

國立花蓮教育大學國民教育研究所博士班
九十六學年度招生考試試題

考試科目：英文教育名著

注意事項：

- (一) 試卷共 1 頁兩面，每題 25 分，合計 100 分。
- (二) 請用橫式作答，不必抄題。
- (三) 答案請依序寫在答案卷上，並於題號欄中標明題號。
- (四) 試題隨同答案卷一併繳回。
- (五) 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)。

- 一、 In the first quarter of this century, something crucial happened to thinking people. Let us call it “the interpretive turn”. The term first expressed itself in drama and literature, then in history, then in the social sciences, and finally in epistemology. It is now expressing itself in education. The object of interpretation is understanding, not explanation; its instrument is the analysis of text. Understanding is the outcome of organizing and contextualizing essentially contestable, incompletely verifiable propositions in a disciplined way. One of our principal means for doing so is through narrative: by telling a story of what something is “about”.(25 分)
- 二、 Some of the reasons why the teacher should have an excess supply of information and understanding are too obvious to need mention. The central reason is possibly not always recognized. The teacher must have his mind free to observe the mental responses and movements of the student members of the recitation group. The problem of the pupils is found in subject matter; the problem of teachers is what the minds of pupil are doing with this subject matter. Unless the teacher’s mind has mastered the subject matter in advance, unless it is thoroughly at home in it, using it unconsciously without the need of express thought, he will not be free to give full time and attention to observation and interpretation of the pupils’ intellectual reactions. The teacher must be alive to all forms of bodily expression of mental condition – to puzzlement, boredom, mastery, the dawn of an idea, feigned attention, tendency to show off, to dominate discussion because of egotism, etc.-as well as sensitive to the meaning of all expression in words. He must be aware not only of their meaning, but of their meaning as indicative of the state of mind of the pupil, his degree of observation and comprehension. (25 分)

(續背面)

- 三、 Assessment can be the vehicle that keeps new learning from being so obscure, difficult, or complicated that most students lose interests or find it impenetrable. Motivation is enhanced when errors and mistakes are treated as a normal part of learning, with timely feedback and a chance to rethink and redo the work, and when assessment is designed to provide students with access to their progress and allows them to stay engaged with the task. When assessment is designed to give students and teachers insight into what they are able to do independently as well as with guidance, students are empowered to seek help and the teacher is able to provide assistance at the point of learning, not at the end of instruction. When teachers intervene during learning, they can provide opportunities to see, imitate, and try out complex skills under their guidance. This kind of assessment has to occur in the middle of teaching and learning. It can (and should be) idiosyncratic and targeted. Why? Because it creates the perfect opportunity for teacher to teach exactly what students need to know and to provide focused feedback to move their learning forward. Sometimes, it even fosters flow-the kind of engagement in a task that is so focused and so absorbing that everything else disappears. (25 分)
- 四、 The English classroom has been frequently been promoted as the best hope for fostering multiculturalism in a dialogue where students learn “to understand the complexity of the world and the many perspectives involved”. In particular, reading literature is constructed as a sense-making activity which can contribute to the sharp and critical mind by stimulating attention to dilemmas, alternative human possibilities, and the many-sidedness of the human situation. In this view, literature study can theoretically provide opportunities for meeting many goals of pluralistic education where voices interact and where students reflect, think critically, increase cultural awareness, decrease ethnocentrism, and create a global perspective. (25 分)