

Part I. Question 1 to 10, please choose the answer closest to the underlined word or phrase. One Answer Only. 2 points each.

1. Leaders of the world's largest economies are close to an agreement to tackle the global financial crisis.
(A) fight (B) meditate (C) forbid (D) deal with
2. I think people realize the economy seemingly fell off the cliff.
(A) inclined (B) caught up (C) help up (D) slumped
3. In the future, globalization is going to be increasingly driven quickly to its processes and technologies, and start to march forward.
(A) directed (B) motivated (C) forced (D) manipulated
4. The home team kicked off the season with an easy win.
(A) interrupted (B) commenced (C) avoided (D) complicated
5. The use of stem cells is controversial - opponents object on the grounds that it is unethical to destroy embryos in the name of science.
(A) adversaries (B) allies (C) forerunners (D) associates
6. Slumdog Millionaire is about a Mumbai teen who grew up in the slums, becomes a contestant on the Indian version of "Who Wants To Be A Millionaire?"
(A) asylum seeker (B) gangster (C) youngster (D) homeless
7. Critical listening is a difficult kind of listening because it requires you to both interpret and evaluate the message.
(A) understand (B) integrate (C) intrigue (D) compose
8. He is worried about a potential quiz tomorrow.
(A) possible (B) actual (C) providential (D) surprising
9. These two girls prefer to have intimate conversation one-on-one
(A) personal (B) secret (C) intelligent (D) discreet
10. His position was contrary to that of the teacher's
(A) puzzling (B) opposite (C) compatible (D) foreseeable

Part II. Question 11-15, please choose the answer that best completes the sentence. Question 16-20, please choose the best answer to fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage.

In many countries, it is considered 11 to appear naked or even half-naked on a public beach. However, some places often have a few 12 beaches that are designated as nudist or "clothing optional" beaches, where uninhibited people can fully 13 themselves to the sun. Other countries, especially those where 14 are hot and attitudes are 15, impose no restrictions at all, so people may sunbathe topless or nude even on the public beaches.

11. (A) inappropriate (B) interesting (C) conservative (D) considerate
12. (A) inclusive (B) executive (C) secluded (D) acceptable
13. (A) demonstrate (B) expose (C) lie down (D) externalize
14. (A) seawater (B) cuisine (C) fashion (D) climates
15. (A) strict (B) sincere (C) liberal (D) general

There are many different forms of potential economic stimulus and they work in different ways. Tax cuts for individuals generally encourage short-term spending. Tax cuts for companies encourage both spending and investment. Expenditures on public works create contracts for firms and provide short- to medium-term 16. Investments in research and development take a longer-term approach 17 the theory 18 in the future (and thus provide jobs) if they have the money to make intelligent investments in their operations

now. Finally, some forms of economic stimulus seek to make investments that will pay off in the long run 19 for everybody. An example is investing in the U.S. energy grid. 20, a one-time outlay could make energy costs for both individuals and businesses less expensive for decades to come.

16. (A) opportunities of employment (B) employment opportunities
(C) employing opportunities (D) employment in opportunities
17. (A) under (B) in (C) of (D) on
18. (A) business is going to be thrive (B) which business is going to be thrive
(C) that business will thrive (D) business thrives
19. (A) with cheaper consumption (B) in making cheaper consumption
(C) by consuming cheaply (D) by making consumption cheaper
20. (A) Theoretic concern (B) Theoretical (C) Being theoretic (D) Theoretically

Part III. Reading Comprehension. In this part, you will read several passages. Each one is followed by one question or a number of questions. Question 21 – 40, you should choose the ONE best answer to each question. 2 points Each.

Question 21-25

The importance of strength in many sports is undeniable. It is so important that many university and professional teams now hire a specialized coach who only attends to the development of strength in athletes. It is interesting to note that no such specialist is hired to attend to the other components of physical fitness. We have yet to see a cardiovascular coach, a coach who attends to developing fitness of the heart and blood vessels, hired by universities or professional teams. This situation raises the question of the relative importance of each of these two components, strength training and cardiovascular training, to the other. Does the strength coach develop the cardiovascular system by prescribing a program to increase muscle fiber?

It is theoretically possible to design a weight-lifting program in which the resistance is so low and the repetitions so numerous that it provides the cardiovascular benefits of a running program. Therefore, if you view weights as a way to overload muscles, you can imagine a continuum of programs that emphasize cardiovascular benefits on the one extreme and strength on the other. The practical truth of the matter is that most coaches are primarily concerned with pure strength. Therefore, the athlete has to work on the end of the weight-overload continuum that promotes little, if any, cardiovascular benefit. In fact, one study has found that a high-intensity strength program reduced mitochondrial density (density of the cellular structures that produce energy in the muscle fiber) per unit of muscle. The athletes increased muscle mass, so they did not eliminate mitochondria presumably, but the fact remains that the oxidative capacity, the ability to use oxygen in the synthesis of energy, was not promoted. Oxidative capacity would usually improve in programs that stress cardiovascular conditioning. Neither increased blood flow nor increased mitochondrial density (both indicators of oxygen extraction) occur with strength training.

Obviously, there is nothing wrong with training athletes to gain strength, but in most strength programs cardiovascular improvements are not made. Therefore, for athletes, who require both strength and cardiovascular conditioning, both components must be trained independently.

21. What is the main point of the passage?
- (A) College and professional teams do not need specialized coaches.
(B) Strength training should be replaced by cardiovascular training.
(C) Cardiovascular training is more difficult than strength training.
(D) Athletes need both strength and cardiovascular training.

22. Under which of the following conditions can a weight-lifting program provide cardiovascular benefits?
- (A) When the weights are very heavy
 - (B) When the weights are lifted very slowly
 - (C) When lifting a heavy weight overtires the muscles
 - (D) When light weights are lifted a large number of times
23. Why does the author mention running?
- (A) To give an example of the benefits of strength training
 - (B) To demonstrate what a typical weight program includes
 - (C) To give an example of an activity that provides cardiovascular conditioning
 - (D) To demonstrate the importance of oxygen extraction
24. Which of the following is an important direct result of cardiovascular training?
- (A) Improved oxidative capacity
 - (B) Increased muscle fiber
 - (C) Decreased mitochondrial density
 - (D) Increased body weight
25. Which of the following policies would the author be most likely to support?
- (A) Sports teams should increase their strength-training programs.
 - (B) All athletes should be able to choose the kinds of training they prefer.
 - (C) Sports teams should provide improved cardiovascular training.
 - (D) All athletes should avoid strength training in order to avoid injury.

Question 26-31

It is in search of adequate food supplies that cetaceans, marine mammals such as whales and dolphins, travel the oceans. They live in a world that is largely hidden from humans. Yet their range is three times as large as ours, since oceans occupy about three-quarters of the Earth's surface. They travel through well-marked ocean zones, **each** with its own characteristic marine life. They glide through the water, periodically rising to the surface to breathe. The sea may be raging but cetaceans are untroubled by the greatest storms; indeed they are more at home in rough than in calm seas.

Indirectly, however, their life is greatly influenced by wind. The eastward rotation of the Earth produces the **prevailing** trade winds, blowing east to west at the equator. These winds drag the surface waters and all they contain in a westerly direction. Warmed by its passage through the tropics, the wind-driven water is deflected against the westward continents, turning southwest in the Southern Hemisphere and northwest in the Northern Hemisphere.

In the Southern Hemisphere, the warm flow of tropical water under the west-going equatorial trade wind produces a genial climate along the eastern shores of Australia, South America, and South Africa. But there is open ocean to the south. Here the current is driven eastward unimpeded by land before the almost incessant westerly gales of this zone. The huge mass of water moves fast, chilled by water from the Antarctic Region, but **laden** with masses of plankton.

This cold, swift current is **split** when it strikes the southwestern extremities of the three southern continents. The northern portion of this water is diverted by the southwest coast of South America to sweep northward toward the equator. Known as the Humboldt Current, this current is rich in plankton on which cetaceans feed. Part of this same cool eastward-flowing current, enriched with water from higher latitudes, is similarly diverted north along the southwest coast of South Africa. This is the Benguela Current, where many cetaceans come to feed.

26. The passage answers which of the following questions?
- (A) What is the main difference between cetaceans and other marine life?

- (B) How far do most cetaceans travel in a year?
(C) How often do cetaceans need to breathe?
(D) What winds and ocean currents affect cetaceans?
27. The word **each** in paragraph 1 refers to a
(A) cetacean (B) surface (C) range (D) zone
28. The word **prevailing** in the passage is closest in meaning to
(A) arctic (B) blowing (C) dominant (D) energetic
29. The word **laden** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
(A) balanced (B) filled (C) touched (D) wrapped
30. The word **split** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to
(A) stopped (B) divided (C) opened (D) surrounded
31. What do paragraphs 3 and 4 primarily discuss?
(A) The water currents in the Southern Hemisphere
(B) The trade winds in the Southern Hemisphere
(C) The three continents in the Southern Hemisphere
(D) The large area of open ocean in the Southern Hemisphere.

Question 32-36

Doris Lessing received her Nobel Prize in 2007. Her novel *The Golden Notebook* is considered a feminist classic by some scholars, but notably not by the author herself, who later wrote that its theme of mental breakdowns as a means of healing and freeing one's self from illusions had been overlooked by critics. She also regretted that critics failed to appreciate the exceptional structure of the novel. As she explains in *Walking in the Shade*, Lessing modeled Molly, to an extent, on her good friend Joan Rodker, the daughter of the author and publisher John Rodker.

Lessing does not like the idea of being pigeon-holed as a feminist author. When asked why, she replies:

What the feminists want of me is something they haven't examined because it comes from religion. They want me to bear witness. What they would really like me to say is, 'Ha, sisters, I stand with you side by side in your struggle toward the golden dawn where all those beastly men are no more.' Do they really want people to make oversimplified statements about men and women? In fact, they do. I've come with great regret to this conclusion.

- Doris Lessing, *The New York Times*, 25 July, 1982[8]

32. Doris Lessing is a Nobel Prize winner in
(A) Feminism. (B) Literature. (C) Sociology. (D) Peace.
33. According to Doris, what feminists want from her is
(A) exceptional structure. (B) fighting against men.
(C) creative ideas about men and women. (D) healing power from battles between men and women.
34. Doris Lessing does not particularly like the idea of being **pigeon-holed** as a feminist; pigeon-holed here means
(A) categorized (B) wholesale (C) viewed (D) completed
35. Which of the following statements is **FALSE**?
(A) Critics often neglect the theme of mental breakdowns as a self-freeing power.
(B) She models a heroine on her friend in one of her books.
(C) Her book *The Golden Book* is particularly considered a feminist one by Lessing.
(D) Lessing thinks critics understand her work very well.
36. Generally speaking, Lessing's attitude towards being considered a feminist is
(A) accepting (B) disappointed (C) welcomed (D) patient

Question 37-40

In recent years, many Taiwanese have won awards at international film festivals. However, many theater owners don't consider even prize-winning Taiwanese films to have much commercial potential in their home market. Their viewpoint is generally confirmed by the largely empty seats at showings of locally produced movies. The market share for local films is only about two percent, while more than 95 percent of the market is taken by Hollywood blockbusters. The dominance of American-made films in Taiwan has continued for the past ten years, but the government is proposing some solutions. It is hoped that some legal changes and few promotional projects will help Taiwan's struggling film industry.

One proposal is to give individuals or companies a tax deduction for money spent to produce a film. The idea is that the tax deduction would encourage investments in new films. There are also plans to provide financial support not only for film production, but also for marketing.

37. Which of the following could be a title for this passage?

- (A) The international Movie Industry and Taiwanese Films
- (B) Trends in Taiwanese Moviegoing Habits
- (C) Prize-Winning Taiwanese Films
- (D) A Helping Hand for the Taiwanese Film Industry

38. Which of the following statements is true about Taiwanese films in general?

- (A) They have been commercially successful both locally and abroad.
- (B) Most production of local films has been moved to Hollywood.
- (C) They have won many international awards, but little response from local audiences.
- (D) They have found little success anywhere in the world.

39. What does the passage imply is the main reason that Taiwanese films do not have a large local audience?

- (A) Taiwanese audiences dislike prize-winning films, thinking them "arty."
- (B) American films are superior in quality.
- (C) The Taiwanese film industry is not supported well enough financially.
- (D) Ticket prices for local films are too high.

40. How is the government attempting to help the local film industry?

- (A) By limiting the number of foreign films that local theater owners can show.
- (B) By encourage lower ticket prices for local films.
- (C) By establishing schools for training local filmmaking talent.
- (D) By helping to make creating and promoting local films more affordable.

Part IV. Essay. 20 points.

Do you think that technology alienate people from one another? Why or Why not? Please write a well-structured essay in 150 to 200 words discussing your opinions.

心理實驗法部分 (36 分)

壹、舉例解釋名詞 (每題 6 分)

注意：1. 每題均要分成 A. 解釋及 B. 舉例兩部分組成，缺一不可。

2. 解釋請儘可能清楚。評方式為：0 分 (未解釋或解釋錯誤)、1 分 (解釋有重大錯誤)、2 分 (解釋有小問題)、3 分 (解釋正確) 四種。

3. 舉例請儘可能具體、清楚。評分方式為：0 分 (未舉例或舉例錯誤)、1 分 (舉例有問題)、2 分 (舉例正確) 三種。

4. 每題計分方式為：解釋部分分數乘以舉例部分分數。例如：A. 解釋部分為 3 分 (即滿分)，但 B. 舉例部未寫則 0 分，該題分數為 $A \times B = 3 \times 0 = 0$ 。

1. demand characteristics
2. Morgan's cannon
3. functional design (Skinnerian)

貳、研究批判 (每題 9 分)

注意：1. 請熟讀所附之案例說明。

2. 針對其實驗 (研究) 方法，結果之取得，結果之討論、推論等方向提出你自己的批判。

3. 評分重點在於你的說理的清晰度 (即邏輯性)，重點的掌握性，說明的具體性等。請勿寫出空洞無內容的文章，太過冗長無意義的敘述一定影響評分。

一、 普林斯頓大學的一項研究顯示，男人在看完穿少少的辣妹圖後，腦中操作工具的區塊會活化，但負責對他人展現同理心的區塊會鈍化，顯示美女圖只會讓男人更不把女人「當人看」，也就是物化女性。

負責這項研究的蘇珊·費斯柯表示，她們要求受測大學男生接受 MRI 儀器 (核磁共振造影) 掃描，分別給他們看著整齊的男女照片，以及穿很少的男女照片，並記錄腦部活動。在看到比基尼辣妹時，男人的前運動皮層 (premotor cortex) 會活化，這塊區域負責的就是類似操作扳手、螺絲起子的區域。

同時，男人的前額葉皮質區 (prefrontal cortex) 會鈍化，這塊區域負責情感，能感受到他人的情感與願望。另外，研究者也要求男學生針對自己覺得有多會性別歧視填寫問卷；結果越會歧視的人，前額葉皮質區及其他主管情感的區域都很不活躍。

費斯柯表示，這項結果的含意就是當男性受到性感照片刺激後，「他們會立刻想要『使用』這些軀體」。而歧視者對待女生的方式，就「好像她們不是完整的人」。費斯柯的建議是，如果在工作場所出現辣妹清涼照，很難期待男人在對待女性同仁時，不會有類似念頭，效應最後會從照片延伸到工作場合。

二、 「罹患癌症後，像活在黑暗中，要看到光亮，才能真正恢復健康。」

7 年前，中西醫師彭昱憲罹患末期鼻咽癌，歷經痛苦治療後，卻引發憂鬱症，長達一年半的掙扎，他破繭而出，體驗到治療癌症，除了靠藥物，還得搭配運動、飲食，更重要的找到希望，才能真正健康。長相斯文、說話客氣的彭昱憲，一點也看不出已 35 歲，如果不說，也沒人知道他得過末期癌症，還引發憂鬱症。7 年前，他擔任住院醫師，眼睛卻出現複視，短暫的重疊影像出現後，很快就消失，他又「拖了三周」才檢查，結果揭曉是鼻咽癌末期。

他說，那天他躺上核磁共振儀，放射科醫師告訴他，可能是鼻咽癌，必須切片檢查，當時反應不及，還回答

「我還要去看房」，直到當天傍晚，他才有空思考，平日不抽菸不喝酒，才剛剛步入醫界要一展長才，可能瞬間化為烏有。

他與醫師討論，決定下猛藥治療，每天 2 回放射線治療，持續 2 個月，每 3 周打化學治療，持續 4 回，因口腔、呼吸道黏膜破壞，呼吸像刀割般疼痛，嗅覺、味覺喪失，甚至因化療掉髮，幾乎足不出戶。「任何小困難，都讓心靈跌落，不知道墜到什麼地方？」彭昱憲說，2 個月殺光癌細胞，但心情像被拋棄了，「碰一下就哭，擔心身體太差，找不到快樂」。彭昱憲這才意識到，不止得到癌症，還得了憂鬱症。他花了 1 整年，才接受自己罹癌的事實，再花半年，同意別人知道他是癌症病人。他說，靠著讀佛經，讓他重新找到希望。

走過癌症，他才明白治病要全人治療，中西醫治療殺死病菌、癌細胞，病人更得運動保健，搭配均衡飲食，更重要的，要找到黑暗中的亮光，生命有所寄託，才能找回快樂。

心理與教育統計學部分 (32 分)

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Exhibit 1

A researcher collects data on the relationship between the amount of daily exercise an individual gets and the percent body fat of the individual. The following scores are recorded.

Individual	1	2	3	4	5
Exercise (min)	10	18	26	33	44
% Fat	30	25	18	17	14

- D
1. Refer to Exhibit 1. Assuming a linear relationship holds, the least squares regression line for predicting % fat from the amount of exercise an individual gets is _____
- $Y' = 0.476X - 33.272$
 - $Y' = 1.931X - 66.363$
 - $Y' = -0.476X + 33.272$
 - $Y' = -0.432X + 32.856$
- C
2. If the population parameters are known, the t test is _____ powerful than the z test.
- more
 - less
 - equally ✓
 - need more information

Exhibit 2

An investigator conducts an experiment involving the effects of three levels of a drug on memory. Subjects are randomly assigned to one of three conditions. A different drug level is administered in each condition. Memory is measured 10 minutes after each subject receives the drug. The following scores are recorded. The higher the score, the better the memory.

Drug Level		
1	2	3
6	9	14
10	7	13
8	9	15
12	13	19

- C
3. Refer to Exhibit 2. $SS_B =$ _____
- 94.2
 - 96.0
 - 96.5
 - 97.4
- B
4. Refer to Exhibit 2. $SS_T =$ _____
- 62.25
 - 59.75
 - 56.65
 - 57.00

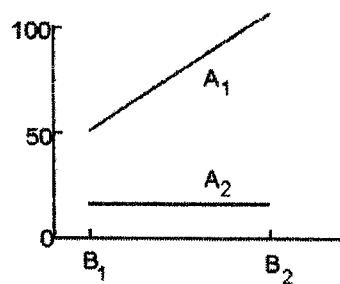
5. Refer to Exhibit 2. $s_p^2 =$ ____
 a. 48.250
 b. 50.145
 c. 51.254
 d. 45.750
6. Refer to Exhibit 2. $s_p^2 =$ ____
 a. 6.813
 b. 6.558
 c. 6.702
 d. 6.639
7. $F_{obt} =$ ____
 a. 8.31
 b. 7.30
 c. 7.27
 d. 6.45
8. Refer to Exhibit 2. Estimate the size of the effect. $\omega^2 =$ ____
 a. 0.5109
 b. 0.5210
 c. 0.5100
 d. 0.4328

Exhibit 3

Use the following data, collected from an independent groups design. $\alpha = 0.05$

Variable A	Variable B		
	1	2	3
1	5	4	4
	2	6	9
	1	3	7
	4	1	5
	2	3	4
2	6	6	5
	2	7	7
	3	4	5
	3	3	4
	2	3	8

9. Refer to Exhibit 3. The value of F_{obt} for evaluating the row effect is ____
 a. 0.66
 b. 6.23
 c. 0.29
 d. 5.28
10. Refer to Exhibit 3. The value of F_{obt} for evaluating the column effect is ____
 a. 0.66
 b. 6.23
 c. 0.29
 d. 5.28
11. Refer to Exhibit 3. The value of F_{obt} for evaluating the row \times column effect is ____
 a. 0.66
 b. 6.23
 c. 0.29
 d. 5.28
12. Consider the following graphic results from a 2×2 factorial experiment. These results show ____



- a. there is a significant main effect for factor A, no other significant effects
 b. there is a significant main effect for factor B, no other significant effects
 c. there is a significant interaction effect, no other significant effects
 d. there is a significant main effect for factor A, a significant interaction effect, and no other significant effects
 e. there is a significant main effect for factor B, a significant interaction effect, and no other significant effects

Exhibit 4

Prior to a recent gubernatorial election, a survey was conducted to determine whether there was a relationship between sexual gender and preference for the Democratic or Republican candidate. The following data were recorded.

	Candidate Preference		
	Republican	Democrat	
Female	82	118	200
Male	68	132	200
	150	250	400

$$\frac{0^2}{175} + \frac{1^2}{175} + \frac{9^2}{175} + \frac{9^2}{175}$$

$$= \frac{98}{175} + \frac{98}{175}$$

$$\frac{1.3}{0.5} = 2.6$$

$$\frac{2.98}{1.0} = 2.98$$

13. Refer to Exhibit 4. The value of χ^2_{obt} = ____
- 2.06
 - 2.09
 - 1.80
 - 1.75

Exhibit 5

A study is conducted to determine whether sunshine affects depression. Eight individuals are given a questionnaire measuring depression immediately following a run of 10 consecutive days when the sun shone for over 80% of the daylight hours. The same individuals have their depression measured immediately following 10 consecutive days without any sunshine. The following data are collected. The higher the score the greater the depression.

Individuals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sunshine	10	12	14	11	12	10	14	15
No sunshine	20	21	17	14	18	8	18	14

$$\bar{x} = 12.25$$

$$s = 16.25$$

$$d = -32$$

$$d^2 = 1024$$

$$\frac{1024}{8} = 128$$

$$\sqrt{128} = 11.31$$

14. Refer to Exhibit 5. Using the Wilcoxin signed ranks test, the value of T_{obt} is ____
- 3
 - 3
 - 33
 - 4

Exhibit 6

A researcher conducts a one-way ANOVA involving three groups. When she analyzes the data she realizes the data seriously violate the assumptions underlying parametric ANOVA. Therefore, she decides to use the Kruskal-Wallis test to conclude with regard to H_0 . The data are given below.

(1)	(2)	(3)
6	8	12
10	12	13
12	9	20
16	15	18
14	17	22
7	11	15

15. Refer to Exhibit 6. H_{obt} = ____
- 4.25
 - 5.43
 - 2.68
 - 6.86
16. In the Mann-Whitney U test, the U value of 0 ____
- represents a low degree of separation between the two groups
 - implies that the two groups are identical
 - represents the greatest degree of separation between the two groups
 - indicates that the power of the experiment is very low.

心理測驗部分 (32 分)

(單選題，每題兩分，共 32 分)

1. If items from a test are measuring the same trait, then estimates of reliability yielded from split-half methods will typically be _____ compared with KR-20.
 - a) higher
 - b) lower
 - c) similar
 - d) exactly the same

2. In the multi-trait multi-method matrix, the correlations down the main diagonal are _____ coefficients.
 - a) reliability
 - b) convergent validity
 - c) discriminant validity
 - d) regression

- d 3. Which of the following is not an acceptable way to divide a test when using the split-half method of reliability?
 - a) randomly assign items to each half
 - b) assign odd-numbered items to one half and even-numbered items to the other half
 - c) assign the first half of the items to one half and the second half of the items to the other half
 - d) assign easy items to one half and difficult items to the other half

- d 4. If a time limit is long enough to allow test-takers to attempt all items, and if some items are so difficult that no test-taker is able to obtain a perfect score, then the test is referred to as a _____ test.
 - a) speed
 - b) power
 - c) reliable
 - d) valid

- c 5. Which of the following is true for parallel forms of a test?
 - a) the means of the observed scores are equal for the two forms
 - b) the variances of the observed scores are equal for the two forms

- c) the means and variances of the observed scores are equal for the two forms
d) none of the above
6. A coefficient of correlation is calculated between Mary's score on a test of sociopathy and a clinician's rating of Mary on the variable of sociopathy. This coefficient of correlation might also be referred to as:
a) an index of reliability
b) an index of sociopathy ✓
c) a validity coefficient
d) none of the above
7. What type of validity evidence best sheds light on how a shorter and less expensive test compares with a longer and more expensive test?
a) predictive criterion-related
b) concurrent criterion-related
c) content
d) construct
8. If you were a personnel director working for Microsoft, then which claim by a test publisher might persuade you to purchase and use a new selection test?
a) the test identifies a large number of false positives
b) the test improves the hit rate
c) the test identifies a large base rate
d) the test significantly improves workers' interest, motivation, and output
9. In criterion-referenced testing, our principal concern is with the reliability of
a) test scores
b) individual test items
c) decisions
d) reliability is not a concern in criterion-referenced testing
10. The Bandwidth-Fidelity Dilemma refers to the fact that
a) the more accurate the information, the less information conveyed
b) the less accurate the information, the less information conveyed
c) the more accurate the information, the more information conveyed
d) the more accurate the information, the faster it is conveyed
11. The item-discrimination index can vary from

- a) 0 to 100
- b) 0.0 to +1.0
- c) 0.5 to +1.0
- d) -1.0 to +1.0

12. Many psychometricians suggest that reliability should be at least _____ for making group decisions.

- a) .60
- b) .70
- c) .80
- d) .90

13. Internal consistency is roughly synonymous with

- a) trait stability
- b) homogeneity
- c) item-total independence
- d) all of the above

14. Which does not represent a type of question to be raised and answered during the test conceptualization stage of test development?

- a) what is the objective of the test?
- b) is there a need for the test?
- c) how valid are the items on the test?
- d) what types of responses will be required of the test-taker?

15. In test validation studies, criterion measures should incorporate items that are _____ to the test items.

- a) highly similar
- b) identical
- c) completely unrelated
- d) none of the above

16. A test has _____ validity if it looks valid to test users, examiners, and especially the examinees.

- a) content
- b) criterion-related
- c) construct
- d) face

單選題：(答案請書寫於答案卷上)

1. An approach involves gathering a small amount of data from a relatively large sample in the hopes of indentifying general laws or principles:
 A. Idiographic
B. Etic
C. Emic
D. Nomothetic
2. Gray proposed two motivational systems: One accounts for individual differences in _____, and is linked with a defensive orientation and an elevated sensitivity to _____.
 A. impulsivity, punishment
B. anxiety, punishment
C. impulsivity, reward
D. anxiety, reward
3. Which of the following would NOT be a question posed by B. F. Skinner's approach?
A. What makes the child have "cleanliness needs?"
B. What determines his "compulsive desires?"
C. What can we infer about his "cleanliness conflicts?"
D. Why does he "wish" to be clean?
4. According to Bandura, the best way to ensure that a behavior is performed regularly is to
A. punish the individual when the behavior is not performed.
B. set up a very specific set of situations in which the behavior is rewarded.
C. attract the individual's attention to the behavior and help with the retention process.
D. raise the individual's expectation that the behavior is beneficial and will be rewarded.
5. Mental disorders usually involve an underlying causes, also known as _____ factors.
A. predisposing
B. preexisting
C. precipitating
D. preapplicable

- B. 6. Systematic observation can be conducted by
- A. clients.
 - B. clinician.
 - C. parent or teacher.
 - D. all of the above.
- D. 7. The SCID and MSE are examples of scripts used in
- A. symptom and personality questionnaires.
 - B. projective tests.
 - C. structured interviews.
 - D. neuropsychological tests.
- A. 8. Stressors in an individual's life, which may affect the diagnosis, prognosis or treatment of his/her disorder, are listed on _____, while _____ is used for "reporting the clinician's judgment of the individual's overall level of functioning."
- A. Axis III; Axis V
 - B. Axis III; Axis IV
 - C. Axis IV; Axis V
 - D. Axis V; Axis IV
- C. 9. Stan feels disconnected from his body. He has described this as feeling like a robot or living in a dream. Stan also reports feeling emotionally detached and numb. This is beginning to bother him. Stan could be diagnosed with _____. On the other hand, Tom was robbed 3 weeks ago at gunpoint and hit several times. For the last three weeks he has had considerable trouble sleeping because of nightmares, difficulty concentrating, exaggerated startle responses, flashbacks and has felt a restricted range of affect. Now during the 4th week following the attack, Tom is beginning to feel a bit like his old self. Tom would be diagnosed with _____.
- A. acute stress disorder; PTSD
 - B. dissociative amnesia; PTSD
 - C. depersonalization disorder; acute stress disorder
 - D. dissociative amnesia; depersonalization disorder
- D. 10. Linda becomes very anxious and panicky when she is close to a horse. Avoiding horses lessens the anxiety, so she does this at all cost and completely avoids any

situation that may put her in contact with horses. And Kyle's father was afraid of snakes and Kyle also became afraid of snakes. The fear of Linda and Kyle is each an example of _____ / _____ and _____.

- A. operant conditioning/classical conditioning, emotional conditioning
- B. operant conditioning/emotional conditioning, modeling
- C. classical conditioning/operant conditioning, emotional conditioning
- D. classical conditioning/operant conditioning, modeling

- B. D. 11. Some researchers suggest that sustained stress during critical periods of development may permanently damage the cells regulating the functioning of the _____.
- A. CNS.
 - B. HPA axis.
 - C. BAS.
 - D. GABA.

- AB. 12. The defense mechanism central to the process of addiction is _____, and the defense mechanism central to the process of multiple personality disorder is _____.
- A. repression; projection
 - B. repression; denial
 - C. projection; dissociation
 - D. denial; dissociation

3. 13. 娜娜是依賴的、缺乏探索興趣的，遇到挑戰是難以承受的。顯示出她和_____父母養育的孩子有一樣的特徵。
- (1)放任型(uninvolved)。
 - (2)權威型(authoritative)。
 - (3)溺愛型(permissive)。
 - (4)極權型(authoritarian)。

2. 14. 四歲的娜娜吃了一塊蛋糕，她知道現在不可以吃(要吃完晚餐才可以吃蛋糕)，為了避免被處罰，她跟媽媽說是小狗把蛋糕吃掉的。娜娜試著改變媽媽的信念，此舉顯示她有_____。
- (1)習得無助。
 - (2)信念-慾望心智理論。
 - (3)社會問題解決技巧。
 - (4)整體的能力觀點。

15. 提供了一個對於新生兒從出生時的壓力狀況復原情形的參考。
- (1) 出生的第一個禮拜與第二個禮拜的NBAS分數改變。
 - (2) 出生時的NBAS分數。
 - (3) 出生的第一個禮拜的NBAS分數。
 - (4) 出生時與出生後的六個月的NBAS分數。
16. 習慣化(habituation)與恢復(recovery)藉由什麼方式讓嬰兒能更有效率的學習？
- (1) 幫助嬰兒知道接下來會發生什麼事。
 - (2) 幫助嬰兒把注意力專注在較不熟悉的环境中。
 - (3) 幫助嬰兒將新學到的行為類化到不熟悉的情境中。
 - (4) 影響環境中同時發生的刺激。
17. 在 Cattell 的智力理論中，何者技能是反映文化情境和經驗的？何者的能力又是負責解決問題與看見事物間的複雜關係？(請依序排列)
- (1) the "s" factor; the "g" factor。
 - (2) 流體智力，結晶智力。
 - (3) the "g" factor; the "s" factor。
 - (4) 結晶智力，流體智力。
18. 心理計量取向與皮亞傑及訊息處理的觀點比較起來
- (1) 心理計量取向將焦點放在認知發展的產物上，而後兩者則專注在認知發展的歷程上。
 - (2) 認為孩童為被動的訊息接受者。
 - (3) 強調生物基礎對認知發展的重要性比環境影響來得大。
 - (4) 聚焦在孩童獨立發展認知，認為與他人互動對認知發展影響不大。
19. 誘導的管教方式
- (1) 可以暫時的阻止不被接受的行為發生，但無法讓兒童內化道德規範。
 - (2) 經常讓兒童產生高度的害怕與壓力，以至於兒童無法清楚的思考它們應該怎麼做。
 - (3) 有時候會讓兒童產生強烈的罪惡感。
 - (4) 指出兒童行為對他人的影響，並且提供他們理由去改變他們的行為。
20. 最近的心理分析學派認為下列何者是發展道德標準的一個很重要的基石？
- (1) 誘導。

- (2)依附關係。
(3)氣質。
(4)自我概念。
21. 依帆在其他兒童附近玩類似的玩具，但並沒有嘗試去影響其他兒童的行為。所以他的遊戲發展為？
(1)非社會化活動。
(2)平行遊戲。
(3)連合的遊戲。
(4)合作的遊戲。
22. 學者假設下列哪個遊戲的特色為友善的追逐與打鬧，這樣的行為可以幫助兒童建立主宰階層(dominance hierarchy)？
(1)associate play。
(2)parallel play。
(3)rough-and-tumble play。
(4)cooperative play。
23. 下面哪一項不是通常初發於嬰兒、兒童及青少年的症狀？
(1)tics disorder。
(2)pervasive developmental disorder。
(3)post traumatic disorder。
(4)learning disorder。
24. selective mutism 是甚麼時候開始使用的用詞？
(1)DSM-II。
(2)DSM-III。
(3)DSM-III-R。
(4)DSM-IV。

問答題：(請在答案卷上註明題號後作答)

1. 下述文中提及「...讓他情緒低落，幾乎得了憂鬱症」：(題目為(1)至(3)題)
(1)若梁焯隆罹患憂鬱症，請以認知學派與人本取向二方面，說明其憂鬱症的 formed，最後以 Diathesis/Vulnerability-Stress model 闡述與統整各病理因素的關聯。(12 分)
(2)依據上述病理理論，請說明如何預防梁焯隆罹患憂鬱症？(8 分)
(3)此報導對心理疾患所採取的角度是否符合上述病理理論？請說明。(6 分)

廣告胖乩童紅極一時 憂鬱上身找工作碰壁 ~ 東森新聞報 (2004/10)

還記得一年前有一個電玩遊戲的廣告裡，有一位打扮成乩童的大胖子嗎？其實他叫做梁焯隆，現年 22 歲的他，在真實生活中也的確是一個乩童，雖然一年前很風光的拍了廣告，但現在只能守著一間小廟做乩童，而且體型還是非常胖，根本沒辦法做別的行業，讓他情緒低落，幾乎得了憂鬱症。

一年前在廣告片中，賣力跑壘的胖乩童，當時曾引起一陣話題，這位名叫梁焯隆的胖弟，體重直逼兩百公斤，雖然風光的當過廣告明星，但廣告拍完後就在也沒有演出機會了。

梁焯隆在真實世界裡就是一個乩童，從 13 歲做到現在，入行已經將近 10 年，對拍過廣告的他而言，能進入演藝圈是最大的夢想。

爲了進入演藝圈，梁焯隆必須減肥，但他一身的肥肉已經讓他找工作處處碰壁。

從梁焯隆的眼神或言談中，可以發現對自己的未來充滿不確定感，而且也有憂鬱症傾向，看來要改變人生，得先從改變身材開始。

2. 請說明 attention deficit hyperactivity disorder 的相關特徵，包括認知、語言、人際互動、工作與情境因素。(13 分)
3. 請說明 mental retardation 的兩群論(two group approach)。(13 分)

認知心理學

1. 曾經有研究者發現，在所有的轎車中，越小的車子越容易被後車撞上（Eberts & MacMillan, 1985）。主要的原因是後車駕駛煞車踩得太晚，以致於來不及在撞上前煞停。煞車踩得太晚其實是與大小（size）與深度（depth）知覺有關的，請嘗試說明。（10 分）
2. 汽車儀表板上有許多顯示引擎各部分狀態的燈號。燈號不亮表示正常，燈號亮起表示異常。請問當初設計時為何不讓燈號以相反方式作用（也就是說，燈號亮起表示正常，燈號不亮表示異常）？請以認知心理學對注意力（attention）的研究發現來解釋。（10 分）
3. 即使民航機駕駛艙有許多電腦，機師與機場塔台間的通訊還是以口語方式進行，而不是使用文字簡訊。為什麼？請用工作記憶（working memory）理論說明。（10 分）
4. 請分別以制約（conditioning）與判斷（judgment）兩個層次的認知歷程來解釋為什麼大部分的機車騎士不喜歡戴安全帽。（20 分）

社會心理學

壹、填充題 (20%)

請在_____上寫出中文名詞 (3%); 在()內寫出該名詞的英文名稱 (1%)。

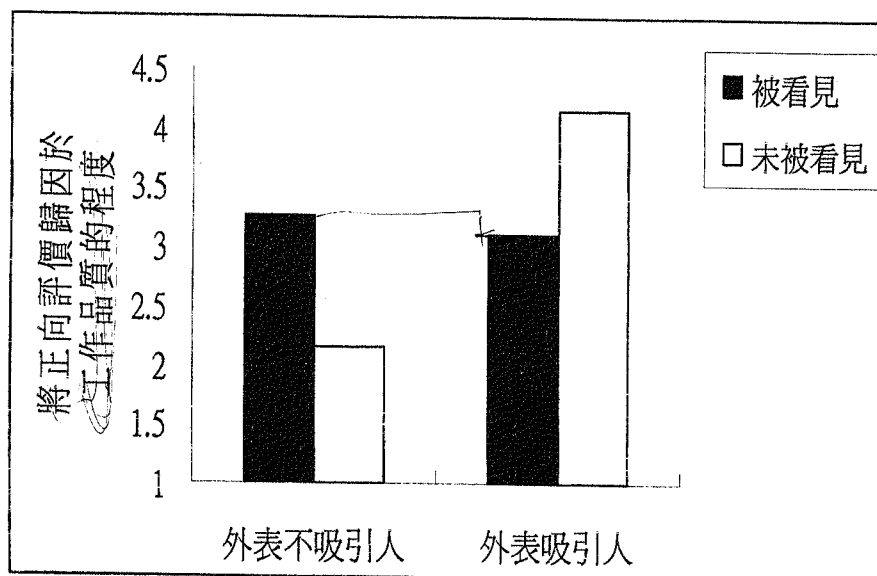
1. 依據 社會認同 理論 ()，兩人所好相同，或兩人所惡相同，都會使兩人之間互生好感。
2. 張老先生有睡午覺的習慣，附近頑皮的小朋友總愛在他午睡的時候在他家大門口玩耍嬉鬧，吵得他不能好好睡覺，幾次責罵下來都不見效。這一天小朋友們一如往常又來玩耍了，張老先生把門打開，對小朋友說：「如果以後你們每天都在這時候來我家門口玩耍的話，我就給你們糖果吃」。一開始小朋友還是每天來玩耍，也帶著糖果回家。一天天過去，小朋友來門口玩耍的次數不再像以前那麼頻繁；到後來，即使來了，張老先生也沒有給他們糖果。最後逐漸地，小朋友們因為沒有糖果可以拿，再也不來張老先生的門口玩耍了。這是因為張老先生使用的策略讓小朋友們產生了_____ ()。
3. 人在決定是否要助人時，會因為其他人沒有採取行動，而認為這不是一個有必要伸出援手的緊急情境。這就是所謂的 社會抑制 ()。
4. 風評不佳、可信度低的雜誌，讀者一開始閱讀其報導內容時並不會相信它；但是過了一段時間後，反而會相信其內容。也就是說，低可信度的訊息來源在過了一段時間後其說服影響力會增加，此稱為_____ ()。
5. Snyder 的電話約會研究發現，男性參加者如果打電話的對象是美麗的女生（相較於不美麗的女生），他們會問不一樣的問題，聲音、態度也比較好，結果對方女生也真的表現得更吸引人。這個現象稱為_____ ()。

貳、問答題 (30%)

一、社會認同理論 (social identity theory) 指出人會偏私內團體，可是我們也常聽見人說：「自己人吃虧一點沒關係」。

1. 你認為可能是什麼原因導致兩者不一致？請說明你的想法。(5%)
2. 請設計一個研究來驗證你的想法。(10%)

二、有一個研究者邀請自認為外表吸引人或不吸引人的人來參加他的實驗。這些參加者被要求寫一篇文章，並告知會有另一個不認識的異性來評量他們的文章。其中一半參加者被告知評量者正透過單面鏡看著他們；另一半參加者則被告知評量者無法看到他們。之後這些參加者都收到文章的評量結果。事實上，根本沒有任何評量者存在，所有參加者收到的評量完全一樣，他們的文章品質都得到非常正向的評價。最後參加者被要求回答為什麼他們的文章可以得到如此正向的評價。結果如下圖。請根據此圖呈現的研究結果回答以下問題。



1. 請利用你了解的社會心理學知識來解釋這個研究結果。(6%)
2. 這個研究結果有何實務意涵或應用價值?(6%)
3. 如果你是這篇研究的作者，要為它取一個既貼切又能吸引讀者的篇名，你會取什麼名字?(3%)

申論題：計四題，每題 25 分。

1. 目前國內社區企圖自殺的族群涵蓋各年齡層，自殺的原因、方式分歧。面對逐漸攀升的自殺率，請利用心理衛生的三級預防模式，說明每個層級的設計活動與執行重點，以有效推展自殺防治工作。
2. 近年來全球金融海嘯效應，導致國內經濟崩盤；有些民眾因投資失利而意外負債千萬，另有些民眾因企業經營困難，無預警地被裁員、減薪、放無薪假，導致家庭經濟瓦解，生活費、房貸、子女教育註冊費都無法應付。請輔導這群面對經濟壓力的民眾如何心靈重建？以及如何採取實際行動（包括利用社會資源）解決眼前的生活問題？
3. 倘若有一天，唸高二女校的妹妹私下告訴你：她是女同志，正在跟同校的某位同學親密交往，但是害怕曝光與社會的眼光，也拜託你不要告訴父母。請問你如何評量這件事？將會如何處理？
4. 許多研究證實運動有益心理健康，請就個人觀點舉例說明：運動如何影響智力運作、行爲、性格與情緒？