

國立屏東教育大學教育行政研究所博士班 100 學年度入學考試

英文 試題

- 注意事項：1. 本試題共 4 頁，請依題意內容詳細作答。  
2. 切勿抄題，但清楚標試題號，依序於答案卷上作答，否則不予計分。

**Section I : Reading Comprehension (30 points)**

**Direction:** Answer all of the following questions. Choose the most suitable answer and write them orderly on your answer sheet. Each question has exactly one correct answer.

Clara Louise Maass was a nurse who contributed to the research on yellow fever at the turn of the century. She was working as a civilian nurse in Cuba, where army majors William Gorgas and Walter Reed were conducting experiments to isolate the cause of the disease. Tests rules out dirt and poor sanitation as causes of yellow fever, and the mosquito was the suspected carrier. Clara was among the group who volunteered to be bitten by the insect. She contracted the disease and died on August 24, 1901. She was the only woman to participate in the experiment and among the few volunteers to die from it. With her death, the study ended; the results of the experiment provided conclusive evidence that mosquitoes were the source of the disease.

1. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?  
(A) The Life of Clara Louse Maass  
(B) Yellow Fever Patients  
(C) A Heroic Nurse Aids Research  
(D) Life in Cuba in the 1990s
2. It can be inferred from the passage that the research was probably supported by the  
(A) hospital.  
(B) army.  
(C) volunteers.  
(D) researchers.
3. According to the passage, Gorgas and Reed had previously looked for the cause of yellow fever by studying  
(A) sanitary conditions.  
(B) mosquitoes.  
(C) related diseases.  
(D) victims of the disease.

4. It can be inferred from the passage that many of the volunteers
- (A) were not men.
  - (B) did not die.
  - (C) were not bitten by the insect.
  - (D) did not participate in the experiment.
5. It can be inferred from the passage that, as a nurse, Maass was
- (A) ambitious.
  - (B) dedicated.
  - (C) inexperienced.
  - (D) overworked.

In the 1970s, women in sports made a name for themselves, and women's athletics began to be taken seriously. In 1973, in what was called the Battle of the Sexes, Billie Jean King bet Bobbie Riggs 6-4, 6-3, 6-3, in a winner-take-all tennis match. Said Riggs, "She was too good. She played too well." A less well-known accomplishment was that of Cheryl White, who at the age of 17, 1971, became the first black woman jockey to win a horse race. In 1975, Junko Tabei became the first woman to conquer the peak of Mt. Everest. She led a team of fifteen Japanese women. She was 35 years old, barely 5 feet tall, 95 pounds, and the mother of a 3-year old when she made the historic climb. Sixty-four years earlier, another woman made mountain climbing history. She was Annie Smith Peck, who became the first person to climb Mt. Coropuna—21, 250 feet---and she did it at the age of 61. She crowned the mountain with a Votes for Women banner.

6. The Battle of the Sexes was between
- (A) a man and a woman tennis player.
  - (B) a male and a female jockey.
  - (C) the first black mountaineers.
  - (D) Billie Jean King and Annie Smith Peck
7. Billie Jean King won the tennis match because
- (A) the winner takes all.
  - (B) she led a team of women.
  - (C) she won 4 out of 6 games.
  - (D) she played better than Riggs in all three sets.
8. Annie Smith Peck was
- (A) the first woman to climb Mt. Everest.
  - (B) the first person to climb Mt. Coropuna.
  - (C) the first Japanese to climb Mt. Coropuna.
  - (D) 64 years old when she climbed Mt. Coropuna

9. Why did Ms. Peck make her climb?
- (A) to led a team of women
  - (B) to be the oldest person to reach 21, 250 ft.
  - (C) to help women win their right to vote.
  - (D) to be crowned and given a banner at the top
10. Women's sports are now
- (A) more respected.
  - (B) less known.
  - (C) 3 years old.
  - (D) all played against men.

**Section II: Reflection and Thinking (30 points)**

**Direction: Read the following passage and write your reflection in 300 English words.**

**Question:**

**A Beginner's Guide to Strategic Planning**

For Barry (1998) the difference between strategic and operational planning has to be clear. Strategic planning is about developing a shared vision of an organizational future and determining the best way of making this happen. As people develop this clear and compelling future they become committed to making it happen. Strategic fit is about the link between your school's mission, the outstanding opportunities and its capabilities. His simple five-step model for strategic planning is:

- 1) Get organized at the right time, with a steering group to keep on track, clarify which people and groups are part of the process. Obtain any support from the outside needed, define the planning steps and achieve an agreement to proceed.
- 2) Take stock by reviewing the history and the current situation and identify the future possibilities, focus on the most critical issues.
- 3) Set the direction with the leaders selecting and drafting a plan which includes the school's future mission, and the overall approach for accomplishing specific goals or strategies.
- 4) Refine and adopt by fine-tuning and securing approval of all involved, with the target draft plan sharpened to increase the likelihood of successful implementation and broad based commitment.
- 5) Implement the plan with periodical monitoring and updating every year.

Good strategic planning forces future thinking, builds commitment, can refocus and reenergize a wandering organization, and can help create teamwork, promote learning and build commitment.

**How will you learn to be a strategic thinker?**

( Note; Resource retrieved from: Tomlinson, H. (2004). *Educational Leadership: Personal, growth for professional development*, London: Sage. 170-171. )

**Section III: Translation (20 points)**

**Direction:** Read the following passages and translate it into Chinese.

**Question:**

**8 Steps To Better Bosses**

**【By ADAM BRYANT】**

In early 2009, Google embarked on a plan to build better bosses. “Project Oxygen” began analyzing performance reviews, feedback surveys and nominations for top-manager awards. It correlated phrases, words, praise and complaints. Later that year, the “people analytics” teams produced a list of directives. The list seems obvious:

1. Be a good coach
2. Empower your team and don't micromanage
3. Express interest in team members' success and personal well-being
4. Don't be a sissy: Be productive and results-oriented
5. Be a good communicator and listen to your team
6. Help your employees with career development
7. Have a clear vision and strategy for the team
8. Have key technical skills so you can help advise the team

( Note; Resource retrieved from: April 5, 2011/*UNITED DAILY NEWS* )

**Section IV Composition (20 points)**

**Direction:** Please write an English article regarding the issue of low fertility rate in Taiwan. Discuss how a school or a government should do to react to this situation.