

大葉大學 九十三 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	3月28日	第二節	請作答在卷 集本上共2項 P21

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） (10:30~12:00)

壹、選擇題：（共60分，每題3分）

- () 多元文化教育主張的興起除了與種族議題有關外，也與 (A) 本位課程 (B) 教育自主 (C) 性別議題 (D) 學校效能 有關。
- () 關於斯塔夫賓(Stufflebeam) CIPP教育評鑑模式的內容，何者不包含在內？(A) 背景評鑑 (B) 資訊評鑑 (C) 過程評鑑 (D) 成果評鑑
- () 編制課程，選擇教材，其最主的目的是在於 (A) 排定學習的先後順序 (B) 是課程現代化 (C) 使教學有所依據 (D) 獲得最高的學習效果
- () 教學上運用「腦力激盪」活動的主要功能，在於促進學生的 (A) 流暢性思考 (B) 獨創性思考 (C) 變通性思考 (D) 聚斂性思考
- () 涂爾幹屬哪一種社會學派 (A) 衝突學派 (B) 結構功能學派 (C) 符號學派 (D) 再概念學派
- () 下列哪一學科，一般學者認為不是教育學的理论基礎之一？(A) 哲學 (B) 史學 (C) 心理學 (D) 政治學
- () 在一般教學模式中，準備教學目標是整個教學模式當中最重要的一步。其包含四項要素，為 (A) 了解、聯合、系統、方法 (B) 對象、行為、條件、動作的結果 (C) 選擇、分類、分析與詳述 (D) 分析、綜合、推論、直觀
- () 在增進學習的策略中，下列何者不屬於後設認知性策略 (A) 作筆記 (B) 設定學習目標 (C) 檢討學習成效 (D) 補救教學
- () 編序教學的理论基礎是 (A) 精粹主義 (B) 經驗主義 (C) 社會行為主義 (D) 科技主義
- () 下列哪一項「不是」九年一貫課程基本理念？(A) 終身學習 (B) 人本情懷 (C) 民主與法治素養 (D) 鄉土與國際意識
- () Learning theorists often emphasize the importance of attention in the learning process. From the perspective of the Atkinson-Shiffrin model of memory, why is attention so important?
A). It gets information into sensory register.
B). It moves information from short-term memory into long-term memory.
C). It moves information from sensory register into long-term memory.
D). It moves information from sensory register into short-term memory.
- () According to the Level of Processing model, the recall of the items processed at physical level should be _____ the recall of the items processed at semantic level.
A). inferior to
B). superior to
C). the same as
D). cannot tell
- () Which one of the following students studying dinosaurs is most likely to engage in meaningful learning?
A). When the teacher introduces the topic, Authur vaguely remembers reading a book about dinosaurs several years ago, although he can't seem to recall much about it.
B). When the teacher describes the tremendous size of some of the dinosaurs, Becky remembers a Brontosaurus skeleton she saw at a museum.
C). When the teacher writes the word "Protoceratops" on the board, Connor writes it down, being sure to copy the word accurately.
D). When the teacher introduces the terms "meat-eaters" and "plant-eaters," Darcy repeats both terms to herself several times.
- () After driving a manual transmission car, a person driving a car with automatic transmission often lifts his foot to step on the clutch. This is an example of
A). proactive facilitation
B). retroactive facilitation
C). proactive inhibition
D). retroactive inhibition
- () Wendy sees a picture of a house, then later tries to draw the house from memory. She draws a chimney on the house, even though the house in the picture had no chimney. Using schema theory, how could we explain Wendy's error?

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- A). Wendy has a schema for chimney, but does not have one for house.
 B). Wendy has a schema for house, but does not have one for chimney.
 C). Wendy's schema of how a typical house looks includes a chimney.
 D). Wendy's schemas and chimneys are hierarchically organized.
16. () As a student solves a problem, she becomes aware of how she did it, how she approached the problem, and how she decided on the strategy as well as how she evaluated her solution. All of these processes can go under the heading of
 A). positive facilitation. B). cognitive behaviorism.
 C). deduction. D). metacognition
17. () The difficulty for children to recognize a penguin as a bird is possibly because
 A). they don't know the scientific definition of the concept bird.
 B). they cannot handle the complexity of various types of birds.
 C). the penguin does not fit the prototypes they hold on birds.
 D). most of them don't have a personal experience of seeing a penguin.
18. () Which of the following examples most clearly illustrates the effect of functional fixedness on problem solving?
 A). Albert is trying to solve a physics problem on a class exam. He is so anxious that he can't remember how to do the problem.
 B). Bradley is looking for something to haul water, but doesn't have a pail. He fails to realize that his plastic water basket could easily carry water.
 C). Charlie is doing a series of addition problems. He overlooks the subtraction sign on the last problem, so adds when he should subtract.
 D). Doug is angry that another boy stole his bicycle. Rather than report the theft to the police, he steals a bicycle from someone else.
19. () The concept of cultural bias, as it applies to achievement tests, refers to which of the following?
 A). Differences in scores that occur on the same test among members of a given culture.
 B). Similarities in scores that occur when members of different cultures take the same test.
 C). Inclusion of content in these tests that reflects the experience of one culture but not of others.
 D). Emphasis on mathematics and science at the expense of literature and fine arts.
20. () Which of the following educational practices is LEAST likely to support the goal of providing students with equal access to knowledge?
 A). Tracking. B). Cooperative learning
 C). Spiral curriculum D). Core curriculum

貳、申論題（共40分，每題20分）

- 試論「建構主義」與「學習者中心模式」之觀點？這些觀點在教學上如何被運用及對你個人的啟示？
- 何謂「目標模式」、「歷程模式」？在九年一貫課程設計中應如何兼顧「目標模式」與「歷程模式」，請以某一學習領域舉例說明？