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*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。

一、問答題 A 部分(55%)

1. 試說明因素分析(factor analysis)與因子設計(factorial design)二者的意義，並比較二者在心理學應用上的差異。(5 分)

2. 試證 $r^2 = \frac{t^2}{t^2+df}$ 與 $r^2 = \frac{SSreg}{SST}$ 並說明這二個 r^2 的意義(10 分)

3. 這是一份研究的分析，請以文字、圖或表,為這份結果寫一份報告(10 分)

敘述統計

	平均數	標準離差	個數
醫學相關型分	19.0476	10.89229	105
自我提升動機數	34.2762	8.34415	105
正向情緒	19.9333	4.66011	105

相關

		醫學相關型分	自我提升動機數	正向情緒
Pearson 相關	醫學相關型分	1.000	-.393	-.771
	自我提升動機數	-.393	1.000	.426
	正向情緒	-.771	.426	1.000
顯著性(單尾)	醫學相關型分		.000	.000
	自我提升動機數	.000		.000
	正向情緒	.000	.000	
個數	醫學相關型分	105	105	105
	自我提升動機數	105	105	105
	正向情緒	105	105	105

模式摘要

模式	R	R 平方	調過後的 R 平方	估計的標準誤	變更統計量				
					R 平方改變量	F 改變	df1	df2	顯著性F 改變
1	.393[a]	.155	.147	10.06208	.155	18.870	1	103	.000
2	.775[b]	.600	.592	6.95519	.445	113.573	1	102	.000

a. 預測變數(常數),自我提升動機數
b. 預測變數(常數),自我提升動機數, 正向情緒

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Anova[a]

模式		平方和	df	平均平方和	F	顯著性
1	迴歸	1910.484	1	1910.484	18.870	.000[b]
	殘差	10428.278	103	101.245		
	總數	12338.762	104			
2	迴歸	7404.548	2	3702.274	76.533	.000[c]
	殘差	4934.214	102	48.375		
	總數	12338.762	104			

a. 依變數: 憂鬱量表總分

b. 預測變數(常數), 自我揭露中文量表

c. 預測變數(常數), 自我揭露中文量表, 正向情緒

係數[a]

模式		未標準化係數		標準化係數			共線性統計量	
		B 估計值	標準誤	Beta 分配	t	顯著性	允差	VIF
1	(常數)	36.654	4.170		8.789	.000		
	自我揭露中文量表	-.514	.118	-.393	-4.344	.000	1.000	1.000
2	(常數)	56.969	3.456		16.484	.000		
	自我揭露中文量表	-.104	.090	-.080	-1.152	.252	.819	1.221
	正向情緒	-1.724	.162	-.737	-10.657	.000	.819	1.221

a. 依變數: 憂鬱量表總分

4.有研究者指出感恩行動可以讓個體省思人際互動中的正向意義，因此預期感恩行為可帶給個體幸福感，因此設計了高、低二種感恩行動方案，各邀 32 人參與，在行動後測量其幸福感，結果如下。問(1)請以.05 顯著水準檢視其預期(2)效果量如何?(3)作圖說明 α, β 與 power 的關係(4)在.99 的信心水準下，估計高低感恩組幸福感差異的信賴區間。(10 分)

組別統計量

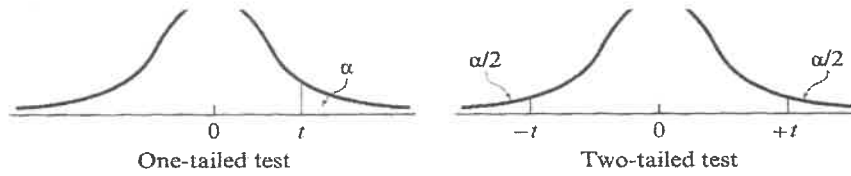|	感恩	個數	平均數	標準差
幸福感	低	32	93.4063	22.34027
	高	32	118.2188	15.87194

5.解釋下列研究設計的意義，並舉一個實作的例子(每題 5 分)
　　(1)multiple baseline design
　　(2)quasi-experimental design
　　(3)regression discontinuity design
　　(4)posttest-only control-group design with three group

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One-tailed test　　　　　Two-tailed test

Level of Significance for One-Tailed Test

0.25	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005

Level of Significance for Two-Tailed Test

df	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01
1	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657
2	0.816	1.061	1.386	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925
3	0.765	0.978	1.250	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841
4	0.741	0.941	1.190	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604
5	0.727	0.920	1.156	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032
6	0.718	0.906	1.134	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707
7	0.711	0.896	1.119	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499
8	0.706	0.889	1.108	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355
9	0.703	0.883	1.100	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250
10	0.700	0.879	1.093	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169
11	0.697	0.876	1.088	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106
12	0.695	0.873	1.083	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055
13	0.694	0.870	1.079	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012
14	0.692	0.868	1.076	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977
15	0.691	0.866	1.074	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947
16	0.690	0.865	1.071	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921
17	0.689	0.863	1.069	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898
18	0.688	0.862	1.067	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878
19	0.688	0.861	1.066	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861
20	0.687	0.860	1.064	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845
21	0.686	0.859	1.063	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831
22	0.686	0.858	1.061	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819
23	0.685	0.858	1.060	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807
24	0.685	0.857	1.059	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797
25	0.684	0.856	1.058	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787
26	0.684	0.856	1.058	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779
27	0.684	0.855	1.057	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771
28	0.683	0.855	1.056	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763
29	0.683	0.854	1.055	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756
30	0.683	0.854	1.055	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750
40	0.681	0.851	1.050	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704
50	0.679	0.849	1.047	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.403	2.678
100	0.677	0.845	1.042	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.364	2.626
∞	0.674	0.842	1.036	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576

Source: The entries in this table were computed by the author.

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二、問答題 A 部分(45%)

由於近來各校園，每逢期中或期末考自殺率都有攀升之趨勢，輔仁大學學生輔導中心為加強對學生校園生活的適應，打算發展一份「輔大學生生活適應量表」，其目的在於篩選出適應輔大生活有困難或具有高自殺風險的學生。希望能夠幫助這些學生給予特別的輔導與關懷。以下為「輔大學生生活適應量表」之初稿，請就您目前心理測驗課程所學到的知識，回答下列之問題。

	因素命名	題　目	作答
因素一	輔大好感度	1.我喜歡輔大「真善美聖」的校訓	1.完全同意 2.完全不同意
		2.輔大有豐富資源可供我使用	1.完全同意 2.完全不同意
		3.輔大有很多特色，例如好吃的冰淇淋	1.完全同意 2.完全不同意
		4.輔大校園景觀很美	1.完全同意 2.完全不同意
		5.輔大人有自己的特色	1.完全同意 2.完全不同意
因素二	負面自我價值	6.有時我感到自己是個魯蛇。	1.完全同意 2.完全不同意
		7.我經常感到無助，常需要別人幫我。	1.完全同意 2.完全不同意
		8.有時候我會感到好像精神崩潰似的。	1.完全同意 2.完全不同意
		9.我有時候會羞愧得想躲起來。	1.完全同意 2.完全不同意
		10.我會感到挫敗及想放棄。	1.完全同意 2.完全不同意
因素三	正向情緒	11.我很少感到憂傷或沮喪。	1.完全同意 2.完全不同意
		12.我不是一個不會煩惱的人。	1.完全同意 2.完全不同意
因素四	學業失敗憂慮	13.我擔心該念的書念不完。	1.完全同意 2.完全不同意
		14.我擔心老師上課枯燥乏味。	1.完全同意 2.完全不同意
		15.我擔心被當。	1.完全同意 2.完全不同意

問題一：請針對上述「輔大學生生活適應量表」之初稿提出批評。(15 分)
問題二：若由您來編製「輔大學生生活適應量表」，您會如何編製？（15 分）
問題三：請提出您如何檢驗您所編製「輔大學生生活適應量表」之「建構效度」？（15 分）

※ 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。
　　　　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。

一、　選擇題 20% (一題 2 分)

1.　A major goal of inpatient hospital-based treatment for alcohol abuse is

a) to focus upon sobriety as a major criteria for discharge.

b) helping the individual admit there is a problem.

c) increasing nutrition and creating a behavior that inhibits alcohol consumption.

d) detoxification.

2.　Joan, an autistic child, reacts to her mother's expression of pain by withdrawing from her. This reaction

a) is atypical of autistic children.

b) is Joan's way of expressing sympathy.

c) supports the idea that Joan lacks theory of mind.

d) is indicative of a more serious disturbance underlying Joan's autism, such as childhood disintegrative disorder.

3.　The first step of Alcoholics Anonymous is

a) We made a searching and fearless moral inventory of ourselves.

b) We came to believe that a power greater than ourselves could restore us to sanity.

c) We admitted we were powerless over alcohol – that our lives had become unmanageable.

d) We admitted our addiction to ourselves and others in order to get help.

4.　Which of the following would be most stimulating to a voyeur?

a) a woman undressing privately, unaware that he is watching.

b) a prostitute undressing for him.

c) a beautiful but proper woman undressing for his exclusive benefit.

d) a couple having sexual relations in the same room as him, while he observes but does not participate.

5.　Ethan engaged in exhibitionism. After one occasion, he remarked to his therapist that his victim "kept looking at me, like she wanted it." This is an example of

a) minimizing sexual intent.

b) minimizing consequences.

c) misattributing blame.

d) justifying the cause.

6. After being released from a brief hospitalization for minor surgery, 70-year-old Mrs. Bee seemed distractible and disoriented. She did not even recognize her husband when he came to pick her up from the hospital. After they returned home, they discussed their plans for the weekend and Mrs. Bee seemed fine, but as night came on, she could not sleep and began accusing Mr. Bee of throwing away her belongings while she was away. Which of the following disorders best fits Mrs. Bee's symptoms?

a) delusional (paranoid) disorder

b) early dementia, probably Alzheimer's disease

c) delirium

d) depression

7. The idea that some people may be able to compensate for neurocognitive diseases by using alternative brain networks or cognitive strategies such that cognitive symptoms are less pronounced is called

a) cognitive plasticity

b) cognitive adjustment

c) cognitive reserve

d) mental compensation

8. Two primary features of Linehan's diathesis-stress theory of borderline personality disorder are

a) ego functioning and transference.

b) object representation and cognitive style.

c) cognitive bias and attribution error.

d) emotional dysregulation and experiences of invalidation.

9. Donna was brutally assaulted outside the local 7-Eleven. Although she cannot recall the details of the assault, she becomes terrified when she drives past the 7-Eleven. This is an example of a situation in which a person

a) has an explicit memory, but no implicit memory.

b) has neither explicit nor implicit memory.

c) will most likely develop dissociative identity disorder.

d) has no explicit memory, but has an implicit memory.

10. Which of the following statements is true?

a) All people who experience manic symptoms will experience symptoms of depression at some point during their lifetime.

b) An episode of depression is required for the diagnosis of Bipolar I.

c) An episode of depression is required for the diagnosis of Bipolar II.

d) Researchers often study triggers of manic and depressive episodes simultaneously.

二、 簡答題 (40%) 請務必依照題號依序作答，請勿跳題。

1. Please explain the role of the prefrontal lobe of the brain in the etiology of schizophrenia (10%)

2. Please list the clinical descriptions about the Hoarding Disorder? (8%)

3. Please list the clinical descriptions about the Conversion Disorder ? (8%)

4. Poor Interoceptive awareness is the personality factor of eating disorder, please explain what is poor Interoceptive awareness? And list some example ? (6%)

5. What diagnoses includes the dissociative disorders in the DSM-5 ? (4%)

6. About the effect of marijuana on the brain. In the 1990s, studies found that there are receptors for marijuana in the human brain. Please indicate what receptors are ? (2%)

7. According to the fMRI study in the individuals who abuse methamphetamine, which part of the brain is deficit ? (2%)

三、 簡答題 (40%，每題 8%) 請務必依照題號依序作答，請勿跳題。
請說明以下概念

1. Secondary circular reactions

2. Pre-conventional stage of moral development

3. Optokinetic nystagmus method

4. Complex emotion

5. Attachment

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