

國立高雄師範大學 113 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：諮商心理與復健諮商研究所

科 目：諮商心理學與輔導（含心理學基礎知識、統計、測驗等）

※注意：1.作答時請將試題題號及答案依序寫在答案卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

2.答案卷限用藍、黑色筆作答，以其他顏色作答之部分，該題不予計分。

一、選擇題（每題 2 分，共 30 分）

1. Psychologists who accept a biological explanation of behavior make certain assumptions. Which of the following would NOT be one of these assumptions?

- (A) Psychological behavior has a biochemical basis.
- (B) Behavior or behavior potential is determined by heredity.
- (C) Experience cannot alter underlying biological structures and processes.
- (D) Complex behavior is best understood if it is broken down into smaller, elementary units of analysis.

2. Eating disorders, such as anorexia or bulimia, do not seem to be as common in Third World countries as they are in technologically advanced countries. Focusing on reasons for the difference in the incidence of these illnesses around the world is most directly within the province of the _____ perspective.

- (A) sociocultural (B) cognitive (C) humanistic (D) evolutionary

3. A psychologist who explains a rapist's behavior in terms of the rapist's displaced hostility toward his mother is most likely to prefer the _____ perspective.

- (A) cognitive (B) humanistic (C) evolutionary (D) psychodynamic

4. Using Howard Gardner's theory of intelligence as a guide, one would expect that an expert salesperson would be high in _____ intelligence, and an expert dancer would be high in _____ intelligence.

- (A) interpersonal; bodily-kinesthetic (C) interpersonal; musical
- (B) intrapersonal; musical (D) intrapersonal; bodily-kinesthetic

5. One of the advantages of the longitudinal design is that

- (A) the results can be generalized widely to various cohorts.
- (B) data are not likely to be lost due to participant attrition.
- (C) all participants have lived through the same socioeconomic period.
- (D) researchers do not need to keep track of participants over extended time periods.

（背面尚有試題）

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6. According to Piaget, _____ modifies new environmental information to fit into what is already known, and _____ restructures existing schemes so that new information is accounted for more completely.
- (A) assimilation; accommodation (C) centration; egocentrism
(B) accommodation; assimilation (D) egocentrism; centration
7. A child is 4 years old. At this stage in her cognitive development, Piaget would expect that she should be able to
- (A) take the perspective of another person.
(B) distinguish the mental world from the physical world.
(C) ignore perceptually striking features of objects.
(D) mentally represent objects that are not physically present.
8. With respect to theories of mind, which statement most directly captures the viewpoint of contemporary researchers who suggest that children develop foundational theories to explain their experiences of the world?
- (A) Children begin to develop a general theory with respect to some aspect of the world, then use new experiences to refine their theory.
(B) The dynamic interplay of assimilation and accommodation results in the movement of children through successive stages of cognitive functioning.
(C) Older children are fundamentally different from younger children with respect to their cognitive abilities.
(D) Children can differentiate mental and physical worlds if the proper foundation for drawing such distinctions is established.
9. Researchers try to identify which types of social supports provide the most benefit for individuals experiencing specific events. They have found that both informational and emotional supports are effective for different people in different situations. Generally, what appears to matter in terms of support is
- (A) the match between what an individual wants and what the individual gets.
(B) that the individual accepts and benefits from whatever support is offered.
(C) almost always informational support; emotional support is not critical to recovery.
(D) almost always emotional support; informational support is not critical to recovery.

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10. A friend is trying to deal with her stressors. She read about a three-phase process of stress inoculation proposed by cognitive-behavior therapist Donald Meichenbaum and is seriously applying it. The first thing she will try to do is to
- (A) identify new behaviors that will negate her self-defeating behaviors.
 - (B) appraise the consequences of any adaptive behaviors she emits.
 - (C) redefine her problems in terms of causes and results.
 - (D) avoid putting herself down.
11. If one's stressors are controllable, coping techniques that are _____ will be most useful; if one's stressors are uncontrollable, it is useful to try coping techniques that are _____
- (A) emotion-focused; problem-directed.
 - (B) cognitive; somatically-focused.
 - (C) problem-directed; emotion-focused.
 - (D) somatically-focused; cognitive.
12. In the context of reliability measures, which term does NOT belong with the others?
- (A) test-retest
 - (B) parallel forms
 - (C) construct
 - (D) split-half
13. By the end of the second therapy session, a woman's therapist is speculating about the causes of her depression. This speculation on the part of the therapist is most related to the therapeutic goal of
- (A) making a diagnosis.
 - (B) proposing an etiology.
 - (C) making a prognosis.
 - (D) prescribing and carrying out treatment.
14. When you ask your teacher how the class did on the test, all you are told is that the results can be described by a bell-shaped curve, or normal distribution. From this, you should be able to deduce that most student scores
- (A) were very high.
 - (B) were very low.
 - (C) clustered in the middle and fewer were at the extremes.
 - (D) clustered at the extremes and fewer were in the middle.
15. In the language of assessment, a test that measures what an assessor intends it to measure is _____
- (A) reliable.
 - (B) valid.
 - (C) standardized.
 - (D) invariant.

（背面尚有試題）

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二、名詞解釋（每題 5 分，共 20 分）

1. 天花板效應（Ceiling Effect）
2. 月暈效應（Halo Effect）
3. 重新架構（Reframing）（請舉例）
4. 自我效能（Self-Efficacy）

三、申論題（每題 15 分，共 30 分）

1. 李麗華，30 歲，三年前開的早餐店因疫情而關門，現在想找個工作。請運用一輔導相關的理論提出協助她的輔導方案。
2. 陳玉芬，高一，經常與網友聊天到深夜，白天在教室睡覺。請運用一輔導相關的理論提出協助她的輔導方案。

四、簡答題（每題 10 分，共 20 分）

1. 請說明甚麼是投射測驗？有什麼缺點與優點？
2. 某研究者想了解心理治療學派對個案心理適應的影響，將個案隨機分派到表一的四種心理治療學派。心理治療結束後心理適應的分數如表一所示。請問這四種心理治療學派的心理適應的效果是否有所不同？（要有計算過程與變異數摘要表）

表一 四種心理治療學派的心理適應分數

心理分析	認知行為	正念	個人中心
5	6	6	9
7	5	8	5
8	5	9	8
4	7	8	7
3	4	9	7

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Appendix F: Critical Values of the F Distribution

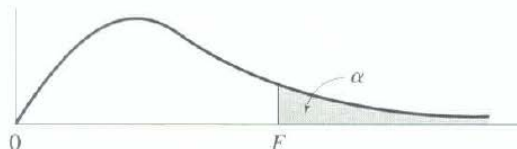


Table 1 $\alpha = 0.05$

		Degrees of Freedom for Numerator															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	15	20	25	30	40	50
Degrees of Freedom for Denominator	1	161.4	199.5	215.8	224.8	230.0	233.8	236.5	238.6	240.1	242.1	245.2	248.4	248.9	250.5	250.8	252.6
	2	18.51	19.00	19.16	19.25	19.30	19.33	19.35	19.37	19.38	19.40	19.43	19.44	19.46	19.47	19.48	19.48
	3	10.13	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.81	8.79	8.70	8.66	8.63	8.62	8.59	8.58
	4	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00	5.96	5.86	5.80	5.77	5.75	5.72	5.70
	5	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.74	4.62	4.56	4.52	4.50	4.46	4.44
	6	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.10	4.06	3.94	3.87	3.83	3.81	3.77	3.75
	7	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68	3.64	3.51	3.44	3.40	3.38	3.34	3.32
	8	5.32	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44	3.39	3.35	3.22	3.15	3.11	3.08	3.04	3.02
	9	5.12	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.18	3.14	3.01	2.94	2.89	2.86	2.83	2.80
	10	4.96	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.85	2.77	2.73	2.70	2.66	2.64
	11	4.84	3.98	3.59	3.36	3.20	3.09	3.01	2.95	2.90	2.85	2.72	2.65	2.60	2.57	2.53	2.51
	12	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.91	2.85	2.80	2.75	2.62	2.54	2.50	2.47	2.43	2.40
	13	4.67	3.81	3.41	3.18	3.03	2.92	2.83	2.77	2.71	2.67	2.53	2.46	2.41	2.38	2.34	2.31
	14	4.60	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.76	2.70	2.65	2.60	2.46	2.39	2.34	2.31	2.27	2.24
	15	4.54	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.71	2.64	2.59	2.54	2.40	2.33	2.28	2.25	2.20	2.18
	16	4.49	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.59	2.54	2.49	2.35	2.28	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.12
	17	4.45	3.59	3.20	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.61	2.55	2.49	2.45	2.31	2.23	2.18	2.15	2.10	2.08
	18	4.41	3.55	3.16	2.93	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.51	2.46	2.41	2.27	2.19	2.14	2.11	2.06	2.04
	19	4.38	3.52	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.48	2.42	2.38	2.23	2.16	2.11	2.07	2.03	2.00
	20	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.45	2.39	2.35	2.20	2.12	2.07	2.04	1.99	1.97
22	4.30	3.44	3.05	2.82	2.66	2.55	2.46	2.40	2.34	2.30	2.15	2.07	2.02	1.98	1.94	1.91	
24	4.26	3.40	3.01	2.78	2.62	2.51	2.42	2.36	2.30	2.25	2.11	2.03	1.97	1.94	1.89	1.86	
26	4.23	3.37	2.98	2.74	2.59	2.47	2.39	2.32	2.27	2.22	2.07	1.99	1.94	1.90	1.85	1.82	
28	4.20	3.34	2.95	2.71	2.56	2.45	2.36	2.29	2.24	2.19	2.04	1.96	1.91	1.87	1.82	1.79	
30	4.17	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.16	2.01	1.93	1.88	1.84	1.79	1.76	
40	4.08	3.23	2.84	2.61	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.12	2.08	1.92	1.84	1.78	1.74	1.69	1.66	
50	4.03	3.18	2.79	2.56	2.40	2.29	2.20	2.13	2.07	2.03	1.87	1.78	1.73	1.69	1.63	1.60	
60	4.00	3.15	2.76	2.53	2.37	2.25	2.17	2.10	2.04	1.99	1.84	1.75	1.69	1.65	1.59	1.56	
120	3.92	3.07	2.68	2.45	2.29	2.18	2.09	2.02	1.96	1.91	1.75	1.66	1.60	1.55	1.50	1.46	
200	3.89	3.04	2.65	2.42	2.26	2.14	2.06	1.98	1.93	1.88	1.72	1.62	1.56	1.52	1.46	1.41	
500	3.86	3.01	2.62	2.39	2.23	2.12	2.03	1.96	1.90	1.85	1.69	1.59	1.53	1.48	1.42	1.38	
1000	3.85	3.01	2.61	2.38	2.22	2.11	2.02	1.95	1.89	1.84	1.68	1.58	1.52	1.47	1.41	1.36	

一、選擇題參考答案

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