

系所組：心理輔導學系碩士班

日期節次：102 年 3 月 15 日第 2 節 11:00~12:30

科目：輔導研究法(含心理測驗與統計)

壹、閱讀下述文章，然後用中文回答問題。（須標題號並依序作答，不依序作答要扣分）（25 分）

A study summary by Susan Lynn Walden

This study investigated the public's overall knowledge of ethical counselor behavior and knowledge of eight specific areas of ethics. The variables of age, gender, educational level, experience as a client in counseling, and source of ethical knowledge were examined to determine if they accounted for differences in public knowledge of ethical counselor behavior. Due to the nature of the counseling relationship, ethical practices in counseling are essential. Efforts at reducing the occurrence of ethical violations have been directed towards mental health professionals. This study attempted to ascertain public knowledge of certain ethical standards cited in ethics complaints as a basis for future public education efforts for the purpose of client empowerment.

Ethical standards examined included informed consent, dual relationships, sexual dual relationships, billing practices, confidentiality, scope of competence, representation of credentials, and assessment. A questionnaire was constructed using vignettes from the Ethical Standards Casebook (Herlihy & Corey, 1996); 400 members of the general public in the state of Ohio, selected at random, were telephone surveyed to determine their knowledge of ethical counselor behavior.

The mean total score for all respondents was 29.94, below the established criterion for ethical knowledge. MANOVA results for total scores indicated no statistically significant differences based on the demographic variables investigated ($F = 1.07$). Mean scores for all respondents for the eight individual items ranged from $M = 3.07$ to $M = 4.39$, with mean scores on four of the items falling below the established criterion. Results of univariate F tests for each ethical standard indicated significance for the variables of age on Item 8, gender on Items 2 and 5, and level of education on Items 1, 2, 4, 6, and 7. Chi square analyses indicated that experience as a client in counseling and source of ethical knowledge were not significantly related to ethical knowledge.

The results of this study imply that members of the general public responded with uncertainty regarding the areas of counseling ethics

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本 試 題 探
雙 面 印 刷

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studied. Results suggest that public education in counseling ethics is needed to empower clients and to provide them with necessary resources so that they may be informed participants in counseling.

1. 本研究之研究動機為何？(3 分)
2. 本研究之目的為何？(3 分)
3. 本研究之對象為何？(3 分)
4. 本研究中所用的工具及其所測內容為何？(5 分)
5. 本研究的發現為何？(5 分)
6. 根據本研究結果，作者提出什麼建議？(3 分)
7. 本研究的題目如何訂定才是適切的？(3 分)

貳、閱讀下述文章，然後用中文回答問題。(須標題號並依序作答，不依序作答要扣分) (25 分)

A study summary by Regina LaRocca (2010)

This study examined the relationship between self-concept and self-efficacy in young children to determine the stability of each construct in the context of being presented with experiential information. The relationship between self-concept and self-efficacy in young children was examined to determine the strength of the correlation between the two constructs, as well as their respective relationships with gender. In addition, the stability of each construct was examined.

One hundred and sixty-nine first grade students ranging in age from five to six participated in the study. The subjects were drawn from two elementary schools in a suburban town on Long Island, NY. Two instruments were used to assess the variables. The Self-Description Questionnaire I was used to measure global self-concept. The Self-Efficacy Questionnaire was used to measure self-efficacy beliefs pertaining to a select puzzle (tangram) task. The SDQ-I and Self-Efficacy Questionnaire were administered in three time intervals (baseline, treatment and retest).

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本 試 題
雙 面 印

中國文化大學 102 學年度碩士班考試入學招生考試

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Students in the treatment group were given positive feedback regarding their performance on the puzzle tasks presented to them. The students in the control group were not given any feedback on their performance. Data was analyzed using a repeated measures analysis of variance.

The findings of the present investigation supported the belief that young children possess a stable perception of their global self-concept. Further support was derived for the correlation between self-concept and self-efficacy. When exposed to experiential information and attributional feedback, both the self-concept and self-efficacy beliefs of young children remained stable. The examination of the effects of gender on self-perception in young children revealed that males and females possessed a similarly positive and stable global self-concept. Self-efficacy beliefs were higher for males than females and remained stable over time.

Results were discussed in terms of the significance of early childhood education and practice. Recommendations for future research were presented.

1. 本研究之主要目的為何？(3 分)
2. 本研究中所用的工具為何？(3 分)
3. 本研究之研究設計是什麼？請用圖表示 (6 分)
4. 本研究之自變項為何？依變項為何？(5 分)
5. 本研究的發現為何？(5 分)
6. 本研究的題目如何訂定才是適切的？(3 分)

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參、在 S^2 (variance) 、SS (sum of squared deviation) 、 S^2 (unbiased estimator of variance) 等三者間，1. 比較三者的相同點為何？2. 比較三者的相異點為何？（須標示題號並依序作答，不依序作答要扣分）（10 分）

肆、由樣本 25 人的智力(X) 預測學業成績(Y)，已知樣本標準差 $S_y=2$ ，疏離係數(coefficient of alienation)=.6，試求 1. 回歸離均差平方和(SSr)=？
2. 殘差平方和(SSe)=？ 3. SSe 占總變異的百分比=？ 4. 決定係數=？ 5. 依本題題意解釋決定係數的實際意涵為何？（須標示題號並依序作答，不依序作答要扣分。計算部份要列出計算式，只寫答案不給分）（20 分）

伍、1. 比較 C-scaled score 、 Sten score 、Stanine score 三者的異同。（10 分）

陸、1. 何謂 Hawthorne effect？它與研究效度的關係為何？2. 何謂 Rothensal effect？它與研究效度的關係為何？（10 分）

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本試題探
双面印刷