

國立臺灣師範大學 114 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：健康促進與衛生教育

適用系所：健康促進與衛生教育學系

注意：1.本試題共 2 頁，請依序在答案卷上作答，並標明題號，不必抄題。2.答案必須寫在指定作答區內，否則依規定扣分。

一、請依據社會認知理論（Social Cognitive Theory）的交互決定論（Reciprocal Determinism），（一）分析「青少年飲酒行為」。（二）針對各種交互影響，分別舉例說明如何設計健康促進介入。(30 分)

二、新興傳染病是當前公共衛生面臨的新挑戰，請任選一項新興傳染病，（一）分析高危險族群具有哪些特徵？（二）傳染途徑為何？（三）你打算如何對高危險族群進行衛生教育宣導，以降低他們受感染的風險？(20 分)

三、請閱讀以下論文摘要並回答問題

Introduction

Universal interventions for preventing substance use are important priorities for schools. The present study aimed to evaluate the effect of a school-based educational intervention on the prevention or reduction of substance use among high school students.

Methods

This quasi-experimental study was conducted on 608 grade 10 high school students. The intervention group consisted of 310 students (134 females and 176 males) and their parents, and the control group consisted of 298 students (120 females and 178 males). Students were recruited from September 2018 to February 2019 using a multistage sampling method. The Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale and a drug use tendency tool were the instruments used to measure the effect of the intervention. The universal educational intervention, which was based on life skills training, was performed by an experienced clinical psychologist over eleven sessions for students and five sessions for their parents. The postintervention evaluation was performed 3 months later.

Results

The intervention decreased students' drug use tendency ($p < 0.001$) but had no effect on their resilience ($p = 0.71$) when compared to the control group. Three months after completion of the educational intervention, there was no reduction in the prevalence of drug use in the intervention group compared to the control group ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion

The universal resilience-enhancing secondary school-based educational intervention had no protective effect against substance use among 10th grade students. More

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comprehensive interventions involving all levels of prevention (i.e., universal, selective, targeted) are required to achieve better results. Also, standard curriculums in the community and families should be designed for drug prevention interventions, and these programs should start at an early age.

- (一) 請問這一篇論文的研究目的是什麼？(10 分)
- (二) 請問這一篇論文的研究設計與研究對象為何？(20 分)
- (三) 看完這一篇論文摘要後，你認為此一介入是否有效？有效或無效的可能原因為何？請至少說明 3 點可能原因(20 分)