

國立臺中教育大學 106 學年度教師專業碩士學位學程招生考試

英文試題

I. Vocabulary (each 2%, total 20%)

- () 1. One of the President's greatest _____ was to decrease the unemployment rate in the whole country.
(A) nominations
(B) donations
(C) disorders
(D) accomplishments
- () 2. You can get a _____ from the bank with a low interest rate if you want to buy a car.
(A) regress
(B) payment
(C) loan
(D) rejection
- () 3. The Bosphorus is a very narrow strait that forms the _____ between the European part of Turkey and its Asian part.
(A) visibility
(B) boundary
(C) resemblance
(D) compilation
- () 4. New Jersey has been a leader in industrial research since the _____ of Thomas Edison's research facility in Menlo Park in 1876.
(A) imagination
(B) inspiration
(C) expedition
(D) establishment
- () 5. Due to its cold climate, _____ little farming occurs in Alaska when compared to other states.
(A) relatively
(B) intuitively
(C) vigorously
(D) delicately

(背面尚有試題)

- () 6. Ancient Egyptians had a highly developed view of the afterlife with _____ rituals for preparing the body and soul for an eternal life after death.
- (A) agile
 - (B) elaborate
 - (C) coincidental
 - (D) hostile
- () 7. Many people are living in temporary shelters after days of intense rain that caused _____ damage in the eastern part of Taiwan.
- (A) intimate
 - (B) sufficient
 - (C) substantial
 - (D) obsolete
- () 8. The vast majority of Egypt's inhabitants live in the Nile valley and delta, and the rest of the country is _____ populated.
- (A) sparsely
 - (B) exclusively
 - (C) considerably
 - (D) penitently
- () 9. I like to shop in this store. Their prices are very _____.
- (A) consummate
 - (B) competent
 - (C) compatible
 - (D) competitive
- () 10. The legislator tried to _____ any connection with the infamous scandal.
- (A) bestow
 - (B) stupefy
 - (C) disclaim
 - (D) simper

II. Grammar (each 2%, total 20%)

- () 11. "Sorry, do you spell your last name with _____ 's' or two?" "Two."
- (A) single
 - (B) one
 - (C) an
 - (D) a

- () 12. “Look at those dark clouds!” “Don’t worry. _____ it rains, we’ll still have a great time.”
- (A) Even if
 - (B) Even though
 - (C) Despite
 - (D) Whereas
- () 13. In the 1800s, Alexander Graham Bell _____ the telephone.
- (A) was invented by
 - (B) has invented
 - (C) invented
 - (D) had invented
- () 14. Bill _____ at this company for eight months.
- (A) has been working
 - (B) works
 - (C) is working
 - (D) has working
- () 15. I don’t remember _____.
- (A) is what her name
 - (B) what is her name
 - (C) her name is what
 - (D) what her name is
- () 16. _____ in 1939, the Borne Bridge spans the Cape Cod Canal and is one of the many grand projects of the Depression era.
- (A) Completed
 - (B) Completing
 - (C) To complete
 - (D) When completed
- () 17. The mail _____ hadn’t arrived by ten o’clock.
- (A) yet
 - (B) still
 - (C) already
 - (D) even

(背面尚有試題)

- () 18. "His uncle is a very clever man." "And _____."
- (A) his father too
 - (B) so does his father
 - (C) so is his father
 - (D) so his father is
- () 19. _____ young children are playing in the park.
- (A) We see many
 - (B) There are many
 - (C) Because many
 - (D) Many
- () 20. We have only _____ time left. We need to hurry up.
- (A) a few
 - (B) any
 - (C) a little
 - (D) less

III. Cloze (each 2%, total 30%)

In all modern societies, sociologists have pointed out, inequality is legitimated or 21 by the principles of equality of opportunity. We believe, 22, status and income should be earned in fair competition 23 others, and we do not believe people deserve high-status positions simply because their parents enjoyed high status. Equality of opportunity, therefore, is the belief that such 24 characteristics of individuals as sex, race, social class, and religion should not 25 their chances of upward mobility and that only inequalities 26 from an individual's talents and efforts can be regarded as fair and just. As schooling has become more and more closely related to social status, modern societies have increasingly looked to schools as the principal avenue through 27 equality of opportunity could be achieved: to provide avenues for the upward mobility of talented individuals and to 28 for the disadvantages experienced by children from low-status families.

- () 21. (A) justify (B) justifying
(C) justifies (D) justified
- () 22. (A) nonetheless (B) thereafter
(C) in other words (D) once in a while
- () 23. (A) by (B) with
(C) in (D) from

- () 24. (A) ascribed (B) ascribing
 (C) ascribe (D) ascribes
- () 25. (A) affect (B) effect
 (C) defect (D) infect
- () 26. (A) result (B) resulting
 (C) results (D) resulted
- () 27. (A) what (B) that
 (C) which (D) how
- () 28. (A) compensate (B) compete
 (C) compromise (D) compute

The study and practice of speech actually 29 far more prominently in the early centuries of liberal education. Rhetoric was among the most important subjects taught – often the most important. It was intimately connected not only 30 philosophy but also 30 governance and action. In the centuries before print, oral communication was at the center of public and professional life. The eighteenth and nineteenth century college curricula in Britain and the United States maintained that emphasis on rhetoric. In the twentieth century, as research 31 the major focus of larger universities, and the printed text 31 the dominant method of mass communication, the emphasis 32 speech faded, especially in the United States. In Great Britain, public speaking remains 33 in a tradition of poetry recitation and elocution, debate and declamation. At the center of Britain’s political life stands the House of Commons, a venue 34 the ability to thrust and parry verbally gains a politician notice by his or her peers. That’s 35 so many Britons sound intelligent, lucid, and witty – it’s not just the accent. The rise of television and digital video has made verbal fluency useful, sometimes crucial. Whether for public or private communication, the ability to articulate your thoughts clearly will prove to be a tremendous strength. No matter how strong your idea, you have to be able to convince others to get behind it.

- () 29. (A) figure (B) figures
 (C) figuring (D) figured
- () 30. (A) in...in (B) from... from
 (C) with...with (D) on...on
- () 31. (A) become...become (B) became...became
 (C) becoming...becoming (D) becomes...becomes

(背面尚有試題)

- () 32. (A) on (B) in
(C) of (D) at
- () 33. (A) prominent (B) prominently
(C) insignificant (D) insignificantly
- () 34. (A) by which (B) with which
(C) in which (D) of which
- () 35. (A) why (B) how
(C) when (D) what

IV. Reading Comprehension (each 2%, total 30%)

At school, there were several incidents of name-calling and stone-throwing, which our teachers claimed would stop if my sisters and I joined in with the other kids and quit congregating together at recess and jabbering away in Spanish. Those were the days before bilingual education or multicultural studies, when kids like us were thrown in the deep end of the public school pool and left to fend for ourselves. Not everyone came up for air.

Mommy managed to get us scholarships to her old boarding school where Good Manners and Tolerance and English Skills were required. We were also all required to study a foreign language, but my teacher talked me into taking French. In fact, they felt my studying Spanish was equivalent to my taking a “gut course.” Spanish was my native tongue, after all, a language I already had in the bag and would always be able to speak whenever I wanted. Meanwhile, with Saturday drills and daily writing assignments, our English skills soon met school requirements. By the time my sisters and I came home for vacations, we were rolling our eyes in exasperation at our old-world Mommy and Papi, using expressions like *far out*, and *what a riot!* And *outta sight*, and *believe you me* as if we had been born to them.

As rebellious adolescents, we soon figured out that conducting our filial business in English gave us an edge over our strict, Spanish-speaking parents. We could spin circles around my mother’s *absolutamente no* by pointing out flaws in her arguments, in English. My father was a pushover for pithy quotes from Shakespeare, and a recitation of “The quality of mercy is not strained” could usually get me what I wanted. Usually, there are areas we couldn’t touch with a Shakespearean ten-foot pole: the area of boys and permission to go places where there might be boys, American boys, with their mouths full of bubblegum and their minds full of the devil.

Our growing distance from Spanish was a way in which we were setting ourselves free from that old world where, as girls, we didn’t have much say about what

we could do with our lives. In English, we didn't have to use the formal usted that immediately put us in our place with our elders. We were responsible for ourselves and that made us feel grown-up. We couldn't just **skirt culpability** by using the reflexive, the bag of cookies did not finish itself, nor did the money disappear itself from Mommy's purse. We had no one to bail us out of American trouble once we went our own way in English. No family **connections**, no to whose name might open doors for us. If the world was suddenly less friendly, it was also more exciting. We found out we could do things we had never done before. We could go places in English we never could in Spanish, if we put our minds to it. And we put our combined four minds to it.

- () 36. The author was persuaded to take French classes by her _____.
(A) mother
(B) sisters
(C) teacher
(D) father
- () 37. The author and her sisters _____.
(A) usually won arguments with their parents in English
(B) usually tried to argue with their parents in Spanish
(C) could convince their father, but not their mother
(D) could convince their mother, but not their father
- () 38. According to the passage, the statement "many of the students at the school could not swim" _____.
(A) is probably true
(B) is probably false
(C) cannot be inferred
(D) is not fun
- () 39. According to the passage, the statement "family connections are important in the author's heritage culture" _____.
(A) is probably true
(B) is probably false
(C) cannot be inferred
(D) is not mature

(背面尚有試題)

- () 40. According to the passage, “the sisters liked the responsibility and independence that speaking in English gave them” _____.
(A) is probably true
(B) is probably false
(C) cannot be inferred
(D) is not real
- () 41. What does a “gut course” mean in the passage?
(A) It’s a course about anatomy.
(B) It’s a course about digestion.
(C) It’s an easy course.
(D) It’s a difficult course.
- () 42. Which of the following words is a synonym of “quotes”?
(A) answer
(B) question
(C) claim
(D) citation
- () 43. Which of the following words is a synonym of “connections” in the passage?
(A) adherence
(B) harmony
(C) relatives
(D) relationships
- () 44. What does “pushover” mean in the passage?
(A) It’s referred to a person or group that is easy to defeat or take advantage of.
(B) It’s referred to a person or group that is not easy to defeat or take advantage of.
(C) It’s referred to an annoying person or group.
(D) It’s referred to a pleasant person or group.
- () 45. What does “skirt culpability” mean in this passage?
(A) To receive blame honestly
(B) To avoid blame
(C) To follow the dress code
(D) To dress a black skirt

- () 46. What is the main theme of this passage?
- (A) The author had been gradually losing her native language in the schooling and growing process.
 - (B) The author was bullied at school.
 - (C) The author described her reluctance of taking French classes in high school years.
 - (D) The author described her connections with her sisters.

Another trend is also changing the face of Taiwan population: **the average life span** is steadily rising, leading to a growing proportion of elderly people. In 1951, local men lived an average of 53 years, and women lived 56 years. Today, men average 72 years and women 77. Because the trend toward fewer children and more senior citizens is expected to continue, sociologists predict that the elderly proportion of the population will increase steadily. While persons aged over 65 made up just over 7 percent of the population in 1994, they are expected to account for 22 percent by the year 2036—a figure that could mean more than five million senior citizens.

The result is an overall “graying” of society and a new set of social welfare needs that must be met—nursing homes rather than nursery schools, day care programs for the elderly rather than for preschoolers. Social scientists predict these demands will be hard to fulfill. “In the future, there won’t be enough young people to support the older people,” says Chen. Sociologists are particularly concerned that expanding health care costs for senior citizens will mean a large financial burden for taxpayers. Another concern is that a **dwindling** population of working-age adults will slow economic growth.

- () 47. What potential problems might the population shift in Taiwan create?
- (A) The steadily increasing elderly population will bring financial benefits to the society.
 - (B) The steadily increasing elderly population will demand lots of money for health cares.
 - (C) The steadily increasing elderly population will mainly constitute the working-age people.
 - (D) The steadily increasing elderly population will be frozen in 2036.

(背面尚有試題)

- () 48. What is main population trend discussed here?
- (A) The decreasing working people
 - (B) The decreasing birth rate
 - (C) The increasing senior citizens
 - (D) The baby boomers
- () 49. “The average life span” means: _____.
- (A) The average life expectancy
 - (B) The average birth rate
 - (C) The average age of having the first baby
 - (D) The average household income
- () 50. “Dwindling” means: _____.
- (A) increasing
 - (B) regulating
 - (C) decreasing
 - (D) adding

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國文試題

一、選擇題（每題 2%，共 46%）

- () 1. 下列選項的敘述，何者正確？
- (A) ㄩ 是前低元音
 - (B) 尤 是韻尾收兀的韻符
 - (C) 韻母不可以獨立成為音節
 - (D) 複韻符是指從一個輔音移到另一個輔音
- () 2. 下列各組何者「 」內的字讀音皆同？
- (A) 「圮」墳／「仳」離／臧「否」
 - (B) 壘「塹」／客「棧」／「蘸」醬
 - (C) 修「葺」／「緝」私／提「挈」
 - (D) 夢「魘」／「儼」然／「饜」飪
- () 3. 下列哪一個選項「 」內姓氏的注音錯誤？
- (A) 「种」相公（ㄓㄨㄥˋ）
 - (B) 「革」女士（ㄍㄜˊ）
 - (C) 「蓋」先生（ㄍㄞˋ）
 - (D) 「余」小姐（ㄩˊ）
- () 4. 「雞鳴狗盜」四字的部首和六書，下列何者正確？
- (A) 雞：隹部、會意
 - (B) 鳴：鳥部、會意
 - (C) 狗：犬部、形聲
 - (D) 盜：皿部、形聲
- () 5. 下列選項的用字，何者不正確？
- (A) 蓁莽荒穢
 - (B) 周匝數遍
 - (C) 鞭笞之刑
 - (D) 身材高佻

（背面尚有試題）

- () 6. 莊子曰：「筌者所以在魚，得魚而忘筌。蹄者所以在兔，得兔而忘蹄。」如果以「言、意」的思想角度而言，下列何者屬於「意」的比喻？
- (A) 筌、蹄
 - (B) 筌、魚
 - (C) 魚、兔
 - (D) 蹄、兔
- () 7. 下列選項「 」內文字的意義解說，何者正確？
- (A) 人之其所親愛而「辟」也（迴避）
 - (B) 「比」得軟腳病，往往而劇（等到）
 - (C) 忽過新豐市，「還」歸細柳營（隨即）
 - (D) 「顧」人之常情，由儉入奢易（觀看）
- () 8. 「白髮三千丈，緣愁似箇長」的「緣」字，和下列哪一個「緣」的意義相同？
- (A) 他生「緣」會更難期
 - (B) 「緣」溪行，忘路之遠近
 - (C) 屏「緣」蝶留粉，窗油蜂印黃
 - (D) 花徑不曾「緣」客掃，蓬門今始為君開
- () 9. 「吾等遠隔天南地北，唯藉□□之往返，以抒解彼此相思之苦。」下列選項何者不適合填入□□中？
- (A) 尺牘
 - (B) 尺翰
 - (C) 尺璧
 - (D) 尺素
- () 10. 下列成語，何者屬正面讚美？
- (A) 暴虎馮河
 - (B) 頭角崢嶸
 - (C) 吳牛喘月
 - (D) 橘化為枳
- () 11. 「花」在中國文化中常常具有美麗美好的意象，如「花前月下」、「花好月圓」。下列每一選項皆包含四個與花有關的成語，其中四句成語皆屬於表達正面或美好意象的選項為何？
- (A) 花信年華／眠花宿柳／並蒂蓮花／步步生花
 - (B) 花團錦簇／花柳之姿／水性楊花／火樹銀花
 - (C) 柳暗花明／閉月羞花／黃花晚節／花容月貌
 - (D) 鏡花水月／枯木生花／竹管開花／錦上添花

- () 12. 下列選項的題辭說明，何者正確？
- (A) 「絳帳風清」用於教育界
 - (B) 「鴻案相莊」形容主雇關係
 - (C) 「甘棠遺愛」是用於工商界
 - (D) 「其新孔嘉」是祝賀新居落成
- () 13. 量詞與名詞搭配有一定的規則，下列何者完全正確？
- (A) 一幅對聯／一幀照片／一汪清泉
 - (B) 一道傷痕／一架屏風／一盞熱茶
 - (C) 一株小草／一錠銀子／一席禮服
 - (D) 一葉扁舟／一輪新月／一道曙光
- () 14. 下列詞語何者的詞性與「班荆道故」不相同？
- (A) 斷鶴續鳧
 - (B) 擊甕叩缶
 - (C) 鋤耰棘矜
 - (D) 隔靴搔癢
- () 15. 下列選項「 」內的文句，何者屬於修辭上的變言倒裝？
- (A) 「吾誰欺」？欺天乎？
 - (B) 皮之不存，「毛將安傅」？
 - (C) 不患人之「不己知」，患不知人也。
 - (D) 其一二父兄懼隊宗主，「私族於謀」而立長親。
- () 16. 下列選項「 」內詞語，何者有雙關義？
- (A) 拍「軍機」，洩軍機
 - (B) 這篇文章的大意是說：凡事不可「大意」
 - (C) 檳榔西施說：我如果不「走光」，客人就全走光
 - (D) 爸爸動心臟手術，「開心」出院，全家也都開心
- () 17. 下列選項史書的作者，何者錯誤？
- (A) 《通鑑紀事本末》（袁樞）
 - (B) 《貞觀政要》（吳兢）
 - (C) 《文獻通考》（馬端臨）
 - (D) 《文史通義》（劉知幾）

（背面尚有試題）

- () 18.蘇洵的〈六國論〉提到：「向使三國各愛其地，齊人勿附於秦，刺客不行，良將猶在。則勝負之數，存亡之理，與秦相較，或未易量。」文中的「刺客」和「良將」是指誰？
- (A)荊軻、李牧
(B)專諸、孫武
(C)荊軻、廉頗
(D)專諸、吳起
- () 19.下列何者不是「二十四節氣」的名稱？
- (A)霜降
(B)重陽
(C)清明
(D)芒種
- () 20.《史記·外戚世家》：「浴不必江海，要之去垢；馬不必騏驎，要之善走；士不必賢世，要之知道；女不必貴種，要之貞好。」依據上文，下列敘述何者正確？
- (A)適時展現才能，不必光芒耀人
(B)唯有成為頂尖人物，才算成功
(C)人必須要多才，才能獲受他人肯定
(D)為人處世應重實際，不必迷信外表與虛名

※請閱讀下列文章後，回答第 21-23 題

紅線，潞州節度使薛嵩青衣，善彈阮，又通經史，嵩遣掌其牋表，號曰「內記室」。時軍中大宴，紅線謂嵩曰：「羯鼓之音調頗悲，其擊者必有事也。」嵩亦明曉音律，曰：「如汝所言。」乃召而問之，云：「某妻昨夜亡，不敢乞假。」嵩遽遣放歸。

是時至德之後，兩河未寧，初置昭義軍，以滏陽為鎮，令嵩固守，控壓山東。殺傷之餘，軍府草創。朝廷命嵩遣女嫁魏博節度使田承嗣男，男娶滑州節度使令狐彰女；三鎮交締為姻婭，人使日浹往來。而田承嗣常患熱毒風，遇夏增劇，每曰：「我若移鎮山東，納其涼冷，可以緩數年之命。」乃募軍中武勇十倍者得三千人，號「外宅男」，而厚卹養之。常令三百人夜直州宅。卜選良日，將併潞州。

嵩聞之，日夜憂悶，咄咄自語，計無所出。時夜漏將傳，轅門已閉。杖策庭除，唯紅線從行。紅線曰：「主自一月，不遑寢食。意有所屬，豈非鄰境乎？」嵩曰：「事繫安危，非汝能料。」紅線曰：「某雖賤品，亦能解主憂者。」嵩乃具告其事，曰：「我承祖父遺業，受國家重恩，一旦失其疆土，即數百年勳業盡矣。」紅線曰：「易爾，不足勞主憂。乞放某一到魏郡，看其形勢，覘其有無。今一更首途，三更可以復命。請先定一走馬兼具寒暄書，其他即俟某卻迴也。」

嵩大驚曰：「不知汝是異人，我之暗也。然事若不濟，反速其禍，奈何？」紅線曰：「某之行，無不濟者。」乃入閨房，飭其行具。梳烏鬢髻，攢金鳳釵，衣紫繡短袍，繫青絲輕履。胸前佩龍文匕首，額上書太乙神名。再拜而行，倏忽不見。

嵩乃返身閉戶，背燭危坐。常時飲酒，不過數合，是夕舉觴十餘不醉。忽聞曉角吟風，一葉墜露，驚而試問，即紅線迴矣。嵩喜而慰問曰：「事諧否？」紅線曰：「不敢辱命。」又問曰：「無傷殺否？」曰：「不至是。但取床頭金合為信耳。」（唐·袁郊〈紅線〉）

- () 21. 下列有關擊羯鼓者的相關敘述，何者為非？
- (A) 薛嵩後來讓擊羯鼓者歸家
 - (B) 薛嵩後來亦聽出其樂聲之悲
 - (C) 紅線知其妻亡，特地提醒薛嵩注意
 - (D) 擊羯鼓者於宴會上情不自禁彈出悲音
- () 22. 導致薛嵩日夜憂悶的原因是？
- (A) 恐潞州傾覆於他人之手
 - (B) 田承嗣患熱毒風，無法延命
 - (C) 「外宅男」治軍嚴謹，懼被暗殺
 - (D) 藩鎮之間雖互為姻親，但臣民之間卻因情勢緊張難以往來
- () 23. 下列何者非紅線所為？
- (A) 薛嵩煩悶時，紅線隨侍於左右
 - (B) 魏郡一行，紅線最後取回床頭金合，作為憑證
 - (C) 紅線騎著薛嵩準備的快馬，一夜之間往返潞州與魏郡
 - (D) 紅線對薛嵩提出單獨前往魏郡的建議，認為自己一定會成功

二、摘要分析(18%)

請以 100 字摘述下文嚴長壽〈找到自己的平靜與滿足〉之重點，並以 100 字提出你的評論。

有一次我在德國搭上一輛計程車，車上小空間裡播放著我喜愛的古典音樂，於是就和司機先生聊了起來，這才知道這位氣質不凡的司機先生原來在大學教書，失去教職之後才開始開計程車，雖然落差如此，但他並不以為忤。

因為工作對他而言只是一個謀生的工具，他內心的豐富並不需要倚靠職位的肯定，在駕駛座之外，他仍然擁有一個完整的人格、氣質、內涵的生活。

一個懂得欣賞藝術的人，有一天當他感到無聊，或是心情鬱悶的時候，藝術就會成為他最重要的生命伴侶。即使讀書讀得不是最好，成就不是最高，錢賺得也不多，但生命仍然可以是豐富的。就像這位德國司機。……

(背面尚有試題)

有內涵的生活才能讓我們找到心靈的安適，否則即便你拿到了幾個學位，仍然無法找到心裡安身立命的所在，學位只是讓你擁有一個加倍不滿的未來。

想想自己究竟要成為什麼樣的人？要過何種生活？而不是一窩蜂跟著大家的腳步走，或是在別人的壓力下選擇了一個自己並不喜歡的人生。如果你已經仔細分析過自己，對自己的認知也通過試驗，那麼不管最後你選擇的「你」是什麼，一定都能活出與眾不同的人生。……

最終生命的結果，就是不斷累積這些，一次次你交給自己，而讓自己盡心盡力去實踐的理想與目標，並且在過程中充分享受並體會心靈的躍動，至於成不成功，那已經不是重點了。……

你，與我，我們大多數的人都要面對有一點無奈的平凡。是的，平凡。要做一個不平凡的人不簡單，但是我們做為一個平凡的人、做平凡的工作，你能不能活出一個不平凡的入生？

做工作中的發光體，在工作之外去影響別人。

你做一個貨運司機、你是市場裡的小販，只要你樂於在工作中分享、有機會就去幫助別人，坦然面對自己、認識自己、盡自己一切所能，知道自己心靈的安適不是與別人比較，而是「我」的平靜與滿足，那麼相信你就是一個快樂的司機與小販。

面對大環境的無力感是我們無法去解決的，但是我們都必須去學習，學習在人生旅程中過一個平凡但不平庸的人生。（節錄自嚴長壽《做自己與別人生命中的天使·第九章學習過一個平凡但不平庸的人生》）

三、評述作文(36%)

閱讀下列文章後，請以〈差異化與適性化教育的省思〉為題，寫一篇四段以上的議論文，行文兼評論下文提到的「偏鄉教育」問題。

在一般人的認知中偏鄉究竟是什麼模樣的？吃不飽穿不暖？交通困難？沒有電？沒有網路？甚至沒有鞋子？活像是我們認知中的非洲難民那樣？這可能和實際有很大的差距，現實中的非洲並不像我們看到的那樣落後，而我們的偏鄉更沒有像上述那樣難民般的生活。以上舉例雖然有些誇張，但當我們身在這個資訊攝取偏食的習慣下，我們眼中的世界，真的是我們認知中的樣子嗎？

偏鄉問題在政府與企業的努力下，網路覆蓋率在臺灣高達9成，企業也提供各式軟硬體到臺灣各處偏鄉學校，累積價值至目前已高達6億元（資料取自教育部偏鄉數位推動計畫），如今偏鄉學校中多數也都有電子白板、電腦、平板等各種數位教具，甚至擁有和都市水平相當的公共數位學習資源。可是，為何這些問題仍沒有被解決呢？

偏鄉教育環境最缺乏的，並非網路、行動載具、教具等等教學工具，最需要的反而是願意長期在偏鄉耕耘的老師，以及引發學生學習興趣的教學內容。

關於第一點，在體制內，可以從政策上去做配合，降低走入偏鄉的門檻，或是提高教師選擇留在偏鄉的意願，例如降低教師行政工作量，給予教師更大發揮空間，去規劃對班級的經營方針等等。體制外，也有TFT「為臺灣而教」、孩子的書屋……這些單位，不斷號召老師到偏鄉，或是培育在地人成為當地的老師。偏鄉教育最需要的，不是幾天的營隊，而是能長期在偏鄉陪伴孩子的老師。

關於第二點，引發學生學習興趣的教材，這件事情無論是在師資的訓練或是在教改的口號中，從來都不曾缺席。但真實的教學現場裡，有多少的學生有學習興趣？有多少只是為了考試？

親子天下的國中生學習力調查顯示，就算不考試也會讀書的學生不到3成，剩下那為了考試而讀書的7成，學習早就只是為了考試，而不是為了自己。然而在偏鄉的家庭環境下，家庭對學業的不重視、老師的缺乏，會為了考試而強迫自己學習的學生，在偏鄉幾乎不存在。偏鄉教育需要的不是都市的考試導向和填鴨，需要的會是更在地化、更適性發展、更能連結生活，真正從學習興趣出發的課程和教材。

近年來可以看到許多偏鄉國中小，基於自己的社區和學生性質，發展出能與生活做連結的特色課程。更有一些老師拋開考試，以能力為導向重新設計既有課程，在體制外也有LIS線上教學平臺，透過線上多媒體和線下課程的結合，重新將科學與學生的生活做連結，透過網路，讓偏鄉的學生打開學習視野。

近幾年，偏鄉教育成了臺灣的熱門話題，大量的資源進入到偏鄉。有資源願意投入，對偏鄉固然是件好事，但缺乏配套，卻未必是好的。像是花了許多錢捐了電腦，原意希望偏鄉學生能透過網路學習或是學習資訊能力，但缺乏軟體和師資，也只是成了學生們打電動的遊戲機。

當我們希望為偏鄉教育做點努力的同時，我們也應該要去思考、去了解偏鄉教育真正需要的是什麼，這樣才能減少資源錯置，讓自己的資源能發揮最大價值。

（姚荏富〈偏鄉教育究竟缺什麼？〉《天下雜誌》，2016/05/05）

國立臺中教育大學 106 學年度教師專業碩士學位學程招生考試

教育學試題

- 一、課程改革運動一向被視為與教育哲學有非常密切的關係，請分別舉例說明近代有哪些課程改革運動與教育四大哲學（永恆主義、精粹主義、進步主義和社會重建主義）有關，並簡述其改革重點。(25%)

- 二、近年來協助學生發展有效的學習策略成為教育的重要目標，而教育心理學的研究指出，認知策略、後設認知策略及動機策略等三類學習策略影響學習者的學習表現。請回答下列問題：(25%)
 - 1.簡要說明此三類策略的意涵及其與有效學習之間的關聯。(15%)
 - 2.以任一類策略為例，闡述教師協助學生發展該學習策略的可行做法。(10%)

- 三、世界各國大都訂有中小學教師專業標準，我國教育部亦在 105 年 2 月公布《中華民國教師專業標準指引》。請簡述此教師專業標準的主要內涵。(12%)並申論教育部訂定中小學教師專業標準的作用為何？(13%)

- 四、請分析當前臺灣的偏鄉教育存在哪些問題？(10%)再試舉一項當前的偏鄉教育政策，說明其政策名稱與內涵，並評論其能解決或改善前述哪些問題。(15%)

國立臺中教育大學 106 學年度教師專業碩士學位學程招生考試

數學試題

※請於答案卷上作答區中作答，否則不予計分；本次考試得用鉛筆、藍色或黑色原子筆作答。

一、填充題（每格 5%，共 80%）

1. 自 300 到 600 的正整數中，可找到幾個 7 的倍數？_____個。

2. 設 x 為實數，則 $\sqrt{x^2+2x+1} + \sqrt{x^2+4x+4} + \sqrt{x^2-6x+9}$ 的最小值為_____。

3. 已知 $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$ ， $\triangle EFD \cong \triangle PQR$ ，若 $\angle A = 40$ 度、 $\angle E = 60$ 度，則 $\angle P + \angle Q =$ _____度。

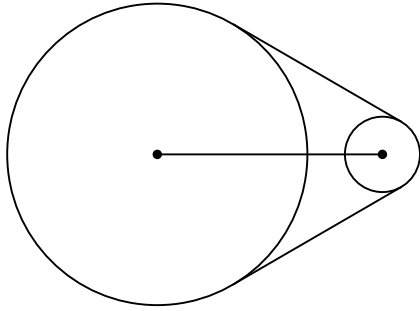
4. 有一桶水和酒精的混合液若干公升，已知水是全部混合液的 $\frac{1}{5}$ 再多 2 公升，酒精是全部混合液的 $\frac{1}{2}$ 再多 32 公升，則該混合液是_____公升。

5. 已知 $xyz \neq 0$ 且 $6(y+z) = 4(z+x) = 3(x+y)$ ，求 $x:y:z =$ _____。

6. 設 a 為實數，且 $f(x) = x^{2010} + ax^{99} + 7x - 8$ 被 $x-1$ 整除，則 $a =$ _____。

（背面尚有試題）

7. 兩個圓形輪子用一條皮帶圍於外圍如下圖，大輪子的半徑為 20 公分，小輪子的半徑為 5 公分，連心線長為 30 公分，則皮帶全長為_____公分。

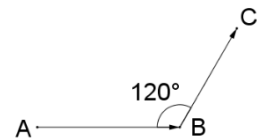


8. 若 k 為實數，且聯立方程式 $\begin{cases} kx - y = 2k - 1 \\ x - ky = -3k \end{cases}$ 無解，則 $k =$ _____。

9. 將循環小數 $0.\overline{425}$ 化為最簡分數，其分子與分母之和為_____。

10. 設 $a = \sqrt{41 - 12\sqrt{5}}$ ，且 b 為 a 的小數部分，則 $b =$ _____。

11. 如右圖，若 $|\overrightarrow{AB}| = 5$ ， $|\overrightarrow{BC}| = 4$ ，則 $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} =$ _____。



12. 設 $A(1, 2, 3)$ 與 $B(5, 4, 3)$ 為空間中兩點，則 \overline{AB} 的垂直平分面方程式為_____。

13. 不等式 $\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{x-3} \leq 0$ 的解為_____。

14. 設一拋物線 $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ ，若 $a > 0$ 、 $b < 0$ 且 $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ ，則此拋物線的頂

點在第_____象限。

15.擲一顆公正骰子，出現 1 點可得 600 元，出現偶數點可得 100 元，出現其他點數可得 60 元，求擲一次骰子所得金額的期望值為_____元。

16.班上有 51 位學生，體重由小到大排列，前 26 位學生的體重總和比後 25 位學生的體重總和多 18 公斤，後 26 位學生的體重總和比前 25 位學生的體重總和多 50 公斤，則此 51 位學生體重的中位數為_____公斤。

二、計算證明題（20%，請務必寫出計算或證明過程與結果）

1.若 $2-i$ 為方程式 $x^4 - 5x^3 + 3x^2 + 19x - 30 = 0$ 的其中一根，試求該方程式其它三根。(10%)

2.有一人欲測量塔高，他先在塔的正南方的 A 點仰望此塔，仰角為 45 度，隨後往東走 $20\sqrt{2}$ 公尺到達 B 點，再仰望此塔，此時仰角為 30 度，則塔高為多少公尺？(10%)

