

# 國立屏東大學 106 學年度研究所博士班入學考試

## 英文(A) 試題

(教育行政研究所博士班)

※請注意：1.本試題共二頁。

2.答案題號須標示清楚，並寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。

### I. 克漏字測驗( 20%)

1. If a person likes to \_\_\_\_\_, he will be unhappy.  
(A)steady (B)complain (C) dynasty (D)waken
2. What \_\_\_\_\_ do you like to do?  
(A)forever (B)warn (C) activities (D) forbearance
3. Twin looks \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A)attack (B)exist (C) alike (D) post
4. What did you \_\_\_\_\_?  
(A) say (B) scar (C)camp (D) iron
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the students, Jack is the tallest.  
(A) Precise (B)Clamp (C) Constant (D) Among
6. He made a \_\_\_\_\_ decision to skip school and go see a movie.  
(A)sequence (B)ban (C)image (D)sudden
7. These changes \_\_\_\_\_ her a lot  
(A) quantity (B) affect (C)amateur (D)example
8. There was \_\_\_\_\_ panic and confusion after the earthquake.  
(A)chopsticks (B)widespread (C)multiplication (D)invigorate
9. Adam loses his \_\_\_\_\_ easily.  
(A)attend (B)circulate (C)temper (D)grounded
10. \_\_\_\_\_, there are five ways to solve this kind of problem.  
(A) Sport (B)Confident (C)Careless (D)Essentially

### II. 批判閱讀 (50%)

請閱讀以下段落，並用中文寫出您的看法，共 2 題。

#### Part I. 20%

To choose a direction, a leader must first have developed a mental image of a possible and desirable future state of the organization. This image, which we call a vision, may be as vague as a dream or as precise as a goal or mission statement. The critical point is that a vision articulates a view of a realistic, credible, attractive future for the organization, a condition that is better in some important ways than what now exists. Note also that a vision always refers to a future state a condition that does not presently exist and never existed before. With a vision, a leader provides the all-important bridge from the present to the future of the organization.

## **Part II. 30%**

What should be the content of the school's core of shared values, ideas, and purposes? In the end this question must be addressed by the teachers, parents, and students of each individual school as it struggles to become a community. The unique characteristics of schools as communities, however, require that certain common issues be addressed. School, for example, should strive to become purposeful communities, caring communities, inquiring communities, and respectful communities that are able to function successfully in a democratic society. Thus school covenants need to be concerned with such questions as: What do we want students to know? What do we want students to become? What do we want them to think? What do we want them to reason? What do we want them to value and believe? How can we help them become persons of character in our democratic society? How do we want them to live their lives together in this school, to care for each other, to help each other, to respect with each other? How do we want them to work together, to inquire together, to learn together? What do we believe about how students learn? How should we believe about how students learn? How should we think about our roles as teachers, counselors, and friends? What will we work together as adults? What will we share the burdens of leadership in the school? Where do parents fit into the picture?

## **III. 翻譯 (30% , 共 2 題)**

### **Part 1. 英翻中 15%**

The most successful leaders have concentrate on what matters most to the organization and to use the organization as a learning environment. Their skills are identifies as follows:

1. Acknowledging and sharing uncertainty.
2. Embarcing error
3. Responding to the future
4. Becoming interpersonally competent (listening, nurturing, coping with value conflicts, tec. )
5. Gaining self-knowledge

### **Part II. 中翻英 15%**

1. 教育是讓孩子為自己做些什麼，而不是你為他們做些什麼。
2. 把責任放在一個人身上，並讓他知道你相信他，通常能為一個人帶來很大的幫助。
3. 教育在喚醒小孩的好奇心，好奇心本身的益處，與內心的快樂成正比。