

國立交通大學九十一學年度碩士班入學考試試題

科目名稱：心理學(416)

考試日期：91 年 4 月 21 日 第 3 節

系所班別：管理科學系 組別：一般生

第一頁, 共七頁

*作答前, 請先核對試題、答案卷(試卷)與准考證上之所組別與考試科目是否相符!!

I. 選擇題: 每題 2 分, 共 30 題。每題選擇最恰當的一個答案, 答錯不倒扣。作答在答案本上, 要按順序標示題號。

- 1.() Which chemicals pass across the synaptic gap and increase the possibility the next neuron in the chain will fire?
(A) synaptic peptides
(B) inhibitory neurotransmitters
(C) adrenaline-type excites
(D) excitatory neurotransmitters
(E) potassium and sodium
- 2.() The three major categories researchers use to organize the entire brain are the
(A) old brain, new brain, and cerebral cortex
(B) lower, middle, and upper brain
(C) hind brain, midbrain, and forebrain
(D) brain stem, limbic system, and cerebral cortex
(E) neurons, synapses, and cerebral cortex
- 3.() Dr. Ma explains to a client that his feelings of hostility toward a coworker are most likely caused by the way the client interprets the coworker's actions and the way he thinks that people should behave at work. Dr. Ma is most likely working from what perspective?
(A) behavioral
(B) cognitive
(C) psychoanalytic
(D) humanist
(E) social-cultural
- 4.() Tony collects survey data that indicate that students who spend more time preparing for the final exam tend to do better than other students. Tony can now conclude that
(A) studying improves exam grades
(B) a relationship exists between studying and exam grades
(C) a significant correlation exists between studying and exam grades
(D) anyone who does not study will do poorly on the exam
(E) better students tend to study more

國立交通大學九十一學年度碩士班入學考試試題

科目名稱：心理學(416)

考試日期：91 年 4 月 21 日 第 3 節

系所班別：管理科學系 組別：一般生

第二頁, 共七頁

*作答前, 請先核對試題、答案卷(試卷)與准考證上之所組別與考試科目是否相符!!

5. () Mr. Lee, a carpenter, is frustrated because he misplaced his hammer and needs to pound in the last nail in the bookcase he is building. He overlooks the fact that he could use the tennis trophy sitting above the workbench to pound in the nail. Which concept best explains why Mr. Lee overlooked the trophy?
- (A) representativeness heuristic
 - (B) retrieval
 - (C) functional fixedness
 - (D) belief bias
 - (E) divergent thinking
6. () Which of the following is the best example of the use of the availability heuristic?
- (A) Judging a situation by a rule that is usually, but not always, true
 - (B) Making a judgment according to past experiences that are most easily recalled
 - (C) Judging that a problem should be solved using a formula that guarantees the right answer
 - (D) Making a judgment according to what is usually true in your experience
 - (E) Solving a problem by breaking it into more easily available parts
7. () A friend mentions to you that she heard humans never forget anything; we remember everything that ever happens to us. What concept from memory research most directly contradicts this belief?
- (A) sensory memory
 - (B) selective attention
 - (C) long-term memory
 - (D) constructive memory
 - (E) recovered memory
8. () Which is NOT one of the big five personality traits?
- (A) extraversion
 - (B) openness
 - (C) agreeableness
 - (D) honesty
 - (E) conscientiousness
9. () Someone who has an external locus of control is likely to have
- (A) a positive self-concept
 - (B) a high sense of self-efficacy
 - (C) a strong libido
 - (D) a belief in luck
 - (E) a high IQ

國立交通大學九十一學年度碩士班入學考試試題

科目名稱：心理學(416)

考試日期：91 年 4 月 21 日 第 3 節

系所班別：管理科學系 組別：一般生

第 三 頁, 共 七 頁

*作答前, 請先核對試題、答案卷(試卷)與准考證上之所組別與考試科目是否相符!!

- 10.() Redirecting one's unacceptable urges into more socially acceptable pursuits best defines which of the following defense mechanisms?
- (A) intellectualization
 - (B) denial
 - (C) sublimation
 - (D) rationalization
 - (E) regression
- 11.() Weber's law determines
- (A) absolute threshold
 - (B) focal length of the eye
 - (C) level of subliminal messages
 - (D) amplitude of sound waves
 - (E) just-noticeable difference
- 12.() What behavior would be difficult without our vestibular sense?
- (A) integrating what we see and hear
 - (B) writing our name
 - (C) repeating a list of digits
 - (D) walking a straight line with our eyes closed
 - (E) reporting to a researcher the exact position and orientation of our limbs
- 13.() In which stage of cognitive development do infants learn object permanence?
- (A) preoperational
 - (B) formal operations
 - (C) autonomy
 - (D) sensorimotor
 - (E) conventional
- 14.() According to Erickson's theory, adolescents are most primarily concerned in a search for:
- (A) career
 - (B) identity
 - (C) affection
 - (D) autonomy
 - (E) archetypes

國立交通大學九十一學年度碩士班入學考試試題

科目名稱：心理學(416)

考試日期：91 年 4 月 21 日 第 3 節

系所班別：管理科學系 組別：一般生

第 四 頁, 共 七 頁

*作答前, 請先核對試題、答案卷(試卷)與准考證上之所組別與考試科目是否相符!!

- 15.() Which of the following is the correct term for a mental rule Piaget said we use to interpret our environment?
- (A) schema
 - (B) syllogism,
 - (C) assimilation
 - (D) accommodation
 - (E) hypothesis
- 16.() Which of the following is an example of a generalized reinforcer?
- (A) chocolate cake
 - (B) water
 - (C) money
 - (D) applause
 - (E) high grades
- 17.() In teaching your cat to jump through a hoop, which reinforcement schedule would facilitate the most rapid learning?
- (A) continuous
 - (B) fixed ratio
 - (C) variable ratio
 - (D) fixed interval
 - (E) variable interval
- 18.() With which statement would B.F. Skinner most likely agree?
- (A) Pavlov's dog learned to expect that food would follow the bell
 - (B) Baby Tony thought the white rat meant the loud noise would sound
 - (C) All learning is observable
 - (D) Pigeons peck disks knowing that they will receive food
 - (E) Cognition plays an important role in learning
- 19.() "I am the most important person in the world" is a statement that might characterize the views of someone with which of the following personality disorders?
- (A) schizoid
 - (B) antisocial
 - (C) histrionic
 - (D) dependent
 - (E) narcissistic

國立交通大學九十一學年度碩士班入學考試試題

科目名稱：心理學(416)

考試日期：91 年 4 月 21 日 第 3 節

系所班別：管理科學系 組別：一般生

第 五 頁, 共 七 頁

*作答前, 請先核對試題、答案卷(試卷)與准考證上之所組別與考試科目是否相符!!

- 20.()What kind of psychologist would be most likely to describe the cause of depression as anger turned inward?
- (A) biomedical
 - (B) psychoanalytic
 - (C) cognitive
 - (D) behavioral
 - (E) sociocultural
- 21.()All of the following are identified by researchers as important factors in the cause of eating disorders EXCEPT
- (A) cultural attitude toward weight
 - (B) lack of willpower
 - (C) genetic tendencies
 - (D) family history of eating disorders
 - (E) food obsessions
- 22.()Perceived control over a stressful event results in
- (A) less reported stress
 - (B) more frustration regarding the stressful event
 - (C) more motivation to solve the stressful problem
 - (D) increased arousal
 - (E) higher heart and respiration rates
- 23.()Selye's general adaptation syndrome describes
- (A) how the central nervous system processes emotions
 - (B) the effect of low levels of arousal on emotion
 - (C) our reactions to stress
 - (D) our reactions to the different levels of Maslow's hierarchy of needs
 - (E) the sexual response cycle in humans
- 24.()One difference between psychoanalytic and cognitive modes of treatment is that cognitive therapists
- (A) say little during treatment sessions
 - (B) emphasize the primacy of behavior
 - (C) focus on the present
 - (D) view repressed thoughts about one's childhood as the root of most problems
 - (E) do not face their clients

國立交通大學九十一學年度碩士班入學考試試題

科目名稱：心理學(416)

考試日期：91年4月21日 第3節

系所班別：管理科學系 組別：一般生

第六頁,共七頁

*作答前,請先核對試題、答案卷(試卷)與准考證上之所組別與考試科目是否相符!!

- 25.()The standardization sample is
(A) the group of people who take the test
(B) a random sample of the test takers used to evaluate the performance of others
(C) the people used to represent the population for whom the test was intended
(D) all the people who might ever take the test
(E) the top 15 percent of scores on the test
- 26.()Spearman argued that intelligence could be boiled down to one ability known as
(A) s
(B) i
(C) g
(D) a
(E) x
- 27.()People with high EQs would be likely to
(A) pursue high-paying occupations
(B) complete college
(C) find jobs well suited to their individual strengths
(D) be creative problem solvers
(E) have a lot of close friends
- 28.()The tendency of people to look toward others for cues about the appropriate way to behave when confronted by an emergency is known as
(A) bystander intervention
(B) pluralistic ignorance
(C) modeling
(D) diffusion of responsibility
(E) conformity
- 29.()Amy has always hated the color green. However, once she became a student at Taipei First Girl School, she began to wear a lot of green school clothing. The discomfort caused by her long-standing dislike of the color green and her current ownership of so much green clothing is known as
(A) cognitive dissonance
(B) contradictory concepts
(C) conflicting motives
(D) opposing cognitions
(E) inconsistent ideas

國立交通大學九十一學年度碩士班入學考試試題

科目名稱：心理學(416)

考試日期：91年4月21日 第3節

系所班別：管理科學系 組別：一般生

第七頁,共七頁

*作答前,請先核對試題、答案卷(試卷)與准考證上之所組別與考試科目是否相符!!

- 30.()Kelley's attribution theory says that people use which of the following kinds of information in explaining events?
- (A) conformity, reliability, and validity
 - (B) consensus, consistency, and distinctiveness
 - (C) uniqueness, explanatory power, and logic
 - (D) salience, importance, and reason
 - (E) distinctiveness, conformity, and salience

II. 問答題：共3題，各題分數不一。作答在答案本上，要標示題號。

1. 李教授專攻社會心理學，他做了一個類似 Solomon Asch 的順從(conformity)實驗的研究。他找了三位學生當實驗的同謀(confederate)，這三個人知道實驗安排的狀況。他將受試以隨機方式分為二組，要他們判斷幾何圖形的大小。在第一組中，受試相互介紹時，三個同謀以外文系大學部學生身份自我介紹。在第二組中三個同謀，則以專攻視訊資料處理的博士班學生自居。每次一個受試與三個同謀一起做實驗。在實驗中，當大家說出自己對圖形大小的判斷時，這三個同謀故意做錯誤的判斷。李教授記錄了真正的受試下錯誤判斷的次數。
 - (A)這個研究中自變數(independent variable)是什麼？依變數(dependent variable)是什麼？舉出一個研究者所可能控制的混淆變數(confounding variable)。(5分)
 - (B)這個研究和 Asch 的研究有什麼差異？(5分)
 - (C)根據理論的預測，這二組受試的判斷結果如何？(5分)
2. 一位心理學家要研究溫度與攻擊性之間的關係。你如何設計一個
 - (A)相關性的研究？說明變數的操作定義及測量指標。(5分)
 - (B)實驗研究？說明自變數依變數的操作化與測量、研究設計、可能的混淆變數、控制混淆變數的方法。(10分)
3. 一個二歲的小孩無意間檢到一顆有顏色的糖果，隨即就吃下了。然後又檢到一片彩色塑膠紙片，也隨即吃下，但因為苦味，馬上吐出。隨後小孩看到塑膠紙片和糖果時，只拿起糖果吃下，不再去理會塑膠紙片。從學習的角度來看，在這個例子中，什麼是 Positive Reinforcement, Negative Reinforcement, Generalization, Discrimination？(10分)