

一、單選題 (90%): 共 30 題，每題 3 分，答錯不倒扣，請在答案卷之「選擇題作答區」作答。

1. Transduction is the
 - (A) conversion of physical energy into neural firing.
 - (B) response of our sense organs to stimulation.
 - (C) interpretation by the brain of a sensation.
 - (D) cessation of response of sense organ due to prolonged stimulation.

2. Most humans can distinguish 10,000 - 40,000 different odors using only about 1,000 receptors. Qualitative differences between odors may be accounted for
 - (A) by the pattern of neural activity of many olfactory receptors.
 - (B) by specific receptors responding to specific odors.
 - (C) according to the place on the olfactory epithelium which is maximally stimulated.
 - (D) by the olfactory bulbs.

3. If you close one eye and line up one finger with the edge of a doorway 10 feet away, then close that eye and open the closed one, your finger will appear to have moved. This effect is due to
 - (A) motion parallax.
 - (B) binocular disparity.
 - (C) figure-ground perception.
 - (D) stroboscopic vision.

4. When you see your professor in the supermarket, you have trouble recognizing her. What best explains this?
 - (A) The relations between geons are contrary to your expectations.
 - (B) A familiar stimulus in an unfamiliar context is difficult to recognize.
 - (C) You have used bottom-up processing instead of top-down processing.
 - (D) Ambiguous stimuli are easiest to judge in familiar surroundings.

5. Which of the following statements about sleep is true?
 - (A) The order and depth of sleep stages varies greatly across individuals.
 - (B) The pattern of sleep cycles varies with age.
 - (C) The sleeper gradually moves from wakefulness to deep sleep after the first two hours of sleep.
 - (D) all of the above are true

6. Chris has a painful knee injury, and is told by a physician to take his pain-relieving medication whenever the pain becomes intolerable. After several days of taking the medication as needed, Chris notices that he has to take two tablets for pain relief, where before one had been enough. Chris is probably
 - (A) addicted to the drug.
 - (B) becoming psychologically dependent on the drug.
 - (C) developing a tolerance for the drug.

(D) showing withdrawal symptoms from the drug.

7. Your dog, Scooby, sleeps near the front door. Every time the doorbell rings, Scooby gets kicked by your children in the rush to answer the door. Now, Scooby puts his tail between his legs and howls when the doorbell rings. Which is a true statement?

- (A) The doorbell is an unconditioned stimulus.
- (B) Scooby's howling is a conditioned response.
- (C) Getting kicked is a conditioned stimulus.
- (D) The children's rush to the door is an unconditioned response.

8. Partial reinforcement refers to

- (A) occasional, unpredictable punishment for previously reinforced responses.
- (B) learning responses that serve the function of escape from aversive stimuli.
- (C) increasing the specificity of responses required to earn a reinforcement.
- (D) the fact that behavior can be conditioned when reinforced only some of the time.

9. The grouping of meaningful information together to enhance working memory capacity is called

- (A) semantic clustering.
- (B) chunking.
- (C) a mnemonic device.
- (D) retrieval cueing.

10. Flashbulb memories occur

- (A) due to disinhibition of childhood amnesia.
- (B) in cases of hippocampal insufficiency.
- (C) for emotionally charged significant events.
- (D) when repression is suddenly removed.

11. If the ventromedial hypothalamus of a rat is surgically damaged, the rat will

- (A) be somewhat sick from surgery, but eating patterns won't be affected.
- (B) stop eating altogether and die.
- (C) eat more quickly, but maintain normal body weight.
- (D) overeat voraciously and gain large amounts of body weight.

12. Schizophrenic symptoms have been divided into positive and negative symptoms. Positive symptoms are characterized by symptoms such as _____, while negative symptoms are characterized by symptoms such as _____.

- (A) emotional unresponsiveness and attentional difficulties; delusions and hallucinations.
- (B) emotional unresponsiveness and language deficits; hallucinations and bizarre behaviors.
- (C) delusions and hallucinations; bizarre behaviors.
- (D) hallucinations and bizarre behaviors; emotional unresponsiveness and attentional difficulties.

13. According to Schachter and Singer, the specific emotion we experience depends upon
- (A) the cause of the arousal.
 - (B) environmental circumstances to which we attribute our arousal.
 - (C) the particular pattern of physiological arousal.
 - (D) our history of being reinforced for displaying various emotions.
14. A test is valid if
- (A) it is correlated with psychologically interesting measures.
 - (B) it is consistent.
 - (C) the same score would be obtained if the same person took it twice.
 - (D) it measures what it claims to measure.
15. Spearman's "g" theory of intelligence relies on the fact that different abilities
- (A) load onto different factors.
 - (B) have similar factor loadings to each other.
 - (C) show some correlations with one another.
 - (D) show normal distributions.
16. Frank is very outgoing, friendly, calm and well-adjusted. He would probably be rated as _____ on Eysenk's personality scale.
- (A) passive and anxious
 - (B) introverted and neurotic
 - (C) extraverted and stable
 - (D) extraverted and neurotic
17. According to Abraham Maslow's theory, people will strive to meet their self-actualization needs
- (A) before striving to meet all other needs.
 - (B) when they are reinforced for activities that lead to satisfying achievements.
 - (C) When they have received unconditional positive regard from their parents.
 - (D) when all needs lower on the hierarchy have been met.
18. In one study, dogs were exposed to an unavoidable shock. Later these dogs were unable to learn an escape response. This is an example of
- (A) displaced aggression.
 - (B) learned helplessness.
 - (C) progressive failure of adaptation.
 - (D) general adaptation syndrome.
19. People are more likely to show a helpless, depressed response to negative events if their attributions are
- (A) external, stable, and global.

- (B) external, unstable, and global.
(C) internal, stable, and global.
(D) internal, unstable, and specific.
20. How do phobias differ from generalized anxiety disorders?
(A) Phobias are more specific than generalized anxiety disorder.
(B) Generalized anxiety disorder involves different biological processes than phobias.
(C) Generalized anxiety disorder is in response to social situations; phobias can occur in response to objects or social situations.
(D) It is easier to trace the causes of generalized anxiety disorders than phobias.
21. What is the role of the parasympathetic nervous system in emotional arousal?
(A) It causes the pupils of the eyes to dilate.
(B) It causes blood pressure to rise.
(C) It causes an increase in rate of respiration.
(D) It causes none of the above.
22. If a number of people confronted with an emergency situation are in a state of "plurastic ignorance"
(A) most will perceive the situation correctly but wait for someone else to intervene.
(B) all will be less likely to see the situation as an emergency.
(C) few will respond for fear of what others will say.
(D) most will not respond, believing someone else already has done so.
23. In the Milgram shock experiments, the obedience rate did not drop significantly when the
(A) subject was in the same room with the "learner."
(B) subject could hear the "learner's" protests.
(C) experiment was conducted in a non-university setting.
(D) experimenter left the room.
24. _____ is a behavioral treatment for anxiety in which people are confronted either suddenly or gradually with a stimulus that they fear.
(A) Aversive conditioning
(B) Systematic desensitization
(C) Transference
(D) Flooding
25. Which of the following activities is most closely associated with 'implicit memory'?
(A) taking a nap
(B) chatting with a friend
(C) studying for midterm
(D) riding a bike

26. Using a sample of young adolescents, Dr. Nguyen finds a correlation of +.55 between scores on a measure of neglectful or uninvolved parenting and scores on a measure of delinquent behavior. Which of the following might Dr. Nguyen legitimately conclude?
- (A) Uninvolved parenting causes juvenile delinquency.
 - (B) Parenting that is more neglectful is related to a lower degree of delinquent behavior.
 - (C) Uninvolved parenting is unrelated to delinquency.
 - (D) Parenting that is more neglectful is related to a higher degree of delinquent behavior.
27. Which of the following psychoactive drugs belongs to depressants?
- (A) alcohol
 - (B) cocaine
 - (C) marijuana
 - (D) morphine
28. The illusion that results from the "Ames room" demonstrates that
- (A) perceptual constancies require binocular perception.
 - (B) interposition cues are stronger than convergence cues.
 - (C) perceived distance affects perceived size.
 - (D) impossible objects do not really exist.
29. Your intelligence quotient can be obtained by _____.
- (A) subtracting your chronological age from your mental age
 - (B) multiplying your chronological age by your mental age and dividing the result by 100
 - (C) dividing your mental age by your chronological age
 - (D) dividing your mental age by your chronological age and multiplying the result by 100
30. According to Mary Ainsworth, babies with mothers who often reject their child's emotional signals are very likely to be classified as _____ babies.
- (A) securely attached
 - (B) insecurely avoidant
 - (C) insecurely resistant
 - (D) insecurely disorganized

二、簡答題 (10%): 共 2 題，每題 5 分。請在答案卷作答。

1. 負強化(negative reinforcement)是操作制約學習(operant conditioning)的其中一個類別。請回答下列兩個問題。(1)何謂負強化? (2)請舉出一個負強化現象的例子。

2. 柯柏格(Kohlberg)以具有道德困境(moral dilemma)的故事啟動一個人道德判斷，據以決定其道德發展程度。請說明柯柏格道德發展理論的六個階段。

試題必須隨卷繳回