1. 舒適“comfort”在護理專業各領域中是一個重要的概念與目標。請回答下列兩小題:
(1) 以下摘錄部份學者提出舒適在護理專業為重要概念的理由:
“A wonderful rationale for nurses to comfort patients since the patients would do better and the nurses would feel more satisfied (Kolcaba, 2007); “Comfort was the central goal of nursing and medicine because, through comfort, recovery was achieved (McIlvene & Morse, 1995); “Comfort of the patient was the nurse's first and last consideration. A good nurse made patients comfortable, and the provision of comfort was a primary determining factor of a nurse's ability and character (Aiken, 1908).”
請您就此在護理工作中的經驗，上述何者是您做到“comfort of the patient”的理由?為何? (25%)

(2) In “Theory of Comfort”, four major theoretical propositions about the nature of holistic comfort (Kolcaba & Steiner, 2000):
(a) Comfort is generally state specific. (6%)
(b) The outcome of comfort is sensitive to changes over time. (6%)
(c) Any consistently applied holistic nursing intervention with an established history for effectiveness enhances comfort over time. (6%)
(d) Total comfort is greater than the sum of its parts. (7%)
請翻譯上述四項內容，並依照您專長領域舉例您如何應用於臨床照護上。

2. 表格一從 Finfgeld-Connett (2008) 的一篇文章中摘錄出來，請您針對表格中三個主要核心概念:
"Presence", "Caring", & "Art of Nursing" 等內容做簡單的摘要描述，並提出您的批判與看法。 (35%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1 Brief Descriptions of presence, caring and art of nursing</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Presence (Finfgeld-Connett 2006)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caring (Finfgeld-Connett 2008a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Art of Nursing (Finfgeld-Connett 2008b)</td>
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</table>

3. 近幾年，台灣護理碩士教育開始推行碩士畢業生應具備之專業能力九項，含:
(1) Hands-on clinical expertise; (2) Leadership skills; (3) Change mastery;
(4) Talent as an educator and consultant; (5) Collaborative practice philosophy; (6) Perseverance;
(7) Finesse; (8) Maturity; (9) Risk taking.
請您從九項中任選三點，針對其代表之意義，在臨床照護或護理專業價值上，闡述其扮演何種角色與重要性，對您個人護理專業成長有何影響? (15%，每一項 5%)