

國防大學政治作戰學院 109 學年度博碩士班入學測驗命題紙 (續 1)

身分：全時及在職進修

所別：博士班

科目：研究方法



題目字體大小：14 字

簡答題(四題，每題 10 分，共 40 分)

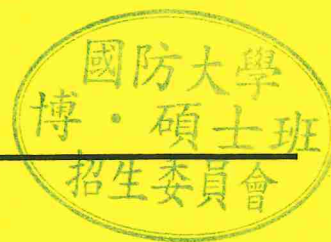
- 一、何謂操作化定義(operational definition)?並請舉例操作?
- 二、何謂系統誤差(systematic error)?
- 三、何謂社會期待偏誤(social desirability bias)?
- 四、什麼是理論飽和(theoretical saturation)，當資料呈現理論飽和會有那些現象?

國防大學政治作戰學院 109 學年度博碩士班入學測驗命題紙 (續 2)

身分：全時及在職進修

所別：博士班

科目：研究方法



題目字體大小：14 字

申論題(三題，每題 20 分，共 60 分)

我們想藉由以下的問題，了解你有沒有資格成為一位博士生，期望透過情境式的題目，了解你在研究方法上的理解的程度。因此，作答者要針對題目的內容選擇適合的研究設計(例如，實驗法、內容分析法、問卷調查法、焦點團體、行動研究、扎根理論、口述歷史等)，並提出你選擇此研究方法的理由，同時，你還要根據情境內容，說明你的研究操作步驟，藉此評估你的研究能力，並請你分點詳述(詳述的內容要結合情境)。

一、 情境一

想像一下你是政戰學院的研究生，你目前接到要協助學校處理與周邊地區的軍民關係，同時，你也想透過你的學術專業，協助學校妥善處理軍民關係，同時你也希望藉由這樣的機會，以此為研究主題完成相關的研究。基於上述的目的，你認為你應該採用什麼樣的研究設計?也請你詳細的說明你為什麼要採用這樣的研究方法?同時，說明具體的研究操作步驟?

國防大學政治作戰學院 109 學年度博碩士班入學測驗命題紙 (續 3)

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二、情境二

想像一下，你未來要執行一項有關軍校生隨著教育時間的增長，在愛國程度上的變化的研究，你現在是軍校的博士生，那麼你針對這個研究主題會進行什麼樣的研究設計？為什麼？並請詳述你如何執行這個研究？

三、情境三

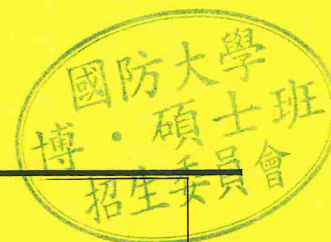
根據觀察，軍校生在一年級時，都會對學長的管理方式持負面的態度，尤其是辱罵式領導(abusive supervision)最為反彈，但到了二年級以後，他們卻又普遍採用這類領導方式。因此，你想瞭解，軍校生如何面對這樣的認知失調(一年級反對這樣的領導方式，但當他身為領導幹部時，又一反以往的態度，採取這類領導方式)。請問你面對這樣的研究主題你如何進行研究設計？為什麼？具體說明其研究步驟？

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科目：專業英文



壹、請將以下的研究題目翻譯成中文(25%)

- 一、Integrating New Soldiers: The Role of Leaders and Unit Members (5%)
- 二、Virtual Reality Applications for Stress Management Training in the Military (5%)
- 三、Psychological Hardiness Predicts Adaptability in Military Leaders: A Prospective Study (5%)
- 四、Military Service and the Life-Course Perspective: A Turning Point for Military Personnel Research (5%)
- 五、The Benefit of Mental Skills Training on Performance and Stress Response in Military Personnel (5%)

貳、請以中文摘述以下的內容 (75%)

- 一、Stress mindset is conceptualized as the extent to which an individual holds the mindset that stress has enhancing consequences for various stress-related outcomes(referred to as a “stress-is-enhancing mindset”) or holds the mindset that stress has debilitating consequences for outcomes such as performance and productivity, health and well-being, and learning and growth (referred to as a “stress-is-debilitating mindset”) (Crum, Salovey, & Achor, 2013). There is growing evidence that mindset not only affects outcomes in domains of intelligence (Dweck, 2008) and aging (Levy & Myers, 2004), but also shapes the stress response. Preliminary studies measuring stress mindset suggest that stress mindset is related to perceived health and life satisfaction over and above aggregate measures of amounts of stress, appraisals of stress, and various coping strategies (Crum et al., 2013). Additionally, individuals who have a stress-is-enhancing mindset exhibit more adaptive physiological responses and more approach-oriented behavioral responses in the face of stress (Crum et al., 2013). Specifically, participants who rated themselves as having a stress-is-enhancing mindset experienced moderate cortisol reactivity and were more receptive to feedback than those with a stress-is-debilitating mindset when exposed to an acutely stressful situation. (25%)

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二、Comprehensive Soldier and Family Fitness (CSF2) is currently the primary preventive mental health and well-being program used by the U.S. Army (Casey, 2011). It represents the largest psychological health initiative ever implemented within the U.S. military (Cornum, Matthews, & Seligman, 2011). CSF2 is aimed at developing psychosocial resilience in soldiers and is rooted in the principles of positive psychology in that the focus of the program is on preventing mental health problems and developing psychological strengths instead of attempting to treat psychological problems after they occur (Casey, 2011; Cornum et al., 2011). CSF2 takes a holistic approach which considers both the effects of family relationships on soldier health (Gottman, Gottman, & Atkins, 2011) and effects of military life on the mental health of soldiers' families (Park, 2011). Consequently, CSF2 defines soldier fitness as a multidimensional construct, emphasizing the importance of emotional, family, social, and spiritual aspects of psychological health. (25%)

三、In developing our model, we drew inspiration from both "life span" and "life course" perspectives in developmental psychology and sociology, respectively (e.g., Baltes, Lindenberger, & Staudinger, 2006; Elder, Shanahan, & Jennings, 2015), glossing over differences between them (see Settersten, 2009). In this article, we use these terms interchangeably. Our interdisciplinary view of military service rests on five principles. First, the effects of military service are lifelong. Although short-term effects can be observed more readily and seem more direct, many aspects of service reverberate throughout life. Second, the effects of service are multidimensional, affecting multiple domains of life, including health and well-being. We should consider a broad spectrum of outcomes rather than only one or a few. Third, military service leads to both gains and losses—and therefore positive as well as negative outcomes, reflecting, for example, a deviation-amplification process model (Aldwin, Levenson, & Kelly, 2009) or a positive turning point or a life-course disruption model (London & Wilmoth, 2006). One corollary is that the same experience (e.g., combat) affects people differently, depending on individual and contextual factors, and on its timing in the life course. Fourth, the effects of service are experienced within a matrix of social relationships (e.g., family members, friends, service mates, and communities) that can protect veterans or create risk for them over time. Fifth, these effects occur within and are affected by sociohistorical context. For example, the nature of the military and the experiences of combat have changed greatly since the American Civil War and continue to evolve. (25%)

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身分：在職進修

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科目：政治學理論



題目字體大小：14 字

- 一、菁英理論(Elitist Theory)是本世紀以來最具影響力的社會學理論之一。然而在早期有關探討菁英理論中最為完整提出見解的學者包括有莫斯卡(Gaetano Mosca)、柏雷圖(Vilfredo Pareto)、拉斯威爾(Harold Lasswell)、米歇爾斯(Robert Michels)等，試就渠等所主張的菁英主義(Elitism)的意涵擇其共項說明之。(二十五分)
- 二、隨著網路科技的發展，政府政策往往受到民意高度的關注使得執行出現寸步難行的窘境，試就現代社會有關政策執行可能出現的問題？加以論述之。(二十五分)
- 三、試就近期中共不斷擴張其外交影響力的途徑，擇期要項或地區加以申述之。(二十五分)
- 四、何謂民主化？民主化的發展過程會面臨哪些問題？您認為台灣民主化的問題何在？請舉其中兩項加以說明析論之(二十五分)