

大葉大學 九十二 學年度 研究所碩士班 招生考試試題紙

系 所 別	組 別	考 試 科 目 (中文名稱)	考 試 日 期	節 次	備 註
教育專業發展 研究所	甲、乙	教育學	4月13日	第 2 節 10:30~12:00	請作答在答 案本上， 共2頁 P2-1

註：考生可否攜帶計算機或其他資料作答，請在備註欄註明（如未註明，一律不准攜帶）

壹、選擇題：(共 60 分，每題各 3 分)

- ( ) 採用記憶中留存的空間性心像，去回想記憶中事物的位置是指  
A) 字鉤法 B) 關鍵字法 C) 軌跡法 D) 機械學習法
- ( ) 布魯納的發現學習論中，認知表徵論所提到的動作表徵，與皮亞傑的認知發展理論哪一階段相似？  
A) 感覺動作期 B) 前運思期 C) 具體運思期 D) 形式運思期
- ( ) 三年級的 David，學習到 10 個蘋果分給 2 個人，試問一人可以得到？  
就要用（除法）的解題原則，此種模仿方式是班都拉所謂的何種模仿？  
A) 直接模仿 B) 綜合模仿 C) 抽象模仿 D) 象徵模仿
- ( ) 史坦伯格(R. Sternberg)的智力三元論中，指出個體在問題情境中，運用知識分析資料，經由思考、判斷、推理以達到問題解決的能力。稱為：  
A) 組合性(componential) B) 經驗性(experiential) C) 適應性(contextual) D) 一般性(general) 智力。
- ( ) 在理論架構上，溫納(Weiner)成敗歸因論的三個向度不包括：  
A) 能控制性 B) 一致性 C) 穩定性 D) 因素來源
- ( ) Terry 考試成績 34 分，他認為自己已經盡力，是老師出的題目太難了，請問 Terry 將考試失敗歸因為哪個因素？  
A) 身心狀況 B) 運氣 C) 努力 D) 工作難度
- ( ) 何謂學習類型，根據 Dunn & Dunn 的研究將學習類型分為：1. 環境面 2. 情意面 3. 社會面 4. 生理面  
A) 123 B) 1234 C) 124 D) 134
- ( ) 祥祥才剛升上國中一年級，在上第一堂數學課時，老師一進教室都還未講課，就發下一張數學測驗卷，測驗學生的數學程度，請問該老師是使用哪一種評量？  
A) 診斷性評量 B) 形成性評量 C) 安置性評量 D) 典型表現評量
- ( ) 按康尼的解釋，什麼是指教師責罰某一學生後對班級中其他學生所產生的負面影響？  
A) 漣漪效應 B) 團體效應 C) 連鎖效應 D) 反抗效應
- ( ) 現實治療法的理念，學生在其行為上之所以違規，究其原因主要是因為？  
A) 心理上滿足，純粹為了無聊好玩 B) 討厭當下的人、事、物，與心態的滿足毫無關係  
C) 由於不能用正常行為為手段，以滿足其心理需求所致 D) 只是想挑戰權威，完全無其它目的想法
- ( ). The term meaningful reception learning is Ausubel's term for:  
A). learning through lecture/discussion methods.  
B). learning in which students play a passive role and just receive knowledge from the teacher.  
C). learning which occurs through discovery and free exploration.  
D). learning presented in a final form which allows for connection to other knowledge.
- ( ) Which one of the following is the best example of the spiral curriculum ?  
A). Factual content memorized in one grade is review the next year.  
B). Review tests are given which include frequently missed questions from earlier tests.  
C). Students who do extremely well are allowed to skip certain units.  
D). Junior high students extend on the knowledge of gravity they learned in fifth grade.
- ( ) How are Piaget's and Bruner's views on learning similar?  
A). They both believe that any idea can be taught to any age child.  
B). They both believe that language is necessary for thought.  
C). They both believe that concrete learning experiences should precede abstract experiences.  
D). They both support the use of transmission models.

14. ( ) One of the main educational implications of humanistic psychology is:
- A). The unconscious plays an extensive role in human functioning.
  - B). To effectively teach students, we must try to understand them from their point of view.
  - C). The early years are of critical importance.
  - D). Positive reinforcement is very powerful.
15. ( ) John was always a poor reader. In his early teen years he was chronically truant from school. The best guess of the stage he was unable to adequately fulfill would be:
- A). trust versus mistrust.
  - B). autonomy versus shame and doubt.
  - C). initiative versus guilt.
  - D). industry versus inferiority.
16. ( ) Regarding social development, children 6-12 years old tend to:
- A). fight over objects such as toys.
  - B). become more skillful at perspective taking.
  - C). be diplomatic toward each other.
  - D). practice parallel play.
17. ( ) Learned helplessness is related to depression and:
- A). locus of control.
  - B). Schizophrenia.
  - C). Boys more than girls.
  - D). Maslow's hierarchy of needs.
18. ( ) According to Sternberg, people who have high intelligence tend to:
- A). be impulsive rather than reflective.
  - B). spend more time on local, problem-specific planning.
  - C). have mothers with high IQs.
  - D). spend more time on global, higher-order planning.
19. ( ) Which of following is not a suggested process for facilitating cognitive development in the sensorimotor stage?
- A). providing a wide variety of experiences involving touching, feeling, grasping, sucking, etc.
  - B). encouraging imitation.
  - C). contriving experiences that encourage repetitive behavior.
  - D). encouraging children to describe, look at, and draw things from a different perspective.
20. ( ) Females tend to score lower than males on Kohlberg's scoring system of moral development because:
- A). they are influenced more by environmental factors.
  - B). the left side of their brains is more developed.
  - C). they are more concerned with relationships and responsibilities.
  - D). they are more concerned with rights and rules.

**貳、解釋名詞：**(共 20 分，每題 5 分)

1. 潛在課程
2. 目標模式 (Tyler)
3. 行動研究 (Action Research)
4. 教師教學效能 (Teacher Instruction Efficacy)

**參、申論題** (共 20 分)

1. 分析「學習理論」與「教學理論」有何關係(5%)？闡述「多元智能」的理論基礎(5%)？並舉一個教學單元為例，說明多元智能教學的應用(10%)？