

國立花蓮教育大學國民教育研究所九十五學年度 博士班入學考試試題

考試科目：教育政策與行政

答題說明：1.本試題共一頁。
2.答案寫在答案紙上，一律由左至右，橫式書寫；不必抄題，但須註明題號；試題請隨同答案卷一併繳回
3.本科試題有申論題三題，每題 50 分，共 150 分。

1. 試說明台灣在 1950 年代與 1990 年代高等教育之發展情形，並詮釋這兩次大專院校擴張政策在性質與意義上有怎樣的異同？(50 分)
2. 學校經常抱怨校務革新無法成功，是因為受到上級政府的規範太多太密，請問這個說法是否屬實？是否還有其他原因阻礙學校的創新發展？（論述過程引用研究文獻或教育行政理論來佐證，將予加分）。(50 分)
3. 小班政策已成為各國教育改革的主流，我國的教育基本法也規定國民教育應以小班小校為原則，而在面對少子化的趨勢，各縣市政府應該可以順此趨勢降低班級人數。但事實上，各縣市政府卻以裁班併校方式取代降低班級人數的作法來面對少子化。請站在地方政府的角度來說明這麼做的理由，而如果您是教育局長，您是否會有不同的作法，並請解釋理由。（論述過程引用研究文獻或教育行政理論來佐證，將予加分）。(50 分)

國立花蓮教育大學國民教育研究所九十五學年度 博士班入學考試試題

考試科目：課程與教學

答題說明：1.本試題共一頁。
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3.本科試題有申論題三題，每題 50 分，共 150 分。

1. 試舉實例說明課程理論、課程管理、課程領導、課程實施與課程評鑑等概念，在理論與實務上，彼此的關係及其蘊義。(50 分)
2. 什麼是好的測驗(good test)？請就測驗設計的特性(design property)和心理計量的特性(psychometric property)，闡述何謂好的測驗。(50 分)
3. 1990 年代，對心靈的作用有兩種迥異的觀點：一將心靈視為一種計算性的機械裝置，另一將心靈的構造和實現視為都是透過人類文化的作用。無可避免的，這兩種觀點對學與教的歷程會有相當不同的主張，請說明之。(50 分)

國立花蓮教育大學國民教育研究所九十五學年度 博士班入學考試試題

考試科目：英文教育名著

- 答題說明：
1. 本試題共二頁。
 2. 答案寫在答案紙上，一律由左至右，橫式書寫；不必抄題，但須註明題號；試題請隨同答案卷一併繳回。
 3. 本科試題有申論題四題，總分五十分。
 4. 請仔細閱讀下列各題英文段落，並請以中文(1)敘述文中主旨，及(2)評論其內容（兩者各佔配分之一半）

1. Testing is an important but highly controversial activity. Many problems encountered in the use of tests come from misunderstandings about or misuse of psychological tests. For example, some people regard test scores as precise measures, assuming that a person with an IQ score of 125 will always perform better than a person with an IQ score of 120. When their prediction is not supported, these critics charge that tests are inaccurate measures that create misleading pictures of individual differences. Unfortunately, these critics have missed an important point about test scores. Tests are not precise measures of characteristics and should never be used as precise measures. Remember that a test is a sample of behavior and as such can only estimate the nature and level of psychological attributes. In addition, performance on tests can be affected by variables such as test-taker attitude and testing conditions. Test scores generate the most accurate predictions when converted to ranges within which we believe the person's real characteristics fall. Viewing test scores as precise measures leads to misinterpretation of both individual test scores and the differences between test scores. That fact that tests are not perfect measures leads psychologists themselves to caution that test scores should never be the only factor used to make predictions or decisions about people. (13 分)

2. Vygotsky's explanation of the dynamics of ontogenesis rests on the assumption that the natural line of development may operate in relative isolation in early childhood but is soon integrated with the cultural line in a process of "emergent interactionism". (12 分)

3. As the Internet becomes part of everyday existence and as exploiting it no longer seems to be the key to earning zillions, it is starting to be taken for granted. It is in danger of being ignored as boring just as the telephone was ignored for half a century even while it enhanced the ability of people to work and find community with others over long distances. Ignoring the Internet is as huge a mistake as seeing it as a savior. It is the boringness and routineness that makes the Internet important because this means that it is being pervasively incorporated into people's lives. It is time for more differentiated analyses of the Internet that take into account how it has increasingly become embedded in everyday life. (12 分)

4. It is a common experience that after prolonged preoccupation with an intellectual topic, the mind ceases to function readily. It apparently has got into a rut; the "wheels go around" in the head, but they do not turn out any fresh grist. New suggestions cease to occur. The mind is, as the apt expression goes, "fed up." This condition is a warning to turn, as far as conscious attention and reflection are concerned, to something else. Then after the mind has ceased to be intent on the problem, and consciousness has relaxed its strain, a period of incubation sets in. Material rearranges itself; facts and principles fall into place; what was confused becomes bright and clear; the mixed-up becomes orderly, often to such an extent that the problem is essentially solved. Many persons having a complicated practical question to decide find it advisable to sleep on the matter. Often they awake in the morning to find that, while they were sleeping, things have wonderfully straightened themselves out. A subtle process of incubation has resulted in hatching a decision and a plan. But this bringing forth of inventions, solutions, and discoveries rarely occurs except to a mind that has previously steeped itself consciously in material relating to its question, has turned matters off and over, weighed pros and cons. Incubation, in short, is one phase of a rhythmic process. (13 分)