

國立臺中教育大學九十八學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

專業英文試題

適用學系：早期療育研究所

早療所

請將以下四題翻譯為中文

1. A transdisciplinary model includes cooperative assessment and intervention that may include the concept of role release, which involves a commitment to cross disciplinary boundaries and to share roles and responsibilities that may be traditionally associated with a single discipline. Within this model the function of an early intervention professional may be altered from that of direct service provider to that of a consultant, or indirect provider. Indirect service providers identify children's programming needs, design intervention programs, and train others (e.g., other early intervention personnel, parents, day care personnel, preschool teachers) to carry out those programs. (25%)
2. Using stories to introduce new words and observing which aspects are stored and recalled can illuminate what and how a student learns from context. The use of stories to look at fast-mapping skills was informative across a wide developmental range, provided a natural context for word acquisition, motivated the subjects to attend to the task, and permitted the systematic manipulation of variables affecting the fast-mapping process. (25%)
3. The Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) must contain statements concerning the child's present levels of physical, cognitive, communicative, social or emotional, and adaptive development, all based on professionally acceptable objective criteria; the family's resources, priorities, and concerns related to enhancing their child's development. (25%)
4. The most basic technique that sustains most early childhood assessment is informed observation of the infant/toddler or child in action. To be an effective and accurate observer, the watcher must have the capacity to separate judgment from watching. In addition to observation, techniques of assessment include interview and presentation of task to individual or group. These may be structured or open-ended. (25%)

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早期療育理論與實務試題

適用學系：早期療育研究所

1. 請分析「以家庭為中心」之服務和「以專業為中心」之服務有何不同。並列出三點理由說明，為何現階段之早期療育服務強調「以家庭為中心」之模式。(25%)
2. 分析早期療育服務中之篩檢、診斷、評估三者其內容與目的有何不同？(25%)
3. 請列出學前發展檢核表（台北市 87 年研發授權各縣市使用）中出生至 6 個月的檢核項目中，有動作障礙的疑似項目？例如：雙手一直握緊。(25%)
4. 請說明由葛塞爾 Gesell 提出的成熟理論 (Maturation theory) 之內容，及其運用？並說明現代理論對成熟理論修正的觀點？(25%)

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幼兒發展試題

適用學系:幼兒教育學系、早期療育研究所

- 一、根據皮亞傑的認知發展理論，2-7 歲幼兒正處於認知發展的哪一階段？試舉出三個此階段幼兒思維的限制？並加以舉例說明之。(25%)
- 二、試解釋布朗布列納(Bronfenbrenner)的生物生態學理論(bioecological theory)？並從最內到最外系統分別各舉一例說明其對個體發展的影響。(25%)
- 三、何謂性別認同(gender identity)？有哪些理論可以解釋幼兒性別認同發展的過程？請至少舉出三個理論，並詳細說明。(25%)
- 四、為什麼幼兒期擁有多種感官經驗是非常重要的？請詳細說明各類感官障礙對幼兒正常認知發展的影響。(25%)