

※ 注意：請於試卷上「非選擇題作答區」標明題號並依序作答。

40 Multiple-Choice Questions (2.5 points each)

1. Disease or unfortunate injuries can manipulate people's brains in ways that would be unethical for experimental manipulations to do. But neuropsychological studies of these brains are not unethical and, as combined with current advances in neuroimaging, have the following advantage(s) over other techniques for gaining knowledge about the human brain. They

- a. Are replicable
- b. Allow for more detailed analysis of symptoms and for the coordination of these with how much tissue damage is present and where.
- c. Can vary the activity of the brain.
- d. Can experimentally control precisely the area of the brain that is damaged,

2. In which of the following tasks would you expect superior performance from the left hemisphere of a typical person?

- a. Matching paint colors
- b. Recognizing faces
- c. Remembering the words of a poem
- d. Drawing the floor plan of a familiar house
- e. All of the above

3. If, under certain circumstances, a participant's hit rate went up in saying "yes" when he detected a signal while his false alarm rate stayed the same, we could conclude that his

- a. Bias to say "yes" went up.
- b. Accuracy decreased
- c. Sensitivity increased
- d. Accuracy and bias both changed.

4. One aspect of sensory coding, the *psychological intensity* with which a stimulus is experienced, involves

- a. Our past experiences with stimuli whose intensity is encoded
- b. the rate of firing by the neurons in a sensory system
- c. The number of neurons that are triggered by the stimulus
- d. b and c

5. According to the Gestalt point of view, the perception of an object depends on the

- a. Perception of the relations among parts of the object
- b. Perception of the elementary features of the object
- c. Perception of the other's geons.
- d. Flow of information as an object is transformed with successive process steps.

6. The way we interpret an object depends on

- a. What features are present to be potentially identified.
- b. Which of these features and the selection and arrangement choices to which they guide us actually trigger identifications.
- c. Both bottom-up (fine-grained) and top-down (large-scale) analyses of these identifications.
- d. a, b, and c

7. It appears that there is a _____ relationship between the time to scan a mental image from one point to another and the time to scan between the same points on the actual picture of which the image is an analog.

- a. Symbolic
- b. Representational
- c. Haphazard
- d. Proportional
- e. None of the above

8. What is the adaptive significance of habituation?

- a. It greatly intensifies the effects of sensitization.
 - b. It allows organisms to ignore familiar but harmless stimuli otherwise difficult not to react to.
 - c. It paves the way for associative conditioning.
 - d. It keeps neurons active when they might otherwise regenerate.
9. In a classical conditioning experiment in which a tone is paired with meat in the mouth, a dog comes to salivate to the sound of the tone. The tone is called the
- a. Conditioned stimulus
 - b. Unconditioned stimulus
 - c. Unconditioned response
 - d. Stimulus generalization
 - e. Reinforcer
10. The faster rate of reconditioning after extinction confirms which of the following facts?
- a. You can teach an old dog new tricks.
 - b. We learn better when under pressure.
 - c. Extinction does not erase original learning.
 - d. The effects of initial learning always outstrip subsequent learning.
11. According to the law of effect, responses followed by reward
- a. Decrease in frequency
 - b. Are not always reinforced
 - c. Become trials or errors
 - d. Are strengthened
 - e. all of the above
12. Operant conditioning differs from classical conditioning in that
- a. In operant conditioning, the response is voluntary, whereas in classical conditioning, the response is elicited by the US.
 - b. Associations are formed only in classical conditioning, not in operant conditioning.
 - c. Responses are never involved in classical conditioning as they are in operant conditioning.
 - d. Operant conditioning always occurs gradually, in trial-and-error fashion, whereas classical conditioning
 - e. Occurs very rapidly.
13. In classical conditioning what is basically learned is _____, while in operant conditioning what is basically learned is _____.
- a. What stimuli predict what other stimuli / what responses to what stimuli lead to desired goals.
 - b. To ignore familiar stimuli that have proven harmless / to suppress behavior to stimuli that have proven harmful.
 - c. The contiguity between stimuli / the contingency between stimuli.
 - d. none of the above
14. For us to remember something, we must first engage in the process of
- a. Storage.
 - b. Rehearsal.
 - c. Acquisition.
 - d. Recall.
15. An enduring physical record of a memory is called
- a. Memory trace
 - b. A chunk
 - c. Working memory
 - d. None of the above
16. According to the stage theory

- a. Items enter memory in pieces rather than as wholes.
- b. Items must pass through working memory to get into long-term memory.
- c. All items that get into working memory are eventually transferred to long-term memory.
- d. Both b and c

17. Memory consolidation refers to the biological process that takes place for a period of time after an event is experienced. This process

- a. Transforms all information into memory traces.
- b. Transfers items in short-term memory to long-term memory.
- c. Removes fragile and transient memory traces from those that are more robust.
- d. Transforms memories from fragile and transient status to more permanent and robust state.

18. When Ebbinghaus tested himself on memory for nonsense syllables, he found that

- a. Forgetting was fastest immediately after learning.
- b. His episodic memory and generic memory were equivalent
- c. His implicit memory was better than his explicit memory.
- d. None of the above.

19. Tomasello supports the Interactionist view on language acquisition in humans. What does this view propose?

- a. Children have to be able to interact with children of the same age from young to be able to acquire language.
- b. Children's biologically programmed ability to speak must be complimented with extensive experience with language.
- c. Children's biologically programmed ability to speak must be complimented with their ability to gesture.
- d. Children must interact with more knowledgeable others and to engage in a variety of social interactions.
- e. None of the above

20. In the case of maltreated children like Genie, the general finding is that children who have never been spoken to from birth up till puberty can never reach the language proficiency typical for their age. As such, the Critical Period Hypothesis states that

- a. Our biologically programmed ability to speak must be complimented with interactive language experience in early childhood.
- b. Our biologically programmed ability to speak must be complimented with interactive language experience in the first year of life.
- c. Our biologically programmed ability to speak must be activated with hearing speech in early childhood.
- d. Our biologically programmed ability lasts for only a few years from birth before it disappears.

21. In explaining why our behaviors are motivated, the urge to reduce a drive has been described through the Drive-Behaviors-Equilibrium process. These components are defined as

- a. State of high arousal - Behavior that serves to reduce the drive - Drive reduction is achieved.
- b. State of internal bodily tension - Behavior that serves to reduce the drive - Drive reduction is achieved.
- c. State of internal bodily tension - Behavior that serves to reduce the drive - Internal bodily tension is
- d. partially transformed external bodily tension.
- e. None of the above.

22. Maslow proposes that people will strive for higher order needs only when the lower ones are fulfilled. The hierarchy of needs is as follows, from lowest to highest:

- a. Physiological - Safety - Esteem - Societal
- b. Safety - Physiological - Social - Esteem
- c. Esteem - Physiological - Safety - Self-Actualization
- d. Physiological - Safety - Esteem - Self-Actualization
- e. None of the above

23. Infants begin to smile to a wide range of external solicitors including social stimuli and increasingly, they smile more at:

- a. Other babies.
- b. Their own image on the mirror.
- c. Familiar faces, especially caregivers.
- d. Female faces.

24. Emotion regulation refers to the ability to control, diminish, or change one's own feelings. It can mean influencing

- a. How we experience or express our emotions.
- b. When we have certain emotions.
- c. Which emotions we have.
- d. a and b
- e. All of the above

25. A Causal Attribution is...

- a. A step of associating two phenomena, one behavioral one situational.
- b. A step of producing an outcome for a cause.
- c. A step of inferring or concluding what the cause of an observation was.
- d. A step of inferring what an observation based on a known cause.

26. The Fundamental Attribution error refers to the

- a. Tendency to attribute behaviors to dispositional qualities while underrating the role of the situation.
- b. Tendency to attribute behaviors to the situational qualities while underrating the role of person disposition.
- c. Tendency to underrate both dispositional and situational factors in making attributions about behavior.
- d. Tendency to attribute behaviors to the culture while underrating the role of the person and community.

27. In one of the earliest studies on conformity, Sherif (1937) used an autokinetic effect (a seemingly moving spot of light) to demonstrate conformity. He found that

- a. When participants viewed a light alone, their responses varied; when they viewed the light with others, their responses usually conformed to the most recent participant.
- b. When participants viewed a light alone, their responses varied; when they viewed the light with others, their responses usually conformed to the norm that developed in their particular group.
- c. When participants viewed a light alone, their responses varied; when they viewed the light with others, their responses usually conformed to whoever who seemed more knowledgeable.
- d. None of the above.

28. Which of the following is/are true about obedience to authority?

- a. Authoritarian personalities are more likely to be highly obedient.
- b. A highly obedient person is submissive to persons above but harsh to those below.
- c. A diffusion of responsibility and dehumanization of the victim contributes to obedience.
- d. a and b
- e. All of the above

29. Deindividuation occurs when an individual loses awareness of himself as a separate individual. This phenomena is more likely to occur when there is

- a. A suppression of arousal and anonymity
- b. A high level of arousal and anonymity
- c. A substance-induced state of arousal and anonymity.
- d. None of the above.

30. In certain situations, there is a tendency for group decisions to be more extreme than the decisions that would have been made by any of the group members working on their own. This is called

- a. Group extremism
- b. Group desensitization
- c. Group politicization
- d. Group polarization
- e. None of the above

31. What is risky shift?

- a. Pattern in which a group appears to be more willing to take chances, or more willing to take an extreme stance, than the individual group members would have been on their own.
- b. Pattern in which a group risks losing the ability to make a decision even though they were close to making a decision.
- c. Pattern in which a group appears to be less willing to take chances than the individual group members would have been on their own.

- d. None of the above.
32. In the first two years of life, what are the key motor skills that infants develop?
- Stretching out their fingers and toes
 - Moving their heads and showing signs of nodding
 - Bending all their limbs
 - Reaching and grasping something
 - None of the above
33. The following is/are true about babies' hearing:
- Very young infants already show a preference for human voice over other sounds.
 - Babies prefer high pitch than low pitch sounds and voices.
 - Babies show a preference for melodious than non-melodious sounds.
 - a and b
 - All of the above
34. Which of the following is true about visual acuity in babies?
- Newborns can see objects up to a meter away, but no more.
 - Newborns cannot see an object well unless it is held close to the face.
 - By the end of the first year of life, babies have vision as half as good as adults'.
 - Color vision is automatically available at birth.
35. What do we know about babies' visual perception?
- They prefer face-like images and attractive faces.
 - They prefer round-shaped patterns than other patterns.
 - They prefer face-like images but only if such images have accompanying sounds.
 - None of the above.
36. Depth perception in babies has been tested using the Visual Cliff experiment which tells us that:
- Babies between 6 and 14 months of age would not cross the fake cliff even with encouragement.
 - Babies between 6 and 14 months of age would cross the fake cliff with their mothers' encouragement.
 - Babies between 6 and 14 months of age would cross the fake cliff, but very slowly.
 - Babies between 6 and 14 months of age would cross the fake cliff, but without ever looking down.
37. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, children in the pre-operational stage have a problem of centration, as demonstrated using a conservation task. That is, children focus their attention on only one dimension or characteristic of an object or situation. The following are examples except
- Children might judge a container as having more liquid because it's a taller container than the other, even though both containers have the same amount.
 - Children might judge a row of counters as having more because it has been spaced apart more than the other row (the counters being close together), even though both rows have the same number of counters.
 - Children might judge a container as having more liquid because its a wider container than the other, even though both containers have the same amount.
 - Children might judge a row of counters has having more because the counters are bigger than the other row, even though both rows have the same number of counters.
 - a and b
 - c and d
38. Caregiver-child attachment is the strong emotional bond that forms in the second half of the 1st year between infants and their primary caregiver. The following behaviors that are visible signs of attachment except
- Active efforts to make contact
 - Warm greetings
 - Audible verbalizations
 - Proximity in unfamiliar situations
39. What is the problem with using self-report measures to assess personality? Such measures require:
- Honesty

- b. Intelligence
- c. Self-esteem
- d. Self-knowledge
- e. a and d
- f. All of the above

40. Mischel (1968) proposed the Personality Paradox to explain that people behave much less consistently than their personality traits would predict. Evidence for this comes from:

- a. Low correlations between measures of traits taken at different times at the same place.
- b. Low correlations between measures of traits taken in different situations.
- c. Low correlations between measures of traits taken in different countries.
- d. None of the above.

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