

※ 注意：請於試卷上「非選擇題作答區」標明題號並依序作答。

25 Multiple-Choice Questions (4 points each)

1. Extensive exercise will cause a person to build larger muscles because exercise triggers biochemical changes in the body that activate certain genes involved in producing the necessary muscles proteins. In generalizing from the example just given, what should NOT be the "take home" message.

- a. Genes not only influence the body but use of the body can influence the genes.
- b. It makes no sense to talk about "purely" genetic effects.
- c. The often-mentioned "nature/nurture" distinction is appropriate in separating genetic from environmental effects.
- d. None of the above

2. Regarding the phenomenon of *adaptation* in the sensory system, which statement is not true?  
Adaptation -

- a. Consists of a dampening down of responding to stimuli that persist a while beyond their initial appearance.
- b. Inhibits a novel stimuli from standing out for inspection among already existing stimuli.
- c. Enhances change in a stimulus as a feature having priority for attention.
- d. Has survival value in quickly helping to identify among stimuli as to which is friend and which is foe.

3. 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

4. Which statement relates to the Gestalt point of view when it comes to object perception?

- 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.

5. 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

6. Why does habituation have an adaptive function?
- 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.
7. 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.
8. Classical conditioning differs from operant conditioning in that
- a. Classical conditioning occurs very rapidly, whereas operant conditioning always occurs gradually, in trial-and-error fashion.
  - b. In operant conditioning, the response is voluntary, whereas in classical conditioning, the response is elicited by the US.
  - c. Associations are formed only in classical conditioning, not in operant conditioning.
  - d. Responses are never involved in classical conditioning as they are in operant conditioning.
9. 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
10. For us to remember something, we must first engage in the process of
- a. Storage.
  - b. Rehearsal.
  - c. Acquisition.
  - d. Recall.
11. 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

12. 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.

13. Which of the following statement explains the Interactionist view on language acquisition in humans?

- 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

14. 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.

15. 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

16. 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

17. Using trait labels such as “extravert” can help us predict...

- a. How a person tends to act all the time.
- b. How a person tends to act in most places.
- c. How a person tends to act later in life.
- d. How a person tends to act in certain sorts of situations.

18. 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.

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

20. We may adopt a variety of strategies for managing our emotions. Problem-centered coping focuses on doing something about the situation, whereas emotion-centered coping focuses on

- a. Controlling the negative emotion or distress when little can be done about the outcome.
- b. Controlling the type of emotion that is felt.
- c. Controlling the situation to deal with the distress.
- d. None of the above.

21. The goodness-of-fit model was proposed by Thomas and Chess (1986). It posits that favourable outcomes can be achieved when...

- a. Child-rearing environments recognize each child's temperament while encouraging more adaptive functioning.
- b. At least one of the caregivers' personality traits match the child's temperament.
- c. The child-rearing environment and family members of a 'difficult' child accommodate his or her needs.
- d. Both parents' temperaments and caregiving styles are not in stark contrast to the child's temperament.

22. How does self-awareness contribute to early emotional and social development?

- a. Infants start to behave intentionally and learn that their goals may conflict with the goals of others.

- b. Infants start to realize that their own feelings and thoughts are more important than those of another person.
- c. Infants low in self-awareness are less likely to be egoistic when they are older and therefore make friends more easily.
- d. Infants are more likely to express their emotions and thoughts to others.

23. What are the crucial 'ingredients' of attachment security?

- a. Early availability of a consistent caregiver.
- b. Sensitive caregiving but not overstimulating care.
- c. Goodness of fit.
- d. Parents' internal working models.
- e. A, B, and C.
- f. All of the above.

24. According to the Diathesis-Stress Model, which kind of person would be at a high risk for developing a mental disorder such as depression?

- a. Person who has the gene variant + no significant stresses in life
- b. Person who has the gene variant + many stresses in life
- c. Person who doesn't have the gene variant + many stresses in life
- d. None of the above

25. Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy has the following characteristics except

- a. Highly structured sessions
- b. Patient has to do homework such as practicing new skills or new ways of thinking.
- c. Concerns with identifying and solving problems the patient wishes to address.
- d. Group therapy
- e. None of the above

試題隨卷繳回