use the adjective form.)
- 5. Owing to the dry weather, they lost their crops. (Use 'loss', 'due to', 'drought' in the sentence.)

III. Translation (請用中文寫出下列各短文之摘要) (15分)

To be culturally literate is to possess the basic information needed to thrive in the modern world. The breadth of that information is great, extending over the major domains of human activity from sports to science. It is by no means confined to "culture" narrowly understood as an acquaintance with the arts. Nor is it confined to one social class. Quite the contrary. Cultural literacy constitutes the only sure avenue of opportunity for disadvantaged children, the only reliable way of combating the social determinism that now condemns them to remain in the same social and education condition as their parents. That children from poor and illiterate homes tend to remain poor and illiterate is an unacceptable failure of our schools, one which has occurred not because our teachers are inept but chiefly because they are compelled to teach a fragmented curriculum based on faulty educational theories. Some say that our schools by themselves are powerless to change the cycle of poverty and illiteracy. I do not agree. They can break the cycle but only if they themselves break fundamentally with some of the theories and practices that education professors and school administrators have followed over the past fifty years.

IV. Composition (20分)

Recently several educational reform issues have been proposed and discussed. Even many brilliant people who received their college education in the early sixties could not accurately forecast the developments of education that have made 1994 what it is. Write an essay about 200 words and give an appropriate title for your essay to discuss what it would be like 10 years from now and indicate what educational capacity will prepare young people for future success.