國立臺中教育大學九十八學年度研究所碩士在職專班招生考試

早期療育理論與實務

適用學系:早期療育研究所

- 1. 當你是一位幼稚園教師或是治療師,有一位腦性麻痺小朋友(軀幹會向前彎曲、前臂內旋、平衡、穩定度差,但可以踏步)需要使用助行器,請以四種(無輪助行器、標準型、後推型、軀幹支撐型)助行器的注意事項、及適用對象去建議此小朋友較合適的輔具? (25%)
- 2. 請說明可能用來鑑別 18 至 24 個月大自閉症嬰幼兒的早期症狀? (25%)
- 3. 請解釋下列名詞:(25%)
- (1) 通報轉介:
- (2) 個案管理:
- (3) 個別化家庭服務計畫:
- (4) 轉銜服務:
- (5) 學前特殊教育:
- 4. 早期療育服務中,針對部分特殊嬰幼兒及其家庭會提供「在宅服務」,請說明 社工員、特教教師及治療師等專業團隊,可以有哪些方式提供在宅服務?並 分述這些方式的主要目的為何?(25%)

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幼兒發展

適用學系:幼兒教育學系、早期療育研究所

一、是非題 30%

- 1. () 人類在幼兒期,視覺的發育速率落後於聽覺的發育。
- 2. () 嬰幼兒在語言發展的表現,是先掌握語音才發展語調。
- 3. () 維高斯基認為遊玩對幼兒發展很重要,在遊玩中幼兒常表現超出平時,可謂處於「最佳發展區」(zone of proximal development)。
- 4. () 在操作制約中,前置刺激不可得知,有機體只是自動發出反應,而 這類反應是伴隨在後的增強刺激所控制。
- 5. () 班度拉更強調外來環境,認為現實中的孩子,其心智是被環境、楷模和大環境提供的社會化習俗所構成。
- 6.()自閉症是一種常見的發展異常,比智能不足更加常見,往往在兩歲之前就開始出現,是嚴重人格異常最早出現的一種,其生理發展常有缺陷,但語言發展正常。

二、 問答題 20%

人類難以獨自一人生存,包爾比 John Bowlby 指出人類對緊密依附的需要,出自 於人類的天性,提出四階段的依附理論(Theory of attachment),而安斯沃思 (Mary Ainsworth) 研究嬰兒,發現三種不同型態的依附(attachment),如果您 是一位幼托園所的幼幼班老師,面對一位剛入園所而剛滿兩歲的幼兒,與母親分 離時,產生痛苦焦慮,非常黏人,並且母親離開後與母親在班級時的探索比較減 少,但幼兒一看到母親回來,即主動歡迎,並且又渴望大膽在您班級探索遊玩, 您會如何向其母親以依附理論和依附型態說明此幼兒的依附發展?並針對分離 焦慮,您會給予家長什麼樣的建議?

三、 問答題 25%

四歲的小新上課時很容易分心,常常干擾班上同學,很難好好的遊戲或上課,常常弄丟東西,且上述症狀已經持續六個月以上,請寫出最可能符合小新的診斷名稱。若小新在你的班上,你會使用那些教學方法與行為管理幫助小新?

四、 問答題 25%

什麼是智力(intelligence)與智商(intelligence quotient, IQ)?若遺傳派學者指出智力差異主要由先天基因決定,你是否贊同?請表達你個人的觀點。

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專業英文試題

適用學系:早期療育研究所

請將下列四題翻譯為中文

- 1. Young children with disabilities do not have to be in a particular place with particular materials or people in order to learn. Learning opportunities abound for children in their home and community environments. Opportunities for learning in the child's natural settings must be identified. A natural setting is one in which the child would spend time if he or she did not have a disability. (25%)
- 2. The content of assessment processes with preschoolers and infants is somewhat different from that used with school-aged students. Content is different both in the breadth of behavior assessed and in the types of behavior measured. Assessment procedures with young children are applied not only to identify diagnosable disorders, but also to catch impending developmental disorders before they compound into more serious problems that are truly handicapping. (25%)
- 3. We believe that the field of gesture research holds great promise for both researchers and clinicians. Because early gesture production seems to provide children with a means of producing progressively more complex communicative forms while reducing the demand on developing productive and cognitive skills, young children's gesture abilities may reveal more about their current status in the process of language learning than does their speech. (25%)
- 4. The impairment of social behaviors in the first semester of life may be considered a risk to development of early-onset autism, and this remains true during the first eighteen months of life. Besides, the period between age 12 and 18 months represents a second sensitive window to detect the emerging decrease of social attention and the appearance of the first autism signs in regressive children. (25%)