

一、請比較精神分析學派、行為學派、社會學習學派、基模論對性別發展的觀點及其各有何限制。 25%

二、以中文翻譯下列““內的摘要短文 25%

“Being diagnosed with and treated for cancer is a traumatic experience. Many cancer patients undergoing treatment manifest psychological distress and physical impairment. But this experience may also serve as a stimulus for positive growth. A growing body of literature addresses the possibility of positive growth through difficult events, a concept known as finding benefit. In the current study, the authors investigate finding benefit among 56 adult cancer patients over a period of 3 years, examining the role of optimism and the effects of finding benefit on later depression and physical functioning. The results demonstrated that finding benefit 1 year after treatment was related to both depression and physical functioning at a 3-year follow-up.”

(Resource: Tallman, B. A., Altmaier, E., & Garcia, C. (2007). Finding benefit from cancer. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 54(4), 481-487.)

# 國立臺中教育大學九十七學年度研究所碩士班

(含在職進修專班)招生考試

## 社會科學研究法(含測驗與統計)試題

適用學系:諮商與應用心理學系

一、請說明下列五種統計方法，各適合用在什麼資料的處理：(25%)

1. Pearson product-moment correlation
2. Kendall's coefficient of concordance
3. two-way ANOVA
4. multiple regression
5. path analysis

二、何謂直線轉換的標準分數?(5%) 何謂常態化轉換的標準分數?(5%)這兩者在計算過程及使用時機上有何差別?(15%)

三、快樂國小輔導室針對高年級學生設計一套每週一節課、為期十週的生命教育課程，期望了解其實施的可行性與成效。請以此為例，說明：(25%)

1. 本研究可行之研究方法為何？採此方法之理由為何？
2. 依上述研究方法，本研究之步驟與做法為何？
3. 可能之資料蒐集策略與分析方式為何？
4. 研究倫理的考量與措施如何？

四、某研究者欲針對國內師範/教育大學大四學生的特定議題進行研究。該研究預計使用量化的研究方式進行，其研究的變項除背景變項外，自變項與依變項均屬於連續變數。該研究為回答其探討的問題，照例也提出了若干研究假設。其正式樣本為某一教育大學全部的大四學生約 600 人左右，研究工具經預試、項目分析、正式施測，以及信度、效度考驗等過程編製而成，而資料分析除使用一般的描述統計外，亦以 t 檢定、單因子變異數分析法 (one-way ANOVA) 考驗其研究假設。試問該項研究可能犯了哪些錯誤？應該如何修正或使用較佳的研究方式，使該項研究做得更完整？(25%)

一、請依據各派諮商理論的主張選擇正確答案 20%

1. Jung indicated the most important archetype is the (A) persona (B) shadow (C) self (D) ego.
2. According to Erikson, the major developmental conflict of the adolescent years are related to the development of a personal (A) role (B) identity (C) gender (D) sex role.
3. Perls described what as “the gap between the now and the later”? (A) dream (B) confusion (C) association (D) anxiety
4. The one who emphasized the role of personal relations and the study of humans in relationship with significant others is (A) Sullivan (B) Erikson (C) Fried (D) Rogers
5. According to Adler, the center of personality is (A) life goals (B) consciousness (C) inferiority (D) family constellation.
6. Existential therapists are primarily concerned with understanding the present personal and subjective world of the client. Techniques of therapy are \_\_\_\_\_ the primary purpose of understanding the client.  
(A) important than (B) superior to (C) secondary to (D) used to
7. Gestalt counselor places emphasis on the relationship between language patters and \_\_\_\_\_. This approach suggests that clients’ speech patterns are often an expression of their feelings, thoughts, and attitudes.  
(A) personality (B) behavior (C) dream (D) problems
8. The token economy is a behavioral approach based on the application of the principles of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) modeling and shaping (B) reinforcement and extinction  
(C) systematic desensitization (D) positive reinforcement
9. Reality therapy emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_, which Glasser defined as “the ability to fulfill one’s needs, and to do in a way that does not to deprive others of the ability to fulfill their needs”.  
(A) reality (B) success identity (C) commitment (D) responsibility
10. From Carl Roger’s perspective, three personal characteristics of the therapist form the enter of the therapeutic relationship. Among them, which is the most important?  
(A) respect (B) acceptance (C) congruence (D) empathy

二、以中文翻譯下列 “ “內的摘要短文。 20%

“Men who experience negative consequences of their socialized gender roles – that is, have greater gender role conflict – report less positive attitudes and willingness to seeking counseling. Using structural equation modeling with data from 575 undergraduate men, the authors examined 3 mediators (self-stigma associated with seeking counseling, tendency to disclose distressing information, and attitudes toward seeking counseling) regarding the link between gender role conflict and willingness to seek counseling for psychological and interpersonal concerns. Results indicated that this link was partially mediated by these 3 factors. Men experiencing greater gender role conflict were more likely to self-stigmatize and less likely to self-disclose. High self-stigma and less disclosure then led to less positive attitudes and subsequently to less willingness to seek counseling.”

(Resource: Pederson, E. L. & Vogel, D. L. (2007). Male gender role conflict and willingness to seek counseling: Testing a mediation model on college-aged men. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 54(4), 373-384.)

三、Cloze (20%)

Choose the most proper words from the given lists to complete the following passage. Fill in each blank with one word only and each word can be used only once.

|              |               |         |           |        |         |            |
|--------------|---------------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|------------|
| accomplished | attention     | clarify | close     | commit | done    | facilitate |
| interest     | interventions | like    | make      | meet   | methods | money      |
| preferences  | opinions      | outcome | selecting | time   | whether | will       |

Goals have some important purposes in counseling. First, they provide some directions for counseling. Clearly defined goals reflect the areas of client concern that need most immediate attention. Establishing goals can also (1) the client's initial expectations of counseling. Goals may help both counselor and client anticipate more precisely what can and cannot be (2) through counseling.

Clients are much more likely to support and (3) themselves to changes that they create than changes imposed by someone else. Without goals, counseling may be “directionless” or may be based more on the theoretical biases and personal (4) of the counselor.

Second, goals permit counselors to determine (5) or not they have the skills, competencies, and interest for working with a particular client toward a particular outcome.

Third, goals (6) successful performance and problem resolution because they are usually rehearsed in our working memory and because they direct our (7) to the

resources and components in our environment that are most likely to facilitate the solution of a problem.

A fourth purpose of goals is to have some basis for (8) and using particular counseling strategies and (9).

A fifth and most important purpose of goals is their role in an (10) evaluation of counseling.

#### 四、Cloze (20%)

Choose the most proper words from the given lists to complete the following passage. Fill in each blank with one word only and each word can be used only once.

|         |           |        |           |            |             |            |
|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|
| against | Being     | Both   | by        | comparison | contrast    | correlated |
| easy    | effective | either | frequency | has        | probability | similar    |
| tends   | than      | to     | toward    | using      | useful      |            |

As a self-management procedure, self-reward is used to strengthen or increase a desired response. A reinforcer (self-or external) is something that, when administered following a target response, (1) to maintain or increase the (2) of that response in the future. Self-reinforcement, (3) covert, verbal, or material, appears to be an important ingredient of an (4) self-management program. (5) able to praise oneself covertly or to note positive improvement seems to be (6) with self-change. In (7), self-criticism (covert and verbal) seems to militate (8) change. Mahoney, Moura, and Wade found that a material self-reward (such as money) was more effective than either self-monitoring or self-punishment in a weight reduction program. And across four problem areas of college students (eating, smoking, studying, and dating), successful self-controllers reported (9) self-reward far more frequently (67%) (10) unsuccessful self-controllers (19%).

#### 五、Writing：中翻英 20% (每題 4 分)

1. 本研究的目的是在探討諮商員的反移情對治療效果的影響。
2. 總計 10 名大學生受試參與本研究。
3. 在治療前後，受試們被施予 A 量表。
4. 結果顯示諮商員與當事人的性別對治療結果有重大影響。
5. 本研究發現與一些研究結果一致。

一、試解釋下列名詞 25%

1. Intrinsic motivation
2. Self-serving attribution
3. Collective unconsciousness
4. False-self behaviors
5. Mean-world belief

二、選擇題 25% (每題 2.5 分)

1. 精神分析學派認為引起焦慮的原因是因為下列何者爭奪可用的精神能量？  
(A)本我、自我、超我  
(B)潛意識、意識  
(C)P-A-C  
(D)現實我、理想我、社會我
2. 下列何者不是精神分析治療法所謂的「維持分析的架構」？  
(A)在治療歷程中的所有程序因素  
(B)分析者維持相當的匿名性  
(C)收費昂貴  
(D)定期的治療
3. 下列何者最接近於阿德勒學派的治療目標？  
(A)矯正行爲  
(B)消除問題的症狀  
(C)儘可能深入地體驗感受  
(D)修正當事人的動機與目標
4. 某國中畢業旅行時發生遊覽車與火車碰撞事故，因此造成四名國中生死亡。諮商師會鼓勵受創家長述說其悲傷經驗及感受的作法，是基於那個觀點？  
(A)存在主義治療的死亡焦慮  
(B)完形治療的未竟事務觀點  
(C)行爲治療的壓力放鬆法  
(D)精神分析學派的自由聯想法
5. 下列何者在現實治療法中不是導致改變的處理程序？  
(A)探索當事人的慾望、需求與知覺情形  
(B)聚焦在當事人目前的行爲  
(C)治療者評估當事人的行爲  
(D)當事人承諾去執行行動計畫
6. 下列有關 Beck 的認知治療與 Ellis 的 REBT 之異同比較，哪一組選項何者為

是？

- a. Beck 強調合作的治療關係；Ellis 視治療者為教師的角色
  - b. 認知治療比 REBT 更具有指導性、說服性與面質性
  - c. Beck 強調利用蘇格拉底式的對話，協助當事人去發現自己的錯誤信念；而 Ellis 直接去駁斥當事人的非理性想法
  - d. 二者皆傾向於進行短期治療
- (A)a、b、c      (B)a、c、d      (C)a、c      (D)a、b、c、d
7. 行為治療法相當強調諮商員身為示範者的角色，下列何者非有效示範者的特徵？
- (A)與當事人的文化背景相近
  - (B)與當事人態度相近
  - (C)具有親和力
  - (D)具有高地位聲望，地位聲望越高者，示範的效果越佳
8. 下列何者是個人中心治療法的限制？
- (A)對於主要觀念未進行研究以驗證其效度
  - (B)諮商員傾向於支持當事人，而未予以適當的挑戰
  - (C)不重視治療關係
  - (D)未能允許當事人為自己決定
9. 下列何者不是多重模式治療法所謂人格功能的要素之一？
- (A)藥物/生物層面(drugs)
  - (B)心像(imagery)
  - (C)人際關係(interpersonal relationship)
  - (D)創造力(creative)
10. 關於各學派的主張，下列敘述何者為真：
- (A)客體關係論強調早年的依附關係對個人發展的影響相當大，因此本學派強調一位完美的母親是對兒童良好發展的必要條件
  - (B)存在主義者認為只要我們能採取具體而有力的行動，人在環境中的任何限制都是可完全被消除的
  - (C)完形治療認為要能通過僵局，允許自己經驗痛苦與死寂，才能真實接觸自我
  - (D)虛構的目的論(fictional finalism)是指個人在面對外在環境時的態度與處理原則