

**English Test for Entrance Examination of Postgraduate Institute:(2 points for each question)**

**I. Please choose the fittest answer to complete the sentence in each question.**

- \_\_\_1. The student raced out of the classroom and bumped \_\_\_ a teacher who was carrying a cup of coffee.  
(A) into (B) at (C) to (D) on
- \_\_\_2. Ann says the party will be \_\_\_\_, so I suggest you wear a nice dress.  
(A) familiar (B) formal (C) fluent (D) funny
- \_\_\_3. Nancy gained four kilograms during the holidays, so she decided to go \_\_\_ a diet.  
(A) on (B) to (C) in (D) up
- \_\_\_4. Don't follow that car too \_\_\_\_. If it stops quickly, there could be an accident.  
(A) directly (B) exactly (C) nearly (D) closely
- \_\_\_5. After we ate the fried chicken, our fingers were oily, so we asked the waitress for more  
(A) napkins (B) packages (C) orders (D) menus
- \_\_\_6. The sea \_\_\_ seventy-five percent of the surface of our world.  
(A) making up (B) makes up (C) make up what is (D) which makes up
- \_\_\_7. A laser beam \_\_\_ a concentration of pure light.  
(A) consists of (B) which consists of (C) exhibiting (D) exhibit
- \_\_\_8. The universe \_\_\_ we know it might have begun with a great explosion.  
(A) as (B) that (C) and which (D) and
- \_\_\_9. The bus was full, but Judy saw an empty seat next to an old woman. "\_\_\_ I sit here?" she asked her.  
(A) Should (B) Would (C) May (D) Will
- \_\_\_10. Mr. Li teaches mathematics at a public high school in Kaohsiung. He \_\_\_ there since 1995.  
(A) is (B) was (C) will be (D) has been
- \_\_\_11. Being a newcomer, Alice is \_\_\_ with the area.  
(A) informative (B) unfamiliar (C) aware (D) confident
- \_\_\_12. Cars and motorcycles are \_\_\_ in this area; people can only walk around here.  
(A) permitted (B) promoted (C) banned (D) favored
- \_\_\_13. From the window, we got a(n) \_\_\_ view of the mountains.  
(A) breathtaking (B) chilly (C) excited (D) moral
- \_\_\_14. Despite losing the use of his legs and some use of his arms, the \_\_\_ boy managed to ski with the help of a special device.  
(A) shy (B) scared (C) disabled (D) elegant
- \_\_\_15. Jeff's English had improved so \_\_\_ that everyone was surprised.  
(A) gradually (B) critically (C) bitterly (D) dramatically
- \_\_\_16. The violent storm almost destroyed the area. People living there really \_\_\_ an ordeal.  
(A) scored (B) dragged (C) resisted (D) underwent
- \_\_\_17. \_\_\_ computer use may not cause wrist injuries, it can still give you a headache or make your eyes dry.  
(A) Once (B) When (C) While (D) Despite
- \_\_\_18. \_\_\_ he restrained himself from blurting out those hurtful words, his girlfriend would not have left.  
(A) Because (B) Had (C) Should (D) When
- \_\_\_19. Einstein was Jewish, and in 1933 the Nazi government \_\_\_ his property and German citizenship.  
(A) taken away (B) took away (C) has taken away (D) was taken away

20. The trash can, \_\_\_ with rejected term paper, sat in the corner of the dorm room.  
(A) fill (B) to fill (C) filling (D) filled
21. Sleep and exercise are \_\_\_ health.  
(A) in essence (B) essentially (C) essential to (D) essential for
22. He not only read the copy, but \_\_\_ on it.  
(A) reported (B) apologized (C) regretted (D) commented
23. Mr. Anderson says that in many ways he \_\_\_ his success to his wife's support.  
(A) owes (B) distributes (C) deceives (D) betrays
24. The spread of knowledge could be \_\_\_ by means of books.  
(A) accomplished (B) defined (C) claimed (D) exported
25. If you abide by your promise, you will keep your promise \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) temporarily (B) periodically (C) permanently (D) unwillingly

**II. Please choose the item that interprets best the sentence in each question.**

26. Education has its fashion, and like all other fashions they come and go. This means that  
(A) Education should make us fashionable  
(B) Education is sometimes popular, sometimes unpopular  
(C) Students study and leave school after some time  
(D) Ideas on education change all the time
27. He isn't above lying when it suits his needs.  
(A) He will lie when he feels it's necessary.  
(B) He knows it is always necessary to tell the truth.  
(C) He never lies even when it would benefit him to do so  
(D) He usually lies down when he needs to rest.
28. People's interest in their health and their demand for various forms of medical care have enormously increased.  
(A) People are taking more interest in their health than in medical care.  
(B) People are taking more interest in their health but demanding less medical care.  
(C) People are taking more interest in their health and demanding much more medical care.  
(D) Medical care, drugs and hospital care grow more and more costly.
29. Primitive man was probably more concerned with fire as a source of warmth and as a means of cooking food than as a source of light.  
(A) In the ancient times fire was used for getting warmth and cooking food rather than for getting light.  
(B) Primitive man had nothing to do with light.  
(C) In the ancient times the main use of fire was not for getting warmth and cooking food but for getting light.  
(D) Primitive man regarded fire as the chief source of light.
30. A bookstore is the last place in the world I expect to meet you.  
(A) I finally find you in a bookstore.  
(B) If I want to meet you, I should go to a bookstore.  
(C) I met you in a bookstore last time.  
(D) It is impossible for us to meet in a bookstore.
31. Mr. Braun is a friend of mine whose profession is to advise or represent others in legal matters. Mr. Braun is  
(A) a judge (B) a lawyer (C) a policeman (D) a guide
32. For the American masses their civilization is a canned food civilization, so that the house wives, instead of being pressed by domestic chores, have plenty of time for reading and social activities, but on the other hand, people must be content with uniform and unpalatable dishes.  
(A) It seems that American housewives are pressed by the jobs of cooking and washing dishes, etc.  
(B) American housewives scarcely spend time visiting old friends or doing a lot of reading.  
(C) American housewives enjoy ready-made food very much.  
(D) It seems that Americans can't enjoy delicious food.

33. A general feature of modern society is the gap that separates the adult from the young, and it is most painfully felt between parents and children. In this paragraph, we are talking about the gap between \_\_\_\_.
- (A) families (B) society (C) parents (D) generations
34. One should read the classics in winter, because then one's mind is more concentrated; read history in summer, because one has more time; read ancient philosophers in autumn, because they have such charming ideas; and read the collected works of later authors in spring, because the Nature is coming back to life. What kind of reading requires most concentration?
- (A) History (B) Modern writing. (C) The classics. (D) Philosophy.
35. It may be said that the problem in adult education seems to be not the piling up of facts but practice in thinking.
- (A) Education methods for adults and young people should differ.  
(B) Adults do not seem to retain new facts.  
(C) Adults seem to think more than young people  
(D) Adult education should stress ability to think.

### III. Please choose the most proper item for each blank in the essays.

#### ESSAY 1

Jane lived near the sea, and she often went down to the beach to sit on the sand. Being by the sea was like being in a different 36. In front of her was the deep blue water; it slowly moved 37 her and then moved away again. Sometimes it came up very quickly and then her feet were covered by the salty water. 38 her, soft white clouds continually floated across the pretty blue sky. Noisy white 39 were flying over her head as well. 40 they dived down suddenly to catch a fish, and then they flew right back up into the air. Jane often sat by the sea for hours to enjoy this special place.

- \_\_\_ 36. (A) way (B) part (C) lake (D) world  
\_\_\_ 37. (A) for (B) with (C) toward (D) from  
\_\_\_ 38. (A) Above (B) Ahead (C) Besides (D) Next  
\_\_\_ 39. (A) sands (B) birds (C) clouds (D) ships  
\_\_\_ 40. (A) Sometimes (B) Although (C) When (D) If

#### ESSAY 2

Champ is a young male chimpanzee. Recently, he did something that surprised scientists. The scientists had 41 some grapefruit in the sand, and only Champ knew where the grapefruit was. When the other chimps were in the area, however, Champ 42 that he did not know where the grapefruit was. Later, when the other chimps 43 Champ went right to the spot 44 the grapefruit was hidden, dug it up, and ate it. 45, Champ was able to make plans and trick his friends.

- \_\_\_ 41. (A) buried (B) eaten (C) grown (D) dug  
\_\_\_ 42. (A) realized (B) pretended (C) wondered (D) admitted  
\_\_\_ 43. (A) fell asleep (B) fall asleep (C) will fall asleep (D) are going to fall asleep  
\_\_\_ 44. (A) which (B) there (C) what (D) where  
\_\_\_ 45. (A) To the scientists' relief (B) Amazingly (C) To make matters worse (D) However

#### ESSAY 3

"Culture shock," according to specialists in intercultural studies, refers to the feelings which people 46 when they come into a new environment. 47 their studies, scientists have found that there are three stages of culture shock. In the first stage, the newcomers like their environment. Then, when the novelty 48, they begin to hate the people, the apartment, and everything 49 in their new environment. In the final stage of culture shock, the newcomers 50 their surroundings and, as a result, enjoy their life there.

- \_\_\_ 46. (A) experience (B) experiencing (C) experienced (D) to experience  
\_\_\_ 47. (A) Of (B) Despite (C) For (D) In  
\_\_\_ 48. (A) takes off (B) puts off (C) wears off (D) takes over  
\_\_\_ 49. (A) too (B) else (C) more (D) as  
\_\_\_ 50. (A) live with (B) appeal to (C) adjust to (D) escape from

## 心理學方法

請注意：書寫答案時請標明題號

壹、心理測驗 (共 30 分)

、選擇題 (單選題，每題兩分)

1. The reliability coefficient is the ratio of
  - a) true score variance/total variance
  - b) true score variance/error variance
  - c) total variance/true score variance
  - d) total variance/error plus the score variance
2. The correlation between test scores and criterion scores represents
  - a) reliability
  - b) logical validity
  - c) validity
  - d) both b and c
3. An attempt to identify the basic underlying variables which account for the correlations between actual test scores is done statistically through
  - a) multiple correlation
  - b) factor analysis
  - c) linear modeling
  - d) multidimensional scaling
4. Alex has GRE scores in the 92nd percentile area and a college GPA of 3.8. He is accepted into a graduate program in psychology department of a prestigious university, but flunks out during his first year of graduate study. Alex is an example of a
  - a) true negative
  - b) true positive
  - c) false negative
  - d) false positive
5. Item response theory provides measures that are
  - a) sample indifferent
  - b) sample specific
  - c) sample consistent
  - d) sample invariant

6. \_\_\_\_\_ scales allow the test user to discriminate one group from another.
- a) Rational
  - b) Empirical
  - c) Factor-analytic
  - d) Theory-guided
7. A general tendency to agree with statements without attending to the content of the statements themselves is a(n)
- a) acquiescence
  - b) random responding
  - c) socially desirable responding
  - d) dissimulation
8. The method most likely to be used when developing large-scale norms is
- a) relaxed random sampling
  - b) standardization of conditions
  - c) a variation on cluster sampling
  - d) strict random sampling
9. Research regarding the effects of computer format on responses to the test has reported all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) participants tend to view computerized tests more positively
  - b) cultural differences may be smaller than on paper-and-pencil tests
  - c) computerized tests have lower face validity
  - d) method of administration matters when speed of responses is an important factor
10. Computerized adaptive tests attempt to
- a) measure an individual's ability to react to various stimuli
  - b) tailor test items to an individual's ability level
  - c) obtain a wide variety of information about an individual in a relatively short period of time
  - d) replace the need for clinical judgments

二、問答題 (10分)

請從心理測驗學的角度，試著比較測量標準誤 (standard error of measurement) 和估計標準誤 (standard error of estimate)。

貳、心理與教育統計學 (35 分)

1. 兩獨立群體平均數的 t 檢定與 z 檢定分別需要哪些假設 (assumptions)? 當不知道母群分配為何, 亦不知道母群標準差時, 您選用哪個檢定檢定平均數差異? 並請說明選擇原因。(十五分)

2. 何謂檢定力 (power)? 在設計實驗或解釋統計結果時, 為何需注意檢定力? (十分)

3. 假設有四個依變項 ( $Y_i$ ) 受同一獨變項 (X) 線性地影響, 即

$$Y_i = a_i X + e_i \quad (i=1,2,3,4), \text{ 且有}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, e_i) = 0 \quad (i=1,2,3,4) \text{ 與}$$

$$\text{Cov}(e_i, e_j) = 0 \quad (i, j=1,2,3,4, i \neq j), \text{ 試證四個依變項 } (Y_i) \text{ 間相關有如下關係}$$

$$r_{12} * r_{34} = r_{13} * r_{24}, \text{ 其中 } r_{ij} \text{ 表示 } Y_i \text{ 與 } Y_j \text{ 的相關。} \quad (十分)$$

參、心理實驗法 (35 分)

一、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。評分方式為: 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. Law of parsimony
2. Open system (相對於 closed system)
3. Placebo effect

二、倫理問題

請熟讀以下實驗介紹為例, 回答文後的各題:

在 Smith, Tyrell, Coyle, and William (1987) 發表在 British Journal of Psychology 中檢驗一般感冒與流行性感冒對於人類行為表現的影響。即測量小病對於人類行為表現的影響。本實驗願請自願受試者居住在「一般感冒實驗室」10 天。他們每 2 至 3 人為一組, 並與外界間沒有任何接觸。在最前面之三天為隔離期, 受試者接種鼻滴劑, 其中分別包含病毒及白藥。接下來的 48 小時為潛伏期。之後每一位受試者均接受醫師之診療, 由醫師判斷病情輕重。另外病情之客觀指標有: 體溫、所使用面紙數量及鼻分泌物之量。

接下的 48 小時為潛伏期, 所有受試者均接受兩項作業。其一、受試者被要求偵測並反應隨機間隔出現的目標項 (偵測作業)。另一、為手眼協調工作。

結果顯示流行性感冒降低偵測作業中之表現, 但對手眼協調沒有影響。一般感冒則恰好相反之結果。

本實驗願請自願受試者居住在過程, 經過研究機構所屬之研究倫理委員會審核。並獲所有自願者充分告知下的同意 (informed consent)。並篩除懷孕者、使用安眠藥、鎮靜劑、抗憂鬱劑者。受

試者也接受過醫學檢查，包括胸部 X 光檢查。任何問題者均被篩除。受試者除了獲得膳宿服務、交通費及零用金外未給予其他的酬勞。其他相關的臨床動作也獲充分告知下的同意。

1. 這樣符合 APA 的規範嗎？說明你認為符合或不符合的理由 (5 分)
2. 有無取代本實驗之替代方案？不管你認為有無，請寫出你的理由 (4 分)
3. 你願不願意成為這個實驗的受試者？理由？ (3 分)

### 三、改錯題 (5 分)

以下是有問題的實驗研究簡述。請各位來挑出其中的問題，並來改正你所挑出來的問題。

請注意：1. 分兩個部分回答：a. 指出錯誤在何處 (請說明清楚錯在那裡)；b. 如何改正你所指出的錯誤。

2. 請不要有太多無關多餘的敘述。

3. 請依照問題嚴重順序答題，這會影響你的成績。

4. 論理的清晰度是評分的關鍵，請敘述完整之邏輯架構。但不要有矛盾、不合理、過於無關的敘述。

一群研究者發現，如果在每天固定食物上加上 20% 之糖水，則老鼠跑負重輪子之速度明顯增加。與之對照的是給于正常食物之老鼠。來自 Plymouth Rock Animal Breeders 之 Mayflower 種之老鼠，隨機分作兩組，其中前 50 隻老鼠供給正常食物，後 50 隻則增加了糖水 (分組以丟銅板方式決定)。結果後者較前者為快，研究者據此宣稱，高糖分下精力較多的假設成立。研究者並推論說應給于在學學生垃圾食品中之未加工之糖。

單選題(每題 2 分)：作答時請在答案紙上標註題號

1. 理情行為治療法中有所謂的 A-B-C-D-E 模式，其中 A 代表促發事件，C 代表後果，B 代表信念，E 代表效果，D 則代表：  
(1)轉向 (deflection)           (2)扭曲 (distortion)  
(3)駁斥 (disputing)           (4)替代 (displacement)
2. 會談者事先已對個案有某種推論，然後引導會談方向以誘導個案說出支持其原本推論的訊息，此稱之為：  
(1)月暈效應 (halo effect)           (2)後見之明偏誤 (hindsight bias)  
(3)驗證式偏誤 (confirmatory bias)           (4)初步印象效應 (primacy effect)
3. 下列有關「行為觀察」的敘述，何者是錯誤的？  
(1)必須先客觀而完整地定義想要觀察的行為  
(2)行為觀察必須由臨床工作者親自執行，不可假手他人  
(3)行為觀察前必須先選定相關的標的行為 (target behavior)  
(4)行為觀察的情境可以是自然情境，也可以是非常有結構性的情境
4. 當個案不相信某行動會產生預期中的效果而不願嘗試時，治療師要求個案在行為上演出該相關角色，就好像該行動會奏效似的，此技術稱之為：  
(1)角色扮演 (role playing)           (2)演出「彷彿」(acting as if)  
(3)主動想像 (active imagination)           (4)行為演練 (behavior rehearsal)
5. 治療師誘導個案想像誇大的畫面 (包括假設性的情景) 以產生強烈焦慮，然後再以消弱的原理降低焦慮，此種技巧稱之為：  
(1)洪水法 (flooding)           (2)減敏感法 (desensitization)  
(3)內爆治療法 (implosive therapy)           (4)真實情境治療法 (in vivo therapy)
6. 下列何者作為判斷定義變態行為時，最容易同時看到「他人受困擾」？  
(1)非預期性 (unexpected)           (2)違反常模 (violation of norms)  
(3)統計上的稀有 (statistical infrequent)           (4)功能上的缺失 (disability or dysfunction)
7. 多數存在主義治療者主張：  
(1)個案面對各種選擇的焦慮           (2)專注於分析個案童年經驗  
(3)治療中儘可能多使用一些好技巧           (4)生活意義雖然重要，但採取新行動才是治療重點
8. 關於案例研究 (case study) 方法，下列何者有誤？  
(1)可以從中得到量化研究的靈感           (2)可以用來檢驗理論中的因果關係  
(3)對個別案例可以做非常詳盡的描述           (4)是臨床工作上相當有用的研究方法
9. 百憂解 (Prozac) 對於憂鬱症者之療效，主要來自於它會：  
(1)增加 GABA 之分泌           (2)抑制 GABA 之分解  
(3)增加 serotonin 之分泌           (4)抑制 serotonin 之分解
10. 關於人偽疾患 (Factitious Disorder) 下列何者有明顯的錯誤？  
(1)是自己造成之傷害           (2)未獲得任何的具體利益  
(3)主訴可能是生理的或心理的           (4)盛行率的計算可能低估了人數
11. 下列何者不是 McCrae & Costa (1990) 五大性格模式之性格：  
(1)Neuroticism           (2)Psychoticism           (3)Extroversion           (4)Conscientiousness



12. Albert Bandura 最常使用下述那一項概念，來說明一個人能在某項心理功能上有所提升？  
(1)自尊(self-esteem) (2)自我效能(self-efficacy)  
(3)自我成長(self-growth) (4)自我肯定(self-assertion)
13. 行為治療學派與認知治療學派之不同在於強調：  
(1)行為 vs.情緒 (2)事件 vs.對事件的解釋  
(3)制約 vs.自由意志 (4)童年經驗 vs.當下經驗
14. 以下那一項心理測驗最有詐病之虞？  
(1)魏氏成人智力量表 (2)柯氏性格量表 (3)主題統覺測驗 (4)班達完形測驗
15. 投射測驗的假設前提為：  
(1)非結構化的刺激會激發焦慮  
(2)對非結構化的刺激之偏好可以展露潛意識動機  
(3)在模稜兩可的刺激上之反應會受潛意識因素的影響  
(4)對結構度高的測驗之反應可以展露隱藏的態度與動機
16. 當人本中心治療師總是如一地同理個案，並表示對他的關心。這樣的互動最有可能對個案帶來什麼影響？  
(1)減低經驗的一致性 (congruence)  
(2)增加條件式的價值 (conditions of worth)  
(3)增加無條件的自我關懷 (unconditional self-regard)  
(4)減低無條件的正向關懷 (unconditional positive regard)
17. 依據愛力克森 (Erickson) 的觀點來看，下列那個敘述是對的：  
(1)心理社會發展一直持續到成人期  
(2)攻擊與性本能的滿足是發展的重點  
(3)兒童時期是心理社會發展的最重要階段  
(4)性格在六歲之前就幾乎形成且不易改變了
18. 榮格 (Jung) 將意識 (consciousness) 分成三類，其中不包括：  
(1)意識 (conscious) (2)前意識 (preconscious)  
(3)個人潛意識 (personal unconscious) (4)集體潛意識 (collective unconscious)
19. 在兒童的環境中，時間上的改變會產生新的情況而影響了發展。哪一敘述錯誤？  
(1)改變來自外在，也可能發自兒童自身  
(2)稱做 chronosystem  
(3)有新生的弟弟或妹妹這件事，就以被家絆住的幼兒與小學時期的兒童做比較，幼兒受到的影響大得多  
(4)是 dynamic systems perspective
20. 發現兒童的社會行為，例如情緒表情、攻擊行為、合作、遊戲等，與人類的原始親屬(primate relatives) 相似，屬哪一理論？  
(1)social learning theory (2)evolutionary developmental psychology  
(3)sociocultural theory (4)ecological systems theory
21. 下面哪一種研究法不是探討發展？  
(1)longitudinal design (2)microgenetic design  
(3)case design (4)cross-sectional design

22. Esther Thelen (1994, 1995)的研究, 將 3 月大嬰兒的膝蓋綁上彈性帶, 嬰兒很快學會動腳來使彈性帶另一端綁著的懸吊玩具動起來。Thelen 發現嬰兒依環境調適動作型態, 讓動作順暢。Thelen 實驗使用的方法是哪一種?
- (1)visual preference (2)microgenetic design  
(3)habituation paradigm (4)violation-of-expectation paradigm
23. Piaget 提出 accommodation 的概念, 下面哪一敘述不屬 accommodation?
- (1)運用現在的基模去解釋外在世界  
(2)幼稚園兒童看到動物園裡的駱駝, 大喊那是『凸凸馬』  
(3)嬰兒用丟掉基模(dropping scheme), 以不同方式丟不同的物品  
(4)嬰兒將不同大小的東西塞進嘴巴
24. Baillargeon(1991)用 violation-of-expectation method 研究什麼現象?
- (1) A-B search error (2) affordance (3) theory of mind (4) object permanence
25. 下面哪一種能力在 3 歲左右發展出來?
- (1)attachment (2)dual representation (3)theory of mind (4)conservation
26. 兒童通過 conservation tasks, 哪一項能力不是必要的?
- (1) identity (2) reversibility (3) class inclusion (4) compensation
27. 下面哪一個相關係數最可能是一起長大的同卵雙生子的智力相關係數?
- (1) 0.86 (2) 0.55 (3) 0.24 (4) -0.45
28. 有關兒童的 development of grammatical morphemes, 哪一項敘述錯誤?
- (1)14 種 morphemes 有一定的發展順序 (2)semantic complexity 是重要影響因素  
(3)structural complexity 是重要影響因素 (4)frequency 是重要影響因素。
29. ADHD 的 DSM 準則可能有的問題不包括哪一項?
- (1)對發展不敏感  
(2)七歲前初發的條件不明確  
(3)對幼兒來說, 需持續 6 個月以上的條件, 持續時期太短了  
(4)症狀造成的損害至少存在於兩種場合
30. 哪一程度的智能不足者, 需要在一些情境中(例如工作或家裡), 例行性(每天)長時間的給予幫助?
- (1)intermittent (2)limited (3)extensive (4)pervasive

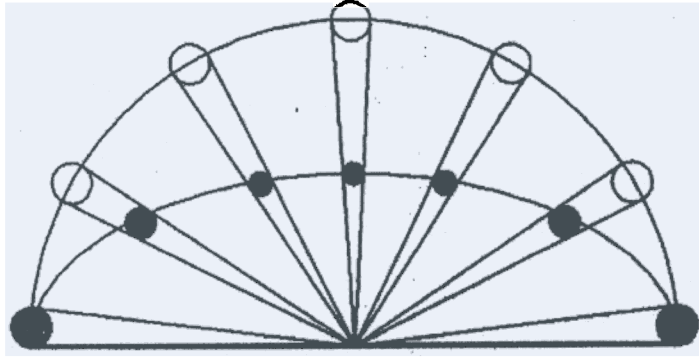
問答題(共 40 分): 作答時請在答案紙上標註題號, 不用抄寫題目

- 1 自我實現 (self-actualization) 這個概念最初是由何人提出? 而此學者亦是那一治療法的創始者? (3 分)
2. 簡述診斷分類系統 (如: DSM-IV) 的優、缺點各一。應用 DSM 系統做主要的診斷時, 扼要說明會用到什麼軸向與其內容? (8 分)
3. 依精神醫學對於精神疾病之主張, 許多症狀的表現會有規則地群集成症候群(syndrome)出現, 而此症候群即是疾患診斷, 舉一診斷扼要說明之。(6 分)
4. Beck 提出的思考錯誤(thinking errors)之一是獨斷式推論 (arbitrary inference), 舉例扼要說明之, 以及簡述其與情緒困擾的關係。(7 分)
5. Attachment 可分為那四種類型? 影響 attachment 的因素有哪些? attachment 對未來有何影響? (10 分)
6. 請比較 autism 與 Asperger's disorder 之臨床特徵上的異同。(6 分)

## 申論題（每題二十分）

- 一、諮商專業倫理是以案主的權益為基礎，試說明案主最重要的五大權益。
- 二、試從古典制約、操作制約兩個領域分別選擇一種治療策略，寫出（1）治療目標（2）根據原理（3）執行程序。
- 三、請就南亞海嘯災變事件的受害者為例，說明敘事治療法（或焦點治療法）的執行重點為何？（請就上述治療法，任選一種）
- 四、諮商師帶領團體，聚焦於「此時此地」可分哪兩個階段？每個階段各需要哪些重點技巧？
- 五、某國中欲針對導師轉介之非行少年，舉辦一個「兩性關係」的團體諮商，請擬一份團體計劃書，說明帶領的設計。

1. 解釋 conditioned emotional response (CER)，並舉出一個大腦部位與這學習現象形成的歷程。(10 分)
2. 解釋 NMDA 受體在形成空間記憶的過程。(10 分)
3. 解釋藥物上癮之生物模式。(10 分)



4. 請說明，利用上圖來解釋月亮錯覺 (moon illusion) 與何種理論相關？並敘述這個理論在解釋月亮錯覺時的優缺點。(10 分)
5. 請說明，彩色知覺中之紫色線 (purple line) 的生態意義 (ecological validity)。(10 分)
6. 請利用空間頻率 (spatial frequency) 特性解釋錯覺輪廓 (illusory contours)。(10 分)
7. 依據 Marr (1982) 提出的三層次：計算理論 (computational theory)、表徵與算則 (representation and algorithm)、與硬體實現 (hardware implementation)，心理學中的平行分配處理模型 (parallel distributed processing models) 主要在三層次中的哪一層次描述人的認知歷程？(3 分) 為什麼？(7 分)
8. 何謂 psychological refractory period？(5 分) 試舉例說明之。(5 分)
9. 請簡要敘述 release from PI (proactive interference) 的實驗邏輯、程序及主要發現。(10 分)
10. 以搜尋問題空間的方式解決問題時，一個常用的策略是 hill climbing。請問何謂 hill climbing heuristic？(5 分) 使用 hill climbing heuristic 時，有時會遇到 local maximum。請問何謂 local maximum？(5 分)

壹、解釋名詞 (25%)

1. 個人信用度 (idiosyncrasy credit)
2. 集體效能 (collective efficacy)
3. 轉換型領導 (transformational leadership)
4. 證實性假設考驗 (confirmatory hypothesis testing)
5. 錯覺相關 (illusory correlation)

貳、問答題

- 一、社會認知、情緒和行為常常被認為是在人的意識控制下運作，然而有愈來愈多的研究證據顯示未必如此。請就刻板印象這個主題來說明自動(automatic)與控制(controlled)雙重歷程的運作。(25%)
- 二、有些華人本土文化的學者認為，成長於華人文化下的人比較不會出現認知失調。請問這些學者為何會有這樣的看法？你認為 Festinger 原先提出的認知失調理論是否適用華人文化，請說明你的理由？(25%)
- 三、政府、企業、醫療組織常以團隊來完成工作，然而團隊並不一定可以成功達到目標，甚至失敗的例子也常看到。如果你是一個團隊的領導者，根據社會心理學的相關研究，請問你會如何降低團隊失敗的機會？以及如何帶領團體成員共同合作完成目標？(25%)