

國立花蓮師範學院 國民教育研究所 八十九學年度招生考試試題

考試科目：教育學

注意事項：

- (一) 請用橫式作答，不必抄題。
- (二) 答案請依序寫在答案卷上。
- (三) 試題隨同答案卷一併繳回。

一、選擇題（四選一，請選出最適合的答案）共5題，每題4分，共20分

- () 1.當一位研究者接受虛無假設時，他可能會犯第幾類型的錯誤？
(1)第一類型 (2)第二類型 (3)第一類型和第二類型都有可能 (4)不一定
- () 2.假設樣本的人數是25，標準差是50，平均數是20，就統計的原理來看，請問「樣本平均數的標準誤」是多少？
(1)50 (2)2.5 (3)2 (4)10
- () 3.假設考生甲在國語科成就測驗的分數是80分，在數學科成就測驗的分數也是80分，已知國語科的平均數是70，標準差是10；數學科的平均數是70，標準差是20，就常模參照測驗的原理來看，請問甲生的哪一科成績較好？
(1)國語科 (2)數學科 (3)一樣好 (4)無從比較
- () 4.假設全國小學生的智力分數與數學成就測驗分數的相關係數是 0.70，那麼就相關係數的原理來看，全國大學生的智力分數與數學成就測驗分數的相高係數會是如何？
(1)大於0.70 (2)等於0.70 (3)小於0.70 (4)不一定
- () 5.當研究者將第一類型錯誤的機率(或稱為顯著水準)由0.01增加到0.05時，若其他條件不變，則統計考驗力(power)會如何？
(1)增加 (2)保持不變 (3)降低 (4)不一定

二、寫出下列各對概念的同異點（直接寫出同異點，不用解釋概念之意義）40分

- 1.智力群因論與多元智力論
- 2.正增強與負增強
- 3.發現學習論與意義學習論
- 4.前運思期與具體運思期
- 5.歸因論與自我價值論

三、解釋名詞（共4題，每題10分）共40分

- 1.整體革新（systemic reform）
- 2.雙重系統理論（由Meyer & Rowan提出）
- 3.臨床視導（clinical supervision）
- 4.教育經費編列與保障基準法

四、問答題：100分

- 1.試綜合教育學各學科（至少須涵蓋教育史及教育哲學）相關理念及自己觀點論述或論證教育脈絡中「經驗、興趣、行動、思考」四者之關係？（40分）
- 2.試就當前國民教育的重要政策，說明課程與教學的改革趨勢。（40分）
- 3.試建構三組較貼近真實的對比概念詮釋解嚴之前與之後台灣學校教育體制發展之差異情形？並簡要回答之。（20分）

考試科目：教育議題評析

作答說明：

- 1.請詳細閱讀下文後，試從各種您能想到的角度評析文章中的現象及其意義。
- 2.請寫在答案紙上，採由左而右的方式「橫式」書寫。

一位老師的故事

畢業之後，我被分發到一所國中任教，學校要我填上個人專長及配課科目。我是心理輔導系畢業，因此我認為我一定是到輔導室擔任輔導老師，當開學前一天到學校拿到課表：總共是兩個班的國文。我學的是心理輔導，卻教國文！當我向教務主任反應時，他根本不知道我是哪一科的老師，教務主任說：「本來配課就是無法盡如人意！」我說好吧！那今年我教國文，明年你一定要讓我教輔導活動。結果，前任教務主任過來才說明了原委：本校今年因為缺輔導老師，所以用輔導缺甄試進來了一位老師，另外因辦理師範生分發漏了一位老師，所以我就被分發進這個學校。我和另一位老師都要教師登記為輔導活動教師。因為我是師範生，隔年結束才登記為輔導活動教師，所以先讓另一位老師在第一學期教輔導活動，可以登記為輔導活動教師，而我先教國文，下學期換課表，再以輔導活動課為主，屆時就可以登記為輔導活動教師。

當下學期到了要換課表，教務主任還要求我寫報告：說明因為我請求才換課表，萬一教育局查下來時(為什麼學期中換課表?)，才有公文可以擔著。我認為這根本不是我的錯，是學校造成的，完全不理會學校，但從此之後，我一直是黑牌的國文老師至今，因為我沒修滿國文學分或者是相關第二專長訓練。

當我比較明白制度時，才知道我要有國文學分才能教國文，於是我向學校要求國文第二專長訓練進修，教學組長說好。但是當第二專長進修的公文來到學校時，他不但沒有公告，也不告訴我，一直到我看到「師友」月刊之後，而又打電話到教育廳詢問，確定公文已經發到學校，我再問教學組長，還是說沒有，我到文書組查收發文，確定這公文在這位組長手上，我拿文號去要，他才從抽屜中拿出公文，我才要到公文及第二專長進修的機會，對我而言，這一段路真的很長！

寒假期間，學校有安排學生返校打掃工作，但是學期結束前，一年級導師看到通知上說：導師要到校監督學生掃地，就十分憤慨，紛紛抱怨說：「行政人員寒暑假本來就要天天上班，還領不休假獎金，現在有事都要導師來做，假期中跑回來多不方便。」於是就有人說：「我們跟訓導處說我們不要來！」我看這樣有反應的抱怨，想看看誰會行動？接著就有人說：「我們來連署。」就有人回答說：「誰來寫呢？」有人對我說：「你比較年輕，寫一下我們簽！」但是我想了一想，您們資深的教師都不敢做，還要我去做？除非別人在我面前做這件事，我不要傻傻的去做第一個！於是我就說：「我不會寫，看誰寫，寫了我來簽！」，結果繼續問下去就沒有人要寫，此事也就不了了之！至於寒假會不會來呢？.....大家還是一邊罵一邊來。

學校按照慣例，一年級軍歌比賽、二年級有啦啦隊比賽，均是以班級為單位，每班都要比賽，不管是幾個人上場，服裝、道具、舞蹈都是評分項目，於是輪到我自己班級時，也是兢兢業業的準備。對於教師而言，任何比賽都是要導師先去教學生的，像舞蹈比賽，我沒有這種專長要如何教呢？一方面看是否有三年級的學姊可以幫忙教，而找不到時，就只有找舞蹈系的學生或舞蹈社幫忙，那就要額外出一筆錢；另外服裝道具都要錢，學生為了能有最佳表現，同時也為了在校能有全新裝扮的自由，無不使出渾身解數，花金錢、時間、心力，穿上最好的上場。

這之中就出現一些問題，同學意見不合的爭執，練習時間太長造成家長不滿，師生間對經費與打扮意見不同，要向家長解釋.....等問題不斷，最嚴重的是學生崇尚奢華的裝扮與耗費太多的金錢。我曾向訓導主任反應，他說是校長下命令要活潑生動有亮麗的感覺，於是有一次在校長面前提到這件事，主任在旁邊聽到說，我不是跟您說過了嗎？不要再問校長了。我說希望學生展現活力與美麗即可，可以限制學生穿體育服裝，然後加以裝飾，以便發展創造力與活力，這樣又可以不用花很多錢。

因為建議無效，於是我想以數字說明一切較可靠的信度，在比賽結束後，我先調查每一個班級共用掉多少錢，結果每班平均至少花掉一萬元，然後以比賽太浪費為由提出議案，希望啦啦隊比賽能夠以體育服裝為主，真正表現出學生的創造力，不要以錢來獲得光鮮外表，才得到勝利，不是用錢來決定一切。

當時導師會議，多位導師表決，結果決定不再舉行啦啦隊比賽，但是訓導主任不同意，反而出口說：「你們老師不要以自己不喜歡的來否決學生喜歡的事。」隨即有老師發言：「學生喜歡的活動也很多，不一定只有啦啦隊表演一種。」主任接著說：「還有哪些？請老師提

議，我不清楚。」「籃球羽球等球賽都是學生所喜歡的，訓導處爲什麼不可以多多舉辦呢？」

我始終是我，我並沒有把教師當成是自己的職志，教師只是我的工作名稱罷了！與其他老師相處，在我的眼中，別的老師好像不存在，我一點也不認爲是同伴或一起行動的人，我與他們是談天的夥伴，或者說是朋友，但並非是與老師身分連接的，只是人與人之間做朋友，而非是一群老師的團體。下班以後，就各做各的沒有什麼往來；後來加上班級競爭關係中的謠言或是放話，以及在集體行動中，只會嚷嚷，而不肯真正的動作，也讓我對老師這一群人失去了信心，我只想離開這一群人。

考試科目：英文

注意事項：

- (一) 試卷共8頁，請用橫式作答。
- (二) 答案請依序寫在答案卷上。
- (三) 試題隨同答案卷一併繳回。

(item 1-35 each counts 2 points, items 36-45 each counts 3 points)

I. Choose the best answer for the following blanks

1. It probably took weeks 1 false starts and stumbles before your toddler learned how to walk – and chances are, it'll take at least as long (and at least 2 many false starts and stumbles) before your toddler learns how to stay clean and dry. This new skill will require awareness, concentration, coordination, muscle control and, of course, split-second timing.

The majority of children begin to start staying clean about the same time they start staying dry. 3 the remainder, most learn to control their bowel movements first. Not surprisingly, boys usually lag a bit behind girls in controlling their urination.

A few toddlers will learn toileting seemingly overnight and very rarely have an accident. Others may need to take 4 the toilet-learning process much more gradually. 5 parents of these children, patience will particularly crucial to success.

--- "What to Expect: the toddler years"

- 1. a). in, b). to, c). of, d). at
- 2. a). as, b).so, c). such, d). with
- 3. a). In, b). To, c). Of, d). From
- 4. a). from, b). to, c). with, d). in
- 5. a). On, b). With, c). Without, d). For

2. Start reading to children at a very early age—basically, as soon as they are able to sit 6 your lap. A 6-month-old may not understand the words to Dr. Seuss but he will, 7 time, think of reading as a pleasurable activity and associate it 8 your love and warmth. When reading to young children, it's important to be flexible. You may want to proceed from beginning to end in an

orderly fashion. He may want to stay _9_ one page and study it intently. Don't think of this as stubbornness. Consider it an early _10_ of art appreciation; he's probably just pondering the mysteries of the illustration.

--*Newsweek*

- 6. a). in, b). to, c). on, d). at
- 7. a). as, b).so, c). on, d). in
- 8. a). from, b). to, c). with, d). in
- 9. a). at, b).to, c). on, d). in
- 10. a). from b) form c) front d) after

II. Vocabulary: Choose a most appropriate word for the following blanks

1. Unlike math or science, ignorance of history cannot be directly connected to loss of international competitiveness. But it does affect our future as a democratic nation and as individuals. "People without a sense of history are __11__," says Diane Ravitch, professor of history and education at Columbia University Teachers College. "They wake up and don't know who they are."

11. a). harbingers b). neurotics c). amnesiacs d). paroxysm

2. Although more than 300 recent reports have lamented the __12__ state of science education, and "science illiteracy" has become a cliché, few districts have implemented the agreed-upon __13__. Rather than having students grow radishes in the dark or figure out how to make Christmas light __14__, the vast majority of school systems still make them memorize the biochemical __15__ for photosynthesis, read chemistry texts __16__ with more new vocabulary than a foreign-language course and sit through lectures on __17__.

12. a). scandalous b). itinerant c). innate d). inclement

13. a). reproach b). remedy c). prelude d). quarry

14. a). fiat b). glee c). gaudy d). blink

15. a). galvanize b). modifications c). maladies d). formulas

16. a). crammed b). concocted c). flamboyant d). obsessed

17. a). impotence b). impedance c). imminence d). imprudence

3. Reading this book (*The Dragon in the Land of Snows*) as China continues its __18__ tactics toward Taiwan, it is striking how little Beijing's methods have changed. Likewise, the responses of international powers. Shaky's (the author) tale of the Chinese __19__ in Tibet reveals the same single-minded pursuit of a goal without reference to context. Consider the importation of

thousands of People's Liberation Army troops, too many for the thin Tibetan terrain to _20_, and the introduction of unsuitable crops which caused a __21__. Han __22__ so pervaded PLA conduct in Tibet that even Mao Zedong condemned it. Yet the communists adopted even more brutal means of crushing dissent when Tibetans raised resistance.

18. a). sally b). bully c). blatant d). malignant

19. a). encroachment b). fiasco c). consternation d). opulence

20. a). maintain b). retain c). sustain d). pertain

21. a). taboo b). bulwark c). recoil d). famine

22. a). desist b). dissent c). coup d). usurp

4. Old doctrinaires never die, it seems. They just become __23__. A case in point is the pronouncement last week on press freedom by a senior official at Beijing's Lianson Office in Hong Kong. By stating __24__ that local media should not report views which advocate Taiwan independence, Wang Fengchao triggered a wave of protest.

23. a). fabricated b). indecorous c). persevere d). skirmish

24. a). rudimentarily b). irate c). furtively d). flatly

5. The Lianson Office, especially in its former incarnation as the Xinhua News Agency, has been known as a bastion of "leftism," especially during the years of __25__ with Hong Kong's last colonial governor, Chris Pattern.

25. a). metamorphosis b). iniquity c). praise d) confrontation

III. Reading Comprehension 50 %

A. 6%

Anna Mary Robertson Moses was 80 years old when she had her first one-woman exhibition. It was called "What a Farmwife Painted." It showed 34 small paintings of 19th-century country life. When Grandma Moses died 21 years later, she was world-famous. People called her the "grand old lady of American art."

She was born in 1860 on a farm in upstate New York. Life was not easy for her as a young girl. She had nine brothers and sisters. She did not have much education. When she was 12, she went to work. She took a job as a hired girl. She went to live with an old couple and did their cooking and housekeeping.

In 1887, Anna Married Thomas Salmon Moses. He was a farmer. They had ten children, but five of them died when they were babies. The marriage lasted until Thomas died in 1927.

Eleven years after her husband died, she started to paint. She was in her seventies. She always like drawing, but had been too busy to paint before. Now farm work was difficult for her.

She needed something to keep her busy.

—Alison Rice

26. The story tells us that
- do not learn to paint at late age
 - age should not be a factor in people's learning.
 - do not paint after you got married.
 - should paint in order to get famous.
27. Grandma Moses began to paint because
- Her children asked her to do so.
 - She got time to paint.
 - She missed her husband.
 - She needed to earn a living by painting.
28. Which statement is true?
- Few people knew Grandma Moses's painting.
 - She had her first exhibition in the age of 80.
 - She married to a businessman.
 - She got a high education.

B. 6%

As consumers, we are the most important link in the recycling industry. If we sort through our recyclable materials and make good selections when buying, we will help keep the cycle going. The first step is to precycle. Precycling means making a buying choice that will make recycling easier and reduce the amount of garbage we throw away. Here are some things you can do:

- Carry your own reusable shopping bag when you go shopping.
- Buy in bulk—get a larger container of pop rather than a six pack. This cuts down on the cost of packing.
- Buy recycled paper packaging. If the unprinted side of a paper box is gray, not white, it's made from recycled material.
- Avoid throwaway products. Examples are disposable plastic diapers, plastic razors, and non-refillable pens.
- Avoid excess packaging, such as single helping packages.

—From Anita Sokmen

29. According to the text above, why consumers are the most important link in the recycling industry?
- because consumers spend a lot of money in shopping.
 - because consumers like to ride the bicycle.
 - because consumers walk in a cycle.
 - because consumers is able to keep the cycle of recycling running.

30. Which of the following statements is true?
- a. When you go shopping, you should use shopping bags provided by stores.
 - b. We should use disposable products.
 - c. We should buy one large soft drink instead of six packs.
 - d. We should try to get pop.
31. The advantage of precycling is to
- a. generate less amount of garbage.
 - b. make a buying choice.
 - c. make recycling more difficult.
 - d. All of them are wrong.

C. 8%

A revolution is under way. Most Americans are already well aware of the gee-whiz gadgetry that is emerging, in rapidly accelerating bursts, from the world's high-technology laboratories. But most of us perceive only dimly how pervasive and profound the changes of the next twenty years will be. We are at the dawn of the era of the smart machine—an "information age" that will change forever the way an entire nation works, plays, travels and even thinks. Just as the industrial revolution dramatically expanded the strength of man's muscles and the reach of his hand, so the smart-machine revolution will magnify the power of his brain. But unlike the industrial revolution, which depended on finite resources such as iron and oil, a new information age will be fired by a seemingly limitless resource—the inexhaustible supply of knowledge itself. Even computer scientists, who best understand the galloping technology and its potential, are wonderstruck by its implications. "It is really awesome," says L. C. Thomas of Bell Laboratories. "Everyday is just as scary as the day before."

—Merill Sheils

32. What is the relationship between the industrial Revolution and the next "Revolution"?
- a. Both depend on finite resource, such as iron and soil.
 - b. Both rely on infinite resource, such as unlimited supply of knowledge itself.
 - c. Both strengthen human's ability and potentials.
 - d. all of them are correct.
33. "Everyday is just as scary as the day before" (says L. C. Thomas) because of
- a. computer's potential and implication
 - b. high crime rate
 - c. computer's virus
 - d. failure in gun control

34. Which of the following statements is true?
- a. People do not change the way they think in this new information age.
 - b. Most American is aware of emerging revolution.
 - c. We do not have new revolution.
 - d. All of the above are wrong.
35. From the text given above, what is an information age? Select one true statement.
- a. It changes in a very fast speed.
 - b. It will change how human beings work but not how they travel.
 - c. It creates technological problem.
 - d. It creates unemployment.

D. 15%

The belief that all genuine education comes about through experience does not mean that all experiences are genuinely or equally educative. Experience and education cannot be directly equated to each other. For some experiences are mis-educative. Any experience is mis-educative that has the effect of arresting or distorting the growth of further experience. An experience may be such as to engender callousness; it may produce lack of sensitivity and of responsiveness. Then the possibilities of having richer experience in the future are restricted. Again, a given experience may increase a person's automatic skill in a particular direction and yet tend to land him in a groove or rut; the effect again is to narrow the field of further experience. An experience may be immediately enjoyable and yet promote the formation of a slack and careless attitude; this attitude then operates to modify the quality of subsequent experiences so as to prevent a person from getting out of them what they have to give. Again, experiences may be so disconnected from one another that, while each is agreeable or even exciting in itself, they are not linked cumulatively to one another. Energy is then dissipated and a person becomes scatter-brained. Each experience may be lively, vivid, and "interesting," and yet their disconnectedness may artificially generate dispersive, disintegrated, centrifugal habits. The consequence of formation of such habits is inability to control future experiences. They are then taken, either by way of enjoyment of discontent and revolt, just as they come. Under such circumstances, it is idle to talk of self-control.

—John Dewey (1938).

36. According to the text mentioned above, Dewey believes that
- a. All experience are equally positive.
 - b. Experience is equal to education
 - c. All education depends on experience.
 - d. none of them is correct.

37. The difference between educative and mis-educative experience is determined by:
- whether experience will provide the growth of further experience
 - whether the experience is enjoyable or not.
 - whether the parents have taught the children or not.
 - whether school can provide any experience.
38. To Dewey, which of the following experiences is miseducative?
- an given experience that increase a person's automatic skill but make him a nut.
 - an enjoyable experience that promote the formation of a careless attitude.
 - all experiences that disconnect from each other.
 - all of them are correct.
39. Select one true statement
- an educative experience will create dispersive, disintegrated, centrifugal habits.
 - an educative experience will generate richer future experience.
 - an educative experience cannot have self-control.
 - all of them are correct.
40. Disconnected experience will:
- dissipate energy
 - be able to control future experience.
 - have self-control
 - promote positive experience.

E. 15%

Even if it's a bluff, Beijing may have succeeded in making voter think twice when they got to the polls. Its rhetoric will likely have the biggest impact on Taiwan's older voters, especially those who have memories of the 1949 exodus from communist China. Both Lien and Soong are battling for those conservative voters who want nothing more than to preserve the status quo. Soong, who presents himself as a savior, promises to lead Taiwan away from confrontation with mainland China. "In Taiwan, the radicals don't have a market," Soong told Newsweek, as he sped in his van between nighttime rallies. "We're just buying time until China moves toward greater openness and a much more pluralistic society."

Not everybody is so sanguine. In the southern city of Tainan, a 51-year-old man in grease-stained jeans listens to Chen, his favorite candidate, give a speech. "We are Taiwanese," said the man, Kuo Teh-an, distinguishing himself from the 15 percent of the population who—like both Song and Lien—were born on the mainland. "We have always been opposed to unification," he said. "we are not afraid. If they want to come and fight, let them." Chen, a pro-independence politician who has soften on the issue since becoming a candidate, does not want to appear so

belligerent. But he is still defiant. “This election is the people of Taiwan choosing a future leader,” he says. “It is not the People’s Liberation Army choosing a future leader.”

—Newsweek

41. According to the information above, which two candidate compete to gain the votes from conservative voters?
 - a. Lien and Chen
 - b. Chen and Soong
 - c. Lien and Soong
 - d. All of the above are correct.
42. Select one true statement,
 - a. Soong believe that the radicals will be popular in Taiwan.
 - b. Chen has strengthened his stance and raised his voice in term of independence since he becomes candidate.
 - c. Soong disagrees to negotiate with Mainland China in any time
 - d. Chen encourages Taiwanese to make their own choices on the future leaders.
43. The text above is likely to be written
 - a. before presidential vote (March 18, 2000)
 - b. after presidential vote
 - c. in the date of presidential vote
 - d. All of them are wrong.
44. One of the interviewee Kuo Teh-an were born in:
 - a. Mainland China
 - b. the same place as Soong and Lien.
 - c. Taiwan.
 - d. We cannot tell from the text.
45. “This election is the people of Taiwan choosing a future leader,” he says, “it is not the People’s Liberation Army choosing a future leader.” Which of the following statements can best describe these sentences?
 - a. People’s Liberation Army cannot vote in Taiwan because they do not have Taiwanese citizenship.
 - b. Taiwanese should not change their votes under the threat from People’s Liberation Army.
 - c. Taiwanese are smart enough to votes.
 - d. All of the above are wrong.