心理學 科試題

諮心教心組 用

一、有些人認為:「人之記憶像錄音機、錄影機,是把發生的事件忠實記錄下來的過程; 回憶則是將儲存的資料倒帶重播的歷程。」請閱讀下列之短文後,根據短文的內容 及近來有關人類記憶研究之發現對上述觀點加以評論。(20%)

憶記的子孩造創 …導誘、示暗

出不同的顏色來,只有一名學童正確地答出老師

|回答相同的問題,沒想到有十九名學童分別講

二、解釋名詞(20%)

- a. Misconception 迷思概念
- b. Top-Down processing 由上而下處理方式
- c. Linguistic relativity hypothesis 語言相對假說
- d. Word-superiority effects 字優效果

三、解釋下列名詞(每題5%,共15%)

- a. 體型論 (Theory of Body Type)
- b. 共同特質和個人特質 (common trait and personal trait)
- c. 功能固著(functional fixedness)

四、解釋下列名詞(每題5%,共15%)

- a. Project test 投射測驗
- b. Neo-Freudian 新佛洛伊德學派
- c. Identity crisis 統合危機

鄭添成

五、解釋下列名詞(每題5%,共15%)

- a. stranger anxiety
- b. instrumental aggression
- c. androgyny

六、選擇題(每題3%,共15%)

- 1. Kohlberg indicates that at the most primitive level of moral development, morality is decided by
 - (A) individual rights and social contracts
 - (B) reward and punishment
 - (C) individual conscience
 - (D) social approval or disapproval
 - (E) religious values
- 2. The first two years after birth are critical
 - (A) to self-concept formation
 - (B) to aptitude formation
 - (C) to sensory formation
 - (D) to formation of secondary sexual characteristics
 - (E) only in the minds of parents
- 3. Piaget felt that most elementary school teachers treat children in the concrete operational period as if they were in the formal operational period. That is, in his opinion, most teachers of elementary school children
 - (A) lecture too much and allow too little experimentation
 - (B) are too disciplined and require too much formality
 - (C) assign too little homework
 - (D) do not sufficiently stress traditional teaching methods
 - (E) are too concerned with life adjustment issues
- 4. Which of the following should be the source of greatest parental concern about a child's emotional health?
 - (A) frequent laughing
 - (B) frequent noisiness
 - (C) long periods of sleep
 - (D) frequent temper tantrums
 - (E) frequent crying
- 5. According to Bowlby,
 - (A) sexual identification is genetically determined
 - (B) birth trauma determines later personality development
 - (C) the role of fathers in successful development has not been sufficiently stressed by most researchers
 - (D) bottle feeding is preferable to breast feeding
 - (E) maternal attachment is essential in human development

國立台中教育大學九十五學年度研究所碩士班招生考試 心理學 科試題 節心路心組 用

一、據載:「一婦人某日從電話那一頭接到兒子陣陣的哭聲。由於擔心兒子的安危,急得如熱鍋上的螞蟻。這宗假綁架真詐財電話,未料原本耳聰目明的婦人,右耳聽力竟大幅減退至完全聽不見。」家人原以為是老化現象,住院檢查,惟查不出任何異常。試問該婦人有可能發生何種症候群或罹患何種心理疾患?並請說明其一般症狀為何?又可施予哪些治療策略?(20%)

二、解釋名詞(20%)

- a. 戀童症
- b. 心因性厭食症
- c. 邊緣性人格疾患
- d. 強迫症

三、解釋下列名詞(每題5%,共15%)

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專業英文 科試題

教育、諮心、課程與教學 用

Reading comprehension (Multiple Choice): (20%)

Research shows hardiness is the key to the resiliency for not only surviving, but also thriving, under stress. Hardiness enhances performance, leadership, conduct, stamina, mood and both physical and mental health.

Why do some people suffer physical and mental breakdowns when faced with overwhelming stress while others seem to thrive? A landmark 12-year longitudinal study by psychologist Salvatore R. Maddi, Ph.D., and colleagues at the University of Chicago involving one of the biggest deregulation and divestiture cases in American history provides some answers.

In 1981 Illinois Bell Telephone (IBT) downsized from 26,000 employees to just over half that many in one year. The remaining employees faced changing job descriptions, company goals and supervisors. One manager reported having 10 different supervisors in one year. Dr. Maddi and his research team were already studying more than 400 supervisors, managers and executives at IBT before the downsizing occurred and they were able to continue following the original study group on a yearly basis until 1987. Results shows that about two-thirds of the employees in the study suffered significant performance, leadership and health declines as the result of the extreme stress from the deregulation and divestiture, including heart attacks, strokes, obesity, depression, substance abuse and poor performance reviews. However, the other one-third actually thrived during the upheaval despite experiencing the same amount of disruption and stressful events as their co-workers. These employees maintained their health, happiness and performance and felt renewed enthusiasm.

What made the two groups so different? Dr. Maddi found that those who thrived maintained three key beliefs that helped them turn adversity into an advantage: commitment, control and challenge attitudes. The Commitment attitude led them to strive to be involved in ongoing events, rather than feeling isolated. The Control attitude led them to struggle and try to influence outcomes, rather than lapse into passivity and powerlessness. The Challenge attitude led them to view stress changes, whether positive or negative, as opportunities for new learning.

1. What helps people turn stressful circumstances into opportunities of striving?
(a) Luck(b) Destiny(c) Performance(d) Miracle(e) Hardiness
2. According to Dr. Maddi and his research team, how many IBT employees were found to thrive during the upheaval?
(a) 1/2 (b) 1/3 (c) 2/3 (d) 1/4 (e) 3/2
3. "Turning lemons into lemonade" could be an illustration of
 (a) turning stress into opportunities (b) turning adversity into an advantage (c) turning stress into disaster (d) both (a)and (b) (e) both (a)and (c) (f) both (b)and (c)
4. What are the three key beliefs that Dr. Maddi found those who thrived during the upheaval maintained?
(a) commitment, control and challenge attitudes(b) control, obedient, and courageous attitudes(c) commitment, challenge and suspicious attitudes(d) control, contend, and suspicious attitudes
5. From the research findings of Dr. Maddi, what attitude would lead people to view stress changes, whether positive or negative, as opportunities for new learning?
(a) commitment (b) control (c) performance (d) challenge (e) leadership 第2頁,共4頁

.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.

Children are born with __(1)_ biological capacities for learning. They can recognize human sounds; can (2) animate and inanimate objects; and have an inherent sense of space, motion, biographical number, and causality. These raw capacities of the human infant are certain actualized by the environment ____(3)___ a new born. The contain environment supplies information, and equally important, provides curtain structure to the information, as when parents (4) an infant's distinguish attention to the sounds of her or his ___(5)__ language. draft Thus, developmental processes (6) interactions between draw and their environmental children's early competencies extinguish and interpersonal supports. These supports serve to ___(7)___ foreign capacities that are relevant to a child's surroundings and to prune those involve that are not. Learning is promoted and (8) by the children's native biology and their environments. The brain of a developing child is a regulated product, at the molecular level, of interactions between biological and relate ecological factors. Mind is created in this process. rely The term "development" is critical to understanding the changes in resolve children's conceptual growth. Cognitive changes do not ___(9)__ from result mere accretion of information, but are due to processes involved in strengthen conceptual reorganization. Research from many fields has supplied surrounding the key findings about how early cognitive abilities (10) to learning.

. Translation

1. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese:

The authors explored test-preparation and test-taking strategies that high school students used in algebra tests. From a pool of high school students (N=156), 61 students participated in interviews, and of those interviewed, 26 represented those who were high achieving as well as highly interested in mathematics (n=15) vs. those who were low achieving and showed a low level of interest in mathematics (n=11). The authors performed category elicitation by using the interview protocols of 56 participants in 3 areas: test-preparation strategy, test-preparation awareness, and test-taking strategy. Elicited constructs included cognitive as well as emotional and motivational strategies and concerns. Whereas some strategies and awareness were common in high and low achievers in mathematics, some strategies varied between the 2 groups. The authors discussed the need for strategy instruction for enhancing high school students' study and test-taking strategies and for addressing their motivational concerns.

Resource: Hong, E., Sas, M., & Sas, J. C. (2006). Test-taking strategies of high and low mathematics achievers. *The Journal of Educational Research*, 99(3), 144-155. (20%)

2. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese:

The Commission on Instructional Technology defines IT in two ways: (1) as "the media born of the communications revolution which can be used for instructional purposes along side the teacher, textbook, and blackboard," and (2) as "a systematic way of designing, carrying out, and evaluating the total process of learning and teaching in terms of specific objectives, based on research in human learning and communications, and employing a combination of human and nonhuman resources to bring about more effective instruction". (20%)

3. Describe five difficulties you have encountered in your field (Counseling and Educational Psychology or Curriculum and Instruction) in the past in Chinese. Translate each of the difficulty description above from Chinese to English and comment on the major elements that make the difficulties. (20%)

國立台中教育大學九十五學年度研究所碩士班招生考試 教育心理學 科試題 協心教心 用

- 一、智力的研究取向,從早期的生理計量,到心理計量,再到認知發展,晚近則是訊息處理,請問各個取向的智力觀點及代表人物為何?(20%)
- 二、試分析有何因素影響不同性別學生的學術性向與學業成就?身為教師者,應 如何掌握教學,避免在教學過程中對特定性別學生產生不利影響?(20%)
- 三、動機是行為和學習的動力,故動機作用在學習歷程中扮演著很重要的角色。 請問與學習較有密切關聯的動機有哪些?而在實務上我們又可以如何來引 起學習者的動機。(20%)

四、解釋名詞(20%)

- a. Standard score 標準分數
- b. Warden Two 桃源二村(書名)
- c. Three-mountain problem 三山問題
- d. Task analysis 作業分析
- 五、請說明下列各子題二名詞相異之處(每子題 5%,共 20%)。
 - a. 注意 (attention) 與後設注意 (meta-attention)
 - b. 真實評量 (authentic assessment) 與實作評量 (performance assessment)
 - c. 懲罰 (punishment) 與負增強 (negative reinforcement)
 - d. 陳述性知識(declarative knowledge)與程序性知識(procedural knowledge)

教育研究法 科試題

教育(含諮心)、數教教學組、 語教、特教特教組、幼教 用

壹、問答題(每題20分)

- 一、試以教育研究或教育改革的重要議題,自行研擬一份研究題目,並說明研究問題與 研究設計為何?
- 二、使用量化研究法時,統計考驗的顯著水準(α值)可以設定為.05、.01 或.001,為甚麼教育領域的研究研究者通常都將顯著水準設定為.05?試從下面兩觀點說明之:
 - (1)人文社會與自然科學領域的研究標的屬性之差異;
 - (2)推論統計上的第一類型錯誤(type I error)與第二類型錯誤(type II error)的概念。

貳、選擇題 (每題 2 分,其中 1-10 題為**五選一**,11-25 題為四選一,26-30 題為複選題)

- 1. 在某一教育研究中,若研究者採取以下的哪一項作為,則比較可能增加該研究的外在效度(external validity)?
 - (A) 增加取樣的人數。
 - (B) 增加問卷的題數。
 - (C) 減少調查的經費。
 - (D) 減少問卷的題數。
 - (E) 減少調查的訪員。
- 2. 某一教育調查研究中,研究者所取得的所有樣本中,其中的每一個樣本從該母體中被 選中的機率完全都一樣,則該研究者所使用的取樣架構,最有可能是下列哪一種?
 - (A) 分群(cluster)取樣。
 - (B) 分層(stratified)取樣。
 - (C) 系統(systematic)取樣。
 - (D) 二階段(two-stage)取樣。
 - (E) 簡單隨機(simple random)取樣。
- 3. 量化的研究中,研究者常需利用顯著水準(significant level)來考驗研究中的假設 (hypothesis), 0.05 是常見的顯著水準, 若某研究者將其顯著水準設定為 0.001,則對該研究者依此新標準所得的研究結論的描述何者比較正確?
 - (A) 其研究結論的錯誤機率較小。
 - (B) 其研究結論的效果比較顯著。
 - (C) 其研究結論型一誤差較小。
 - (D) 其研究結論型二誤差較小。
 - (E) 其研究結論的檢力(power)較小。

- 4. 教育部委託某教育大學的研究所進行學童國語文能力現況的調查與檢測,以下的哪一項作為不能減少該項研究中的抽樣誤差(sampling errors)?
 - (A) 確認抽樣的母體。
 - (B) 增加抽樣的學校數。
 - (C) 確認抽樣的內在效度。
 - (D) 增加抽樣的學童人數。
 - (E) 確認抽樣的外在效度。
- 5. 在各式的質性或量化的教育研究中,研究者若選定自行研發問卷調查工具,則研究者便會被要求呈現該自編工具的信度係數,這是為了要確認該工具的哪一項特質?
 - (A) 一致性。
 - (B) 真實性。
 - (C) 可信性。
 - (D) 有效性。
 - (E) 經濟性。
- 6. 量化的教育研究結果,需要以統計方法來確認研究結果並進而建立研究結論,其中〔變異數分析〕(analysis of variance)是一種教育研究中很常見的統計分析方法,關於變異數分析,以下敘述何者正確?
 - (A) 適用於檢查平均數是否相等。
 - (B) 適用於檢查變異數是否相等。
 - (C) 適用於檢查中位數是否相等。
 - (D) 適用於確認檢查變異數的比值。
 - (E) 適用於確認檢查量尺數的比值。
- 7. 一個設計不良的行動研究(action research)例子中,該研究者自己設計教學法,自己執行該教學法,並以自己的班級為研究對象,這樣的研究設計若以典型的實驗研究的觀點來看,該研究很有可能已經包含了以下哪些缺點?
 - (A) 缺乏外部效度(external validity)。
 - (B) 缺乏內部效度(internal validity)。
 - (C) 觀察的誤差(observational errors)。
 - (D) 非觀察的誤差(non-observational errors)。
 - (E) 以上皆有可能。
- 8. 某一研究者設計並隨機(random)選取了兩組受測者各十人,若該研究者想要確認該兩組人員的基本學力測驗的平均分數是否相等,而且若相關的統計假設都符合的情況下並考量簡易性,則該研究者應該使用以下何種統計分析方法?
 - (A) 卡方檢定。
 - (B) 皮爾遜相關係數。
 - (C) 獨立 t 考驗(t test) 。
 - (D) 變異數分析(ANOVA)。
 - (E) 成對 t 考驗(paired t test)。

- 9. 某次教育研究中,所使用的是 Likert 的量表模式,若將該次研究的全部受訪對象者的問卷資料,全部都加一個常數,則以下的測驗指標何者會產生改變?
 - (A) 變異數。
 - (B) 平均數。
 - (C) 相關係數。
 - (D) 結構效度。
 - (E) 折半信度係數。
- 10. 教育研究的設計典範中,可以分為實驗設計(experimental design)與準實驗設計 (quasi-experimental design),從兩者的基本設計邏輯(logic)中,以下何者為兩者間的 最主要差異?
 - (A) 實驗組的組數。
 - (B) 對照組的組數。
 - (C) 參與研究的人數。
 - (D) 取樣單位的隨機性。
 - (E) 研究工具的信度與效度。
- 11. Cronbach α 係數最常用來建立研究工具的何種性質?
 - (A) 再測信度。
 - (B) 內部一致性信度。
 - (C) 內容效度。
 - (D) 構念效度。
- 12. 如果某個研究所的入學測驗的主要目的,在於判斷不同背景的考生未來研究表現的 潛力,則這個入學測驗需要依下列何種測驗的編製原則加以設計?
 - (A) 成就測驗(achievement test)。
 - (B) 人格測驗(personality test)。
 - (C) 態度測驗(attitude test)。
 - (D) 性向測驗(aptitude test)。
- 13. 為了探討智力與學業成就的相關,以下列何者為對象比較容易看出此兩變項之間的相關性?
 - (A) 一般國小學生。
 - (B) 國小資優班學生。
 - (C) 高中生。
 - (D) 研究生。
- 14. 如果學生的後設認知能力與閱讀理解表現的相關係數為 0.40,則由後設認知能力可以預測閱讀理解表現變異總量的比例是多少?
 - (A) 84% °
 - (B) 60% °
 - (C) 40% •
 - (D) 16% °

- 15. 對於 2 × 2 × 2 的多因子實驗設計,下列何者正確?
 - (A) 2 個自變項。
 - (B) 2 個依變項。
 - (C) 3 個自變項。
 - (D) 3 個依變項。
- 16. 「由實際情境中系統性的蒐集與分析資料,以發展概念或形成理論」,此段文字係在描述下列何種研究?
 - (A) 現象學研究(phenomenological research)。
 - (B) 紮根理論研究(grounded theoretical research)。
 - (C) 敘事研究(narrative study)。
 - (D) 行動研究(action research)。
- 17. 某人於民國 95 年對台中教育大學的學生抽樣進行教育信念的問卷調查,三年後再對台中教育大學學生抽樣進行前述問卷調查,此種調查研究方式為:
 - (A) 趨勢研究(trend studies)。
 - (B) 小組研究(panel studies)。
 - (C) 同期群研究(cohort studies)。
 - (D) 横斷式研究(cross-section survey)。
- 18. 某研究生分析比較三所國民小學的學校層次本位課程發展過程,請問其係偏屬何種個案研究設計類型?
 - (A) 單一個案整體設計。
 - (B) 單一個案嵌入設計。
 - (C) 多重個案整體設計。
 - (D) 多重個案嵌入設計。
- 19. 下列有關「強亨利效應」 (the John Henry effect)的敘述,何者為真?
 - (A) 只發生於準實驗設計中。
 - (B) 主要影響實驗的外在效度。
 - (C) 起因於控制組的不甘示弱心態。
 - (D) 可透過精神安撫與實質補償雙管齊下以降低此效應之影響。
- 20. 下列有關測量尺度(scale)的敘述何者正確?
 - (A) 採等距尺度測得的資料可作加減乘除的運算。
 - (B) 低層次的尺度受限性小,故可轉化為較高層次的尺度來應用。
 - (C) 小明期中考的數學分數屬於等比尺度的資料。
 - (D) 研究中以不同尺度測量變項,會影響統計分析方法的選用。

問題 21-25:請根據下列問題情境,回答問題 21-25

近年因為國民中小學九年一貫數學領域課程新綱要的實施,產生了數學新舊課程綱要內容的銜接問題。某研究生想探究接受不同的數學銜接補強教學模式的學生,其數學成就是否有所差異。他就近選擇台中市區一所國小,再經訪問該校六年級級任教師後,擇定可配合實驗之兩班六年級學生進行研究。研究者隨機將其中一班分派為融入式教學組,進行研究者所設計的融入式銜接課程,將需要銜接補強的數學教材融入於相關單元教材中進行教學;另一班則為非融入式組,依現行教材的內容與形式,將需要銜接之內容採用附加的方式單獨進行教學。兩班學生於實驗教學之前先接受一份數學成就測驗,再由同一位教師進行兩班學生之數學銜接補強教學,教學的時段和時間均相同。歷經一學期後,兩班學生再接受一次數學成就測驗。最後,研究者以學生第一次測驗的成績為共變數,進行共變數分析,以探討不同組別學生學習表現的差異。

- 21. 依上所述,本研究之自變項為何?
 - (A) 課程綱要。
 - (B) 銜接補強教學模式。
 - (C) 數學成就。
 - (D) 教學時間。
- 22. 研究設計中,兩班學生由同一教師進行教學,教學時段和時間亦相同。此種做法的 主要功能為何?
 - (A) 改善研究工具的穩定性。
 - (B) 獲得可推論的研究資料。
 - (C) 提升研究結果的有效性。
 - (D) 增進研究發現的可應用性。
- 23. 下列有關本研究設計的敘述何者正確?
 - (A) 兩班學生經過隨機分派,可視為等組。
 - (B) 數學成就測驗的信效度會威脅研究結果之正確性。
 - (C) 研究過程中同時事件的可能影響已獲適當控制。
 - (D) 本研究設計所得的結果具有良好的生態效度。
- 24. 本研究之設計較屬於下列哪一種?
 - (A) 等組前測-後測實驗設計。
 - (B) 等組後測控制組設計。
 - (C) 不等組前測-後測設計。
 - (D) 不等組後測控制組設計。
- 25. 研究者所採用之「共變數分析」,其主要功能為何?
 - (A) 以統計方法消除干擾變項的影響。
 - (B) 分析干擾變項影響的程度。
 - (C) 檢驗自變項間的交互作用。
 - (D) 提高實驗教學的效果。

《以下 26-30 題 為複選題》

- 26. 下列有關「個案研究」之敘述何者有誤?
 - (A) 保護研究對象並使用匿名乃是個案研究之必要條件。
 - (B) 個案研究最重要目的是在「描述」而非「解釋」與個案相關之事實現象。
 - (C) 個案研究中可並用質性與量化的多元資料蒐集策略。
 - (D) 使用多重個案設計可解決單一個案設計無法克服之統計概括問題。
- 27. 下列有關人種誌(ethnography)研究之敘述何者正確?
 - (A) 因為無法事先預期與掌控研究過程與方法,故採用緊接著的設計(emergent design)。
 - (B) 使用三角校正(triangulation)主要在提昇研究的外在信度。
 - (C) 主要採用非干擾性的技術蒐集資料。
 - (D) 主要採用歸納分析。
- 28. 下列有關「觀察研究法」的敘述何者有誤?
 - (A) 心理學家 J. Piaget 有關兒童發展的論述來自對兒童的觀察,其乃屬於一種人為情境的觀察。
 - (B) 採行事件取樣的策略較能觀察到研究對象的關鍵行為,因此其在教育研究上的 適用性優於時間取樣策略。
 - (C) R. L. Gold 將觀察者角色概分為四種,若依參與情境的程度大小排列,應為:完全參與者>觀察者的參與 (observer-as-participant) >參與者的觀察 (participant-as-observer) >完全觀察者。
 - (D) 在評鑑性觀察中,提供給觀察者的評定量表等級劃分越細,則觀察信度越低。
- 29. 某人由台中市國民小學學童中抽取代表性樣本,欲了解學生學習態度與學業成就的關係,其藉由學習態度量表與學業成就標準化測驗測得兩變項的分數,請問下列敘述何者適切?
 - (A) 本研究可以積差相關(product-movement correlation)來分析學習態度與學業成就的相關。
 - (B) 若是採某種統計考驗的結果相關係數為正且達.01 顯著水準,即表示國小學童的學習態度對學業成就具正向影響。
 - (C) 研究者若想了解學生學業成就是否因性別不同而有差異,可採用 t 檢定(t-test)。
 - (D) 若研究者依據學生在學習態度量表上的得分情形,將學生分為高、低兩組,再求取學習態度與學業成就的關係,則應採用二系列相關(biserial correlation)分析。
- 30. 蔡老師想比較ABC三種教學方法在自然科學領域之成效,因此採取「對抗平衡設計」進行研究,請問下列敘述何者正確?
 - (A) 此設計可控制成熟、廻歸、選樣等因素而保有較佳之內在效度。
 - (B) 此設計藉由控制次序效應以提升處理成效的客觀性。
 - (C) 研究者至少需選擇兩個班級作為控制組與實驗組來實施此三種教學法。
 - (D) 研究者應在不同處理階段選擇學習難度和概念複雜度不同的實驗材料,以提升 教學方法實際應用的廣度。

輔導原理 科試題

諮心諮心組 用

一、選擇題(共10題,每題2%,共計20%)

- 1. Satir would have been least likely to borrow therapy techniques from which approach?
 - (A) Gestalt therapy
 - (B) Psychodrama
 - (C) Behavior therapy
 - (D) Person-centered therapy
 - (E) Communication models
- 2. Triangles in family relationships can best be explained by which factor?
 - (A) reducing anxiety and emotional tension in relationships
 - (B) a method of disengagement
 - (C) a method of becoming enmeshed
 - (D) an attempt to develop intimacy
 - (E) both (C) and (D).
- 3. Personal therapy for therapists can be instrumental in assisting them:
 - (A) to heal their own psychological wounds.
 - (B) to gain an experiential sense of what it is like to be a client.
 - (C) to understand their own needs and motives for choosing to become professional helpers.
 - (D) to work through their own personal conflicts.
 - (E) all of the above
- 4. Confidentiality can be considered as:
 - (A) an absolute that guarantees clients that their disclosures will never be revealed.
 - (B) central to developing trust in the therapeutic relationship.
 - (C) both an ethical and a legal issue.
 - (D) something that is regulated by professional judgment.
 - (E) all but (A)
- 5. The techniques of psychoanalytic therapy are aimed at:
 - (A) fostering insights into the client's behavior.
 - (B) helping clients to resolve their competitive strivings with their siblings.
 - (C) teaching people social skills such as assertive behavior.
 - (D) helping clients see how their thinking leads to certain emotional and behavioral patterns.
 - (E) all of the above

- 6. The process of encouragement in Adlerian counseling includes:
 - (A) helping clients use all their resources.
 - (B) transforming traits that can be liabilities into assets.
 - (C) helping clients recognize and accept their positive qualities.
 - (D) all of the above
 - (E) all but (B)

7. Expanding awareness is:

- (A) a basic goal of existential therapy.
- (B) possible only with a few clients.
- (C) not given emphasis in existential therapy.
- (D) not possible because of our unconscious resistance.
- (E) none of the above

8. According to the Gestalt view,

- (A) awareness is by itself therapeutic.
- (B) awareness is a necessary, but not sufficient, condition for change.
- (C) awareness without specific behavioral change is useless
- (D) awareness consists of understanding the causes of one's problems.
- (E) all of the above.

9. A limitation of behavior therapy is

- (A) its lack of research to evaluate the effectiveness of techniques
- (B) its deemphasis on the role of feelings in therapy
- (C) its lack of clear concepts on which to base practice
- (D) its lack of attention paid to a good client/therapist relationship
- (E) its overemphasis on early childhood experiences

10. Reality therapy rests on the central idea that:

- (A) thinking largely determines how we feel and behave.
- (B) we choose our behavior and are responsible for what we do, think, and feel.
- (C) environmental factors largely control what we are doing.
- (D) the way to change dysfunctional behavior is to reexperience a situation in which we originally became psychologically stuck.
- (E) all of the above

二、何謂「諮商關係」?如何建立?(20%)

請以下列案例說明上述兩項問題

一位已婚的婦女告訴諮商員,她已結婚十年,育有一對兒女,婚姻還算美滿。不久前,先生坦白告訴她,他是一位同志,現與一位同志密切交往,懇求太太能成全他追求幸福。諮商員邀請她的先生同來,先生答應了,在晤談室的第一句話就問諮商員:「你了解我多少?」之後手插於胸前,一付不屑的眼神。

三、解釋名詞與諮商技術實作(共3題,共計20%)

a. 閱讀下列情境後,試以適當的技術反應,並請說明其使用時機與目的。(10%) 當事人:「我多麼渴望家人能諒解我,其實一年多沒有工作我也很著急,我知道 家裡的生活費用需要我幫忙,可是目前社會上工作不好找,我每次碰壁 也失望透了,他們對工作者的要求都很高,但是我的學歷與專業又不怎 麼樣,看來根本沒有什麼適合的工作我能做,我該怎麼辦呢?」

諮商師反應:

- b.「設限與妥協」(circumscription and compromise)(5%)
- c.「世界觀之概化」(generalization about the world)(5%)

四、解釋名詞(共4題,每題5%,共計20%)

請說明下列核心概念名詞是屬於哪個諮商理論學派?創始者為何?並敘明主要內涵

- a. 卡普曼戲劇三角形 (Karpman Drama Triangle)
- b. 夢的工作 (dream work)
- c. BCP 模式 (Behavior-control-perceptions Model)
- d. 家庭雕塑 (family sculpting)

五、以中文翻譯下列的短文(20%)

Previous studies have reported, but not explained, the reason for a robust association between reading achievement and antisocial behavior. This association was investigated using the Environmental Risk Longitudinal Twin Study, a nationally representative 1994-1995 birth cohort of 5- and 7-year-olds. Results showed that the association resulted primarily from environmental factors common to both reading and antisocial behavior and was stronger in boys. Environmental factors also explained the relation between reading disability and conduct disorder. For boys the best explanation was a reciprocal causation model: poor reading led to antisocial behavior, and vice versa. In contrast, the relation between achievement and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder was best explained by common genetic influences.

Resource: Trzensneiwski, K. H., Moffitt, T. E., Capsi, A., Taylor, A., & Maughan, B. (2006). Revisiting the association between achievement and antisocial behavior: New evidence of an environmental explanation from a twin study. *Child Development*, 77(1), 72-88.