

考試科目

英文

所別

教育所

考試時間

星期 日 上午 下午

(壹). 請選出最正確之答案, 並將其寫在答案卷上(單選)
(25分)

1. Suppose that a teacher is trying to develop a learning sequence to reach an instructional objective. From a behaviorist point of view, what question would it be most useful to ask?

- (A) What does a student have to be able to do in order to attain this objective?
- (B) What is the full range of behaviors of which the student is capable?
- (C) What motivational patterns do the students possess?
- (D) What is the basic structure of the subject?
- (E) What is the student's cognitive structure?

2. In which of the following examples is a pupil's behavior most clearly being reinforced?

- (A) The more the teacher tells Ellen to sit down, the more she leaves her seat.
- (B) Tony does extra drill in the afternoon on mathematics learned that morning.
- (C) Nancy makes her paper neater than before after seeing Beth hand in a neat paper.
- (D) Gina runs as hard as she can in a race with her friend.
- (E) Jim speaks up in class for the first time.

3. For persons adopting a cognitive-developmental approach to education, what is the LEAST important reason for having the child actively explore and discover on his or her own?

- (A) The child builds his or her own view of the world.
- (B) The child is most likely to undertake tasks that are motivating.
- (C) The teacher has an excellent opportunity to learn more about the child.
- (D) The child will learn each day what the teacher has planned for that day.
- (E) The child's own understanding is enhanced.

考試科目

英二

所別

教研所

考試時間

星期 月 日 上午 下午

4. George learned to hit a tennis ball in a situation in which his teacher reinforced every correct response. Carla took group tennis lessons and her instructor had to reinforce correct responses on an intermittent basis. Given what is known about learning and schedules of reinforcement, which of the following best reflects George's and Carla's tennis performances?
- (A) It would take George longer to learn the skill of hitting the ball correctly than it would Carla.
- (B) Carla would learn the skill of hitting the ball more quickly than George, but George would maintain the skill longer with less practice than Carla.
- (C) George would learn the skill of hitting the ball more quickly than Carla, but would be less likely than Carla to persist in the game if all reinforcement from the instructors ceased for both students.
- (D) There would be no difference in the rate at which the two students initially acquired tennis skills, but George would be more likely than Carla to continue playing the game for a longer period of time.
- (E) Carla would make fewer errors than George initially, but over a period of weeks the errors would be equal for the two students.
5. In arithmetic class, Pat has learned how to use fractions. In home economics class, she is asked to reduce a recipe by one-third. Pat complains that the home economics teacher has not told her how to do this task. The most educationally sound explanation of why the home economics teacher has not explained this process is that the teacher assumes that
- (A) Pat would be able to transfer what she learned in arithmetic class to home economics class
- (B) the mathematics teacher had discussed dealing with recipes during the lessons on fractions
- (C) one of the other students in the group would explain the procedure to Pat
- (D) Pat would be able to discriminate between arithmetic class and home economics class
- (E) Pat would be reinforced for her complaining behavior if the task were explained to her

科目	英文	開學 學級	教研所	日期 節次	第 1 節	試題 編號	
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(貳)：請將以下英文翻譯成中文 (25分)

Our erroneous notion of progress has thrown the classics and the liberal arts out of the curriculum, overemphasized the empirical sciences, and made education the servant of any contemporary movements in society, no matter how superficial. In recent years this attitude has been accentuated by the world-wide depression and the highly advertised political, social, and economic changes resulting from it. We have been very much upset by all these things. We have felt that it was our duty to educate the young so that they would be prepared for further political, social, and economic changes. Some of us have thought we should try to figure out what the impending changes would be and frame a curriculum that embodied them. Others have even thought that we should decide what changes are desirable and then educate our students not merely to anticipate them, but also to take part in bringing them about.

英文
教研所

(參)

1. Please translate the following passage into Chinese: (25分)

To evaluate the quality of institutions and programs, all recognized accrediting organizations and associations follow the procedure listed below:

1. The accrediting agency or association, in collaboration with institutions and programs, publicly establishes the standards by which it judges the quality of the institution or program. These standards usually deal with the academic achievement of students, the competence of the faculty, the effectiveness of administrative techniques, the appropriateness of the curriculum, the quality of the library and other educational resources, the adequacy of physical facilities, the stability of financial support, and the fair and equitable treatment of students.

2. The institution clearly states its objectives and goals and the means to achieve them. It will be this statement against which the institution's achievements will be evaluated. The Council on Postsecondary Accreditation (later described) clearly states that accreditation is intended to encourage the diversity of American postsecondary education and allow institutions to achieve their particular objectives and goals.

3. The administration of the institution or program is required to submit a written analysis of how well that institution or program conforms to the standards. This analysis is an important part of the procedure and is usually exhaustive in nature.

4. The accrediting agency carefully studies the submitted analysis and then sends visiting committees to examine the institution or program in light of the analysis. The size of the committee is proportional to the size of the institution. In certain specialized situations a team may contain as few as two members; for a large university the committee could number in excess of twenty-five. The visiting committee, in turn, writes its own reports based on its observations of the program or institution.

5. These reports are transmitted, usually with recommendations, with a copy to the head of the institution or program being accredited, to a decision-making body within the accrediting agency, composed of educators, practitioners of specific professions (in the case of professional or program accrediting), representatives of the general public, and sometimes students. On favorable action of the decision-making body, the institution or program is added to the accrediting agency's listing. In the event that the visiting committee's recommendations are unfavorable, the program or institution head has the right to appeal the committee's findings.

6. All accrediting requires reevaluation at specified intervals, which may vary between two and ten years. In this way the accreditation process tends to foster continuous program and institutional self-evaluation and self-improvement.

2. Please translate the following passage into English: (25分)

事實是我們需要像一個十項全能運動員——迅速、敏捷而且多才多藝。如果我們繼續受到這多餘重負的拖累，就無法跳得高、跑得快或跑得遠。所以不贊成關閉基地或業務外包的人，最好能告訴我們他們想要減少多少飛機、多少航空母艦、多少部隊，因為已經沒有多餘的錢。他們最好能說出希望我們戰略的哪些部份有所改變，世界的哪些地區我們應該忽視。最終他們還需要準備回答一個問題，即在若干未來的衝突中，如果我們的戰士手中沒有最強的科技，那他們願意接受多人的死傷程度。

有人可能主張刪減若干計畫以替代刪除基地設施。但這不只是錢的問題。此次國防檢討是由許多相互關連的部份密切結合而成，其整體能使我们執行這個戰略。我們接受建設性的意見，但任何改革的建議必須符合能否完成戰略的嚴苛考驗。取消一項計畫以挽救一處基地，在會計師看來可能是公平的交換，但對作戰人員而言卻不是。

國立政治大學圖書館

考試科目	教育研究法	所別	教育系	考試時間	6月24日 上午第二節 星期二
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一、學者常將研究方法分為質的研究方法和量的研究方法二大類，請問這二類方法主要的差異為何？（25%）

二、背景：近代在科學教育研究上，有些學者（如：J. Novak 等人）提出使用網路結構的概念及方法來研究各種教育或心理的課題，其中，頗受到許多學者重視的方法：概念構圖法（concept mapping）被應用得最廣，成效也最卓著。

情境：假設您想進行目前的熱門話題「情緒智商」（EQ）的相關研究，但您不太清楚它在國內的適用情形。因此，您想了解它的本土化（而非美國化的）概念內涵是什麼？它該包含哪些潛在因素或特質？以便作為後續研發工作者的研究參考。

問題：此時，您該如何解決上述研究問題呢？請您描述「概念構圖」法在上述研究問題的應用程序。

作答說明：一律作答，不必抄題

（25%）

三、試批判下列這句話：

「理論沒有用，理論都不切合實際，教育研究應拋棄搖椅上的思考，不要再構造什麼系統化的理論，因為，十個理論不如一個事實。」

回答內容必須包含（但不限於）：1. 為什麼有人會有這種想法？其原因及理由為何？2. 理論在研究歷程中所扮演的角色及功能為何？3. 搖椅上的思考（arm-chair thinking）是否有其必要性？為什麼？

（25分）

四、實證主義的研究方法取向認為研究者只要遵循一套科學方法就可以獲致真理，在研究的過程中，研究者應該盡量將自我祛除，以免污染了研究。近來由於知識論的反省，傳統的實證主義受到挑戰，認為知識是社會建構的產物，因此，研究者和研究過程以及知識是無法分開的。請由上述兩種不同的研究取向来分析研究者的主觀性（subjectivity），對一個社會科學的研究可能產生的貢獻與限制。（25%）

考試科目	教育學	所別	考試時間	星期	日	上午	下午	節
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(景山) 國新為提中之提提(一) 課，
 教育之現代化雙方均激致論戰。誠定課，
 務之公觀與評於其何以無致此「現
 象」之由，果何因，無提此於其「道」。
 (25%)

二、請從認知取向解釋各種學習策略，並評估這些學習策略在台灣的實施情形。(25%)

一、在即將邁入廿一世紀之際，各國為提升國民的素質及國家的競爭力莫不積極進行教育改革的工作，以因應國際間日益激烈的競爭情勢，請問為了使我們的國家社會能在此一競爭的洪流中，不僅能夠屹立不搖，甚而能有更大幅度的進步發展，那麼在高等教育、高級中等教育、以及國民教育的政策上，宜採取何種應變改革之策略與具體改進措施？請提出你個人的看法，並敘明其理由安在？(25%)

四、教育基本法」立法乃近年我國教育改革風潮中之熱門議題，(一) 請略述民間及官方在此過程中，其立場與態度之發展；(二) 立法院三大黨團共同推出之版本(立法院關係之書院總第1605號)其中第八條涉及所謂「教育之政治與宗教中之原則」，主張「各級學校不得實施支持或反對特定政治團體之政治活動或其他政治活動。教育上對於宗教應採寬容尊重之態度。各級公立學校不得為特定宗教實施宗教教育或其他宗教活動。」請依據教育相關學理(如批判教育學、後現代主義)討論其立法精神，並加以評論。(25%)