

考試科目	教育學	所別	教育研究所	考試時間	月 日 上午第 節
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一、教育部日前宣佈將計畫實施“兩階段改良式聯招”，其主要內容如下：

項目	改良式聯招	現行聯招
考生身份	所有高中畢業生及同等學力者	所有高中畢業生及同等學力者
校系選擇	依選考指定考科數選填各校系	依選考類組及聯考總分選填志願
招生方式	兩階段考試	一試定終身
錄取分發	聯合分發	聯合分發
學校與考生自主性	大學可依校系發展選才，考生也可依自己興趣選校、選系	由電腦依成績分發，缺乏自主性
考試次數及時間	第一階段考試每年八月及隔年二月實施 第二階段考試第二年六月實施	每年七月一、二、三日舉行

請以教育評鑑之觀點，分析其利弊及實施時可能遭遇之困難。25%

二、根據現行課程及實際的教學和評量各方面來推論，在我們的教育決策者和實際教學者的腦中對學習者可能抱持那些前提或看法？這些前提或看法和認知取向的教育心理學對學習者所提出的前提或看法有何異同？請舉例分析比較並加以評論。25%

考試科目		所別		考試時間	星期	月	日	上午第	節
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國立政治大學八十五學年度研究所博士班入學考試

考試科目：教育學

三、請由社會變遷、學生心理發展、課程設計原理及教學科技方法發展的新趨勢等之觀點，評述我國目前中小學教育上有何缺失，並提出你認為應行改進之道？ 25%

四、請評述
你認為
目前中小學教育
有何缺失
並提出
改進之道。 25%

考試科目	教育研究法	所別	教育	考試時間	6月25日 ^上 午第2節 星期二
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一. 假設你是一個口試委員，經常要^對碩士論文提出口試或審查意見，試問：你將以^對那些標準來判斷一本碩士論文的好壞？（提示：碩士論文可能有質的研究，也可能有量的研究，兩類研究好壞的標準，可能有相同之處，也有相異之處，請分述之，並提示每一標準的重要性。）（25分）

二. 美國教育學者 Jonas Soltis (1985) 曾分析指出教育學知識屬性有四種，除了經驗性 (Empiric) 問題適用 empirical research 外，請問其餘三種屬性為何？而對應於此三種不同屬性問題，有那些可行的教育研究取向 (approach) 可資援用？請闡明之。25%

考試科目	教育統計	所別	教育所	考試時間	月 日 上午第 節
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三、某研究者依人口普查資料及財政部資料得出台灣 23 個縣市之各縣市平均教育程度、每人平均所繳所得稅、及平均國際職業聲望。以此為原始資料，進行群集分析。以 sas 軟體跑出的報表如下。請據之畫出樹枝狀分群圖，如要分出四群，每群各包括那些縣市(以 1-23 為代碼)(15 分)。

又最後一行之 pst2 是代表什麼，它有什麼功用?(5)

如針對這四群再作一次多變量變異數分析，以檢定這四群在三個依變項的平均值有無顯著差異，請問檢定 F 值時，分子的自由度應是多少?(5 分)

NCL	-Clusters	Joined-	FREQ	SPRSQ	RSQ	ERSQ	CCC	PSF	PST2
22	09	10	2	0.00000	1.000	.	.	13866	.
21	08	13	2	0.00007	1.000	.	.	1428	.
20	12	16	2	0.00016	1.000	.	.	696.0	.
19	05	15	2	0.00016	1.000	.	.	572.2	.
18	01	20	2	0.00020	0.999	.	.	501.4	.
17	11	14	2	0.00021	0.999	.	.	471.7	.
16	04	06	2	0.00039	0.999	.	.	392.8	.
15	CL18	21	3	0.00052	0.998	.	.	333.4	2.6
14	07	CL17	3	0.00069	0.998	.	.	287.7	3.3
13	CL19	CL20	4	0.00104	0.997	.	.	241.6	6.5
12	03	17	2	0.00109	0.995	.	.	220.1	.
11	18	23	2	0.00161	0.994	.	.	194.5	.
10	CL14	CL21	5	0.00173	0.992	.	.	182.4	5.4
9	CL15	CL12	5	0.00249	0.990	.	.	167.4	4.1
8	CL16	CL13	6	0.00275	0.987	.	.	161.5	6.3
7	CL11	19	3	0.00370	0.983	.	.	156.1	2.3
6	02	CL8	7	0.00420	0.979	.	.	158.5	4.7
5	CL9	CL7	8	0.02525	0.954	.	.	92.8	15.8
4	CL10	CL22	7	0.02595	0.928	0.869	3.36	81.4	48.2
3	CL6	CL4	14	0.06424	0.864	0.807	2.15	63.3	20.6
2	CL5	22	9	0.30471	0.559	0.671	-1.61	26.6	61.2
1	CL2	CL3	23	0.55886	0.000	0.000	0.00	.	26.6

四、在教育研究過程中，由於人文社會科學的測量多半是使用間接測量（如：以測驗、問卷、量表、或調查表等工具，或甚至是使用訪問、觀察等方法去進行測量），因此，每次研究所收集到的變項資料（不論是作為預測變項或效標變項使用的資料），都含有誤差存在；尤其是當研究者所使用的測量工具不太具有理想的信度和效度係數（如：信度和效度均小於 0.50）時，或抽樣研究的樣本同質性太高（如：都是來自同一學校或同一班級的學生）時，往往會使得所計算的統計指標（如：相關係數）或所進行的統計分析（如：回歸分析或變異數分析）結果，受到測量誤差的影響而有高估或低估數值的情形發生。這時，你有什麼辦法可以解決或避免這項難題，獲得你真正想要的統計數值？

考試科目	English	所別	Graduate Institute of Education	考試時間	月 日 上午第 節
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1. Please translate the following passage into Chinese. (25%)

When Lee Teng-hui's plane made a fuel stop in Hawaii a year ago, the Taiwan president didn't even get out to stretch his legs. Instead, he stayed inside and fumed over Washington's refusal to allow him an overnight stop on American soil.

Lee wasn't the only one angered by his treatment. Taiwan's friends in the United States—many of them in Congress—have been protesting loudly ever since. They demanded to know why Gerry Adams, head of the Irish Republican Army's political wing, and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat should be given the red-carpet treatment in Washington, while the leader of rich, democratic Taiwan should get the cold shoulder.

On May 22, President Bill Clinton finally succumbed to the growing chorus of congressional voices. His administration announced that Lee would be able to pay a private visit to his alma mater—Cornell University in Ithaca, New York—to attend an alumni reunion.

The State Department insisted that the decision to allow Lee an unofficial visit wouldn't compromise Washington's ties with Beijing. The Chinese Foreign Ministry, however, didn't see it that way. In a long, angry statement, it demanded that Clinton reverse the decision or "it will inevitably bring serious harm to Sino-U.S. relations." Beijing also cut short a U.S. visit by its airforce chief-of-staff in protest.

Taipei's official reaction was muted, but some newspapers greeted Washington's decision to grant Lee a visa as the biggest foreign-policy breakthrough since the U.S. agreed to sell F-16 warplanes to

Taiwan three years ago. Opposition figures voiced fears, though, that it would trigger a Chinese backlash against Taiwan.

The U.S. administration's highly public reversal of policy, coming after a string of clumsily handled run-ins with China, may have contributed to the fury of Beijing's reaction. Only in April, Secretary of State Warren Christopher told Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen that the U.S. would keep Lee out.

"This has been handled in a way that would get maximum provocative reaction from Beijing," comments James Lilley, former U.S. ambassador to Beijing and now at the American Enterprise Institute. "Their [Beijing's] judgment is that this administration reacts to pressure, and since there was sufficient pressure from Taiwan to make this administration change policies, they will try to use pressure tactics to change it back."

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

近來，我們臺灣地區青少年問題層出不窮，如校園暴行、吸毒、殺人、放火、搶銀行、誘人勒索……等，更嚴重的是上學年意外死亡竟高達九百五十七人。死亡者因機車及車禍等達六百零三人，是學生意外死亡最大的殺手。我的天呀！這究竟是怎麼回事呢？

青少年在成長期間，極需刺激的生活，也就是說高他上完課，讀了一天書後，總應該做些休閒活動，發洩、發洩，在發展心理學上來說，是非常正常的。

可是環顧臺灣各地，正當的休閒場所很少，指導或教導青少年做正當休閒活動的地方更不多見。青少年沒有這些接觸，自然而然的去嘗試一些不應該做的事，一而再，再而三，就誤入歧途了。

所謂休閒是指自由自在的，一個人可以隨其所為，任意的休息、娛樂、遊戲或從事其他有益身心的活動；也就是說在這段時間裏，一個人可以相當自由地選擇他要做的事情。

其實，我國古代，早在公元前二六七九年黃帝時代，就有休閒活動如舞蹈、擊劍、角抵、弓箭等。後來到了孔子提倡六藝（禮、樂、射、御、書、數）為教育課程，其中多數皆與「休閒活動」有關。到了宋代，有舞獅、舞龍、元宵賞花燈、清明踏青、端午龍舟、中秋賞月、重九登高……等的休閒活動。其他如擊壤投壺、擊球、攻風爭、圍毬子、擲鞦韆、打陀螺、擲燈籠、採茶戲、歌仔戲、木偶戲、皮影戲……等。後來受了西方文化的影響，我們學會了各式各樣的休閒活動，如各種球類、戶外活動、戲劇活動、音樂欣賞、藝術及手工、舞蹈……等。由此可見，中外的正當休閒活動多如牛毛，我們隨時可以選擇性的教導青少年去學習

它，養成良好的休閒活動嗜好者。

休閒生活可以帶給我們許多正面的功能。如：(1) 休閒活動可以發洩過剩的精力；(2) 可以恢復我們的精神；(3) 培養我們的本能；(4) 可以發洩鬱抑情緒和逃避冷酷現實；(5) 還可以自我表現。最重要的是休閒可以促進生理的健康以及增進心智的發展。教育家劉進老師說：「動以養身」和「靜以養性」。楊森將軍更說：要「活」就要「動」，活動、活動就是這個意思。

解決青少年問題，我們要積極規劃休閒教育，休閒場所以及輔導青少年從事正常的休閒生活。

國立政治大學圖書館

考試科目 Course	H 英 文	開課系級 Dept. & Class	日期 Date, Period	月 日 第 節	試題編號 Course No.
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5. A teacher gave a series of five 20-point quizzes to students on the topics they studied during the year. The topics varied rather widely, and students generally did not consistently achieve at the same level on all quizzes. The teacher informed the students that their final grades would be based on an average of the quizzes. The range of scores on each quiz was as follows:

Quiz	Low Score	High Score
I	5	15
II	6	16
III	10	20
IV	5	19
V	12	17

Which of the quizzes is most likely to have the greatest influence on a student's final grade?

- (A) I (B) II (C) III (D) IV (E) V

貳. Please translate the following passage to Chinese. (25 points)

" We define 'excellence' to mean several related things. At the level of the individual learner, it means performing on the boundary of individual ability in ways that test and push back personal limits, in school and in the workplace. Excellence characterizes a school or college that sets high expectations and goals for all learners, then tries in every way possible to help students reach them. Excellence characterizes a society that has adopted these policies, for it will then be prepared through the education and skill of its people to respond to the challenges of a rapidly changing world."

考試科目	English	所別	Education	考試時間	星期	月	日	上午	第	頁
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參. Please write a short article with the following topic:

My point of view on Education 25%

肆. Please translate the following passage into Chinese: 25%

There is by no means a uniform tenure system in higher education. Some institutions have no system of tenure at all, and the faculty serves at the pleasure of the institution. Others have de facto tenure policies, developed through practice and custom but never written down. Some institutions have highly detailed policies with elaborate notice requirements; others have simply endorsed and imported the AAUP tenure policies or guidelines.² In some public institutions, typically state teacher colleges, tenure is detailed by the state legislature in statutory law; in others, college governing boards have promulgated detailed tenure systems. In spite of this diversity, most tenure systems may be described along the following lines.

There are three coordinate elements in a tenure system. First of all, tenure is part and parcel of academic freedom, since it frees a faculty member from restraints and pressures that otherwise would inhibit independent thought and action. The modern idea of academic freedom, as Hofstadter and Metzger³ have noted, was developed by men who absorbed analogous ideas from the larger life of society: from modern science, the notion of the empirical search for truth, verified by objective processes; from commerce, the notion of free competition of ideas; from politics, the idea of free speech and free press as essential to perspectives in a pluralistic society; from religious liberalism, the spirit of tolerance. Second, tenure represents a kind of communal acceptance into the professorial guild, acceptance by one's peers. Rooted in the medieval guild, it entails a vow akin to the ministry or priesthood; hence, the very term "professor." This aspect of tenure presently seems in eclipse at many institutions. Third, tenure is a means for providing job security to promote institutional stability and loyalty and to reward individual service and accomplishment.

In addition to these common features, there are usually two basic types of academic appointments relating to tenure: *term appointments*, which confer security against dismissal for a fixed term; and *continuing appointments*, which confer such status for as long as the professor remains in good standing at the institution. Both are subject, of course, to formal dismissal proceedings for cause.