

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

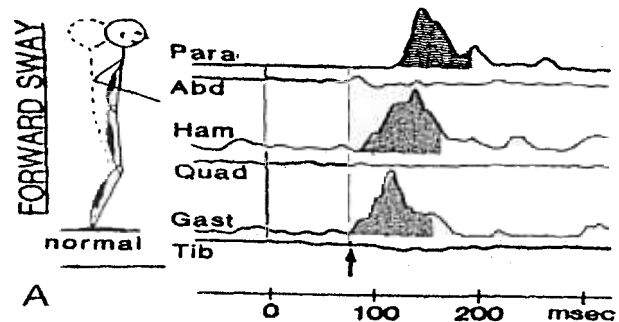
中、英文作答均可

請勿使用鉛筆作答

一、解釋名詞 (Define the terms): 每題 10%

Instrumental theories of motor learning.

2. Length-tension relationship.
3. Central Pattern Generators.
4. 請解釋右圖 A 之內容與意義。



二：申論題 (Essays): 每題 20%。請由下列問題中 任選三題 作答。

一位 80 歲之獨居女性有跌倒之病史；你正在執行她的居家評估。請討論：對於她而言導致跌倒的原因，以及如何預防跌倒再發生？

2. 請描述：阻力訓練 (resistance training) 對軟組織 (含肌肉) 的影響
3. 請描述 踝關節在步態站立期中 (stance phase) 的控制。
4. 請申論：前十字韌帶 (ACL) 的功能。

Sherrington 的反射控制理論 (reflex control theory) 認為感覺回饋是一個非常重要的動作控制因素。請討論此觀點，並探討在物理治療中這個觀念的運用

考題結束

請於答案紙上作答，否則不予計分

依據美國精神醫學會 The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual 第四版，診斷精神疾病的「五軸診斷系統」，分別是評估哪五個軸向？(10分)

2. 一位使用海洛因到成癮依賴(dependence)的人，會出現哪些依賴的生理和心理現象？(10分)
3. 兒童的「自閉症(autistic disorder)」和「亞斯伯格症 (Asperger's disorder)」有何相同和相異之處？(10分)
4. 請列出「精神狀態檢查(mental status examination)」中重要的檢查項目。(10分)
5. 用於治療精神分裂症的藥物中 傳統抗精神藥物 (作用於 dopamine) 和新一代抗精神藥物 (作用於 dopamine 和 serotonin) 有何臨床作用的差異？(10分)
6. 請描述恐慌症的臨床症狀表現。(10分)
7. 青少年階段有哪些重要的人生發展任務？(10分)
8. 精神衛生法中對於「嚴重病人」的定義為何？
9. 神經性厭食症 (anorexia nervosa) 的臨床表徵為何？(10分)
10. 何謂譫妄(delirium)？譫妄有何臨床表現？(10分)

、試述失語症 (Aphasia) 及其類型。(15%)

、試述阿滋海默氏病症 (Alzheimer's disease) 之涵義及病徵。(15%)

三、試述腦中風常併發之神經精神病症。(15%)

四、試述路易體氏失智症之涵義及病徵。(15%)

五、解釋名詞：請任選以下 6 題中之 4 題，每題 10%。(40%)

解釋其涵義及大腦相關位置 (Localization)

1. Agraphia

2. Alexia

3. Apraxia

4. Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI)

5. Agnosia

6. Angular gyrus syndrome

1. 請說明職業輔導評量的 (1) 評量內容, (2) 評量工具, (3) 評量對象, (4) 評量結果的運用。
2. 舉一種你曾使用過的認知評估工具, 說明其(1) 用途, (2) 內容, (3) 優點, (4) 缺點。
3. 請解釋下列手部傷害的病因: (1) carpal tunnel syndrome, (2) De Quervain's disease, (3) trigger finger, (4) cubital tunnel syndrome。
4. 請說明學習障礙 (learning disabilities) 的定義以及診斷原則。
5. 試述中風病人的職能治療依中風後 1, 3, 6, 12 個月, 每一階段應評估與治療哪些重點項目?

(10%)查、就下列每一個變數或測量的資料，填入最適合的測量量尺。N 代表 nominal, O 代表 ordinal, I 代表 interval, R 代表 ratio。

- _____ (1)成績通知單上的名次(第一名、第二名、第三名)
- _____ (2)信用卡卡號
- _____ (3)汽車耗油率(公里數/每公升汽油)
- _____ (4)皮爾森積差相關係數
- _____ (5)華氏溫度
- _____ (6)blood pressure
- _____ (7)proportion of the students in a biology class who got an A grade
- _____ (8)KMU faculty's office phone number
- _____ (9)IQ test score
- _____ (10) preference rating of a new PDA measured on a scale of 1 to 5

(30%)貳、是非題。指出下列敘述是正確或不正確。Y 代表"正確", N 代表"不正確"

1. 已知變數 x 是次序量尺 (ordinal scale), 經過線性轉換得到一個新的變數 y , $y = ax + b$ ($a > 0$), 則 y 也是一個順序量尺。
2. $E(Y)$ 表示隨機變數 Y 的期望值, 則 $E(cY) = c^2E(Y)$, c 是一常數。
3. 已知變數 W 是比率量尺 (ratio scale), 經過線性轉換得到一個新的變數 Z , $Z = aW$ ($a > 0$), 則 Z 也是一個比率量尺。
4. 假設考驗為 $H_0: \mu_1 \leq \mu_2$, $H_1: \mu_1 > \mu_2$, 是單側考驗。
5. 統計考驗力 (statistical power) 是指接受虛無假設時可能犯錯的機率。
6. 如果隨機變數 x_1 和 x_2 互相獨立, 則新的隨機變數 $(x_1 - x_2)$ 的變異數等於 x_1 變異數減去 x_2 的變異數。
7. 有一統計假設考驗為 $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$, $H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$, 顯著水準 α 定在 .05, 樣本的 z 統計量 = 1.8, 則應該拒絕 H_0 。
8. 假設 x 和 y 的相關係數為 0.56, 根據 x 預測 y 時可解釋變異的部份是佔總變異量的 56%。
9. 實驗者假設焦慮性格和憂鬱性格有相關, 因此收集一樣本資料欲驗證假設; 實驗者的假設考驗應是: $H_0: \rho \neq 0$, $H_1: \rho = 0$ 。
10. 當第二類型錯誤 (Type II error) β 的機率減小, 則統計考驗力增加。
11. 有一公正的錢幣, 得到任何一面的機會相等, 每一回合都連續丟 36 次, 如此進行無限多回合, 則每一回得到正面次數的分配的標準差 = 9。
12. 假定研究者獲得以下的統計結果: p 值 = 0.15, $power = 0.45$, $effect\ size = 2.10$ 。此結果無法拒絕 H_0 , 但可能犯 type I error。
13. 當第一類型錯誤 α 的機率減小, 則第二類型錯誤 β 的機率增加。
14. 若 a 和 b 為獨立事件, 則 $p(a \cup b) = p(a) \times p(b)$ 。
15. 導師測量全班學生的智力, 並計算該班的平均 IQ, 這是屬於推論統計。
16. X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是次序變數, 可用中位數表示該分配的集中趨勢量數。
17. 受試者內設計的缺點是讓受試者產生疲勞效果。
18. 如果一次數分配的第 25 百分位數 $P_{25} = 15$, $P_{50} = 20$, $P_{75} = 30$, 此分配的形狀呈負偏態。
19. 根據中央極限定理, 樣本變異數的抽樣分配將成為常態分配。
20. 語義分析法適合用來研究人們對於環境中事物的態度和看法。

(52%) 參、選擇題 (選一個最好的答案)

- 下列未歸類資料: 6, 5, 5, 3, 1, 1, 0, 0 的中位數為何? (a)3 (b)1 (c)2 (d)5
- 下列何者適合成為研究假設? (a)年齡和記憶力之間沒有關係 (b)這個世界有鬼 (c)一個人犯的罪越多就越不可能上天堂 (d)新的治療方法對憂鬱症有效
- A君自稱發明一種新的智力測驗: 測量姆指長度, 因為他證實姆指的長度和魏氏智力測驗分數有高相關, 所以這個新的 IQ 測驗具有 (a)同時性效度 (b)預測效度 (c)再測信度 (d)構念效度
- 下列何者不是測量信度的統計方法? (a)kappa 係數 (b)皮爾森積差相關係數 (c)Cronbach's α (d)多元相關係數
- 下列何者不是受試者間設計的優點 (a)降低練習效果 (b)減少疲勞效果 (c)減少組內變異 (d)減少不同實驗條件的對比效應
- 受試者間設計的混淆變項可能是 (a)個別差異 (b)受試者的性格 (c)受試者的社經地位 (d)以上皆是
- 研究者欲研究“睡眠不足是否會影響短期記憶表現”, 從修統計的學生中隨機抽取 60 人, 隨機分派到三組, 第一組在記憶測驗前被剝奪睡眠 24 小時, 第二組被剝奪睡眠 12 小時, 第三組則有正常的睡眠, 記憶測驗的分數是屬於次序變數。那一種統計方法適合用來考驗組間的差異? (a) Wilcoxon Signed-Rank test (b) McNemar's test (c) Kruskal-Wallis test (d) Mann-Whitney U test
- 下列何者不是控制單因子受試者間設計的組間個別差異的可能方法? (a)多因子設計 (b)減少樣本人數 (c)組間配對 (d)隨機分派
- 利用一組 45 名受試者前後都接受對紅光、綠光、和黃光等三種刺激條件的反應時間實驗, 是屬於 (a)受試者間設計 (b)獨立樣本設計 (c)三因子設計 (d)受試者內設計
- 有人想要研究的問題是: 行為治療在消除青少年的恐懼症比案主中心治療的效果好, 但在消除成人的恐懼症則是比案主中心治療效果差嗎? 實驗設計應該使用 (a)多因子設計 (b)單因子設計 (c)重複測量設計 (d)受試者內設計
- (承上題) 下列那一個實驗結果(統計圖)最能夠對研究問題回答 yes? 橫軸代表治療方法 (t1 表行為治療, t2 表案主心治療), 縱軸代表治癒率 (往上表示治癒率越高), 圖中粗線代表成年人, 細線代表青少年。

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)
- 下列何者是探討因果性的問題? (a) 新生兒能夠知覺到顏色嗎? (b) 男人比女人更具攻擊性嗎? (c) 吸食大麻導致低成就嗎? (d) 大學生成績和讀書時間有關嗎?
- 在醫師和病人都不知道何者是實驗組、何者是控制組以及吃什麼藥的情況下收集資料, 這種實驗設計稱為 (a)雙盲實驗 (b)單盲實驗 (c)自然觀察實驗 (d)安慰劑實驗
- 下列那一個統計檢定方法可以用來考驗兩個獨立母群的變異數差異比較? (a) F test (b) z test (c) χ^2 test (d) sign test

15. Bayley 教授從 1920 年開始，以 61 名初生嬰兒為對象，36 年長期追蹤觀察其智力發展，這種研究設計是(a) cohort study (b) panel study (c) trend study (d) cross-sectional study
16. 觀察眾多星球都繞著太陽運行，因此推論宇宙所有的星球都繞著太陽運行，這是屬於(a)演繹推理 (b)歸納推理 (c)類比推理 (d)捷徑推理。
17. 下列何者是「快樂」的操作型定義？(a)心情好 (b)每天大笑五秒鐘至少五次 (c)樂觀 (d)沒有煩惱。
18. 在一項「是否看電視時間會影響考試成績」的研究中，考試成績是 (a)獨立變項 (b)預測變項 (c)依變項 (d)屬性變項
19. 在一項「高雄醫學大學新生身心健康調查」中，以亂數任意抽取新生 1000 名接受調查，稱為___？(a) 隨機抽樣 (b)分層抽樣 (c)集中抽樣 (d)分散抽樣。
20. 若想要以實驗法研究「閱讀習慣是否會影響六歲兒童解決算術問題的能力」，研究者最好必須控制下列何種因素？(a)兒童的性別 (b)兒童的身高 (c)兒童的 IQ (d)兒童的閱讀習慣。
21. 下列何種研究方法的目的是探討兩個變項之間的因果關係？(a)相關法 (b)實驗法 (c)問卷調查法 (d)自然觀察法。
22. 研究同儕互動最常用的方法是(a)自然觀察法 (b)個案研究法 (c)縱貫法 (d)社會計量法。
23. 研究者欲研究盟兄弟組織與好鬥行為的關係，抽取 50 個民族樣本，進行文化資料的比較分析，結果如下表：

		尋仇好鬥習尚	
		不存在	常見
盟兄弟組織	存在	10	15
	不存在	18	7

這種研究是屬於 (a) longitudinal study (b) cross-sectional study (c) field study (d) unobtrusive study

24. (承上題)那一種統計檢定方法適合考驗這兩個變項是否有關係？(a) F test (b) t test (c) χ^2 test (d) z test
25. 有一民意調查隨機抽取 609 的選民，詢問：如果明天投票，票會投給張三或投給李四。本次調查的抽樣誤差（在 95% 的信賴水準下）是 (a) $\pm 1\%$ (b) $\pm 2\%$ (c) $\pm 3\%$ (d) $\pm 4\%$ 。
26. 假定研究者初步獲得以下的統計結果：p 值是 $= 0.22$ ，power $= 0.85$ ，effect size $= 0.9$ 。下一步他應該要怎麼做，才是最適當的？(a)增加樣本人數 (b)接受虛無假設為真 (c)拒絕虛無假設 (d)將 $\alpha = 0.05$ 減為 0.01。

(8%) 肆、簡答題

在進行兩個獨立樣本的 t 檢定之前，必須先檢查資料是否符合那兩個假定 (assumptions)？若假定被違反，如何補救以減少檢定結果的偏誤？