

問答題：每題 20 分

1. 請敘述動作科學的臨床治療理論。
2. 動作科學因研究主題和研究方法的不同而分為三個次領域，請分別敘述之。(Montgomery 及 Connolly, 1991)
3. 請敘述影響控制平衡能力的主要因素。
4. 哪些方法可以用來量化評估肌肉張力(muscle tone)的異常情形？
5. 對於一位左側臂中肌無力的中風患者而言，行走時可能表現的步態有哪些情況？

1. 何謂生病行為 (illness behavior) ? 影響此行為的因素有那些? (15%)
2. 自殺未遂與自殺成功有那些相同與相異的地方? (15%)
3. 試敘人格違常的特徵? 有那幾種分類? (15%)
4. 藥物與精神疾病之關係如何? (15%)
5. 精神病 (psychosis) 與精神官能症 (neurosis) 有甚麼不同? (10%)
6. 試敘精神疾病之多軸診斷系統。(10%)
7. 如何來區別分所謂「正常」與「不正常」之行為? (10%)
8. 面對重大壓力 (如創傷) 時的心理反應過程有那些? (10%)

一、何謂神經心理學 (Neuropsychology) (10分)

二、何謂行為神經學 (Behavioral Neurology) (10分)

三、何謂大腦皮質功能運作機轉的網狀理論 (Network theory) (10分)

四、試述神經心理衡鑑 (檢查) 的要點。 (10分)

五、何謂記憶？其神經心理學與神經解剖學的運作機轉？並簡述記憶之衡鑑或評估方法 (20分)

六、試述阿爾茲海默氏病 (Alzheimer's disease) 常見的認知功能障礙與神經精神病症，並分初中末期描述 (20分)

七、試述腦中風常併發的神經精神病症與中風部位之關係 (10分)

八、試述帕金森氏病 (Parkinson's disease) 常併發的認知功能障礙與神經精神病症 (10分)。

1. 2001 年是志願服務年，且扁政府亦以「志工台灣」為期許，請問何謂志願服務？志願服務工作人員與社政人員、專業社會工作者有何不同？並請簡述志願服務法之內涵及其在衛生福利體系發展規劃之我見。(20%)

2. 隨著人口老化問題在台灣發展的快速及核心家庭價值的盛行，此外婦女教育的提升及就業，至使長期照顧不得不重視社區照顧之推展，同時亦注意到福利社區化的需要。請問：(20%)

- (1) 何謂 care in the community?
- (2) 何謂 care by the community?
- (3) 何謂福利社區化?
- (4) 目前居家服務推行的服務對象、內容及目標為何?
- (5) 女性主義社會工作者對社區照顧之推展的評價為何?

3. 社會保險乃積極的社會福利，目前台灣已實施數年且影響深遠的重要社會保險政策乃全民健康保險，請問何謂社會保險？全民健康保險保險人為那個單位？投保人有那些對象？前些時候慈濟醫院社工人員所提「健保滯納金利息讓窮人更還不起」一案試書己見。(20%)

4. 何謂需求評估？方案評估研究的意義及評估的標準為何？試述方案評估的種類，並以獨居老人服務方案為例分別簡要說明其意義與適用時機？(20%)

5. 何謂非營利組織？試由營運與營利的觀點分析現階段老人養護產業之發展，並從社會工作倫理分析教養機構管理與案主權益維護間的困境(20%)

1. 何謂 frontal lobe syndrome.
2. 請針對以下五個認知功能，個別描述標準化測驗所使用的施測方式。
 - (a) form constancy
 - (b) figure ground
 - (c) perseveration
 - (d) working memory
 - (e) visual closure
3. 請針對以下五類身心障礙者，個別說明評估其職業潛能時之評量重點。
 - (a) 肢體障礙者
 - (b) 聽覺障礙者
 - (c) 視覺障礙者
 - (d) 智能障礙者
 - (e) 精神障礙者
4. 請針對以下三條神經，個別列出常見的神經壓迫症候群（包括位置、症狀與診斷方法）
 - (a) median nerve
 - (b) ulnar nerve
 - (c) radial nerve
5. 請說明功能性國語和數學 vs 一般學科之國語及數學，其內容有何不同。

行為科學研究法

本科目作答不可使用電子計算器
請務必作答於彌封之答案卷

壹、請解釋下列與研究方法、統計學有關的專有名詞，每題五分，計四十分。

1. probability sampling
2. operational definition of variables
3. systematic error of measurement
4. interobserver reliability
5. external validity
6. Likert-type scale
7. secondary data analysis
8. semi-structured questionnaire

貳、問答題，每題十五分，計六十分。

1. 試說明實驗設計(experimental design)與類實驗設計(quasi-experimental design)最大的區別。
2. 試舉出單一組前後測研究設計(one-group pretest-posttest design)研究方法上的缺失。
3. 在行為科學研究領域所收集的資料在何種情況下始可考慮進行無母數檢定(nonparametric tests)的統計分析。
4. 在實驗設計的研究方法中，為何實驗者若採取組內設計(within-group design 或稱 repeated treatment design)會比組間設計(between-group design)更容易獲得統計學上顯著差異的結論，試說明其理由。

行為科學研究所心理學試題

一、當一個團體出現多數意見與少數意見時，常可見到少數「從眾」(conformity)的現象，但有時卻也會看到少數人成功地影響多數人的意見。

1. 請從 Sherif 的「自動效應」(autokinetic effect)及 Asch 的「線條判斷」兩種研究典型，來說明人為什麼會從眾？(8 分)
2. 身為團體中少數意見的人要怎麼做，才能使其意見被多數人接受？(7 分)

二、態度與行為的關係一直是社會心理學家有興趣的研究主題。

1. 請舉出一個理論來說明態度如何影響行為？(8 分)
2. 除了態度會影響行為外，一個人的行為也會影響其態度，請舉出一個理論說明行為影響態度的心理歷程。(7 分)

三、不同種族或宗教之間的團體對立是許多社會曾經或正在發生的現象。例如，美國的黑白衝突、台灣的本省外省情結、回教與猶太教的對立。

1. 刻板印象是團體對立的認知成分，它是指一個人對某個團體的典型特性所抱持的信念。刻板印象是一種基模，一旦形成後，往往很難改變。請舉出兩種社會認知的歷程，來說明刻板印象如何形成或持續。(10 分)
2. 團體對立時，內團體成員總是對外團體抱持著負面評價或感覺，這種偏見是團體對立的情感成分。請問「現實的團體衝突理論」(realistic group conflict theory)和「社會自我認同理論」(social identity theory)兩種觀點，對於內團體 (ingroup) 為什麼會對外團體 (outgroup) 抱持敵意或偏見，有何不同的見解？(10 分)

四、請說明製作瑪塞克遮罩 (mosaic filter 如圖) 之原理。(5 分)



五、承上題，這一種遮罩可否破解 (即由附圖還原成原來的圖)？在電視等廣播媒體中，用瑪塞克遮罩罩住少年犯等需要被保護者的臉有何不妥之處？(10 分)

六、請利用兩種以上的理論解釋月亮錯覺 (moon illusion) 之成因。(10 分)

七、有學者認為攻擊是一種習得的反應，請列舉支持此論點的研究證據；並描述它如何能夠反駁不支持此論點的研究證據。(10 分)

八、如何確認藥物上癮行為？有三種 drug tolerance 的形式，請申論之。(10 分)

九、填充題 (5 分)

如果自主性喚起是___不可缺少的一部分，而___的結果可能引發某種情緒，那麼我們即可運用偵測自主性喚起的反應來做測謊測驗。此測驗是以___來在同一時間測量數種自主性喚起的反應，心跳、血壓、呼吸及___是最常被測量的自主性反應。操作的標準程序是在被試者放鬆時進行初次記錄，這將作為___。然後，測驗者才提出一系列特定的問題，要求被試者回答，其自主性反應的記錄也同步被分析。

一、 單選題 (每題兩分, 共 64 分)

_____ 1. 下面哪一種情形是顯示兒童出現了保留概念(conservation concept)?

- (1) 兩排一一對應排列的鈕扣, 將其中一排鈕扣抓成一堆, 兒童說排成長串的那一排鈕扣數目較多。
- (2) 兩個一樣重的圓形黏土, 其中一個搓成香腸形狀, 兒童知道還是一樣重。
- (3) 物體消失了, 兒童知到還存在而會去找。
- (4) 過了一段時間之後, 還會模仿示範的動作(modeled activity)。

_____ 2. 約翰無不良意圖卻打破 15 個杯子(A 故事), 亨利有不良意圖但只打破 1 個杯子(B 故事), 哪一類兒童會認為約翰比亨利不對?

- (1) premoral
- (2) heteronomous morality
- (3) autonomous morality

_____ 3. 性別是不隨時間而變的, 男孩變男人, 女孩變女人, 這是

- (1) basic gender identity
- (2) gender stable
- (3) gender constancy

_____ 4. 哪些特性的兒童長大成人後犯罪的機會比無這些特性的人高?

- (1) coercive home environment 長大
- (2) 8 歲時攻擊行為在最高組的兒童
- (3) 認同不良同儕
- (4) 以上皆是

_____ 5. 何謂單字期? 有何現象?

- (1) 也稱 holophrastic period
- (2) 也稱 telegraphic period
- (3) grammatical morphemes
- (4) semantic grammar

_____ 6. 有關行為遺傳學, 哪一項正確?

- (1) 領養父母與子女的血源關係是 0, 異卵雙生子的血源關係是 1
- (2) 親手足間的相關係數約為.86, 同卵雙生子間的相關係數約為.47
- (3) 領養子女與領養父母之間的智力相關係數, 大於與親生父母之間的智力相關係數
- (4) 同卵雙生子的智力遺傳係數(hereditary)大於內外向遺傳係數

_____ 7. 一種最簡單的學習歷程, 反覆出現刺激直到很熟悉時, 關連的反應(ex. 頭或眼睛的動作, 呼吸或心跳)會不再出現變化或恢復基礎線, 顯示嬰兒已認得該刺激, 這是那一種研究嬰兒感覺的方法?

- (1) preference method
- (2) habituation method
- (3) evoked potential method
- (4) high amplitude sucking method

_____ 8. 哪一項有關 ADHD(attention deficit / hyperactivity disorder)的敘述是不正確的?

- (1) 主要症狀為不能集中注意力與過動/衝動
- (2) 在七歲以前發生
- (3) 只在一個情境發生
- (4) 認知行為治療與藥物治療可幫助 ADHD 兒童

_____ 9. 下面哪一項不是自閉症的主要臨床特徵?

- (1) 社會互動障礙
- (2) 動作協調障礙
- (3) 溝通障礙
- (4) 行為的同一性

- ___ 10. 智能不足在 DSM-IV 是屬第幾軸？
(1) I (2) II (3) III (4) IV (5) V
- ___ 11. 中度智能不足的智商範圍是
(1) -2SD 至 -3SD (2) -3SD 至 -4SD
(3) -4SD 至 -5SD (4) -5SD 以下
- ___ 12. 多重結局(multifinality)指的是
(1) 不同因子導致同一結果 (2) 不同因子導致不同結果
(3) 相同早期經驗導致不同結果 (4) 因子與結果之間無關聯。
- ___ 13. In the Middle Ages, mental illness
a. Was believed to be associated with magical powers
b. Was treated with more compassion than in modern times
c. Resulted in the sufferer being confined to converted leper hospitals
d. Resulted in burning at the stake
- ___ 14. In order to complete his theory regarding the Oedipal conflict, Freud concluded
a. that most of his patients had not actually been sexually abused.
b. that his patients were unable to report events from their past accurately, especially those from early childhood.
c. most patients were sexually abused as children.
d. people with neurotic anxiety were warding off homoerotic images.
- ___ 15. Which of the following would not be classified as a substance related disorder in DSM-IV?
a. John drinks socially but has been unable to cut down upon his doctor's recommendation.
b. Mary experiences extreme withdrawal symptoms when she does not use heroin for a few days.
c. Carla develops a headache when she skips her morning coffee, but can go without coffee for the whole day.
d. Rufus lost his driver's license because of repeated arrests for driving while under the influence of marijuana.
- ___ 16. Functional MRI (fMRI) differs from ordinary MRI in that
a. fMRI records metabolic changes in the brain.
b. ordinary MRI can only be done annually.
c. fMRI relies upon other tests to assess brain function.
d. ordinary MRI is invasive.
- ___ 17. Dr. Lee has been treating someone with an unusual combination of symptoms. He notes that there is no published research on such a combination of symptoms, and considers developing a case study. How would Dr. Lee conduct this study?
a. Try to find other cases like the one he is treating.
b. Gather detailed historical and biographical information on this single individual.
c. Examine treatment response using an ABAB design.
d. Withhold treatment in an effort to fully understand the significance of symptoms.
- ___ 18. Although treatment for Generalized Anxiety Disorder have advanced in recent years, treatment has been limited by
a. few patients being able to complete treatment trials.
b. few patients achieving a level of functioning that they no longer meet criteria for the disorder.
c. general difficulties in patients being able to engage in behavioral exercises.
d. an inability to access the cues to that would create anxiety in these patients.

19. Lucy complained of paralysis in her leg that made it impossible for her to work or do household chores. When in the emergency room, she appeared unconcerned with her ailment, and discussed it at great length. She even invited people to come and poke her leg to show that she experienced no sensations. She would most likely be diagnosed with
- somatization disorder.
 - conversion disorder.
 - malinger.
 - hypochondriasis.
20. If the correlation between stress and illness was reliably proven to be 1.0, we would conclude that
- reducing stress in people's lives will probably not result in much decrease in illness.
 - factors like coping and social support may in part determine which people become ill when under stress.
 - stress may have different physiological effects on different people.
 - there is no point in studying factors which protect some people from becoming ill when under stress.
21. Which of the following brain mechanisms has been implicated in anorexia?
- Starvation releases natural pain-reducing opioids producing a high which reinforces not eating.
 - With puberty, female hormones increase dramatically and damage centers which control eating in the thalamus and pituitary.
 - Excessive exercise depletes the brain of neurotransmitters utilized by areas that regulate hunger or satiation.
 - Stress-released hormones reduce the sensitivity of receptors that detect blood-sugar levels and release hormones that induce hunger.
22. Juan has symptoms of sad mood most of the day, increased sleep, agitation, poor appetite, and concentration difficulties. Julia, on the other hand, has symptoms of loss of interest in activities, lethargy, increased appetite, feelings of worthlessness, and recurrent thoughts of death. What can be concluded regarding Juan and Julia?
- Both Juan and Julia have major depression, and have it at a similar level of severity.
 - Juan has mania, whereas Julia has major depression.
 - Both have major depression, but it is unclear whether they are qualitatively part of the same class.
 - Both have bipolar I disorder.
23. The higher rate of the catatonic subtype of schizophrenia diagnosed in the early part of the century has been attributed to the following:
- The symptoms were actually caused by side effects of electroconvulsive therapy.
 - Patients with the catatonic subtype are now diagnosed with schizoid personality disorder.
 - Patients with other disorders, such as "sleeping sickness," were being misdiagnosed with schizophrenia.
 - Deinstitutionalization has resulted in catatonic schizophrenics living in the community, where they are less likely to be identified and diagnosed.
24. Wanda drinks almost a fifth of gin a day, may remain intoxicated for two or three consecutive days, and takes Valium every night to calm her nerves and get to sleep. Her problem is referred to as
- polydrug abuse.
 - synergistic abuse.
 - additive drug abuse.
 - substance intoxication.
25. Paranoid personality disorder differs from paranoid schizophrenia in that
- paranoid personality is not associated with unreasonable paranoia
 - paranoid personality is association with different delusions than schizophrenics
 - paranoid personality is not associated with thought disorder
 - paranoid personality is not likely to present with depression
26. Mark was an exhibitionist, getting sexual gratification only from exposing his genitals to unsuspecting women at bus stops. He went to Dr. Grind, a psychoanalyst, for treatment. What would Dr. Grind view as the cause of Mark's problem?
- fixation at an immature stage and fear of heterosexual relationships
 - childhood experience in which he was caught masturbating and found the experience arousing
 - castration anxiety leading to extreme hatred of women
 - serious marital problems and religious prohibitions

27. Bettelheim's diathesis-stress theory of hyperactivity suggests
- hyperactivity arises from a predisposition for the condition in environments where the parents are passive.
 - hyperactivity is an interaction between a predisposition for the condition and authoritarian parents.
 - children's hyperactivity are based upon unconscious drives that are manifest during times of stress.
 - hyperactivity is pervasive and due to a biological factor that arises during stress.
28. Which of the following has been shown to play a role in the development of Alzheimer's disease?
- head injury
 - immune system functioning
 - abnormality in chromosome 21
 - all of the above are correct
29. Tom feels that he meets criteria for social phobia. He learned of these symptoms from ads for a free trial of therapy. He decides he would like to participate in the study. Tom might be excluded from participating in the study if he
- is depressed because of his social phobia
 - smokes cigarettes
 - also has posttraumatic stress disorder
 - has a relative with social phobia
30. Patrick was found guilty of murdering his wife. Psychiatrists testified that Patrick had paranoid schizophrenia and that his delusions led directly to the criminal act. If his state allows the guilty but mentally ill verdict, what sentence would Patrick likely receive?
- psychiatric commitment until a psychiatrist determines that he is cured of his mental illness
 - psychiatric commitment until a psychiatrist determines that he is no longer dangerous
 - a criminal sentence, but with psychiatric care provided during the incarceration
 - the same criminal sentence as a non-mentally-ill person convicted of murder
31. Which of the following findings presents a serious challenge to the dopamine activity theory of schizophrenia?
- Antipsychotic drugs relieve the symptoms of both drug psychoses and the psychosis of schizophrenia.
 - Homovanillic acid, the major metabolite of dopamine, is not present in greater amounts in schizophrenics.
 - Positive symptoms of schizophrenia are reduced by antipsychotic drugs more than negative symptoms.
 - None of the above represent a challenge to the dopamine activity theory
32. Beatrice has lost control of her eating. She gorges on huge amounts of high fat fast foods, eating as much as 2000 calories in 30 minutes. She is gaining weight rapidly, and weighs over 170 pounds. Which disorder fits Beatrice's symptoms best?
- binge eating disorder
 - anorexia nervosa
 - obesity
 - bulimia nervosa

二、配合題（每題兩分，共 8 分）

有關 attachment 類別，將以下四個選項填入第 1 題至第 4 題：

- 媽媽離開時，孩子少有分離抗議，孩子會避開或忽略媽媽。
- 媽媽離開時，孩子會有強烈的分離抗議，孩子會一直耽在媽媽身邊，但是媽媽回來要抱他時，他又會抗拒。
- 媽媽回來時，孩子會趨前歡迎，孩子會將媽媽當做安全堡壘(secure base)而能探索環境。
- 媽媽回來時，孩子的眼神與表情呆滯，或看一眼媽媽隨即避開媽媽。

- secure attachment
- resistant attachment
- avoidant attachment
- disorganized / disoriented attachment

三、填充題（每題兩分，除非另外標示，共 22 分）

1. 『性格心理學』有兩個主要的研究重點：一是對獨特個體之整體運作的深度研究，另一個是研究 _____。
2. 特質理論被質疑的最主要理由是：『特質』雖說是代表穩定的行為模式，但在不同情境中，它不能 _____。
3. 北美的學者對於描述人們性格的重要向度已有共識，這個共識的內容為何？ _____。
4. 基因遺傳在決定性格上扮演了重要的角色，但除此之外，是哪種環境也對個體性格的發展有決定性的影響？ _____。
5. 依據學習理論，可以使用『行為功能分析』（functional analysis of behavior）來觀察、瞭解個體的行為，其包括的資料有哪三項： _____、 _____、 _____。(3分)
6. 由『觀察學習』的研究可知：決定一個個體是否會做出某種行為，也許是他親身所經驗的酬賞或處罰，或是他對此行為結果的觀察，也或是他對此行為可能後果的 _____。
7. 不願外在相反的回饋，個體仍維持對自己負面的觀點是一種『自我驗證偏誤（self-confirming bias）』的表現，這種偏誤是由什麼認知結構和歷程所決定？ _____。
8. Freud 理論中的哪一個人格結構擁有『防衛機轉』這個功能？ _____；“都是他一考試就緊張兮兮的，害我也擔心自己考不好”，這裡我用的可能是哪一種防衛機轉？ _____。
9. 『客體關係理論』（Mahler）主張嬰兒成長需要成功地完成兩種幾乎同時發生的歷程： _____、 _____。
這個發展過程如果失敗會造成自我中兩個部分的分裂(fragmentation)，是哪兩部分？ _____、 _____。而這種自我碎裂容易發展成哪一種人格疾患？ _____。(3分)
10. 依據 Rogers 的理論，我們人有一個 self 還是有不只一個？ _____。(1分)
11. 研究性格發展的最好研究方法是： _____。(1分)

四、簡答題（共 6 分）

1. Describe the interpersonal therapy for depression, and ways it is distinct from, and similar to, cognitive therapy for depression.
2. How are the clusters of personality disorders distinguished in DSM-IV?