

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（共八題，每題五分）

1. 中介學習經驗 (mediated learning experience)
2. 程序性知識 (procedural knowledge)
3. 結構導向教學法 (structure-oriented method)
4. 擴散性思考 (divergent thinking)
5. 自我統合 (self identity)
6. 後效強化 (contingent reinforcement)
7. 後設認知 (metacognition)
8. 自驗預言 (self-fulfilling prophecy)

貳、申論題（共四題，每題十五分）

1. 班級組成方式對學生學習與教師教學有何影響？請提示可能之改進方法。
2. 請從生手與專家在問題解決上之差異的觀點談在教學上可如何將生手變成專家？
3. 合作學習 (cooperative learning) 的基本要素是什麼？這些要素在教室中有何意義？
4. 在建構論 (constructivism) 的觀點下，教師對知識、學習、教學等會有什麼信念？會採用那些重要的教學策略？

國立花蓮師範學院八十五學年度國民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（共四題，每題二十五分）

- 一、滿清末年鴉片戰爭失利，爲了因應變局，曾有那些教育思想出現？請做評述。
- 二、試比較人文主義和行爲主義的人性觀，以及由此衍生的教育方法。
- 三、某國小現有十班，教師十五人，由於學校座落於市郊，每班學生人數又少，因此老師流動率低，彼此之間的感情也很融洽。惟近年來受外在因素影響，學區人口大量流失，教育局決定該校減班，並縮小教師編制爲十二人。傳統上，教師去留是以在本校任職年資長短來決定，但該校校長打算放棄傳統作法，而改採教師互相票選的方式，選出三名調離本校之教師。請試由現代教育行政管理理論，評析該校長之作法。
- 四、教育革新運動在我國正如火如荼進行，請試就官方或民間之教育革新主張中，選擇一項，詳述其內容，並以研讀過的教育理論或已有的實證研究評述其利弊，最後提改進或解決之具體建議。

國立花蓮師範學院八十五學年度

國民教育研究所

多元文化教育研究所

招生考試試題

考試科目：國文

注意事項：

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作文（共計一百分）

題目：理性與感性

考試科目：英文

注意事項：

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I. Reading Comprehension. Following are two short passages. Read them carefully, and then answer the questions that follow. (3 points each)(27%)

Passage 1

(April 26) Yesterday afternoon I went to the Cliff with Henry Thoreau. Warm, pleasant, misty weather, which the great mountain amphitheater seemed to drink in with gladness. A crow's voice filled all the miles of air with sound. A bird's voice, even a piping frog, enlivens a solitude and makes world enough for us. At night I went out into the dark and saw a glimmering star and heard a frog, and Nature seemed to say, "Well, do not these suffice? Here is a new scene, a new experience. Ponder it, Emerson, and not like the foolish world, hanker after thunders and multitudes and vast landscapes, the sea or Niagara."

---Bliss Perry (editor), *The heart of Emerson's Journals*

Passage 2

I was in the timber woods only once or twice; it was all very still and somber in their depths, and probably poetic, but the only thing that interested me was that one could look up and see the stars in the daytime, as one does from the bottom of a well. The absence of underbrush and the flatness on the land gave me somewhat the feeling of being in church, so I suppose I should have been touched by the religious awe which poets write of, but somehow I was not.

In those years I undoubtedly built up and fortified the singular immunity to infirmity and disease which has lasted all my life; but in those years also my congenital indifference to nature in the wild, natural scenery, rocks, rills, woods and templed hills, hardened into a permanent distaste....The great Guizot (notable French historian, politician, and prime minister) never saw the ocean until he was forty-four, and would not have seen it then if he had not had an errand in a part of Normandy where he could not help seeing it. "At that time," he said, "I would not have gone a couple of miles to see the most magnificent bit of natural scenery. I would have gone a thousand to see a man of talent." This sentiment being so precisely mine, I am wholly unable to understand the passion for rusticity and rural life.

---Albert Jay Nock, *Memoirs of a Superfluous Man*

1. We can reasonably assume from Passage 1 that its author _____.
 - a. had been invited for a walk
 - b. had invited Thoreau for a walk
 - c. enjoyed his late-April walk
 - d. talked a lot during the walk
2. It can be deduced that the author did not really enjoy _____.
 - a. Henry Thoreau
 - b. absolute silence
 - c. long walks
 - d. the sound of frogs
3. According to Passage 1, Nature urges its viewers to _____.
 - a. stare
 - b. listen carefully
 - c. keep silent
 - d. meditate
4. The author of Passage 1 clearly indicated his enjoyment of all the following *except* _____.
 - a. the view
 - b. the weather
 - c. the woods
 - d. the sound of a crow
5. In Passage 2, the author admits to being fascinated by _____.
 - a. the great woods
 - b. stars in the daytime
 - c. the woods' cathedrallike silence
 - d. energetic hiking
6. Why did the author of Passage 2 have so little interest in scenery?
 - a. His distaste for it seems to have been inborn.
 - b. As a town boy he felt uneasy in the woods.
 - c. He was interested only in his distant school.
 - d. He felt too lonely in the out-of-doors.
7. Both of these authors were brilliant scholars and thinkers. The fact that they reacted differently to the out-of-doors suggests that one of them was _____.
 - a. quite colorblind
 - b. rather timid
 - c. primarily interested in people
 - d. too preoccupied with his books
8. Which writer would probably have felt poetic thoughts on seeing the beauty of a spring sunrise?
 - a. The Passage 1 author only
 - b. The Passage 2 author only
 - c. Both authors
 - d. Neither author
9. Which author apparently felt about the out-of-doors as did the Frenchman Guizot?
 - a. The Passage 1 author only
 - b. The Passage 2 author only
 - c. Both authors
 - d. Neither author

II. Read the passage and the answer choices that follow it. Choose the best answer to complete each blank. (18%)

In the 1920's, farmers in the Midwest were looking for a new crop. They wanted a food crop that was full of protein and oil, and could grow well in their area. They discovered the soybean, a nutlike bean that was first 1 in China. Today, soybean-based products are often used as a substitute for meat and other foods.

That is just one example of how research has led to a change in people's 2. Scientists are looking into new plants with unfamiliar names like tarwi, winged beans, and buffalo gourds.

By the year 2000, experts also predict that the human diet will have more 3. There are thousands of different kinds of plants, animals, and fish on earth. People are used to eating only a few kinds, however. Only 30 kinds of plants are widely eaten, for example.

Although 70 percent of the earth is covered by water, people get only two percent of their food from the sea. Scientists are using aquaculture to try to 4 that.

Aquaculture is the growing of sea life in controlled areas. It might be called farming under water. Sea farmers grow plants and fish in fresh and salt water and then 5 them for food. There are about 600 kinds of plants and fish being raised this way.

Concerns about energy will probably change the way foods are stored and sold, too. Food experts predict that we'll see more dried foods and fewer frozen foods. Frozen foods must be shipped in refrigerated trucks and stored in freezer compartments. That uses up a lot of 6.

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|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. a. grown | b. uncovered | c. sold | d. caught |
| 2. a. appearances | b. diets | c. opinions | d. needs |
| 3. a. weight | b. kinds | c. meat | d. variety |
| 4. a. pretend | b. change | c. cover | d. develop |
| 5. a. catch | b. find | c. weigh | d. sell |
| 6. a. energy | b. time | c. changes | d. products |

III. Vocabulary. Write the letter of the word or phrase closest in meaning to the italicized word.
(2 points each) (20%)

- What has happened will disturb his *serenity*.
a. calm b. desirability c. intimacy d. sunniness
- This will give Chinese students a special *incentive* to literary expression in English.
a. bribe b. temptation c. reward d. stimulus
- The audience was *enraptured* by the singer's beautiful voice.
a. startled b. ignored
c. filled with delight d. thoroughly educated
- He is quick in grasping the *gist* of a book.
a. worst b. painful part c. first point d. main point
- The sky was *interspersed* with stars.
a. interrupted b. mixed in c. confused d. explained
- He was then a man in his *prime*.
a. days of greatest authority c. early fifties
b. years of most health and strength d. dignified old age
- "He has been doomed for his *sacrilege* against this gift," they cried."
a. disrespect for a holy thing c. sneaking suspicion
b. using evil language d. disobedience against authority
- Greek soldiers robbed the palaces and *plundered* the city of all its wealth and treasure.
a. burned b. looted c. destroyed d. restored
- The crowd roared with *disdainful* laughter when he failed to lift the stone.
a. confident b. appreciative c. startled d. scornful
- The carpenter worked with smooth *dexterity*.
a. deftness b. enthusiasm c. calmness d. kindness

IV. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese: (15%)

It is obvious that the relation of teacher to pupil is an emotional one and most complex and unstable besides. To begin with, the motives, the forces that make teaching "go," are different on both sides of the desk. The pupil has some curiosity and he wants to know what grownups know. The master has curiosity also, but it is chiefly about the way the pupil's mind—or hand—works. Remembering his own efforts and the pleasure of discovery, the master finds a satisfaction which I have called artistic in seeing how a new human being will meet and make his own some part of our culture—our ways, our thoughts, even our errors and superstitions.

—Jacques Barzun, *The Teaching Process*

V. Composition (20%)

It is said that knowledge gained through reading makes understanding possible, and understanding often leads to appreciation. Do you agree to this idea? Write a short essay about 250 words to state your opinion.