身分：全時進修軍、自費生
所別：社會工作碩士班
科目：社會工作直接服務

一、 請將下列英文摘譯出中文大意：(25%)

The concept of empowerment, a notion that has grown out of social action ideology and self-help perspectives, is generally employed as a descriptor of or goal for client groups but is equally relevant for understanding human service workers. Minority consciousness, feminism, and other social movements in the 1960s and 1970s contributed to a spotlight on powerlessness among specific groups in American society (Piven & Cloward, 1971; Ryan, 1971). Empowerment has emerged as a unifying theme describing both a process and a goal toward which corrective responses to powerlessness are structured. Although the meaning of empowerment is often adulterated in the popular vocabulary, useful definitions can be found. According to Solomon (1976), it " refers to ... skills in the exercise of interpersonal influence and the performance of valued social roles " (p. 6). The paradoxical fact that social workers have historically reflected perceptions of powerlessness as professionals yet have endeavored to empower others enhances the significance of the topic. An instrument measuring social worker empowerment would have important application in a number of educational and professional settings.
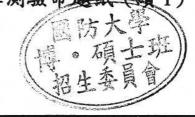
Since Flexner's rejection of social work as a profession in 1915, the discipline has been in a reactive posture manifested in countless attempts to justify its existence and differentiate it from other professions (Wells, 1982). This reactivity has been exacerbated over the years by the fact that social workers have rarely been the dominant professionals in a particular practice setting and have struggled for professional recognition. Because much of social work's knowledge is borrowed and clarity of professional function differentiating social work from allied disciplines is often missing, the profession has suffered from lack of identity. England (1986) says that "social work still has no identified substantial unity ... [it] finds itself debating within

the confines of the scientific wisdom" (pp. 12-13). These and other forces contribute to the professional malaise internalized by many workers. Social workers' "individual and professional powerlessness" is seen by some as an area of concern warranting change efforts (Pinderhughes, 1983, p. 335).

Although it is unlikely that the sources of professional frustration and self-doubt will disappear, social workers can alter their perceptions of, and reactions to, them. The best method to accomplish this may be arguable, but interventions akin to those used with client groups may be appropriate for individual social workers and professional collectivities as well. A necessary precursor to interventions with empowerment as an intended outcome would be the development of a method for evaluating relative states of empowerment. This article describes the development of an empowerment scale designed to reflect the self-perceptions of professional and personal power held by social workers.

資料來源：Frans, D. J. (1993). A Scale for Measuring Social Worker Empowerment, **Research on Social Work Practice,** 3*(3)*. pp.312-328.

二、「團體治療」(group therapy)的步驟與方法為何？請依據「受虐兒童」的情境加以說明？(20％)

三、請以台灣目前高齡化的社會需求為例，說明你認為合適的社區照顧(community care)模式，以及社會工作者可運用的策略與技術。(25％)

四、團體成員間互動所產生的力量，對成員的社會情緒需求的滿足或團體目標的達成，可能會造成正面或負面的影響。由於協助團體發展動力，是團體工作者的重要任務之一。因此，團體工作者如何觀察和瞭解整個團體過程中所產生的動力，就顯得相當重要。請說明團體動力(group dynamics)有哪些重要面向？請選擇其中一個面向為例，說明團體工作者該如何引導團體動力的形成和發展？該如何避免負面力量的干擾？(30％)