

科目： 心理學方法

系所組：臨床心理學系碩士班

*除非列印不清楚，不得要求翻譯

*未在彌封答案卷內作答者，不予記分。

壹、共三題 (35%)

Arnett (2004) 指出，20~30 歲為有別於青少年或成人之發展時期，他將此時期稱之為邁向成人期 (emerging adulthood)。此時期具有五項特徵，包含：認同探索 (the age of identity explorations)、不穩定 (the age of instability)、自我關注 (the self-focused age)、介於青少年和成人之間的感受 (the age of feeling in-between) 及具高度可能性 (the age of possibilities)。請根據您心理測驗的知識，回答下列的問題：

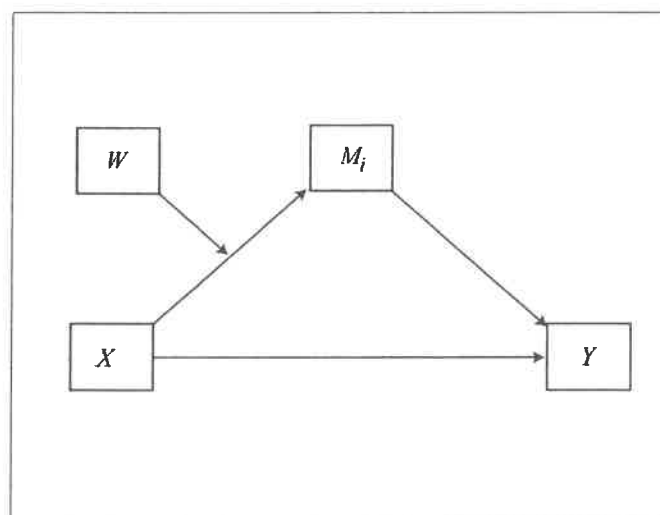
問題一：請設計一個「研究主題」來探討上述五項特徵。

問題二：請根據上述研究主題，詳細說明「研究設計」會如何進行。

問題三：根據上述「研究設計」，你會選用哪些「量表」來建立「同時效度」(concurrent validity)、「預測效度」(predictive validity) 或「建構效度」(construct validity)？理由為何？

貳、共五題(40%)

1. 何謂 α 膨脹問題? Bonferroni t 應用什麼原理以何方式進行此問題的解決?(5分)
2. 中介變項、調節變項是研究中常被探討的問題，請說明這二者的意義及如何進行統計分析。(5分)
3. 某研究者建構了如下的研究模式，問以多元迴歸方式(1)有那些迴歸方程應進行，請寫出其迴歸模式(2)以這些模式，應進行那些統計檢驗才能驗證此模式。(5分)



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4. 人們的生活中常有許多壓力事件，壓力引發各類的情緒，因此情緒調節能力是個體能從壓力恢復，甚至朝向正向發展達到幸福的關鍵。有研究者認為情緒調節是個體幸福感的重要因素，他進行了相關研究，並得到如下的統計結果。請(1)建構情緒調節預測幸福感的迴歸模式(2)檢驗此模式是否成立(3)若小茜的情緒處理能力為5分時，在.95信心水準下，預測其幸福感的範圍為何?(12分)

敘述統計

	平均數	標準離差	個數
幸福感	6.3200	1.44191	196
情緒處理	4.6940	.74734	196

相關

		幸福感	情緒處理
Pearson 相關	幸福感	1.000	.594
	情緒處理	.594	1.000
顯著性(單尾)	幸福感	.	.000
	情緒處理	.000	.
個數	幸福感	196	196
	情緒處理	196	196

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5. 社會文化對不同性別的情緒表達方式有不同的規則，男生通常不被讚許表現出悲傷(如哭泣)，相反的女生則較不被讚許表現出憤怒。某研究者對此現象感到興趣，他調查 20 位不同性別對負向事件表現出憤怒或悲傷的情緒強度，結果如下。請為其想法進行必要的統計分析，並撰寫統計報告。(α=.05)(13分)

	憤怒	悲傷
男	7 8 4 6 3	5 3 2 4 1
女	1 4 6 3 2	5 6 7 4 8

Critical values of the F distribution for α = .05. A value of F_{obs} ($df_{numerator}$, $df_{denominator}$) equal to or greater than the tabled value is statistically significant at the .05 significance level

Degrees of Freedom for the Denominator	Degrees of Freedom for the Numerator																									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	20	24	30	40	60	120	∞							
1	161.4	199.5	215.7	224.6	230.2	234.0	236.8	238.9	240.5	241.9	243.9	245.9	248.0	249.1	250.1	251.1	252.2	253.3	254.3							
2	18.51	19.00	19.16	19.25	19.30	19.33	19.35	19.37	19.38	19.40	19.41	19.43	19.45	19.45	19.46	19.47	19.48	19.49	19.50							
3	10.13	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.81	8.79	8.74	8.70	8.66	8.64	8.62	8.59	8.57	8.55	8.53							
4	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00	5.96	5.91	5.86	5.80	5.77	5.75	5.72	5.69	5.66	5.63							
5	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.74	4.68	4.62	4.56	4.53	4.50	4.46	4.43	4.40	4.36							
6	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.10	4.06	4.00	3.94	3.87	3.84	3.81	3.77	3.74	3.70	3.67							
7	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68	3.64	3.57	3.51	3.44	3.41	3.38	3.34	3.30	3.27	3.23							
8	5.32	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44	3.39	3.35	3.28	3.22	3.15	3.12	3.08	3.04	3.01	2.97	2.93							
9	5.12	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.18	3.14	3.07	3.01	2.94	2.90	2.86	2.83	2.79	2.75	2.71							
10	4.96	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.91	2.85	2.77	2.74	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.58	2.54							
11	4.81	3.98	3.59	3.36	3.20	3.09	3.01	2.95	2.90	2.85	2.79	2.72	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.53	2.49	2.45	2.40							
12	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.91	2.85	2.80	2.75	2.69	2.62	2.54	2.51	2.47	2.43	2.38	2.34	2.30							
13	4.67	3.81	3.41	3.18	3.03	2.92	2.83	2.77	2.71	2.67	2.60	2.53	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.34	2.30	2.25	2.21							
14	4.60	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.76	2.70	2.65	2.60	2.53	2.46	2.39	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.22	2.18	2.13							
15	4.54	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.71	2.64	2.59	2.54	2.48	2.40	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.20	2.16	2.11	2.07							
16	4.49	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.59	2.54	2.49	2.42	2.35	2.28	2.24	2.19	2.15	2.10	2.06	2.01							
17	4.45	3.59	3.20	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.61	2.55	2.49	2.45	2.38	2.31	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.10	2.06	2.01	1.96							
18	4.41	3.55	3.16	2.93	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.51	2.46	2.41	2.34	2.27	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.06	2.02	1.97	1.92							
19	4.38	3.52	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.48	2.42	2.38	2.31	2.23	2.16	2.11	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.93	1.88							
20	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.45	2.39	2.35	2.28	2.20	2.12	2.08	2.04	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.84							
21	4.32	3.47	3.07	2.84	2.68	2.57	2.49	2.42	2.37	2.32	2.25	2.18	2.10	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.87	1.81							
22	4.30	3.44	3.05	2.82	2.66	2.55	2.46	2.40	2.34	2.30	2.23	2.15	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.89	1.84	1.78							
23	4.28	3.42	3.03	2.80	2.64	2.53	2.44	2.37	2.32	2.27	2.20	2.13	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.91	1.86	1.81	1.76							
24	4.26	3.40	3.01	2.78	2.62	2.51	2.42	2.36	2.30	2.25	2.18	2.11	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.73							
25	4.24	3.39	2.99	2.76	2.60	2.49	2.40	2.34	2.28	2.24	2.16	2.09	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.87	1.82	1.77	1.71							
26	4.23	3.37	2.98	2.74	2.59	2.47	2.39	2.32	2.27	2.22	2.15	2.07	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.85	1.80	1.75	1.69							
27	4.21	3.35	2.96	2.73	2.57	2.46	2.37	2.31	2.25	2.20	2.13	2.06	1.97	1.93	1.88	1.84	1.79	1.73	1.67							
28	4.20	3.34	2.95	2.71	2.56	2.45	2.36	2.29	2.24	2.19	2.12	2.04	1.96	1.91	1.87	1.82	1.77	1.71	1.65							
29	4.18	3.33	2.93	2.70	2.55	2.43	2.35	2.28	2.22	2.18	2.10	2.03	1.94	1.90	1.85	1.81	1.75	1.70	1.64							
30	4.17	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.16	2.09	2.01	1.93	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.74	1.68	1.62							
40	4.08	3.23	2.84	2.61	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.12	2.08	2.00	1.92	1.84	1.79	1.74	1.69	1.64	1.58	1.51							
60	4.00	3.15	2.76	2.53	2.37	2.25	2.17	2.10	2.04	1.99	1.92	1.84	1.75	1.70	1.65	1.59	1.53	1.47	1.39							
120	3.92	3.07	2.68	2.45	2.29	2.17	2.09	2.02	1.96	1.91	1.83	1.75	1.66	1.61	1.55	1.50	1.43	1.35	1.25							
∞	3.84	3.00	2.60	2.37	2.21	2.10	2.01	1.94	1.88	1.83	1.75	1.67	1.57	1.52	1.46	1.39	1.32	1.22	1.00							

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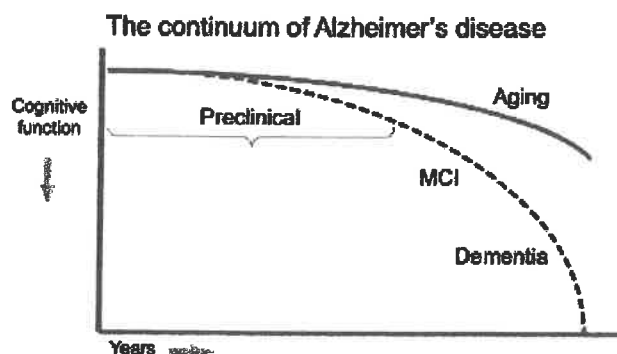
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參、共四題(25%)

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a trajectory neurodegenerative disease that has been proved to be one of the most common causes of dementia. Recent studies suggest that exercise therapy may enhance cognitive functions of AD via increasing the activity of antioxidant enzymes and synthesis of neurotrophic factors. Dr. Green designed an experiment to examine whether aerobic exercise (AE) can increase the functions of learning and memory of patients with AD. He recruited 30 patients with AD from a local outpatient clinic. Before the AE therapy, all the participants took the General Practitioner Assessment of Cognition (GPCOG), which assesses several abilities including (a) short- and long-term memory, (b) concentration and attention span, (c) language and communication skills, and (d) awareness of time and place (orientation). All the participants started 30-minute sessions of AE therapy three times a week for the following 6 months. Only 25 of the 30 participants completed the AE therapy and took the GPCOG at the end of the 6 months. The results of GPCOG on the two time points of the 25 participants were compared to ensure the effects of AE therapy.

1. What should Dr. Green do before/after he collected data in order to fulfill the professional and ethical requirements in research? (5%)
2. What do you think of the research design? What would you advise Dr. Green? (6%)
3. If you can propose a better research design to Dr. Green, please state your design in details and offer proper statistical analyzing method(s). (8%)
4. Since AD is a trajectory disease (as shown in the figure below), if your concern of the study is external validity, what would you do to resolve the issue? (6%)



A hypothetical model of the clinical trajectory of Alzheimer's disease.

Note: MCI representing mild cognitive impairment. (source of the figure: Sperling, R. A., Aisen, P. S., Beckett, L. A., Bennett, D. A., Craft, S., Fagan, A. M., . . . Phelps, C. H. (2011). Toward defining the preclinical stages of Alzheimer's disease: Recommendations from the National Institute on Aging-Alzheimer's Association workgroups on diagnostic guidelines for Alzheimer's disease. *Alzheimer's & Dementia: The Journal of the Alzheimer's Association*, 7(3), 280-292. doi:10.1016/j.jalz.2011.03.003

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*未在彌封答案卷內作答者，不予記分。

第一部份 (40%)

一、單選題 (共六題，18%，每題3%)：

*單選題請依下列格式填寫答案：

1	2	3	4	5	6
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請依照上述之格式，以橫式書寫方式將全部答案寫在彌封答案卷；答案字母請用正楷大寫(A, B, C, D)

1. Without _____, young children tend to overestimate their abilities when they are asked to recall a long list of random objects. (A) concrete operational thinking (B) metamemory (C) theory of mind (D) analogical thinking
2. Without _____, young children tend to predict that when his/her friend comes into the room and sees a pencil case, which is now filled with candy, may believe that the case still contains pencils. (A) abstract operational thinking (B) false belief (C) theory of mind (D) hypothetical thinking
3. Compared to preschoolers, school-age children are much better at shifting their focus and updating their strategies when playing board games such as "SET", which rewards quick yet flexible responses towards the multi-dimensions of the pictures on the game cards. These cognitive abilities are considered as parts of _____ by modern psychologists. (A) hypothetical thinking (B) post-conventional thinking (C) self-efficacy (D) executive functioning
4. Self-conscious emotions (A) involve injury to or enhancement of our sense of self (B) appear in the middle of the first year (C) are universal in humans and other primates (D) predict academic achievement during adolescence.
5. Bobby realistically evaluates his characteristics and competencies, and also has an attitude of self-acceptance and self-respect. Bobby has (A) high self-esteem (B) realistic world view (C) average self-esteem (D) healthy id.
6. Ray persists at challenging tasks, and displays initiative in the face of challenges. Ray is demonstrating (A) achievement motivation (B) inner struggle (C) self-promotion (D) identity achievement.

二、問答題 (22%)：

1. Why do we study prenatal development? Please specify at least two reasons by pointing out why the knowledge of prenatal development matters for psychologists. (8%)
2. Kitty is 3-year-old. She told her mother that she saw a shark movie at school. Later that week, her mother found out that the movie was actually about humpback whales. Should Kitty's mother be concerned about this? Please explain why you think so? And how would you advise Kitty's mother? (6%)
3. When May saw her 6-month-old baby brother reach out to grab a piece of crayon from her, she immediately put the crayon underneath her drawing paper. What do you predict her baby brother's reaction? What developmental theory or what mechanism account for her baby brother's reaction? (8%)

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第二部份 (60%)

一、單選題 (共 20 題，每題 2 分，共 40 分)

*單選題請依下列格式填寫答案：

1		2		3		4		5	
6		7		8		9		10	
11		12		13		14		15	
16		17		18		19		20	

請依照上述之格式，以橫式書寫方式將全部答案寫在彌封答案卷；答案字母請用正楷大寫 (A, B, C, D)

- 1、Functional studies of people with major depression show:
- (A) diminished volume in the prefrontal cortex
(B) decreased activity in the amygdala
(C) elevated activity in the amygdala
(D) diminished volume of the hippocampus
- 2、下列有關 Stressful life events 與 depression 的關聯，何者敘述正確？
- (A) Stressful life events play little role in the onset of depressive episodes
(B) Stressful life events are only related to the first episode of depression
(C) Stressful life events mediate the relationship between genetics and environment
(D) Stressful life events are important in triggering episodes of depression
- 3、Somatic symptom-related disorders and dissociative disorders are similar in that both:
- (A) are delusional in quality
(B) typically begin after a stressful experience
(C) have symptoms suggesting a physical dysfunction
(D) involve aggressive outbursts
- 4、In one study of connectivity in schizophrenia, researchers found that greater connectivity between _____ and other brain areas predicted reduction in symptoms early in the course of a hospital stay.
- (A) striatum
(B) ventral tegmental area
(C) hippocampus
(D) cingulate gyrus
- 5、The following statements of myth about late life, which one is **correct**:
- (A) APA state that it is important for psychologist working with elderly to examine their stereotypes about late life
(B) Our social selectivity will progressively suspend in late life
(C) Older people are lonely that would impact their psychological well-being
(D) People in their late life will be cope poorly with troubles and become focus on their poor health

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- 6、The following statements of prevalence of psychological disorders in late life, which one is **NOT correct**?
- (A) Rates of schizophrenia are low among elderly
 - (B) Older population (>65 yrs) has the lowest prevalence of anxiety disorders
 - (C) The elderly are less likely to meet criteria for personality disorders
 - (D) Person over 65 have the slightly high prevalence of all psychological disorders
- 7、有關兒童及青少年的憂鬱症，下列敘述何者**不正確**？
- (A) 與成人憂鬱症相同的是性別比率依舊是女：男為 2：1
 - (B) 與成人憂鬱症不同的是兒童及青少年呈現較高比率的食慾不振和體重下降問題
 - (C) 與成人憂鬱症相同的是青少年也容易與焦慮症有共病問題
 - (D) 與成人憂鬱症不同的是兒童及青少年較少出現清晨失眠及清晨憂鬱的問題
- 8、People with OCD, hoarding, & body dysmorphic disorder seem to involve fronto-striatal circuits. Which brain region **does NOT** belongs to them?
- (A) medial prefrontal cortex
 - (B) caudate nucleus
 - (C) anterior cingulate cortex
 - (D) orbitofrontal cortex
- 9、Which one of sociocultural factors of schizophrenia is **NOT correct** ?
- (A) urbanicity
 - (B) migration
 - (C) minority
 - (D) poverty
- 10、Which of the following statement about autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is **NOT correct** ?
- (A) Generally, children with ASD who learn to speak before age 6 have the best outcomes
 - (B) Study found that over a third of children with ASD also have a specific learning disorder
 - (C) Children with ASD had a large-than -normal brain at age 2, but it didn't continue to increase at age 4 or 5
 - (D) Children with ASD have problems in joint attention and communication deficits
- 11、以下有關 Somatic Symptom-Related Disorders (SSRD) 的病因學陳述，何者**不正確**？
- (A) Lim & Kim (2005) 以 Stroop task 研究發現 SSRD 患者習慣聚焦與身體健康相關的字詞，因此注意轉移時間縮短許多
 - (B) 在 deCharms 等人 (2005) 研究發現人們可經由學習控制 anterior cingulate cortex 來減輕疼痛感或經驗
 - (C) Rief & Broadbent (2007) 發現 SSRD 患者會以認知偏誤方式運作，也就是以負面想法解讀症狀
 - (D) 在 Looper & Kirmayer (2002) 解釋 SSRD 的心理機轉中，兩個很重要的認知變項分別是 attention to body sensation 及 interpretation of sensation

※ 注意：1. 考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

2. 本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用，試題須隨答案卷繳回。

3. 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。

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- 12、Studies of the causes of ADHD have found that environmental toxins, such as food additives and lead,
(A) are usually the cause in those children with an organic basis to their ADHD
(B) cause subtle attentional problems, but not to the degree of ADHD
(C) are more likely to cause attentional problems without hyperactivity
(D) do not explain more than a small percentage of cases
- 13、Which one is **NOT correct** component of expressed emotion (EE)?
(A) hostility toward
(B) vague communication
(C) critical comments
(D) emotional overinvolvement
- 14、下列有關 dementia 的描述，何者有誤？
(A) dementia 是指認知能力退化至功能出現障礙
(B) 在明顯的障礙出現之前，即可發現 mild cognitive impairment 之早期衰退徵兆
(C) 許多 progressive dementia 的患者最後甚至會有 alexithymia 的問題
(D) 處理抽象思考的能力退化，而且時常與 mood disorders 發生共病
- 15、According to animal studies, chronic use of methamphetamine cause:
(A) poorer performance on maze test
(B) reduction in brain size of frontal cortices
(C) poorer decision making
(D) reduction in brain volume in areas in cerebellum
- 16、獨居的老趙時常說：「…我最近幾天發現到我並不是過去的我，我的腦袋已經和以前不同了…」，剛講完電話不一會卻問起身邊的人「我剛什麼事好像做到一半？」，也會抱怨有時會想不起來住在隔壁多年的鄰居名字。請問老趙或有可能發生怎樣的問題？
(A) Dissociative disorder
(B) Alzheimer's disease
(C) Aphasia
(D) Anxiety disorder
- 17、DSM-5 之 PTSD 症狀分為以下哪四個主要類別？
(A) Re-experiencing of traumatic event, avoidance of stimuli associated with event, negative alterations in mood or cognition, and increased arousal or reactivity
(B) Avoidance of stimuli associated with event, symptoms of increased arousal, and symptoms of suicidality
(C) Re-experiencing of traumatic event, avoidance of stimuli associated with event, and anxiety
(D) Hypervigilance, avoidance of stimuli associated with event, and exaggerated startle response

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18、以下有關 pedophilic disorder 的描述，何者有誤？

- (A) pedophilic disorder 患者通常缺乏改變一些非法行為的動機
- (B) pedophilic disorder 患者不只有認知缺損問題，其 IQ 也偏低
- (C) 符合 pedophilic disorder 診斷的人有一半是男性青少年
- (D) 對幼童照片產生性亢奮的反應是 pedophilic disorder 的最強預測因子

19、阿光是個竊盜慣犯，時常潛入民宅偷走女性的貼身衣物和高跟鞋，後經警察逮捕移送法院後仍舊改不了此一犯行，法院要求阿光到醫院進行心理評估，阿光提及會對偷來的東西感到亢奮，您覺得阿光可能會有下列何者問題？

- (A) frotteuristic disorder
- (B) fetishistic disorder
- (C) pedophilic disorder
- (D) voyeuristic disorder

20、有關 hoarding disorder 的描述，下列何者不正確？

- (A) 通常始於成年晚期，並於年紀漸長時浮現問題
- (B) 患者對於該問題嚴重性毫無覺察
- (C) 接近 1/3 有 animal hoarding 問題
- (D) 患者比例通常為女性多於男性

二、簡答題：(兩題，每題 10 分，共 20 分)

- 1、過去在說明 Anxiety disorders 時，常使用 Mowrer' s two-factor model 解釋其心理病理機轉，而後 Schmitz 與 Grillon (2012) 提出 Neutral predictable unpredictable (NPU) threat task 的行為實驗，作為前述 two-factor model 的延伸，請嘗試說明 NPU threat task 的研究方式為何？以及說明其研究結果如何解釋 Anxiety disorders 的心理病理關鍵核心。
- 2、某日週一清晨六點，未成年的少年 A 與幾位朋友在路邊飲酒、嬉鬧，還邊玩滅火器，因附近路人報警而遭到員警盤查，未料少年 A 事後心懷不滿竟然拿起方才把玩的滅火器大搖大擺走向警局大門，之後便朝警局大門噴發滅火器，導致警局大門口頓時煙霧瀰漫，少年 A 一走進警局就直接把滅火器扔在地上，此時員警們一湧而上少年 A 當場被制伏壓倒在地。請問：(1) 少年 A 若要符合 conduct disorder 診斷，那麼還需要有哪些行為問題或條件；(2) 請以 Dodge' s cognitive theory of aggression 解釋少年 A 的行徑。

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