

大葉大學 98 學年度 研究所碩士班甄試 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		教育概論	12月13日	第一節	

一、下列是一段有關校園欺凌(霸凌)行為的相關描述，請仔細閱讀之後，用中文摘述其重點，並說明其教育意義。(20分)

Many students downplay or hide bullying incidents, often because they fear retaliation, feel pressured to deal with their own problems or feel that adults are unable to protect them from future bullying. Bullying behaviours cross all age groups, sometimes beginning as early as two or three years of age and reaching into adulthood. Among younger children, bullying often involves pushing, shoving, name-calling, social isolation and teasing. Teenagers may engage in sexual harassment, dating violence and gang attacks. Bullying behaviour in adulthood may include family violence, assaults, senior abuse and workplace bullying. Although the forms of bullying may change as people get older, the issues of power and control remain the same. Similarly, boys and girls are involved in bullying at about the same rate, but the most prevalent types of bullying differ. For boys, bullying is more likely to take direct, often physical forms—kicking, hitting, pushing, shoving and threatening. Among girls, bullying is more likely to be indirect, involving acts of social alienation such as spreading rumors, withdrawing friendship or ignoring. Bullying can have serious consequences for the individual students involved, the school community and society. Students who are bullied may experience physical symptoms such as stomachaches, headaches and nightmares. They may also experience social isolation, develop a negative view of themselves and school, and have increasing difficulty with school achievement. Widespread bullying creates a school environment of fear and hostility that negatively impacts the feelings and learning of all students. In the long run, bullying can be a precursor to other aggressive behaviours with serious social effects. Without intervention, bullying behaviours tend to remain constant or escalate rather than improve as the child gets older. Bullying behaviour that is ignored may progress into gang attacks, physical or sexual assault, dating violence, marital violence, workplace harassment, and child or elder abuse.

(Sources: Alberta Education (2005). *The heart of education*. Alberta, Canada: Edmonton. pp. 75-76).

- 二、全球金融大海嘯對我國的教育可能產生哪些影響？試述己見。(20分)
- 三、學生作弊的問題已經成為全世界的流行病。學校、老師、及學生應該如何面對這個問題？(20分)
- 四、試述你對輔導的概念以及你認為輔導老師應有的特質。(20分)
- 五、教育部長鄭瑞城提出「教育就是該激發起學生熱情、要讓學生學會活用知識」，你認為老師在教學中要如何達成鄭部長的呼籲，請舉例並說明。(20分)