國立高雄師範大學 104 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別:特殊教育學系 聽力學與語言治療碩士班

科 目:溝通障礙概論(含統計)

※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.請以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆作答,以鉛筆或其他顏色作答之部分,該題不予計分。

一、某教育學者想探討後設認知與閱讀理解的關聯性,隨機抽取300位國二學生為研究對象,表1為300位國二學生在後設認知量表與閱讀理解測驗得分之描述統計,且已知後設認知與閱讀理解的共變數為8。表2為透過SPSS進行簡單迴歸分析,所獲得的其中一個報表。請回答第1至第7題。

参考公式 :
$$S_X^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (X_i - \overline{X})}{N}$$
 $C_{XY} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (X_i - \overline{X})(Y_i - \overline{Y})}{N}$ $r_{XY} = \frac{C_{XY}}{S_X S_Y}$ $b_{XY} = \frac{C_{XY}}{S_X^2}$

表1 後設認知與閱讀理解之描述性統計摘要表

	N	M	SD			
後設認知	300	62	4			
閱讀理解	300	46	5			

表2

後設認知對閱讀理解的簡單迴歸分析之SPSS報表

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.
		Coefficients		Coefficients		
		В	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	(1)				
	後設認知	(2)		(3)		

- a. Dependent Variable:閱讀理解
- 1. 後設認知與閱讀理解的得分變異情形,哪一種變異情形較大?請說明理由(2分)
- 2. 後設認知分數為 68 分者,其T分數為多少?(3分)
- 3. 表 2 的空格(1)的數值是多少?(3分)
- 4. 表 2 的空格(2)的數值是多少?(3分)

(背面有題)

第1頁,共4頁

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- 5. 表 2 的空格(3)的數值是多少?(3分)
- 6. 以後設認知預測閱讀理解的「原始分數迴歸方程式」為何?(3分)
- 7. 後設認知可解釋閱讀理解百分之多少的總變異量? (3分)
- 二、名詞解釋:請簡要說明下列名詞的含意,若只翻譯成中文名詞則不予計分。1-5 題為成人語言障礙相關名詞; 6-10 題為兒童語言障礙相關名詞;11-15 題為其他相關名詞(每題 2 分,共 30 分)
 - 1. conduction aphasia
 - 2. ischemic stroke
 - 3. anomia
 - 4. agrammatism
 - 5. hemorrhagic stroke
 - 6. fast mapping
 - 7. infant-directed speech
 - 8. phonological awareness
 - 9. vocabulary spurt
 - 10. babbling
 - 11. Soft onset phonation
 - 12. Cerebral vascular accident
 - 13. Maximum performance test
 - 14. Diaphragmatic-thoracic breathing
 - 15. Irregular articulatory breakdown

三、問答題:

- 1. 兒童在詞彙學習的過程中有時會出現延伸不足(underextension)或過度延伸(overextension)的現象,請分別定義並各舉一例說明此兩現象。(10分)
- 2. 表層失讀症(surface dyslexia)和深層失讀症(deep dyslexia)為失語症閱讀障礙之 其中兩種類型,請分別定義並說明此兩類型之失讀症。(10分)
- 3. 下圖乃由Stein, C. M. 等人(2004)所著文章 Pleiotropic Effects of a Chromosome 3 Locus on Speech-Sound Disorder and Reading中節錄而來,請閱讀下列圖示並回答問題。
 - (1) 請問圖示與其說明中呈現個體的聽、說、讀、寫四種功能所共享的(shared) 表徵為何?又有哪些歷程可以繞道(bypass)此共享的表徵?(4分)
 - (2) 請闡述此理論模式的意義與啟示。(6分)

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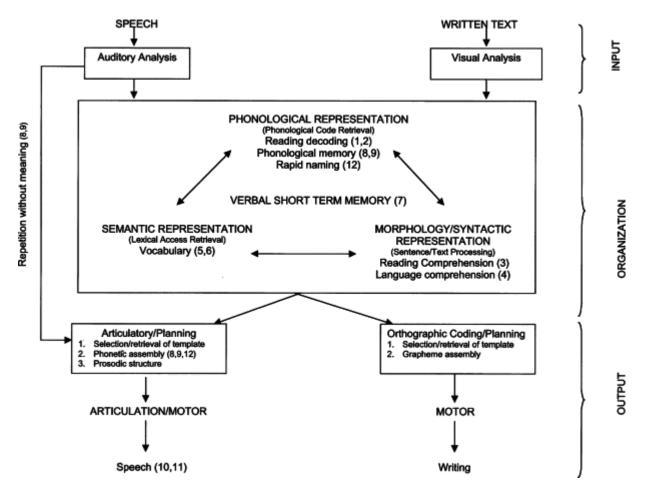


Figure 1 Shared and unshared processes involved in production of speech and written text. The tasks of processing and producing speech sound and written text share some neural processes. The processing of speech and written text begins with modality-specific sensory and perceptual analyses of the stimuli—that is, auditory and visual analyses. The analysis of speech and written text relies on shared phonological representations for the conversion of phonetic speech units to phoneme classes and on the conversion of written graphemes to the corresponding phonemes. Phonological memory is a key process in these conversions. Next, meaning is attached to the utterance or text through shared semantic and morphologic/syntactic representations. The output segment of speech production or writing again requires modality-specific processes, including the selection and retrieval of a template for the intended word, the assembly and sequencing of phonetic units or graphemes, and the execution of the motor program. There are also processes contributing to speech and written text output that bypass the phonological representation segment. These processes include repetition of words without meaning and reading by sight vocabulary rather than by reading decoding. The numbers in parentheses in the figure correspond to the measures listed in the key below. Note that a single measure may tap multiple processes.

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Although the figure depicts processing as linear, we recognize that many of these processes are overlapping and occur simultaneously. Key: 1 p WRMT-ID; 2 p WRMT-AT; 3 p WIAT-RC; 4 p WIAT-LC; 5 p PPVT-III; 6 p EOWPVT-R; 7 p SI; 8 p MSW; 9 p NSW; 10 p PCC; 11 p GFTA; 12 p

- 4. 和個體的言語功能有關的次系統有哪些?有關這些次系統的評估部分哪幾個項目你 認為最為重要?為什麼?(9分)
- 5. 請依序寫出下圖之中有大寫英文字母所標示($A\sim I$)的結構(9分)。又此圖中所謂的tongue front 是指以下哪一個標示部位?1. a, 2. b, 3. c, 4. d, 5. D (2分)

