

科目：教育政策與行政理論與實務

編號：001

考生注意：

1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。
2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。
3. 限用藍、黑色筆作答；試題須隨卷繳回。

本 試 題

共 2 頁

第 1 頁

一、請從後殖民主義(post-colonialism)的觀點評析我國當前國際教育政策。(25%)

二、我國校長遴選政策自民國 88 年實施至今，成效仍備受爭議，試以方案評鑑理論針對此一政策規劃、執行與成果進行全面性評估，並提出建議。(25%)

三、請先以中文翻譯下列文句，再就此段文句提出個人評論。(25%)
Girls' success in school is a hot topic among both academics and the general public. Generally absent from this dialogue, however, has been the key question of the consequences of these patterns for the gender equality of young adults as they transition from educational institutions to the workforce. Now that young women's educational performance is so strong relative to men's, how does this newfound "advantage" matter? Given the long-standing debate over the role of education in mediating group inequalities, this discussion is overdue. The findings of this study suggest that education continues to contribute to gender stratification in a meaningful way despite women's overall success in educational realms. The educational factor that appears to matter most is college major, and college major appears to affect inequality in earnings in two ways. As one may expect, field of study contributes to earnings inequality via occupational choices: People tend to work in jobs that are related to their fields of study, and some occupations are better rewarded than are others.。(25%)

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四、“One cannot manage change. One can only be ahead of it. We do not hear much anymore about “overcoming resistance to change,” which ten or fifteen years ago was one of the most popular topics of management books and management seminars. Everybody has accepted by now that “change is unavoidable.” But this still implies that change is like “death and taxes”: It should be postponed as long as possible, and no change would be vastly preferable. But in a period of upheavals, such as the one we are living in, change is the norm. To be sure, it is painful and risky, and above all it requires a great deal of very hard work. But unless it is seen as the task of the organization to lead change, the organization—whether business, university, hospital and so on—will not survive. In a period of rapid structural change, the only ones who survive are the Change Leaders. It is therefore a central 21st-century challenge for management that its organization become a change leader. A change leader sees change as opportunity. A change leader looks for change, knows how to find the right changes and knows how to make them effective both outside the organization and inside it” (Peter Drucker, 1999, *Management Challenges for the 21st Century*. New York: HarerBusiness).

根據上一段的內容，請用英文回答下列問題：

1. 二十一世紀管理的挑戰是甚麼？(請用英文回答，2%)
2. 十幾年前管理領域中最夯的話題是甚麼？(請用英文回答，5%)
3. 目前我們對改變的態度是甚麼？(請用英文回答，5%)
4. 大家不喜歡改變的理由是甚麼？(請用英文回答，5%)
5. 領導改變者的特質為何？(請用英文回答，8%)