

國立花蓮師範學院 國民教育研究所 九十四學年度招生考試試題

考試科目：教育學(每題 25 分，共 100 分)

注意事項：

- (一) 試卷共 1 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、我們的國民教育歷來受升學主義影響甚深，故每次的教育變革，都會採取某些措施減緩之，以讓國中小有辦理「真教育」的空間。那麼，解嚴後的一連串教改，有那些作法或措施，對國中小達成「真教育」這個目標是有幫助的？試說明其內容並評估其合理性與可行性。
- 二、課程政策、課程理論、課程實務三者，彼此影響互動。請就當前台灣中小學教育現象，擇要說明這三者的彼此關係，以及提昇課程品質之道。
- 三、一般認為，教師可以從五方面了解自己的教學績效，分別是學生的學習成績(student learning achievement)、行政人員評量 (administrator evaluation)、教師自評 (self evaluation)、同儕互評 (peer evaluation)、學生評鑑(student ratings or student evaluation)。試比較上述五種途徑之優缺點。
- 四、請從學術發展的角度，說明認知策略、後設認知、目標導向、和自我調整學習幾個概念的關係。

考試科目：教育議題評析(50分)

注意事項：

- (一) 試卷共2頁。
- (二) 請詳細閱讀下文之後，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「橫寫」書寫。

## 我是一個什麼樣的老師？

當我開始做國中老師時，我很快服從所謂的「好老師」的形象：「能將學生管理與控制好，不怕學生，關心他們，完全掌握住學生，配合學校的各種措施與要求來管理學生，讓學生在整潔秩序與成績上都有不錯的表現。」

當時就是只有一個目標：只要能夠使學生在功課上進步，就是能夠協助他前途光明；而至於學生遭受學習的困難、交友的渴望、對異性的好奇憧憬以及家庭的挫折等，雖然我有處理，但所傳遞的都是那一套「努力才會成功，前途光明」等來告訴他，努力唸書才是最重要的。到頭來，學生發現他努力了，卻沒有得到進步或成功，而他接受了教師所謂的書念好才有前途的價值觀，發現自己前途一片渺茫而十分自暴自棄，並且覺得對不起老師，但似乎又很矛盾：我明明有念啊！不知道自己究竟怎麼了！

我當時並未看清楚這種情況，只覺得自己也是對學生又愛又恨：一方面得不到學生的進步與成就很挫折，學生經驗到老師的失望與挫敗，更加的感到痛苦與自卑，或是不知道該如何與老師接觸；而我對學生不與我親近就更加難過了，也就對學生有一股怒氣：「我已經這麼努力了！你們還不感謝我與愛我！」把自己的失望與學生的挫折完全攪在一起，師生關係也就完蛋了！原來我是靠著學生的敬愛當作教學成就。

而在校園中也經驗到另一種令我想逃脫的理由：逃離戰場！當一個年輕老師的教育理想進行嘗試時，在校園中的「導師責任」與「競爭設計」，使得想改變的老師被捲入一種「爭取權力」的競賽中。教師處於一種不是努力爭取明星教師的頭銜，證明自己育才無數，由帶過的學生上第一志願的人數塑造；不然就是致力於爭取行政角色，在教師眼中，除了當行政人員外，在校園中幾乎

續背面

沒有教師上升的地位與空間。能作為行政人員，至少是比一般教師高一等，藉此證明自己是有能力的，不是一個平平凡凡的老師！

而我的努力與嘗試，正可謂是有所表現與想要爭取什麼，造成了對同年級老師中有前二種企圖者視為「競爭對象」，而不斷有冷言冷語及謠言傳出：包括只是因為年輕，我才會努力，結婚就不會了；我是要爭取做行政人員，搶著要做第一好班的導師，學校為挽留我而給我種種好處等。我在煩不勝煩的狀況下，聽到謠言就氣的不知道要跟誰說，一則是行動日趨緩慢無動力，一則是與其他老師的討論與分享銳減，天知道是那個傢伙說我的。

下課後的我從不認為自己是一個老師，隨心所欲的批判與討厭當老師，除了和家長聯繫時，再把「老師」這件衣服穿上去；「老師」只不過是我工作時所穿的衣服，一離開工作時就把它脫掉！常常我和朋友談天，談及別的老師就好像我不是老師一樣，去挑剔與批評他們的傳統古板與僵化，我是可以完全以局外人自居，完全跳離「教師」這個角色，例如我跟朋友說：今天我邊走邊吃，學生看了說：老師不可以邊走邊吃。我覺得老師真的很不自由，這麼囉唆，又不是聖人，為什麼這些老師要這麼要求自己呢？

我常常對朋友抱怨與嘮叨自己的困擾，常常一回到家就躺在床上睡覺，等到休息夠了再去吃晚飯，因為身心疲憊至極。甚至最怕的就是人家一見到我就說「您是老師吧」，好像自己已經很僵化到全身都帶著老師味道，巴不得一離開學校就沒有人認得我是老師，就可以自由自在！

節錄並改自於 侯務葵、王慧婉(民 88)：我們是一群女老師：集體認同與教育實踐的故事。刊登於夏林清主編教育改革：理念與實踐。台北：五南。

# 國立花蓮師範學院九十四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 8 頁，合計 100 分。
- (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. Vocabulary (2 × 15 , 30%)

1. The lion's savage behavior was attributed to its lack of \_\_\_\_\_ flesh.

- (A) edging                                      (B) edible
- (C) edifying                                    (D) enable

2. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ your studies, even when in a hurry.

- (A) link                                         (B) rush
- (C) capture                                    (D) squander

3. The artist's \_\_\_\_\_ can be found carved into the cave walls.

- (A) profile                                      (B) level
- (C) section                                      (D) sector

4. Teenage lethargy is often due to lack of proper \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) materials                                    (B) substances
- (C) fabrics                                        (D) nutrients

5. You need to consider the \_\_\_\_\_ before you make a decision.

- (A) pros and cons                              (B) agreement
- (C) disagreement                                (D) contribution

( 續背面 )

6. Mary's friends were relieved when she arrived safe and \_\_\_\_\_ from her swimming trip.

- (A) carried (B) sound  
(C) charged (D) missed

7. He's \_\_\_\_\_ of her boss. I think she's looking for a new job.

- (A) tired (B) thought  
(C) pleaded (D) reminded

8. The \_\_\_\_\_ applauded enthusiastically after the performance was finished.

- (A) dressers (B) participaters  
(C) audience (D) spoters

9. I told my boss that I wanted a big \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) arise (B) raise  
(C) rising (D) up

10. The article's headline \_\_\_\_\_ "Bomb Shakes Baghdad Morning".

- (A) title (B) say  
(C) read (D) elicit

The 11 of PC-based multi-media courses also overcomes the 12 image of text-based learning, by giving the user 13 over the material. Open learning is also 14 to modern working practices, where employees may change locations or even job 15 far more frequently than might have been the case in the past.

11. (A) outcome (B) advent (C) syllabus (D) section  
12. (A) sticky (B) wet (C) dry (D) slippery  
13. (A) extent (B) control (C) motion (D) hint  
14. (A) located (B) equal (C) suited (D) focused  
15. (A) specifications (B) chances (C) outletings (D) spectors

II. Grammar Points (2 × 15, 30%) ( Items 16-23: Choose one correct answer. Items 24-30: Choose one error.)

16. Do you imagine (A. to be B. being C. been D. be) an entertainer?
17. Planning the trips for your family gatherings \_\_\_ fairly intriguing.  
(A. has B. are C. is D. does)
18. I had him (A. to wash B. washing C. wash D. washed) my car.
19. The benefits were evident, with most calories \_\_\_ in the grains and legumes.  
(A. come B. coming C. came D. to come)
20. The police in recent years \_\_\_ that the Americans are more satisfied with their family life.  
(A. finds B. find C. has found D. have found)
21. The girl appears healthy; \_\_\_, it's a good idea for her to have a check up soon.  
(A. otherwise B. therefore C. nevertheless D. moreover)
22. The gentleman \_\_\_ we talked is a linguist.  
(A. who B. whom C. about whom D. to who)
23. \_\_\_ recent changes in weather patterns, scientists are predicting severe droughts and floods in many countries in the future.  
(A. Because B. So C. Because of D. Due)

**Note: Choose one ERROR from every subsequent grammatical question!!**

24. Polaris, the North Star, has helped guiding seafarers ever since ancient times  
A B C  
when sophisticated navigational tools did not exist.  
D
25. The physiological and psychological benefits of exercise has been indicated  
A B  
through numerous studies done on stress reduction.  
C D
26. Mosques may be large or small, but they have the same design consists of a  
A B C  
open courtyard and enclosed prayer halls.  
D
27. John has found the book that Mary persuaded him to purchase it.  
A B C D
28. In English, the expression tidal wave is often used despite these giant waves,  
A B  
which are most likely caused by lifts or drops in the ocean floor,  
C  
have nothing to do the tides.

D

( 續背面 )

29. Could you please tell me how many countries are there in the United Nations  
  A  B  C  
at this time?

D

30. Soon after the Sweeneys had arrived in America, they had started farming in  
  A  B  C  D  
central Wisconsin.

### III Comprehension (2 × 20, 40%)

( I ) As the corpse went past the flies left the restaurant table in a cloud and rushed after it, but they came back a few minutes later.

The little crowd of mourners threaded their way across the market-place between the piles of pomegranates and the taxis and camels, wailing a short chant over and over again. What really appeals to the flies is that corpses here are never put into coffins, they are merely wrapped in a piece of rag and carried on a rough wooden bier on the shoulders of four friends. When the friends get to the burying-ground they hack an oblong hole a foot or two deep, dump the body in it and fling over it a little of the dried up, lumpy earth, which is like broken brick. No gravestone, no name, no identifying mark of any kind. The burying-ground is merely a huge waste of hummocky earth, like derelict building-lot. After a month or two no one can even be certain where his own relatives are buried.

When you walk through a town like this —two hundred thousand inhabitants, of whom at least twenty thousand own literally nothing except the rags they stand up in —when you see how the people live, and still more how easily they die, it is always difficult to believe that you are walking among human beings. All colonial empires are in reality founded upon that fact. The people have brown faces —besides, there are so many of them! Are they really the same flesh as yourself? Do they even have names? Or are they merely a kind of undifferentiated brown stuff, about as individual as bees or coral insects? They rise out of the earth, they sweat and starve for a few years, and then they sink back into the nameless mounds of the graveyard and nobody notices that they are gone. And even the graves themselves soon fade back into the soil. Sometimes, out of a walk, as you break your way through the prickly pear, you notice that it is rather bumpy underfoot, and only a certain regularity in the bumps tells you that you are walking over skeletons.

31. The passage is extracted from George Orwell's "Marrakech." The primary focus of the passage is

A. *The author implies that the people in this country demonstrate astonishing indifference toward deaths of their relatives.*

- B. *Life is so unpredictable that the author doubts if it makes sense for human beings to struggle for survivors.*
- C. *The author suggests a criticism that the imperialism is responsible for the people's deprivation.*
- D. *The author spotlights people's deprivation and asks for economical help from the rich countries.*
32. Which of the following about funeral **cannot** be inferred from the passage?
- A. *Funeral services in Marrakech appalled the author.*
- B. *Funeral services are usually expensive in Marrakech.*
- C. *People in Marrakech usually covered the dead bodies with nothing but rags.*
- D. *There is no regular cemetery or graveyard in Marrakech.*
33. Which of the following concepts **cannot** be associated with Marrakech and its people?
- A. *Barbarianism*
- B. *Poverty*
- C. *Ignorance*
- D. *Illiteracy*
34. The questions in the third paragraph —for example, “Are they really same flesh as yourself?” “Do they even have names?” or “Are they merely a kind of undifferentiated brown stuff about as individual as bees or coral insects?” —serve to
- A. *reinforce the author's confusion and hesitation.*
- B. *emphasize the stupidity of Marrakech's people.*
- C. *interrogate the relationship between human beings and animals.*
- D. *underline condemnation of an inhuman and exploitative view.*
35. The phrase “literally nothing except the rags they stand up in” suggest that
- A. *Marrakech's people have only the rags to wear.*
- B. *Marrakech's people require nothing but rags*
- C. *Marrakech's people usually trample the rags when they dump the body of their relative.*
- D. *Marrakech's people do not stand up in rags.*
36. It can be inferred from the end of the passage that
- A. *Nobody remembers where his relatives were buried because the graveyard turns to a new building lot.*
- B. *The author is an anthropologist who is interested in the funeral services of this country.*
- C. *The author was so careful that he avoided trampling on the deserted skeletons.*
- D. *There is no formal cemetery in this country and dead bodies are buried everywhere.*
37. It can be inferred from the passage that
- A. *The way the society of Marrakech functions is similar to that of bees.*
- B. *At least one tenth of Marrakech's people live in abject poverty*
- C. *In Marrakech flies are more appealed to the corpse in the coffin than food.*



D. *People of Marrakech are Caucasian.*

( 續背面 )

38. The phrase “No gravestone, no name, no identifying mark of any kind” suggest that
- A. *Marrakech’s people die easily, more like insects than human beings.*
  - B. *Marrakech’s people have no official name in this country and therefore, they do not need gravestones to identify themselves.*
  - C. *the author criticizes the eccentric custom which makes no identify among them.*
  - D. *Marrakech’s people live in a collective life and their society highlights conformity.*
39. According to the passage, which of the following the author intends to criticize?
- A. *The residents in Marrakech.*
  - B. *The intellectual class in Marrakech.*
  - C. *The aristocracy of Marrakech.*
  - D. *The western colonizers of Marrakech.*
40. The essayist’s voice is a key of his attitude toward his subject. In the passage the voice of the author is
- A. *humorous.*
  - B. *commending.*
  - C. *sympathetic.*
  - D. *sarcastic.*

( II ) One of the worst earthquakes in modern times occurred on April 18, 1906, in San Francisco, California. Measuring 8.3 on the Richter scale, this earthquake began when part of the San Andreas Fault slipped over a segment about 278 miles (430 kilometers) long. Approximately 700 lives were lost in this tragedy.

Much of the damage to the city could have been prevented were it not for the many fires that resulted, which destroyed the central business district and other parts of the city. Shaking was felt within a 48-mile (30-kilometer) radius of San Francisco--as far south as San Jose.

One result of this earthquake was the discovery of earthquake faults, or fractures in the rocks of the Earth's crust. This discovery was made by American seismologist Harry Fielding Reid in 1911. Before his work, it had long been assumed that faults were created by earthquakes. Reid realized that the opposite was true: pressures within a fault, as two earth plates come together, cause quakes.

Due to the instability of the San Andreas Fault, many seismologists have theorized for years that a massive quake is due again in the San Francisco area. One such quake occurred in 1989, during the height of evening rush hour and as baseball fans packed Candlestick Park during the World Series. This quake measured 7.1 on the Richter scale. Seventy deaths were reported, and many areas of the city, particularly the Marina district, were hit hard.

41. Regarding the earthquake happened in 1906 in San Francisco, California, which of the

following is **incorrect**?

- A. *The earthquake resulted into the creation of San Andreas Fault.*
  - B. *The death toll could have decreased below 700 if no fire was resulted from it.*
  - C. *The great damage was caused not by earthquake itself, but by the fires the earthquake resulted.*
  - D. *Since the earthquake, seismologists have made a great achievement in seismology.*
42. According to the passage, American seismologist Harry Fielding Reid discovers
- A. *that San Andreas Fault was created by earthquake.*
  - B. *that there exist fractures in the rocks of the Earth's crust.*
  - C. *that one massive quake was expected soon in the San Francisco area.*
  - D. *that earthquakes resulted in pressures within a fault.*
43. Which of the following is **not** one of seismologist's works?
- A. *The study of earthquakes.*
  - B. *The study of the propagation of elastic waves within the Earth.*
  - C. *Providing much information about the composition and state of the planet's interior.*
  - D. *The study of the value of the wave function of a particle at a given point of space and time.*
44. Which of the following statements is **incorrect** as regards the earthquakes happened San Francisco in 1906 and in 1989?
- A. *The death toll in the former is ten times bigger than one in the latter.*
  - B. *The former is more powerful than the latter.*
  - C. *Fires cause the great damages in both earthquakes.*
  - D. *Both earthquakes measured over 7 on the Richter scale.*
45. According to the passage, which of the following is the proper definition of the term "fault" in seismology?
- A. *Mistake or offence.*
  - B. *Sudden violent movement of the earth's surface.*
  - C. *Break in the continuity of layers of rock, caused by movement of the earth's crust.*
  - D. *Geology scale for measuring the intensity of earthquakes.*

( III ) The 19th-century British writer Thomas Carlyle called economics the "pig philosophy." He held this unfavorable view because he regarded the businessman's quest for profits as mere greed. He also called economics the "dismal science" because the matters it deals with at such length are so ordinary. Carlyle lived at the time when the Industrial Revolution was still new and the modern economic system was in process of formation. His attitudes represented the way people for centuries past had thought about economic functions.

More recent writers have taken a much more realistic view of economics. The management consultant Earl Bunting stated that: "The goals of business are inseparable from the goals of the whole community." And the noted economist John Kenneth Galbraith made much the

samepoint: "Economics deals with matters which men consider very close to their lives."

( 續背面 )

Bunting and Galbraith are more realistic because, no matter where people in the civilized world live, they are part of an economic system. To speak of a developed society is to speak of a society that has been built through vigorous economic functioning. Without economies there is no prosperity. Since the ancient world, civilization itself has been built upon economic growth. When the growth stopped, as it did at the end of the Roman Empire, civilization went into a long decline. What brought it back was the painstakingly slow emergence of workable economies.

46. The phrase "pig philosophy" in the first paragraph most likely implies

- A. *corruptness.*
- B. *misery.*
- C. *avarice.*
- D. *stupidity.*

47. With which statement concerning the people's view in nineteenth century would the author most likely **disagree**?

- A. *The modern economic system is promising.*
- B. *The Industrial Revolution is not absolutely beneficial.*
- C. *The goal of business is immoral.*
- D. *Economics deals with ordinary matters.*

48. Which of following statement about Bunting and Galbraith is **inaccurate**?

- A. *They both are more pragmatic than Thomas Carlyle.*
- B. *They enjoy the modern economic system.*
- C. *They identify the goal of business with the goal of human society.*
- D. *They denounce economics because it deals with unordinary matters.*

49. The final paragraph suggests that

- A. *The author disapproves of Bunting and Galbraith.*
- B. *The author sees vigorous economic function as the foundation of a society.*
- C. *The decline of Roman Empire resulted into the emergence of workable economies.*
- D. *The civilization goes into a decline when the workable economics slowly emerges..*

50. According to the passage, the author's attitude toward economics is

- A. *affirmative.*
- B. *dubious.*
- C. *pessimistic.*
- D. *pathetic*