

1. 若您是一個6個月大，被診斷出有輕度全面性發展遲緩之唐氏症男童之主要服務提供者（跨專業團隊），該童除發展遲緩外，無重大合併症；張力略低外，無其他明顯肌肉骨骼系統損傷；該童主要照顧者為親職能力良好之母親，小家庭；於6個月大開始接受到宅早療服務。請您根據個案處理模式（Client Management Model）、實證執業（Evidence based practice）與國際功能與身心障礙分類系統（International Classification of functioning, disability, and health, 簡稱ICF），簡要說明為其擬定個別化家庭服務計畫（Individualized Family Service Plan, IFSP）之原則。（30%）
2. 請解釋以下有關於發展評估的名詞：
  - (a) Standardized score (佔6%)
  - (b) Test-retest reliability (佔6%)
  - (c) Concurrent validity (佔6%)
  - (d) Positive predictive rate (佔6%)
  - (e) Specificity (佔6%)
3. 以下論文摘要是取自 Heathcock JC, Galloway JC. Exploring objects with feet advances movement in infants born preterm: a randomized controlled trial. *Physical Therapy*, 2009;89:1027-38.，請閱讀後回答下列問題。
  - (a) 請將本文重新整理，書寫300字以內的中文摘要（非原文翻譯），並提出你的評論。（25%）
  - (b) 請設計一個實驗以驗證本文提出的介入方法之長期效果。（15%）

論文摘要：

BACKGROUND: Previous work has shown that full-term infants who were healthy contacted a toy with their feet several weeks before they did so with their hands and that movement training advanced feet reaching. Certain populations of preterm infants are delayed in hand reaching; however, feet reaching has not been investigated in any preterm population. OBJECTIVE: The primary purpose of this study was to determine whether preterm infants born at less than 33 weeks of gestational age contacted a toy with their feet at 2 months of corrected age, before doing so with their hands, and whether movement training advanced feet reaching. DESIGN: This study was a randomized controlled trial. METHODS: Twenty-six infants born preterm were randomly assigned to receive daily movement training or daily social training. During the 8-week training period, the infants were videotaped in a testing session every other week from 2 to 4 months of age. RESULTS: Both groups contacted the toy with their feet at 2 months of age during the first testing session prior to training, at an age when no infants consistently contacted the toy with their hands. After 8 weeks of training, the movement training group displayed a greater number and longer duration of foot-toy contacts compared with the social training group. CONCLUSIONS: These results suggest that movement experiences advance feet reaching as they do for hand reaching. For clinicians, feet-oriented play may provide an early intervention strategy to encourage object interaction for movement impairments within the first months of postnatal life. Future studies can build on these results to test the long-term benefit of encouraging early purposeful leg movements.