

國立台中師範學院九十四學年度研究所碩士班考試

英文 科試題

語教 用

(I) Reading Comprehension (30%)

Choose the most possible and proper answer and write the sign, A, B, C, or D in the answer sheet.

(i)

Sometimes, words can season our life if we think of them as a game. Take this tale, *If You Give A Salmon A Satchel*, as an example. If you give a salmon a satchel, he will ask you to take him to school by escalator instead of elevator because he does not want to get dizzy. He will ask you to bring a hamburger instead of a cheeseburger because he does not want the cheese on his chin. He will ask you to bring tomatoes instead of potatoes for the sweet juice. He will also ask you to bring the desserts made by special cactuses that can only get from deserts. He might also ask you to bring double-decker chocolate mint with molt ice-cream cone instead of a bottle of mineral water to satisfy his particular taste. When you pack up these treats and walk the salmon to school, do you know what happens? The ice cream drips out of the satchel and sticks on the floor. Children slip and sit on the ground. And the salmon falls off from the escalator due to his enormous lump of satchel with messy and sticky ice cream stuck on his bum.

1. In the following, which pair of words is **not** the alliterative one?
 - (A) salmon, satchel
 - (B) mint, molt
 - (C) cactus; cream
 - (D) drip, slip
2. In the following, which pair of words is **not** the rhyming one?
 - (A) hamburger, cheeseburger
 - (B) tomatoes, potatoes
 - (C) desserts, deserts
 - (D) all rhyming pairs
3. Where is the setting of this story?
 - (A) from somewhere to the escalator
 - (B) from elevator to escalator
 - (C) from deserts to school
 - (D) from garden to ice-cream shop
4. How do you describe the personalities of the salmon?
 - (A) troublesome and gluttonous
 - (B) docile and innocent
 - (C) greedy but insightful
 - (D) intemperate but humorous

5. What happens to salmon in the end of the story?
- (A) He has to change from the escalator to elevator to school
 - (B) He is tripped by his own satchel
 - (C) He shares the ice cream with children
 - (D) He gets rid of his ice cream

(ii)

It is the role of the Federal Reserve, known simply as the Fed, to control the supply of money in the U.S. through its system of twelve regional Federal Reserve Banks, each with its own Federal Reserve District Bank. Many commercial banks belong to the Federal Reserve System and as members must follow the Fed's reserve requirements, a ruling by the Fed on the percentage of deposits that a member bank must keep either in its own vaults or on deposit at the Fed. If the Fed wants to change the money supply, it can change reserve requirements to member banks; for example, an increase in the percentage of deposits required to be kept on hand would reduce the available money supply. Member banks can also borrow money from the Fed, and an additional way that the Fed can control the money supply is to raise or lower the discount rate, the interest rate at which commercial banks borrow from the Fed. An increase in the discount rate would reduce the funds available to commercial banks and thus shrink the money supply. In addition to using reserve requirements and the discount rate to control the money supply, the Fed has another powerful tool: open-market operations.

6. This passage is mainly about
- (A) the functions of the Federal Reserve
 - (B) the organization of the Federal Reserve
 - (C) reserve requirements
 - (D) the effect of lowering the discount rate
7. According to the passage, the main purpose of the Federal Reserve System is to
- (A) increase reserve requirements
 - (B) increase or decrease the amount of money available
 - (C) increase the number of Federal Reserve Banks
 - (D) increase the money kept on deposit by member banks
8. When the Fed controls the percentage of deposits kept on hand by member banks, it controls
- (A) district banks
 - (B) the discount rate
 - (C) the reserve requirement
 - (D) borrowing by commercial banks
9. The passage implies that a lowering of the discount rate would lead to
- (A) an increase in the money supply
 - (B) a decrease in borrowing from the Fed by commercial banks
 - (C) a decrease in the money available
 - (D) an increase in the reserve requirement

10. The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses
- (A) the need for controlling the money supply
 - (B) the structure of the Federal Reserve System
 - (C) recent changes in reserve requirements
 - (D) open-market purchases and sales

(iii)

This week, I will be writing about a topic near and dear to my heart as well as the heart of my children. Don't underestimate the power or value of children's literature or "kiddie lit" as it is sometimes referred. Many individuals find it surprising that children's literature, even books with little text, frequently encompass social themes that span from environmental studies to psychology or sociology. For example, "The Giving Tree" by Shel Silverstein is a very simple but elegant black and white picture book that tells the story of a tree that are mutually dependent upon one another. As the story unfolds, the man exploits the tree, while the tree remains gracious and benevolent towards the man. This book makes a powerful statement concerning man's disregard and downright callousness towards the environment.

Judith Viorst, a satirist, has written a charming picture book entitled "The Terrible, Awful, Horrible, No Good, Very Bad Day." Her work, illustrated with black and white drawings, deals with the frustrations confronting a very young boy. Through the voice of a child, she reveals the emotional issues impacting children including sibling rivalry, parental approval, and unrealistic teacher expectations. This book is invaluable for those wishing to study the psychological makeup of young children mainly boys but also girls.

Another book with a minimal amount of print worth checking out is "A Chair for My Mother" by Vera Williams. The story of a family who has lost all of their belongings in a fire is told, in part, through brightly colored illustrations accompanied by text. The community pulls together to get the family back on their feet. In addition, the family helps itself reach a goal through hard work and stick-to-itiveness. This book addresses some key sociological support systems, including the extended family and the community.

So the text time you are in a bookstore or library, take a deep breath and a moment to stop and browse the children's book section.

11. How does the writer of the article feel about children's literature?
- (A) The writer believes that it is a frivolous genre that should be dismissed.
 - (B) The writer believes that it has a great deal of merit.
 - (C) It isn't clear.
 - (D) The writer feels that it should be rejected from people's hearts.
12. In the first paragraph the words mutually dependent are used. In this context, what does mutually dependent mean?
- (A) Both sides do not need one another.
 - (B) One side needs the other.
 - (C) Both sides need one another.
 - (D) Everyone is dependent upon the environment.

13. What was the psychological pressure, or pressures, mentioned in Judith Viorst's book?
(A) sibling rivalry
(B) parental approval
(C) teacher satisfaction
(D) A and B but not C
14. What happened to the family in Vera Williams's book?
(A) They suffered from a fire.
(B) They survived the fire.
(C) A and B
(D) none of the above
15. What is meant by the term stick-to-itiveness?
(A) competence
(B) someone involved in sticky situations
(C) someone who cannot work hard
(D) someone who keeps on working until a goal is achieved

(II) Translate the following English paragraph into Chinese and the Chinese paragraph into English.

(i)

Language is ever experienced as the spontaneous overflow of an author's powerful emotions, perceptions, and intelligence. Reading is seen as an interaction between two consciousnesses through a text. The acquisition of meaning by the reader is a movement through the reader towards the position of the author. The protagonist's wish in a tale is an author's sensible observations of some objects and reflections. However, recently, language is viewed as a given by a society. Reading is seen as a conformation on an individual's consciousness from a society. The acquisition of meaning by the reader is through a process of construction such as rewards and punishments. Thus, the protagonist's wish is no longer seen as someone's aspirations reflected and written by an author, but presents the deepest desires and anxieties of a society. (20%)

(ii)

碧雲天，黃葉地，西風緊，塞燕南飛 (20%)

(III) Write an English essay on the following topic: (30%)

The Advantages and Disadvantages of the Internet

國立台中師範學院九十四學年度研究所碩士班考試

國文 科試題

語教 用

一、翻譯（每題 25%，共 50%）

（一）善行無轍跡善言無瑕謫善數不用籌策善閉無關杓而不可開善結無繩約而不可解是以聖人常善救人故無棄人常善救物故無棄物是謂襲明故善人者不善人之師不善人者善人之資不貴其師不愛其資雖智大迷是謂要妙《老子、第二十七章》

（二）君子之言涉然而精俛然而類差差然而齊彼正其名當其辭以務白其志義者也彼名辭也者志義之使也足以相通則舍之矣苟之姦也故名足以指實辭足以見極則舍之矣外是者謂之訕是君子之所棄而愚者拾以為己寶

二、命題作文（50%）

積學以儲寶

國立台中師範學院九十四學年度研究所碩士班考試

教育研究法 科試題

國教、諮心、特教特教組、幼教、數教教學組、語教 用

一. 選擇題(每題兩分, 1~15 題為單選題, 16~20 題為複選題)

1. 下列何者可直接顯示一個分數的「百分等級」?
 - (1) 原始次數
 - (2) 相對次數
 - (3) 累積次數
 - (4) 累積相對次數

2. 下列何者會受到極端偏離值的影響? 甲、平均數; 乙、中位數; 丙、全距; 丁、四分差
 - (1) 甲丙
 - (2) 乙丁
 - (3) 乙丙
 - (4) 甲丁

3. 假定一項問卷調查結果, 性別(1 代表男性、2 代表女性)與任教意願高低成正相關, 下列結論何者正確?
 - (1) 男性的任教意願傾向較女性高
 - (2) 女性的任教意願傾向較男性高
 - (3) 性別差異是造成男性任教意願較高的原因
 - (4) 性別差異是造成女性任教意願較高的原因

4. 散佈圖(scatter plot)在對於下列哪一種相關的判斷特別重要?
 - (1) 正相關
 - (2) 負相關
 - (3) 零相關
 - (4) 曲線相關

5. 相關係數 $r = .60$ ，表示被預測變項的變異量不可由預測變項解釋的比例是
- (1) 64%
 - (2) 60%
 - (3) 40%
 - (4) 36%
6. 假設考驗的結果，如 $p > \quad$ ，則研究者的結論，下列何者正確？
- (1) 保留虛無假設，但可能犯第一類型錯誤
 - (2) 保留虛無假設，但可能犯第二類型錯誤
 - (3) 拒絕虛無假設，但可能犯第一類型錯誤
 - (4) 拒絕虛無假設，但可能犯第二類型錯誤
7. 在考驗兩個以上平均數的差異時，要求各組樣本人數相等，是顧慮可能違反下列哪一項假定？
- (1) 常態性
 - (2) 獨立性
 - (3) 等分散性
 - (4) 變異同質性
8. 從一個 $\mu = 120$ ， $\sigma = 25$ 的母群體，隨機抽取 $n = 100$ 的樣本，則有 95% 的概率，樣本平均數大約在下列哪一範圍？
- (1) 70 - 170
 - (2) 95 - 145
 - (3) 115 - 125
 - (4) 117.5 - 122.5
9. 當研究者以 .05 顯著水準，作出拒絕虛無假設的裁決時，下列敘述何者正確？
- (1) 虛無假設錯誤的概率是 .95
 - (2) 裁決錯誤的概率是 .05
 - (3) 虛無假設正確的概率是 .05
 - (4) 裁決正確的概率是 .95
10. 下列處理方式那一項可以提高研究的外在效度？
- (1) 隨機抽樣
 - (2) 隨機分派
 - (3) 雙盲設計
 - (4) 選擇效度高的測驗

11. 下列有關「歷史研究法」的敘述，何者正確？
- (1) 歷史研究的報告須依年代順序做史料的鋪排呈現
 - (2) 某一事件發生後，由當事人以事後追記的方式所做的紀錄，係屬間接史料
 - (3) 為確立某文件內容是否係作者刻意扭曲誤導而撰寫，係屬史料的內在鑑定
 - (4) 歷史事件的影響因素很複雜，因此歷史研究不適合建立假設再加以驗證
12. 所謂「次層次分析」(secondary analysis)是指
- (1) 一個人應用以前研究者所蒐集的資料再進行不同的分析
 - (2) 一個人針對以前研究者所獲致之結果再進行比較分析
 - (3) 一個人針對以前研究者所選擇之受試者於不同時間點再進行分析
 - (4) 一個人應用以前研究者所採行之程序再對不同受試者做分析
13. 行動研究在程序上與一般研究最大的差異點在於
- (1) 行動研究允許較簡約的文獻探討
 - (2) 行動研究強調成員之協同合作
 - (3) 行動研究可由專家學者提供諮詢
 - (4) 行動研究須實際執行方案並加檢討修正
14. 某研究生以局外人身分進入台中縣一所國民小學，針對教師文化進行長期的參與觀察，請問下列有關此研究的敘述何者適切？
- (1) 研究者的田野筆記(field notes)應該針對研究情境及相關人事物做真實描述，避免記錄自己個人的想法、態度、質疑或評斷
 - (2) 為了避免教師產生異於平常的表現而降低研究的真實性，研究者在退出現場前不宜向研究對象透露探究主題
 - (3) 研究者若想獲得較完整有系統的資料，又想保有問答的自然性和彈性，則應採用標準化開放式訪談法
 - (4) 將所蒐集的資料記錄或訪談稿讓參與者閱讀與確認並加以討論修正，可提昇本研究的效度
15. 下列有關「教育研究」的敘述，何者正確？
- (1) 進行教育研究應事先考量對研究對象造成的影響
 - (2) 選擇教育研究題目應力求其範圍寬廣以提升研究價值性
 - (3) 當前最具價值的教育研究方法是問卷調查法
 - (4) 教育研究委由專家學者進行較為嚴謹並切合實際應用的需要

16. 下列有關「人種誌」(ethnography)的敘述，何者有誤？
- (1) 儘量採結構式訪談策略蒐集資料以方便大量且龐雜資料的彙整分析
 - (2) 雪球式抽樣策略常應用於參與觀察的過程中
 - (3) 是一種典型的質性研究方法，研究過程中應避免蒐集量化的資料
 - (4) 研究結果常是研究者與研究對象共同建構而成
17. 王老師想以任教學校的學童進行實驗研究，請問下列作為何者可能違反「教育研究倫理」？
- (1) 在同意書中敘明研究對象和取得之資料均列入保密範圍內
 - (2) 為避免研究對象中途流失，在研究前簽訂不得無故退出之同意書
 - (3) 為避免影響研究準確性，對於學童在研究中可能遭遇之傷害先暫時隱瞞，但在研究結束後立即說明解釋
 - (4) 在取得學童本人之同意後開始執行研究
18. 林老師想改善班上某一學生之不專注行為而進行 A-B-A-B 設計之實驗研究，請問下列敘述何者為真？
- (1) 此設計屬於一種倒返設計(reversal designs)
 - (2) 此設計有兩個基準線階段
 - (3) 此設計介入兩種實驗處理變項
 - (4) 此設計會受臨時事故、成熟等影響內在效度因素之威脅
19. 某研究生想以「訪談」方式了解某國民小學施行九年一貫課程的情形，請問下列敘述何者有誤？
- (1) 以「非正式會話式訪談」應用於參與觀察過程中，較能與自然情境配合
 - (2) 採「訪談指引法」於事前擬訂訪談大綱並依序提問，以獲得系統性資料
 - (3) 採「結構式訪談」資料較易歸類分析，適合用於研究初期
 - (4) 隨機抽取部分學校成員進行「焦點團體訪談」，可提升訪談效率與品質
20. 下列有關傳記研究(biographical study)的敘述，何者正確？
- (1) 傳記研究在歷史發展中受到不同哲學觀的影響而有實證取向、詮釋取向和解放取向之別
 - (2) 當前生命史研究主要是由研究者現身說法描述自己個人的生命歷程與經驗
 - (3) 某校長以自己過去的辦學經歷為內容，思辨不同情境下的領導作為，此屬自傳式研究
 - (4) 觀察、訪談、文件分析是傳記研究常用之資料蒐集策略

- 二、在教育研究法中，實驗研究法被認為是能夠印證因果關係的一種研究方法，請寫出以下關於實驗研究法的名詞意義與相關影響因素：(20%)
1. 自變項 (independent variable) 與依變項 (dependent variable)
 2. 干擾 (或無關) 變項 (extraneous variable)
 3. 實驗的內在效度 (internal validity) 與外在效度 (external validity) 及其影響因素為何？
- 三、請針對教育研究法裡的「觀察法」有哪些種類、特色及優缺點加以敘述？並請列舉出觀察紀錄法中的「採樣紀錄法」,「事件取樣紀錄法」及「檢核表法」各有哪一些的特色及屬性加以比較說明。(20%)
- 四、現在社會對幼稚園是否應該開放英語教學有許多不同的意見；部分專家學者憂心幼童太早學習英文可能造成語言混淆的社會疑慮。請就此一問題分別提出一份質的 (qualitative) 研究計劃，及一份量的 (quantitative) 研究計劃，並分析此兩份計劃的優缺點。(20%)

國立台中師範學院九十四學年度研究所碩士班考試

語文教學 科試題

語教 用

- 一、何謂「phonics」教學法？對母語為英語者和 EFL 學生之學習效果，有何異同？請申論之。(25%)
- 二、瑞士結構主義學者 Ferdinand de Saussure 將「語言」和「言語」作了區分。請就此觀點，申論「語言教學」和「言語教學」二者之差異。(25%)
- 三、一般的俗體字與現行的標準字不同，請試列舉十個標準字作生字教學，提醒小學生注意標準字與俗體字不同之處，並教導他們在生字簿上書寫時，該注意哪些事項。(25%)
- 四、修辭格的活用，可以提升作文能力；而「譬喻」格是最重要、也是最常用的辭格之一。請你說明如何指導學生運用「譬喻」格來創新文句。(25%)