

科目：心理學方法

系所組：臨床心理學系

## 壹、選擇題 (共 12 題, 總分 24 分)

請按以下格式作答：

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.

[題組一] Horvath 等人 (2017) 指出, 一次追完整部影集 (binge-watching) 可能並非最佳觀賞方式。在他們的研究中招募了兩群受試者, 並將受試者們隨機分派成「一次追完組 (Binge-watched)」與「分日觀看組 (Daily-watched)」兩組來觀看所喜愛的影集, 並在觀看完之後請受試者以 0-100 分評估其觀看享受程度。以下為該研究中的部分範例資料:

一次追完	分日觀看
82	88
75	90
73	84
86	92
78	86

1. 根據上表資料, 若以適當的兩組平均數比較方法估計兩組差異, 其  $t$  統計量( $t$  statistic) 最接近下列何者? (2%)

- (A)  $t = -4.12$   
 (B)  $t = -3.35$   
 (C)  $t = -2.41$   
 (D)  $t = -1.58$   
 (E)  $t = -3.95$

2. 承上題, 若將組別虛擬變項化 (一次追完 = 1, 每日觀看 = 0), 並以 Pearson 積差相關係數 (Pearson's product-moment correlation coefficient) 估計組別與成績之間的點二系列相關 (point-biserial correlation), 其  $r$  值最接近下列何者? (2%)

- (A)  $r = -0.52$   
 (B)  $r = -0.88$   
 (C)  $r = -0.76$   
 (D)  $r = -0.25$   
 (E)  $r = -0.64$

3. 承上表資料, 請估計兩組差異的 Cohen's  $d$  (以 Binge-watched - Daily-watched 為差異方向), 下列何者最接近正確的  $d$  值? (2%)

- (A)  $d = -1.20$   
 (B)  $d = -2.60$   
 (C)  $d = -1.65$   
 (D)  $d = -2.12$   
 (E)  $d = -2.45$

[題組二] 表情符號 (如 ☺ 與 ☹) 有助於在情緒資訊有限的溝通媒介 (例如電子郵件、簡訊與社群媒體貼文) 中表達情緒。Derks、Bos 與 von Grumbkow (2007) 進行了一項獨立樣本實驗, 以探討社會情境與情緒性質對表情符號使用量的影響。受試者使用即時通聊天程式進行溝通, 研究者記錄每位受試者所產生的表情符號數量。實驗包含四種受試者間操弄情境: (1) 第一組: 以「情緒正向的任務導向主題」進行溝通 (e.g., 規劃小組作業)。(2) 第二組: 以「情緒正向的社交情感主題」進行溝通 (e.g., 為朋友生日進行腦力激盪)。(3) 第三組: 與第一組相同為任務導向主題, 但內容為情緒負向。(4) 第

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四組：與第二組相同為社交情感主題，但內容為情緒負向。以下為該研究中的部分範例資料：

		Factor B: 情緒	
		正向	負向
Factor A: 情境	任務導向	12	6
		7	5
		10	7
		9	4
	社交情感	8	6
		9	8
		8	9
		10	7
		7	10
		9	8

4. 若以適當的二因子受試者間變異數分析 (two-way analysis of variance) 分析上述資料，下列何者最接近「情境 (Factor A)」的  $F$  統計量 ( $F$  statistic)? (2%)
- (A)  $F = 4.80$   
 (B)  $F = 1.10$   
 (C)  $F = 3.18$   
 (D)  $F = 2.25$   
 (E)  $F = 2.95$
5. 承上題，下列何者最接近「情緒 (Factor B)」的  $F$  統計量? (2%)
- (A)  $F = 12.00$   
 (B)  $F = 9.50$   
 (C)  $F = 3.50$   
 (D)  $F = 6.20$   
 (E)  $F = 7.80$
6. 承上表資料，下列何者最接近「情境  $\times$  情緒」交互作用的  $\eta^2$  (eta squared)? (2%)
- (A)  $\eta^2 = 0.21$   
 (B)  $\eta^2 = 0.29$   
 (C)  $\eta^2 = 0.33$   
 (D)  $\eta^2 = 0.08$   
 (E)  $\eta^2 = 0.42$

[題組三] 近期研究發現，網路騷擾行為可以進一步區分為網路霸凌 (cyberbullying) 與網路釣魚 (internet trolling) 兩種不同的類型。而在Zezulka 與 Seigfried-Spellar (2016) 的研究中則發現這兩種行為之間存在著關聯性，以下為該研究中的部分範例資料：

受試者	網路霸凌分數	網路釣魚分數
A	2	1
B	4	5
C	7	6
D	6	8
E	5	4
F	3	2
G	6	7

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7. 根據上述資料，若計算「網路霸凌分數」與「網路釣魚分數」之 Pearson 積差相關係數，下列何者最接近正確值?(2%)
- (A)  $r = 0.88$   
 (B)  $r = 0.72$   
 (C)  $r = 0.55$   
 (D)  $r = 0.93$   
 (E)  $r = 0.80$
8. 承上題，根據所得到的相關係數，其對應用以檢定相關是否為 0 之  $t$  統計量最接近下列何者?(2%)
- (A)  $t = 5.30$   
 (B)  $t = 4.20$   
 (C)  $t = 1.75$   
 (D)  $t = 2.60$   
 (E)  $t = 4.64$
9. 承上表資料，若以「網路釣魚分數」為獨變項 ( $X$ )，「網路霸凌分數」為依變項 ( $Y$ )，建立簡單線性迴歸模型，則此模型之決定係數  $R^2$  最接近下列何者?(2%)
- (A)  $R^2 = 0.90$   
 (B)  $R^2 = 0.52$   
 (C)  $R^2 = 0.31$   
 (D)  $R^2 = 0.88$   
 (E)  $R^2 = 0.78$
10. 承上題，該簡單線性迴歸 (simple linear regression) 模型之整體顯著性檢定之  $F$  統計量最接近下列何者?(2%)
- (A)  $F = 28.00$   
 (B)  $F = 3.06$   
 (C)  $F = 8.40$   
 (D)  $F = 17.63$   
 (E)  $F = 18.82$

[題組四] Loftus 與 Palmer (1974) 探討了目擊證人記憶與提問方式之間的關係。受試者在觀看一段車禍影片後，被隨機分派至三個組別，並接受不同版本的提問方式。第一組在詢問車輛碰撞速度時，使用「猛烈撞擊 (smash into)」作為動詞；第二組使用「撞擊 (hit)」作為動詞；第三組則未被詢問有關碰撞速度的問題，以作為對照組。一週後，所有受試者再次回到實驗室，並被詢問是否記得看到碎玻璃 (實際上影片中並未出現碎玻璃)。以下為該研究中受試者回應的部分範例資料：

對於“是否記得看到碎玻璃?”的回應

		是	否
提問方式	猛烈撞擊	18	32
	撞擊	10	40
	對照組 (未詢問)	7	43

11. 根據上述資料，若以適當的列聯表分析方法檢驗「提問方式」與「是否記得看到碎玻璃」之關聯性，下列何者最接近正確的卡方統計量  $\chi^2$ ? (2%)
- (A)  $\chi^2 = 5.44$   
 (B)  $\chi^2 = 6.40$   
 (C)  $\chi^2 = 9.80$   
 (D)  $\chi^2 = 7.78$   
 (E)  $\chi^2 = 7.23$

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12. 承上表資料，其對應之 Cramér's  $V$  最接近下列何者？(2%)

- (A)  $V = 0.22$   
 (B)  $V = 0.25$   
 (C)  $V = 0.29$   
 (D)  $V = 0.11$   
 (E)  $V = 0.18$

## 貳、問答題 (共 4 題，總分 76 分)

- 概念上，變異數分析 (analysis of variance, ANOVA) 與  $t$  檢定皆可被視為「以誤差變異為基準來衡量操弄效果大小的統計方法」，在數學上兩者亦存在明確關聯。當單因子變異數分析 (one-way ANOVA) 僅包含兩個組別時 (即  $df_{\text{between}} = 1$ )，其  $F$  統計量與獨立樣本  $t$  檢定 (independent samples  $t$ -test) 的  $t$  統計量在數學上具有等價關係，亦即  $F = t^2$ ，且兩者將得到相同的  $p$ -value 與統計結論。請由兩者的統計量公式出發，推導並說明在僅有兩組時， $F$  與  $t$  之間為何滿足  $F = t^2$  的關係。(4%)
- $t$  檢定、變異數分析與簡單線性迴歸在統計模型上同屬一般線性模型 (general linear model, GLM) 之特例，因此三者皆須滿足獨立性 (independence)、常態性 (normality) 與變異數同質性 (homogeneity of variance) 這三項統計假設。
  - 請簡要說明這三項統計假設的意義。(3%)
  - 若上述假設遭到違反，請分別說明其對於型一錯誤 (Type I error) 與型二錯誤 (Type II error) 可能產生的影響方向 (e.g., 高估、低估或不一定)，並簡要解釋原因。(9%)
- 以下有三個量表，請根據您心理測驗的知識，回答下列的問題：(35%)
 

問題一：請問這三個量表分別在測量什麼概念？

問題二：請根據問卷編製原則，檢視這三個量表題目之優缺點？

問題三：請根據這三個量表，設計一個研究題目，並提出您的研究假設，同時您會選用的統計分析方法及模擬研究結果。

量表一：

  - 我是一個喜歡主掌事情且會負起責任的人。
  - 我盡量讓事情一切順其自然。 R
  - 當達成某一目標後，我會尋找另一個更具挑戰的目標。
  - 我喜歡面對挑戰和克服障礙。
  - 我有我的願景並且努力實踐他們。
  - 儘管有許多挫折，我通常能成功得到想要的結果。
  - 我會設法針對如何獲致成功列出我所需要做的步驟。
  - 我總是試圖想辦法克服困難，沒有什麼可以阻攔我。
  - 我常常覺得自己會失敗，所以我不把期望訂得太高。 R
  - 當我應徵工作時，我會想像我得到了這份工作。
  - 我能將阻力轉化為正向經驗。
  - 若別人告訴我「我不可能辦到某件事」，我反而更會去執行它。
  - 當我碰到困難時，我會主動去解決它。
  - 當我碰到問題時，我經常認為自己輸定了。 R

註：R 為反向題

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量表二：

1. 整體而言我對自己感到滿意。
2. 有時我覺得自己一點可取之處也沒有。R
3. 我覺得自己有許多良好的特質。
4. 我可以把事情做得如同大多數人一樣好。
5. 我覺得自己沒有什麼值得驕傲的地方。R
6. 我有時候覺得自己一無是處。R
7. 我覺得自己是個有價值的人，至少和別人差不多。
8. 我希望能夠更看重自己一些。R
9. 我傾向於覺得自己是個完全的失敗者。R
10. 我對自己抱持著正向的態度。

註：R為反向題

量表三：

1. 當別人在我面前大笑時，我會懷疑他們是在笑我。
2. 我很難與他人有眼神接觸，因為我怕別人會嘲笑我。
3. 如果我覺得自己出了糗，我會想立刻找個地洞鑽進去。
4. 當別人在背後低聲耳語時，我覺得他們一定是在談論我的缺點。
5. 我覺得自己社交笨拙，這讓我覺得自己像個笑話。
6. 我很樂意分享自己發生的糗事，只要能讓大家開心就好。
7. 當別人拿我開玩笑時，我通常會跟著他們一起大笑。
8. 我故意做一些滑稽或笨拙的事情，只為了吸引大家的注意。
9. 成為眾人取笑的對象（在友好的情況下）對我來說是一種樂趣。
10. 即使我不小心犯了錯，我也能自我幽默，不覺得尷尬。
11. 看到別人的笨拙行為或失誤，會讓我感到非常有趣。
12. 我喜歡捉弄別人，看他們困惑或尷尬的樣子。
13. 我覺得有些人就是該被嘲笑，因為他們自找的。
14. 為了讓大家發笑，我不介意開別人的玩笑（即使對方可能會不舒服）。  
幽默本來就應該帶點尖酸刻薄，這樣才夠刺激。

4. The following article summarizes a 2023 paper by Aminoff and colleagues. Please read the article and answer the questions.

“The COVID-19 pandemic has been associated with increased psychological distress in both infected and non-infected populations, including depression, anxiety, insomnia, anger, and stress. Restrictions such as quarantine, social distancing, and prolonged uncertainty have further exacerbated mental health difficulties. Internet-based cognitive behavioral therapy (ICBT) represents a promising, accessible intervention during crises when face-to-face psychological services are limited. This randomized controlled trial examined whether individually tailored, therapist-guided ICBT could reduce psychological symptoms related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Seventy-six adults in Sweden experiencing pandemic-related psychological symptoms were randomly assigned to an eight-week tailored ICBT intervention ( $n = 37$ ) or a waitlist control group ( $n = 39$ ). The intervention consisted of eight CBT-based modules selected from a pool of sixteen, including behavioral activation, cognitive restructuring, stress management, sleep strategies, and emotion regulation. All participants received an introduction and relapse-prevention module, with weekly therapist guidance delivered via a secure online platform. Outcomes were assessed at pre-treatment, post-treatment, and one-year follow-up. Analyses followed an intention-to-treat approach using multiple imputation.

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The primary outcomes were depressive symptoms measured by the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II) and quality of life measured by the Brunnsviden Brief Quality of Life scale (BBQ). Multiple regression analyses controlling for baseline scores showed a significant between-group effect for depression, favoring the treatment group ( $B = -5.41$ ,  $SE = 2.22$ ,  $p = .015$ ), corresponding to a moderate effect size (Cohen's  $d = 0.51$ ). In contrast, no significant effect was found for quality of life ( $p = .195$ ). Regarding secondary outcomes, significant treatment effects were observed for depressive symptoms measured by the PHQ-9 ( $d = 0.39$ ,  $p = .044$ ), insomnia measured by the Insomnia Severity Index (ISI) ( $d = 0.48$ ,  $p = .034$ ), and anger measured by the Dimensions of Anger Reactions scale (DAR-5) ( $d = 0.46$ ,  $p = .017$ ). No statistically significant effects were found for anxiety (GAD-7), perceived stress (PSS-14), post-traumatic stress symptoms (IES-R), or alcohol use (AUDIT), although effects for stress approached significance ( $p = .067$ ).

Reliable Change Index analyses indicated that 54.1% of participants in the treatment group showed reliable improvement in depression, compared with 38.5% in the control group, while deterioration rates were low (2.7% in treatment vs. 5.1% in control). Average therapist time was approximately 17 minutes per week, highlighting the efficiency of the intervention.

At the one-year follow-up, improvements in depression were not only maintained but further enhanced, with significant within-group reductions on both the BDI-II ( $d = 0.67$ ,  $p = .001$ ) and PHQ-9 ( $d = 0.65$ ,  $p = .001$ ). Reductions in insomnia and anger were maintained, while delayed improvements were also observed for anxiety, stress, and post-traumatic stress symptoms.

Overall, the findings suggest that tailored, clinician-guided ICBT produces small to moderate, durable effects for depression, insomnia, and anger during large-scale crises. The study supports the use of flexible, transdiagnostic digital interventions when psychological needs are heterogeneous and evolving, as during the COVID-19 pandemic.”

(1) Which one of the following best describes the design of this study? (2%)

- (A) descriptive
- (B) correlational
- (C) experimental
- (D) qualitative

(2) Provide the reasons for the answer you chose above and identify the independent variable and dependent variables. (9%)

(3) Is the design of this study ethical? Why or why not? (5%)

(4) Regarding the research validity, please evaluate this study on internal, external, and statistical validity. (9%)

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科目：基礎心理學

系所組：臨床心理學系碩士班

(一) 單複選題 A 部分 30 題 (每題 2 分, 共 60 分) (注意 28-30 為複選題, 該題選項全部答對才給分)

作答格式：

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

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), 若不依照上述格式, 將扣減該科成績 20 分。

1. Nick has shown high impulsivity and sensation-seeking since early childhood, a temperament that runs in his biological family. During adolescence, he increasingly gravitated toward deviant peers and high-risk situations, and by age 19 he had multiple arrests for assault and theft. After several periods of incarceration, he began drinking heavily to cope with stress and insomnia in jail. Over time, his alcohol use worsened his irritability and impaired his judgment, which further increased violent incidents and re-arrests after release. This pattern best illustrates:
  - A. A genetic vulnerability that remains constant while environmental stressors independently add risk for later alcohol dependence.
  - B. An environmental exposure that activates a latent genetic risk, such that criminal behavior emerges only under adverse conditions.
  - C. A bidirectional process in which genetically influenced traits shape environmental exposure, and those environments in turn amplify the original traits and related outcomes.
  - D. A biologically inherited disorder in which repeated substance use alters gene expression, leading to long-term behavioral change.
2. When an individual perceives a threat, neural signals from the hypothalamus initiate a cascade that ultimately leads to cortisol release from the adrenal cortex. Which of the following best describes the hypothalamalamic signal that directly acts on the pituitary gland to initiate this endocrine response?
  - A. A centrally acting monoamine involved in mood and arousal regulation through diffuse cortical projections.
  - B. Released from brainstem nuclei, this catecholamine supports rapid sympathetic activation during stress.
  - C. Directly activating the adrenal medulla, this chemical messenger mediates fast fight-or-flight responses.
  - D. Secreted into the hypophyseal portal circulation, this peptide stimulates adrenocorticotrophic hormone release from the anterior pituitary.
3. Developmental research on psychopathy emphasizes pathways marked by early callous-unemotional traits (e.g., low guilt, shallow affect) and poor internalization of rules. Which family variable is most likely to increase risk by weakening consistent contingency learning, thereby undermining conscience development without primarily increasing anxiety or dependency?
  - A. A parenting pattern in which discipline is erratic and unpredictable, with inconsistent reinforcement and weak links between behavior and consequences across situations and caregivers. Caregivers' frequently
  - B. shifting work schedules, which reduce shared routines and limit opportunities for stable parent-child interaction.
  - C. A rearing environment characterized by high parental monitoring and intrusiveness that limits autonomy and promotes dependence.
  - D. A household structure with multiple siblings and frequent competition for parental attention.

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4. A clinician is teaching a seminar on theoretical models of borderline personality disorder and asks students to identify the pair that best captures the core causal mechanism proposed by Linehan's biosocial developmental model. Which option is most consistent with that model?
  - A. Ego strength deficits and transference-based distortions that emerge within close relationships.
  - B. Biological vulnerability to heightened emotional sensitivity and an invalidating developmental environment that reinforces maladaptive emotion regulation.
  - C. Maladaptive object representations and a cognitive style characterized by splitting and unstable self-other schemas.
  - D. Systematic cognitive biases and attribution errors that maintain negative self-beliefs and interpersonal mistrust.
5. In lifespan and developmental research, some observed changes are primarily attributable to maturational or developmental processes that occur as individuals get older, regardless of the historical era in which they were born or the particular calendar year in which they are assessed. Which term best labels these consequences of chronological aging per se?
  - A. Cohort effect: differences attributable to being born in a particular historical generation.
  - B. Period (time-of-measurement) effect: differences attributable to events occurring at the time data are collected.
  - C. Age effect: differences attributable to developmental processes linked to chronological age.
  - D. Selection effect: differences attributable to nonrandom attrition or survival in the sample.
6. A 58-year-old individual presents with progressive changes in personality and social behavior over the past two years. Family members report marked behavioral disinhibition, loss of empathy, and socially inappropriate actions. The patient demonstrates poor judgment and reduced insight, yet memory for recent events remains relatively preserved in the early stages. Language and visuospatial abilities are initially intact. Which of the following diagnoses BEST accounts for this clinical presentation?
  - A. Alzheimer's disease
  - B. Frontotemporal dementia
  - C. Dementia with Lewy bodies
  - D. Vascular dementia
7. In clinical neuropsychology, dementia with Lewy bodies (DLB) is distinguished from related neurodegenerative conditions based on the temporal relationship between cognitive decline and parkinsonian motor symptoms. According to this classification framework, DLB is best conceptualized as:
  - A. dementia syndrome that may occur either with or without concomitant Alzheimer-type pathology.
  - B. disorder that emerges only in individuals with a prior diagnosis of Parkinson's disease.
  - C. condition in which dementia develops either before or within one year of parkinsonian symptoms, as opposed to cases in which motor symptoms clearly precede cognitive decline.
  - D. heterogeneous category that cannot be meaningfully subdivided due to overlapping neuropathology.
8. Jason was diagnosed with ADHD at age 8 due to marked hyperactivity, impulsivity, and inattention across home and school settings. At age 15, his parents report that he is no longer "constantly on the move," but teachers note persistent difficulties with sustained attention, organization, and task completion. He continues to struggle academically and frequently misses deadlines, despite average intellectual ability. Which conclusion BEST reflects current understanding of the developmental course of ADHD?

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- A. The reduction in hyperactivity indicates that ADHD typically remits by adolescence, and remaining difficulties are better explained by motivational or environmental factors.
- B. ADHD symptoms usually shift entirely into mood or anxiety disorders during adolescence, making the original diagnosis no longer applicable.
- C. Improvement in motor activity typically predicts normalization of academic and executive functioning during adolescence.
- D. Although overt hyperactivity often declines during adolescence, core attentional deficits and functional impairment commonly persist, and many adolescents continue to meet diagnostic criteria for ADHD.
9. Sociocultural perspectives on conduct disorder emphasize that antisocial outcomes cannot be attributed solely to individual pathology or social context in isolation. Instead, these models highlight how developmental vulnerabilities interact with structural disadvantage over time. Which statement BEST reflects this perspective?
- A. Early emerging antisocial behaviors, when combined with persistent socioeconomic disadvantage, substantially increase the likelihood of conduct disorder through cumulative and transactional risk processes.
- B. Chronic socioeconomic adversity alone is sufficient to produce antisocial behavior in most children, regardless of individual differences.
- C. Exposure to antisocial norms within disadvantaged communities directly produces disordered cognition that underlies conduct disorder.
- D. Rates of conduct disorder primarily reflect stable ethnic or cultural differences in norms regarding aggression and rule-breaking.
10. Multisystemic therapy (MST) is an evidence-based intervention for adolescents with serious conduct problems. Which description BEST captures the defining feature that distinguishes MST from other intensive family- or child-focused treatments?
- A. Treatment is primarily directed at modifying the child's maladaptive behaviors through structured individual sessions with the therapist.
- B. Intervention targets multiple interacting systems (e.g., family, school, peers, community) within the adolescent's natural environments, emphasizing context-specific change and real-world generalization.
- C. MST integrates pharmacological treatment with individual psychotherapy to address both biological and psychological contributors to conduct problems.
- D. The approach applies multiple family therapy techniques concurrently in order to increase treatment intensity and parental involvement.
11. John has been diagnosed with selective mutism. In clinical terms, this diagnosis MOST accurately indicates that John:
- A. Exhibits a primary language or speech production deficit that limits his ability to generate spoken language across settings.
- B. Relies exclusively on nonverbal communication with caregivers due to impaired receptive and expressive language development.
- C. Shows an idiosyncratic language system that has emerged through close peer or sibling interaction, a pattern most often observed in twins.
- D. Demonstrates a consistent failure to speak in specific social situations where speech is expected, despite having the capacity to speak normally in other contexts.

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12. 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?
- Hikikomori
  - Dhat
  - Ghost sickness
  - Koro
13. Ted works approximately 15 hours a day, consistently prioritizing work over relationships, leisure, and physical well-being. He reports intense distress when his performance falls short of exceptionally high standards and describes feeling worthless during periods of rest or inactivity. From a cognitive perspective, which formulation BEST explains Ted's workaholic behavior?
- Ted has internalized behavioral patterns modeled by a parent, leading him to reproduce excessive work habits through observational learning.
  - Ted's behavior is driven by rigid core beliefs and conditional assumptions linking personal worth to flawless achievement and constant productivity.
  - Ted unconsciously avoids emotional intimacy by immersing himself in work as a defense against interpersonal closeness.
  - Ted lacks the interpersonal skills necessary to set limits and assert his needs in response to external demands.
14. Mark derives sexual gratification exclusively from exposing his genitals to unsuspecting women in public settings. He seeks treatment from Dr. Grind, a clinician trained in classical psychoanalytic theory. From this perspective, Mark's exhibitionistic behavior would most likely be understood as:
- The direct conditioning of sexual arousal to early childhood experiences involving accidental reinforcement during masturbation.
  - An expression of unresolved castration anxiety that has transformed into generalized hostility toward women.
  - A defensive displacement of sexual impulses that protects him from the anxiety associated with reciprocal intimacy and direct sexual engagement with women.
  - A reaction formation arising from chronic marital dissatisfaction and internalized moral prohibitions regarding sexuality.
15. Sheila reports that whenever vaginal penetration is attempted, she experiences an immediate, involuntary tightening of the muscles surrounding the vaginal opening, accompanied by marked anxiety and avoidance of penetration. Medical examination reveals no structural abnormalities, and she reports normal sexual desire and the ability to experience arousal and orgasm through non-penetrative stimulation. Based on DSM-5 diagnostic concepts, which diagnosis BEST accounts for Sheila's presentation?
- Dyspareunia, defined primarily by recurrent genital pain during sexual activity despite successful penetration.
  - Female orgasmic disorder, marked by delay or absence of orgasm despite adequate stimulation.
  - Sexual aversion disorder, involving persistent avoidance of sexual contact due to intense fear or disgust.
  - Vaginismus, characterized by reflexive pelvic floor muscle contraction that interferes with vaginal penetration.
16. What is the most accurate distinction between gender identity and sexual orientation, according to contemporary psychological and clinical frameworks?

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- A. Gender identity concerns an individual's internal sense of self as male, female, both, or neither, whereas sexual orientation describes enduring patterns of emotional, romantic, or sexual attraction toward others, independent of one's own gender identity.
- B. Gender identity refers to biologically determined sex characteristics, whereas sexual orientation refers to culturally learned preferences for romantic partners.
- C. Gender identity and sexual orientation represent opposite ends of the same developmental continuum, such that changes in one necessarily imply changes in the other.
- D. Gender identity primarily reflects social roles and gender expression, whereas sexual orientation reflects unconscious conflicts rooted in early psychosexual development.
17. Research on sexual assault reporting consistently identifies multiple psychological, interpersonal, and institutional barriers that reduce the likelihood of formal disclosure to authorities. Which of the following is LEAST consistent with empirically supported explanations for why many women do not report rape?
- A. Anticipation of dismissive, blaming, or ineffective responses from law enforcement or legal institutions.
- B. Fear that others will interpret the assault as evidence of an underlying paraphilic interest or deviant sexual preference.
- C. Concerns about retaliation, intimidation, or social consequences involving the perpetrator or the perpetrator's social network.
- D. The belief that sexual assault is a deeply personal matter best managed privately, often accompanied by shame or self-blame.
18. Research on perfectionism in anorexia nervosa suggests that the perfectionism observed is often tightly linked to self-worth being contingent on achievement and to meeting externally valued standards. Which statement BEST reflects the type of perfectionistic cognition most commonly associated with anorexia nervosa?
- A. "If I don't finish every task before relaxing, I'll feel irresponsible and guilty."
- B. "When others fail to meet my expectations in relationships, I feel upset and disappointed."
- C. "I need to prove that I can meet the standard that important authorities set for me; falling short would mean I'm not good enough."
- D. "My parents' expectations are so unrealistic that it's understandable I can't meet them."
19. Cognitive-behavioral models of bulimia nervosa conceptualize binge eating and compensatory behaviors as part of a self-perpetuating cycle. According to this framework, bingeing and purging are most accurately understood as behaviors that are maintained primarily through:
- A. Physiological activation that increases energy and produces a sustained improvement in affect.
- B. Restoration of a stable sense of mastery and control that generalizes across multiple life domains.
- C. Attentional diversion from diffuse internal distress, without a direct effect on emotional arousal.
- D. Short-term reduction of aversive emotional states, which negatively reinforces the binge-purge cycle despite long-term worsening of mood and self-evaluation.
20. After repeated exposure to fashion magazines emphasizing extreme thinness, Daisy reports that she has begun to constantly monitor her appearance, feels persistent shame when evaluating her body, and increasingly judges her personal worth based on how she imagines others would appraise her physical appearance. Notably, her distress intensifies even in the absence of direct social comparison or explicit negative feedback from others. Which theoretical account MOST precisely explains the psychological mechanism underlying Daisy's reaction?

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- A. biosocial model emphasizing emotional vulnerability interacting with environmental stressors to produce maladaptive affective responses.
- B. dispositional self-criticism model in which stable negative self-schemas generate generalized feelings of inadequacy across domains.
- C. cognitive expectancy-based account in which negative emotional reactions arise primarily from perceived failure to achieve anticipated outcomes or goals.
- D. framework proposing that chronic exposure to appearance-focused cultural messages leads to internalization of an external observer's perspective, resulting in self-surveillance and body-related shame.
21. The incentive-sensitization theory of substance dependence emphasizes a dissociation between motivational drive and hedonic experience. According to this model, addictive behavior is primarily maintained by which of the following processes?
- A. Escalating behavioral commitment, reflected in the increasingly extreme actions an individual undertakes to secure access to the substance.
- B. Heightened incentive salience and craving for the substance that can persist or intensify even as the pleasurable effects of use diminish.
- C. Early age of initiation, which alters developmental trajectories and increases vulnerability to later dependence.
- D. Sustained hedonic enjoyment of the substance, such that continued use is driven by consistently strong positive reinforcement.
22. Longitudinal and epidemiological studies examining fluctuations in marijuana use among high school students have identified certain factors that reliably covary with increases or decreases in use over time. Which factor has been shown to be most strongly and consistently associated with these changes, independent of broader social or economic conditions?
- A. Structural social variables such as unemployment rates and neighborhood-level economic disadvantage.
- B. Exposure to media portrayals that normalize or glamorize other forms of substance use, such as cigarette smoking.
- C. Adolescents' beliefs and perceptions that marijuana use carries relatively low health and psychosocial risk.
- D. Variations in the chemical composition or potency of marijuana available in the market.
23. Which of the following findings most directly contributed to the development of the dopamine hypothesis of schizophrenia?
- A. Parkinson's disease is known to be caused by excess dopamine.
- B. People with Parkinson's disease show a higher lifetime prevalence of schizophrenia.
- C. Dopamine levels are uniformly elevated in all brain regions of people with schizophrenia.
- D. Medications that reduce psychotic symptoms produce motor side effects similar to Parkinson's disease.
24. Which statement MOST accurately distinguishes a delusion from a hallucination in terms of the underlying level of psychological dysfunction?
- A. Delusions are disturbances of belief and reality testing, whereas hallucinations are perceptual experiences occurring without corresponding external stimuli.
- B. Delusions reflect disturbances in sensory processing, whereas hallucinations arise from distorted belief systems.
- C. Delusions involve erroneous interpretations of real perceptual input, whereas hallucinations occur only in the absence of emotional arousal.
- D. Delusions are uniquely characteristic of schizophrenia, whereas hallucinations are nonspecific symptoms shared across multiple psychiatric disorders.

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25. Epidemiological studies have consistently reported higher incidence rates of schizophrenia in urban compared to rural environments. Which interpretation is MOST strongly supported by contemporary sociocultural and social-psychological research to account for this urban-rural difference?
- A. Chronic exposure to social stressors—such as social fragmentation, reduced social cohesion, and persistent interpersonal threat—that heighten vulnerability among at-risk individuals.
  - B. Elevated exposure to environmental toxins and pollutants unique to densely populated areas, which directly impair neurodevelopment.
  - C. Systematic overdiagnosis in urban mental health systems due to increased clinical contact and diagnostic vigilance.
  - D. Increased prevalence of substance use in urban settings, which fully accounts for the elevated rates of psychotic disorders.
26. Longitudinal and high-risk studies examining familial correlates of schizophrenia have identified certain interaction patterns that precede the onset of psychotic symptoms. Which family characteristic has been MOST consistently linked to increased risk, particularly through its impact on cognitive organization and reality testing?
- A. Parenting styles marked by excessive involvement and emotional overprotection.
  - B. Family environments characterized by strong emotional bonds and high interpersonal closeness.
  - C. Patterns of fragmented, contradictory, or illogical communication that disrupt the development of coherent meaning-making.
  - D. Inconsistent discipline practices that produce confusion regarding behavioral expectations and limits.
27. In evaluating unexplained neurological symptoms, clinicians must distinguish conversion disorder from dissociative disorders based on the level of psychological functioning affected. Which of the following losses would be LEAST consistent with a diagnosis of conversion disorder and would instead suggest a dissociative process?
- A. Loss of tactile sensation in the absence of neurological findings.
  - B. Sudden blindness with intact pupillary reflexes and normal ophthalmologic examination.
  - C. Inability to recall important autobiographical information following a stressful event.
  - D. Loss of the ability to speak despite normal functioning of the vocal apparatus.
28. Ms. L, a 28-year-old woman, reports episodes in which she suddenly finds herself in unfamiliar places without remembering how she arrived there. At times, she hears internal voices arguing about what she should do, though she recognizes these voices as coming from inside her mind rather than from the external environment. She has a history of severe, repeated childhood abuse. Outside these episodes, her reality testing is intact, and she does not hold fixed delusional beliefs. Which of the following diagnoses are MOST consistent with this presentation? (此題為複選)
- A. Dissociative Identity Disorder
  - B. Conversion disorder
  - C. PTSD, dissociative subtype
  - D. Schizophrenia

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29. Mr. T, a 35-year-old man, presents with a sudden loss of speech that began shortly after a heated confrontation at work. Neurological examination and brain imaging reveal no abnormalities. Although he reports minimal emotional distress about the symptom itself, he repeatedly seeks medical reassurance and remains preoccupied with the possibility that an undetected neurological disease has been missed. He denies memory gaps, identity alteration, depersonalization, or trauma-related intrusions. He does not report hearing voices or holding fixed false beliefs, and his thought processes are coherent and reality testing is intact. Which of the following diagnoses are MOST consistent with this presentation? (此題為複選)
- A. Dissociative Identity Disorder  
B. PTSD, dissociative subtype  
C. Conversion disorder  
D. Somatic Symptom Disorder
30. Why do individuals with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) sometimes show poor recall for certain aspects of the traumatic event while simultaneously experiencing vivid, intrusive memories of other aspects? (此題為複選)
- A. Active avoidance and suppression of trauma-related material interfere with coherent autobiographical memory integration.  
B. Attempts to suppress trauma-related thoughts paradoxically increase the likelihood of intrusive re-experiencing.  
C. Traumatic memories are uniformly repressed and therefore inaccessible to conscious awareness.  
D. Heightened emotional arousal during trauma leads to fragmented encoding, resulting in uneven memory consolidation.  
E. Intrusive memories reflect psychotic hallucinations rather than memory processes.

## (二) 單選題 B 部分 20 題 (每題 2 分, 共 40 分)

作答格式：

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

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)，若不依照上述格式，將扣減該科成績 20 分。

1. A longitudinal study follows children from infancy to adolescence. The researchers find that parents high in planning and organization tend to establish highly structured home routines. During early childhood, children raised in these homes show better self-regulation. By adolescence, however, individual differences in self-regulation are more strongly predicted by adolescents' participation in demanding extracurricular activities (e.g., debate, competitive sports), which they selected themselves. Which interpretation best accounts for these findings?
- A. Self-regulation is primarily environmentally determined, with early family structure exerting a stable influence across development.  
B. Early differences in self-regulation reflect passive gene-environment correlation, whereas later differences reflect active gene-environment correlation.  
C. Adolescents with better self-regulation evoke more opportunities from parents and teachers, indicating a shift from passive to evocative gene-environment correlation.  
D. The results demonstrate that genetic influences on self-regulation decrease over time as environmental influences increase.

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2. The primary concern of developmental psychologists is to
- Identify universal personality traits that remain stable throughout adulthood.
  - Explain how biological maturation alone determines behavior at different ages.
  - Understand patterns of change and stability in behavior and mental processes across the lifespan, and the mechanisms that produce these patterns.
  - Examine how immediate social situations influence behavior at a single point in time.
3. Developmental psychologists argue that perceptual development is closely linked to motor development. Which of the following explanations best integrates findings from visual cliff, optic flow, and affordance research?
- Perceptual abilities mature independently of motor skills, but motor experience allows infants to express perceptual knowledge that was already present.
  - Improvements in perception precede motor development and serve as the primary cause of changes in locomotion and postural control.
  - Motor development influences perceptual sensitivity only in early infancy, after which perceptual systems operate independently of action.
  - As infants acquire new motor skills, self-produced movement provides critical perceptual information that recalibrates depth perception, motion perception, and judgments of action possibilities relative to the infant's current abilities.
4. Research on prenatal development shows systematic changes in fetal behavior across the three trimesters. Which of the following patterns best reflects this developmental progression?
- Prenatal behavior shifts from spontaneous, endogenously generated movements in early gestation to coordinated, sensory-responsive actions in mid-gestation, and finally to organized, state-dependent regulation in late gestation.
  - Coordinated movements and sleep-wake cycles emerge simultaneously in the second trimester as a result of rapid physical growth.
  - Prenatal behaviors primarily reflect maturation of peripheral motor systems, with minimal contribution from developing neural organization.
  - Reflexive responses dominate the first trimester, but meaningful sensory responsiveness and learning are absent until after birth.
5. Researchers examined whether 3-month-old infants can discriminate between upright and inverted human faces. Infants were seated in front of two side-by-side screens. On each trial, an upright face was presented on one screen and an inverted version of the same face was presented on the other screen. The side of presentation was counterbalanced across trials. Infants had no prior exposure to the faces before testing. Total looking time toward each stimulus was recorded across multiple trials. Results indicated that infants consistently looked longer at the upright face than at the inverted face. What conclusion is best supported by these findings?
- Infants have learned to recognize the upright face through repeated exposure
  - Infants show a perceptual bias or sensitivity to upright faces
  - Infants remember upright faces better than inverted faces
  - Infants associate upright faces with positive emotion

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6. A researcher was interested in developmental changes in executive function from childhood to adolescence. In the first year of the study, the researcher recruited three groups of participants aged 6, 10, and 14 years. Each group was assessed annually for four years using the same executive function tasks, resulting in overlapping age ranges across cohorts. This research design is best described as:
- A cross-sectional design, because multiple age groups are compared at one point in time
  - A longitudinal design, because the same individuals are followed over time
  - A sequential design, because multiple age cohorts are followed longitudinally to separate age and cohort effects
  - An experimental design, because executive function is measured repeatedly
7. Which advantage is unique to the design mentioned above?
- It eliminates all time-of-measurement effects
  - It requires fewer participants
  - It avoids participant attrition
  - It allows researchers to distinguish age-related change from cohort effects
8. Research on perceptual-motor development has shown that infants adjust their behavior—such as hesitating, touching the surface, or modifying their gait—when approaching slopes that vary in steepness and friction. Importantly, infants with greater locomotor experience often refuse slopes that novice walkers attempt, even though both groups receive the same visual information. From an ecological perspective associated with James J. Gibson, which interpretation best explains these findings?
- Infants' perceptual development involves increased sensitivity to physical properties of the environment, such as slope angle and surface texture, independent of their motor abilities.
  - Infants' avoidance of risky slopes reflects maturation of depth perception and fear responses that emerge with age and experience.
  - Infants rely primarily on visual cues to determine whether an action is possible, with motor experience influencing only the execution of movement after perception has occurred.
  - Through perceptual differentiation, infants selectively attune to environmental information that specifies action possibilities relative to their current motor capabilities, leading to adaptive behavioral adjustments such as hesitation and exploratory touching.
9. Which pattern of findings best supports the view that synaptic pruning is an adaptive developmental process rather than a loss of function?
- Early in life, infants can discriminate a wide range of visual inputs from both eyes and speech sounds from many languages; with experience, synaptic pruning selectively preserves frequently used connections, leading to more efficient binocular vision and faster processing of native-language phonemes.
  - Infants gradually lose the ability to discriminate non-native speech sounds and show reduced responsiveness to visual input from one eye as synapses are eliminated.
  - During development, unused neural connections are removed in both visual and language systems, resulting in a permanent reduction of perceptual sensitivity.
  - Synaptic pruning primarily reflects biological maturation of the brain and occurs independently of sensory experience in both vision and language development.

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10. An infant repeatedly retrieves a toy hidden under a cloth at location A. After several successful trials, the toy is hidden under a second cloth at location B while the infant watches. On multiple trials, the infant continues to search at location A. However, when the task is simplified so that the infant does not need to uncover the cloth, the infant shows surprise when the toy fails to appear at location B. Based on Piaget's sensorimotor substages and contemporary interpretations, which conclusion is most appropriate?
- A. The infant is in the reflexive or primary circular reaction substage and lacks any understanding of object permanence.
  - B. The infant has fully developed object permanence but fails the task due to limitations in visual perception.
  - C. The infant is in the coordination of secondary circular reactions substage, in which object permanence is present but not yet robust across contexts requiring coordinated action.
  - D. The infant has entered the mental representation substage, and the error reflects deliberate choice rather than cognitive limitation.
11. Research on private speech and its role in the development of executive function supports all of the following statements **EXCEPT**:
- A. Private speech helps children maintain task rules and goals in working memory during cognitively demanding activities.
  - B. The use of private speech reflects immature cognition and typically interferes with successful self-regulation.
  - C. As children develop, private speech becomes internalized as inner speech, continuing to support executive control.
  - D. Suppressing private speech can impair children's performance on tasks requiring inhibition, planning, or cognitive flexibility.
12. Which statement best characterizes the developmental relation between metacognition and memory?
- A. Improvements in children's memory performance are primarily driven by increases in storage capacity, with metacognitive abilities playing a minimal role.
  - B. Metacognitive monitoring and control develop earlier than memory processes and directly cause later increases in memory capacity.
  - C. With development, children become more accurate at monitoring their own memory, which allows them to regulate study and retrieval strategies more effectively, leading to improved memory performance.
  - D. Metacognitive skills influence memory only during encoding and have little impact on retrieval or strategy selection.
13. Temperament is characterized by all of the following **EXCEPT**:
- A. It is fixed at birth and remains unchanged regardless of environmental influences.
  - B. It refers to early-emerging individual differences in emotional reactivity and self-regulation.
  - C. It is biologically based and shows relative stability across development.
  - D. Its expression can be shaped by environmental contexts, such as parenting and cultural practices.
14. The concept of goodness of fit in temperament research refers to:
- A. The degree to which a child's temperament matches the average temperament of children in the same age group.
  - B. The extent to which caregiving practices and environmental demands are adjusted to be compatible with a child's temperamental characteristics.
  - C. The strength of genetic influences on a child's emotional reactivity and self-regulation.
  - D. The consistency of a child's temperamental traits across different situations and developmental periods.

※ 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。

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15. Which statement best explains why young children often overestimate their own abilities?
- A. Overestimation reflects immature metacognitive monitoring and a developmentally typical positivity bias that supports motivation and persistence.
  - B. Young children deliberately exaggerate their abilities to gain social approval.
  - C. Children lack the cognitive capacity to understand task instructions, leading to random self-evaluations.
  - D. Overestimation indicates a stable personality trait that predicts narcissism in adulthood.
16. Which statement about the development of theory of mind is most accurate?
- A. Children either possess theory of mind or they do not; passing a false-belief task marks the sudden onset of this ability.
  - B. Failure on false-belief tasks indicates that young children lack any understanding of mental states.
  - C. Once children pass false-belief tasks, theory of mind is fully developed and no further qualitative changes occur.
  - D. Theory of mind develops gradually, with earlier abilities (e.g., understanding diverse desires or knowledge access) emerging before success on false-belief tasks, and performance is influenced by task demands such as language and executive function.
17. Which statement best describes the relation between self-development and emotional development in childhood?
- A. Emotional development depends on the emergence of a self-concept, such that emotions are absent before children recognize themselves as individuals.
  - B. The development of a reflective sense of self enables self-conscious emotions (e.g., pride, shame, guilt), while emotional experiences also contribute to shaping the developing self.
  - C. Self-development and emotional development proceed independently, with minimal influence on one another.
  - D. Once children develop self-recognition, emotion regulation becomes automatic and no longer requires external support.
18. Which statement about stranger anxiety and attachment is most accurate?
- A. Stranger anxiety indicates insecure attachment because securely attached infants feel comfortable with unfamiliar adults.
  - B. Stranger anxiety appears at birth and gradually decreases as infants become more socially experienced.
  - C. Stranger anxiety is a developmentally typical response that emerges after attachment relationships form and reflects infants' ability to distinguish familiar caregivers from unfamiliar people.
  - D. The absence of stranger anxiety reliably indicates secure attachment and healthy socioemotional development.
19. Which statement best describes the relationship between Piaget's and Kohlberg's views on moral development?
- A. Piaget emphasized moral reasoning in adolescence and adulthood, whereas Kohlberg focused primarily on early childhood moral behavior.
  - B. Piaget proposed that moral development moves from an emphasis on authority and consequences to an emphasis on intentions, while Kohlberg expanded this idea into a more detailed, multi-stage theory of moral reasoning extending into adulthood.
  - C. Piaget argued that moral rules are biologically determined, whereas Kohlberg emphasized social learning and reinforcement.
  - D. Both Piaget and Kohlberg believed that moral development is unrelated to cognitive development and proceeds independently of changes in thinking.

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20. A longitudinal study follows children from toddlerhood to early school age. During preschool, parents differ in how they respond to children's distress: some primarily redirect attention away from upsetting situations, whereas others acknowledge the child's emotion and provide guidance for managing it. By early school age, children differ in how effectively they regulate frustration during challenging tasks. Which interpretation best explains these findings?
- A. Children's later emotion regulation primarily reflects maturational changes in neural systems, such that early caregiving practices have limited influence once basic regulatory capacities develop.
  - B. Children who experience less distress in early childhood have fewer opportunities to practice managing negative emotions, which limits their exposure to emotionally challenging situations and reduces the development of effective regulation strategies later.
  - C. Differences in emotion regulation arise because children vary in temperamental reactivity, which leads parents to adopt different response styles that maintain, rather than shape, existing regulatory differences.
  - D. Parental responses that emphasize emotional acknowledgment and guidance support the gradual internalization of regulatory strategies, allowing children to manage distress more effectively on their own over time.

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