

國立中山大學九十學年度碩博士班招生考試試題

科目：英文【教育所碩士班】

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注意：不必抄題，作答時請注意試題題號，將答案寫在答案紙之「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)

I. 詞彙：請從每題的(A)–(D)中選出最適合句中畫線字的答案(單選題，每題2分)

1. Regular living habits are _____ to health.
(A) invalid (B) delinquent (C) essential (D) superficial
2. The contract _____ next Monday.
(A) conspires (B) aspires (C) perspires (D) expires
3. Air pollution throughout the world is one of the most serious _____ to solve today
(A) products (B) issues (C) projects (D) crimes
4. Water _____ hydrogen and oxygen.
(A) composes of (B) consists of (C) makes of (D) includes of
5. The young man was _____ guilty of shoplifting by the court.
(A) convicted (B) condemned (C) accused (D) disobeyed
6. I'll be glad to _____ for you if you want to open a checking account in my bank.
(A) stride (B) yield (C) muse (D) gadget
7. I am very busy studying for my Ph.D. _____ exams, so I can't go out.
(A) qualification (B) qualified (C) qualifying (D) qualify
8. You should always carry some kind of _____ with you.
(A) identification (B) identify (C) identifying (D) identifiable
9. Research conducted in the Antarctic region has provided _____ information on worldwide weather patterns.
(A) aggressive (B) invaluable (C) embellish (D) imaginative
10. The results of the study are _____ and limited. Therefore, suggestions and comments are welcome.
(A) preliminary (B) prehistorical (C) previous (D) presumptuous
11. Last year, many governments _____ the import of beef from Britain.
(A) criticized (B) descended (C) banned (D) inspired
12. This information is marked _____.
(A) confident (B) confidential (C) confidentiality (D) confidence
13. The country has no shortages of experts eager to _____ its social, environmental and economic problems
(A) assault (B) tackle (C) accomplish (D) compound
14. Her strong sense of professional ambition _____ her to seek a promotion.
(A) requires (B) discourages (C) lets (D) impels
15. While some bacteria are beneficial, others are _____ in that they cause disease.
(A) prodigious (B) intrusive (C) harmless (D) detrimental

請翻頁繼續作答

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16. The motorist who is accused of speeding is _____ to the policeman.
(A) appealing (B) appalling (C) assisting (D) accusing
17. Most composers had not been idolized before they passed away.
(A) misguided (B) dissatisfied (C) reviewed (D) worshiped
18. We found the child reading Li Po's wonderful account of the marvels of the Yellow River in his poem.
(A) counting (B) narration (C) worth (D) transactions
19. Current demographic trends, such as the fall in the birth rate, would result in the accelerated economic growth in the long run.
(A) contemporary (B) worst (C) rapid (D) fashionable
20. The mathematician was working at the zenith of her powers.
(A) middle (B) nadir (C) highest point (D) beginning
21. Dancers exercise regularly, so they have supple bodies.
(A) aching (B) limber (C) thin (D) coarse
22. Their marriage is not a salubrious one. It will culminate in a debacle.
(A) copious (B) healthy (C) naive (D) humiliating
23. They became a homogeneous group whom he could motivate as he willed.
(A) dreary (B) uniform (C) unrelated (D) distinguishable
24. Cockroaches seem to flourish everywhere around that old house.
(A) run (B) spread disease (C) leave garbage (D) thrive
25. Nancy's ability to skate is phenomenal.
(A) Admirable (B) remarkable (C) surprising (D) impossible
26. He has exquisite taste in music.
(A) old and unique (B) terrible and poor (C) sensitive and delicate (D) long and lasting
27. Economics and politics are best studied together as the two subjects overlap.
(A) became more and more important (B) totally different
(C) partly cover (D) make most money
28. Fallacies in argumentation are everywhere in the school. In mass media, in the pronouncements of our and other governments.
(A) questionable ideas (B) reasonable ideas (C) insightful ideas (D) false ideas.
29. A tobacco grower's income for the year may hinge on the good weather.
(A) bring harm to (B) be decided by (C) bring (D) make
30. The sales manager surpassed the goal he set for himself.
(A) lagged behind (B) exceeded (C) withdrew (D) lamented.
31. They set out at dawn in accordance with their commander's orders.
(A) came back (B) started (C) returned (D) halted
32. The report bears out everything I told you.
(A) puts forward (B) tears apart (C) ignores (D) confirms

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33. He goes in for all sorts of gymnastics.
(A) dislikes (B) participates in (C) shows off (D) praises
34. Buying equipment on which to play records is a matter requiring specialist advice, something which I would not presume to give in detail.
(A) minutely (B) generally (C) definitely not (D) fortunately
35. Cashiers must generally account for discrepancies between money taken and the amount recorded on register tapes.
(A) deficits (B) delays (C) differences (D) uncertainties
36. The room and meals at the YMCA were not only adequate but also inexpensive.
(A) accommodations (B) confirmations (C) registrations (D) reservations
37. Those who act on their _____ tend to make mistakes and feel regretful afterwards.
(A) institution (B) intelligence (C) impatience (D) impulse
38. Registrating for school the first time is a very complicated process. In order to _____ this long, confusing processes, you better consult an experienced person first.
(A) eliminate (B) disturb (C) squander (D) facilitate
39. Magic is credulous.
(A) dull or stupid (B) easygoing (C) too readily believing (D) conscientious
40. People nowadays are more able to tolerate ambiguous attitudes toward controversial issues.
(A) encircling (B) not clear (C) unusually skillful (D) forgetful

II. 閱讀理解 請從每題的(A)–(E)中選出最適合短文的答案(單選題，每題 2 分)

41. Concepts like passivity, dependence, and aggression may need further research if they are to continue to be useful ways of thinking about human personalities. Which might require more research?
(A) human thought processes (B) certain concepts
(C) human personalities (D) useful way of thinking
42. In the past five years the movement has grown from unorganized groups of poorly armed individuals to a comparatively well-armed, well-trained army of anywhere from 10,000 to 16,000 members.
(A) The members are poorly armed. (B) They are only a few poor individuals.
(C) There are over 16,000 members. (D) The members are organized and well armed.
43. Because the supply of natural gas was plentiful in comparison to other choices like coal and fuel oil, and because it burns cleaner, many people changed their heating systems to natural gas, thereby creating shortages.
Why did people prefer gas?
(A) It was natural
(B) There were no other choices
(C) The other fuels were dirtier and less plentiful.
(D) There is, even today, a plentiful supply of it.

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44. I disagreed then as now with many of John Smith's judgments, but always respected him, and this book is a welcome reminder of his big, honest, friendly, stubborn personality. How does the author of this sentence feel about John Smith?
- (A) He dislikes him but agrees with his ideas.
 - (B) He considers him to be a disagreeable person.
 - (C) He disagrees with his ideas but respects him.
 - (D) He disagrees with him then but agrees with him now.
45. Surveys reveal that most adults consider themselves "well-informed about the affairs of the nation and the world." Yet a regularly taken Roper poll that asks, "From where do you obtain most of your information about the world?" has found the percentage of people who reply, "Television" has been increasing steadily over the past decade. The latest questionnaire found that well over 60 percent of the respondents chose television over other media as their major source of information. These two facts are difficult to reconcile since even a casual study of television news reveals it is only a headline service and not a source of information enabling one to shape a world view.
- Choose the correct inference:
- (A) Most adults obtain most of their information about world affairs from the newspaper.
 - (B) The author does not believe that television provides enough information to make people well-informed.
 - (C) The number of people answering the questionnaire has increased.
 - (D) Sixty percent of the people questioned get all their news from television.
 - (E) Most adults are well informed about the affairs of the nation and the world.

III 綜合測驗 請從每題的(A)–(D)中選出最適合文中畫線空格的答案(單選題, 每題 2 分)

Families have always changed. For example, once the family was the world. In other words, at one time everything a person did took place within the family. The family was a child's only school. One worshiped only within the family, The rules set up by the family were the only laws one had to obey, and the family was the only means one had to settle a dispute. The family is still the "world" in some cultures. But in many cultures, these former functions of the family have largely been taken over by other institutions, such as schools, churches, and governments.

In the past, families changed in other ways. Some scientists believe that when people obtained food by hunting animals and gathering roots and plants, the nuclear family was the rule. The family had to be small in order to move around and live off the land. When people settled in one place and began to farm to obtain food, they found that they needed more hands to do the work. The extended family developed in some cultures. Now in addition to their children, people lived together with their parents and even grandparents.

How are families changing today? The number of nuclear families seems to be increasing everywhere in the world. The number of extended families is declining. One reason for this seems to be that in many cultures today people are leaving farms and villages to find jobs in the city. Extended families are hard to maintain when people have to be free to move in order to find work.

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46. During the time when the family was the world _____.
- (A) people traveled all over the world
 - (B) children were educated at home
 - (C) only a few people went to church
 - (D) disputes could hardly be settled
47. In many cultures today, _____.
- (A) the family is the world
 - (B) the family is not an institution
 - (C) the family does not have functions
 - (D) the family has lost many of the functions it used to have
48. The nuclear family was the rule because
- (A) the family had to move around to find enough food
 - (B) people didn't know many ways of hunting animals
 - (C) people needed many hands to do farming
 - (D) the extended family had not been invented yet
49. The reason why many people are leaving farms to find jobs in the city is
- (A) that there are more and more nuclear families in the world
 - (B) that extended families are hard to maintain
 - (C) that people do not like to settle down
 - (D) not stated in the above article
50. Which of the following is true ?
- (A) Although the nuclear family developed before the extended family, the latter is gaining more and more popularity everywhere in the world.
 - (B) The most important reason why people are leaving villages is that they do not enjoy living together with their parents or grandparents.
 - (C) Different types of families have developed as different ways of life are adopted.
 - (D) Families change because tides and fashions always change.

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一、申論題

1. 「社區大學」(Community universities)是近年來國內興起的活動，其性質係為高等教育、社會教育、成人教育的哪一種？其與西方國家的「社區學院」有何異同？
2. 有人認為教育改革的基礎工程是「學校再造」，所謂「學校再造」是從「企業再造」(Business Process Reengineering)、「政府再造」的觀念轉變而來，試闡述何謂「學校再造」？其核心理念與內涵為何？推展「學校再造」有那些具體的策略可以運用。
3. 王陽明與杜威各有知行合一的理念，請分別說明其要旨，並予以比較之。
4. 課程設計的模式有目標模式和過程模式，請說明並比較這兩種模式的特點，並舉例說明其在實際教學上的應用。

二、解釋名詞：(20%)

1. IEA
2. liberal arts colleges
3. Web-based learning
4. Action research

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科目：教育心理學【教育所碩士班】

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一、申論題

1. 何謂陳述性知識(declarative knowledge)與程序性知識(procedural knowledge)?
從訊息處理理論的觀點來看，這兩種知識的關係為何?
如何幫助學生發展這兩種知識?(25分)
2. 有學者認為學生對於學習目標的設定有兩種取向：
學習目標(learning goal)取向與表現目標(performance goal)取向。(25分)
 - (1) 這兩種學習目標取向的訂定與學習動機的關係為何?
 - (2) 試比較這兩種學習目標取向的學生之學習特徵。
3. 試析述二十一世紀教育心理學的發展趨勢。(25分)

二、解釋名詞(25%)

1. means-ends analysis
2. data-based instruction
3. advanced organizer
4. reciprocal teaching
5. self efficacy theory

一、選擇題 (20%)

1. 下列何者屬於 Direct Qualitative Observation?
 - (a) content analysis
 - (b) archival data
 - (c) ethnographic observation
 - (d) meta analysis

2. 下列何者 不屬 於實驗研究?
 - (a) Ex post facto study
 - (b) The posttest-only, equivalent-groups study
 - (c) The pretest-posttest equivalent-group study
 - (d) The Solomon four-group design

3. 下列何者屬於 Criterion-related validity
 - (a) Face validity
 - (b) Content validity
 - (c) Construct validity
 - (d) Concurrent validity

4. 請判斷下列敘述『若一項統計虛無假設在 .05 的顯著水準下被推翻，則必也能在.01 的顯著水準下被推翻』
 - (a) 對
 - (b) 不對
 - (c) 有時對，有時不對
 - (d) 無法判斷

5. 某老師出了 5 道考題給學生小考。考完後，老師針對每位學生答對及答錯數作一統計。則答對題數與答錯題數之相關係數為
 - (a) 1
 - (b) 0
 - (b) -1
 - (d) 因為數據不足，故不能回答

6. 擲一公正銅板 100 次。擲銅板前事先選取了 11 個數字，若擲銅板 100 次後，其出現正面的次數為 11 個數字之一，則投擲者將贏得壹萬元。試問應如何選取這 11 個數字，使得贏得壹萬元的機率為最大?
 - (a) 22 - 32
 - (b) 45 - 55
 - (c) 50 - 60
 - (d) 88 - 98

7. 有一研究結果顯示，在某大學中一個包含 400 名學生的隨機樣本內有 240 位同學戴眼鏡。試就此數據以計算全國大學生戴眼鏡比率的 95% 信賴區間。
- (a) $50\% \pm 2.4\%$
 - (b) $60\% \pm 3.6\%$
 - (c) $70\% \pm 4.8\%$
 - (d) 因為數據不足，故不能回答
8. 如果樣本的分配曲線不為常態分配 則以下何者為真：
- (a) 不可以計算信賴區間
 - (b) 可以計算信賴區間
 - (c) 有時可以，有時不可以計算信賴區間
9. 統計考驗可檢測
- (a) 觀察到的差異是否為隨機誤差
 - (b) 觀察到的差異是否重要
 - (c) 觀察到的差異是否具有公信力
 - (d) 實驗設計是否恰當
10. 水星，金星 為內行星，火星，木星，土星為外行星，假設地球的質量為 1.0，則內行星的平均質量為 0.81，外行星的平均質量為 0.36。統計考驗可檢測內外行星的平均質量的差異為
- (a) 顯著
 - (b) 不顯著
 - (c) 因為數據不足，故不能回答
 - (d) 統計考驗在此不具意義

二、解釋名詞（20%）

1. Q technique
2. ipsative score
3. Triangulation
4. Scale free

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三、問答題 (60%)

1. 何謂「聽眾信度」(audience credibility)，其意義及重要性為何？如何提升一個研究的聽眾信度？(20%)
2. 下列是經由 ERIC 光碟檢索所找到的參考資料。第一筆資料是期刊論文，第二筆資料是研討會論文，第三筆資料是書。請依 APA 第四版的格式，寫出下列三筆參考書目。(20%)

(1) **TITLE:** The Creative Mode of Being.

AUTHOR: Kokot, Shirley J.; Colman, Jane

PUBLICATION_DATE: 1997

JOURNAL_CITATION: Journal of Creative Behavior; v31 n3 p212-26 3rd Qtr 1997

(2) **TITLE:** Modifying Curriculum through Divergent Learning Across Disciplines.

AUTHOR: Bradley, K. Sue; Bradley, Jack

PUBLICATION_DATE: 1997

NOTE: Paper presented at the Annual Conference and Exhibit of the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development (Baltimore, MD, March 22-25, 1997).

(3) **TITLE:** Learning Literature in an Era of Change: Innovations in Teaching.

AUTHOR (Editors): Hickey, Dona, J.; Reiss, Donna

PUBLICATION_DATE: 2000

AVAILABILITY: Stylus Publishing LLC, P.O. Box 605, Herndon, VA 20172-0605

3. 何謂 missing data? 一般而言，處理這一類型的資料有幾種方式？試說明之？(10%)
4. 請計算下表之皮爾森積差相關 (Pearson product moment correlation coefficient) (10%)

Z _x	Z _y	(Z _x)(Z _y)
+1.50	+1.20	+1.80
+2.00	+1.04	+2.08
-.75	-.90	+.68
+.20	+.70	+.14
-1.00	+.20	-.20
-.40	+.30	-.12
+1.40	+.70	+.98
+.55	+.64	+.35
-.04	+.10	-.00
-.10	+.30	-.03

 $\Sigma(Z_x)(Z_y) = +5.68$