國立花蓮師範學院九十三學年度研究所碩士班招生考試試題

考試科目：英 文

注意事項：
(一) 試卷共 10 頁。
(二) 答案請依序寫在答案卡上。
(三) 試題隨同答案卡一併繳回。

I.克漏字測驗（共三十題，每題二分，計六十分）

請就各個空格對應題號的四個答案中，選擇一個最適當的字或詞，填入空格內，使文意完整，文法正確。

1. Next October, Robert and Sophia _____ for three years.

   (A) have been married (B) will marry
   (C) will have been married (D) are married

2. They insist _____ punctuality.

   (A) to (B) for
   (C) at (D) on

3. Mary's either early or late. She's never _____ time.

   (A) in (B) for
   (C) on (D) at

4. You _____ enter that private room. It's forbidden!

   (A) might not (B) mustn't
   (C) don't have to (D) needn't

5. Her outward physical appearance is pleasing, _____ Linda is a talented actress.

   (A) the reason is why (B) why
   (C) which is why (D) that is why

續背面

6. Martin _____ to Taipei just a few weeks ago.

(A) has moved (B) had moved
(C) moved (D) would move

7. The Chinese live largely _____ rice.

(A) for (B) on
(C) in (D) at

8. It's 3:00 and John said he'd be here at 3:05. He _____ be here soon.

(A) can (B) should
(C) would (D) could

9. You are not half _____ you think you are.

(A) as smart like (B) so smart as
(C) as smart as (D) so smart like

10. When the storm let up, she saw that her plantation_____.

(A) has been destroyed (B) had been destroyed
(C) have been destroyed (D) being destroyed

(I)

Television and radio in Taiwan are no longer giving __11__ support to local talent, a corollary of our __12__ approach to __13__ and ratings. Music television is now __14__ , and young hopefuls must watch the current __15__of 3D MTV.

11. (A) answering (B) questioning (C) unquestioning (D) inanswering

12. (A) Americaning (B) Americanized (C) Americanize (D) United State

13. (A) medea (B) median (C) medium (D) media

14. (A) unfashionable (B) unflashing (C) infashionable (D) disflashionable

15. (A) re-rounds (B) re-runs (C) re-runings (D) re-runners

(II)

Initially, the Society of Industry ___16___ heavily dependent on foreign ___17___ and ___18___ although now Korea's car-makers rely on their ___19___ partners mostly for advanced technological ___20___ .

16. (A) are (B) were (C) was (D) is

17. (A) technic (B) technocracy (C) technicality (D) technology

18. (A) expertise (B) expert (C) experiment (D) expiratory

19. (A) oversee (B) overseas (C) overseen (D) oversaw

20. (A) assister (B) assistor (C) assistant (D) assistance

21. They needed a rest_____ lunch because they had eaten so much.

(A) after (B) before

(C) as soon as (D) while

22. It is a horrible irony, but an aggressive person who intimidates weaker people has to know their victim well_____ effective; it's almost impossible to bully strangers.

(A) in order to (B) if being

(C) if they are (D) to be

23. The locals gather around the electricity generator, but they cannot get_____ .

(A) it started (B) lights to start

(C) started it (D) starting it

24. Desks can often show aspects of character otherwise hidden from general view _____, if analyzed in detail, will reveal their owner's innermost secrets.

(A) however (B) and which

(C) but where (D) these

續背面

25. A:_____ you like a cup of tea?
B: Yes, please.

(A) Shall (B) May
(C) Could (D) Would

26. If only he_____ down the results when he did the experiments, he would have saved time.

(A) in writing (B) has written
(C) had written (D) was writing

27. If you are _____ with your goods, we shall return money to you in full.

(A) not thoroughly satisfied (B) not thoroughly satisfying
(C) not satisfied thoroughly (D) not thoroughly satisfactory

28. The way the film eventually got made _____ , like the story itself, a certain ring of destiny to it.

(A) looks (B) feels
(C) senses (D) has

29. With as few as 5,000 tigers _____ in the world today, time is quickly running out for this beautiful animal.

(A) remain (B) remaining
(C) remainned (D) remainning

30. _____ food is more quintessentially Indian than basmati rice.

(A) Any (B) Every
(C) No (D) Some

Ⅱ.閱讀測驗(共二十題，每題二分，計四十分)

(Ⅰ)

Most people can remember a phone number for up to thirty seconds. When this short amount of time elapses, however, the numbers are erased from the memory. How did the information get there in the first place? Information that makes its way to the short term memory (STM) does so via the sensory storage area. The brain has a filter which only allows stimuli that is of immediate interest to pass on to the STM, also known as the working memory.

There is much debate about the capacity and duration of the short term memory. The most accepted theory comes from George A. Miller, a cognitive psychologist who suggested that humans can remember approximately seven chunks of information. A chunk is defined as a meaningful unit of information, such as a word or name rather than just a letter or number. Modern theorists suggest that one can increase the capacity of the short term memory by chunking, or classifying similar information together. By organizing information, one can optimize the STM, and improve the chances of a memory being passed on to long term storage.

When making a conscious effort to memorize something, such as information for an exam, many people engage in "rote rehearsal". By repeating something over and over again, we are able to keep a memory alive. Unfortunately, this type of memory maintenance only succeeds if there are no interruptions. As soon as a person stops rehearsing the information, it has the tendency to disappear. When a pen and paper are not handy, you might attempt to remember a phone number by repeating it aloud. If the doorbell rings or the dog barks to come in before you get the opportunity to make your phone call, you will forget the number instantly. Therefore, rote rehearsal is not an efficient way to pass information from the short term to long term memory. A better way is to practice "elaborate rehearsal". This involves assigning semantic meaning to a piece of information so that it can be filed along with other pre-existing long term memories.

Encoding information semantically also makes it more retrievable. Retrieving information can be done by recognition or recall. Humans can recall memories that are stored in the long term memory and used often. However, if a memory seems to be forgotten, it may eventually be retrieved by prompting. The more cues a person is given (such as pictures), the more likely a memory can be retrieved. This is why multiple choice tests are often used for subjects that require a lot of memorization.

續背面

31. All of the following are mentioned as things filtered from the sensory storage area and get transferred to the STM EXCEPT?
(A) memory
(B) time elapses
(C) information
(D) stimuli

32. The word "optimize" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:
(A) enhance the effectiveness
(B) store data
(C) retrieve data
(D) reduce time

33. All of the following are mentioned as places in which memories are stored EXCEPT the:
(A) STM
(B) long term memory
(C) sensory storage area
(D) rote rehearsal

34. Why does the author mention doorbell rings?
(A) It is a type of information.
(B) It is a type of break.
(C) It is a type of incentive.
(D) It is a type of warning.

35. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?
(A) tedious repetition
(B) long term memory capacity
(C) efforts to keep a memory alive
(D) STM capacity

36. How do theorists believe a person can retain MORE information of past events and experiences in a short time?
(A) By arranging it
(B) By repeating it
(C) By practicing it
(D) By following it

37. The author believes that "rote rehearsal" is:
   (A) a better way to remember something
   (B) more efficient than "elaborate rehearsal"
   (C) not producing the desired result in the long run
   (D) an unnecessary part

38. The word "retrievable" in the last paragraph refers to:
   (A) encode information
   (B) delete information
   (C) analyze information
   (D) get information back

39. The word "elaborate" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:
   (A) complicated
   (B) collective
   (C) physical
   (D) intellectual

40. Which of the following is NOT supported by the passage?
   (A) The working memory is the same as the short term memory.
   (B) A memory is kept alive through constant repetition.
   (C) Cues help people to recognize information.
   (D) By organizing information, people can skip the STM and get transferred to long term storage.

(II)

Professor: Usually, artists did not find fame until after their death. This was not the case, however, for Bartolome Esteban Murillo. Murrillo, who lived from 1618-1682, painted in the Spanish Baroque style. His native Seville was an important religious center and recognized Murrillo as a great artist while he was only in his early twenties. Ashley, why did Murrillo become famous?

Ashley: He quickly became renowned for his religious theme paintings which were popular with the art buying public. *Ecce Homo*, also known as *Suffering Christ*, is a great example of Murillo's work. He often chose models he felt had empathetic faces for his paintings. For example, you can practically feel the emotion in Christ's face in *Ecce Homo*.

Professor: Matthew, what else could you tell us about Murrillo's life?

續背面

Matthew: Murillo was an important figure in Seville, and was appointed the first president of the Academy of Art. He continued to be revered after his death from a fall while painting in 1682. Some other paintings by Murillo include *Beggar Boys Throwing Dice, The Pie Eater, and The Madonna.*

Professor: Another Spanish Baroque artist, Francisco de Zurbaran, lived from 1598-1664. He also spent most of his life in Seville. Jessica, from the readings in our textbook, what could you tell the class about him?

Jessica: Zurbaran was employed as a court painter for King Philip IV. He was commissioned to decorate the King's Palace in Madrid in 1630, which was an honor.

Jacob: Although Zurbaran painted many things such as still life and historical scenes, most of his work was also religious. An example of his religious art is the painting, *St. Francis of Assisi.* According to legend, St. Francis was observed standing upright in his tomb after his death. Zurbaran attempted to capture the fact that it is a corpse by painting a somewhat frightening face. The eyes are staring upward and the lips are parted. St. Francis is depicted wearing a brown habit worn by Franciscan Monks and by the stigmata over the heart.

Professor: Both Bartolome Esteban Murillo and Francisco de Zurbaran are considered great Spanish Baroque artists. In our next class, we will be looking at artists of our time.

41. What will be the topic of the next class?

(A) Modern day artists (B) Other Baroque painters
(C) Spanish Baroque architecture (D) The Spanish conquest

42. What does the word "depicted" mean in paragraph 7?

(A) hollow out something (B) undermine something
(C) show something in paintings (D) hew something

43. Which of these paintings did Francisco de Zurbaran paint?

(A) Beggar Boys Throwing Dice (B) The Pie Eater
(C) The Madonna. (D) St. Francis of Assisi

44. What does the word "still" mean in paragraph 7?

(A) nevertheless (B) carbonated

(C) sparkling (D) motionless

45. What can be inferred about the two painters?

(A) They were Franciscan. (B) They were probably athletics.

(C) People show deference toward them. (D) The two painters did not believe in Jesus Christ.

(III)

Sexism is a political issue today. It affects the language we choose to use. Many people speaking or writing English today wish to avoid using language which supports unfair or untrue attitudes to a particular sex, usually women.

When Neil Armstrong stepped onto the moon he uttered a memorable sentence: "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind." If he had landed on the moon in the mid-'90s no doubt he would have said a much more politically correct sentence: "That's one small step for a person, one giant leap for humankind." Less poetic but certainly more literally representative of the whole of the human race!

Certain language can help to reinforce the idea of male superiority and female inferiority. What is now termed "sexist" language often suggests an inherent male dominance and superiority in many fields of life. Male pronouns, **he**, **his** and **him** are used automatically even though the sex of the person is not known. "A student may wish to ask *his* tutor about *his* course". Or we say, "Who's *manning* the office today?"

At work there is a tendency to associate certain jobs with men or women. For example, "A director must be committed to the well-being of *his* company." but "A nurse is expected to show *her* devotion by working long hours." In addition, job names often include reference to the sex of the person: "We're employing some new *workmen* on the project." "I'm talking to a group of business*men* next Friday." "The chair*man* cannot vote." "He is a *male* nurse" "I have a *woman* doctor." The use of such words tends to reinforce the idea that it is not normal for women to be in professional, highly-paid, technical and manual jobs. Also, that it is not natural for a man to work in such a caring (and generally poorly-paid) role as that of a nurse.

續背面

46. With what topic is this article primarily concerned?

(A) Employing
(B) Political Issue
(C) Sexual Stereotyping in Language
(D) Feminism

47. The word "uttered" in paragraph 2 could be replaced by which word:

(A) said
(B) published
(C) asked
(D) made

48. The word "literally" in paragraph 2 could be replaced by which expression:

(A) used to focus
(B) used to emphasize
(C) informally expressed
(D) using alphabetical letters

49. The word "*manning*" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:

(A) advice-giving
(B) supplying workers
(C) owning
(D) sleeping over

50. The word "caring" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:

(A) relating to profession looking after people
(B) provision of medical or similar care
(C) kind and helpful
(D) sharing

國立花蓮師範學院　國民教育研究所　九十三學年度招生考試試題

考試科目：教育議題評析

作答說明：
(一) 試卷共四頁。
(二) 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。
(三) 請寫在答案紙上，採由左而右的方式「橫式」書寫。

營造一個安全的氛圍

在學生平台裡，曾經發生這麼一件事。一位三年級的女同學早上進到校園時，已經遲到了。向來跟她滿熟的彭老師看到她，就拍拍她說：「嘿！怎麼這麼晚來？」

「老師，你不要碰我。」女學生毫不領情地說。

面對學生突如其來的激烈反應，彭老師一愣，也沒再多說什麼。

接著，學校進入學生平台時間。全校將近一千位學生在操場上排排坐，老師也全部出席，散佈在操場上的各個角落，等著與學生對話。約莫八點半的時候，這位女同學拿起麥克風憤怒地說：「老師，剛剛你為什麼碰我？你怎麼可以打我？」

「孫同學，老師剛剛是在跟你開玩笑，而且我們平常不是也很熟嗎？我不知道今天到底發生什麼事了。」彭老師站出來說。

「老師，你沒有經過我的同意就不可以碰我的身體，你以為你是老師就了不起啊？」孫同學幾近咆哮地怒吼著。

「這位同學，你要表達的是什麼？」貴傑副校長此時也拿起麥克風說話了！

（續背面）

「你們都是一樣的！」孫同學說完話便氣急敗壞地丟下麥克風衝向校門。

當時我也在現場，我喊道：「孫同學，你現在立刻回來。如果你不立刻回來，只要你離開了這個校門，就永遠不要回來！」這時候一位老師及教官也向門口走去。

在我們的平台裡，是允許任何一個人表達情緒的，但表達情緒背後的行為是要負責任的。我再次說道：「孫同學，如果你沒有在平台結束前回到平台的話，以後就不要再回到學校了，平台的原則是可以說任何話，但是你也應該去聽別人說任何話。」

大概不到五分鐘吧！她就回來了。

這時候，彭老師再度拿起麥克風：「如果你覺得剛剛老師在打你的話，那老師跟你道歉。但我要說的是，剛剛會去碰你是因為我對你的信任，我不知道你為什麼會如此憤怒？但不管怎麼說，老師還是要跟你道歉。」

當時，身為校長的我，心情真是難過極了，我不知道自己在幹什麼？為什麼讓這麼資深的老師，在大庭廣眾之下被學生羞辱，真的好像很沒尊嚴。但是我又覺得好開心，高興我們的老師能夠在一剎那之間，讓自己柔軟下來，可以拿起麥克風，在一千多位學生及全體教職員面前道歉！

「孫同學，你還有什麼話要說？」我說。

「誰希罕你的道歉！」孫同學一臉不屑的表情。

「希不希罕是你的事情，說不說話是當事人的事情，每個人都可以說自己想說的話，說了道歉，也不見得要你希罕。彭老師，你還有話要說嗎？」貴傑副校長說。

「我沒事了。雖然我有些難過，但我也有學習！」彭老師淡淡地說道。

事後，大概中午的時候，我去找彭老師，問道：「你還好嗎？」

「我真的很O.K.！」彭老師說。

「彭老師，跟我講真話，你真的O.K.嗎？」我再問。

「說真的，不難過是騙人的，但學校真的有規定不能隨便碰觸別人的身體，而我的確碰了，只是那是因為我覺得我跟那個學生的感情是滿好的，雖然我不知道為什麼會這樣，但學生既然這麼認為，我也沒話說。總之，也算是有學習啦！」

「我不是在跟你講道理，而是你真的O.K.嗎?」因為擔心，所以又問了一次。

「雖然難過，但O.K.」彭老師說。

第二天，我把孫同學找來，或許她心裡是很害怕的吧！她進校長室，劈頭第一句話就說：「校長，對不起！我是因為……」她試圖解釋當時的心情。

我瞭解了她的情緒，便跟她說：「孫同學，在平台裡表達情緒是被允許的，但妳講完話就衝出去的行為是不對的，校長如果有生氣，也是氣這件事。你怎麼可以講完話就衝出去？你得待在平台裡頭，等到事情全部結束為止，而所謂結束，就是所有人都沒有話要說的時候。」

我進一步表示：「至於你在平台講什麼？雖然不好聽，但這是學校給出的條件和空間，不好聽的話的確會讓人不舒服，但就像美國一位總統的名言：『我不喜歡你的語言，但我誓死保障你講話的權利』。」

「喔！」當時孫同學楞了一下，表情緩和了一些。我想她原本以為自己觸犯了天條——「對老師公然不敬」，沒想到我跟他談的竟是平台的運作規則。我們平台運作的原則是出了平台就不再追問，所有事情在平台發生就在平台解決，我們絕不再追問，更別提追究了。

「妳好險，差點就不能再回到學校了！妳當時到底有沒有聽到校長說的話？」

「有啊！」她說。

「那妳為什麼還往外衝？」我問。

（續背面）

「那時候已經衝出去了呀！」她說。

「後來妳怎麼又決定回來了呢？」我再問。

「老師去帶我回來，我就趕快回來了呀！」她有些羞赧地說。

後來，這個孩子成了校園裡有禮貌、客氣的學生。

省思這段過程，我想就是因為我們的確再也沒有針對這件事做出任何形式的處理，因此，在孩子以及孩子同學的心目中，是相當特別的一件事。我想她已經真正體會到「被尊重、被信任」的感覺。

後來，她因為經常遲到、早退而遭到延畢的命運。我記得她參加畢業典禮時，看來心情落寞但卻帶著微笑，完全沒有任何抱怨及糾紛。我很清楚的是，這位同學在校園內是領袖型的人物，如果她想鬧事，一定鬧得起來。

「你好嗎？」我看到她，走過去問她。

「校長，我有點難過，但請你放心！」她說。

兩三個月後，我再度詢問彭老師的狀況。彭老師說：「還是那一句話，有難過也有學習，我學到的是，跟孩子再熟也要有分寸！」

以上節錄出自夏惠汶(2003)。亂有道理的學校，台北：智庫出版社

國立花蓮師範學院　國民教育研究所　九十三學年度招生考試試題

考試科目：教育學

注意事項：
(一) 試卷共3頁。
(二) 請用橫式作答不必抄題。
(三) 答案請依序寫在答案卷上。
(四) 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；每題4分，共6題，計24分）

1、當使用 t 考驗檢定虛無假設時，通常是假定什麼未知？
(1)母群的標準差　(2)母群的平均數　(3)母群的相關係數　(4)母群的百分比

2、一位糊塗的老師將國小六年級的數學考卷拿給四年級的學生施測，所得的分數資料可能會如何分布？
(1)中數＞眾數＞平均數 (2)眾數＞中數＞平均數 (3)平均數＞中數＞眾數 (4)眾數＞平均數＞中數

3、研究者爲了計算一種工具的內部一致性，其過程需要如何？
(1) 對不同的個人實施不同的測驗兩次
(2) 對相同的個人隔一段時間施測相同的測驗
(3) 對相同的個人同時實施不同的測驗
(4) 對一個團體實施一種測驗

4、在下列何種樣本人數情況下，z 與 t 分配的臨界值相差最小？
(1) n=1　(2) n=10　(3) n=100　(4) n=1000

5、假設樣本的人數是 25，標準差是 40，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)2　(2)4　(3)8　(4)無法得知

續背面

6、

測驗科目	平均數	標準差	甲生	乙生
數學測驗	60	5	60	65
國語測驗	70	10	80	75

根據上述表格所列資料，就常模參照測驗的原理來看，請問下列何者敘述正確?

(1) 甲生國語和數學兩科的總成績高於乙生

(2) 乙生國語和數學兩科的總成績高於甲生

(3) 甲生和乙生國語和數學兩科成績總和相等

(4) 無從比較

二、問答題（20 分)

您想了解三種不同燈光的強度 (40 瓦、50 瓦、60 瓦)在噪音以及無噪音的環境下對弱視學生在閱讀上的效果，也就是說哪一種環境和哪一種燈光的結合對學生讀錯字數目的影響。請問您會使用「完全隨機化多因子設計」(completely randomized factorial design)、「隨機化區組多因子設計」（randomized block factorial design）還是「分割區設計」(split-plot design)?請您就上述的例子以及三種不同的實驗設計中任選兩種，比較之，並說明理由。

三、解釋名詞(每題 7 分，共 8 題，計 56 分)

1. effort attributions
2. Flynn effect
3. 課程組織的繼續性(continuity)
4. 教師增能(teacher empowerment)
5. 晏陽初
6. 廟學制
7. 實踐社群（community of practice）
8. 有限理性（bounded rationality）

四、申論題(每題 25 分，共 4 題，計 100 分)

1、試說明中華民國在 1960 年代教育政策之主要內容？並論述其與當前教改之相干性？

2、從事原住民教育中的課程發展工作時，應該注意那些原則？就過去的推動成果或政策定位而言，可以提供那些啓示？試分述之。

3、請說明目標取向 (goal orientation) 在自我調整 (self-regulation)學習中所扮演的角色。

4、黃武雄教授認爲教改的對象分底層部份與上層部份；底層部份指教育大環境，上層部份則指教育觀念、教材、教學態度與技巧等。他主張全面的教改應著重於底層部份，然後讓事務發展由底層向上層滲透。請您就他的主張，表示自己的看法。