

國立中山大學八十九學年度碩博士班招生考試試題

科目：英文 教育研究所碩士班

共 3 頁 第 / 頁

注意：不必抄題，作答時請注意試題題號，將答案寫在答案紙之「選擇題專用頁」空格中。
(於本試題紙上作答、或未按照規定者，不予計分)

I. 詞彙：請從每題的(A)–(D)中選出最適合句中畫線字的答案(單選題，每題2分)

1. Gary _____ his ankle while playing soccer.
(A) bent (B) turned (C) curved (D) twisted
2. What a _____ call! I was almost hit by the car.
(A) risky (B) close (C) great (D) short
3. My recent trip to Europe has left a _____ impression on me.
(A) final (B) lasting (C) forever (D) long
4. It rains _____ this summer. The water we've received is not enough for this area.
(A) frequently (B) occasionally (C) precisely (D) previously
5. Our country has become high-tech by _____ heavily in electronic industry.
(A) inspiring (B) invading (C) investing (D) inventing
6. The economic crisis we are having in Asia now is certainly very _____ to many of us.
(A) dominating (B) disturbing (C) satisfying (D) imposing
7. Every country needs strong national _____ against enemy invasions.
(A) defense (B) balance (C) analysis (D) response
8. John is _____, and his academic performances are exceptionally good.
(A) industrious (B) hard work (C) industrial (D) diligence
9. A _____ is one tends to look on the dark side of things.
(A) opportunist (B) optimist (C) vender (D) pessimist
10. He went to the pharmacy to have the _____ filled.
(A) prescription (B) description (C) inscription (D) ascription
11. Jane was very shy, and rarely _____ herself.
(A) assumed (B) asserted (C) abode (D) abused
12. In some oriental societies, young people are taught to _____ elderly citizens for their wisdom.
(A) adore (B) revere (C) revenge (D) avenge
13. The _____ of the exotic and delicious foods drew hundreds of dinners to the restaurant.
(A) allure (B) mystery (C) beauty (D) abrasion
14. I have a headache. I _____ take an aspirin.
(A) would better (B) had better to (C) had better (D) will better
15. Professor warned his students _____ late for the examination.
(A) not be (B) be not (C) not to be (D) to be not

請翻頁繼續作答

16. First on the agenda was the drug problem
(A) an issue creating interest (B) a list of subjects to be considered
(C) something that must be taken care of quickly (D) a problem that has been successfully solved
17. Police have launched a major investigation into the disappearance of a prominent businessman.
(A) to finish (B) to start (C) to plan (D) to succeed
18. Relatives were unable to find enough money to pay such a large ransom.
(A) a sum of money paid as a punishment (B) a sum of money paid for services
(C) a sum of money paid for protection (D) a sum of money paid to free a prisoner
19. It used to be such a frisky dog, but now it only sleeps and eats.
(A) unfriendly and somewhat bored (B) sickly (C) well-mannered (D) active and playful
20. Don't neglect your children.
(A) to punish (B) to give too little attention to
(C) to treat to well (D) to take a strong interest in
21. The convention will chose our leaders. 164
(A) a meeting of group of people who have a shared purpose
(B) the highest official in a group (C) a special committee (D) a secret election
22. Smoking is prohibited in some parts of the airplane.
(A) to forbid (B) to limit (C) to accept (D) to forgive
23. She is in danger of losing her vision.
(A) hearing (B) sight (C) balance (D) memory
24. Your experience corresponds with mine.
(A) to differ (B) to match (C) to be similar to (D) to come at the same time
25. The load was too heavy for the horse.
(A) a rider (B) an amount being carried
(C) stormy weather (D) a leather seat made to fit over the back of a horse
26. He agreed to the plan of his own accord.
(A) enthusiastically (B) voluntarily (C) unwillingly (D) unhesitatingly
27. I am afraid I make an embarrassing mistake when I mentioned it to him. I am very sorry.
(A) put my foot down (B) put my foot in it (C) stand on ceremony (D) stand my ground
28. Checks are sent out semiannually.
(A) twice a year (B) yearly (C) frequently (D) every two years
29. Many a book includes a foreword.
(A) appendix (B) preface (C) glossary (D) table of contents
30. The writers were contemporaries.
(A) authorities in their fields (B) persons belonging to the same period of time
(C) rivals (D) school friends

請翻頁繼續作答

II 綜合測驗 請從每題的(A)–(D)中選出最適合文中畫線空格的答案(單選題，每題 2 分)

More and more people are attracted to the idea of buying on credit and (31) credit cards. Having a credit card (32) you to carry very little (33), a consideration in big cities where people (34) security. Buying on credit also makes it (35) to spread the payments over a (36) of time; of course, there is the (37) cost of interest payments. (38) the most attractive yet dangerous (39) of the credit system is that you can buy things (40), at the moment, you haven't the money.

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|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 31. (A) doing | (B) using | (C) selling | (D) bringing |
| 32. (A) makes | (B) forces | (C) enables | (D) expects |
| 33. (A) sum | (B) cash | (C) amount | (D) account |
| 34. (A) think about | (B) look up | (C) hear of | (D) do without |
| 35. (A) possible | (B) valuable | (C) able | (D) capable |
| 36. (A) point | (B) era | (C) stage | (D) period |
| 37. (A) same | (B) less | (C) given | (D) added |
| 38. (A) For | (B) But | (C) Although | (D) Because |
| 39. (A) variety | (B) place | (C) aspect | (D) sale |
| 40. (A) even if | (B) as though | (C) as long as | (D) so far as |

Parents are the greatest single influence in the life of an adolescent. (41) the teen-ager successfully makes the (42) from childhood to adulthood depends mostly on them. Parents must constantly strive (43) their (44) youngsters. Parents themselves must (45) certain adjustments (46) the teen-ager can fulfil his need for independence and social development. They must provide a secure and happy home where the teen-ager can find acceptance of himself and his friends.

The school (47) the home (48) many important ways. Each day, the teen-ager spends many hours in school, and acquires the knowledge, interests, and (49) that are necessary for adult living. The school also provides the teen-ager (50) many opportunities for developing physical skills, and personal and social relationships.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 41. (A) What | (B) Whether | (C) As | (D) Where |
| 42. (A) transmission | (B) transportation | (C) transition | (D) translation |
| 43. (A) to understand | (B) understanding | (C) for understanding | (D) understood |
| 44. (A) grow | (B) growing | (C) growth | (D) grown |
| 45. (A) take | (B) do | (C) set | (D) make |
| 46. (A) until | (B) unless | (C) so that | (D) when |
| 47. (A) supplements | (B) supplies with | (C) supplements to | (D) support |
| 48. (A) to | (B) of | (C) for | (D) in |
| 49. (A) aptitudes | (B) latitudes | (C) altitudes | (D) attitudes |
| 50. (A) for | (B) with | (C) to | (D) of |

國立中山大學八十九學年度碩博士班招生考試試題

科 目：教育學 教育研究所碩士班

共 / 頁 第 頁

一、歐洲各國高等教育一向有「二元制」(binary system)的傳統，惟近年來有日漸式微之趨勢，請試加以說明並分析其對台灣高等教育發展之啓示。(20%)

二、我國教育行政機關近年來積極推動「綜合高中」(comprehensive high schools)及「完全中學」(complete school)，請分析此一政策之基本原因、作法、與可能困難。(20%)

三、教育、哲學與科學三者，應有何種相輔相成的關係？請討論之。(20%)

四、「教育機會均等」(Equality of educational opportunities)是現代化國家所致力理想，其理論基礎為何？試舉我國當前教育改革的政策一項為例，申論達成教育機會均等的途徑？(20%)

五、請解釋下列教育名詞：(20%)

1. dependency theory
2. alternative certification
3. symbolic violence
4. educational ethnography

國立中山大學八十九學年度碩博士班招生考試試題

科目：教育心理學 教育研究所碩士班

共 / 頁 第 / 頁

注意：不必抄題，作答時請注意試題題號，配合題請將答案寫在答案紙「選擇題專用頁」之對應空格中，簡答與問答題，請由答案紙之次頁開始依序作答。
(於本試題紙上作答、或未按照規定者，不予計分)

一、配合題：請將各學者與各相關敘述配對，並將正確對應敘述前之字母填入答案卷內（每題 1.5 分，24%）

- | | | |
|---------|----------------------|--|
| 1. () | Bloom, B. S. | A. Emotional Intelligence |
| 2. () | Weiner, B. | B. Labeling Theory |
| 3. () | Bandura, Albert | C. Reinforcement |
| 4. () | Von Glasersfeld, E. | D. Identity Crisis |
| 5. () | Gardner, Howard | E. Need Hierarchy Theory |
| 6. () | Senge, Peter M. | F. Structural-Developmental Theory |
| 7. () | Ausubel, Davies P. | G. Concept Mapping |
| 8. () | Goleman, D. | H. Mastery Learning |
| 9. () | Sternberg, Robert J. | I. The Triarchic Mind: A New Theory Of Human Intelligence |
| 10. () | Novak, Joseph. D. | J. Social Learning Theory |
| 11. () | Kohlberg, Lawrence | K. The Theory Outlines Nine Instructional Events and Corresponding Cognitive Processes |
| 12. () | Vygotsky, L. S. | L. Attribution Theory |
| 13. () | Maslow, A. | M. Multiple Intelligences |
| 14. () | Becker, H. | N. The Fifth Discipline (Learning Organization) |
| 15. () | Gagne, R. | O. Postconventiona Reasoning |
| 16. () | Erikson, Erik H. | P. Situated Cognition |
| | | Q. Social-Historical Theory |
| | | R. Subsumption Theory |
| | | S. Radical Constructivism |

二、簡答題（每題 4 分，16%）

1. Cognitive Apprenticeship
2. Self-Fulfilling Prophecy
3. Distributed Cognition
4. Legitimate Peripheral Participation

三、申論題（每題 20 分，60%）

1. 何謂「合作學習」與「競爭學習」？試從個別差異的觀點探討「合作學習」與「競爭學習」的使用時機及優缺點。
2. 何謂「思考風格」？試舉一思考風格理論，說明其評量方式及其對應的教學策略？
3. 試述創造思考、批判思考與理性思考之異同與關連？又在教學時，教師應如何培養學生在這三方面思考能力的圓融發展？

注意：不必抄題，作答時請注意試題題號，選擇題請將答案寫在答案紙「選擇題專用頁」之對應空格中，解釋名詞與問答題，請由答案紙之次頁開始依序作答。
(於本試題紙上作答、或未按照規定者，不予計分)

一、選擇題：十五題（單選題，每題 2 分，共 30 分）

() 1、下列何者是常態化(normalized) 標準分數？

- (1) T 分數
- (2) T-scaled 分數
- (3) Z 分數
- (4) 離差分數

() 2、下列哪一個相關係數之強度最大？

- (1) .55
- (2) -.85
- (3) .75
- (4) -.55

() 3、統計上最常使用之離散量數是什麼？

- (1) 標準差
- (2) 平均差
- (3) 四分差
- (4) 全距

() 4、z 分數的平均數等於多少？

- (1) 0
- (2) 1
- (3) 10
- (4) 50

() 5、已知 $r_{xy} = 0.60$ ，則以 X 預測 Y 的變異量解釋度有多少？

- (1) 40%
- (2) 36%
- (3) 16%
- (4) 60%

() 6、將班級語文行為的錄音資料，進行分析謂之

- (1) 內容分析
- (2) 臨界事件分析
- (3) 社交測量分析
- (4) 軼事分析

() 7、百分位數是哪一種測量量尺

- (1) 類別
- (2) 等距
- (3) 順序
- (4) 等比

() 8、在因素分析中，「因素」係指

- (1) 積差相關
- (2) 測驗分數
- (3) 數學構念
- (4) 迴歸方程式

() 9、根據 Cambell & Fiske (1959) 觀點，欲建立區別性效度與幅合性效度，可使用下列何種方法？

- (1) 多重特質-多種方法分析
- (2) 探索式因素分析
- (3) 群聚分析
- (4) 區別分析

() 10、發生第二類型錯誤的時機為：

- (1) 拒絕錯誤的虛無假設
- (2) 拒絕真正的虛無假設
- (3) 已犯了第一類型錯誤
- (4) 維持錯誤的虛無假設
- (5) 維持真正的虛無假設

() 11、若學生的後測分數移向平均數的趨向，就會發生

- (1) 實驗者亡失
- (2) 統計迴歸
- (3) 成熟
- (4) 預測的反作用效應

() 12、 $2 \times 2 \times 2$ 多因子設計，係指該實驗包括

- (1) 2 個依變項
- (2) 4 個依變項
- (3) 2 個自變項
- (4) 4 個自變項

() 13、質的研究可能在於

- (1) 考驗理論
- (2) 從周全的文獻中探討衍生而來
- (3) 視個人為在研究中可以被取代的受試者
- (4) 提供從參與者賦予社會情境的意義來瞭解概念或提示基礎理論

() 14、兩個變項皆為連續分數，適用的相關技術為

- (1) 積差相關
- (2) 等級相關
- (3) 二系列相關
- (4) phi 系數

() 15、典型相關的目標在於決定下列何者的關係量

- (1) 一組預測變項與一組效標變項
- (2) 一組預測變項與與人群的成員
- (3) 兩個（含）以上因素分析
- (4) 兩種（含）以上的區辨功能

二、解釋名詞（每題 5 分，共 20 分）

1. Multicollinearity
2. Construct validity
3. Meta analysis
4. Grounded theory

三、問答題（1、2 題 15 分，第三大題 20 分，共 50 分）

1. 調查問卷通常可以用哪些方式設計？問卷設計應把握哪些原則與重點？試舉例說明之？
2. 何謂「內在效度」(internal validity)？如何提高一個研究的內在效度？試申論之。
3. 有一研究者假設：年級對學生的批判思考能力有顯著效果；即年級越高的學生，其批判思考能力越強。根據此一假設，此研究者抽取了小學五年級、國中二年級及高中一年級學生各十人，並施予一份批判思考測驗。每位學生的批判思考測驗分數如表 1、每個年級的 M 與 SD 如表 2、Sum of Squares 如表 3。

($F_{.95}(2, 27)=3.35$, $F_{.95}(2, 28)=3.34$, $F_{.95}(2, 29)=3.33$, $F_{.95}(2, 30)=3.32$, $F_{.95}(3, 27)=2.96$, $F_{.95}(3, 28)=2.95$, $F_{.95}(3, 29)=2.93$, $F_{.95}(3, 30)=2.92$; $q_{.95}(2, 18)=2.97$, $q_{.95}(2, 20)=2.95$, $q_{.95}(2, 24)=2.92$, $q_{.95}(2, 30)=2.89$, $q_{.95}(3, 18)=3.61$, $q_{.95}(3, 20)=3.58$, $q_{.95}(3, 24)=3.53$, $q_{.95}(3, 30)=3.49$)

- (1) 欲考驗此假設應使用何種統計方法？
- (2) 請計算出 F 值並以 Tukey 的 HSD 進行事後比較。
- (3) 請將此考驗結果依 APA 第四版格式 (1994) 做成表格(含表格的名稱)。
- (4) 解釋此研究者的假設是否有得到支持？

表1

小學五年級		國中二年級		高中一年級	
ID	批判思考分數	ID	批判思考分數	ID	批判思考分數
1.	14.00	1.	19.00	1.	16.00
2.	15.00	2.	16.00	2.	21.00
3.	18.00	3.	8.00	3.	17.00
4.	11.00	4.	22.00	4.	25.00
5.	13.00	5.	16.00	5.	24.00
6.	18.00	6.	13.00	6.	16.00
7.	16.00	7.	20.00	7.	20.00
8.	11.00	8.	14.00	8.	25.00
9.	16.00	9.	10.00	9.	26.00
10.	14.00	10.	9.00	10.	21.00

表2

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
小學五年級	10	15.1000	2.8460
國中二年級	10	14.4000	4.5753
高中一年級	10	21.6000	3.4059
Total	30	17.0333	4.8458

表3

	Sum of Squares
Between Groups	315.267
Within Groups	365.700
Total	680.967