

申論題：每題 25 分，共計 100 分。

1. 請根據學習動機的理論及研究，說明在教學上有那些做法可以提昇學生的內在學習動機。
2. 五歲的皮皮拿著蠟筆對自己說：「我要畫個圈圈。」然後他畫了一個圈，畫好後，他又對自己說：「畫的好漂亮喔！我還要再畫好多個圈圈。」於是他畫了一個又一個的圈圈，還一邊說「大圈圈...小圈圈...好多圈圈喔...」  
  
請分別以皮亞傑（Piaget）和維果茨基（Vygotsky）的觀點，解釋皮皮的行為在認知發展上所代表的意義。
3. 研究顯示，教師使用的認知教學策略有助提昇學生的理解與成就。請任選兩種認知教學策略，說明其內涵，並以實例說明這些策略在教學中如何應用。
4. 試評述皮亞傑（Piaget）、柯伯格（Kohlberg）道德發展理論，並援引學理闡釋老師如何促進學生道德發展。

教育研究法(含測驗、統計)

注意：不必抄題，作答時請注意試題題號，「第一大題選擇題」請將答案寫在答案紙首頁「選擇題專用頁」之對應空格中；「第二、三大題」(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：(每題 2 分，共 30 分，複選題另註明，其餘皆單選題)

1. 統計考驗可檢測：(A)觀察到的差異是否重要？(B)觀察到的差異是否具有公信力？(C)觀察到的差異是否為隨機誤差？(D)實驗設計是否恰當？(E)以上皆是
2. 有一研究結果顯示在某大學中一個包含 100 名學生的隨機樣本內有 60 位同學戴眼鏡。試就此數據計算全國大學生戴眼鏡比率的 95% 信賴區間。(A)  $60\% \pm 4.9\%$  (B)  $60\% \pm 9.8\%$  (C)  $60\% \pm 24\%$  (D)  $60\% \pm 2.4\%$  (E) 因為數據不足，故不能回答
3. 某老師出了十道考題給學生小考。考完後，老師針對每位學生答對及答錯的題數作一統計。請問答對題數與答錯題數之相關係數為 (A) 1 (B) -0.5 (C) +0.5 (D) -1 (E) 因為數據不足，故不能回答
4. (可複選) 在質的研究中可增加研究的可信賴性 (Credibility) 的方法有：(A) 隨機抽樣 (B) 三角檢定法 (C) 持續觀察法 (D) 同儕簡報 (E) 正面個案分析法
5. 當兩個折半測驗變異數不同時，以 Rulon 估算法所求得全測驗的信度會較以斯布公式所估計的信度為 (A) 大 (B) 小 (C) 相等 (D) 有時大於，有時小於 (E) 數據不足，故不能回答
6. 某一次高中學力測驗國文分數與數學分數的相關係數為 .60，若每一位同學國文分數乘以 5，數學分數也乘以 5，則相關係數變為原來的 (A) 不變 (B)  $\sqrt{5}$  倍 (C) 5 倍 (D) 10 倍 (E) 25 倍
7. 有關「常模」的敘述，下列何者正確？(A) 選定對象所得的平均分 (B) 最起碼要達到的標準得分 (C) 期待學生要符合的平均分 (D) 出題者的理想得分 (E) 以上皆是
8. 下列是五個科學探究步驟，請排出一般研究程序。  
I. 收集資料；II. 分析資料；III. 設定操作定義；IV. 選定研究問題；V. 釐清研究假設  
(A) IV → V → III → I → II (B) IV → III → V → I → II  
(C) V → IV → III → I → II (D) III → V → IV → I → II (E) V → IV → I → II → III
9. 下列那一項最難下操作定義 (operational definition)  
(A) 良好公民 (B) 學習態度 (C) 閱讀能力 (D) 教學信念 (E) 違規停車
10. 下列那一項非文獻探討的目的？(A) 探討可行的研究方案與工具 (B) 劃分研究領域的範圍 (C) 把搜尋參考資料全部呈現 (D) 避免無意的重覆已探索的主題 (E) 對選定的研究主題定位

11. 使用郵寄問卷的研究方法，最大的缺點是下列何選項？(A)問卷題目難於設計 (B)問卷題目難於分析 (C)所回收到的不一定是代表性的樣本 (D)題目的內部一致性欠佳 (E)研究經費較高
12. 對於探索性的研究，以下何種方法最為合適？(A)深度訪談法 (B)文件分析法 (C)焦點團體法 (D)參與觀察法 (E)口述歷史法
13. 下列那個理論又稱芝加哥學派？(A)俗民方法論 (B)象徵互動論 (C)現象學 (D)行動理論 (E)詮釋學
14. 質性研究方法中被認為最接近實證科學的方法為何？(A)紮根理論 (B)行動研究 (C)口述歷史法 (D)焦點團體法 (E)參與觀察法
15. 以下何者屬於質性研究的基本特性？(A)透過被研究者的眼睛看世界 (B)強調事件發生的脈絡 (C)採用開放的研究策略 (D)重視詳細的描述 (E)以上皆是

二、解釋名詞(每題 4 分，共 20 分)請將下列名詞用中文解釋之

- 1、ANCOVA
- 2、Bracketing
- 3、Ceiling age
- 4、participant observation
- 5、intersubjectivity

三、問答題(第 1、2 題各 17 分，第 3 大題 16 分，共 50 分)

- 1、試述現代測驗理論 (Item Response Theory)？並描述其中所述之不變性(invariance)及不定性(indeterminacy)。
- 2、試列舉並說明五種質性研究的學術傳統。
- 3、某電腦公司廣告標題是「用電腦建檔交功課同學的成績比較好」。該公司聲稱，他們的研究得到 500 位高中(大專)教師回覆問卷，教師在問卷的項目可選：非常同意，同意，沒意見，不同意，非常不同意。結果，超過 50%的樣本同意或非常同意「用電腦打字交功課同學的成績比較高」這一句話，所以該公司下的結論是「用電腦建檔交功課同學的成績比較高」。(A)請你寫一封信去該公司，提出你對這結論的疑點。(B)若經費不成問題，你會如何設計控制實驗 (Controlled experiment)

# 國立中山大學九十二學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英文（教育研究所－碩士班）

共 4 頁 第 1 頁

注意：不必抄題，作答時請注意試題題號，將一. 詞彙與二. 語法的答案寫在答案紙第一頁上「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）

一. 詞彙：請從每題的 (A)-(D) 中選出最適合句意的答案（單選題 10 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分）

1. In the morning he enjoys listening to \_\_\_\_ of music on the radio.  
(A) monitors      (B) electronic      (C) broadcasts      (D) videotapes
2. The astronomer applied his \_\_\_\_ to observe the stars in galaxy.  
(A) periscope      (B) kaleidoscope      (C) stethoscope      (D) telescope
3. It is \_\_\_\_ for all drivers not to carry their licenses with them when driving.  
(A) inexpensive      (B) illegal      (C) appropriate      (D) inconvenient
4. His constant pleas for a new car became so \_\_\_\_ that his father finally got irritated.  
(A) harassing      (B) dominant      (C) mean      (D) pragmatic
5. Considering their differences in academic background, we were surprised that the two scholars' arguments are in \_\_\_\_.  
(A) concrete      (B) comfort      (C) conflict      (D) concert
6. \_\_\_\_ studies lead to an understanding of the human behaviors.  
(A) Anthropological      (B) Semantic      (C) Psychological      (D) Etymological
7. Since I am neither rich nor poor, I am a member of the \_\_\_\_ class.  
(A) blue-collar      (B) bourgeois      (C) entrepreneur      (D) managerial
8. When their business corrupted, they lost all their \_\_\_\_.  
(A) capital      (B) fund      (C) debt      (D) income
9. The \_\_\_\_ lectured on the latest development of quantum mechanics.  
(A) mechanic      (B) dietitian      (C) physicist      (D) programmer
10. Peter is a very cautious and prudent person, so he planned and carried out his project in a very \_\_\_\_ way.  
(A) synchronized      (B) sluggish      (C) stupid      (D) systematic

二. 語法：請從每題的 (A)-(D) 中選出最適合句法的答案（單選題 15 題，每題 2 分，共 30 分）

11. I love her not only for \_\_\_\_\_ she is, but for \_\_\_\_\_ I am \_\_\_\_\_ I am with her.  
(A) what...what...when (B) what...when...what  
(C) when...what...what (D) when...where...what
12. Our time was limited, and the only free moment we had was \_\_\_\_\_ the following Saturday.  
(A) with (B) in (C) at (D) on
13. Absorb knowledge wherever possible and listen to the opinions of those more experienced than yourself, but don't let anyone \_\_\_\_\_ your thinking for you.  
(A) does (B) to do (C) doing (D) do
14. She was among the hundreds of students \_\_\_\_\_ to join this occasion.  
(A) invited (B) inviting (C) to invite (D) invites
15. Educators want to know \_\_\_\_\_ influences classroom management.  
(A) which (B) that (C) what (D) how
16. \_\_\_\_\_ begun to be aware of the risk of lung cancer associated with excessive exposure to the smokes from cigarettes.  
(A) Only in the past decade have smokers  
(B) In the past decade have only smokers  
(C) Only in the past decade smokers  
(D) The only smokers in the past decade
17. While traveling through the Blue Mountain in Sydney, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) the scenes attracted the travelers deeply  
(B) the travelers were awed by the breath-taking scenes  
(C) the travelers attracted the scenes  
(D) the breath-taking scenes attracted the travelers
18. I would have told you the story if you \_\_\_\_\_ me about it.  
(A) had asked (B) asked (C) have asked (D) ask
19. The US Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved \_\_\_\_\_ to prompt the Bush administration to work out a plan to secure Taiwan's participation in the meeting of the World Health Assembly (WHA) in Geneva.  
(A) and sent to the Senate floor a bill  
(B) and sent a bill to the Senate floor  
(C) but sent to the Senate floor a bill  
(D) but sent a bill to the Senate floor

20. While Taiwan \_\_\_\_\_, the issue has gained urgency this year because of the growing global epidemic of SARS.
- (A) had long sought to participate in the WHA
  - (B) has long sought to participate in the WHA
  - (C) has long sought participating in the WHA
  - (D) had long sought participating in the WHA
21. Congressman Sherrod Brown, \_\_\_\_\_, echoed the sentiments of Chang and Chai in a joint press conference at the National Press Club.
- (A) which is the author of the Taiwan WHA legislation,
  - (B) is the author of the Taiwan WHA legislation,
  - (C) the author of the Taiwan WHA legislation,
  - (D) to be the author of the Taiwan WHA legislation,
22. We have urged the World Health Organization and its members \_\_\_\_\_ to participate, including observer status.
- (A) finding appropriate ways for Taiwan
  - (B) to find appropriate ways for Taiwan
  - (C) to find appropriate ways to Taiwan
  - (D) finding appropriate ways to Taiwan
23. In his theory, Howard Gardner always suggested the instruction based on multiple intelligences, \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) inspiring both students and teachers
  - (B) inspired both students and teachers
  - (C) both students and teachers were inspired
  - (D) both students and teachers inspired
24. Well known as an outstanding theorist in psychoanalysis, \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) we all are pleased to read Sigmund Freud's books
  - (B) these books were written by Sigmund Freud
  - (C) Sigmund Freud wrote a lot of books
  - (D) it was pleasant to read Sigmund Freud's books
25. The instructors have had some problems deciding \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) when they should return the final papers to the pupils
  - (B) the time when the final papers they should return for the pupils
  - (C) when to the pupils they shall return the final papers
  - (D) when are they going to return to the pupils the final papers

三. 摘要：請將以下兩篇英文簡譯成中文摘要(不需要逐字翻譯) (每題 25 分, 共 50 分)

1.       Suggests that an efficient teacher attitude is necessary in educating emotionally handicapped adolescents, including the ability to convince students that their problems can be overcome, that every student has some asset on which to build, and that the classroom can be an enjoyable place. Effective teaching is a performing art and can be learned. The teacher must be able to control tension in the classroom; enlist the aid of students; admit mistakes without excuses; use school work as therapy; communicate interest to students; have the strength of character to maintain order, not as the originator of rules of decorum but merely their enforcer; and be prepared for physically dangerous behavior. It is contended that the teacher, administrator, and the university (as a training facility) must all assume some of the responsibility for educating emotionally handicapped adolescents.

2.       Adolescents' supportive relationships with parents, teachers, and peers were examined in relation to motivation at school (school- and class-related interest, academic goal orientations, and social goal pursuit). On the basis of 167 sixth-grade students, relations of perceived support from parents, teachers, and peers to student motivation differed depending on the source of support and motivational outcome: Peer support was a positive predictor of prosocial goal pursuit, teacher support was a positive predictor of both types of interest and of social responsibility goal pursuit, and parent support was a positive predictor of school-related interest and goal orientations. Perceived support from parents and peers also was related to interest in school indirectly by way of negative relations with emotional distress. Pursuit of social responsibility goals and school- and class-related interest in 6th grade partly explained positive relations between social support in 6th grade and classroom grades 1 year later. Continued research on the social origins of classroom motivation in early adolescence is needed.

請注意：申論題每題 20 分，解釋名詞每項 5 分。

- 一、 國民教育階段課程改革倡導課程統整與協同教學，試申論其理論依據及實施要領，並評述其成效與困難。
- 二、 請舉出一種課程評鑑的模式，並說明如何應用這種模式評估學校本位課程的成效。
- 三、 最近我國教育部宣佈將把現有大學強制分為四類，請說明此四類大學之特徵。又，此種措施有何理論基礎？與 Martin Trow 的高等教育發展模式又有何關係？
- 四、 『身心障礙學生參加各高級中等學校登記分發入學或甄選入學者，依各校錄取標準降低百分之二十五錄取』辦法，在九十一學年度高中職及五專聯合登記分發上造成社會大眾之熱烈檢討，教育部為因應此事件所引發的爭議，後來將此辦法修訂為「身心障礙學生參加各高級中等學校申請入學、甄選入學或登記分發入學者，其國民中學學生基本學力測驗成績以加總分百分之二十五計算」。請舉例說明上述辦法間對身心障礙學生升學優待分數上的差別？並請由教師和家長的角度分別討論「身心障礙學生升學優待辦法」可能引起的問題和爭議。
- 五、 解釋名詞：
  1. 課程實施
  2. 美國地方學區的 superintendent
  3. 專業發展學校(professional development schools: PDS)
  4. 請簡述 Continuum of Placements (or Services) 的意涵