

※ 注意：選擇題請於答案卷之「選擇題作答區」依序作答。

單選題 (100%): 五十題，每題二分，答錯不倒扣

1. Therapeutic programs designed to help people substitute more positive behaviors for negative behaviors are most closely related to the psychological goal of
(A) control. (B) prediction. (C) explanation. (D) description.
2. A cognitive psychologist would be most likely to agree with the idea that
(A) there is no such thing as a novel way of thinking.
(B) behavior is primarily a function of objective reality.
(C) thoughts can be either the results of behavior or the causes of behavior.
(D) researchers should focus their attention on simple behaviors rather than on higher mental processes.
3. Research designs often include a control condition
(A) to increase the number of participants in the experiment
(B) to serve as a baseline against which the experimental effect is evaluated
(C) to function as a backup to the experimental condition if something goes wrong
(D) so that if some participants refuse to continue, they can be replaced by members of the control group.
4. Which of the following is true of the within-subjects experimental design?
(A) it is a type of between-subjects design.
(B) there are no comparison conditions in this design.
(C) there are two experimental groups and one control groups.
(D) each participant serves in all conditions of the experiment.
5. If a test has been shown to be valid, you can conclude that it
(A) is also reliable. (B) may or may not be reliable.
(C) may be used for any purpose. (D) can be used with any population.
6. When the neuron is inactive, we say it is in a resting state. When it is in such a state,
(A) we say the neuron is depolarized
(B) potassium is being actively pumped out of the cell
(C) it does not have the capacity to respond to stimulation.
(D) the fluid inside the neuron is slightly negative electrically, relative to the fluid outside of the neuron.
7. A researcher wants to be able to make precise claims about both the structure and the function of the brain. It will be best if she uses _____ to accomplish both goals.
(A) a PET scan (B) EEG tracings (C) functional MRI (D) electrical stimulation
8. The limbic system includes the
(A) medulla, hippocampus and pons.
(B) hypothalamus, cerebrum and cerebellum.
(C) hypothalamus, hippocampus and amygdala.
(D) reticular formation, amygdala and thalamus.
9. A difference threshold is operationally defined as the
(A) point at which two stimuli sometimes are recognized as different.
(B) point at which two stimuli are recognized as different half of the time.
(C) point at which two stimuli are recognized as different all of the time.
(D) smallest quantity of physical energy that can be detected.

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10. Which of the following pairs of opponent elements was NOT part of the opponent-process theory proposed by Ewald Hering?
(A) blue versus green. (B) red versus green. (C) blue versus yellow. (D) black versus white.
11. A musician is listening to a piece of classical music. His ability to tell apart the various instruments he hears is due to the dimension of sound known as
(A) pitch. (B) amplitude. (C) loudness. (D) timbre.
12. Taking his first train ride, a child is amazed at how quickly the fence posts along the tracks are whizzing by, but the farm in the distance hardly seems to move. This best illustrates
(A) motion parallax. (B) retinal disparity. (C) convergence. (D) interposition.
13. People have about _____ periods of REM sleep each night, and these periods _____ in length with each sleep cycle.
(A) four to six; decrease (B) four to six; increase
(C) one to three; decrease (D) one to three; increase
14. Which type of drugs lead to the most dramatic changes in consciousness?
(A) barbiturates (B) depressants (C) hallucinogens (D) opiates
15. Along with other depressants, alcohol appears to affect _____ activity.
(A) serotonin (B) endorphin (C) norepinephrine (D) GABA
16. Conditioning is usually most effective in a _____ paradigm, while conditioning is very poor with a _____ paradigm.
(A) delay; trace (B) trace; delay (C) backward; delay (D) delay; backward
17. A girl has been hit by the school bully and is afraid to go to school. During summer recess her fear of going to school decreases and she is eager to go back. However, the first day back to school her fear returns once again. The appearance of her fear is an example of
(A) savings. (B) extinction. (C) spontaneous recovery. (D) stimulus generalization.
18. In negative punishment, the probability of a response _____ over time when a stimulus is _____.
(A) decreased; presented (B) decreases; removed (C) increases; removed (D) increases; presented
19. Edward Tolman pioneered the study of cognitive processes in learning by designing experiments in which
(A) conditioned reinforcers were used instead of primary reinforcers.
(B) one-to-one associations between stimuli and responses could not explain animals' behavior.
(C) animal's biological preparation to learn certain associations was experimentally manipulated.
(D) the operant chamber could be used to test animal cognitions.
20. Alan Baddeley and his colleagues have provided evidence that each of the following is a component of working memory EXCEPT for the
(A) phonological loop (B) visuospatial sketchpad (C) navigational pilot (D) central executive
21. Memory theories have suggested that primacy and recency effects are best explained in terms of
(A) motivation. (B) distinctiveness. (C) attention. (D) proportionality.
22. Which of the following is an example of proactive interference?
(A) You call your new boyfriend by your old boyfriend's name.
(B) You call your old girlfriend by your new girlfriend's name
(C) After learning Spanish, you find it difficult to remember your previously-learned Italian verbs.
(D) After learning how to play badminton, you find your old tennis stroke is ruined

23. Which brain structure is most closely associated with procedural memory, memories acquired by repetition and classically conditioned responses?
(A) amygdala (B) Hippocampus (C) cerebellum (D) striatum
24. One of the findings from Sue Savage-Rumbaugh's work with the apes Kanzi and Mulika is that they
(A) can communicate through spoken language.
(B) cannot acquire the meaning of spoken words.
(C) communicate only with each other and exclude other apes and humans.
(D) acquire the meaning for certain symbols spontaneously by observing others.
25. All of the following are types of validity EXCEPT for
(A) split-half. (B) content. (C) construct. (D) criterion.
26. A 7-year-old child is tested by Alfred Binet. His test results indicate that he has a mental age of nine. What does this mean?
(A) He is less intelligent than most 7-year-olds.
(B) His score is the same as the average score of a group of 9-year-olds.
(C) His chronological age must be nine.
(D) He is probably developmentally disabled.
27. Charles Spearman's belief that there is a factor of general intelligence underlying all intelligent performance was based on his finding that
(A) the performance of individuals on a variety of intelligence tests was highly correlated
(B) each individual domain has associated with its specific skills
(C) a person's performance on tests depended both on general intelligence and domain-specific abilities.
(D) fluid intelligence and crystallized intelligence were relatively independent.
28. A woman has been a participant in an ongoing study of intelligence for the past twenty years. Every few years a researcher tests her intelligence and asks her questions about her achievements. The woman is involved in a study that is using a _____ research design.
(A) cross-sectional (B) chronological (C) lifespan (D) longitudinal
29. A child is 4 years old. At this stage in her cognitive development, Piaget would expect that she should be able to
(A) take the perspective of another person.
(B) distinguish the mental world from the physical world.
(C) ignore perceptually striking features of objects.
(D) mentally represent objects that are not physically present.
30. With respect to the acquisition of grammar, it is the view of linguist Noam Chomsky that
(A) motherese is an essential ingredient in the acquisition of grammar.
(B) the role of parents in the explicit instruction of grammatical rules has been underestimated
(C) children are both with mental structures that facilitate language acquisition
(D) children acquire complete grammatical due to well-formed input.
31. All you know about a girl is that she is 14 years old. According to Erikson's theory of life span development, she is probably facing the crisis of
(A) competence vs. inferiority (B) intimacy vs. isolation
(C) identity vs. role confusion (D) autonomy vs. self-doubt

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32. MRI scans reveal that the regions of the frontal lobe that play an important role in regulating social behavior and emotional functioning are relatively
(A) smaller in women than in men. (B) bigger in women than in men.
(C) bigger in children than in adults. (D) equal in both men and women.
33. All of the following ideas are consistent with Clark Hull's view about motivation EXCEPT that
(A) drives activate the organism.
(B) behavior causes when drives are satisfied or reduced
(C) primary drives are biologically based
(D) the presence of tension is reinforcing
34. In Fritz Heider's motivational scheme, believing that a poor grade was due to your general lack of intelligence would be an example of a(n) _____ attribution.
(A) attentional. (B) achievement. (C) dispositional. (D) situational.
35. According to Maslow's theory of motivation, a person will not be motivated to love and be loved until they have satisfied _____ needs.
(A) biological and safety (B) esteem (C) self-actualization (D) cognitive and esthetic
36. The two basic signals that initiate eating come from receptors that monitor the level of _____ in the blood.
(A) protein and carbohydrates (B) sugar and fat (C) amino acids and fiber (D) glucose and insulin
37. All of the following are true of anorexia nervosa EXCEPT that
(A) the individual weighs less than 85% of his or her expected weight
(B) there is an intense fear of becoming fat
(C) it may accompanied by bulimia nervosa
(D) its occurrence is equally likely in men and women.
38. The part of the brain that integrate the hormonal and neural aspects of arousal are the
(A) reticular formation and thalamus. (B) hypothalamus and limbic system
(C) hippocampus and pons. (D) cerebellum and cortex.
39. The approach to emotions taken by the early psychologist William James seemed to run counter to common sense. According to James,
(A) behavioral responses follow emotional responses
(B) people feel emotions when what happens is expected
(C) people will respond only when they are not emotional
(D) emotions are experienced after the body reacts
40. In the 1920s, Walter Cannon outlined the first scientific description of the way animals and humans respond to danger. He called this dual stress responses the
(A) general adaptation syndrome (B) fight-or-flight response
(C) tend-and-befriend response (D) posttraumatic stress disorder
41. As pioneered by psychologist Neal Miller, _____ is a procedure for making an individual aware of ordinarily weak or internal responses by providing clear external signals.
(A) the relaxation response (B) cognitive control (C) biofeedback (D) stress management
42. All of the following items belong together EXCEPT for which one?
(A) Raymond Cattell (B) the five-factor model (C) source traits (D) 16 factors

43. In Freud's theory of personality, which is the correct matching of part and principle?
(A) id – reality (B) superego – reality (C) superego – pleasure (D) id – pleasure
44. The cognitive social-learning theory of Albert Bandura places the LEAST amount of emphasis on
(A) genetic predispositions to behave (B) attitudes and beliefs
(C) prior history of reinforcement (D) stimuli available in the environment.
45. A student spends much time socializing with friends instead of studying for an important exam because he is afraid to find out whether he has what it takes to pass the exam. This student is engaging in what psychologists call
(A) self-handicapping behavior. (B) the consistency paradox. (C) self-efficacy. (D) fixation.
46. The two categories of phobias defined by the DSM-IV-TR are
(A) voluntary and involuntary. (B) global and natural. (C) social and specific. (D) general and typical
47. The key component of _____ is a shift from great excitement to feelings of sadness and hopelessness.
(A) generalized anxiety disorder (B) major depression
(C) bipolar disorder (D) obsessive-compulsive disorder
48. The tendency to attribute your success to dispositional factors and your failures to situational factors is called
(A) the self-fulfilling prophecy. (B) the self-serving bias.
(C) the fundamental attribution error. (D) in-group bias.
49. According to the frustration-aggression hypothesis,
(A) aggression that is directed toward others is frustrating
(B) people become frustrated when others act aggressively toward them.
(C) the more a person expresses frustration, the less aggressive he or she becomes.
(D) aggression is caused by frustration.
50. In the Stanford Prison Experiment, the guards often abused the prisoners. This result suggests that
(A) people seek situations in which they can indulge their aggressive impulses.
(B) some people are born to play the role of guards
(C) only aggressive people are willing to assume the role of prison guard.
(D) social roles have an important influence on how people behave.

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