系所: 職能治療學系行為科學碩士班臨床心理學組 考試科目: 心理學

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- 選擇題 45%, 共 15 題, 每題 3 分
- 1. 自我調節(self-regulation)是廣泛地應用在學習情境的一種學習策略,以下敘 述何者錯誤?
 - (A)有三個階段: 目標的選擇、目標的主動追求及目標的達成與維持。
 - (B)每個階段都需自我觀察、自我判斷、自我回應。
 - (C) 自我調節達到目標的過程與自我效能沒有關連性。
 - (D) 自我調節,可以協助學生在學習過程中監控、掌握自身的學習狀況,並 做出適當的調整,以提升學習成效。
- 2. 青少年階段的重要發展任務是認同,哪一種認同的青少年會展現毫無疑問地 接受家人的建議,但是經歷重大事件挑戰原有的價值觀時,又會在生活中陷 入迷失。
 - (A) 定向型認同 (identity achievement)。
 - (B) 早閉型認同 (foreclosure)。
 - (C)未定型認同 (moratorium)。
 - (D) 迷失型認同 (identity diffusion)。
- 3. 個體經驗壓力時,哪一個生理反應是錯誤的?
 - (A)海馬內部細胞減少。
 - (B) 促腎上腺皮質激素增加。
 - (C)心跳上升。
 - (D) 杏仁核內部細胞減少。
- 4. 基於證據的實務應用主張心理工作者對心理疾患的服務奠基於三方面的訊息 整合,以下哪一個不是?
 - (A)國家政策推動。
 - (B) 臨床專業知識。
 - (C) 最佳研究證據。
 - (D)病患價值與偏好。
- 5. 以下哪一個是神經發展障礙症?
 - (A)智能障礙。
 - (B) 憂鬱症。
 - (C)癲癇。
 - (D) 厭食症。
- 6. 在人際吸引現象中,「近水樓台」指稱的是:
 - (A)相似度。
 - (B) 交互性。
 - (C) 靠近度。
 - (D)利益性。

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- 7. 推銷產品時常先以低廉價格出售基本配備,當使用者上鈞後,發現要使物品發揮更臻完美,需付更高代價購買其他附件或耗材,這是哪一種推銷手法?
 - (A) The free-gift technique •
 - (B) The low-ball technique •
 - (C) The scarcity technique •
 - (D) The liking technique •
- 8. Karen Horney 關注個體如何因應基本焦慮來理解精神官能症的運作,她認為精神官能症患者因應基本焦慮的反應中,以下何者不是?
 - (A) 趨近。
 - (B) 逃避。
 - (C) 反抗。
 - (D)投射。
- 9. 情緒常具有功能性,以下哪一個假說無法說明「悲傷」的功能?
 - (A)疼痛假說。
 - (B) 生存假說。
 - (C) 迴避假說。
 - (D) 求助假說。
- 10. 以下有關智力的說明何者錯誤?
 - (A) CHC 理論屬於心理計量取向的智力理論。
 - (B)g因素觀點認為智力是一種一般能力。
 - (C) PASS 理論認為可以從計畫、注意、同時和連續處理歷程及語言來了解智力。
 - (D)Flynn effect 是指智力分數隨著世代而逐漸上升。
- 11. 哪一個是傳達意義的最小語言單位?
 - (A) 音素。
 - (B) 詞素。
 - (C) 句子。
 - (D)言談。
- 12. 以下有關記憶特徵的敘述何者正確?
 - (A) Recency effect: 人們傾向先回憶序列最後出現的刺激且正確率也較高。
 - (B) Visuospatial sketchpad:用來保留執行中樞整合處理後的訊息,並使該訊息進入長期記憶。
 - (C) Elaborative rehearsal:記憶複誦時,將記憶內容賦予某種關聯意義。
 - (D) Episodic memory: 對特定事件的記憶。

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- 13. 藉由去除嫌惡事件來增加操作行為的機率,屬於哪一種強化?
 - (A) 負強化。
 - (B) 立即強化。
 - (C)正強化。
 - (D)連續強化。
- 14. 注意的基本特性不包括以下哪一項?
 - (A)有限容量。
 - (B) 持續性。
 - (C)分散性。
 - (D)可調控性。
- 15. 以下有關感覺與知覺的說明何者錯誤?
 - (A) 立體視覺的產生是因為「雙眼像差」。
 - (B) 身體的本體覺傳導是經由 Medial lemniscal pathway。
 - (C) 鏡像神經元的功能與心智理論能力有關。
 - (D) 耳蝸攤平後,越靠近卵圓窗的地方,基底膜越窄,對應的頻率也較低。
- 二、 名詞解釋 25%, 共 5 題, 每題 5 分
- 1. 神經系統有關的特徵: Complexity
- 2. 神經系統有關的特徵: Integration
- 3. 神經系統有關的特徵:Adaptation
- 4. Generation effect
- 5. A-not-B search error

三、 問答題 30%, 共 2 大題, 每大題 15 分, 每大題有 3 小題, 每小題 5 分 1. 閱讀完以下論文摘要, 再回答問題: (1)盡可能寫出你從摘要中理解到的內容; (2)此研究對你的啟發是基麼?(3)此研究發現可以怎麼應用或延伸? (15%) Kochanska, G., Bendel-Stenzel, L., An, D., & Sivagurunathan, N. (2025). Early relational origins of Theory of Mind: A two-study replication. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 66(1), 41-52.

Background: Research implies early relational factors – parental appropriate mindmindedness (MM) and mutually responsive orientation (MRO) – as antecedents of children's Theory of Mind (ToM), yet the longitudinal path is unclear. Furthermore, little is known about the process in father—child relationships. In two studies of community families in a Midwestern state in United States, we tested a path from parental appropriate MM in infancy to parent—child MRO in toddlerhood to children's ToM at preschool age in mother—and father—child relationships, using comparable observational measures at parallel ages.

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Methods: In Children and Parents Study (CAPS) of children born in 2017 and 2018, we collected data at 8 months (N= 200, 96 girls), 38 months, age 3 (N= 175, 86 girls), and 52 months, age 4.5 (N= 177, 86 girls). In Family Study (FS) of children born mostly in 2001, we collected data at 7 months (N= 102, 51 girls), 38 months, age 3 (N= 100, 50 girls), and 52 months, age 4.5 (N= 99, 49 girls). Parental MM (verbal comments aligned with the infant's psychological state) was observed in infancy, MRO (parent and child responsiveness to each other and shared positive affect) at age 3, and ToM (false belief tasks) at age 4.5.

Results: The findings supported the proposed indirect effects of parents' MM on children's ToM, mediated by MRO, for fathers and children in both studies, and for mothers and children, in CAPS. In FS, mothers' MM predicted MRO and ToM, but there was no mediation.

Conclusions: This investigation, testing a path from MM to MRO to ToM in both mother—and father—child relationships in two longitudinal studies, adds to the literature that has described relations among those constructs but rarely integrated those in one model.

2. 閱讀完以下論文摘要,再回答問題: (1)盡可能寫出你從摘要中理解到的內容; (2)此研究對你的啟發是甚麼?(3)此研究發現可以怎麼應用或延伸? (15%) Fioravanti, G., Spada, M. M., Bocci Benucci, S., Casale, S., & Gori, A. (2025). How metacognitions contribute to compulsive online shopping: An Exploratory Study. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 81(2), 71-80.

Objectives: Compulsive Online Shopping (COS) is considered a technological addiction, characterized by excessive engagement in online shopping behaviors that can cause economic, social, and emotional impairments in an individual's life. Among the theoretical models aimed at conceptualizing addictive behaviors, the metacognitive model has gained increased attention. However, no previous study has investigated the role of metacognitions in COS. The current study was aimed at clarifying the contribution of metacognitions about online shopping as potential mediating variables in the relationship between some well-established psychological correlates (i.e., boredom proneness, impulsivity, materialism, negative affect) and COS.

Methods: A sample of 254 participants (mean age = 34.79 ± 11.45 ; Females = 84.3%) was recruited using convenience sampling.

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Results: The hypothesized model produced a good fit to the data and accounted for 48% of COS variance. All the correlates (i.e., boredom proneness, impulsivity, materialism, and negative affect) were significantly and positively associated with Positive Metacognitions About Emotional And Cognitive Regulation, which in turn predicted COS. Boredom proneness and impulsivity were also positively associated with Negative Metacognitions About Uncontrollability And Cognitive Harm of online shopping, which in turn predicted COS. All the indirect effects were significant.

Conclusions: The present findings add to the argument that the metacognitive model of addictive behaviors may applied to the understanding of COS and open the possibility of applying metacognitive techniques to the treatment of COS.