考 試 科 目 教育研究法 系 別 幼兒教育研究所 考試時間 2月24日(日) 第/節

- 一、請舉例說明,何謂「標準差」?(10%)
- 二、研究者從 200 位幼兒的樣本中計算出樣本平均數為 80、樣本平均數的標準誤為 5。 試問:在 95%的信賴區間下,母群體平均數為何? (10%)
- 三、請圖示說明,何謂「隨機分派之後測設計」? (20%)
- 四、請舉例說明,何謂「主軸編碼(axial coding)」? (20%)
- 五、請舉你研讀過的一份質性研究為例,列表說明質性研究的特點。(20%)

六、試說明下文意旨:(10%)

We examined children's growth in school-related learning and social skills over the pre-Kindergarten (pre-K) year in state-funded programs designed to prepare children for kindergarten. We expected that children's gains in academic and social skills could be attributed to variations in the structural and classroom process dimensions of program quality. Nearly 3000 (n = 2800) children were randomly selected, four per classroom, from approximately 700 randomly selected, state-funded pre-Kindergarten classrooms in eleven states. Enrollment in pre-K appeared related to gains in academic skills. Children showed larger gains in academic outcomes when they experienced higher-quality instruction or closer teacher-child relationships. Gains were not related to characteristics of the child or program (i.e., ratio, teacher qualifications and program location and length).

七、試說明下文意旨:(10%)

Listening is traditionally thought of as being limited to verbal exchanges. However it is important to stretch this definition to include the many different verbal and non-verbal ways young children chose to communicate. Malaguzzi, the former director of the pre-schools in Reggio Emilia in Northern Italy, emphasized this diversity of expression in his phrase 'the hundred languages of children'. Malaguzzi also challenges adults to discover 'the hundred ways of listening'. For example, photographs can become the focus for 'everyday listening' to young children. These can provide a living record of young children's lives in which photographs taken for and by the children play a key role. This technique has been developed in a particular way in an early childhood centre in London and was one of the case studies in the review.

繳

交