一、認知心理學

單選題 10 題（電腦閱卷。每題 3 分，共 30 分。）　※ 注意：請用 2B 鉛筆作答於答案卡，並先詳閱答案卡上之「畫記說明」。

1. 左眼的訊息只會傳入右腦中的初始視覺皮質？

    (A)　Correct

    (B)　Incorrect

2. 右腦中的初始視覺皮質只接收到來自左眼的訊息？

    (A)　Correct

    (B)　Incorrect

3. 所有的視覺刺激都會經過 V1 腦區？

    (A)　Correct

    (B)　Incorrect

4. 右眼失明的人視覺刺激不會進入到左腦視覺區？

    (A)　Correct

    (B)　Incorrect

5. 小明在一場車禍之後語言能力受到損傷，他可以理解其他人說的話，但是卻不太能完整地說完一句話，甚至有些字詞就是發不出聲音，請問小明可能是哪處腦區受損？

    (A)　左半腦額葉靠近腦側溝處

    (B)　左半腦腦側溝後方，介於次頂葉與顳葉之間處

    (C)　左半腦前額葉皮質

    (D)　右半腦腦側溝後方，介於次頂葉與顳葉之間處

6. Lateral geniculate nucleus is part of the Tectopulvinar visual system?

    (A)　Correct

    (B)　Incorrect

7. Injury to frontal cortex will lead to blindsight?

    (A)　Correct

    (B)　Incorrect

8. When asked to draw a flower from memory, a patient drew only the right half of a flower. What is the most likely lesion location in the patient's brain?

    (A)　left parietal

    (B)　right V1

    (C)　right parietal

    (D)　left frontal

    (E)　right frontal

見 背 面

9. Using Weber's Law, if the discrimination threshold for a 100-gram standard weight is 2 grams, then the discrimination threshold when using a 200-gram standard weight would be ___ grams.

   (A) 0.02

   (B) 2

   (C) 4

   (D) 50

10. Gestalt psychologists used the example of illusory contours to support the claim that:

   (A) Perceptions are formed by combining sensations

   (B) Vision can be modeled by computer processing

   (C) The whole is different than the sum of its parts

   (D) The whole is more than the sum

填空題（紙本作答，每格 2 分，共 20 分）

※ 注意：請於試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」依序作答，並應註明作答之大題及小題題號。

11. 請將以下 10 項關於認知偏誤的描述填入括號中（在括號中填入數字）（ ）：

Source	Description	Error occurs when:
Availability heuristic	11.A. ( )	11.F. ( )
Representativeness heuristic	11.B. ( )	11.G. ( )
Base rate	11.C. ( )	11.H. ( )
Conjunction rule	11.D. ( )	11.I. ( )
Law of large numbers	11.E. ( )	11.J. ( )

1. The bigger the number of individuals drawn from a population, the more representative the group will be of the entire population.
2. Easily remembered event is less probable.
3. Presence of similar properties doesn't predict membership.
4. Probability that A is a member of class B is determined by how well properties of A resemble properties usually associated with B.
5. Events that are more easily remembered are judged as more probable.
6. Relative proportions of different classes in the population is not taken into account.
7. Probability of co-occurrence of two events (A and B) cannot be higher than the probability of single constituents.
8. Relative proportions of different classes in the population.
9. Higher probability is assigned to the co-occurrence of two events.
10. It is assumed that a small number of individuals accurately represents the entire population.

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二、發展心理學　※ 注意:請於試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」依序作答,並應註明作答之大題及小題題號。

1. 遠距教學對孩童有何心理影響?詳細說明至少三個可能受影響的發展面向。(15 分)

2. 學齡前孩童是否有能力展現同理心?這個能力可能會受到哪些因素之影響?詳細說明三個可能的心理因素。(15 分)

3. 詳細說明三個動作或知覺發展(motor or perceptual development)與語言發展(language development)相關的例子。(15 分)

4. 說明您最近最關心與發展心理學有關的社會議題,並說明發展心理學扮演之角色。(5 分)

試題隨卷繳回