

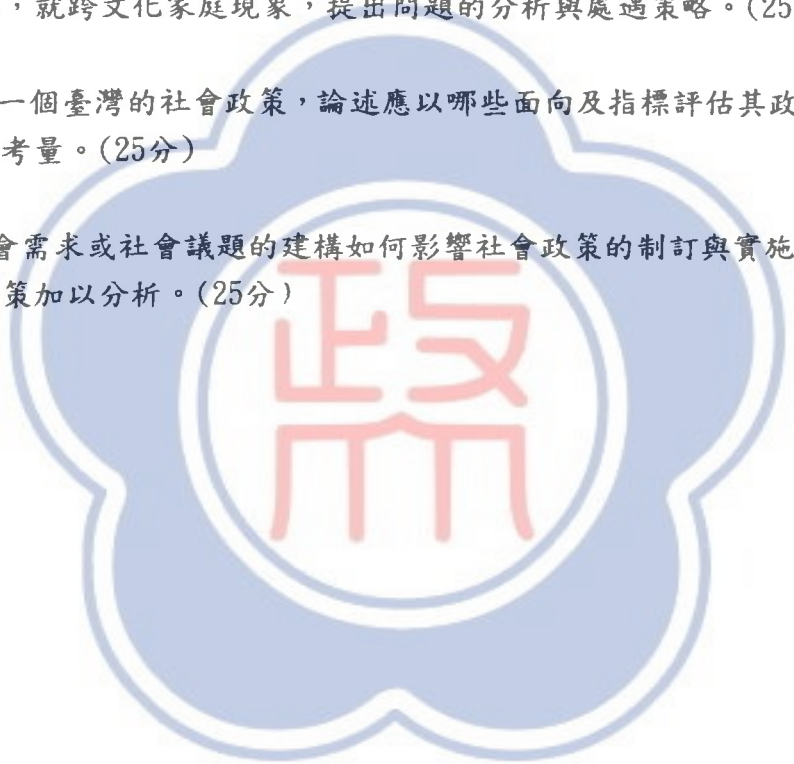
考試科目	社會政策與 社會工作	所別	社工所	考試時間	5月7日(六) 第一節
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一、社會工作者在實務工作的情境中，需運用理論體系中的知識基礎，作為其專業行為的判斷及依據，惟個人的價值觀與意識形態會影響到專業價值的實踐與理論的抉擇。試根據所學社會工作的理論、模式與知識，反思屬於自己風格的社會工作實施方式為何及其依據。(25分)

二、當前在台灣社會中，出現越來越多的異國婚姻，產生很多跨文化的家庭，其中有些家庭的確產生很多問題，成為社會福利服務的案主。請試用任何一種適當的理論架構，就跨文化家庭現象，提出問題的分析與處遇策略。(25分)

三、請選取一個臺灣的社會政策，論述應以哪些面向及指標評估其政策成效，並說明理由及考量。(25分)

四、對於社會需求或社會議題的建構如何影響社會政策的制訂與實施？試舉一臺灣的社會政策加以分析。(25分)



備註	<p>一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。</p> <p>二、試題請隨卷繳交。</p>
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考試科目	社會研究方法 (含統計)	所別	社工所	考試時間	5月7日(六)第二節
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一、質性研究的取樣方式不同於量化研究的隨機代表性取樣，請說明紮根理論的「理論性取樣」是如何進行？(15%)

二、請問焦點團體的特色為何？適合使用的時機又為何？(15%)

三、請問一篇用行動研究完成的研究適合使用怎樣的標準來檢視其嚴謹度？(20%)

四、社會科學量化研究的抽樣方法有隨機與非隨機兩種方法：

(一) 請說明隨機與非隨機抽樣方法的種類？(5%)

(二) 請說明隨機與非隨機抽樣於社會科學量化研究的利弊為何？(5%)

(三) 若以探究「社工自我照顧與工作替換的關係」為例，請以隨機和非隨機抽樣分別舉例說明研究設計與研究推論可能為何？(15%)

五、In 2005, there was a change in legislation in the United Kingdom enabling gay and lesbian couples to become joint legal parents of their adopted children. More than 95% of children adopted in the United Kingdom are adopted from the child welfare system and interracial adoption is strongly discouraged.

In this context, Golombok, Mellish, Jennings, Casey, Tasker, & Lamb (2014) conducted a study including 41 gay father families, 40 lesbian mother families, and 49 heterosexual parent families with an adopted child aged 3 to 9 years. They were particularly interested in gay father parenting, because “[r]esearch on the psychological development and well-being of children raised by same-sex parents has focused almost exclusively on families headed by lesbian mothers rather than gay fathers. Although it has consistently been shown that children with lesbian mothers do not differ from children in traditional families with respect to psychological adjustment or sex-typed behavior (Goldberg, 2010; Patterson, 2006, 2009), the circumstances of children with gay fathers are somewhat different. Not only are they raised by sex-sex parents but also it is rare for fathers, whether heterosexual or gay, to be primary caregivers (p. 456).”

The Table below shows the results about parents’ psychological well-being, parental warmth, parent-child interaction, parent-child conflict, and parent-child mutuality. According to this table, (1) please compare and explain the differences of the above 5 dimensions in gay father families, lesbian mother families, and heterosexual parent families, and (2) if you were Golombok et al., how would you draw your study conclusion? (25%)

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- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。

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Means, Standard Deviation (M), β , p , and d Values for Parents' Psychological Well-Being, Warmth, Interaction, Conflict, and Mutuality by Family Type

	Gay (G)		Lesbian (L)		Heterosexual (H)		G vs. L				G vs. H			
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	b	SE	p	d^a	b	SE	p	d^b
	Psychological well being													
Trait Anxiety Inventory	34.20	8.00	35.68	8.95	36.70	8.98	1.12	1.51	.45	.17	2.23	1.50	.13	.29
Edinburgh Depression Scale	4.46	3.08	5.68	3.93	5.94	4.10	1.16	.63	.06	.35	1.57	.59	.008	.40
Parenting Stress Index	66.81	17.21	69.68	18.55	75.86	19.85	2.80	3.36	.40	.16	10.62	3.62	.003	.49
Warmth														
Expressed warmth	3.88	.78	3.79	.92	3.66	.76	-.08	.14	.56	.11	-.26	.13	.04	.28
Sensitive responding	2.91	.63	2.83	.76	2.69	.66	-.08	.12	.48	.11	-.21	.11	.06	.34
Interaction														
Enjoyment of play	3.33	.63	3.25	.85	3.14	.77	-.04	.12	.75	.11	-.16	.11	.13	.27
Amount of interaction	2.56	.50	2.53	.59	2.35	.58	-.01	.08	.95	.05	-.20	.08	.01	.38
Quality of interaction	3.32	.59	3.28	.66	3.13	.62	-.02	.10	.83	.06	-.19	.10	.07	.31
Conflict														
Frequency of battle	3.12	1.19	3.01	1.13	3.48	1.21	-.15	.21	.48	-.09	-.15	.21	.32	.30
Level of battle	1.56	.74	1.80	.79	1.65	.77	.21	.14	.13	.31	.09	.14	.52	.12
Disciplinary indulgence	1.39	.78	1.38	.66	1.64	.66	-.04	.13	.75	-.01	.16	.13	.20	.35
Disciplinary aggression	1.09	.63	1.34	.69	1.38	.63	.22	.12	.06	.38	.30	.10	.005	.46
Mutuality														
Child responsiveness	5.74	.64	5.76	.74	5.65	.95	.01	.11	.91	-.03	-.07	.13	.54	.11
Parent responsiveness	6.47	.58	6.34	.66	6.28	.64	-.12	.08	.17	.21	-.22	.08	.007	.31
Dyadic reciprocity	2.14	.90	2.29	.99	2.24	.93	.14	.14	.35	-.16	.11	.82	.41	-.11
Dyadic cooperation	2.66	.95	2.80	.97	2.65	1.02	.16	.15	.28	-.15	.07	.15	.63	.01

^aPositive d values represent more positive outcome for gay father than lesbian mother families. ^bPositive d values represent more positive outcome for gay father than heterosexual parent families.

Golombok, S., Mellish, L., Jennings, S., Casey, P., Tasker, F., & Lamb, M. E. (2014). Adoptive gay father families: Parent-child relationships and children's psychological adjustment. *Child Development*, 85, 456-468

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