

中國文化大學 105 學年度碩士班考試入學招生考試試題

系所組：心理輔導學系碩士班 節次：第 2 節

科目：輔導研究法(含心理測驗與統計)

查、閱讀下述文章，然後用中文回答問題。(須標示題號並依序作答，不依序作答要扣分)(20分)

A study summary by Shawna Katherine O'Neill

This prospective study aims to examine the relationship between PTSD symptoms and quality of life in trauma-exposed veterans (榮民) and veterans with PTSD. The study also examined the extent to which 為何?

moderates the relationship between PTSD symptoms and domains of quality of life (mental and physical). Further, this study explored the relationship between specific symptom clusters of PTSD and mental and physical quality of life in trauma-exposed veterans and veterans diagnosed with PTSD.

This study used cross sectional data taken from initial assessments of 82 trauma-exposed veterans who were participating in a larger clinical trial treatment study at the Palo Alto Veteran's Affairs Health Care System and Stanford University. PTSD symptoms were assessed using the Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale (CAPS), resilience levels were assessed using the Connors-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC) and quality of life was assessed using the Short Form 36 Health Survey (SF-36). A Hierarchical Multiple Regression (HMR) model was used to examine both main effects and interaction effects between PTSD, resilience and quality of life domains.

HMR analyses revealed that PTSD symptom severity significantly predicted mental quality of life (MQOL) and physical quality of life (PQOL) in trauma-exposed veterans but only MQOL in veterans diagnosed with PTSD. Resilience did not predict quality of life or moderate the relationship between PTSD and quality of life in either the overall trauma-exposed sample or the PTSD -diagnosed subsample. When looking at specific symptom clusters of PTSD, hyperarousal(過度警覺)symptoms were shown to predict MQOL but not PQOL. In addition, resilience was only shown to moderate the relationship between re-experiencing symptom clusters and MQOL.

Conclusions: Results suggest that increasing resilience in veterans with symptoms of PTSD is most helpful when working to minimize symptoms of re-experiencing, avoidance and numbing(麻木), but not necessarily symptoms of hyperarousal. In addition, it appears that focusing on reducing symptoms, rather than building resilience, may be more important for improving veterans' quality of life.

1. PTSD 的意義為何? (1分)
2. resilience 的意義為何? (1分)
3. 本研究之研究方法是什麼? (2分)
4. 本研究之三目的為何? (3分)
5. 本研究使用哪些測量工具? 分別測量什麼? (3分)
6. 本研究統計分析的發現有哪幾項? (4分)
7. 本研究的結論為何? (3分)
8. 本研究的題目如何訂定才是適切的? (3分)

貳、試述 Holland 職業類型理論，及其在生涯輔導上之評估與應用。(15分)

參、何謂「文化公平測驗」(culture Free Test)? 請舉一具體測驗例子，並提出你對「文化公平測驗」的看法。(15分)

肆、有一母群體，其 $\mu=60$, $\sigma=18$ ，今由其中選取 $n=1$, $n=36$, $n=100$ 三個樣本，三種樣本各自形成之抽樣分配的標準誤 $\sigma_{\bar{x}}$ 各自不同。請標示題號並依序作答：(共 10 分)

1. 何謂抽樣誤差? (2分) 2. 標準誤 $\sigma_{\bar{x}}$ 的公式 = ? (2分)
3. 當樣本 $n=1$ ，則 $\sigma_{\bar{x}} = ?$ (1分) 4. 當樣本 $n=36$ ，則 $\sigma_{\bar{x}} = ?$ (1分)
5. 當樣本 $n=100$ ，則 $\sigma_{\bar{x}} = ?$ (1分)
6. 問樣本人數大小和標準誤 $\sigma_{\bar{x}}$ 的關係為何? (1分)
7. 如把標準誤 $\sigma_{\bar{x}}$ 定為 1，問樣本要多少人? (2分)

伍、某廠牌飲料宣稱每瓶平均重量(μ)為 20 公克，某人懷疑其說法(不足)，乃從超市母群體裏隨機抽取該廠牌飲料 100 瓶，得其平均重(\bar{X})=18 公克，不偏估計標準差 $S = 3$ ，問該廠牌飲料之平均重量是否低於 20 公克？(共 15 分)

1. 統計假設： H_0 : _____ H_1 : _____ (1 分)
2. 設 $\alpha = .01$ ，採單側或雙側考驗？ (1 分)
3. 無限個樣本平均數的抽樣分配為何種分配？(1 分)
4. 抽樣分配的標準誤 $\sigma_{\bar{x}}$ = ? (3 分)
5. 因 $\bar{X} = 18 < 20$ ，故需將拒絕區 $\alpha = .01$ 放在抽樣分配的左側或右側？ (1 分)
6. 查 z 分配表，得知其臨界值 $z = ?$ (3 分) 參見附表 1 之 z 分配表
7. 為了知道 $\bar{X} = 18$ 公克位於抽樣分配的橫坐標何處？須將 $\bar{X} = 18$ 化為 z 值才知，求 Z 值 = ? (2 分)
8. Z 值是否小於臨界值？(1 分)
9. 結論：_____ (2 分)

陸、某次考試之 Mean = 60, SD = 5，如果甲生 X = 50，回答下列問題：(每小題 2 分) (共 10 分)

1. Z = ?
 2. T = ?
 3. SAT = ?
- 如果乙生之 T = 30，則其
4. Z = ?
 5. X = ?

(公式 $Z = (X - \bar{X}) / SD$; $T = 50 + 10Z$; $SAT = 500 + 100Z$)

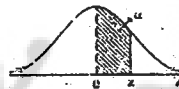
柒、參見附表 1 之 z 分配表，求下列各題之值：(每小題 3 分) (共 12 分)

1. 求 $Z > 2$ 以上的面積 = ?
2. 求 $Z = -1$ 至 $Z = -2$ 間的面積 = ?
3. 魏氏 IQ 介於 85 至 130 間的面積 = ? (註：魏氏 IQ = $100 + 15 * Z$)
4. 在團體中要勝過 15.87% 的人，其 Z = ?

捌、有一樣本 $N = 9$ 之抽樣分配， $\alpha = .05$ ，採單側考驗(左側)時，參考附表 2 之 t 分配表，則其臨界值 t 值 = ? (3 分)

附表 1 z 分配表

$P(Z < z) = \Phi(z)$



z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.0000	0.0040	0.0080	0.0120	0.0160	0.0199	0.0239	0.0279	0.0319	0.0359
0.1	0.0398	0.0438	0.0478	0.0517	0.0557	0.0596	0.0636	0.0675	0.0714	0.0753
0.2	0.0793	0.0832	0.0871	0.0910	0.0948	0.0987	0.1026	0.1064	0.1103	0.1141
0.3	0.1179	0.1217	0.1255	0.1293	0.1331	0.1368	0.1406	0.1443	0.1480	0.1517
0.4	0.1554	0.1591	0.1628	0.1664	0.1700	0.1736	0.1772	0.1808	0.1844	0.1879
0.5	0.1915	0.1950	0.1985	0.2019	0.2054	0.2088	0.2123	0.2157	0.2190	0.2224
0.6	0.2257	0.2291	0.2324	0.2357	0.2389	0.2422	0.2454	0.2486	0.2517	0.2549
0.7	0.2580	0.2611	0.2642	0.2673	0.2704	0.2734	0.2764	0.2794	0.2823	0.2852
0.8	0.2881	0.2910	0.2939	0.2967	0.2995	0.3023	0.3051	0.3078	0.3106	0.3133
0.9	0.3159	0.3186	0.3212	0.3238	0.3264	0.3289	0.3315	0.3340	0.3365	0.3389
1.0	0.3413	0.3438	0.3461	0.3485	0.3508	0.3531	0.3554	0.3577	0.3599	0.3621
1.1	0.3643	0.3665	0.3686	0.3708	0.3729	0.3749	0.3770	0.3790	0.3810	0.3830
1.2	0.3849	0.3869	0.3888	0.3907	0.3925	0.3944	0.3962	0.3980	0.3997	0.4015
1.3	0.4032	0.4049	0.4066	0.4082	0.4099	0.4115	0.4131	0.4147	0.4162	0.4177
1.4	0.4192	0.4207	0.4222	0.4236	0.4251	0.4265	0.4279	0.4292	0.4306	0.4319
1.5	0.4332	0.4345	0.4357	0.4370	0.4382	0.4394	0.4406	0.4418	0.4429	0.4441
1.6	0.4452	0.4463	0.4474	0.4484	0.4495	0.4505	0.4515	0.4525	0.4535	0.4545
1.7	0.4554	0.4564	0.4573	0.4582	0.4591	0.4599	0.4608	0.4616	0.4625	0.4633
1.8	0.4641	0.4649	0.4656	0.4664	0.4671	0.4678	0.4686	0.4693	0.4699	0.4706
1.9	0.4713	0.4719	0.4726	0.4732	0.4738	0.4744	0.4750	0.4756	0.4761	0.4767
2.0	0.4772	0.4778	0.4783	0.4788	0.4793	0.4798	0.4803	0.4808	0.4812	0.4817
2.1	0.4821	0.4826	0.4830	0.4834	0.4838	0.4842	0.4846	0.4850	0.4854	0.4857
2.2	0.4861	0.4864	0.4868	0.4871	0.4875	0.4878	0.4881	0.4884	0.4887	0.4890
2.3	0.4893	0.4896	0.4898	0.4901	0.4904	0.4906	0.4909	0.4911	0.4913	0.4916
2.4	0.4918	0.4920	0.4922	0.4925	0.4927	0.4929	0.4931	0.4932	0.4934	0.4936
2.5	0.4938	0.4940	0.4941	0.4943	0.4945	0.4946	0.4948	0.4949	0.4951	0.4952

附表 2 t 分配表

t Table

cum. prob	$t_{.50}$	$t_{.25}$	$t_{.20}$	$t_{.15}$	$t_{.10}$	$t_{.05}$
one-tail	0.50	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.05
two-tails	1.00	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.10
df						
1	0.000	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314
2	0.000	0.816	1.061	1.386	1.886	2.920
3	0.000	0.766	0.978	1.250	1.638	2.353
4	0.000	0.741	0.941	1.190	1.533	2.132
5	0.000	0.727	0.920	1.156	1.470	2.015
6	0.000	0.718	0.906	1.134	1.440	1.943
7	0.000	0.711	0.896	1.119	1.415	1.895
8	0.000	0.706	0.889	1.108	1.397	1.860
9	0.000	0.703	0.883	1.100	1.383	1.833
10	0.000	0.700	0.879	1.093	1.372	1.812

本試題採
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