

國立臺中教育大學 96 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

專業英文 科試題

教育學系碩士班 諮商與應用心理學系碩士班 課程與教學研究所 用

I. 請將以下文句翻譯成中文 (30%)

- (1) It has been known for some time that children tend to learn more from text pertaining to their knowledge-rich domains.
- (2) Good teachers have substantial procedural and declarative knowledge about classrooms and teaching.
- (3) Great accomplishment does not just happen. It is the result of years of preparation. In many field, it takes one to two decades to become an expert. It takes one to two decades to accumulate vast procedural, declarative, and metacognitive knowledge that can be used flexibly to great effect.
- (4) Teachers must attend to designing classroom activities and helping students organize their work in ways that promote the kind of intellectual camaraderie and the attitudes toward learning that build a sense of community.
- (5) Most of the research advances in memory that help scientists understand learning come from two major groups of studies: studies that show that memory is not a unitary construct and studies that relate features of learning to later effectiveness in recall.
- (6) One of the most common findings in the individual differences literature is that past achievement in a particular subject matter domain is a very strong predictor of future achievement in that subject matter domain.

II. 請將以下短文翻譯成中文 (25%)

Debates about the extent to which physical characteristics and behavior are socially constructed or biologically given have consequences that go well beyond the university and the academic press. One of the most important recent examples of how theories influence public perceptions and policy is to be found in the area of mental illness.

A growing body of writing has made policymakers and the general public aware that the diagnosis of mental illness is not a simple affair based on objective physical criteria on which everyone can agree. Different interpretations of what is acceptable behavior, different attitudes on the part of prospective patients and their families, and different (and often contradictory) theories held by psychiatrists and other doctors, along with how the medical staff see their patients, all influence diagnoses and treatment.

以下仍有試題

III. 克漏字 (25%)

Choose the most proper words from the given lists to complete the following passage. Fill in each blank with one word only and each word can be used only once.

attention	by	challenging	creating	efficient	environment	
facilitate	finding	learn	match	methods	provide	punishment
responding	rules	start	strategies	system	techniques	useful

Classroom management involves organizing the classroom and anticipating and (1) to student behavior to provide an (2) for (3) learning. Some observable features of classroom management are organizing the physical aspects of the classroom to (4) instructional goals; establishing and communicating classroom (5); developing and communicating instructional routines; establishing a (6) of incentives and consequences; and using (7) for classroom control. Many beginning teachers find effective classroom management (8), so they pay close (9) to how effective teachers (10) learning with their classroom management skills.

IV. 請閱讀下文之後針對問題勾選適當的選項 (20%)

The concept of instructional design can be traced back to military training efforts during and immediately following World War II. At those times, the work of psychologists was revealing important new information about how human learning takes place, including the importance of specifying details of a student or trainee to ensure learning. At the same time, audiovisual specialists were developing ways to utilize the recognized learning principles in designing effective films and other instructional materials.

In the early 1950s much interest was being shown in educational applications of the learning theory known as behaviorism. B. F. Skinner, the psychologist, developed a stimulus-response (S-R) model based on the learner must actively participate. With success in learning, the student is immediately rewarded. The application of the psychological concepts of feedback and reinforcement leads to what is called operant conditioning.

This theory led to the “programmed instruction” movement in the 1960s which established useful guidelines for organizing individualized, self-paced instruction in precise ways to that learning would take place successfully. Of all the developments in recent years, the theoretical view of learning proposed by Skinner and its applications through programmed instruction have been most influential for the emergence of the instructional design process. During this period, practitioners identified a number of elements that require attention for designing comprehensive instruction. These include: writing objectives; organizing subject content, analyzing tasks, encoding and decoding information, and setting conditions for learning; recognizing contributions of audiovisual media and other forms of technology for instruction; devising self-paced and individualized learning methods; and evaluating learning.

Q1. Check those of the following which have contributed to the emergence of the instructional design concept.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a. programmed instruction | <input type="checkbox"/> g. psychology of human learning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. evaluation of learning | <input type="checkbox"/> h. competence-based instruction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c. computer graphics | <input type="checkbox"/> i. mastery learning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d. organizing subject content | <input type="checkbox"/> j. analyzing tasks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> e. international education | <input type="checkbox"/> k. methods of individualized learning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> f. writing objectives | |

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教育學(一) 科試題

教育學系碩士班 用

一、請以中文簡要寫出下列書籍的內容大要（每本書各約 50 字左右）及其在教育上的意義。（20%）

1. *Schooling in Capitalist America: Educational Reform and Contradiction of Economic Life*
2. *Learning to Labor : How Working Class Kids Get Working Class Work*
3. *Discipline and Punish : The Birth of the Prison*

二、何謂教育權？有關教育權內涵的演變可分為國家教育權、國民教育權及國民學習權三個階段，試分別說明之？(20%)

三、近來中國時報有一則消息報導到：

「美國科學家最新研究發現，人類大腦『正中前額葉皮質』演化時，揉雜生理與文化因素，因此在做決策時，出現仁愛、悲憫等情緒凌駕完全唯理算計的現象。

這項實驗共有卅名志願者參加，其中六名的正中前額葉皮質有受損。他們被要求回答道德上兩難的問題，比如殺掉一名無辜的人，以拯救其他一樣無辜的多數人。如果純粹唯理算計，要下決定並不困難，但大多數人都會遲疑，甚至拒絕殺一人而救多人。

唯有那六名正中前額葉皮質受損的志願者，比較沒有同理心與悲憫心，做出不帶情緒的決策比其他廿四人容易得多。他們表示，願意傷害無辜的一人而造福於多數。這種情形通常會衍生出『強烈的厭憎』。

但科學家很驚奇地發現，如果要做出道德等級較低的決定，如摧毀價值不菲的雕像而拯救某個人的生命時，受測者不論正中前額葉皮質有無受損，做出來決定相同一致。這項研究成果發表在最新一期《自然》周刊。

哈佛大學教授豪瑟表示，他們的這項研究首次說明，人類要做出道德決策時，情緒實扮演動因的角色。專家們另結論說，實驗成果發現，針對一整組經過挑選的道德兩難情境，要正常地判斷何為對錯，大腦正中前額葉皮質至關重要；實驗成果也佐證，要下判斷時，必須帶有情緒，或者說，『用心而非用腦』。

南卡羅萊納大學專家達瑪席歐表示，研究成果發現，如果說要下道德判斷時，純粹出於唯理算計，無法道盡人類面臨的多種處境；情緒顯然影響某些道德判斷。人類拒絕極端的實用算計，而拒絕的動機與合群的情緒有所關連。他同時認為，道德判斷的形式並不單純，揉合理智與情緒，實彰顯出人類隨著演化而慢慢累積的智慧。」

請就上述訊息，試析論學校與家庭道德（人格）教育的本質及兩者間的關係，並提出改善當前台灣社會暴力傾向的有效具體作法。(20%)

四、教育行政有關中央與地方之權限分工中，中央集權是較少之例子，請舉一個國家為例說明中央集權教育行政之特色與問題。(20%)

五、簡述哲學中認識論、形上學與價值論內涵，並闡釋（一）三者關係；（二）今日高等教育之哲學觀。(20%)

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教育學(二)

科試題

教育學系碩士班 用

- 一、某研究者擬探討中部地區國小四、五、六年級單親家庭學童之數學自我效能感、學習態度、與數學成就之間的關係，並比較不同性別、不同年級學童之數學自我效能感、學習態度、及數學成就之差異。研究者分別編訂「數學自我效能量表」(該量表共有 30 題，為李克特五點式量表，分數分佈可從 30 分至 150 分，分數愈高表示自我效能感越高)、「學習態度量表」(該量表共有 20 題，為李克特五點式量表，分數分佈可從 20 分至 100 分，分數愈高表示學習態度越積極)、及「數學成就測驗」等三個工具，對中部四縣市之國小四、五、六年級單親家庭學童各八十名進行施測。

請依上述資料回答下列問題：(20%)

- (1) 本研究的母群體為何？
 - (2) 請根據本研究設計為「數學自我效能感」下一個操作性定義。
 - (3) 本研究中涉及對同一群對象進行三個研究工具的施測。在此情況下，研究者應該如何避免研究工具施測順序所可能造成的偏誤？
 - (4) 何種統計方法可用以檢定不同年級學童之數學自我效能感是否有顯著的差異？
 - (5) 為了避免研究工具的誤差，研究者除了應考量上述三個研究工具的性能，考驗其信、效度之外，還應該注意哪些因素？
- 二、在教育研究中，進行資料處理時，下列各種統計方法各適用在什麼類型的資料，並各舉一實例說明之：(20%)
- (一)t-test
 - (二) χ^2
 - (三)one-way ANOVA
 - (四)stepwise regression analysis
 - (五)canonical correlation
- 三、根據行為心理學的觀點，可運用哪些方式來消除學生的不當行為？(20%)
- 四、請闡述多元智能理論最重要的理念為何？(20%)
- 五、試論述「建置台灣主體性課程教學」的定義、內涵與課程教學的發展為何？試申論之。(20%)