

大葉大學九十三年學年度碩士班甄試試題紙

所別	組別	考試科目 (中文名稱)	考試日期	考試時間	備註
教育專業發展研究所	甲組	教育學	12月8日	9:00-10:30	P.1

註：備註欄若未註明可攜帶計算機或其他輔助工具作答時，考生一律不准攜帶。※背面有試題

- 一、閱讀下面的網路文章，並回答下列的問題：(1) 為下面的文章訂三個標題，選出你最滿意的一個標題並說明其理由。
(2) 如果你是家長，你有何感想。(3) 如果你是教師，你的看法如何？(30%)

父母親都希望「望子成龍」。根據台北市議員的調查，目前國高中的升學率已經「破百」高達百分之一百五十，不過台北市的家長每年卻還花一百二十億元幫子女補習。台北市議員陳惠敏表示，台北市有七成的國高中學生都有補習，換算下來「有補習的學生人數」高達十四萬人。這些學生平均一週補習的時數超過六小時，如果再換算補習費用，台北市家長每個月所花的補習費竟然高達十億元，平均每年花在子女身上的補習費，更高達120億元。陳惠敏說，平均子女每個月的補習費相當於一對夫婦「可支配所得」的三分之一。議員說。不過台北市教育局表示，目前台北市「國中升高中」的升學率已經高達百分之一百五十，因此「不鼓勵」也「反對」學生補習。根據市議員的調查，學生補習的科目超過百分之五十都是補習外語，接下來兩者都是各佔四分之一比例，分別是補習「學校功課」和「音樂舞蹈等才藝課程」-----（陳弘志報導）

- 二、有關於學生的品格教育逐漸低落，許多學者都認為教育的核心，應該就是品格教育。另外，研究兒童及青少年道德發展的哈佛大學教授柯爾斯指出，說謊作弊、濫用藥物、憤世嫉俗、過早的性經驗，都是孩子孤寂的表現，他們內在缺乏道德感的指引，產生虛無的焦慮。他們需要可以相信的價值觀，藉這些價值觀去克制衝動、怨恨、絕望（周慧菁，民92）。(30%)

1. 請先陳述你對此研究結果的觀點與看法？(10分)
2. 若可以教導孩子價值觀，孩子的價值觀該教導些什麼？且陳述其理由、重要性？(10分)
3. 又可以如何教導價值觀？(10分)

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三、請閱讀下面文章後，回答後列問題（40%）：

Australia forcibly imprisons all its refugees in isolated, desert camps until they gain permission to remain or a ticket to another country—processes that can take years. It's the only nation in the world to do so. Refugees, without committing an offence, are the sole group in Australia who can be imprisoned indefinitely by order of Parliament—and no courts may order their release. These policies, widely condemned by the international community, are the target of *From Nothing to Zero*—a grim compilation of letters written in captivity, plaintive testaments and fierce counterblasts of a wretched *Untermensch* that came to Australia in leaky boats or suffocating containers looking for a lucky break they were almost always denied. Though normally a travel publisher, Lonely Planet has lent its worldly-wise imprimatur to this book in order to give the issue greater currency.

...

Though refugees do eventually make it out of the camps, Australia's policies are nonetheless shameful—and have plenty of historical precedent. The country's refusal to accept refugees from Nazi Germany was notorious in the 1930s. ("We have no racial problems in Australia and no desire to import any," a government spokesman snapped at the time.) Likewise the White Australia immigration policy, which restricted immigration from countries such as India and China until 1973, was a gross insult to the generations of Asian pioneers (principally Chinese) who had helped developed Australia's farming, mining and mercantile sectors.

Australia is often tardy in owning up to its darker past. One need only look at the Howard government's refusal to apologize to the "stolen generation" of Aborigines to understand that. The detention centers described in *From Nothing to Zero* are nothing more than convenient oubliettes allowing most Australians to consign refugees to dusty oblivion, aided by the fact that the media are not allowed to visit refugee detention centers. You would have expected protests about that—but there have hardly any. In a vast, sunburned land where the beer is always cold and the surf forever up, darkness is more easily avoided than confronted.

(Liam Fitzpatrick)

1. 上文是某本書之書評的片段，從這篇書評看來，這本書之主旨為何?(5分)
2. 依據這篇文章，亞裔移民對澳洲曾有之重大貢獻有那些?(5分)
3. 依據這篇書評作者的看法，他認為出版這本書的地區的民眾對這本書的反應是什麼?(5分)
4. 如果請你將這份資料放入你的課程設計中，你會在什麼(或那些)課程中使用這份資料?(5分) 並請說明你在用到這份資料的課程設計中，你會設計怎樣的課程目標、課堂活動?(20分)

※背面有試題