

科目：心理學方法

系所組：臨床心理學系碩士班

壹、單選題

1. When conducting an observational study, the researcher's presence may influence participants' behavior. This is known as: (2%)
(A) Observer bias
(B) Social facilitation
(C) Face validity
(D) Reactivity
2. In survey research, what is a potential disadvantage of using a convenience sample? (2%)
(A) Increased generalizability of findings
(B) Selection bias
(C) High construct validity
(D) Random assignment difficulties
3. Which of the following is an example of a quasi-experimental design? (2%)
(A) Cross-sectional study
(B) Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT)
(C) Case study
(D) Double-blind study
4. How does PsycINFO enhance searching precision for users? (2%)
(A) By providing unlimited access
(B) Through the use of controlled vocabulary
(C) By excluding conference papers
(D) By limiting the number of search options
5. What is the purpose of random assignment in experimental research? (2%)
(A) To ensure participant anonymity
(B) To control for experimenter bias
(C) To increase statistical validity
(D) To minimize pre-existing differences between groups
6. Which feature of EndNote allows users to format citations and bibliographies according to specific styles? (2%)
(A) PDF Management
(B) Reference Organization
(C) Cite While You Write
(D) Importing References
7. What is the purpose of a placebo condition in an experimental study? (2%)
(A) To test the effectiveness of the experimental treatment
(B) To deceive participants about the true nature of the study
(C) To control for participant expectancy effects
(D) To increase the feasibility of the study

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(113)輔仁大學碩士班招生考試試題

考試日期：113 年 3 月 8 日 第一節

本試題共 3 頁 (本頁為第 2 頁)

科目：心理學方法

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貳、統計與問答

1. 某研究團隊開發一種新型診斷工具，能迅速地診斷出憂鬱症患者。為確認其效果，該團隊招募了 200 位參與者進行檢測，其中患者與健康對照組各半。結果發現，在憂鬱症患者中被診斷為憂鬱症與非憂鬱症者分別為 80 與 20 人；而健康對照組參與者被診斷為憂鬱症與非憂鬱症者則分別為 15 與 85 人。(1) 請問這種診斷工具犯 Type I error 與 Type II error 的機率分別為何？(2) 根據衛福部統計，憂鬱症的盛行率為 8.9%，你認為是否適合將該診斷工具於學生總數為 20000 人的輔仁大學進行普測？請說明判斷的根據。(8%)
2. 簡單線性迴歸分析 (simple linear regression analysis)、單因子變異數分析 (one-way ANOVA) 與獨立樣本 t 檢定 (independent t-test) 之間的關聯性為何？請以研究議題與數學公式進行說明。(12%)
3. 調節模式 (moderation model)、中介模式 (mediation model) 與調節式中介模式 (moderated mediation model) 是研究變項之間關聯性的重要統計方法，請以研究議題、模型架構以及所需建構的多元迴歸方程來分別說明這三種效果。(12%)
4. 因素分析 (factor analysis) 是測驗編製時所需採用的重要統計方法，可分為探索性因素分析 (exploratory factor analysis) 與驗證性因素分析 (confirmatory factor analysis)，請以研究議題、因素構面與相應的統計程序來分別說明這兩種方法的差異。(8%)

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參、問答題

1. 在 2023 年，全球估計有 49 億人在使用社交媒體，像是 Facebook、Instagram、Line、Linkedin、Twitter(X)、Tiktok、Youtube...等等，由此可見社交媒體深深影響著現代人的日常生活；換言之，這些社交媒體在我們生活中也扮演了重要的角色或功能：(35%)
問題一：請您設計一個研究題目來研究這些社交媒體的角色或功能。
問題二：承上述，請您根據這些社交媒體的角色或功能，在所選取的測量工具上，給予明確的操作型定義，並請幫忙設計這些評量工具之題目。
問題三：根據上述評量工具之題目，請模擬項目分析 (item analysis)、因素分析 (factor analysis) 及信效度之結果。
問題四：請根據您設計的研究題目，列出可能的研究假設，並說明預期得到的結果與貢獻。
2. Regarding the concepts of internal validity and external validity in research methodology:
問題一、Discuss the concepts of internal validity in research methodology. (3%)
問題二、Discuss the concepts of external validity in research methodology. (3%)
問題三、What considerations should researchers keep in mind when designing studies to ensure internal/external validity? Support your answer with relevant examples. (5%)

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科目：基礎心理學

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作答格式：

1. A	2. B	3. B	4. B	5. C
6. A	7. A	8. D	9. C	10. B
11. A	12. A	13. D	14. A	15. D

請依照上述之格式，每五題一組，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) 每題2分 |

- In Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory, the concept of the "Zone of Proximal Development" refers to:
 - The range of tasks a child can perform independently
 - Tasks that are too difficult for a child to perform, even with assistance
 - The natural progression of cognitive stages
 - The range of tasks a child can perform with the help of a more knowledgeable person
- Piaget's theory proposes that development:
 - unfolds sequentially, with varying rates among children worldwide
 - progresses through different stages based on individual needs
 - follows an unchanging and universal sequence
 - advances simultaneously across all stages, with mastery of earlier stages occurring first due to their relatively shorter duration
- Which of the following best characterizes the focus of the behaviorist perspective in developmental psychology?
 - Applying principles of reinforcement and punishment to understand behavior
 - Examining variations in development across different species
 - Investigating the impact of the unconscious mind on behavior
 - Exploring the influence of changes in a child's cognition on development
- Considering the various psychological perspectives available, Janet, a graduate student, wishes to scrutinize each one meticulously because:
 - The perspective she ultimately selects will shape the trajectory of her career
 - They present distinct viewpoints, often complementing each other, on development
 - The perspective she chooses is likely to align seamlessly with other alternative perspectives
 - They provide varied perspectives on development that are mutually exclusive
- In comparison to other infant imaging methods, a notable benefit of near-infrared spectroscopy is that it:
 - Can accommodate substantial head movements without interference
 - Operates at the molecular level during scanning
 - Does not require the use of headgear or equipment on the infant
 - Assesses the oxygen levels of blood in the brain
- Kate, a skilled pianist, exhibits distinct brain characteristics compared to a non-musician, with an enhanced cortical representation of the fingers of her hands. This is an illustration of:
 - Compensation plasticity
 - Learned plasticity
 - Experience-dependent plasticity
 - Artistic plasticity
- What does a heritability of 0.8 for intelligence mean?
 - Eighty percent of an individual's intelligence is attributed to genetic factors.
 - Eighty percent of an individual's intelligence is influenced by environmental factors.
 - Genetic variations account for 80 percent of the intelligence differences observed across the entire population.
 - Eighty percent of an individual's intelligence results from the interplay of genetic and environmental factors.

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8. What is the primary objective of using the habituation method in developmental psychology, particularly in studies involving infants and young children?
- A. To induce stress in participants
 - B. To measure physiological responses
 - C. To encourage repeated exposure to familiar stimuli
 - D. To assess cognitive processes and sensory discrimination
9. Regarding methods for assessing visual acuity in infancy, which statement is accurate?
- A. Visually evoked potential measurements demonstrate higher acuity levels compared to preferential looking or habituation methods.
 - B. Preferential looking methods demonstrate higher acuity levels compared to habituation or visually evoked potential methods.
 - C. Habituation methods reveal higher acuity levels compared to preferential looking or visually evoked potential methods.
 - D. No distinctions exist among various measures of visual acuity in infancy.
10. What is responsible for the changes in the shape of the infant's eyeball, evolving towards a more spherical form by around one year?
- A. Automatic growth
 - B. Biological maturation
 - C. Increasingly focused input
 - D. Optokinetic nystagmus
11. At what point does motor development commence?
- A. Perinatally
 - B. Prenatally
 - C. After birth
 - D. After 3 months
12. In developmental psychology, the concept of affordance emphasizes:
- A. Fixed environmental properties
 - B. Dynamic opportunities for action and interaction
 - C. Genetic determinants of behavior
 - D. Exclusive focus on individual capabilities
13. Our comprehension of mirror neurons in humans is restricted in comparison to our knowledge from primates. This limitation arises because:
- A. conducting the same type of electrode research in humans is ethically problematic
 - B. placing electrodes in infants' brains reveals structural differences compared to primates
 - C. assessing the infant brain in the same manner as primates is hindered by its rapid developmental pace.
 - D. replicating the same actions in infants, as done with primates, is challenging for researchers
14. In the context of secondary circular reactions, which behavior is most likely exhibited by a child?
- A. Accidentally licking their lip with their tongue
 - B. Gradually improving the precision of touching their tongue to their lip
 - C. Gradually refining their physical movements until they can intentionally make the rattle shake.
 - D. Accidentally touching a toy and hearing it rattle

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15. At the age of 1, infants develop an understanding of distinctions between expectations for animate and inanimate objects. This comprehension is illustrated when a 1-year-old infant gazes longer upon:
- an inanimate object causing disorder from order
 - an animate object causing disorder from order
 - an inanimate object causing order from disorder
 - an animate object causing order from disorder.
16. At 8 months old, Niles has recently started utilizing his father as a secure base for exploration. In Bowlby's terms, Niles is currently in the:
- initial phase of attachment
 - developing phase of attachment
 - stage of reciprocal relationships
 - phase of clear-cut attachment
17. Luca spent his initial year in a Romanian orphanage before adoption, while Alex spent only three months in the same orphanage before being adopted. Which of the following is the most likely scenario?
- Both Luca and Alex will have intelligence scores within the normal range.
 - Alex will have a lower intelligence score than Luca.
 - Luca will have a lower intelligence score than Alex.
 - Both Luca and Alex will have exceptionally low intelligence scores.
18. What are some practical applications to enhance effortful control in children?
- Providing consistent routines and positive reinforcement
 - Encouraging impulsive behavior
 - Discouraging emotional expression
 - Ignoring self-regulation skills
19. Joanna is demonstrating an awareness of the _____ aspects of language by understanding that her conversational partner is using irony in telling a story.
- Indirect
 - Pragmatic
 - Referential
 - Semantic
20. Between the ages of 3 and 5, children initiate the development of narrative skills. Key components of these skills encompass:
- orienting information, referential detail, and evaluative information
 - orienting information, referential detail, and executive information
 - alerting information, referential detail, and executive information
 - orienting information, alerting information, and evaluative information

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21. The eugenics movement
- A. sought to cleanse society of people with undesirable characteristics.
 - B. was a direct result of the germ theory of disease.
 - C. classified mental disorders according to their genesis.
 - D. sought to abolish ECT treatments.
22. In early adulthood, a process known as _____ occurs in which cell connections in the brain are eliminated.
- A. honing
 - B. pruning
 - C. linkage analysis
 - D. a gene-environment interaction
23. When people are faced with threat, the hypothalamus releases _____, which then communicates with the pituitary gland.
- A. serotonin
 - B. dopamine
 - C. Corticotrophin Releasing Factor (CRF)
 - D. norepinephrine
24. In what brain areas are abnormalities found in Alzheimer's patients?
- A. frontal cortex
 - B. sensory cortical areas
 - C. hippocampus
 - D. both a and c
25. Which of the following are valid criticisms of the case-study method?
- A. It does not provide the means for ruling out alternative hypotheses.
 - B. It cannot provide satisfactory evidence for cause-effect relationships.
 - C. The results of a case study are influenced by many factors unique to the subject and the context of the case study.
 - D. All of the above.
26. More than _____ of people with one anxiety disorder meet the criteria for another anxiety disorder at some point in their lifetime.
- A. 25%
 - B. 50%
 - C. 75%
 - D. 100%

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27. Which of the following is a culture-bound syndrome listed in the DSM- 5 that involves individuals in Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea shutting themselves in their room for at least six months and refusing to socialize with anyone?
- A. ghost sickness
 - B. Dhat
 - C. Hikikomori
 - D. Koro
28. The Life Events and Difficulties Schedule (LEDS) has led researchers to conclude that
- A. the correlation between life events and stress is low.
 - B. stress is mediated by one's childhood experiences.
 - C. a given life event has the same impact across individuals.
 - D. life events are robust predictors of several psychological and medical symptoms.
29. Professor Jones has observed a correlation between students sitting in the front of the room and getting better grades in her classes. In order to conduct an "experiment" on this, Professor Jones could
- A. assign students randomly to seats.
 - B. collect data on student study habits.
 - C. adjust her data for overall grade point average.
 - D. obtain similar data from other professors and classes.
30. Dana's baby, Sophie, participated in a study that indicated that Sophie had high levels of behavioral inhibition. Compared with babies who demonstrated low levels of behavioral inhibition, Sophie is likely to develop
- A. social anxiety disorder.
 - B. panic disorder.
 - C. OCD.
 - D. agoraphobia.
31. Regina has social anxiety disorder. Now, in an effort to overcome her social fear, she is awkward, frequently commits faux pas by avoiding eye contact, and struggles to respond effectively when given compliments. This is an illustration of
- A. a predisposing biological factor.
 - B. preparedness.
 - C. social skill deficits in social anxiety disorder.
 - D. cognitive bias in social anxiety disorder.
32. Behavioral activation involves
- A. increasing the number of meaningful relationships.
 - B. increasing one's commitment to therapy.
 - C. increasing serotonin levels.
 - D. increasing the number of active, pleasurable experiences.

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33. Jill is seeking treatment for depression, which started after she ended a long-term relationship. Which of the following would be a global depressive attribution she might make?
- A. "There must be something wrong with me, because I always attract people who are wrong for me."
 - B. "My relationships end badly because I get jealous and I drive them away."
 - C. "Sometimes I feel there is something the matter with me. Maybe I am not pretty enough."
 - D. "My next relationship will likely be better."
34. Studies suggest that interpersonal psychotherapy (IPT)
- A. is relatively ineffective.
 - B. is effective in relieving depression and preventing relapse.
 - C. is comparable in its effectiveness to psychoanalysis.
 - D. is effective in treating depression, but fails to prevent relapse, especially in the elderly.
35. Approximately one-third of people with hoarding disorder also engage in
- A. food hoarding.
 - B. animal hoarding.
 - C. collectibles hoarding.
 - D. all of the above.
36. Substantial evidence shows that symptoms of OCD are
- A. adaptive.
 - B. related to over-activity in the locus coeruleus.
 - C. a result of increased worry.
 - D. related to over activity in the orbitofrontal cortex, caudate nucleus and the anterior cingulate.
37. Research investigating the role of the family in schizophrenia best supports the
- A. expressed emotion theory.
 - B. triangulation theory.
 - C. schizophrenogenic mother theory.
 - D. dopamine theory.
38. When a person incorporates unimportant events within a delusional framework and reads personal significance into trivial activities of others, it is called
- A. grandiose delusions.
 - B. ideas of reference.
 - C. hallucinations.
 - D. absence of logic.

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39. Why are there many questions regarding the role of memory under stress with respect to dissociative disorders?
- A. People have trouble recalling events.
 - B. Few brain-imaging studies have been conducted to date.
 - C. Some lines of research indicate that high levels of stress enhance memory.
 - D. Research indicates that, under stress, people store memories in different areas of the brain.
40. 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. has no explicit memory, but has an implicit memory.
 - D. will most likely develop dissociative identity disorder.
41. The incentive-sensitization theory of substance dependence considers
- A. cravings for the substance and the pleasure that comes with taking the substance.
 - B. the extremes a person will go to obtain the substance.
 - C. the age of a person when they first use the substance.
 - D. how much a person likes the substance.
42. The treatment goal of Alcoholics Anonymous is
- A. to help people cope with their spouse's or parent's drinking.
 - B. to achieve abstinence from drinking.
 - C. to learn to drink socially without becoming drunk.
 - D. to change public perceptions of alcohol and alcoholism.
43. After looking through a fashion magazine, Daisy feels fat and is ashamed of her body. She doubts that she will ever be as thin as the models she sees in the magazine. Which theory explains Daisy's reactions to the magazine?
- A. biosocial theory
 - B. expectancy theory
 - C. objectification theory
 - D. self-deprecating theory
44. Which of the following brain mechanisms have been implicated in anorexia?
- A. Stress-released hormones reduce the sensitivity of receptors that detect blood-sugar levels and release hormones that induce hunger.
 - B. With puberty, the dramatic increase in female hormones damages centers that control eating in the thalamus and pituitary.
 - C. Excessive exercise depletes the brain of neurotransmitters utilized by areas that regulate hunger or satiation.
 - D. Starvation releases natural pain-reducing opioids producing a high, which reinforces not eating.

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45. Shannon, a junior in high school, was recently suspended from school for stealing money from ninth-graders, writing graffiti on the bathroom walls, and beating up another student. Shannon's teacher reports that she has very few friends. The most likely diagnosis for Shannon would be
- A. attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder.
 - B. antisocial personality disorder.
 - C. oppositional defiant disorder.
 - D. conduct disorder.
46. Those with fetishistic disorder are sexually aroused by
- A. inanimate objects.
 - B. exposing themselves to people while masturbating.
 - C. observing other people engaging in sexual activity.
 - D. children.
47. What term is used to describe the following communication: Teacher: "What are you playing with, Carl?" Carl: "He's playing ball."
- A. poverty of speech
 - B. pronoun reversal
 - C. echolalia
 - D. alogia
48. 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.
49. Which of the following is a characteristic of borderline personality disorder?
- A. emotional dysregulation
 - B. low extraversion
 - C. bland, dull affect
 - D. panic attacks
50. If an individual is judged to be Guilty but Mentally Ill, he or she
- A. is always put in the general prison population.
 - B. may be committed to a prison hospital or other type of suitable psychiatric facility.
 - C. is placed in a psychiatric hospital until he or she is deemed ready to reenter society.
 - D. will receive inpatient psychiatric treatment at a local psychiatric hospital before being moved into the general prison population.

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