第/頁,共5頁

考試科目

統計、心理測驗、 心理實驗法

系所別

心理學子 考試時間 2月5日(另)第一節

- 選擇題請在答案卡上作答,否則不予計分。 一、選擇題(50%,每題2分)
- () 1. 在變異數分析中,對比(contrast)常被用於檢驗特定的兩組平均數,或特定的多組平均數的線性 組合。下列關於對比的說法,何者不正確?(A)以 F test 檢驗對比時,分子的自由度為參與比較的平均 數個數減 1 (B) 對比的檢定公式與 t test 不同之處在於分母 (C) 趨勢分析是對比的應用 (D) 如果有 k 組平均數,在進行兩兩平均數相比時,則可以找到 k-1 組彼此獨立的對比。
- () 2. 以下何者不是迴歸分析的假設?(A)依變項應為連續變項(B)殘差為常態分配(C)預測變項 應為連續變項(D)殘差和預測變項沒有相關。
- () 3. 下列何者只適用於 2x2 列聯表? (A) Wilcoxon sign rank test (B) Cramer's V test (C) χ² test (D) Fisher's Exact test •
- ()4. 某大學熱門科系採用「學校推薦」和「個人申請」兩種人學方式。下表為去年度該系對人學許可 的審核結果(數字為人數),請問下列何者敍述不為真?(A)以錄取率來看,個人申請對比學校推薦的 odds ratio 為 1 (B) 卡方檢定顯示錄取與否與入學方式有關 (C) 以錄取率來看,個人申請對比學校推薦的 risk ratio 為 1 (D) Phi 相關為 0。

	推薦	申請
錄取	24	36
不錄取	36	54

- () 5. 關於假說檢定,下列敍述何者為真?(A)兩個類似實驗相互比較,A實驗結果顯示p值達0.05 顯 著,B實驗結果顯示 p 值達 0.001 顯著,表示 A 實驗的效果強於 B 實驗 (B) effect size 愈大 power 愈大 (C) p 值不顯著時,要報告 power (D) power 和 sample size 無關。
- () 6. 某生進行統計實驗,他拋擲一枚硬幣 100 次並發現一共出現 80 次正面。下列敍述何者為假?
- (A) 所觀察之數據符合二項分配 (B) $\alpha = 0.05$ 時,可以拒絕該硬幣出現正面機率為 0.5 的虛無假設
- (C)該硬幣出現正面次數的95%信賴區間約為68至92之間(D)此例可以常態分配為近似分配進行計 算假說檢驗。
- () 7. 關於 Pearson's r, 下列敍述何者有誤?(A)它是標準化的共變數(B)以 t test 檢定時,自由度為 $_{
 m n}$ - 2, $_{
 m n}$ 為樣本數(C)迴歸模型 $Z_{
 m v}=eta Z_{
 m x}$ 中, $_{
 m z}$ 代表 $_{
 m z}$ 分數, $_{
 m \beta}$ 為變項 $_{
 m x}$ 和變項 $_{
 m y}$ 之間的相關係數(D)兩 變項必須為連續變項。
- ()8. 某生欲檢驗其聰明藥能否有效增進老鼠跑迷津的學習效果。他操弄由低至高的三種藥劑量,並以 各情境下老鼠完成跑迷津的反應時間為依變項,發現中劑量時反應時間最低,其餘兩個劑量下反應時間都

第2頁,共5頁

考試科目

統計、心理測驗、 心理實驗法

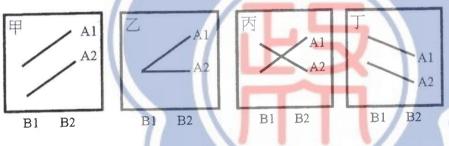
系所别

心理等了

考試時間 2月5日(夏)第一節

比中劑量下更長。請問下列敍述何者正確?(A)可以用迴歸模型 $RT=b_0+b_1Dose$ 說明所觀察到的現象 (B)可以用趨勢分析說明所觀察到的現象(C)本實驗數據不適合趨勢分析(D)本實驗數據不適合迴歸 分析。

- ()9. 下列有關卡方獨立性檢定的敍述何者有誤?(A)不能進行雙尾檢定(B)每一細格內的觀察次數 不可小於 5(C)每個觀察值需獨立於其它觀察值(D)若細格內期望次數過小時,需要進行 Yate's correction •
- ()10. 有關抽樣分配的描述下列何者正確?(A)只要樣本數夠大,就會趨於常態分配(B)樣本來自單 一母群和樣本來自兩個母群時,標準差會不同(C)平均數為母群平均數的不偏估計數,標準差也是 (D) 抽樣分配保有母群分配的形狀。
- ()11.下列各組中,那些組應該會有交互作用?(A)乙丙(B)丙丁(C)甲乙(D)甲丁。



- ()12. 若父親異於常人地高,則孩子往往沒父親那麼高,請問這和哪個統計原則有關?(A)迴歸中數 原則(B)大數法則(C)中央極限定理(D)隨機抽樣原則。
- () 13. 某生欲以 t test 比較四組平均數 m_1 , m_2 m_3 和 m_4 ,請問下列說法何者正確?(A)每次檢定時, lpha值都應設為 0.01(B)若各組母群變異數不同,則無法使用 t test(C)若為受試者內設計,則lpha值不用變 小(D)當進行 m_1-m_2 和 m_3-m_4 兩個比較時,lpha值不用變小。
- () 14. 箱形圖(box plot)中,每個箱子內的線段代表的是?(A)平均數(B)第一四分位數(C)中位 數(D)第二四分位數。
- 配(B)指數分配(C)波松分配(D)F分配。

註

備

-、作答於試題上者,不予計分。

二、試題請隨卷繳交。

考	試	科	目	統計、心理測驗、心理實驗法	系 所 別	心理學系	考試時間	之 月	5日(夏)第一節
	/	W/h;	ah .	of the following is a dis	eadvantac	ge of using a within-subjec	ts design?		
1	0.					ect on the dependent varia			
						oups may not be equivalen		her	
		(C.	the variability due to pa	articipant	ts cannot be estimated stati	stically		
]	D.	a large number of parti	cipants is	s required			
/	7.	In a	Re	ceiver Operating Chara	cteristic	(ROC) function, chance pe	erformance i	s repres	ented by
				Steven's function.					
			В.	•					
				the bell-shaped curve. the diagonal.					
١,	Q			g occurs when					
<i>'</i>	0.				es the pa	rticipant that an experimen	tal trial is ab	out to l	pegin.
						s told in advance what to e			
			C.	a perceptual event bias	es an obs	server to perceive a subseq	uent event i	n a parti	icular way.
			D.	the perception of a stin	nulus is p	prevented through the use of	of masking.		
1	9.	An	exp	erimenter obtained the	followin	g reaction times for three t	asks:		
				250 msec					
				: 350 msec					
				: 500 msec rs' subtractive method p	aredicts t	hat Task Lis the	task Task	2 is the	task, and
				is the task.		nat rask ris the	tubing a model	- 20 4	,
				A (simple) reaction; C		; B (choice) reaction			
			B.	B reaction; C reaction;	; A reacti	on			
			C.	A reaction; B reaction	; C reacti	on			
			D.	B reaction; A reaction;	; C reacti	on			
2	20.	Acc		_		ction, perceptual judgment	s involve		
				decision processes onl	-				
				sensory processes only	у.				
				an absolute threshold. both sensory and decis	sion proc	PRSSPS			
			IJ.	bout sensory and decis	oron broc	~~aa♥a.			

									* 1 % % %	•
考	試		目	統計、心理測驗、心理實驗法	系 所 別	心理學系	考試時間	J月 S	一日(差)第一節	
	2/.	Whe	n a	confound exists in an e	xperime	ent, it places restrictions or	1			
				statements made about of						
		Е	3. 1	the statistical significan	ce of the	e results.				
				interpretations of the int						
		. [).	interpretations of the ma	in effec	ets.				
	22.					psychological refractory p				
		A	A. :	there should be no diffe	rence in	response time to the secon	nd of two sti	muli pres	ented in quick	
				succession as the time b						
		E		=		nd of two stimuli presented	l in quick suc	cession v	vill be longer as the	3
				time between the two st	A7 A1				*11 1- 1 41	_
		(nd of two stimuli presented	in quick suc	ccession v	vill be longer as the	Ĵ
				time between the two st			anick succe	ccion will	he longer as the	
		1		the time to respond to u time between the two st		of two stimuli presented in	quick succe	221011 MIII	be longer as the	
	- 7						which			
	23.					ation refers to situations in		ne second	independent	
١		F		an independent variable variable.	nas an	effect that is the same at a	II levels of th	ic second	macpendent	
		τ		performance in two con	ditions	is equivalent.				
				-		ricted to measure difference	ces between	conditions	S.	
						ralize across several dime				
	24					tests, and essay tests		0	tests.	
			_	forced choice recognition					_	
				yes/no recognition; seri						
		(C.	forced choice recognition	on; free	recall				
١]	D.	yes/no recognition; free	recall	S.				
١	25	. Ebb	ing	haus completed pioneer	ing exp	eriments on				
			A.	human problem solving	3.					
-]	B.	animal learning.						
		(C.	human learning and me	mory.					

D. human physiology.

統計、心理測驗、 試科 心理實驗法

系所别 丁埋尘王 考試時間 2月5日(2)第一節

- 1. 請說明智力商數(IQ, intelligence quotient)是兩個測量的比值,請分別說明 Spearman 和 Thurstone 兩位學者對於智力的理論為何。(7%)
- 2. 計算效標關聯效度(Criterion-related validity)時可以做削弱校正(correction for attenuation)以校正低 估的效度,請說明(1)此類效度被低估的原因,和(2)如何校正被低估的效度。(7%)
- 3. 受試者在回答題目有時會因「社會期許」(Social Desirability)有特定的作答傾向,請說明何為社 會期許的作答傾向,並舉兩個在測驗編制上用來減少社會期許作答傾向的方法。 (7%)
- 4. 請說明何為「效標汙染」(Criterion contamination),並請舉兩個可能造成效標汙染的情境實例並 說明原因。 (7%)
- 5. Thurstone (1929)提出等距法(Method of Equal-Appearing Intervals)作為編制測驗題目時的一種度量 化(scaling)方法,請說明(1)以「等距法」編制測驗題目的步驟和(2)此類測驗的計分方法。(7%)

三、

- 1. Explain the following effects and give one example for each of them. (1) two-way interaction effect (2) double dissociation of function (7%)
- 2. Describe the properties of the four types of measurement scales and give one example for each of them. (8%)

第一頁,共具頁

考 試 科 目 發展與認知心理學 系 所 別 心理學系/實驗與發展組、考 試 時 間 2 月 05 日(五)第二節

發展心理學(50%)

- 一、設若你要設計一個具有智能的幼兒園教學機器人,請根據發展心理學的相關學理,說明你設計的機器人將具有那些智能特徵?以及這些特徵在教學上扮演的角色是什麼?(15分)
- 二、在發展心理學的研究中,領域普遍機制 (domain-general mechanism) 與領域殊異機制 (domainspecific mechanism) 對發展現象的解釋立場有何不同?請舉例說明之。(15 分)
- 三、解釋名詞(20分)
 - 1. 工具性助人 (instrumental helping)
 - 2. 初級循環反應 (primary circular reactions)
 - 3. 臉孔知覺的雙系統模型 (Two-system model of face perception)
 - 4. 統計式學習 (statistical learning)



第一頁,共一頁

考 試 科 目發展與認知心理學	系所及	心理學系/實驗與發展組、社會 與人格組	考試時間	2月5日(五)第二節
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認知心理學:50分

- 一、在 Beddeley 的工作記憶 (working memory)理論中有所謂的中央執行(central executive)系統, Miyake et al. (2000)進一步提出三個中央執行功能,試說明之,並寫出可以量測各執行功能的認知作業,說明該作業設計的原理以及該作業所代表的意義,舉行為與腦造影證據說明相關研究發現,並討論其可能應用範疇。 (18分)
- 二、何謂自我參照效應(self-reference effect)?其與大腦預設模式網路(default mode network)是否涉及了相似的神經機制?試說明相關研究與大腦活化情形。(10分)
- 三、試說明 Schacter (1987)之不同記憶系統的理論,並說明驗證不同系統的作業為何,闡述如何由雙向分離 (double dissociation) 的實驗來驗證不同記憶系統的存在。(12 分)
- 四、試說明二系統論(two-system models)或雙歷程論(dual-process models)(如 Evans, 2008; Kahneman, 2011; Stanovich and West, 2000),並以判斷與決策歷程為例,舉實證研究與生活例證說明二歷程運作情形。 (10分)

第 / 頁,共 / 頁

考 試 科 目知覺與生理心理學

系 所 別心理學系/實驗與發展組 考 試 時 間 2月5日(五) 第四節

知量心理学(50%)

- -、視覺系統對於外界訊息的處理,在不同階段產生不同的視覺表徵(representation),視覺 神經系統的反應型態,亦可視為視覺表徵。以凝視著一棵樹的垂直樹幹為例,請說明此 一視覺刺激,在視覺皮質第一區(V1)將形成什麼視覺表徵?試參考 V1 的組織特性加 以說明。 (5%)
- 二、續上題,若所凝視的樹幹,部分被招牌擋住,以致於視網膜上樹幹的影像並不完整,然 而觀察者仍可毫不費力的知覺到完整的樹幹。請說明:(1)根據完形(Gestalt)心理學 派的觀點,何種知覺組織原則可解釋此一現象? (2) 若根據 Helmholtz 的無意識推理 (unconscious inference)理論,上述知覺結果如何產生? (10%)
- 三、若飛機的自動駕駛系統故障,駕駛員只能手動控制降落,這時有何視覺訊息可幫助操 控,以及判斷飛機是否可安全降落而不致墜毀?試以相關理論加以說明。 (10%)
- 四、大小知覺與深度知覺有何關聯性?試說明其關聯性,並舉出一項與深度知覺有關的大小 錯覺加以說明。 (10%)
- 五、當人們正在專心進行複雜的電腦遊戲時,附近出現大音量的噪音並不會造成強烈干擾, 然而在進行簡單的遊戲時,同樣的聲音却會產生較大的干擾。試以注意力(attention) 相關理論觀點,解釋此一現象。 (10%)
- 六、當音響系統的頻寬不足時,可能造成較低頻率的基頻 (fundamental frequency) 聲音無 法在此音響系統播出,然而這並不影響聽者知覺到的音高或音樂旋律。試以聽覺系統的 特性,解釋此一現象。 (5%)

^{-、}作答於試題上者,不予計分。

二、試題請隨卷繳交。

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考	試 科 目	40党与生理N	844	13建美/宴	验验	考試時間	上 月5	日(2)	第四節
	生理	10理学	(50%)		14				
	-	一、選擇題:(2%	$6 \times 10 = 20 \%$						
		1. Regarding to the	relationship b	etween brain	and behavio	r, which of t	he follow	ing	
	9	statements is TRUE	?						

- (a) Throughout the life span, behavioral function is totally determined by biological factor (in genetic) as begun when the individual is born.
- (b) The development of brain is based on the genetic code of each animal and not influenced by environmental factor/change.
- (c) The structure and function of the brain can be changed as resulted by the individual dynamically adapts to the unpredictable environment for survival.
- (d) The behavioral function may be changed due to the internal physiological factor or the external environmental factor, however, that have no influence to re-shape the

structure of brain and re-adj	ist neural activity.
2 Alzhaimar's disassa i dan	action at
2. Alzheimer's disease : depi	
(a) psychiatric disorder : neu	
(b) neurological disorder : ps	ychia <mark>tric disorder and the control of the control </mark>
(c) neurological disorder : ne	urological disorder
(d) psychiatric disorder: psychiatric disorder:	hiatr <mark>ic</mark> diso <mark>r</mark> der
/ /	
3. Which of the following ter	ms is related to that synapses grown stronger or weake
depend on their effectivenes	s in driving their target cell?
(a) Kluver-Bucy syndrome	(b) Hebbian synapses
(c) hypofrontality hypothesis	(d) Pavlovian conditioning
4. forebrain : hindbrain =	:
(a) thalamus : cerebellum	(b)basal ganglia: pons (c) hypothalamus: pons
(d) all above	(e) none of above
5. The neurochemical condit	on of in the brain is associated to the anxiety
disorder.	on or in the brain is associated to the anxiety
(a) too much dopamine	(b) short of dopamine
(c) too much GABA	(d) short of GABA
6. A violent person with seve	r aggressive behavior is attributed to lower level of
than the normal su	oject.
(a) androgen (b) estro	gen (c) 5-HT (d) dopamine

第	7	頁	,	共 }	頁
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考 試	科	11 知觉多生理心理学	系所別	心理系度效分数。经	考試時間	2月5日(<u>₹</u>)第四	7 節
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- 7. The homeostasis of feeding, drinking, and sexual behaviors are mostly associated to the _____ of the brain.
- (a) cerebral cortex
- (b) cerebellar cortex
- (c) hippocampus
- (d) hypothalamus
- 8. Which of the followings is used to characterize different stages of sleep from awake.
- (a) electromyography (EOG)
- (b) electroencephalography (EEG)
- (c) electrocardiography (EKG)
- (d) transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS)
- 9. In terms of epigenetics, which of the following statement is false?
- (a) to study the factors that affect gene expressions with changing the underlying DNA nucleotides sequence of the genes
- (b) Poor maternal care induces methylation of a stress-response gene that may cause a lifelong heightened response to stress.
- (c) Animal behavior models are needed to measure behaviors changed by experimental manipulation in the epigenetic study.
- (d) The epidemic study provides the evidence that is important to understand the relationship between the brain and behavior especially focusing in the early stage of lifespan.
- 10. Which of the following brain regions can you record a stable long-term potentiation (LTP) in the rat with the performance of spatial memory in a water maze? (as comparted the rat which did not have such a spatial memory)
- (a) striatum
- (b) amygdala
- (c) hippocampus (d) cerebellum

- 二、解釋名詞:(5% x 4= 20 %)
- 1. tolerance vs. sensitization
- 2. glutamate
- 3. anterograde vs. retrograde amnesia
- 4. learned helplessness
- 三、問答題(10%)

請就生理心理學或當代行為神經科學的觀點,論述上癮行為(addictive behavior)及其神經機制(含以動物模式進行相關的研究)。

第1頁,共2頁

考試科目

社會與性格 心理學

心理學系/ 系 所 別社會與人格組 工業與組織組

考試時間 2月5日(五)第四節

Social Psychology (50%)

- I. Explain the following terms: (25%)
 - 1. Insufficient justification
 - 2. Resource dilemma
 - 3. Dialectical thinking
 - 4. Self-perception theory
 - 5. Modern racism

II. Essay (25%)

- 1. 每當選舉之時,總有些人不擇手段,採用造謠、抹黑的方式及策略來對付對手,也常能得逞, 故多樂此不疲。請至少舉三例,並以相關的社心理論及研究發現來說明其運作方式及為何能成 功。(15%)
- 2. 請提出一個你感興趣的研究主題及研究假設,並說明你可能採用的研究設計。(10%)

國立政治大學 110 學年度碩士班暨碩士在職專班招生考試試題 第2頁,共2頁

Personality Psychology (50%)

- I. Explain the following terms: (30%)
 - 1. Hierarchical model of personality (Eysenck)
 - 2. Heritability
 - 3. Androgyny (S. Bem)
 - 4. Rep test (Kelly)
 - 5. Type A personality
 - 6. Nature vs. nurture debate

II. Essay (20%)

- 1. 請說明何謂「交互決定論」(reciprocal determinism),並請自行舉例闡述其相關概念及如何運作。(10%)
- 2. 若某人看起來很孤僻,請問心理分析學派和人本主義學派學者針對此人的行為表現,分別會提 出何種看法及後續建議。(10%)

第1頁,共1頁

考 試 科 目工業與組織心理學 系 所 別心理學系/工業與組織組 考 試 時 間 2月5日(星期五) 第二節

一、簡答題(共20題,每題5分,總分100分)

- 1. 請說明威權領導 (authoritarian leadership) 與不當督導 (abusive supervision) 的異同處。
- 2. 現今組織強調「證據導向管理 (evidence-based management)」, 請說明如何落實於人事招募活動上。
- 3. 請說明員工協助方案 (employee assistance programs) 與職場心理健康 (psychological health) 間的可能關係。
- 4. 請說明負向團體規範 (negative group norm) 對團體的可能影響。
- 5. 如果有人問你組織中僱用關係 (employment relationship) 的重要性,你會如何回答。
- 6. 請說明在績效評估面談 (performance appraisal interview) 時,主管的知覺 (perception) 對面談結果的影響。
- 7. 請說明在職場中,情緒(emotion)、心情(mood)及情感(affect)的測量方法。
- 8. 請說明如何將自我決定論 (self-determination theory) 應用在組織的人事甄選實務上。
- 9. 請簡要設計一個員工認可方案 (employee recognition program),用來激勵企業中表現優異的內勤人員。
- 10. 請說明組織中的勞力多元性(workplace diversity)與人際不當對待(interpersonal mistreatment)間的可能關係。
- 11. 請從組織結構 (organizational structure) 的觀點,說明製造業與服務業的結構差異。
- 12. 請設計一個加註行為量尺(behaviorally anchored rating scales, BARS),用來評估便利商店員工「服務態度」的績效表現。
- 13. 請說明招募產出金字塔 (recruiting yield pyramid) 在人事甄選過程中的重要性。
- 14. 如果你是負責公司教育訓練的專員,你會如何評估訓練課程的訓練效果 (training effects)。
- 15. 如果直線主管(line manager) 想要解僱他/她認為不適任的部屬而來就教於你,你會如何回應。
- 16. 請設計一個社會認可方案 (social recognition program), 用來激勵員工的組織公民行為 (organizational citizenship behavior)。
- 17. 請說明目標管理中的關鍵績效指標(key performance index, KPI)及目標與關鍵成果(objectives and key results, OKR)的適用情境。
- 18. 請從授權經營 (licensing) 及產品包裝 (packaging) 來說明刺激類化 (stimulus generalization) 在企業行銷上的應用。
- 19. 請說明如何執行一個心理變數分析 (psychographics analysis), 用以進行消費者的市場區隔。
- 20. 請說明在何種條件下,幽默訴求(humor appeals)及害怕訴求(fear appeals)是較有效的廣告策略。

第 1 頁,共] 頁

試 科 目普通心理學

系 所 別心理學系/臨床組

考試時間2月5日(五)第二節

申論題

- 、請詳細說明何謂:(25%)
 - (1) 記憶三階段(Three Stages of Memory) (5%)
 - (2) 工作記憶 (Working Memory) (5%)
 - (3) 長期記憶 (Long-term Memory) (5%)
 - (4) 內隱記憶 (Implicit Memory) (5%)
 - (5) 遺忘(Forgetting) (5%)
- 二、請說明下列人格觀點/理論(20%)
 - (1) Freud 的精神分析觀點(Psychoanalytic Approach) (13%)
 - (2) Kelly 的個人建構論(Personal Construct) (7%)
- 三、何謂「攻擊性(aggression)」? (1%,整大題 25%) 並請由下列觀點說明
 - (1) Aggression as a drive (6%)
 - (2) Aggression as a learned response (10%)
 - (3) Aggressive expression and catharsis (8%)
- 四、請詳細說明何謂(30%)
 - (1) 刻板印象(stereotype) (2%)
 - (2) 刻板印象與訊息處理(information processing)的關係 (6%)
 - (3) 自我實現刻板印象(self-fulfilling stereotype) (7%)
 - (4) 從刻板印象到個人化(individuation)的印象形成歷程(Impression Formation) (15%)

-、作答於試題上者,不予計分。

二、試題請隨卷繳交。

考試科目配本分支包以系所别以准多人的本组考試時間 2月5日(五)第四節

ノ 3分を いる 3 > 50%

選擇題(每題2分):

選擇題請在答案卡上作答,否則不予計分。

- - Clients may terminate therapy at what point? a. Clients have the right to terminate at any point, without reason.
 - b. Clients may terminate when the provider believes they have achieved sufficient insight.
 - c. Clients may terminate when their bill is paid.
 - d. Clients may terminate when all their homework is complete.
- 2. Clients who are stable, organized and have reasonably good coping skills might be likely to have which type of termination?
 - a. Flexible
 - b. Impulsive
 - c. Premature
 - d. excellent



- 3. "Secondary gain" implies that the client
- can do less work in the therapy
- must bring his or her family to the sessions b.
- somehow "profits" from maintaining their symptoms C.
- must force the therapist to work harder in the therapy d.
- 4. The timing and placement of a particular therapeutic intervention:
- is of no particular importance. a.
- may make the difference between the level of effectiveness of the intervention b.
- depends on the length of the session C.
- d. is just chance or luck
- 5. Change as a process is best described as:
 - a. a circuitous process of small events that accrue over time
 - b. a direct line toward a well-defined goal
 - c. a predictable time-limited phenomena
 - d. a motivational challenge that requires extensive willpower

- 6. If a person is oblivious to the notion of a personal need to change despite abundant feedback and evidence of impairment, they are in the ______ stage of change.
 - a. noncontemplation
 - b. late
 - c. maintenance
 - d. contemplation
- 7. Which of the following statements concerning the current practice of psychotherapy is *true*?
 - a. Empirically supported treatments for specific syndromes are not widely used.
 - b. Adherence to a single school of therapy is by far the prevailing norm.
 - c. Empirically supported relationships have been deemed unethical.
- d. Effective psychotherapists customize discrete methods and relationship stances.
- 8. The success of any intervention depends heavily on:
 - a. the skill and experience level of the therapist
 - b. the interpersonal and clinical context in which it is applied
 - c. the extent of empirical support for the intervention
 - d. the amount of time available for therapy
- 9. Telling a client, "Cheer up! You have no good reason to be depressed," is an example of:
 - a. emotional invalidation
 - b. effective motivation
 - c. interoceptive exposure
 - d. brief therapy
- 10. In which behavioral intervention does the client have repeated or extended contact with a feared stimulus?
 - a. systematic exposure
 - b. stimulus control
 - c. time management
 - d. graduated tasks

考試科目路在分支经心理系所别心理了人的存在过考試時間 3月丁日(五)第四節

- 11. Clients are taught to detect and reality check thoughts and develop coping responses in which cognitive intervention?
 - a. generate options and alternatives
 - b downward arrow
 - c. scale on a continuum
 - d. detect and evaluate automatic thoughts
- 12. The patient's role in contemporary psychotherapy can best be described as:
 - a. standard
 - b. submissive
 - c. collaborative
 - d. prone
- If you are a psychologist working in an emergency room setting, and hired to gather pertinent information about why a client presents for help, which type of questioning are you likely to use most in your initial interview?
 - a. multiple-choice questions
 - b. closed-ended questions
 - c. open-ended questions
 - d. unstructured interviewing
- 14. When writing assessment reports, clinicians' impressions of the clients should ...
 - a, not be included.
 - b. should be represented in the recommendations section.
 - c. be clearly differentiated from factual information.
 - d. incorporated throughout the report.
- 15. Recommendations included in a written assessment report should meet the following criteria:
 - a. They should be empirically-validated.
 - b. They should always include a general statement offering more testing.
 - c. They should be consistent with findings and conclusions.
 - d. They should include peer-reviewed references.

備

一、作答於試題上者,不予計分。

以北系所别以北多人名文《 考試時間 上月5日(多) 新D節

- 16. Which of the following tests is NOT an example of a projective test?
 - a. Stroop Test
 - b. Thematic Apperception Test
 - c. Rorschach Inkblot Test
 - d. Rotterdam Sentence Completion Test
- 17. Which of the following types of assessments would be best to answer the following question, "A 6-year-old child is having trouble in school, and not staying in his seat during lessons: does the child have an attention deficit disorder, an anxiety disorder, or conduct disorder?"
 - a. Diagnostic Assessment
 - b. Behavioral Assessment
 - c. Descriptive Assessment
 - d. Personality Assessment
- 18. Which of the following statements best describes the purpose of conducting assessments in the practice of clinical psychology?
 - Conducting an assessment of a client enables data to be used for research, and clinical outcomes to be generalized to other patients.
 - Conducting an assessment builds the client's confidence in the therapist's b. ability to help him/her.
 - Conducting as assessment of a client enables classification, description, c. and evaluation, and prediction of the client's circumstances.
 - Conducting an assessment of a client allows the therapist to establish d. rapport with that client.
- 19. Which of the following concepts would NOT be considered under the heading of "cognition," according to the biopsychosocial systems model of human behavior?
 - Information processing
 - Mental status exam b.
 - Core beliefs c.
 - Covert behavior d.

[、]作答於試題上者,不予計分。

國立政治大學 110 學年度碩士班暨碩士在職專班招生考試試題 第【頁,共】頁

- 20. Which is the most common type of predictive assessment conducted in general outpatient psychotherapy practices?
 - a. Assessment to determine the likelihood of career success
 - b. Assessment of risk for acquiring an Axis I disorder
 - c. Assessment of dangerousness or suicidality
 - d. Assessment to determine academic aptitude
- 21. Joseph Wolpe's contribution was that there was a _____ between anxiety and relaxation
 - a. reciprocal inhibition
 - b. counterbalancing effect
 - c. negative charge
 - d. common element
- 22. Which of the following statements best characterizes individualistic aspects of a culture?
- a. social identity and self-esteem are based on one's membership in a family and a well-defined community
- b. priorities include developing one's unique, competitive talents and achieving inner harmony
- c. boundaries for membership in social groups is relatively tight and very important to personal success
- d. individualists tend to be cynical about power and view their access to influence as remote
- 23. Which of the following best describes the concept of "culture"?
 - a. superior and enduring elements of the visual and dramatic arts
 - b. distinctive biological characteristics and features that are inherited
 - c. beliefs and values that shape norms, customs, social institutions, and psychological processes
 - d. multiple aspects of personal identity such as race, ethnicity, gender, age, religion, language, or sexual orientation

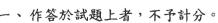
^{-、}作答於試題上者,不予計分。

二、試題請隨卷繳交。

第6頁,共7頁

考試科目或本名實施所別心理了人物本组考試時間上月丁日(之)第四節

- 24. In which type of design are the conditions, variables, and participants scrupulously screened and selected for specific traits or characteristics desired by the researcher to isolate what is being studied from any possible confounds, or undesired interference in the study?
 - a. quasi-experimental design
 - b. case study design
 - c. qualitative methodology
 - d. cross-sectional research design
- Which of the following designs is NOT classified as "lowest constraint research?"
 - a. observational research
 - b. correlational research
 - c. archival studies
 - d. single-subject experimental design



第7頁,共7頁

考 試 科 目臨床與變態心理學

系 所 別心理學系/臨床組

考試時間 02 月 05 日(五)第四節

申論題(50%):(變態心理学)

- 一、請說明並且比較在 DSM-IV 中的「譫妄、失智、失憶性疾患、及其他認知疾患」(Delirium, Dementia, and Amnestic and Other Cognitive Disorders)與 DSM-5 中的認知類障礙症
 (Neurocognitive Disorders)的異同。(20%)
- 二、小倫是一位事業有成的 28 歲年輕人,為了工作常晚睡早起,在接了主管職位後,更加認真努力! 最近與一位交往多年的女友已論及婚嫁,想要一起走向未來的美好人生。然而,一日夜晚加班後,小倫騎著機車在等紅綠燈時,被後面速度甚快且幾乎無剎車的汽車撞倒了! 所幸他戴著全罩式安全帽且不時盯著後視鏡,他有發現這個來勢兇猛的汽車。因此他得以及時跳開,並未正面受到衝撞。即使如此,他仍被撞倒在地且頭部有受到撞擊,但他並不自覺有明顯昏迷的現象;他迅速被送去醫院急診,昏迷指數是 14 分,且安排照了電腦斷層影像。結果並未發現腦部有急性出血的現象,但四肢有嚴重挫傷與撕裂傷待治療。

小倫住院一個星期後出院,並於受傷後兩週左右回到門診中,他感覺得頭暈與頭痛的問題一直 持續,他不確定是否該回去上班,而且他一想到工作與未來要建立家庭的狀況,就感到焦慮與 沮喪。他的未婚妻說,小倫這一兩個星期不太理人,而且一講話火氣就很大!她也不知道為何 會這樣?

過了一個月後,小倫再次回到門診。他很生氣地要求診斷書,因為肇事者不聞不問,他準備要提出刑事與民事訴訟。然而,他的症狀沒有減輕反而加重!他前幾天甚至與未婚妻大吵一架,現在未婚妻已暫時跟他分開,想說兩人冷靜一下也好。

時間又過了半年,小倫這次有點蓬頭垢面地來到門診,他一臉沮喪地說:「他結不了婚了!因為這段時間他一直專注在自己的症狀,還有訴訟的問題;他的未婚妻好像有點怕他,他不知道該怎麼辦?」工作的部分,他提到大主管覺得他工作能力明顯下降,注意力不集中、記憶力好像也沒以前好!小倫非常擔心自己會不會連工作都沒了!?他這一兩個月來看了好多家醫院,各種不同科別,好像也沒什麼解決方法,而且後來都叫他去看身心科!?他愈講愈氣,當場在門診又發怒了起來!

請問如果妳/你是在後續門診中有機會遇到小倫的臨床心理專家,請問你要如何以臨床心理專業來協助他?(20%)

請注意,答案內容至少要包含下列幾點:

- (1) 請儘可能從「生理 心理 社會」之整合式角度加以衡鑑小倫的臨床狀況;
- (2) 請完整說明妳/你會使用什麼樣的衡鑑工具來評估小倫的臨床狀況;
- (3) 依照妳/你對於小倫心理病理的假設或推論,請說明要以何種臨床心理學方式來幫助他。
- 三、請說明 DSM-5 中的酒精使用疾患(Alcohol Use Disorders)的臨床表現與可能成因。(10%)