

國立臺灣科技大學

九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所組別：技術及職業教育研究所

科目：教育概論

總分 100 分

- 一、試述 Bandura 的社會學習理論的要點，以及觀察學習的歷程，並舉例說明之。(20 分)
- 二、試述學校本位課程發展(School-Based Curriculum Development)的意義，並探討教師在學校本位課程發展中的角色與任務。(20 分)
- 三、李遠哲先生於去年全國教改會議中提出建議廢除高職教育，現今職校也逐漸走向綜合高中的趨勢。試以訂定教育目標時的民主性、發展性、前瞻性、周延性、均等性與明確性等原則並結合教育之經濟功能，探究我國訂定高職轉型綜合高中之教育政策應思考之內容。(20 分)
- 四、知識經濟時代，具競爭性的人力已成為國家競爭力的一項重要指標。其中，具創造力的員工以及具有終身學習概念的員工，將是企業界最歡迎的人才。反觀教育體系，能夠持續學習的學校團體，也將能在 WTO 開放後，面對國際化的競爭。試說明何為學習型組織？以及列舉說明彼得·聖吉(Peter Senge)所提出之建立學習型組織之五點原則，並且如果您是學校校長，您將如何應用此原則在學校行政及領導中。(20 分)
- 五、試將下列三段英文短文譯成中文(摘自 The Paideia Proposal 一書)。(20 分)

Education is a lifelong process of which schooling is only a small but necessary part. The various stages of schooling reach terminal points. Each can be completed in a definite term of years. But learning never reaches a terminal point. As long as one remains alive and healthy, learning can go on—and should.

The ultimate goal of the educational process is to help human beings become educated persons. Schooling is the preparatory stage; it forms the habit of learning and provides the means for continuing to learn after all schooling is completed.

There is no acceptable reason why trying to promote equality should have led to a lessening or loss of quality. Two decades after John Dewey, another great American educator, Robert Maynard Hutchins, as much committed to democracy as Dewey was before him, stated the fundamental principle we must now follow in our effort to achieve a true equality of educational conditions. "The best education for the best," he said, "is the best education for all."

