

系所組別：心理學系學士班

考試科目：心理學概論

考試日期：0711，節次：1

※ 考生請注意：本試題 ☐可 ☒不可 使用計算機

1. MULTIPLE CHOICE (60%). Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question. Each question is worth 2 points.

- 1) A major way in which the psychologist's goal of explanation differs from the psychologist's goal of description is that explanations
- A) deliberately go beyond what can be observed.
 - B) use a lower level of analysis.
 - C) are based on data.
 - D) are objective.
- 2) To measure the effects of task complexity on an individual's perception of time, a researcher has one group of participants do simple addition problems and another group solve complex mathematical formulas. Both groups are then asked to estimate the amount of time that has elapsed since they began the task. Later the researcher finds out that the participants given the complex task were in a room with higher noise levels than the other group. In this study the noise level would be considered an example of
- A) a dependent variable.
 - B) a confounding variable.
 - C) the placebo effect.
 - D) an independent variable.
- 3) While discussing the functions of the brain stem, the lecturer notices that many of his students appear to have fallen asleep. This reminds him of the _____, which arouses the cerebral cortex to attend to new stimulation and keeps the brain alert even during sleep.
- A) cerebellum
 - B) reticular formation
 - C) medulla
 - D) pons
- 4) A researcher is collecting data in an auditory signal detection task. She notices that one participant is making many more correct rejections than false alarms and many more misses than hits. This outcome most likely would occur if the
- A) participant's hearing is very good.
 - B) participant is a yea sayer.
 - C) participant is a nay sayer.
 - D) cost of false alarms is low.
- 5) A therapist espouses a Freudian perspective of dream interpretation. When she interprets dreams she is likely to
- A) not worry about the effects of dream work.
 - B) believe that dreams include universal symbols but not idiosyncratic symbols.
 - C) believe that the dreams reveal the patient's unconscious wishes.
 - D) work backwards from the latent content to the manifest content.
- 6) In simultaneous conditioning,
- A) both the CS and the CR are presented at the same time.
 - B) the CS is turned off before the UCS is presented.
 - C) the UCS is turned off before the CS is presented.
 - D) both the CS and the UCS are presented at the same time.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

系所組別：心理學系學士班

考試科目：心理學概論

考試日期：0711，節次：1

※ 考生請注意：本試題 ☐可 ☒不可 使用計算機

7) Proactive interference refers to situations in which

- A) newly acquired information makes it more difficult to remember older information.
- B) the retrieval cues that exist facilitate memory.
- C) early childhood memories are extremely difficult to remember.
- D) previously acquired information makes it more difficult to acquire new information.

8) In a research study, participants had to decide whether rotated letters were normal or mirror images of themselves. An analysis of participant reaction times indicated that

- A) the task proved impossible for most participants to perform.
- B) the farther a letter was from normal, the faster it was mentally rotated by the participant.
- C) decision times were proportional to the degree to which each letter had to be mentally rotated.
- D) there was little relationship between the degree to which each letter had to be mentally rotated and reaction times.

9) After an employer hires 50 widget wirers for the new plant, she gives them all the Widget Wiring Skills Test. If she later correlates scores on the test with the average daily production of widgets by the wirers, she would be assessing the _____ of the test.

- A) face validity B) internal consistency
- C) split-half reliability D) criterion validity

10) In a psychology study, 3- to 5-year-old children made moral judgments about the behavior of a person in which actions, outcomes, and intentions were varied. The researchers found that

- A) more younger children took intention into account when asked whether the person should be punished.
- B) only the 5-year-olds took outcome into account.
- C) the younger children based their acceptability ratings almost entirely on the outcome.
- D) only the older children were able to make judgments regarding moral behavior.

11) According to the research of Martin Seligman, a person who always says, "I never do anything right" is

- A) less likely to suffer from physical and emotional problems.
- B) heading down the road to a life of crime.
- C) at risk for depression.
- D) more likely to be successful.

12) Days before a student has to make a presentation in class she works out a plan for relieving the anxiety associated with giving the presentation. The student's actions best illustrate

- A) anticipatory coping. B) Type A behavior.
- C) the residual stress pattern. D) primary appraisal.

13) In time, the consensus emerged among experts that the "appearance" of behavioral inconsistency arose primarily because

- A) of failures to take account of the psychological features of situations.

系所組別：心理學系學士班

考試科目：心理學概論

考試日期：0711，節次：1

※ 考生請注意：本試題 ☐可 ☒不可 使用計算機

- B) people are simply not all that consistent in their behavior patterns.
C) the observers of the people in the situations were not adequately trained to make accurate observations.
D) most measures of personality lack reliability and validity.
- 14) Because it occurs so frequently and because almost everyone has experienced elements of the disorder at some time in life, _____ is characterized as the "common cold of psychopathology."
A) dissociative amnesia B) dissociative identity disorder
C) depression D) disorganized schizophrenia
- 15) A man is on a diet-and-exercise program. Whenever he loses a pound of body fat, he puts \$10 aside to be used to buy himself new golf clubs. The man is taking part in what behavior therapists would call
A) aversion therapy.
B) systematic desensitization.
C) shaping.
D) a positive reinforcement strategy.
- 16) A major value of speech errors is that they
A) show the importance of the law of effect in controlling behavior.
B) provide insight into both the processes and representations that underlie fluent speech production.
C) suggest that attention is a highly selective process.
D) provide evidence that memory is typically a reconstructive process.
- 17) A student believes that what we know about human behavior from studies in psychology should be used to foster cooperation and understanding among people around the world. This student's beliefs are very similar to those espoused by the interdisciplinary approach known as _____ psychology.
A) health B) environmental
C) clinical D) peace
- 18) While proofreading a paper a friend has written on the life of Wilhelm Wundt, you are startled by an error that states that Wundt
A) wrote a book entitled Principles of Physiological Psychology.
B) established the first formal psychology laboratory.
C) was the founder and first president of the American Psychological Association.
D) was trained as a physiologist.
- 19) In the context of conducting psychological research, control procedures are intended to
A) increase the likelihood that the experimenter's hypothesis will be supported.
B) ensure that participants are affected equally by both independent and dependent variables.
C) encourage participants to respond in a manner consistent with their own expectations.
D) hold constant variables and conditions other than those related to the hypothesis.
- 20) The endocrine glands produce hormones that regulate various bodily functions. Which gland-function pair is mismatched?

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

系所組別：心理學系學士班

考試科目：心理學概論

考試日期：0711 · 節次：1

※ 考生請注意：本試題 ☐可 ☒不可 使用計算機

- A) thyroid - metabolism
- B) parathyroid - glucose metabolism
- C) posterior pituitary - uterus contraction
- D) anterior pituitary - reactions to stress

21) A man has trouble hearing and is being tested for a hearing aid. He is presented with tones of various intensities and is asked to indicate whenever he detects a sound. The procedure is most similar to that used by researchers who are studying

- A) response biases. B) difference thresholds.
- C) the just noticeable difference. D) absolute thresholds.

22) Hypnosis begins with a hypnotic induction. In part, this process

- A) encourages participants to fall asleep.
- B) involves the use of anesthesia.
- C) minimizes external distractions and encourages concentration.
- D) distracts participants so they do not realize that they are being hypnotized.

23) A 5-year-old child has just taken Alfred Binet's test of intelligence and has been told his mental age is nine. This means that

- A) he is less intelligent than most 9-year-olds.
- B) his chronological age must be nine.
- C) he is probably developmentally disabled and in need of remedial education.
- D) his score equals the score of the average 9-year-old.

24) The multiple-choice test that you are taking now requires that you _____ the relevant information. The essay test that you will take in your History class places more emphasis on your ability to _____ the relevant information.

- A) recognize; recall B) recall; recall
- C) recall; recognize D) recognize; recognize

25) A reader comes across the ambiguous word "ball" when reading a sentence, yet she has absolutely no difficulty understanding its intended meaning. Based on the research on lexical ambiguity, her ability to disambiguate the word most likely resulted from

- A) the context that follows the word.
- B) her use of the most common definition of the word.
- C) the context that precedes the word.
- D) the pattern of eye movements that she makes.

26) Suppose a researcher wants to determine whether a test is reliable in terms of its internal consistency. The best way to do this would be by

- A) training people carefully before allowing them to administer the test.
- B) comparing performance on odd- and even-numbered items.
- C) giving the same people the same test on two different occasions.
- D) administering alternate parallel forms of exactly the same test twice.

系所組別：心理學系學士班

考試科目：心理學概論

考試日期：0711，節次：1

※ 考生請注意：本試題 ☐可 ☒不可 使用計算機

27) A three-year-old loves sports. Her mom recently taught her how to catch a big beach ball and now her dad is now teaching her how to catch a small tennis ball. At first, she tries to "surround" the tennis ball with her arms, the way she did the beach ball. Slowly, she learns to use just her hands. The girl's attempt to restructure her scheme illustrates Piaget's concept of

- A) object permanence. B) accommodation.
C) assimilation. D) egocentrism.

28) Donald Broadbent believed that the mind had a(n) _____ capacity to attend to incoming information, and that a "filter" mechanism selected certain information _____ the input's meaning was accessed.

- A) unlimited; before B) limited; after
C) unlimited; after D) limited; before

29) The "mere exposure effect" refers to the phenomenon in which

- A) people become emotionally upset upon the simple presentation of a neutral stimulus.
B) people prefer stimuli that they have been exposed to, even when the stimuli are not consciously recognized.
C) males will express sexual interest in a female with whom they are not familiar.
D) people stop responding emotionally to a stimulus, simply because it has become familiar.

30) A student studies more than his roommate for an upcoming test. A behaviorist would explain the difference in behavior between the roommates as a matter of

- A) willpower.
B) differences in reinforcement histories.
C) differences in level of motivation.
D) motivational strength.

2. SHORT ANSWER (20%). Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question. Each question is worth 2 points. You can write your answers in either English or Chinese, but please write on the answer sheet (答案可寫中文或英文，但請寫在答案紙上)。

31) A person is given a list of items to recall. According to the _____ effect, recall of the beginning and end items on the list should be better than recall of items appearing in the middle.

32) The two hemispheres of the brain are connected by a thick mass of nerve fibers collectively referred to as the _____.

33) According to Raymond Cattell, general intelligence can be broken down into two relatively independent components which he called _____ and crystallized intelligence.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

系所組別：心理學系學士班

考試科目：心理學概論

考試日期：0711 · 節次：1

※ 考生請注意：本試題 ☐可 ☒不可 使用計算機

34) A drug addict needs more and more of a drug in order to achieve his desired state. This situation is referred to as _____ and is related to physiological dependence.

35) In a _____ research design, each participant is used as his or her own control, perhaps by having their behaviors compared before and after receiving a treatment.

36) Due to favorable adaptations to features of the environment, some members of a species reproduce more successfully than others. This captures the essence of the process called _____.

37) _____ reliability is a measure of the correlation between the scores of the same people on the same test given on two different occasions.

38) In Piaget's theory, the _____ stage extends roughly from 2 to 7 years of age.

39) _____ refers to what happens when a patient comes to like or dislike the therapist because the therapist is perceived as similar to significant people in the patient's life.

40) One of the first psychologists in the United States, Edward Titchener assumed that all human mental experience could be understood as the combination of basic components. His approach came to be known as _____.

3. SHORT ESSAY (20%). Each question is worth 5 points. Write your answers, either Chinese or English, in a paragraph or no more than 100 words. Please write your answers on the answer sheet. 答案中英文皆可，但請寫在答案紙上)。

41) Years ago, an eccentric rich uncle started looking out for your well-being and recently he has decided to subsidize your education. While you are on a vacation break, you drop by to visit him and mention in passing that you are taking a psychology course. He is intrigued and asks you to tell him about it. Specifically, he is interested in what the "point" of psychology is. What can you tell him about the goals of psychologists?

42) The topic of research ethics comes up in a philosophy class. Because she knows that you are taking a psychology course, the professor asks you how psychologists deal with the issue of ethics when it comes to human and animal research. How should you respond?

43) In every culture, there are people who push the limits of consciousness and seek altered states of experience. What choices are available with respect to expanding the normal boundaries of consciousness?

44) How do you define morality? Describe Kohlberg's stages of moral reasoning and Carol Gilligan's theory and state the differences between these two points of view.