

# 國立中正大學 101 學年度博士班招生考試試題

系所別 (組別): 教育學研究所

科目: 教育行政學

本科目共計四題，每一題各佔二十五分，總計一百分。

第 1 頁共 1 頁

一、近來校長的操守作為再次受到重視，也呼應了道德領導的重要性。試問：(25 分)

1. 為何提倡道德領導？
2. 道德領導有何重要內涵呢？
3. 在實踐道德領導時，可能會有那些盲點或困境呢？

二、政府宣布自 103 學年度開始全面實施十二年國民基本教育，我國教育制度正邁入新的里程碑。然而各界對此制度贊成與反對者都存在，請問主要的爭議焦點為何？這些爭議與公平、效率、效能、適當與充分等政策價值有何關連呢？價值彼此之間是否有所衝突呢？試闡述之。(25 分)

三、教育領導的相關研究發現：Principals' thinking defines and frames reality for themselves and often for their constituents. 請根據這樣的發現：(25 分)

1. 設計一個研究題目，
2. 說明這個题目的精要研究內容，並列出研究目的 (或問題)，
3. 說明這個研究题目的重要性 (或研究必要性)，
4. 指出明確的研究方法，並簡要說明研究設計的內容，
5. 簡要說明預期成果。

四、請摘要本文內容，並加以評論。(25 分)

The introduction of market forces into the relations between schools means that teachers are now working within a new value contexts, in which image and impression management are becoming as important as the educational process. Furthermore, in some schools the locus of control is shifting from the producer (teachers) to the consumer (parents) via open enrollments, parental choice and per capita funding. The market is a disciplinary system and within it education is reconstructed as a consumption good. Children and their 'performances' are traded and exchanged as commodities. In relations between schools, the key element of the market is competition.