

Part I. Question 1 to 10, please choose the answer closest to the underlined word or phrase. Question 11 to 15, please choose the answer that best completes the sentence. One Answer Only. 2 points.

1. Some of the **potential** dangers to cows treated with synthetic bovine growth hormone were brought into light through the effort of some scientist.
(A) related (B) possible (C) certain (D) obvious
2. As more U.S workers spend their days at keyboards, hand injuries and lawsuits are **multiplying**.
(A) increasing (B) minimizing (C) boundary-crossing (D) profit-making
3. There are several **bodies** that match volunteers with voluntary groups, including the National Volunteering Centre.
(A) organizations (B) remains (C) people (D) motivations
4. Piaget believed that we go through four stages in understanding the world. Each of the stages is age-related and consists of **distinct** ways of thinking.
(A) new (B) simple (C) different (D) exact
5. Some people think that spoken language is **transient** but writing tends to last because of its physical medium (characters on some surface).
(A) unimportant (B) temporary (C) interesting (D) clear
6. But what most prevents women from reaching the boardroom, say bosses and headhunters, is lack of **hands-on** experience of a firm's core business.
(A) significant (B) available (C) tested (D) practical
7. Manufactured in the **tranquil** New England town of Concord, New Hampshire, the famous Concord Coach came to symbolize the Wild West.
(A) peaceful (B) bustling (C) industrial (D) tiny
8. With oil prices shooting up, the demand for big cars is **dwindling**. Now compact cars are on great demand.
(A) depressing (B) surpassing (C) decreasing (D) swirling
9. All of this she conferred on me without ever **setting foot in** the kitchen of her house.
(A) leaving (B) dressing (C) entering (D) preparing
10. In choosing your career, you should follow your heart, but you also need to be **rational**.
(A) making decisions based on intelligent thinking (B) making decisions using strong emotion of feeling
(C) making decisions because of relationships (D) making decision because of profits
11. _____ abolishing death penalty is a global trend, the public is so polarized over the issue that it requires more discussion.
(A) Because (B) Whereas (C) Although (D) In addition to
12. Women now often work areas _____ medicine, business management and higher education, which would not have been possible 100 years ago.
(A) regardless of (B) in virtue of (C) due to (D) such as
13. Both the National Cancer Institute and the World Health Organization say there isn't evidence to support the assertion that cell phones are a _____ threat.
(A) health public (B) healthy public (C) public-health (D) publically health
14. _____ on barren slopes can help prevent erosion.
(A) Planting trees (B) For trees to be planted (C) In order to plant trees (D) Trees are planted
15. Almost four in five people around the world believe that _____, a poll for the BBC World Service suggests.
(A) access the Internet is a fundamental right (B) that access to the Internet is a fundamental right
(C) fundamental right accessing the Internet is (D) the fundamental right is access the Internet

II. Question 16 to 25, please choose the best answer to fill each of the numbered blanks in the passages. 2 points each.

People communicate in many different ways and yawning is one important means of 16 communication. It gives many different 17 to people and everyone yawns. Some birds, reptiles, fish and most mammals also yawn. However, the reason why we do it is still a mystery. There is also very little research available on yawning as for most people, it is not a problematic 18. Here are a few things that are known about yawns: 1.) The 19 duration of a yawn is about six seconds; 2.) in humans, the 20 yawn happens about eleven weeks after conception; 3.) Yawns become contagious to people between the first and second years of life.

16. (A) audio (B) friendly (C) non-verbal (D) scenario
 17. (A) messages (B) funs (C) challenges (D) experiments
 18. (A) resistance (B) repeat (C) reflex (D) rejection
 19. (A) critical (B) analytical (C) terminal (D) average
 20. (A) most difficult (B) earliest (C) most fundamental (D) experiential

Culture shock can be an excellent lesson 21 human differences. The reason culture shock occurs is that we are not prepared for these differences. 22 the way we are taught in our culture, we are all ethnocentric. This term comes from the Greek root ethnos, 23 a people or group. Thus, it refers to 24 our outlook or world view is centered on our own way of life. Ethnocentrism is the belief that one's own patterns of behavior are the best: the most natural, beautiful, right, or important. Therefore, other people, 25 that they live differently, live by standards that are inhuman, irrational, unnatural, or wrong.

21. (A) on relative values and understanding (B) in relative values and in understanding
 (C) about relating values and on understanding (D) by means of relative values and understanding
 22. (A) Because of (B) Because (C) In the event of (D) In spite of
 23. (A) it means (B) it is meaning (C) meaning (D) by meaning
 24. (A) that the fact (B) the fact that (C) the fact (D) the fact that is
 25. (A) to the extend (B) by and large (C) more or less (D) drawing a line

III. Reading Comprehension. In this part, you will read several passages. Each one is followed by a number of questions. Question 26 to 40, you should choose the ONE best answer to each question. 2 points each.

Dariusz Leszczynski, a research professor at Finland's Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority in Helsinki, has done studies indicating that radio frequency radiation may create a stress reaction in the cells that line blood vessels, leading to a dangerous breach in the blood-brain barrier. "Mobile-phone radiation may be able to indirectly hurt cells, perhaps by interfering with their ability to repair normal DNA damage," he says. "Given the scientific uncertainty, it's premature to say the use of cell phones is safe."

If radio frequency radiation increases the chances of developing brain cancer, it should show up in long-term studies of cell-phone users. But many epidemiological studies have found no clear connection, including a 2007 Danish Cancer Society study of 421,000 cell-phone users, which led many in the media to conclude that mobiles are harmless. To date, "peer-reviewed scientific evidence has overwhelmingly indicated that wireless

devices do not pose a risk," says John Walls, a spokesman for CTIA, a global wireless association.

26. According to Prof. Dariusz Leszczynski,

- (A) whether or not the use of cell phones is safe is still uncertain.
- (B) it is proved that cell phone would impair normal DNA.
- (C) Using cell phones will block blood vessels.
- (D) The research on cell phones is not reliable.

27. The passage following these two passages might be about

- (A) the autobiography of Dariusz Leszczynski. (B) problems with many of these studies.
- (C) the development of brain cancer. (D) peer review of cell phones.

While fats have lately acquired a bad image, one should not forget how essential they are. Fats provide the body's best means of storing energy, a far more efficient energy sources than either carbohydrates or proteins. They act as insulation against cold, as cushioning for the internal organs, and as lubricants. Without fats, energy would have no way to utilize fat-soluble vitamins. Furthermore, some fats contain fatty acids that contain necessary growth factors and help with the digestion of other food.

An important consideration of fat intake is the ratio of saturated fats to unsaturated fats. Saturated fats, which are derived from dairy products, animal fats, and tropical oils, increase amount of cholesterol in the blood. Cholesterol may lead to coronary heart disease by building up in the arteries of the heart. However, unsaturated fats, derived from vegetable oils, tend to lower serum cholesterol if taken in a proportion twice that of saturated fats.

The consumption of a variety of fats is necessary, but the intake of too much fat may lead to a variety of health problems. Excessive intake of fats, like all nutritional excesses, is to be avoided.

28. Comparing with carbohydrates or proteins, fats

- (A) store food more efficiently. (B) deserve their bad image.
- (C) consume more oils. (D) provide more fluids.

Which of the followings is the main idea of

29. The main idea of the third paragraph is that

- (A) people are eating less and less fat today. (B) fats should be eliminated.
- (C) excessive consumption of fats may be dangerous to one's health.
- (D) fats taken in the proper proportion may reduce serum cholesterol.

30. With which of the following is the whole passage primarily concerned?

- (A) The role of fats in human health (B) The dangers of cholesterol
- (C) The benefits of fats in the diet (D) The importance of good nutrition

Gender Equity

(1) In the past decade, increasing attention has been paid to the issue of gender equity in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields. Research publications, including the American Association of University Women Educational Foundation's Tech Savvy (2000) and Women at Work (2003), have documented the troubling shortage of girls and women preparing to work in these fields. In response to this "**shrinking pipeline**" of girls and women in STEM, a wide array of programs and strategies has been promoted and funded by governmental and nongovernmental organizations.

(2) The AAUW Educational Foundation and the National Science Foundation are among the top supporters of gender equity projects in the STEM fields. In the last decade alone, these two foundations have

invested nearly \$90 million to fund more than 400 projects specifically aimed at increasing the participation of girls and women in STEM fields. This body of projects presented a unique opportunity to explore the nature of gender equity intervention projects in STEM. Until now, no comparable survey of gender equity intervention projects in STEM has been done.

(3) The research for this report, led by Yasmin Kafai and a team of researchers at the University of California, Los Angeles, was guided by several overarching questions: What types of projects have been funded within and across the various STEM disciplines? Are there areas where we have concentrated our efforts, and areas we have overlooked? What patterns emerge among the project types and disciplines?

(4) The findings document impressive efforts in preparing girls and women for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics studies and careers and demonstrate a rich and diverse body of gender equity intervention projects within all STEM disciplines. About two-thirds of the projects involved extracurricular informal learning activities such as museum visits and field trips. Equally important were mentoring activities in many forms, ranging from traditional one-to-one to large-scale online versions, and professional development activities, such as course taking and network building, that were successfully integrated into projects.

(5) At the same time, the findings reveal some troubling trends. Many projects focused predominantly on career advice without providing access to necessary skill and content development. A majority of projects occurred outside the school curriculum. While such extracurricular projects can be effective and valuable, the overall lack of integration into the school curriculum suggests that gender equity remains on the margins of teaching and learning in the STEM fields. Finally, an absence of data on participant demographics and a lack of project evaluation make it difficult to determine who is being served and if and how project outcomes are being measured.

31. What does the phrase "shrinking pipeline" in paragraph refer to?

- (A) the shortage of oil supply (B) the shortage of labor supply
(C) the shortage of training programs (D) an issue that is getting smaller

32. Which of the sentences below best express the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage 2? (Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.)

- (A) These projects allowed us to study the differences between men and women employed in STEM jobs.
(B) We were able to intervene when women STEM workers were being treated unfairly.
(C) Studying these projects helped to create more gender equity intervention projects.
(D) STEM jobs were able to be studied by exploring nature.

33. In paragraph 3, "Are there areas where we have concentrated our efforts, and areas we have overlooked?"

In this sentence, "we" refers to

- (A) the author and his/her coworkers. (B) people involved in creating gender equity projects.
(C) people in the STEM disciplines. (D) Yasmin Kafai and his team.

34. According to paragraph 4, what is one positive finding of this research?

- (A) the STEM field is rich and diverse (B) many projects involved mentoring opportunities
(C) girls and women are being prepared for STEM jobs (D) the quality of the questions asked

35. According to paragraph 5, what is one negative trend discovered through this research?

- (A) access to unnecessary content (B) extracurricular projects were common
(C) evaluation of the projects was too specific (D) focus on career advice

Chili peppers are decidedly an international phenomenon, spicing up regional dishes from Thailand to North Africa. In Thailand Confidential, this week's Globalist Bookshelf selection, Jerry Hopkins gives insight

to the culture and history surrounding this fiery fruit (yes, technically a fruit) and highlights how it may be one of the world's best medical miracles.

In Thailand — where restaurants rate their dishes by placing one, two, three, and sometimes four little red chilis on the menu next to the dishes' names to alert diners — I am tolerated. Barely.

A longtime friend, who is a Thai chef, used to bring home food purchased at street stalls and as she placed this on the table, she would point to one container and say, "Mine," then to another, saying, "Yours." As if to say, "Poor dear."

Thailand is not the birthplace of the Capsicum, or chili pepper; it only acts as if it is. In fact, the chili was imported, along with much else in the national diet. However, in Thailand the **per capital consumption** of the small, fiery fruit is surely as high if not higher than it is anywhere else. And it is in the use of unprocessed, fresh, ripe chilis where Thailand rings all the loudest bells.

The truth is that chili is an international phenomenon. There is a bimonthly magazine published in the United States, Chili Pepper (there is no agreement on the spelling), and a wide variety of products is available, including pepper-shaped wind chimes, bells, and strings of Christmas tree lights. There is even a Hot Sauce Club of America; members receive two new hot sauces and a newsletter every month. There is even a popular American rock and roll band that calls itself the Red Hot Chili Peppers. Yes, the band is hot.

36. From these passages, we learn that the author

- (A) enjoys chili peppers everywhere.
- (B) does not really like chili peppers.
- (C) likes to have chili peppers to go with some certain kind of food.
- (D) like to go to restaurant famous for chili peppers.

37. The best title for these passages is

- (A) Thailand and Chili peppers. (B) Chili Peppers and Spicy Dishes.
- (C) Different Tastes all over the World. (D) Chili Peppers and Globalization.

38. Based on the passages, which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- (A) That Thailand uses unprocessed, fresh, ripe chili peppers has started the popularity of chili peppers.
- (B) Thailand exports a lot of chili peppers.
- (C) Chili peppers are a kind of fruit.
- (D) Thai food is normally quite spicy.

39. What does **per capital consumption** mean?

- (A) amount consumed per person within a specific population.
- (B) capital population and its consumption.
- (C) capital with that the government provides each person for food consumption.
- (D) capital that each person can get for their daily food consumption.

40. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

- (A) Chili peppers are very popular in the United States.
- (B) The use of chili peppers in the United States is being influenced by Thailand.
- (C) Chili peppers are made into different toys.
- (D) Chilli peppers have made a rock band very hot.

IV. Essay. 20 points.

Please write a **well-structured** essay on **how you can prepare yourself for living in a diverse and more global society** in 150 to 200 words discussing your opinions.

高雄醫學大學 99 學年度 研究所 招生考試 命題系所：醫學社會學與社會工作
學系碩士班
考試科目：社會研究法

一、單選題 共十題，每題 2 分，共 20 分

- () 下列有關變項與屬性的敘述，何者為正確？
(A) 「性別」是一個屬性 (B) 「男性」是一個變項 (C) 「已婚」是一個變項 (D) 「犯罪類型」是一個變項
- () 關於生態謬誤 (ecological fallacy) 的敘述，何者為非？
(A) 源自於分析單位的錯誤配對 (B) 由於推理不當所產生 (C) 以一組較高層次的分析單位，卻想對較低層次的單位提出論述。(D) 也稱為不對等謬誤。
- () 關於自變項與依變項的敘述何者為正確？
(A) 依變項出現在任何其他類型的變項之前 (B) 依變項會影響其他變項的產生
(C) 自變項獨立於對它發生作用的前因，依變項則依賴那個原因的作用。
(D) 任何研究中都只有一個自變項和依變項。
- () 用同一測驗，對同一群受試者前後測驗兩次，再根據兩次測驗的分數，計算其相關係數，此係數為該測量的何種信度？
(A) 複本信度 (B) 分數信度 (C) 折半信度 (D) 再測信度
- () 「研究者隨機把學生分為兩組，然後以問卷來測量他們的態度。其中一組收看暴力恐怖電影，另一組收看的不是恐怖片，之後研究者再次測量學生對暴力的態度」，請問以上敘述是屬於何種研究法？
(A) 古典實驗設計 (B) 前實驗設計 (C) 觀察法 (D) 調查研究。
- () 下列哪個因素不會影響「實驗研究」的內在效度？
(A) 選擇偏差； (B) 歷史效應； (C) 測驗效應； (D) 霍桑效應。
- () 下列有關郵寄、電訪或面對面訪談的敘述何者為非？
(A) 電訪的相對缺點是回答率低； (B) 郵寄問卷無法直接觀察到受訪者的反應； (C) 電訪的相對成本高； (D) 面訪可以使用較長的問卷。
- () 請問下列哪個問卷的問項寫法符合優質問項製作原則？
(A) 你有多少收入？ (B) 您公司有年金制度嗎？
(C) 您不抽煙，是吧？ (D) 您們公司有年金與健康保險的福利嗎？
- () 下列有關質化研究詮釋資料的手法，何者為非？
(A) 質化研究是藉由賦予資料意義，來使其成為可以讀的懂得資料； (B) 質化研究是透過數字來表達概念；
(C) 質化研究唯一可見的視覺資料是地圖、照片或流程圖；
(D) 研究者賦予資料意義是出於被研究者的觀點。
- () 下列何者不是質化研究的特性？ (A) 脈絡是關鍵 (B) 變項 (C) 詮釋 (D) 過程

二、名詞解釋 共五題，每題 5 分，共 25 分

- i. 橫斷性研究(cross-sectional studies)
- ii. 典範(paradigm)
- iii. 化約主義(reductionism)
- iv. 建構效度(construct validity)
- v. 演繹法 (deduction)

三、問答及計算題 共四題，共 55 分(答案一率寫在答案卷，請照順序並標題號)

1. 請將研究論文的次序做一正確排列？(A) 文獻探討 (B) 結論 (C) 分析與發現 (D) 方法論 (E) 問題敘述。(5 分)
2. 當有人說「統計顯著水準為 0.001」時是什麼意思？此時比較容易犯哪一類錯誤型 I 還是型 II？(10 分)
3. 研究想了解台灣地區 65 歲以上長者生活需求情況。研究人員利用內政部所提供 65 歲長者名單為抽樣架構。回答下列問題：
 - (1) 上列敘述中，標的母群(target population)與可接近母群(accessible population)為何？(5 分)
 - (2) 研究人員進一步想反應母群體中不同縣市可能具有特殊的生活需求情況，應採取何種抽樣方式較能實際反應台灣地區長者生活需求情況？(5 分)
 - (3) 目前台灣地區 65 歲以上長者約有 240 萬人，請提供兩種以上決定抽樣人數的方法。(5 分)
4. 某醫院社會工作部門欲瞭解慢性病患自我照顧功能能力，是否會影響照顧者身心總壓力負荷情況。於是對院內 190 名相關病患自我照顧功能加以評估，並以壓力量表測量其主要照顧者壓力知覺程度，經單因子變異數分析，得知下表結果：

表一 病患自我照顧功能及照顧總壓力之單因子變異數分析與事後檢定

變異來源	離均差平方和	自由度	均方	F 值	顯著水準
組間 (自我照顧功能)	307.10	2	153.60	3.66	0.028**
組內 (照顧總壓力)	7836.51	187	41.90		
全體	8143.61	189			

表二 薛費氏法事後比較

基本生活功能	平均數	重度依賴	中度依賴	輕度依賴
		39.9	39.4	37.2
重度依賴	39.9	—	0.355	0.031*
中度依賴	39.4		—	0.058
輕度依賴	37.2			—

請問：

- (1) 請敘述病患自我照顧功能與照顧總壓力之間的關係為何？(5分)
- (2) 由薛費氏事後比較可得知何種結果？(5分)

5. 研究者對福利服務各領域社工人員之離職率與工作滿足感進行調查，希望能藉此評估各領域相關機構的組織績效及管理情形。今假設縣市府、醫療、兒童、青少年、老人、殘障及婦女家庭等領域，社工人員之離職率與工作滿足感平均數電腦資料處理後所得之結果如下：

表三 各領域社工人員離職率與工作滿足之 Z 分數

工作領域	縣市府	醫療	兒童	青少年	老人	殘障	婦女家庭	平均數	標準差
離職率	16.39	7.42	8.13	7.00	12.48	13.05	10.10	10.65	3.22
Z 分數	1.78	-1.00	-0.78	-1.13	0.57	0.75	-0.17		
工作滿足	47.65	56.50	57.27	59.38	52.49	51.73	50.26	53.61	3.89
Z 分數	-1.53	0.74	0.94	1.48	-0.29	-0.48	-0.86		

請問：

- (1). 請敘述各服務領域之社工人員與工作滿足感之關係。(10分)
- (2). 請問若您為管理者，您要針對影響工作滿足感和離職率之顯著相關因素進行評估，您會特別關心在哪兩個領域服務之社工人員？為什麼？(5分)

一、解釋名詞（請先翻譯成中文，再加以解釋）（40%，每一題 10 分）

1. Medicalization
2. Uncertainty
3. Performance management
4. Service to individuals and family

二、申論題（60%，每一題 30 分）

1. 試說明影響遵醫囑行為的因素為何？您個人又如何看待病人不遵醫囑的行為？
2. 在社會工作的價值中，服務對象的自決是一個被尊崇的價值，但是許多服務對象實在無法在被壓迫，或者是資源匱乏的環境中做決定。例如：學生面對老師的權威；一位貧苦的母親受不了煎熬決定把身心障礙的兒子送到機構安置；一位受不了感情折磨的失戀者選擇自我了斷。所以，Rothman(1989)建議將服務對象自決的概念改為「在處置計畫的過程中讓服務對象適度的貢獻」原則，試申論您的看法？另外，請分析「自決」與「充權」是否有先後順序或衝突存在？