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白玉蟾丹道心法

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摘 要

白玉蟾作為金丹派南宗教團的實際創立者，在宋代丹道發展史上佔有極重要的地位。尤其是他所強調的「外丹難煉而無成，內丹易煉而有成」的修道論，更對宋代丹道產生了深遠影響。使金丹南宗不但是宋代重要的道教派別之一，更與儒家理學、佛家禪宗分庭抗禮。其內丹理論中所強調的破除「泥文執象」的丹訣觀，對其後金元全真北宗逐漸轉向「心學」發展，亦有著深遠的影響。本文特就白玉蟾丹道心性思想進行探究，具體論述了白玉蟾以心釋「道」、融通三教的丹道心性思想及特色，重點剖析了白玉蟾「法法皆心法」的丹道心法思想。

關鍵詞：白玉蟾、以心釋道、融通三教、泥文執象、金丹派南宗

新住民學童科學學習課程規劃與實施之行動研究

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摘要

有關新住民學童學習表現和學習成就的研究已受國內教育行政單位和研究人員的重視，其中對新住民學童學習表現和學習成就的研究大多偏重於語文學習領域和數學學習領域，對科學學習領域的探討相對較少。

本研究以行動研究為方法，其目的在於規劃適合新住民學童科學學習的課程並進行教學活動。課程規劃係融合「創意思考教學模式」(creative thinking instruction model, CTIM)與「專案導向學習」(project-based learning, PBL)進行教學活動設計，以「科學小戰士」為主題，課程內容包含：1.我是神槍手；2.我的投石器；3.我也會搭橋；4.我也會煮蛋；5.追風大師等五個子題。課程規劃完成後，隨即請五位專家學者予以審查，並依學者的審查意見，修正課程教材。

課程教材完成修正後，2011年8月於高雄市大同國小實施。教學活動採暑期創意科學挑戰營的方式進行，共有來自高雄市的51位新住民學童參加，參加對象分五組，配合五個子題進行任務學習活動，各組每一天進行一項任務學習活動，依序輪流學習，活動過程中亦開放學員尋找學習伙伴，以利小組合作學習及挑戰活動之進行。

教學活動結束後，研究者對此項科學學習課程和教學活動，進一步提出課程規劃與教學實施的省思。

關鍵字：新住民學童、科學學習、課程規劃

An Action Research on the Curriculum Planning and Implementation of Science Learning for New Children of Taiwan

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Abstract

The research on new Taiwan children's learning performance and learning achievement has been concerned by the educational administration authorities and many researchers. Among those studies, most were conducted in the areas of language learning and mathematics. On the contrary, the research on science learning was rare.

The proposed study adopted the method of action research. Its purpose was to design the scientific curriculum proper for new children of Taiwan. The rationale of designing the scientific curriculum was based on "creative thinking instruction model" and "project-based learning". The theme of the curriculum is "science of small soldiers". Under the themes, there are five sub-themes: (1) I am a sharpshooter; (2) my sling; (3) I can build a bridge; (4) I can boil the eggs, and (5) expelling wind from the master. After completing the planning of scientific curriculum, five experts were invited to review the curriculum material. The material was revised according to their comments.

After revising the scientific curriculum, the instructional activities were then implemented in Kaohsiung Municipal Datong Elementary School in August, 2011. A total of 50 new children of Taiwan from Kaohsiung participated in the project, named "A creative and scientific summer camp". The 51 participants were divided into 5 groups. Each group took turns to carry out the activities related to the five sub-themes. In order to facilitate the process of cooperative learning and the completion of group activities, every participant was allowed to look for their study partners.

After the completion of the activities, the reflection by the researcher was further proposed regarding the curriculum planning and instructional activities.

Keywords: New children of Taiwan, Scientific Learning, Curriculum Planning

通識英語課程設計：寫作探索¹

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摘 要

本研究指在探究通識英語課程與英語寫作探索活動結合之課程設計，並藉由實際教學來檢視其實施成效。本通識英語寫作探索課程設計希望能協助通識英語教育學生，藉由一系列的寫作探索活動來提升英語寫作能力及增進經典文學的知識。本課程由淺至深的寫作課程設計，藉由建構經典人物的過程中，不斷反覆辯證，除培養其逐步建構寫作檔案能力外，也可藉由經典人物來增進文化學習的能力。經由一學期具體實施後，本課程達成以下教學成效：(一)課程內容方面：89.1%同學表示本英語寫作探索課程內容豐富。(二)授課教師方面：對於老師教學方法，92.7%同學表示滿意。(三)個人學習方面：63.6%同學認為寫作探索對個人學習有幫助，18.2%同學認為寫作探索對個人學習有極佳的幫助。(四)英語寫作方面：58.1%的同學贊成寫作探索對個人英語寫作有幫助；25.5%同學認為寫作探索對個人英語寫作有極佳的幫助。(五)經典文化學習方面：34.5%同學非常贊同寫作探索幫助了解經典文化，47.3%同學贊同寫作探索幫助了解經典文化。因此本課程設計不僅提供通識英文學習者一連串有規劃的英語學習課程，也提供通識英語教師課程設計多面向的參考。

關鍵詞：通識教育、通識英文、寫作探索、課程設計

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General English Curriculum Design : Writing Exploring

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Abstract

This study aims to explore and examine the effects of the curriculum design integrated General English with Writing Exploring activities. Through a series of planned Writing Exploring activities, this course hopes to improve the General English learners' English writing abilities and to cultivate their knowledge in learning classic literature. During the writing process, the learners not only construct their own writing portfolios actively, but also cultivate their culture learning. After one semester of curriculum implementation, this course obtains the following results: (1) course curriculum: there are 89.1% students who indicate that this English Writing Exploring is rich in curriculum content; (2) course teacher: 92.7% students are satisfied with the teaching method; (3) aspects of learning: 63.6% students think this curriculum can help them in learning, and 18.2% students agree this point very much; (4) aspects of English learning: 58.1% students support that the English Writing Exploring can help them in writing, and 25.5% students much agree this point; (5) aspects of culture learning: 34.5% students much agree this curriculum can help them to understand classic culture, and 47.3% students agree this point. To sum up, this curriculum design not only supplies General English learners a series of well-planned English activities, but also provides General English teachers significant information in curriculum design.

**Keywords: General Education, General English, Writing Exploring,
Curriculum Design**

美國教師成長與評鑑系統兼論臺灣教師專業發展評鑑

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摘 要

教師專業發展評鑑可視為促進教師專業發展的方式，我國雖然已經開始推動教師評鑑制度，但仍在試辦階段；初任教師與資深教師的發展任務不同，在評鑑上應該也有所不同；因此，發展出一套適合教師個別需求的評鑑系統，當為教師專業發展評鑑推動過程中相當重要的一環。

本文分析美國教師成長與評鑑系統，實施方式與流程；同時分析教師專業發展評鑑在臺灣實施的現況，並整理各相關實證研究，應可為將來正式推動教師專業發展評鑑時之重要參考。

關鍵詞：教師成長與評鑑、教師評鑑、教師專業發展、教師專業發展評鑑

Discoursing the Teacher Growth and Assessment system (TGA) in U. S. and the Teachers Evaluation for Profession Development (TEPD) in Taiwan

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Abstract

The Teachers Evaluation for Profession Development (TEPD) can be seen as a way to promote the teachers professional development. The plan of TEPD has begun to implement in Taiwan, but still in pilot stage. The novice and experienced teachers should have different tasks of development so the assessment system should not be the same. Therefore, developing a suitable assessment system for teachers' individual needs is very important while promoting it.

This paper analyzes teacher growth and evaluation system (TGA) and TGA implementation modalities and procedures in U.S.; meanwhile, it also reviews the TEPD current practice in Taiwan and organizes the relevant empirical studies.

Keywords: Assessing the Professional Development of Teachers, Teacher Evaluation, Teacher Growth and Assessment, Teacher Professional Development

日本殖民台灣時期統治政策之演變

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摘 要

日本殖民台灣五十年餘，如何對這段統治歷史加以分期是一個十分基本、但卻極為重要的研究問題。本文將以1919年為分野，區分為日治前期與日治後期。雖然日本對台灣的統治政策隨著時間的推移，而出現顯著的變化，但其基本態度卻從未改變，是以經營殖民地的心態來統治台灣，同時賦予總督法律制定等極大的權力。

關鍵字：日治時期、皇民化、總督、日本、台灣

Policy evolution of Taiwan under Japanese rule

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Abstract

Taiwan under Japanese rule more than five decades, how to apart from this history of rule is a very basic, but extremely important research questions. The paper will in 1919 as the dividing line is divided into early and late of Japanese rule. Although Taiwan under Japanese rule policy over time, while significant changes occurred, but the basic attitude has never changed, is operating the colonial mentality ruled Taiwan, while giving a great deal of power as the Governor's law-making.

**Keywords: Taiwan under Japanese rule, Subjects of the Emperor,
Governors-General, Japanese, Taiwan**

高中職學生國防通識態度與公民意識、 組織公民行為關係之研究—以嘉義市為例

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摘要

本研究旨在瞭解嘉義市高中職學生國防通識態度與公民意識、組織公民行為之關係。總計發出 664 份問卷，得有效問卷 630 份。受試者施以國防通識態度量表、公民意識量表及組織公民行為量表後，所得資料以 t 考驗、單因子變異數分析、皮爾森積差相關及逐步多元迴歸分析等統計方法加以分析，主要研究結果如下：

- 一、高中職學生「國防通識態度」現況在平均數之上。
- 二、性別、年級、有無選修國防通識、學生屬性、學制、與就讀科群別及未來有無意願報考軍事院校或志願役士兵的學生，在「國防通識態度」上有顯著差異。
- 三、高中職學生「國防通識態度」與「公民意識」、「組織公民行為」有中、高度的正相關。
- 四、高中職學生「國防通識態度」對「公民意識」、「組織公民行為」具有預測力。

關鍵字：國防通識、公民意識、組織公民行為

The High School and Vocational High School Students' General Education of National Defense, Civic Consciousness and Organizational Citizenship Behavior: A Case Study of Chiayi City

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Abstract

This study focused on general education of national defense, civic consciousness and organizational citizenship behavior for high school and vocational high school students in Chiayi. Total of 644 questionnaires were sent, 630 valid questionnaires were obtained. The statistic method are including t-test, one way analysis of variance, Pearson product-moment correlation and stepwise multiple regression etc based on the general education of national defense attitude scale, civic consciousness scale and organizational citizenship behavior rating scale done by survey candidates. The conclusion of this study is as below:

1. The result showed the attitude of general education of national defense from high school and vocational high school students are over average.
2. The noticeable difference of the attitude of general education of national defense, depending on gender, grade, whether choose national defense general knowledge or not, students' attribute, the educational system and apply for military schools or students of Volunteer Soldiers in the future.
3. We may see the highly positive correlation between the attitude of general education of national defense, civic consciousness and organizational citizenship behavior from high school and vocational high school students.
4. The attitude of general education of national defense has high predictability toward the organizational citizenship behavior and civic consciousness from high school and vocational high school students.

**Keyword: General Education of National Defense, Civic Consciousness,
Organizational Citizenship Behavior**

技職教育師培生的職業認知與生涯選擇之研究

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摘要

本研究旨在瞭解技職教育師培生的職業認知與生涯選擇，而採用質性研究方式與利用社會生涯認知理論（SCCT）建構半結構式訪談大綱，探討技職教育師培生的職業認知與生涯選擇的關鍵因素及職業認知是否會影響其生涯選擇。而本研究對象是分層隨機抽取彰化師範大學技職學院工教系與商教系修習教育學程20位同學為訪談對象，將其訪談資料整理成逐字稿，並進行編碼統計。最後研究結果發現：（1）技職教育師培生的職業認知會受到興趣的牽引而影響生涯選擇；（2）技職教育師培生職業認知中對於職業選擇時會優先考量生活機能如地點、環境…等；（3）技職教育師培生的職業認知中，皆認為具備專業能力很重要，且需要積極培養專業能力成長；（4）技職教育師培生的職業認知中，皆不認為升學為提升自我的唯一考量。

關鍵字：師培生、職業認知、技職教育

The Relationship between Vocational Awareness and Career Decision-making for Preservice Teachers in the Vocational and Technological Education

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate vocational awareness and career decision-making for preservice teachers in the vocational and technological education. We used qualitative research and social cognitive theory with semi-structured interview outline to investigate the relationship between vocational awareness and career decision-making that will be influenced preservice teachers. Otherwise, we also investigated their career decision-making was influenced by vocational awareness or not. This study was randomly selected 20 preservice teachers from Department of Industrial Education and Technology and Department of Business Education in National Changhua University of Education. The data of interview was coded and statistically analyzed by researchers. The result of this study was stated as below: (1) Vocational awareness of preservice teachers was influenced on interest that also influenced their career decision-making in the vocational and technological education. (2) In the vocational and technological education, vocational awareness of preservice teachers' career decision-making they have some priorities of vital functions is location, environment, and so on. (3) The professional ability is the most important factor for vocational awareness of preservice teachers in vocational and technological education. So, they need to keep learning in their field. (4) They don't think that study is an only way to improve their abilities for vocational awareness of preservice teachers in vocational and technological education.

**Keywords: Preservice Teacher 、 Vocational Awareness 、
Vocational and Technological Education**

《老子道德經憨山注》

「以禪解老」之詮釋模式與通識教育啟示

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摘 要

《老子道德經憨山注》為晚明禪僧憨山（又名德清、澄印，西元1547—1627年）存世之老學注本。本書自問世以來，學界援用其注文的情況很普遍，但對於其詮釋老子義理的基本模式，輒多未能深入研究。實際上，憨山所解讀的老學思想理念，除了源自於他個人的禪者本位立場外，同時還融入了佛教心性哲學的終極價值，非常值得我們一窺堂奧。本文首先之學術目的，便是以其老學作品《老子道德經憨山注》為聚焦探討的基礎，希望闡述憨山如何將老子思想巧妙轉化成佛教自性說的問題，釐清其老子注本的主要詮釋模式；此外，另一方面則是嘗試推勘憨山的注解經典態度，將之解讀在目前大學通識教學的層面上，希望藉此活化出這位晚明禪僧的精采神韻，彰顯其在現在大學通識教學上面的可能啟示或正面價值。

關鍵字：憨山、老學、通識教育

A Research of Han-Shan's Interpretal Modalities and Extensional Revelations about General Education——Focus on “Han-Shan’ Scholiums upon Lao-Tzu”

Sung-Pai Chen

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Abstract

“Han-shan’ Scholiums upon Lao-Tzu” had very idiosyncratic realizations about traditional Chinese Taoism , and general scholars always relished to cite it but could not study further. The prime title of this paper was “A Research of Han-shan’s interpretal modalities and extensional revelations about general education” , its’ handling emphases had two sections : first one was handling Han-shan how to interpret the Lao-tzu’s philosophic concept of Taoism , connected it and inverted into Buddhist theory of inbeing that include eternal nature and absolute facticity. Secondly, this paper was experimentally developed Han-shan’ scholiumal principles, further amplified potential irradiances about up-to-date general education.

Keywords : Han-shan 、 Taoism 、 general education.

環境倫理—初探道路建設對路域生態的影響 及野生動物通道設置的意義

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摘要

由於道路修建和人類的生存發展已經延伸到原始的自然區域，野生動物棲息地零碎化及日益增加威脅到許多物種的生存空間，且野生動物的道路致死問題，近年來才在臺灣引起較多的注意，並開始有道路建設殺手的檢討聲浪出現。本文初探道路建設對路域生態的影響及野生動物通道設置的意義。本研究採文獻分析的研究方法，以生態道路、野生動物通道和道路致死相關理論為基礎進行相關文獻的彙整與分析，進而蒐集野生動物通道設置的相關理念之研究，並列舉國內外野生動物通道案例現況，藉此探討路域生態及野生動物通道設置的觀點，進而提出對我國道路路域生態及野生動物通道的五項啟示，以作為日後道路及改善道路之參考。

關鍵字：環境倫理、野生動物、生物通道、生態道路、道路致死

Environmental Ethics —
The Study of Influence of Road Construction upon the
Natural Ecosystem and Wildlife Passage

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Abstract

As development of the roads and human have been extended to the original natural areas, the fragmented of wildlife habitat threat have increased to the survival of many species and roadkill issue. In recent years, wildlife roadkill was attracted more attention in Taiwan, and began a review of road construction topic there. The purpose of preliminary will be investigating road construction area that is ecology and wildlife passage set up significance. This study of literature analysis method was used. On Ecological road, wildlife passage and roadkill related theories as the basis for relevant literature archive and analysis, and then collect wildlife passage settings related concept of research, and cited domestic and foreign wildlife passage case the current situation, to explore the way road area of ecology and wildlife passage settings concept. Finally, the five revelations were proposed about road ecology and wildlife passage which will be as the future of new roads and improving road reference.

Keyword: Environmental Ethics, Wildlife Passage, Road Kill, Ecological Roads

探究英文教師在口語評量所扮演的角色隱喻

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基於教師對於自己專業角色的信念與學生的學習與成就有著緊密相連的影響，本研究透過分析隱喻的方法來調查英文老師口語評量的信念。以民族誌式、半結構化的方法訪談 13 位大專校院英文老師。De Guerrero and Villamil's (2002) 隱喻類別提供訪談紀錄的分類框架。不同隱喻概念化英文教師口語評量的經驗。分析顯示七個涵蓋範圍廣泛的隱喻與老師為評量者的角色有關：合作式的領導者、養育者、修護者、藝術家、軍事訓練師、工程師及水。結果顯示在信念轉變調適的複雜歷程中，老師依然採用慣例的隱喻。然而，他們對於口語評量有著不同的概念，這反映出教師教學信念的形成，同時受到多元化社會的聲音和個人的教學經驗的影響。這些隱喻類別凸顯出未來教師培育工作者在教學過程裡有關口語評量應該要加強的部分，也進一步提供國內英文教師口語評量實務、以及角色隱喻研究之參考。

關鍵字：口語評量、教師信念、隱喻

English Teachers' Metaphors about Their Roles in Oral Language Assessment

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Abstract

Based on the premise that teachers' beliefs about their professional roles are closely linked to the impact they have on the learning and achievement of their students, this study investigated teachers' beliefs about oral language assessment (OLA) through an analysis of metaphors. Ethnographic interviews were conducted with 13 teachers using a semi-structured approach. De Guerrero and Villamil's (2002) categories provided the framework for categorizing the interview transcripts. The analysis revealed seven over-arching metaphors associated with teachers' role as assessor, i.e. co-operative leader, nurturer, repairer, artist, military trainer, engineer, and water. Various metaphorical conceptualizations of the EFL teachers' experiences with OLA emerged. This study examined the extent to which teachers use metaphors and construct their own personal belief systems. The results reveal a complex process of appropriation and transformation in which teachers in a largely intact fashion adopt conventional metaphors. However, they do so with varying underlying conceptualizations reflecting differences in individual mappings across conceptual domains, influenced by both multiple social voices and personal teaching experience. The categories of metaphors highlight some of the aspects of oral language assessment that teacher educators need to attend to over the course of instruction. Implications are discussed for OLA practices based on the outcomes of this study, including recommendations for more future research into this disciplinary area.

Keywords: Oral Language Assessment, Teacher's Belief, Metaphor

孔顏樂處及其對人格教育的啟示

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摘 要

孔顏樂處是儒家以道德修養所帶來的內心愉悅為至高快樂這種境界的代名詞。在宋明理學中，孔顏樂處更成了初學者立志，富貴者自警，窮乏者保持廉操的座右銘。孔顏樂處代表的是人的內心愉悅，人的主體自由，人的價值理想。它能夠激勵人們不畏艱苦的生活，不受惡劣環境的影響，去追求自己的道德理想、精神享受，進而推己及人，明道淑世。孔顏樂處對於人格教育的啟示有三：一是指引一條「和易無怨」的生活道路；二是建構一種「主體自由」的自主精神；三是樹立一個「樂道弘仁」的生命典範。

關鍵詞：孔子、顏回、樂、修養、人格教育

Confucius & Yen Hui's spirit joy and its enlightenment at personality education

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Abstract

Confucius & Yen Hui's spirit joy into the spirit of the Confucian emphasis on enjoyment, to morality brought joy to the heart of this realm synonymous with supreme happiness. In Neo-Confucianism, the spirit joy has become a beginner Confucius Department determined, since the police were rich, poor by maintaining clean operation motto. Confucius & Yen Hui's spirit joy represents a person's inner joy, freedom of the human subject, human values and ideals. It can inspire people despite the difficulties of life, free from adverse environmental impact, to pursue their own moral ideals, the spirit of enjoyment, and thus benefit the people, Ming righteous. In a nutshell, the Confucius & Yen Hui's spirit joy for personality education, inspiration, at least three: one, Confucius & Yen Hui's spirit joy for us to guide an "easy no complaint," the road of life; second, Confucius & Yen Hui's spirit joy for us to construct a "subject's freedom"; third, Confucius & Yen Hui's spirit joy for us to set a "practice of humanitarian" life model.

Keyword : Confucius, Yen Hui, spirit joy, culture, personality education

《瀛寰志略》之寫作思想研究

傅及光

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摘要

本論文旨在探討清代徐繼畲所著《瀛寰志略》一書之寫作思想。徐繼畲與魏源、林則徐是同時代的思想家，也是啟蒙中國近代思想先驅之一，他所著之《瀛寰志略》為介紹外國歷史地理的一部著作，是清末中國人追求新知、力圖自強的重要啟蒙讀本之一，對促進中國近代思想，開闊視野起了很大的作用。

在《瀛寰志略》一書中，徐繼畲對當時世界地理、西方文明以及對西方國家強弱形勢的考察，都有其獨到的見解，書中突顯出「中國文明」與「非中國文明」的差異性，並觸及到「西方長技」之外的歷史、文化、制度層面，廣泛介紹西方民主制度。超越當時其他地理著作——僅從物質層面介紹西方文化的層次。概要的向清末中國人，揭示了西方諸國的富強及其緣由，以及資本、工業社會的優越性。

本文為研究晚清救亡圖存之思想基礎上而寫成之世界地理書籍《瀛環志略》，將其寫作背景、成書經過、晚清西學東漸思想、中西文化交流，作一全面探究。寫作方法以蒐集，徵引原文為主；並擷取其中融合中西史地書籍之寫作特點詳加論述。

《瀛寰志略》讓清末中國人對世界文明的認識，提升到一個新高度，新視野。從簡單的歐西人種不同，其生理特徵，轉而意識到生產方式之差異和社會政治經濟結構的不同，從而使清末中國人思路得以深化，並為晚清西學東漸的思潮，提供了最初的理論依據和範本。

關鍵詞：徐繼畲、瀛寰志略、清代思想、中西交流

A Study in Investigating the Book of Huan Ing Zhi Lue in The Perspective of Writing Thoughts

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Abstract

This thesis aims at investigating the book, *Huan Ing Zhi Lue*, edited by Xu Ji-Yu in the perspective of the modernization thoughts. Xu Ji-Yu is one of the great ideological pioneers in Chinese modern history. He was equally famous as thinkers of Wei Yuan and Lin Ze-Xu. The book, *Huan Ing Zhi Lue*, he edited introduces foreign history and geography. It greatly influences the Chinese in the late Ching Dynasty to pursue modern knowledge and prosperity. Also, it opens up a new door for people at that time who live in a closed society. In the book of *Huan Ing Zhi Lue*, Xu Ji-Yu investigates the issues of world geography, advantages and disadvantages of western civilization as well western countries. Furthermore, he outlines the differences between Chinese civilization and others. He initially examines the history, culture and social system with respect to the strengths of western civilization. He also intensively documents the democratic system origins from western countries. By presenting this book, he discloses the reasons of prosperity for western-powerful countries in terms of the leading system of social capital and industrial society. He touches issues of western culture compared to other geographical works oriented in material issues. *Huan Ing Zhi Lue* helps in lifting the focus and attentions of Chinese people in the late Ching Dynasty to new level. People pay more attentions to the differences of manufacturing style, society and economics between Chinese and western-powerful countries. The differences of physical characteristics and ethnicity are compromised. This book shifts the modernized paradigm of Chinese society and sets up a well-developed theoretical background for Chinese to follow.

Keyword: Xu Ji-Yu, Huan Ing Zhi Lue, Thoughts in Ching Dynasty, Chinese and Western culture

環境識覺之問卷實施方法探究

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摘要

在環境識覺的相關研究中，問卷調查是不可或缺的方法之一。回顧近十餘年來，台灣地區有關環境識覺研究所使用的問卷，八成以上的問卷內容不超過五頁（A4），此一現象說明為使問卷回收率良好，題項與頁數有精簡的限制或慣例。然而，這樣的問卷設計也可能產生無法充分獲得受訪者環境識覺訊息的遺憾。本研究採實徵研究取向，針對一份基於環境識覺研究目的所設計的十頁問卷做探索性的研究。藉由以國一學生為問卷發放的中介者所實施的問卷調查法進行施測。調查結果顯示，整個問卷施測過程僅需四天便可完成，且有效問卷回收率達91%。本文於此提出施測關鍵要素的處理方法，俾能提供相關研究者之參考。

關鍵詞：環境識覺、實徵研究、問卷調查法、有效問卷回收率

Questionnaire Survey Method on Environmental Perception

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Abstract

The questionnaire survey is one of indispensable methods in the study of environmental perception. Questionnaires used in environmental perception related study rarely surpass five pages of A4 paper. This phenomenon indicates that items and pages must be simplified in order to have a good returns-ratio. However, the effectiveness of the questionnaire using limited pages could also be queried. This study conducted a 10-page questionnaire survey on peoples' environmental perception by the aid of seventh grade students. It attempts to clarify whether such a questionnaire is too long to reach high returns-ratio and cost-effective purpose. We found that the entire questionnaire survey took only four days and the effective returns-ratio reached 91%. This paper details the essential factors affecting the effectiveness of this questionnaire and provides suggestions for future survey.

Keywords: Environmental Perception, Empirical Research, Questionnaire Survey, Effective Returns-Ratio

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美國·孔恩(Thomas Kuhn)著，王道還編譯，《科學革命的結構》(臺北：遠流出版事業公司，1989年增訂版)，頁10。

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