考試科目 数3学(一)所别数有学习,考試時間5月2/日内第一節

- 一、當代法國思想家 Edgar Morin 受聯合國科教文組織(UNESCO)之託,撰寫大作《Seven Complex Lessons in Education for The Future》,書中提倡「地球認同」 (Earth Identity)與「共生的智慧」(Symbio-sophy)教育理念,請從東方傳統文化出發,詮釋此二教育理念應有的內涵。(本題佔 25%分)
- 二、「自發性」(spontaneity)與「自發組織」(self-organization)是當代複雜科學 (Complex Science)的重要概念,請闡述其內容主旨、其在教育哲學上的重要性與對台灣當前教育發展的意義。(本題佔 25%分)
- 三、根據台灣最新的相關法律,教師被准許組織「工會」(trade union),請根據 教育倫理學立場論述教師工會對於教師專業發展的衝擊與利弊影響。(本題佔 25%分)
- 四、請詮釋以下一段英文文字主要意義,並討論其可能引伸之教育哲學意涵:

Life is participation and participation is creation and improvisation, because life does not occur in a vacuum, it occurs always in a network of inter-retro-actions and of organization, in a constant play of order, disorder, and organization and ongoing learning. Improvisation and the creative process may be viewed as an ongoing process of learning and inquiry, learning-in-organizing, as Gherardi (1999) calls it, a distributed, provisional, embodied process. (本題佔 25%分)

考試科目教育研究法(一)所别教育系教育的教考試時間5月2(日代)第二節

- 一、請說明「民族學研究方法」(Ethnography)如何應用在學校場域的研究:

 1) 請先列舉三個適合使用該研究方法並與教育相關的研究題目;2) 請說明其資料蒐集方式;3) 請說明其資料處理方式;4) 請說明其應注意的倫理問題。

 (25%)
- 二、請說明個案訪談法如何應用在教育領域研究,包括:1)如何決定個案 對象和人數;2)如何訪談與蒐集資料才能獲取可信的訊息;3)如何 區辨「研究問題」和「訪談問題」;4)如何區辨「研究者」和「受訪 者」的貢獻(「受訪者」應該和「研究者」分享著作權嗎)。(25%)
- 三、在教育研究當中,歷史學取向(historical approach)和哲學取向
 (philosophical approach)各有所好。請大要分析這兩種取向的異同,
 特別是它們在基本研究精神及研究態度上的特色。 (25%)
- 四、如果你要判斷一篇教育學術論文的品質(不論是質性研究或量化研究 論文),你被迫決定要不要推薦它被出版、發表或刊登,你會考慮哪些 標準或判斷原則?請盡量羅列,但注意這些標準或判斷原則要能在質 性研究或量化研究之間通用。 (25%)

考試科目教育學(=)所别教育學別教育的成意試時間上月之日(之第一質

- 一、綜觀 20 世紀以來教育領導理論的發展,約可分為五個主要類型:(1)特質論走向(1940 年代之前),(2)行為論領導走向(1940 至 1960 年代),(3)權變論領導走向(1960 至 1980 年代),(4)整合型領導走向(1980 年代之後),(5)功能型領導走向;前三者通常被歸為傳統教育領導理論,後二者係 1980年代之後的新興領導理論。試述新興領導理論有何基本特徵?至於「整合型教育領導理論」依其內涵可分為七群組,請要述其義。(25分)
- 二、臺灣於 1968 年延長義務教育為 9 年,迄今已逾 42 年,1983 年起研議延長義務教育,先後經過 12 任教育部長,今(2011)年馬總統在建國百年之文告中,以「百年樹人」作為文告之首,並宣布開始啟動十二年國民基本教育,這是臺灣教育史上的大事。何謂「十二年國民基本教育」?推展十二年國民基本教育的法源依據、實施期程、入學方式、免試就學區、高中職免學費等政策為何?試就所知說明之。(25 分)

考試科目教育學(三)所別教育學學(教育)政境,試時間上月2/日(文)第一章

- 三、教育變革應以促進教育發展為前提,1996年行政院教育改革審議委員會推出《教育改革總諮議報告書》迄今,15年的教育改革對促進教育的發展是否有貢獻尚屬仁智互見。最近,教師組工會、教師工時制、教師評鑑、國中小教師課稅將調高導師費等議題,甚受矚目,將掀起另一波教改風;這些變革對於學校教育和學校行政發展的利弊得失為何?因應之道為何?試申述之。(25分)
- 四、2010年第八次全國教育會議首見「學校設施與規劃」列入子議題之一,其中許多學校建築規劃與發展策略列入 2011年《中華民國教育報告書》中,值得重視。基本上,學校建築規劃與發展策略會受社會環境脈絡的影響,跨入 21 世紀的第 11 年,臺灣的社會環境有許多值得注意的新脈絡,如少子化的影響、高齡化的社會、多文化的教育、系統化的流程、生態化的環境、科技化的發展、優質化的投資等;這些社會環境的新脈絡,對未來十年的臺灣學校建築的規劃與發展策略有何影響?試就所知申述之。(25 分)

考試科目 教育研究法(二) 所 別 教育等,教育行政組 考試時間 5月2/日(六)第二 節

- 調查研究法為教育行政領域中量化導向最廣泛使用的研究方法。試以研究者之角度,說明在採用調查研究法時,應 採取何種作為與步驟,方能確保研究之信度與效度(25分)
- 2. 自然論典範(naturalistic paradigm)為教育行政方法論中 影響深遠之典範。重要學者如 Lincoln & Guba 皆提出與實 證論相異之看法。試就教育行政領域,說明自然論典範在 研究方法上之基本主張與實際作法。(25分)
- 3. 十二年國民基本教育將於 2014 年全面實施。由於仍有至多之 30%入學名額 (多半為明星學校) 必須經過考試篩選, 反對者認為此並未達到全面免費、免試、與強迫入學之義 務教育精神,實成者則主張其至少部份維護了父母教育選 擇權。為研究此一教育行政議題,試說明可茲採用之研究 方法有哪些?其各自研究焦點又有何差異? (25 分)
- 4. 學校各種霸凌(bully)現象層出不窮,引起家長與社會之 高度關注。試以「行動研究」之方法與模式,設計一份研 究計畫大綱並列舉相關步驟,以作為所處學校之行政參 考。(25分)

考試科目教育學(三)所別教育學系教育心理考試時間 5月2(日父)第一節

- 一、當今社會上流傳之「霸凌事件」、「小三事件」的熱門議題,試論 其對學校教育的衝擊及對成長中青少年身心發展的影響?試問多 年來的學校教育到底哪一環節出現落差或不足,以致於出現了今 天的結果?若要預防此議題的持續發酵或一再的發生,學校輔等 工作應更努力的方向或規畫的重點為何?請詳細說明之。25%
- 三、媒體上一再出現的家長檢學、教師道歉、及學校議處之不當管教的案例,似乎皆挑戰著教育部積極推行之正向管教,試問實施績效不彰的源由為何?面對那些擾亂上課秩序或屢勸不聽的學生,若想輔導教師真正的願意採用正向管教的方式,學校所應規劃的主軸及積極推行的策略為何,試詳細說明之。25%

考試科目

教解(=)

所易

教育学 聚輔等級

考試時間 七月 21日(文)第一節

三、請閱讀下列一段文章,並以中文或英文回答相關問題 (25分)

Approaches to Teaching

Over the course of their professional development, teachers build up a set of strategies and tactics that they employ in their day-to-day teaching Strategies are broad approaches to teaching and learning. They may include an approach to introducing new or difficult material to children, how to review material before an assessment, or how to organize students into groups for cooperative learning activities. Broad strategies are typically embedded with a general approach to teaching, either a teacher-centered or a student-centered approach. In the sections that follow, we provide an overview of Ausubel's meaningful learning, discovery learning, and direct instruction. Direct instruction and Ausubel's meaningful learning approach are primarily teacher-centered approaches, whereas discovery learning is primarily a student-centered approach.

Promoting Meaningful Learning

Ausubel (1965) developed a theory of meaningful learning. Meaning occurs when a learner actively interprets experiences. Ausubel (1961) distinguished between rote and meaningful learning. Rote learning involves verbatim memorization. The information has little connection to what the learner already knows. In contrast, meaningful learning involves connecting new information to what the learner already knows and understands. Three conditions are necessary for meaningful learning: (a) the learner must approach the task at hand with a learning strategy appropriate for extracting meaning; (b) the task must be potentially meaningful to the learner; and (c) the relationship of what the learner knows and the new information must be clear. Ausubel also distinguished between reception learning and discovery-based learning. In reception learning, "the entire content of what is to be learned is presented to the learner in its final form" (Ausubel, 1961, p. 16). Reception learning is similar to expository teaching and requires deductive thinking on the part of the students. The teacher provides an exposition of how knowledge of a particular content is structured and organized. The students do not discover this structure for themselves. In discovery learning, learners must integrate information with existing information and reorganize cognitive structures. They discover principles by actively engaging in experiences that prompt their exploration of principles underlying these experiences.

The teacher begins an expository teaching lesson by introducing an advance organizer, which is information about the content to be taught that "serves to bridge the gap between what the learner already knows and what he needs to know before he can meaningfully learn the task at hand" (Ausubel et al., 1978, pp. 171–172). It helps students organize new information that is presented. Advance organizers can be either comparative organizers that remind students of what they already know or expository organizers. An expository organizer provides students with new knowledge.

An expository lesson involving reception learning begins with the presentation of a concept. The teacher presents a rule, then illustrates it with examples. For example, a high school social studies teacher may be teaching about the origins of war and may begin by presenting the conclusion to be drawn from the lesson: "Wars are caused by a complex set of interacting factors that include economic and social forces, including prior history." This statement is an expository organizer in that it provides the students with an overall statement of the intent of the lesson. One of the misconceptions related to expository teaching is that it is entirely teacher-centered. Clearly, the teacher plays a key role. However, an important aspect of the progress of a lesson is the presentation of examples by both students and teacher to

教育(三)

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illustrate the general principle under study. Students, for example, might activate prior knowledge of World War I by giving examples of how economic forces helped to cause the war. They might further illustrate some of the social forces that contributed, such as the animosity between various nations. In studying World War II, students will have a framework for encoding new information by relating it to material they already know. They will compare the similarities and differences between the causes of the two wars. The teacher helps the students to connect their examples back to the original advance organizer. Research on the use of advance organizers suggests that they are more effective for learners who lack prior knowledge (West & Fensham, 1976).

Discovery Learning

Discovery learning is characterized by inductive reasoning, or the abstraction of general principles from a variety of examples. It involves bottom-up processing in contrast to reception learning, which involves top-down processing. Students may, for example, attempt to categorize a set of rocks based on criteria they decide on Their goal is to find the underlying structure of a body of knowledge that would allow them to categorize the rocks correctly on the basis of an underlying principle (e. g., density). Discovery learning often requires support so that it is actually guided discovery in which the teacher provides some direction. In the previous example, the teacher may help students focus on key attributes by asking them to consider which rocks are heavier or bigger. In research on students learning to program in Logo using discovery learning methods, children were found to have difficulty learning even the fundamentals of Logo programming (Dalbey & Linn, 1985; Kurland & Pea, 1985; Mayer, 1988). Left to their own devices to uncover underlying principles related to programming, students are not very successful. There is little evidence that unguided discovery learning is the most effective instructional strategy for the majority of students (Mayer, 2004).

Teachers' influence on learning extends beyond the classroom. Homework assignments can provide additional practice for or extend the work done in class. Homework is an important component of schooling, and the frequency of its use increases as children move thorough the school system and into the upper grades. Generally, there are three types of homework which are based on: (1) material taught in class; (2) new material: (3)material that expands on and extends beyond classroom learning.

Now, please state the following things: (1) your own learning theory and the reasons. (2) your own plan on the students' homework. (3) how the learning theory is implemented into your homework strategies. You might answer these questions either in Chinese or in English.

* 新二日教育(三)

教育了教育心理

了教育心理 考試時間 5月2/日之第一 前

m、有一位心理學家想了解運動對於睡眠品質的影響,於是他調查班上的同學運動的情況,結果如表 l。假如睡眠品質問卷得分越高,表示其睡眠品質越佳。為了探討一周內"有運動","偶爾運動","沒運動"的同學對其睡眠品質的差異情形,而各組人數各 10 人。將調查所得之資料進行變異數分析,結果如表 2、請依據以上敘述回答下列問題。(25 分)

表1:睡眠品質之描述統計量

有運動	偶爾運動	沒運動
平均數 5.6	4.0	3.9
人數 10	10	10

表 2: 睡眠滿意度之變異數

變異來源	平方和	自由度	均方	F	顯著性
組間	1	2	5	(7)	D< 05
組內	61.29	3	6		P
總和	79.49	4		1	

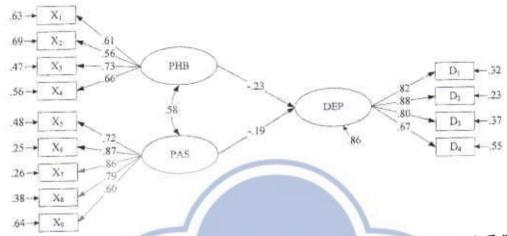
- (一) 為了檢定此三組的運動情況對睡眠品質的差異情形,請問你如何陳述其 研究假設?(5分)
- (二) 請將表 2 中 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ② 的數值計算之,並羅列答案。(7分)
- (三) 若假設 α=.05, 請問你該如何對此分析結果下結論?(5分)
- (四) 另外一位研究者亦希望能瞭解了解運動對於睡眠品質的影響,但現在班上只有10名研究生,請問他要用何種實驗設計方能維持,甚至得到更好的統計力(power)?請說明研究設計並列出 變異數摘要表 (8分)

考試科目教育石开完住戶所別教育等與輔導組 考試時間 5月21日(六)第二

- -、下列常出現在教育學術期刊中的名詞,請解釋它們的涵義:
 - (1) fundamental measurement (4分)
 - (2) hit ratio (4分)
 - (3) multilevel analysis (4分)
 - (4) attachment (4分)
 - (5) flow (4分)
- 二、在許多甄選優秀人才的考試制度中(如:國家考試、研究所入學考試等),許多機 構都會使用兩階段的甄選活動,例如:先筆試,後口試。試問:若筆試或口試只能 二選一使用的話,你/妳認為哪一種較能滿足人才甄選的目的?你/妳所持的理論 依據為何? (25分)
- 三、假如你/妳是一位輔導教師或心理諮商師,當面對一群考試受挫折的學生,你/妳 决定採用兩種方法(假設稱作 A 法和 B 法)來進行輔導或治療。試問:你/妳如何 確定到底該使用 A 法或 B 法哪一種會比較有效?同時,在決定使用該方法時,你/ 妳應該注意哪些事項,以防自己做出錯誤的結論? (25分)

考試科目教育研究信息所别教育系教育心理考試時間5月21日(六)第二節

四、假設某研究人員已獲得如下圖的 SEM 研究結果:



註:1. PHB 為正向健康行為。2. PAS 為正向評價性支持。3. DEP 為憂鬱程度。

請問:

- (1) X₉對 PAS 的測量信度是多少? D₃對 DEP 的测量信度是多少? (4分)
- (2) PHB和 PAS 聯合對 DEP 預測結果的 R²是多少?其殘差值是多少?DEP 的 組合信度 (composite reliability) 是多少?(12 分)
- (3) PHB 對 DEP 的間接效果 (indirect effect) 是多少? (4分)
- (4) 請你/妳解釋一下該圖中 PAS 對 DEP 的影響? (5分)
- (5) 請你/妳解釋一下該圖的整體涵義? (5分)