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澳門成人輪班工作者學習動機與學習阻礙之差異分析

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摘要

本研究旨在探討澳門成人輪班工作者個人背景變項在學習動機及學習阻礙各個構面與整體上是否存在顯著差異情形。本研究採用問卷調查法進行研究，以澳門博彩、酒店、飲食、製造業為對象，以「澳門成人輪班工作者學習動機、學習阻礙與持續學習意願之研究問卷」為研究工具，總計發放1000份問卷，有效樣本750份，有效回收率79%。本研究將學習動機分為六個層面：（1）求知需求；（2）職業需求；（3）社交需求；（4）自我發展；（5）社會期望；（6）生活寄託。學習阻礙分為三個層面：（1）情境因素；（2）機構因素；（3）意向因素。研究結果為：不同背景變項的澳門成人輪班工作者在學習動機、學習阻礙各個構面與整體上存在不同程度的顯著差異情形。建議為：1. 特區政府加強對學校及培訓機構的管理，提高成人輪班工作者參與學習的動機；2. 特區政府培訓機構，為輪班工作者開設更多合適課程以減少其學習阻礙；3. 企業考慮適當調整輪班時間以利於輪班工作者能及時完成所讀課程。

關鍵詞：學習動機、學習阻礙、差異分析、輪班工作

Analysis of the Differences in Learning Motivation and Learning Barriers of the Adults Shift workers in Macau

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the learning motivations and learning barriers of the adult shift workers working in Macao. This thesis is to understand the differences among students' learning motivations and learning barriers in different background variables. The research explores how different background variables, learning motivations, and learning barriers affect each other. The method is a purpose-designed questionnaire, entitled "The questionnaire of learning motivations and learning barriers of the adult shift workers in Macao. The subjects are the adult shift workers which work in different industries, gambling, hotel, catering and manufacturing. There are 1000 questionnaires issued to shift workers and 750 effective responses. Through analysis all the data, we can find when have the different background variables, the learning motivations and barriers vary a lot. According to the research findings, the researcher proposes some helpful suggestions to the related organizations.

Key Words: learning motivations, learning barriers, continuous learning willingness, difference analysis, shift worker.

臺東地區高職特教班教師對技能檢定訓練之規劃

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摘要

在知識經濟與專業素求趨勢下，取得職業技能證照做為就業或加薪入門磚，已形成一股潮流。高職特教班教師透過技能檢定訓練，希望能提升學生自我肯定與就業能力。研究目的以質性研究之半結構式訪談法，深入瞭解目前臺東地區高職特教班教師規劃學生技能檢定訓練之現況；及教師訓練過程中面臨之困難。本研究訪談四位研究參與者，將教師輔導學生參與技能檢定考照訓練規劃之資料蒐集與整理，以「分析歸納法」進行分析。研究發現班級導師在技能檢定訓練過程，扮演學生成功考照的重要角色；每個年段的特殊教育教師各自負責單一技能檢定職種訓練教學課程，檢定的職種隨學生能力、興趣而決定；訓練規劃內容嚴謹，每一職種之訓練至少為期一年，並安排有系統、密集的訓練、配合學習策略與使用增強系統，提升學生成功經驗；困難一：學校專業場地有限，常造成特教班無法使用專業教室練習；困難二：假日集訓困難；困難三：新編學科否句答題增多以致學生理解難度增加。本研究提出對輔導學生參加技能檢定考照之建議，以供教育行政單位及勞政相關單位參考。

關鍵詞：臺東地區特教班、高職特教班教師、技能檢定訓練

Planning of Skill Verification Training for Teachers of Special Education Classes in Higher Vocational Schools in Taitung Area

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Abstract

Under the knowledge-based economy and professionalism-driven demand, it has become a trend to obtain a professional skill certificate to get a job offer or a raise in salary. Teachers of special education classes in higher vocational schools hope to improve students' self-confidence and employability through skill verification training. The purpose of this study is to adopt semi-structured interview to grasp a deep understanding of the status quo of the skill verification training for students planned by teachers of special education classes in Taitung area, and the difficulties faced by teachers during training. This study interviewed four participants and collected and sorted out the data of students who participated in the skills verification training program under the guidance of teachers, and then conducted Analytical Induction for analysis. The study found that class tutors play a vital role in skill verification training for students to successfully pass exams. Every year, teachers of special education are responsible for the training and teaching courses of the skill verification of a single job category, based on students' abilities and interests. The training planning is rigorous with the training for each job category which lasts at least one year. Additionally, systematic and intensive training, coupled with the enhancement systems of learning strategies are arranged to enhance students' successful experience. Difficulties in teacher training include: First, schools lack professional venues, hence special classes need share professional classrooms with other departments. Second, it is difficult to train students on holidays. Third, there are increasing

number of negative-typed of questions in the verification exams thus consequently worsen the difficulties students have encountered in their comprehension. This study puts forward some suggestions to guide students to take the skill exams, so as to provide a reference for educational administrative units and labor-related units.

Keywords: Special Education Classes in Taitung Area; Teachers of Special Education Classes in Higher Vocational Schools, Skill Verification Training

台灣外語教學目的的新展望：溝通式語言教學

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摘要

在台灣，英文教育過度重視英文文法和考試。溝通能力模糊了本國語言和外語需求的不同，且知識技能訓練只是外語訓練的一部分，語言最重要的是人類的溝通，且溝通是語言最重要的功能。

從台灣傳統教學法的失敗和不足中得知，英文老師可在語言教學中涵蓋文化教學，了解上課中教師和學生的發言比例以激勵學生使用正確且合宜的英語。

關鍵字：TEFL（英語外語教學），TTT(教師談話時間)，STT(學生談話時間)

A New Perspective on the Goals of TEFL in Taiwan :

Communicative Language Teaching

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Abstract

In Taiwan, English education was too focused on English grammar and tests. “Communicative Competence” blurs the difference between native language acquisition and foreign language acquisition, while “knowledge skills training” constitutes only part of the task of TEFL. Language is the most important means of human communication, and communication is the most important function of language.

From the failure and inefficiency of the traditional teaching method in Taiwan, English teachers can teach culture along with language, understand the ratio of TTT and STT in the class to motivate students to use correct and appropriate English.

Keywords : TEFL, TTT, STT

由《孫子》析論馬謖失守街亭—以《三國演義》 為例

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摘要

街亭之戰為消滅曹魏下之戰役，據《三國演義》記載，諸葛亮第一次北伐曹魏時，針對兵力前進問題開了軍事會議，會議中針對街亭的戰略地位提出極重要的看法，並詢問諸將由誰去據守，當時馬謖挺身自願帶兵據守，未料馬謖拒諫，導致諸葛亮北伐失敗。細論街亭之役並非大型戰役，卻讓最有作為的伐魏行動功敗垂成，不禁讓人慨嘆。本文試從《三國演義》情節以《孫子》角度分析街亭失守可能的原因：為何對戰略有所研究的馬謖會兵敗如山倒？究竟馬謖忽略哪些戰略因素？街亭失守責任是否應完全由馬謖一人扛下…，末後並作反省及探討可能原因之轉化，分析街亭戰役轉敗成勝的可能作為當今軍事家、戰略家的反省教材。

關鍵詞：孫子、諸葛亮、三國演義、街亭、馬謖

台南市後壁區觀光資源調查與探討

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摘要

後壁區為嘉南平原最大穀倉，但卻是台南溪北地區人口老化最嚴重的區域，除第一級產業外，農村觀光是否能成為後壁區的發展途徑？本研究採用田野調查法及文本分析法。研究結果發現，後壁全區隸屬嘉南平原，地形單一，因此自然觀光資源數量少於人文觀光資源。在各里中，總積最高的前三個里分別為菁寮里、後壁里及嘉苓里，菁寮里可規劃復古農村觀光場域，後壁里可規劃現代農村小市鎮觀光場域。嘉苓里擁有五十九庄總廟泰安宮，可作為文化宗教觀光的發展軸心。積分較高的這三個里都曾為後壁的政經中心，聚落形成歷史是帶動觀光資源產生的重要因素。人文觀光資源中，積分較高的觀光資源為菁寮老街、後壁火車站、烏樹林糖廠火車站及國際蘭展，可將這些觀光資源作為發展的主力景點。關於旅遊交通規劃，可利用後壁火車站的交通區位，規劃為中心節點，以縱貫公路為界，分東西兩側，運用傳統與現代交織的農村風采，東邊規劃為文化藝術場域，西邊規劃為復古農村景觀，並強化地方特色及行銷策略。透過本文的深入調查，後壁的觀光資源擁有觀賞性、文化性及地域性等特點，具備發展農村觀光的條件。

關鍵詞：台南市後壁區、觀光資源評估、田野調查、地理分佈

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Investigation and Discussion on Tourist Resources in Houbi District Tainan City

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ABSTRACT

Houbi District Tainan City is the largest rice producing area in Taiwan, but the aging population is the most serious in the northwestern Tainan. In addition to the first-level industry, can rural tourism become a development path? Research methods are field research and document analysis. The results of the study, Houbi belongs to the Jianan Plain, therefore, the number of natural sightseeing resources is less than humanistic tourism resources. The top three scores are Jingliu Village, Houbi Village and Jiadong Village. There is a retro rural scene in Jingliu Village, and the appearance of modern small towns in Houbi Village. Jiadong Village has the general temple, which can develop a cultural and religious sightseeing. Due to the traffic elements in the Houbi train station, it can be planned as a center node to connect the surrounding scenic spots, which is connected by dots and lines, and then expands to the east, west, north and south, connecting various communities. According to the in-depth investigation, Houbi District has the conditions for developing rural tourism. The results obtained in this study can be used as an important reference for government or private tourism planning.

Key Words: Houbi District Tainan City, Tourism Resource Assessment, Field Research, Geographical Distribution

便利商店座位區使用情形比較：以高雄市兩間統一超商門市為例的觀察研究

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摘要

近年來因社會經濟成長與國人消費習慣的改變，各大便利商店業者以增設座位區的方式，延長消費者於店內的停留時間與客單價，雖在經營方針的變化上引發了社會大眾的關注與新聞媒體的報導，卻少見針對座位區的實際利用情形進行討論。本文以高雄市兩間統一超商門市為個案，藉由實地觀察的方式，比較便利商店座位區因區位不同所產生的使用情形差異，研究結果發現，門市的來客數與座位使用頻率在尖峰與離峰時段呈現不同的比例發展，而立地的商圈屬性與門市座位的數量、配置與機能，亦會影響到來客的組成、分布與停留時間，經營者可依照自身門市區位，針對尖離峰時間進行座位區的差異化管理。

關鍵字：便利商店、區位、座位區、消費者行為、觀察法

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Comparison of Utilization Situation of the Convenience Store Seating Area: An Observational Study of two 7-ELEVEN Stores in Kaohsiung City

Siang-Cing Su

ABSTRACT

In recent years the major convenience store (CVS) companies have added seating areas to extend the consumer's stay time and per customer transaction due to socio-economic growth and changes of consumption habits, although the change of business policy has triggered the attention of the public and the news media, it is rare to discuss the actual use of the seating area. This article takes two 7-ELEVEN stores in Kaohsiung as a case, comparing the differences of utilization situation of the CVS seating area in two different locations by means of field observation. The result indicates that the ratio between the average daily headcounts and the average seat usage count is different during peak and off-peak periods, and the properties of the business district, the number, configuration and function of the seats will also affect the composition, distribution and residence time of the client. The operator of the store can carry out the differentiated management of the seating area for the peak and off-peak time according to the location of the store.

Keywords: Convenience Store (CVS), Location, Seating Area, Consumer Behavior, Observation method

高雄市幼兒園園長服務領導與教師組織承諾關係之研究

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摘要

服務領導是當前重要的領導理念之一，尤其幼兒園園長更需具備傾聽、尊重與關懷等服務領導的特性。且在面臨少子化的趨勢下，幼兒園教師的組織承諾關係著幼兒園的園務發展。有鑑於此，本研究即在探討幼兒園園長服務領導與教師組織承諾等兩個變項的關係。

本研究採用問卷調查法，以106學年度服務於高雄市幼兒園教師為研究對象，首先依高雄市幼兒園所在地區立意抽取大約三分之一至四分之一的樣本行政區，再從每一個樣本行政區以五分之一的比例立意抽取樣本幼兒園數，包含公立（含非營利）幼兒園共計68所，共發出830份問卷，回收644份問卷，有效問卷為612份，回收率為74%。調查所得的資料，分別以平均數、標準差、*t*考驗、單因子變異數分析及皮爾森積差相關等進行統計分析處理。依據研究結果，獲得以下結論：

一、幼兒園教師知覺園長服務領導與教師組織承諾均屬於高的程度，分別以「社群成長」及「留職承諾」表現最佳。

二、年資未滿10年、擔任教保員職務、私立幼兒園與市鎮地區幼兒園的教師對園長服務領導的知覺較高。

三、年齡51歲以上、行政人員（含主管）、私立幼兒園與市鎮地區幼兒園的教師對教師組織承諾的知覺較高。

四、教師對園長服務領導的知覺愈高，則對教師組織承諾的知覺也愈高。

最後，根據本研究結果，提出具體建議供教育行政機關制定政策、幼兒園辦學及未來研究參考。

關鍵詞：幼兒園、服務領導、組織承諾

A Study of the Relationship between Directors Servant Leadership and Teachers Organizational Commitment of Kindergartens in Kaohsiung

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Abstract

Service leadership is one of the most important leadership concepts. In particular, the kindergarten directors need to have the characteristics of service leadership such as listening, respecting and caring. Moreover, in face of the trend of declining birthrate, kindergarten teacher's organizational commitment is related to the kindergarten's development. In view of this, this study is to explore the relationship between director's servant leadership and teacher's organizational commitment in Kaohsiung kindergartens.

The study adopts questionnaire survey. The subjects are kindergarten teachers in Kaohsiung. It is based on purposive sampling. First, 1/3 to 1/4 of all districts in Kaohsiung are selected. Secondly, 1/5 kindergartens are selected from the above selected districts. There are 830 subjects, and a total of 612 usable copies are returned, with a 74% valid response rate. Data is analyzed by means, standard deviation, *t*-test, one-way ANOVA and Pearson's product-moment correlation.

The main findings of this study are as follows: 1. The current situation of kindergarten teacher's perception of director's servant leadership and teacher's organizational commitment is in high level; 2. Teachers experienced with under 10 years, served as educators, in private kindergartens and town kindergartens showed a higher perception for director's servant leadership; 3. Teachers who are above 51 years old, served as administrators, in private kindergartens and town

kindergartens

showed a higher perception for teacher' s organizational commitment; 4. There is positive and significant correlation between director' s servant leadership and teacher' s organizational commitment.

According to the research findings, the researcher proposes several suggestions for educational administration agencies, kindergartens directors, and further study respectively.

Keyword : Kindergartens, Servant Leadership, Organizational Commitment

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