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

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 form 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.

_____ a. programmed instruction   _____ g. psychology of human learning

_____ b. evaluation of learning   _____ h. competence-based instruction

_____ c. computer graphics   _____ i. mastery learning

_____ d. organizing subject content   _____ j. analyzing tasks

_____ e. international education   _____ k. methods of individualized learning

_____ f. writing objectives

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教育學 科試題　　課程與教學研究所 用

一、請分別簡要說明柏拉圖（Plato）和盧梭（Rousseau）對教育的看法及其優缺點。並請進一步申論這些看法會衍生出什麼樣的課程實務？ (20%)

二、為使評量發揮更大的效果，學校宜如何呈現與處理學生的評量結果？(20%)

三、某研究生擬採德慧術(The Delphi Technique)建立國民小學課程評鑑指標，請以本研究為例，說明：(20%)
(一)何謂德慧術？本研究題目採用德慧術的適切性及其理由為何？
(二)本研究進行的步驟與要領為何？
(三)本研究採此方法進行的優缺點為何？

四、二○○六年十二月十六日，龍應台女士應《天下雜誌》邀請，在台大校園內，舉辦一場與全球化時代有關的演說：「我離世界有多遠？談大學生的文化『基本配備』」。請就在資訊科技建置下的全球化時空與所謂後現代意識基礎上，論述因應 21 世紀的基本配備是什麼及其可能哲學觀點。(20%)

五、認知學徒制(cognitive apprenticeship)近年來受到教育界的廣泛討論，甚至被稱為一種教學的新典範。請分析說明認知學徒制的意義及其理論基礎。(20%)

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課程與教學理論與實務　科試題　　課程與教學研究所 用

一、課程設計理論中強調範圍(scope)與統整(integration)是課程橫向組織的兩個因素；而順序(sequence)與連續性(continuity)則是縱向組織的兩個因素，請以九年一貫的課程計劃舉例說明上述四個因素的意義。(20%)

二、楊格（M. Young）認為傳統對課程的定義應該要隨著「學習」意涵的擴展而有所調整，因而將課程區分為兩類：「教學的課程」（teaching curriculum）和「學習的課程」（learning curriculum）。請問：以上兩類課程的定義為何？對於「終身學習的課程」之設計有何啟示？(20%)

三、教學工作常被比喻為「木匠」、「園丁」、「捕手」、「領航員」等，請描述這四個比喻可能包含的意義。(20%)

四、何謂教學的「本土化與全球化」？試申論之。(20%)

五、請就近年來學校本位課程發展的推動情形加以評論，並提出改善之道。(20%)