

認知心理學 (每題 10 分)

1. David Marr (1982) 將探討認知系統的研究分為三個層次；Computational、Algorithmic 和 Implementational level。請詳述 Marr 的理念，並舉實際的例子來說明。
2. 在研究上，心理學家常會用何種「實驗」的策略，用以驗證，生物體內確獨立存在著兩種記憶系統？請舉具體的例子，研究者是如何進行實驗的。
3. 感覺與知覺如何區分？請以實例說明知覺的三項通則：adaptation and contrast, perceptual organization, contextual effect。
4. 請以 Treisman and Gelade (1980)所提出的 Feature integration theory 來說明注意力的角色。研究者如何找出支持此理論的證據？有何相關的臨床症狀？

語言學概論 (每題 15 分)

5. Tone sandhi is a feature of tonal languages in which the tones assigned to individual words vary based on the pronunciation of the words that surround them in a phrase or sentence. For example, in Mandarin, 「馬臉」 and 「麻臉」 sound exactly the same, even though 「馬」 and 「麻」 sound different. Please indicate how tone sandhi could be dealt with in speech production and perception.
6. An essential feature of most human communication, both verbal and non-verbal, is the expression and recognition of intentions. An expression as a linguistically coded piece of evidence can of course serve as the input to the necessary process of decoding. But what else do we need in order to recognize a speaker's intention? In other words, when a communicator encodes his intended message into a signal, is verbal comprehension achieved by the hearer's decoding of linguistic expressions via an identical copy of the code? What else is needed to make possible an interpretation of the speaker's meaning? Illustrate your answer by providing a real or a made-up example from human verbal interaction.

心智哲學(下列兩題任選一題作答，一題 30 分)

7. 請問，人以外的動物會不會思考？請回答下列各小題：(1)要處理這個問題之前，你認為有哪一個或兩個相關問題應該先釐清？(2)請說明你對於這些問題的立場，並提出理由來支持你的立場。(3)請舉出一個反對你立場的理由，並予以回應。
8. 請問，科學必須以經驗所能察覺的範圍作為應用與詮釋自然的基礎嗎？請就下列三小題擇一題作答：(1)如果是，是否表示經驗以外沒有任何察覺自然的可能？(2)如果不是，請問自然以什麼方式在非經驗世界中出現？(3)有沒有可能經驗伴隨理論而生，而我們卻從不曾接觸自然？

試題隨卷繳回