

※請將選擇題作答於試卷內之「選擇題作答區」。

選擇題 (100%)：下列有五十道選擇題，每題必有且僅有一個答案，請選出最佳的一個，每題兩分，答錯不倒扣。

1. The complete psychology should include research into level(s) of (A). biological systems of human beings (B). behavior and mental processes of human beings (C). social and cultural activity of human beings (D). A, B, and C (E). none of the above.
2. Conscious experience has been the major focus of research in which school of psychology: (A). structuralism (B). functionalism (C). psychodynamic theory (D). behaviorism (E). evolutionary psychology.
3. A key concept entertained by many cognitive psychologists is (A). mental faculties (B). adaptability and fitness (C). S-R association (D). libido (E). mental representation.
4. From a scientific point of view, a good psychological theory should be (A). built completely upon observation (B). of creative imagination (C). falsifiable by empirical data (D). able to explain all known psychological facts (E). compatible with intuition.
5. To examine whether long-time (years) smoking experience would alter the effect of nicotine in *impeding reading efficiency*, one should adopt a _____ study. (A). naturalistic observation (B). case (C). survey (D). quasi-experimental design (E). experimental design.
6. A double-blind design will guard against which kind of experimental errors: (A). response bias (B). expectancy effects (C). invalid measurement (D). unreliable measurement (E). sampling bias.
7. Which biological system bears direct relevance to mental functions? (A). neural (B). hormonal (C). immune (D). A and B (E). A, B and C.
8. The intensity of a sensory stimulus is often coded by the _____ of action potentials. (A). frequency (B). amplitude (C). latency (D). duration (E). pattern.
9. The Broca area is located at the (A). occipital lobe (B). parietal lobe (C). frontal lobe (D). temporal lobe (E). brainstem.
10. Regarding the relationship between the brain and mind, which of the following statement is supported by existing evidence in cognitive neuroscience? (A). The brain and mind are completely independent. (B). The brain exerts one-way influences on the mind. (C). The mind exerts one-way influences on the brain. (D). The brain and mind exert reciprocal influences on each other. (E). No available evidence addresses this issue.
11. According to the doctrine of specific nerve energy proposed by Mueller, all forms of sensory stimulus impinging upon our sensory receptors have to be coded into nerve impulses. This conversion process is termed (A). signal detection (B). transduction (C). accommodation (D). adaptation (E). psychophysics.

見背面

12. Which of the following could be predicted by the opponent process theory of color vision? (A). color mixing (B). color blindness (C). color afterimage (D). color naming (E). color constancy.
13. The monocular cue for distance perception unique to a moving scene is (A). convergence (B). accommodation (C). texture gradient (D). motion parallax (E). retinal disparity.
14. Prosopagnosia denotes a deficit in identification of (A). living objects (B). face (C). one's own illness (D). body parts (E). printed words.
15. Which of the following suggests cortical plasticity of topographical organization? (A). phantom pain in a lost limb (B). gate control of pain (C). stress-induced analgesia (D). glove anesthesia (E). synesthesia.
16. Decibel (dB) is a unit for loudness. The threshold for hearing is set at 0 dB, a sound 10 times louder than it is 10 dB, 100 times louder is 20 dB, 1000 times is 30 dB, and 10,000 times louder is 40 dB. The definition of dB, reflecting the psychophysics of sound perception, follows the (A). Hebbian rule (B). Fechner's law (C). Weber's law (D). Stevens law (E). Donders law.
17. Which sleep stage shows complete loss of voluntary muscle tone except for that in the eye? (A). Stage I (B). Stage II (C). Stage III (D). Stage IV (E). REM.
18. Which of the following drugs altering the conscious state belongs to psychostimulants and impairs the serotonergic system? (A). MDMA (ectasy) (B). heroin (C). amphetamine (D). alcohol (E). LSD.
19. In the _____ paradigm of classical conditioning, a conditioned stimulus appears after the unconditioned stimulus but is not temporally overlapping with it. (A). forward (B). backward (C). simultaneous (D). delayed (E). trace.
20. Which of the following phenomena suggests that extinction is a new association rather than elimination of the original association? (A). partial reinforcement extinction effect (PREE) (B). biological preparedness (C). instinct drift (D). spontaneous recovery (E). generalization gradient.
21. In an active avoidance training paradigm, a rat is placed into left side of a two-side chamber, and 10 seconds later a floor shock comes on until the rat jumps over a hurdle into the right side where no floor shock appears. After multiple training trials, the rat jumps into the right side as soon as it is placed into the left side before the shock onset. This operant behavior is shaped by a _____ regimen. (A). positive reinforcement (B). negative reinforcement (C). punishment (D). response cost (E). secondary positive reinforcement.
22. Which of the following reinforcement schedule will generate the highest response rate but show no pause after receiving a reward, and the learned response will be most difficult to

- extinguish? (A). variable interval (B). fixed interval (C). variable ratio (D). fixed ratio (E). continuous.
23. The kind of learning that occurs even without reward, modeling, and consequence feedback is (A). classical conditioning (B). operant conditioning (C). observational learning (D). latent learning (E). discrimination learning.
24. Which of the following structures has a role in learning and memory? (A). the hippocampus (B). the amygdala (C). the cerebellum (D). the basal ganglia (E). all of above.
25. Without using the partial report technique, the iconic memory shows rather low capacity, this is due to that (A). the iconic memory indeed has a low storage capacity (B). the stored information is fading along with the subject making retrieval report (C). the information has been transferred into short-term memory (D). the information has been transferred into long-term memory (E). the information cannot be chunked.
26. According to the Sternberg's classic experiment, searching information in short-term memory is (A). in parallel and self-terminated (B). in parallel and exhausted (C). in serial and exhausted (D). in serial and self-terminated (E) in a random fashion.
27. According to Baddeley's model, operation on the information in working memory, such as planning, reasoning and problem solving, is mainly carried out by (A). the central executive (B). the visuospatial sketchboard (C). the articulatory loop (D). A and B (E). A and C.
28. Which of the following evidence could be taken as evidence that long-term memory retains mainly semantic information? (A). the primacy effect in the serial position curve (B). the recency effect in a serial position curve (C). the anterograde amnesia of H. M. (D). retrograde amnesia of H. M. (E). false memory in the Deese, Roediger and McDermott paradigm.
29. The phonemic restoration effect is an example of _____ processing in language perception. (A). gestalt (B). bottom-up (C). top-down (D). subliminal (E). categorical.
30. Damage in which of the following brain regions may create difficulty in comprehending syntax? (A). Wernicke area (B). Broca area (C). Angular gyrus (D). Fusiform gyrus (E). Right cerebral hemisphere.
31. A language disorder is characterized by deficits in understanding grammar and complex words, and may have genetic contribution because it often runs in families. This disorder is named (A). Broca aphasia (B). Wernicke aphasia (C). dyslexia (D). specific language impairment (SLI) (E). Williams syndrome.
32. People tend to infer the presence of a specific cause if the consequence of the cause is observed. For example, when we see the ground is wet, we believe that it must be raining a while ago. This type of reasoning is known as (A). affirming-the-consequence error (B).

- confirmation bias* (C). *framing effect* (D). *representativeness heuristic* (E). *availability heuristic*.
33. Which of the following concept was invented by Binet and Simon in their design of the first intelligence test? (A). mental age (B). IQ (C). verbal IQ (D). performance IQ (E). deviation IQ.
34. Which of the following technique is able to detect that concepts for living things and those for mechanical tools may be stored in different regions of a lived human brain? (A). single cell recording (B). computer-assisted tomography (CT) (C). positron-emission tomography (PET) (D). magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) (E). trans-cranial magnet stimulation (TMS).
35. According to Spearman, the positive correlations among scores on different mental tests indicate the presence of a single underlying intellectual capacity; he called it (A). linguistic intelligence (B). g factor (C). crystallized intelligence (D). fluid intelligence (E). creative intelligence.
36. Which of the following mental retardation is due to a sex-linked genetic anomaly? (A). Down syndrome (B). autism (C). fragile X syndrome (D). Williams syndrome (E). fetal alcohol syndrome.
37. Which of the following case allows us to clearly dissociate the contribution of genetic versus environmental factors to intelligence? (A). monozygotic twins raised together by their biological parents (B). monozygotic twins raised apart by two adopted families differed in socioeconomic status (C). dizygotic twins raised together by their biological parents (D). dizygotic twins raised apart by two adopted families differed in socioeconomic status (E). siblings raised apart by two adopted families differed in socioeconomic status.
38. The average IQ score of the whole population generally increased 3 points every decade, this is called (A). the Baldwin effect (B). the Pygmalion effect (C). the Stroop effect (D). the Flynn effect (E). the Bell-Curve effect.
39. Davidson proposed two general types of human emotion: approach versus withdrawal. His model is mainly built upon the evidence of (A). recognition of facial expression in a New Guinea tribe (B). genetic influences on emotion (C). differential EEG patterns in the left and right frontal cortices (D). autonomic responses in the body (E). patients bearing left or right amygdala lesions.
40. According to James and Lange, emotional feeling is generated by (A). cognitive appraisal of the event (B). physiological feedback from the body (C). the situational context (D). A and B (E). B and C.
41. According to the Yerkes-Dodson law, the relation between performance level and emotional

- arousal is best described by (A). a monotonic ascending line (B). a monotonic descending line (C). a inverted-U (bell-shape) curve (D). a power curve (E). a logarithmic curve.
42. Please order the following needs from low to high according to the Maslow's hierarchy. (A). physiological, self-actualization, esteem (B). self-actualization, physiological, esteem (C). esteem, physiological, self-actualization (D). physiological, esteem, self actualization (E). self-actualization, esteem, physiological.
43. According to evolutionary psychology, the difference in mating preference between male and female can be best explained by a theory of (A). social pressure (B). education (C). parental investment (D). altruism (E). body configuration.
44. A defensive mechanism most likely to produce socially acceptable activities is (A). denial (B). repression (C). projection (D). rationalization (E). sublimation.
45. According to Carl Rogers, human being has a basic need for (A). achievement (B). superiority (C). sex and aggression (D). unconditional positive regard (E). self-actualization.
46. An inborn shy person may choose to stay in situations that he feels comfortable (such as library) and avoid those that he feels uneasy (such as party); these social experiences may further reinforce the expression of his trait (low extraversion). This exemplifies the _____ mode of interaction between gene and environment in shaping one's personality. (A). passive (B). evocative (C). active (D). reciprocal (E). cyclic.
47. According to Piaget, abstract reasoning matures at the _____ period (A). sensori-motor (B). preoperational (C). concrete operational (D). formal operational (E). post-conventional.
48. Selye suggested that the general adaptation syndrome in response to all forms of stress has three distinct phases and appears in the order of (A). alarm, resistance, exhaustion (B). resistance, alarm, exhaustion (C). exhaustion, alarm, resistance (D). alarm, exhaustion, resistance (E). exhaustion, resistance, alarm.
49. People tend to interpret other people's behavior as caused by internal causes rather than external ones, this attribution bias is called (A). correspondence bias (fundamental attribution error) (B). self-serving bias (C). belief in a just world (D). halo effect (E). stereotype.
50. Which following task is often used to measure attitude which is not even conscious of by the subject? (A). the dichotic listening test (B). the Stroop test (C). the implicit association test (IAT) (D). the priming test (E). the Iowa gambling test (IGT).