

一. 請將下列三段文字譯成中文。

1.

Literacy is essential for functioning in industrial societies. Reading and writing skills are keys to a lifetime learning process in our society where job requirements change continuously. Moreover, literacy enables active participation in society, because many of the political and economic transactions are based on written documents. However, there are significant literacy problems in the United States. The United States ranks 49 among 159 members of the United Nations in its average level of literacy. The number of adults who are not functionally literate in the United States is estimated to be between 54 to 64 million. About one-fifth of all young adults and about one-half to one-third of minority young adults in the United States read under the eighth-grade level. The number of individuals who have levels of literacy that are not adequate for active participation in advanced society is a serious problem.

15%

There are all degrees of functional illiteracy. Some individuals may have the ability to sign documents even though they cannot read them very well. They may be able to recognize traffic signs or extract information from television program listings. Others have skills that are insufficient for daily tasks, such as making out a check, locating dosage information on a medicine label, filling in a school registration form, or using classified advertisements. Because of the historical trend in the job market, which requires increasing proportions of jobs with higher levels of skill and literacy, functionally illiterate adults or semi-illiterate adults are ill-equipped to enter today's workforce (Baydar, Brooks-Gunn, & Furstenberg, 1993).

Attention has been focused in recent years on the use of **anabolic steroids** by athletes of all ages. A steroid is the male hormone testosterone. Fuller and LaFountain (1987) interviewed 50 athletes, ages 15 to 45 years, who admitted to steroid use. The athletes included both high school and college weight lifters, track stars, body builders, wrestlers, and football players. These athletes said that they used the drugs to be competitive.

We should be allowed to take them because all those other countries take them... the women too. You have no choice if you want to compete in the big time (Fuller & LaFountain, 1987, p. 971).

Steroids increase performance, strength, and muscle mass, and reduce fat deposits and

fluid retention by the body. They also increase verbal and physical aggression and hostility (Halpern & Udry, 1992). This increase may result in sexual aggression, fights and arguments with others, and beating up girlfriends or boyfriends.

The use of anabolic steroids causes serious physical harm. This medicine may affect blood sugar levels, especially in diabetics. Males have an increased risk of enlarged prostate or cancer of the prostate. Anabolic steroids may make these conditions worse by causing more enlargement of the prostate or more growth of a tumor already there. The drug may increase the level of cholesterol in the blood, thus causing heart or blood vessel disease. The drug may also cause kidney disease or liver disease; or in patients who already have too much calcium in the blood (in females), anabolic steroids may worsen this condition by raising the total

amount of the calcium even more. If used during pregnancy, the drugs may cause the development of male features in the female fetus and premature growth and development of male features in the male fetus. Other side effects in females may include acne or oily skin, an enlarged clitoris, hoarseness, or deepening of the voice, irregular menstrual periods, unnatural hair growth, or unusual hair loss. Some males may experience enlargement of the breasts or breast soreness, frequent or continuing erections, frequent urge to urinate, acne, or unnatural hair growth. It is important to understand that long-term use may cause permanent body damage or become life-threatening (United States Pharmacopeia, 1996.)

20%

日	專業英文	所別	心理	考試時間	6月26日(一) 星期二 下午第1
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15%

國立政治大學圖書館

The following is a compilation of research findings on happiness (Swanbrow, 1989).

1. People who plan to be happier tend to be, by making happiness a priority in their lives.
2. People are happy who have control over their own lives (Aldwin, 1991; Eizenman, Nesselroade, Featherman, & Rowe, 1997; Heckhausen & Baltes, 1991; Nurmi, Palttinen, & Salmela-Aro, 1992).
3. Poverty makes people miserable; having enough money makes them happier; but having more than enough doesn't guarantee happiness.
4. Love and intimacy—sharing loving relationships—are important ingredients to happiness.
5. Maintaining a positive attitude of optimism toward life contributes to happiness.
6. Novelty, doing new things, contributes to happiness.
7. The frequency and duration of emotional highs contributes more to happiness than does the intensity of positive feelings.
8. Keeping busy at work that is enjoyable, and accomplishing it, contributes to happiness.
9. Altruism, doing good, enhances self-esteem, makes people feel good about themselves, and contributes to happiness.
10. Maintaining physical fitness through exercise and good health habits is an important road to happiness.
11. Having meaning and purpose in life is one component of a happy life.

二. 在日常生活中, 報紙新聞中常有些有關個人、社會、與政治等的重要議題, 請選擇最近發生的事件(二則), 用英文說明從心理學的觀點如何解釋此事件? 20%

三. 你曾經撰寫研究報告, (包括碩士論文) 或是向學術期刊的投稿, APA Manual 提到下列五個部分: Introduction, Method, Results, Discussion, and other sections, 請用英文並以上述的資料為例, 對這五部分的重點作簡要說明? 30%

-175-

備	考	試	題	隨	卷	繳	交
命題委員:							：(發單) 90年6月18日

此卷之使用說明, 請參閱附錄各部分說明, 如有任何疑問, 請洽本會秘書處, 電話: 02-2632-1111, 傳真: 02-2632-1112

2001.12.18

目次	研究方法	所別	心理系博士班	考試時間	月 星期	日 上午 下午 第
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- 一、行為科學的研究中，受試者常無法以隨機方式分派到實驗組和控制組。這種情形可能會對實驗的效度產生哪些威脅？這些威脅如何去除？ (25分)
- 二、很多問卷調查的問卷回收率偏低。這對研究結果會產生何種影響？研究者應如何提高回收率？ (25分)
- 三、紮根理論(Grounded theory)是質的研究重要的方法之一。請就其重要內涵說明之。 (25分)
- 四、何謂測驗等化(test equating)？測驗等化須滿足哪些條件？等化的方法有哪些？試說明之。 (25分)

國立政治大學圖書館

試以「領導理論」為例，說明質性研究與量化性研究，何者對發展本工理論較重要。請引述相關文獻。(25%)

目前許多學者與人力資源實務工作者強調職能(competency)的概念。試述應用此概念來規劃甄選與訓練方案與傳統的做法有何不同？其價值為何？(25%)

你認為目前的「激勵理論」(motivation theory)中那一種在學理上的應用上較完善？試述其理由。這理論對人力資源管理有何應用價值？(25%)

網路盛行後，你認為工業與組織心理學家需要儘早探討組織心理學與人事心理學兩領域中那些課題以因應網路對組織的衝擊？(25%)

試科目	諮商與臨床心理學	所別	心理	考試時間	6月26日 星期	上午 (下)午第
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一、諮商或臨床心理師在助人的過程中，在協助案主的創傷時，可能產生「替代性創傷」(vicarious traumatization)，致使自己身心方面產生一些較長遠的重大轉變；雖然也有正向的轉變，但負向的影響卻是不爭的事實。請依你的瞭解，舉例說明可能的負向影響，以及有那些一般性的自我因應策略？(25分)

二、近年來，國內失業的人數和比例增加，探其原因固然有社會、政治、經濟等影響因素，然而亦有不少屬於個人的因素，尤其在生涯諮商或治療的個案裡有一種「生涯猶疑者」(career indecisiveness)，其中除了一些人格異常的個案需要長期諮商或心理治療之外，有不少個案之所以猶疑不決，乃是受困於一些認知上的障礙，Nevo(1987)稱之為「非理性的期待」(irrational expectations)，國內學者金樹人(民87)稱之為「麻煩的生涯信念」。

今有一個案在一個月內應徵過五項工作，均遭拒絕而萌生自殺念頭，請依你的想像(請發揮創造力和自己過去經驗)他可能有那一些麻煩的生涯信念？並且舉例說明可以運用的認知治療策略或方法。(25分)

三、解釋名詞(每題5分，每題以100字內為度，共計25分)

1. 創傷後壓力症候群(Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, PTSD)
2. 生氣控制(Anger Control)
3. 女性主義心理治療(Feminist Psychotherapy)
4. 注意力缺陷及過動症(Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder, ADHD)
5. 神經語言程式學(Neur-Linguistic Programming, NLP)

四、國內學界在草擬送立法院審議的「心理師法」，一直有臨床心理師和諮商心理師是否應合於一法中或分立兩法(或一法兩科)之爭議，依你的見解，你贊成何種立法(無所謂對錯)，請陳述理由。(25分)

請詳述並比較三種研究發展的研究設計？ (25分)

請申述並比較 enrichment theory 與 differentiation theory (知覺發展)？ (25分)

請詳述自主 (autonomy) 與依附 (attachment) 二者在青少年發展中所扮演的角色？並說明青少年與父母在此二議題應如何以發展良好的親子關係？ (25分)

由於全人生 (life-span) 發展觀的盛行，而有許多成人與老年發展的研究，請說明何謂全人生發展？其假設為何？它與早期 (兒童、青少年期) 發展有何異同？ (25分)