國立臺中教育大學101學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

心理學試題

適用學系:諮商與應用心理學系碩士班

- 一、選擇題(I) 17.5% (共7題, 每題 2.5%)
- 1. 「人看久就順眼了」, 此現象最可以使用下列何項因素解釋?
 - (A)外貌吸引力
 - (B)單純曝光效果
 - (C)回應他人對我們的喜歡
 - (D)相似性
- 2. 從社會神經科學解釋愛情,下列何者不正確?
 - (A)熱戀時腦中的快樂中樞會分泌大量多巴胺
 - (B)熱戀的情侶幾天沒有見面,此時血清素濃度會上升
 - (C)熱戀時多巴胺和血清素都有異常的分泌
 - (D)血清素是幸福感維持劑
- 3. 當個人處於團體中時,「自我」的意識會喪失,個人的自我認同會被團體的 目標與行動取代,此時行為不再代表個人,而是「群體」行為的一部份,這 種現象是:
 - (A)社會抑制
 - (B)社會助長
 - (C)社會閒散
 - (D)去個人化
 - (E)團體迷思
- 4. 有關認知失調論,下列何者說明不正確?
 - (A)可以預測人們做出某種決定後的態度變化
 - (B)與行為矛盾的態度,就會引發失調
 - (C)如果人們可以回收原來的決定,較不會有失調感
 - (D)要降低個人失調感就只有改變態度
- 5. 下列有關人際空間距離的說法,何者正確?
 - (A)親密距離是在125公分以內
 - (B)演講場合的距離為社交距離
 - (C)亞洲文化較屬於非接觸文化
 - (D)和陌生人共搭電梯時覺得不自在是因為侵犯到彼此的社交距離

- 6. 有關非語言溝通的說明,下列何者不正確?
 - (A)瞪視被認為是挑釁,可能引發攻擊行為
 - (B)高地位者會出現視覺優勢行為
 - (C)情緒表達規則並沒有跨文化共通性
 - (D)溝通過程中,訊息交換只有 10% 左右是透過言詞內容傳達
- 7. 看到貼著「超便宜,每公升最多降3元」的加油站,很高興地去加油,但後來發現原來是加40公升以上才有降3元,此種吸引客源的方式,為順從策略中的:
 - (A)背後鞠躬策略
 - (B)腳在門檻內策略
 - (C)變化球策略
 - (D)以退為進策略
 - (E)還有更多
- 二、選擇題(II) 10%(共5題,每題2%)
- 8. 下列何者並非 Kagan 在嬰兒氣質研究上的發現?
 - (A) 高反應性嬰兒較易成為抑制型氣質小孩
 - (B) 高反應性嬰兒在四歲半和八歲時面對不熟悉的情境仍有較多害怕反應
 - (C) 約有 40%嬰兒是高反應性嬰兒,約有 10%嬰兒是低反應性嬰兒,其他為混合型
 - (D) 高反應性嬰兒未形成抑制型氣質的關鍵在母親教養方式
- 9. 下面關於自尊的敘述何者為誤?
 - (A) Heimpel 等人(2002)的研究發現,在心情不好時,低自尊的人比起高自 尊的人,較急著改變他們的負向心情
 - (B) Coopersmith 研究孩童自尊的來源結果發現:高自尊孩子的父母對孩子的要求清楚,執行堅決
 - (C) Harter 與其同事研究發現青少年在不同人際關係中感到的自我價值高低可能不同
 - (D) 研究發現兒童時期和青少年早期,個體的自尊感是最不穩定的
- 10. Which of the following statements related to development of the self is WRONG?
 - (A) Grade-school children start using more psychological terms (e.g., smart, honest, and ambitious) to describe themselves.
 - (B) Before entering adolescence, most children are already aware that they present themselves differently when with different people.

- (C) The change in self-perceptions during adolescence is possible related to the formal-operational ability.
- (D) False self-behavior means that acting in ways that do not reflect one's true self or the "true me."
- 11. Which of the followings is CORRECT?
 - (A) Social cognition: thinking people display about the thoughts, feelings, motives, and behaviors of themselves and other people
 - (B) Social modeling: the hypothesis that psychological differences between the sexes are shaped by gender models in the society
 - (C) Social comparison: comparing others' emotional expressions to infer the meaning of otherwise ambiguous situations
 - (D) Sociometric techniques: procedures that ask children to rate their own popularity among peers
- 12. 同儕關係對兒童青少年發展具重要影響,下列關於同儕關係的敘述<u>何者為</u> 誤?
 - (A) Crowds are important in helping adolescents to establish a social identity.
 - (B) Same-sex cliques provide adolescents a "secure base" for exploring ways to behave with members of the other sex.
 - (C) Research findings show that sociometric status and peer popularity are similar concepts, as children often prefer to be with popular children.
 - (D) The cognitive complexity of a child's play can predict his or her future social competences with peers.

三、解釋名詞 7.5% (共 3 題,每題 2.5%)

- 1. The Gestalt laws of perceptual grouping
- 2. Amygdala and emotion
- 3. Mood-congruent memory

四、簡答 15%: 根據下面這兩段文字,請用中文回答下列問題

Prior research on the associations between early attachment security and later mental-state talk has focused primarily on talk about emotions. A secure infant—mother attachment, for instance, has been associated with mother—child open emotional communication at 4.5 years, but only for boys (Etzion-Carasso & Oppenheim, 2000), and with emotionally matched dialogue at 4.5 and 7.5 years (Oppenheim, Koren-Karie, & Sagi-Schwartz, 2007). In light of more recent emphases on mental-state attunement and talk (Fonagy & Target, 1997; Meins, 1997), however, studies investigating a broader array of maternal mental-state talk are needed. Although we know of no such prospective study, Mcquaid, Bigelow, McLaughlin, and MacLean (2008) reported a concurrent association between secure child—mother attachment and more appropriate mental-state talk by mothers during a coconstruction task with their preschool-age children. Yet, given the concurrent design and examination of a composite score that combined talk about emotions, cognitions, and desires, it remains unknown whether infant—mother attachment is prospectively associated with specific types of maternal mental-state talk other than emotions.

In this regard, maternal cognitive talk may prove a fruitful line of inquiry because, unlike emotions and desires, cognitions do not have corresponding behavioral cues (e.g., emotional expressions), and thus, talk about cognitions may provide stringent evidence for a mentalistic orientation. Intriguingly, infant—mother attachment security has been associated with toddlers' use of cognitive terms at 30 months (Lemche, Kreppner, Joraschky, & Klann-Delius, 2007) and with preschoolers' false—belief understanding(McElwain & Volling, 2004; Meins, Fernyhough, Russell, & Clark-Carter, 1998; but see Meins et al., 2002), further signifying the utility of investigating attachment-related differences in maternal cognitive talk, in particular.

(Source: McElwain, N. L., Booth-LaForce, C., & Wu, X. (2011). Infant–mother attachment and children's friendship quality: Maternal mental-state talk as an intervening mechanism. *Developmental Psychology*, 47, 1295-1311. doi: 10.1037/a00240940)

- 1. 本文作者認為接下來的研究應進行方向為何?(5%)
- 2. Mcquaid、Bigelow、McLaughlin 和 MacLean (2008)的研究發現是什麼?作者認為這個研究有何限制?(5%)

3. 請翻譯此句(5%):

In this regard, maternal cognitive talk may prove a fruitful line of inquiry because, unlike emotions and desires, cognitions do not have corresponding behavioral cues (e.g., emotional expressions), and thus, talk about cognitions may provide stringent evidence for a mentalistic orientation.

五、配對與名詞解釋 25% (共 5 題,每題 5%)

請將下列英文字母所稱之名詞,與阿拉伯數字所稱人名,相關者進行配對,並說明理由及對該名詞進行解釋。

(A) moral realism(B) motivated forgetting(D) Jung

(C) affiliation need (3) Piaget

(D) post-conventional level (4) Freud

(E) psychological type theory (5) Kohlberg

六、問答題 25%

Carl Rogers 認為人格的結構為何?人格如何發展?人格如何改變?

國立臺中教育大學101學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

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碩士班

- 一、解釋名詞 20% (共5題,每題 4%)
 - 1. waiting-list control group vs. placebo control group
 - 2. panel study vs. cohort study
 - 3. research topic (the problems to be addressed) vs. research hypothesis
 - 4. Delphi Technique
 - 5. single-subject designs

二、問答題 15%

何謂事後回溯研究(ex post facto research)?其適用時機、功能為何?其與實驗研究、相關研究之異同又為何?

三、統計 30%

(一)此為相依樣本之變異數摘要表,試完成下列之空格,並下結論。(α=.05)(14%)

	df	SS	MS	F
受試者間	5	400		
受試者內				
實驗處理	3	900		
殘差				
總變異	20	1540		

註: F.05(5,12)= 3.11 F.05(3,12)= 3.49 F.05(5, 15)=2.90 F.05(3,15)= 3.29

- (二)假設研究法老師設計了一份問卷,探討大學生之「憂鬱感」、「正向心理特質」、「幸福感」的相關研究。背景變項包括「年齡」、「學歷」、「性別」、「年收入」;上述的變項之中,性別是名義變項(nominal variables);年收入、學歷是次序變項(ordinal variables),其餘所有變項都是連續變項(continuous variables)。請問為了探討下列的研究問題,必須採用哪一種統計方法? (16%)
 - 1.比較男性與女性在「憂鬱感」方面的差異。
 - 2.用「正向心理特質」與「憂鬱感」預測「幸福感」。
 - 3.探討所收集的樣本之中,「年收入」與「學歷」是否有關連性。
 - 4.驗證「正向心理特質」量表之建構效度。

The British Psychological Society's Division of Counselling Psychology currently requires trainees who undertake professional training in counselling psychology to complete 40 hours of personal therapy, in order to achieve chartered status (British Psychological Society Board of Examiners in Counselling Psychology(2006). Regulations and syllabus for the qualification in counselling psychology.) Although there are several reasons commonly cited in the literature regarding the possible benefits of personal treatment for therapists, the research to date has been inconclusive. The aim of the present study was to explore trainee counselling psychologists' experiences of personal therapy, and the impact it has on their personal and professional development. Eight trainees from the University of Teesside participated in a series of semi-structured interviews. The data was analyzed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) which produced four themes. Although the findings suggest that personal therapy can be a valuable experience for the personal and professional development of counselling psychologists in training, it also contributes to an increase in their levels of stress, something which the British Psychological Society and individual training courses need to consider. Although the participants believed that personal therapy should be a mandatory part of counseling psychologists' training, they also thought that certain changes to the current requirements would ease the intense pressure there is on trainees at present.

(Resource: Kumari, N. (2011). Personal therapy as a mandatory requirement for counselling psychologists in training: A qualitative study of the impact of therapy in trainees' personal and professional development. Counselling Psychology Quarterly, 24(3), 211-232.)

Questions:

- 1. Who were the subjects in this study? (3%)
- 2. What was the research method in this study? (5%)
- 3. What was the purpose of this study? (5%)
- 4. According to this abstract, what is the suggestion of the findings? (10%)
- Ξ Please explain the terms(all are regarding qualitative research) in Chinese.
 - 1. Content analysis (4%)
 - 2. External validity (4%)
 - 3. Internal validity (4%)

國立臺中教育大學101學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

輔導原理(含諮商理論與技術)試題

適用學系:諮商與應用心理學系碩士班

- 一、選擇題 30% (共 10 題, 每題 3%)
 - 1. 明天學校要月考了, 瑛瑛擔心明天可能會考不好而被爸爸罵。請問這是何 種現象?
 - (A) 現實焦慮
 - (B) 客體焦慮
 - (C) 神經質焦慮
 - (D) 道德焦慮
 - 2. 先生誤會小靜和同事有外遇,正在爭執的過程,突然之間小靜喉嚨發不出 聲音,說不出話來。請問這是下列何種現象?
 - (A) 反向作用
 - (B) 替代作用
 - (C) 退化作用
 - (D)轉化作用
 - 3. 下列對各學派人格觀點的敘述何者正確?
 - (A) 容格學派分析目標在將潛意識帶到意識,以修復過去的創傷經驗。
 - (B) 自我心理分析師強調增加對個體性和攻擊趨力的覺察。
 - (C) 阿德勒認為個體的負向感覺導致對自我產生錯誤認知。
 - (D) 客體關係學家關注 3 歲前嬰兒與周遭的人產生關連的方式。
 - 4. 下列關於意識的敘述,何者正確?
 - 甲、Freud 將意識分成意識、潛意識、無意識三個層次。
 - 乙、潛意識是指個人曾經發生過的經歷,稍加回想就可以記得的記憶。
 - 丙、治療的任務主要是將潛意識的素材帶入意識的知覺中。
 - 丁、說溜嘴、口誤和失憶可能是潛意識的表達方式。
 - 戊、個案重複破壞性的行為模式可能是一種無意識的呈現。
 - (A) 甲、丙、丁
 - (B) 丙、丁
 - (C) 乙、丙、丁
 - (D) 乙、丙、丁、戊

- 5. 下列對各學派之諮商目標的敘述,何者正確?
 - 甲、個人中心學派--創造利於成長的環境,促進當事人成長。
 - 乙、阿德勒—改變當事人的行為技巧。
 - 丙、完形治療學派—幫助當事人自我覺察,增加選擇的自由性
 - 丁、現實治療--協助當事人以有效的方式滿足需求
 - (A) 甲、丙
 - (B) 甲、乙、丁
 - (C) 甲、丙、丁
 - (D) 甲、乙、丙、丁
- 6. 下列對諮商關係的敘述,何者錯誤?
 - (A)女性主義治療—強調治療過程的政治與權力關係
 - (B) 完形治療—強調 I-you 的關係
 - (C) 現實治療—認為移情是當事人和諮商師逃避責任所導致
 - (D) 精神分析--強調治療師中立的客觀立場
- 7. 下列各學派對心理困擾的觀點,何者正確?
 - 甲、阿德勒學派—當事人不合於現實的私人邏輯所導致
 - 乙、理情行為治療——不合理的信念系統所導致
 - 丙、認知治療學派—負向的自我對話所導致
 - 丁、認知行為治療學派—失功能的自動化思考所導致
 - (A) 甲、乙
 - (B) 乙、丙、丁
 - (C) 甲、乙、丙
 - (D) 甲、乙、丙、丁
- 8. 下列對個人中心學派的敘述,何者正確?
 - 甲、治療者的態度和信念創造利於成長的治療氣氛
 - 乙、強調改變當事人行為技巧,以增加社會適應。
 - 丙、過於經驗取向,缺乏實徵驗證的諮商技術和策略。
 - 丁、每個人都會經驗到存在的焦慮。
 - (A) 甲、乙
 - (B) 甲、丙
 - (C) 甲、丙、丁
 - (D) 甲、乙、丙、丁
- 9. 下列對女性主義治療,何者錯誤?
 - (A) 女性的自我概念和認同是在社會脈絡下發展出來的
 - (B) 治療目標在積極促進個體和社會的整體改變
 - (C)人的發展橫跨整個生命週期,人格和行為隨時在改變

- (D) 女性的不幸和以疾病源自於自身之內
- 10. 下列關於家族治療模式,何者錯誤?
 - (A) Bowen 強調自我的分化
 - (B) Satire 強調改善家庭的溝通模式
 - (C) Minuchin 重構家庭組織結構
 - (D) Haley 面質家庭的規則,促進自發和創造力
- 二、解釋名詞 10% (共2題,每題各5%)
 - 1.Paradoxical intention
 - 2. Shame attacking exercises
- 三、解釋名詞 16%(共4題,每題4%)
 - 1.過早結案(pre-mature termination)
 - 2.東方治療理論(Eastern psychotherapy theory)
 - 3.反映團隊(Reflecting team)
 - 4.「我-汝」關係(I-Thou relationship)
- 四、問答題 14% (共2題,每題7%)

團體諮商的帶領技術中,有些技術與個別諮商相同,有些專屬於團體情境中運用的技術。試各舉一例說明以下兩個團體諮商技術的運用(請列出成員與領導者的對話或情境描述)。

- 1.保護(protecting)
- 2.(團體)歷程評論(process comment)
- 五、問答題 18%

舒豪今年十九歲,去年大一因覺志趣不合,缺課過多被當而休學,今年申請復學重讀大一,眼見同學都升上大二,自己重讀大一,內心焦慮不安,面對大一陌生同學亦不主動聯絡,導致學習動機低落,生活適應及人際關係欠佳。身為諮商師的你會運用哪種學派進行諮商?請說明諮商理論、技術與輔導過程。

- 六、請說明下列諮商技巧意義、屬於哪個學派及創始者為何? 12% (共 3 題, 每題 4%)
 - 1.創造想像法 (creating images)
 - 2. 晶體化(crytallization) 技術
 - 3.積極性 (positiveness) 技術