

國立中山大學 114 學年度 碩士班考試入學招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文作文與閱讀【外文系碩士班甲組、乙組】

— 作答注意事項 —

考試時間：100 分鐘

- 考試開始鈴響前不得翻閱試題，並不得書寫、劃記、作答。請先檢查答案卷（卡）之應考證號碼、桌角號碼、應試科目是否正確，如有不同立即請監試人員處理。
- 答案卷限用藍、黑色筆(含鉛筆)書寫、繪圖或標示，可攜帶橡皮擦、無色透明無文字墊板、尺規、修正液（帶）、手錶(未附計算器者)。每人每節限使用一份答案卷，請衡酌作答。
- 答案卡請以 2B 鉛筆劃記，不可使用修正液（帶）塗改，未使用 2B 鉛筆、劃記太輕或污損致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者，後果由考生自負。
- 答案卷（卡）應保持清潔完整，不得折疊、破壞或塗改應考證號碼及條碼，亦不得書寫考生姓名、應考證號碼或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。
- 可否使用計算機請依試題資訊內標註為準，如「可以」使用，廠牌、功能不拘，唯不得攜帶書籍、紙張（應考證不得做計算紙書寫）、具有通訊、記憶、傳輸或收發等功能之相關電子產品或其他有礙試場安寧、考試公平之各類器材入場。
- 試題及答案卷（卡）請務必繳回，未繳回者該科成績以零分計算。
- 試題採雙面列印，考生應注意試題頁數確實作答。
- 違規者依本校招生考試試場規則及違規處理辦法處理。

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題號：412001

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(混合題)

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PART ONE: Reading Comprehension

Instructions: Read the following passage carefully, then choose the correct answer to the questions below. Only one answer is correct. (40%)

Educational Theories

Theories of education encompass the methods, purposes, and values associated with teaching and learning. These theories help shape the educational systems we use today, grounding them in philosophical, psychological, and social principles. Education, at its core, involves the transmission of knowledge, skills, and values.

John Dewey, a prominent 20th-century American philosopher and educational reformer, believed in a pragmatic approach to education. Dewey emphasized the importance of learning through experience and active participation rather than rote memorization. He viewed education as a means to prepare individuals for life, advocating for the integration of democratic values into the classroom. According to Dewey, critical thinking and problem-solving skills were fundamental to a meaningful education.

In contrast, the traditionalist approach, represented by figures like E.D. Hirsch, places emphasis on core knowledge and cultural literacy. Traditionalists argue that students must master a foundational body of knowledge to engage effectively with society. Hirsch posited that without shared cultural references, students might struggle to connect with broader social and intellectual frameworks.

Constructivism, rooted in the work of Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget, shifts the focus toward the learner's active role in constructing knowledge. Piaget argued that learning is a developmental process that evolves through stages of cognitive growth. This approach encourages exploration, discovery, and collaboration, supporting the idea that learners should be active participants in their own educational journey.

Meanwhile, Paulo Freire, a Brazilian educator and philosopher, critiqued traditional education systems as being oppressive and reinforcing societal hierarchies. In his work, he introduced the concept of the "banking model" of education, wherein students are treated as passive recipients of information. Freire advocated for a more participatory, dialogical model of education aimed at liberation and empowerment, especially for marginalized groups.

Educational theories continue to evolve, but their shared goal remains: to equip learners with the tools they need to think critically, engage with the world, and shape their own futures.

Questions

Question 1. What is the primary difference between Dewey's and Hirsch's educational philosophies? [8%]

- A. Dewey focuses on experiential learning, while Hirsch emphasizes cultural literacy.
- B. Dewey advocates rote memorization, while Hirsch promotes problem-solving.
- C. Both share the same educational principles.

試題請隨卷繳回，請留意背面是否有題

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D. Hirsch believes in democratic classrooms, while Dewey does not.

Question 2. According to Freire, what is the main issue with the "banking model" of education? [8%]

- A. It empowers students to think critically.
- B. It treats students as passive recipients of knowledge.
- C. It encourages dialogue and participation.
- D. It emphasizes cultural literacy over problem-solving.

Question 3. What is constructivism, as described in the passage? [8%]

- A. A traditional approach to learning through memorization.
- B. A theory that emphasizes the active role of learners in building knowledge.
- C. A method focused solely on social and cultural literacy.
- D. A rigid system of structured educational practices.

Question 4. How did Freire view the role of education in society? [8%]

- A. As a tool for maintaining societal hierarchies.
- B. As a way to empower individuals and promote liberation.
- C. As a means to master core knowledge.
- D. As a passive process for students to absorb information.

Question 5. Which educational theory emphasizes the developmental stages of learning? [8%]

- A. Traditionalism
- B. Pragmatism
- C. Constructivism
- D. Freirean Pedagogy

PART TWO: English Composition

Instructions: Choose one of the following prompts and write a 500-word essay. (60%)

- A. Which of the educational philosophies discussed in the passage do you agree with the most? Explain your position, providing specific reasons and examples.
- B. Compare and contrast two educational theories mentioned in the passage. Which approach do you believe is more effective in addressing the needs of 21st-century learners?

Guidelines:

- Your essay must be original and written in your own words.
- Provide specific examples to support your arguments.
- No points will be awarded for sentences copied directly from the passage.

End of Examination