朝陽科技大學 97 學年度碩士班招生考試試題 (所)別:幼兒保育系 別:一般生 目:語文能力(含英文閱讀、中文寫作) 第/頁共 5 頁

【注意!請將答案寫於答案紙上,標明題號,並依題號順序呈現答案】

第	一部份:英文试题 (50%)
	、請根據題意,選出最正確的答案,共10題,每題2分。(20%)
1.	He is still unable to make himself in English; his English is too poor.
	(A) to understand (B) understand (C) understanding (D) understood
2.	I have no hobbies playing hockey.
	(A) expect (B) except (C) without (D) beside
3.	I remember the house about two hours ago.
	(A) to see him leave
	(B) to see him left
	(C) that seeing him left
	(D) seeing him leave
4,	Many people think they can what the weather is going to be like.
	(A) tell (B) say (C) talk (D) speak
5.	After she told the news, she ran home to tell her mother.
	(A)would have (B) was (C) would have been (D) had been
6.	The schoolchild was hit by a car in the busy street, and now his life is
	(A) in danger (B) dangerous (C) a danger (D) dangerously
7.	Athletes often seek from large companies to help pay their expenses
	(A) friendship (B) membership (C) sponsorship (D) leadership
8.	The worst thing about my job is the; I do the same thing day after day.
	(A) wisdom (B) kingdom (C) boredom (D) freedom
9.	I was not as wise as I am now.
	(A) recently (B) formerly (C) already (D) during the past year
10.	The dictionary itself cannot be wholly useful one realizes some basic qualities of words.
	(A) when (B) until (C) though (D) because

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二、請閱讀以下短文,依內容選出最正確的答案,共5題,每題2分。(10%)

The car is another example of the principle that for every advantage in transportation there will be an equal and opposite disadvantage. The private automobile seems to represent the ultimate in freedom and convenience. You can leave and arrive when you want to and go where you want to, all in comfort, instead of being restricted to the schedules, routes and crowding of buses and trains. However, when thousands of "freedom-seekers" all hit the road at once in their cars, suddenly a holiday trip or drive to the office becomes a slow-moving parking lot. Then, when a driver really does want to park his car, he finds he must continue driving around and around looking for a parking space. Thus, it seems that the more people there are who can afford the convenience of a car, the less convenience there is in driving one.

Although the human race has already been working on this problem for several thousand years, it is obvious that we are still far from an ideal solution. Finding this solution will occupy the best minds in many fields of study well into the next century at least.

- 11. According to the article, why do people buy cars?
 - (A) They enjoy inconvenience.
 - (B) Buses and trains limit one's choice of time and route.
 - (C) They enjoy the freedom of buses and trains.
 - (D) More people can fit into a car than into a bus or train.
- 12. Why is the expression "freedom-seekers" in quotation marks?
 - (A) The author is coining a new phrase.
 - (B) The author is quoting the words of a famous scholar.
 - (C) The expression comes from the French language.
 - (D) Seekers of freedom in transportation have organized a well-known political party in Taiwan.
- 13. What does the expression "hit the road" mean?
 - (A) Drivers get out of their cars and stamp their feet on the road.
 - (B) Because of the slow traffic on the freeway drivers get into fights with other drivers.
 - (C) Drivers begin their trips on the streets and highways.
 - (D) Drivers have the good luck to find a popular road.
- 14. According to the article, parking space is
 - (A) easy to find
 - (B) rather scarce.
 - (C) unlimited.
 - (D) very convenient.

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- 15. According to the last paragraph, solving the problem of transportation
 - (A) is a race for human beings.
 - (B) involves the purchase of the best fields near cities.
 - (C) should take only one or two years.
 - (D) is a long-term project.
- 三、Translation英翻中:請翻譯以下段落,共2題,每題10分(20%)
- 16. Non-verbal communication varies among different cultures. However, this is not true of animals. Dogs, for example, communicate perfectly well with each other wherever they come from. It is often said that humans are one of the few animals that can misunderstand each other. One of the reasons for this is differences in the meaning of body language. Such differences include simple gestures like pointing and nodding. (10%)
- 17. Early childhood education regards education in early. According to NAEYC (National Association for the Education of Young Children), it spans the human life from birth to age 8. Infants and toddlers experience life more holistically than any other age group. Social, emotional, cognitive, linguistic, and physical lessons are not learned separately by very young children. Adults who are most helpful to young children interact in ways that understand that the child is learning from the whole experience, not just that part of the experience to which the adult gives attention. Early often focuses on children learning through play. (10%)

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第二部份 中文寫作 (50%)

一、請詳閱全文後,根據文意撰擬 300 字內之摘要,強調內容通順,並可呈現作者全文之精要為佳。 (35%)

主題:反貧窮之戰時期的幼教發展〔引自幼兒教育史,翁麗芳著,1998年〕

美國在進步主義時期的幼教發展深受霍爾(Hall)、葛瑞爾(Gesell)重視科學實證研究及杜威的「做 中學」及民主教育思想的影響。在這時期歐、陸方面有兩大對幼兒發展極有貢獻的代表人物,一為 **義大利的蒙特梭利博士,另一位是瑞士知名學者皮亞傑。蒙特梭利博士發展出一套教學原理,她的** 教育主張不只影響了鄰近歐陸國家,同時也傳入中國、日本及印度。皮亞傑專精於幼兒發展的研究, 他是認知心理學派的創始人,被稱之為研究兒童認知發展的泰斗,他有系統的針對兒童各種心智發 展包括語言、數學邏輯、空間概念、道德觀...等等進行研究。他對近代幼教發展的影響甚鉅,其影 響的層面除了心理及教育學界之外,還包括其它如社會學、生物學、物理學等。

蒙特梭利及皮亞傑在世世紀初雖在歐、陸國家,甚至東方亞洲國家普遍受到認同,但當這兩大 幼教主流被介绍到美國時卻遭遇阻力。蒙特梭利教學法雖在廿世紀初曾曇花一現似的在美國揪起一 股熱潮,卻在經過克伯屈教授的一番批評之後,急速的在美國沈寂下來好一段時間。同樣的,皮亞 傑的理論在一九五○年代以前也不易被美國教育心理學界所接受,主要原因在於皮氏的研究方法受到 質疑。美國當時正是實證主義,講究科學研究方法及測驗主義盛行之際,皮氏理論在這種情勢下不 易有所發展。

二次大戰後,全球幼教的發展己由往日的點、線發展演變為一種全面性的發展,主要原因在於 二次大戰時許多男子加入戰場,家庭重任頓時落在嫌女的身上,並且戰後的許多社會重建工作也需 要婦女共同分擔,因此幼教機構也就在這種情況下迅速的發展起來。美國為確保幼教師資專業化及 提高教學品質,於一九五四年成立「全國師資培育機構評審會」,負責師資培育的工作,而美國各 州政府也對於幼兒教育機構的設立、衛生、設備、師資、營養、安全等有嚴格的規定,以保障幼兒 之福利。

美國是世界經濟強權國家,然而到了一九六○年代出現了許多不滿社會現實的運動,包括女性主 義運動,學生反越戰運動,以及黑人的人權運動等等。美國政治精英認為這些社會運動的產生其中 一個重要的原因在於貧富差距或是貧窮問題所導致,在此情況下,美國當時的詹森總統於是發起了 「反貧窮之戰」。在一九六四年的一份報告中指出美國近三千萬的貧民裡,有一半的人數是兒童, 而在這些貧窮的家庭裡,有極高比率的家庭家中有一位成員只接受過一年的學校教育(Johnson, 1965)。詹森政府於是認定教育是解決貧窮及抑制社會問題的根本之計,他發起了「提前就學方案」 (The Project of Head Start),由聯邦政府補助低收入戶的子女提早就學,讓四、五歲貧窮家庭的子女 能提早入學,以增進他們學習認知的能力。

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一九六五年所提出來的「提前就學方案」是針對學齡前兒童所發起的一項全國性幼教推廣計畫, 類似這種方案的還有一九六七年成立的「續接方案」(The Project of Follow Through),主要目的是針 對低收入戶子女進入小學之後的課業及生活輔導計畫及針對小學及中學階段低收入戶子女進行輔助 的「第一章計畫」(Title 1/Charpter 1 programs)。

美國在一九六○年代的「反貧窮之戰」時期所發起一連串輔助幼教的方案,雖是針對低收入戶的 子女為主,但卻帶動美國幼兒教育的發展。這些教育方案的順利推行雖受益於當時的社會、經濟及 政治背景,但其中還有一些因素是不容忽視的。我們都知道一九六〇年代行為主義學派(Behaviorism) 盛行之際,人們漸漸相信外在學習環境對一個人認知發展具有相當大的影響力。教育界許多人士成 功的應用外在豐裕的學習環境增進學習障礙兒童的認知學習能力(Gray & Klaus, 1965)。同時,布魯 姆(Bloom, 1964)也在其「智力發展關鍵期」的主張中強調五歲以前是兒童智力發展的重要時期,他 肯定了幼兒教育的重要性。兒童成長的環境及母親或看護者早年提供孩子的學習環境對日後孩子情 緒發展及智力的增長具有舉足輕重的地位(Hunt,1961)。

由於美國「反貧窮之戰」時期對於幼兒教育的重視,除了再次點燃教育心理學界對兒童發展研 究的熱潮之外,同時也能以較開放的態度接受各家不同的學說。人本心理學的開放教育,皮亞傑的 兒童認知心理學派及蒙特梭利的幼教主張等都於一九六〇年代以後在美國的幼教界大放異彩。由美國 聯邦政府所主導的「提前就學方案」等計畫實施至今已將有三十年的歷史,雖然它們所獲得的功效 與實際投資下去的心血及財力有一段距離,也招來不少的批評,但不可否認的這些教育方案的推廣 除了具有時代意義之外,也確實對低收入戶子女的生理、情緒、認知及肢體感官的發展上有極大的 幫助(Clark-Stewart & Fein, 1983)。

二、請你分點列舉(十點) 說明下列短文中斷句、標點及文章格式之不正確處。(15%)

在民國 70 年代,美國興起一股「回歸基礎」going back to the basics 的風潮。希望:藉由教育改 革促進學生的學業成就,以趕上其他國家之科技發展,「回歸基礎」促使各級學校加強基礎學業之 要求之外,一些決策者更傾向於將學業標準(academic standards)加諸於幼兒教育課程上 (Rescorla,1991andRomero,1991,Willams,1992)。這種將幼兒教育視為小學教育準備之政策趨向,引起

許多幼教學者的擔心,他們認為過早的學業壓力對幼兒發展和行為會造成潛在的負向影響(Burts etal.,1990,Burts etal. , 1992,Elkind,1986, Sigel, 1987) •