

※ 注意：請於答案卷之「選擇題作答區」依序作答。

單選題，每題請選出一個最佳答案，每題 2 分，不倒扣，共 100 分。

1. Researchers believed that people with "Type A" personalities were prone to stress and heart disease, but it turned out that the most important component of the so-called Type A personality in predicting heart disease is
 - (A) depression.
 - (B) anxiety.
 - (C) insomnia.
 - (D) hostility.
2. Health psychologist Pennebaker (e.g., Pennebaker, 1989; Pennebaker et al., 1990) did a series of studies and concluded that writing down traumatic and upsetting experiences may have long-term positive effect on participants' health condition. The above result CANNOT be regarded as an example of the favorable effect of
 - (A) emotional disclosure.
 - (B) venting.
 - (C) positive reinterpretation.
 - (D) emotional-focused strategies.
 - (E) instrumental social support.
3. Hans Selye laid the foundations of stress science in the 1930's. He established that the brain and body generally respond to stressors in predictable ways (Selye, 1976). He called the overall stress response
 - (A) fight-or-flight response.
 - (B) tend-and-befriend response.
 - (C) general adaptation syndrome.
 - (D) posttraumatic stress disorder.
 - (E) internal conflicts.
4. In the movie of Snow White (卡通電影「白雪公主」), the names of the seven dwarves (七矮人), such as Dirty, Hungry, Shifty, Flabby, Puffy, Crabby, Awful, and Doleful fit their personalities. Which of the following theoretical approaches of personality is consistent with this movie plot?
 - (A) The psychodynamic approach.
 - (B) The humanistic approach.
 - (C) The trait approach.
 - (D) The learning and socio-cognitive approach.
 - (E) The sociocultural approach.
5. Which of the following ego defense mechanisms fits the Chinese slang of "做賊的喊捉賊"?
 - (A) Identification.
 - (B) Projection.
 - (C) Regression.
 - (D) Sublimation.
 - (E) Undoing.
6. Which of the following statements about "stereotype threat" is correct?
 - (A) The context of testing may be a factor that makes the result of an intelligence test not accurate.
 - (B) People from different cultures/subcultures often have quite different backgrounds that affect their familiarity with the questions in intelligence tests.
 - (C) Blacks and women averagely have lower math score than Whites and men, respectively.
 - (D) Female college students performed better when they took a math test in a classroom with male college students than when they took the same test in a room with only females.

見背面

7. A collectivist culture is one in which
- (A) family ties and obligations are very strong.
 - (B) power is expected to be well distributed rather than held by an elite few.
 - (C) the rights and responsibilities of the individual are emphasized over those of the group.
 - (D) individual freedom is viewed as more important than the needs of the group.
8. Which of the following statements about intelligence is CORRECT?
- (A) The term “gifted” commonly refers to people who have IQs (tested by either the Wechsler intelligence test or the Binet test) over 120.
 - (B) Most of the intelligence tests nowadays use the formula of $IQ = (MA/CA) \times 100$ (MA=mental age; CA=chronological age) to compute individuals' score of intelligence.
 - (C) Fluid intelligence is the kind of intelligence that underlies the creation of novel solutions to problems.
 - (D) Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence suggests that intelligence should be measured by laser instead of searchlight.
9. Andy is now at age 12. His averaged raw score of all the subtests in WISC-IV (The Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children) is 98.5. This score is 0.1 *SD* (standard deviation) higher than the mean raw score of the norm for children at age 13. Which of the followings is the best guess for Andy's overall standardized IQ score?
- (A) Andy's IQ score equals to 98.5.
 - (B) Andy's IQ score is lower than 98.5.
 - (C) Andy's IQ score equals to 101.5.
 - (D) Andy's IQ score is lower than 101.5.
 - (E) Andy's IQ score is higher than 101.5.
10. Among the four items mentioned below, what are the two common characteristics of Emotional Intelligence (EQ) and Howard Gardner's Multiple Intelligence (MI)?
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Intrapersonal Intelligence | (2) Linguistic Intelligence |
| (3) Spatial Intelligence | (4) Interpersonal Intelligence |
- (A) (1) and (2)
 - (B) (2) and (3)
 - (C) (1) and (4)
 - (D) (2) and (4)
11. Chemicals that affects mental processes and behavior by temporarily changing conscious awareness of reality are in general called psychoactive drug. Which of the following psychoactive drugs does NOT have important medical uses but can make individuals develop physiological and/or psychological dependence?
- (A) Heroin.
 - (B) Amphetamines.
 - (C) Cocaine.
 - (D) Morphine.
12. Which of the following descriptions about NREM and REM sleep is NOT correct?
- (A) NREM sleep plays a role in the consolidation of learning and memory.
 - (B) NREM sleep facilitates insomnia.
 - (C) NREM sleep serves the function of restoration.
 - (D) One study (Smith, Nixon, & Nader, 2004) indicated that those individuals who showed the greatest intensity of REM sleep after a training session also showed the greatest improvement in a problem-solving task called Tower of Hanoi.

13. Consciousness performs all of the following functions, except
- (A) filtering sensory data.
 - (B) enabling us to respond flexibly.
 - (C) guiding performance of highly routinized actions.
 - (D) suppressing strong desires when they conflict with moral, ethical, or practical concerns.
14. A psychologist with “psychodynamic” perspective would most likely focus her research on
- (A) biochemical basis of behavior and mental processes.
 - (B) mental mechanism in terms of evolved adaptive functions.
 - (C) inferred mental processes through behavioral indicators.
 - (D) behavior as overt expression of unconscious motives.
15. Which of the following statements about the differences between clinical psychologists and psychiatrists is **TRUE**?
- (A) Clinical psychologists are mental health workers while psychiatrists are not.
 - (B) A certified clinical psychologist is a physician with special training in psychology while a psychiatrist is not.
 - (C) A certified psychologist has been trained to provide psychotherapy, which involves helping people learn to change so that they can cope with troublesome thoughts, feelings, and behaviors; while the training of a psychiatrist does not require this part.
 - (D) A certified psychiatrist has been trained to administer and interpret psychological tests, which can help to diagnose a person’s problem and to plan appropriate treatment for him or her; while the training of a certified clinical psychologist does not require this part.
16. Which of the following statements about evolutionary psychology is **NOT TRUE**?
- (A) Evolutionary psychologists compare human abilities with those of other animals, particularly nonhuman primates.
 - (B) Evolutionary psychologists believe that evolution has given us certain cognitive strategies to survive.
 - (C) The field of evolutionary psychology owes a lot to the work and the philosophy of the early structuralists in psychology.
 - (D) Evolutionary theories are notoriously difficult to test because we don’t know what our ancestors were like and how they evolved.
17. “Debriefing” is a term to indicate that
- (A) signals are always embedded in noise, and thus the challenge is to distinguish signal from noise.
 - (B) a psychotherapist has the responsibility to help clients understand how aspects of current relationships can affect their mood and behavior.
 - (C) at the end of an experiment, the researcher should provide the participant with information about the study as much as possible and makes sure that no participant leaves feeling confused, upset, or embarrassed.
 - (D) peoples’ judgments of the probable value of some event or outcome represent insufficient adjustments from an original starting value.
18. Which of the following techniques does **NOT** provide imaging of brain structure and/or brain activities?
- (A) CT (computer assisted tomography).
 - (B) PET (positron emission tomography).
 - (C) fMRI (functional magnetic resonance imaging).
 - (D) EEG (electroencephalogram).

19. The HPA axis is not only crucial for stress resistance and fighting infections but also important for adolescent growth. HPA is the abbreviation of
- (A) Hypothalamus, Pancreas, and Amygdala.
 - (B) Hippocampus, Pituitary Gland, and Adrenal Gland.
 - (C) Hippocampus, Pancreas, and Amygdala.
 - (D) Hypothalamus, Pituitary Gland, and Adrenal Gland.
20. Which of the following statements about limbic system is CORRECT?
- (A) Thalamus plays a special role in strong emotions such as fear and anger. It also affects whether a person can correctly interpret emotions in facial expressions.
 - (B) Limbic system is a part of cortex.
 - (C) The most vital role of the hippocampus is in helping people form new memories.
 - (D) Amygdala plays a central role in controlling eating and drinking and in regulating the body's temperature, blood pressure, heart rate, sexual behavior, and hormones.
21. Which of the following statements about human sense of taste and smell is INCORRECT?
- (A) Sweet, sour, bitter, and salty are the basic sensation, each of which has its own category of taste buds.
 - (B) Supertasters have a large number of papillae on their tongues and on the roof of their mouths thus are more sensitive than other people to, for example, bitterness.
 - (C) Scientists have learned that food chemicals evaporate in our mouths as we eat, and some of the "volatile" compounds that result stimulate the smell system. This process can create a sweet taste sensation without involving the taste buds.
 - (D) Our sense of smell and taste send their messages through the thalamus and then to the brain, where the processing of odor and taste continues.
22. The mechanism that allows top-down processing to inhibit interneurons that send pain signals from spinal cord to the brain is called
- (A) the Gate Control Theory.
 - (B) the Cannon-Bard theory.
 - (C) the Opponent-Process theory.
 - (D) the Trichromatic theory.
23. Which of the following concepts is not related to human sensation/perception?
- (A) Stroop effect.
 - (B) Allostatic load.
 - (C) Repetition blindness.
 - (D) Cocktail party phenomenon.
24. Which of the following statements about conditioning is INCORRECT?
- (A) If a person with a conditioned fear of spiders is also frightened by the sight of other creatures that look somewhat like spiders, the person is demonstrating stimulus generalization.
 - (B) Because of biopreparedness, we are more likely to learn a fear of snakes than a fear of cars.
 - (C) Feeling sad upon hearing a song associated with a long-lost relationship illustrates spontaneous recovery.
 - (D) Taking a pill can relieve the headache pain, so people learn to do so through the process of positive reinforcement.

25. A high school math teacher scheduled a quiz on every Friday morning throughout the whole semester to ensure students would always have a steady pace of math learning. This teacher was actually applying a
- (A) fixed-ratio reinforcement schedule.
 - (B) fixed-interval reinforcement schedule.
 - (C) variable-ratio reinforcement schedule.
 - (D) variable-interval reinforcement schedule.
26. Which of the following concepts **has nothing to do** with Albert Bandura's theory of Social Cognitive Learning?
- (A) Insight learning.
 - (B) Observational learning.
 - (C) Vicarious conditioning.
 - (D) Modeling.
27. Jackson is this year's president of the student body of the department of psychology in the National Taiwan University. One of his goal is to ask the faculty members in the department to each donate NT\$500 to support the expenses for activities such as the Karaoke contest (系卡) and the departmental Bar-B-Q (系烤)。To reach this goal, he first sent an e-mail with a spreadsheet of the budget for next year to all the professors and asked them to each donate NT\$1000. Later, he visited each professor's office in person and told them that he had once again tried to cut down the expenses. After the recalculation, he only needed each professor to donate NT\$500. Consequently, most of the professors happily gave Jackson NT\$500 right away and wished him success. Which of the following techniques was Jackson applying?
- (A) The door-in-the-face technique.
 - (B) The lowball technique.
 - (C) The foot-in-the-door technique.
 - (D) The social loafing technique.
28. Why would TV commercials often use celebrities (e.g., TV stars, movie stars,... etc.) to promote their products? Which of the following concepts may help explain this phenomenon?
- (A) The Cognitive Dissonance Theory.
 - (B) The Self-Perception Theory.
 - (C) The central route of the Elaboration Likelihood Model.
 - (D) The peripheral route of the Elaboration Likelihood Model.
29. According to Sternberg's triangular model of love, which of the following types of love is with high passion and high commitment but low intimacy?
- (A) Romantic love.
 - (B) Consummate love.
 - (C) Fatuous love.
 - (D) Companionate love.
30. Which of the followings is **NOT** a component of working memory suggested by Alan Baddeley (2002, 2003)?
- (A) Visuospatial sketchpad.
 - (B) Central executive.
 - (C) Articulatory loop.
 - (D) Semantic buffer.

31. Which of the followings refers to circumstances in which information you have acquired in the past makes it more difficult to acquire new information?
- (A) Primacy interference.
 - (B) Recency interference.
 - (C) Proactive interference.
 - (D) Retroactive interference.
32. Neuroscientists now believe that memory for complex sets of information is distributed across many neural systems, even though discrete types of knowledge are separately processed and localized in limited regions of the brain. Which part of the brain plays a critical role in the formation and retrieval of memories with emotional significance?
- (A) The cerebellum.
 - (B) The striatum.
 - (C) The cerebral cortex.
 - (D) The hippocampus.
 - (E) The amygdala.
33. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?
- (A) Compared to eidetic imagery, iconic memory is more like looking at a photograph.
 - (B) Compared to eidetic imagery, iconic memory allows one to recall specific details of a picture that is no longer present.
 - (C) Eidetic imagery fades over time; almost no adults have been found to have eidetic imagery.
 - (D) In George Sperling's classic research on iconic memory, participants in the whole-report procedure were required to report the entire items in the assigned row.
 - (E) Compared to eidetic imagery, iconic memory lasts for much longer periods of time.
34. "Linguistic relativity" refers to the hypothesis that
- (A) language shapes our perception and thoughts. In other words, the structure of the language an individual speaks has an impact on the way in which that individual thinks about the world. Thus, that people who speak different languages think differently.
 - (B) language has its evolutionary function and this can be understood by investigating the communication capacity of the close relatives of human species such as chimpanzees through the work done by comparative psychologists.
 - (C) there are robust sex differences in language development. Specifically, relative to girls, boys' lateralization of the brain function as well as the crucial brain area for comprehension and production of language often develop later.
 - (D) the age of second language acquisition decides which part of the brain would be activated when people use their second language. Specifically, for the people who had learned their second language as young children (compared with those learned their second language as adults), the brain areas activated when they use the second language are relatively more similar with the areas when they use the first language.
35. A description of the nature of heuristics is LEAST likely to say that they
- (A) use informal rules of thumb.
 - (B) use past information stored as schemas to generate expectations about the past or future.
 - (C) provide shortcuts to solving problems.
 - (D) reduce the complexity of making judgments.
 - (E) are more likely to be used for ill-defined problems than are algorithm.

36. Based on Ganis et al. (2004), fMRI scans demonstrates that much of the same brain regions are used for visual perception and visual imagery. On the other hand, which part of the following brain areas was more strongly activated during visual perception than during visual imagery?
- (A) Areas in the occipital cortex (located directly behind the central sulcus).
 - (B) Areas in the occipital cortex (located at the back of the head).
 - (C) Areas in the temporal cortex (located directly behind the central sulcus).
 - (D) Areas in the temporal cortex (located at the back of the head).
 - (E) Areas in the parietal cortex (located directly behind the central sulcus).
37. Various types of psychotherapies may be based on different theoretical backgrounds. For example, the client-centered therapy is based on (i), while the systematic desensitization is based on (ii).
- (A) (i): Beck's theory of cognitive distortion; (ii): classical conditioning
 - (B) (i): Beck's theory of cognitive distortion; (ii): operant conditioning
 - (C) (i): the humanistic approach; (ii): classical conditioning
 - (D) (i): the humanistic approach; (ii): operant conditioning
 - (E) None of the above answer is correct.
38. Antipsychotic drugs alter symptoms of schizophrenia such as delusions, social withdrawal, and occasional agitation and they work by
- (A) increasing the activity of the neurotransmitter norepinephrine.
 - (B) increasing the activity of the neurotransmitter dopamine.
 - (C) decreasing the activity of the neurotransmitter norepinephrine.
 - (D) decreasing the activity of the neurotransmitter dopamine.
 - (E) decreasing the activity of the neurotransmitter serotonin.
39. "Changing false beliefs" is one focus in the
- (A) cognitive behavioral therapy.
 - (B) client-centered therapy.
 - (C) social-learning therapy.
 - (D) psychodynamic therapy.
 - (E) gestalt therapy.
40. Which of the following statements is a proper description of the Depressive Disorder?
- (A) Statistics have generally shown that males are as easy to suffer from depressive disorder as females.
 - (B) Its prevalence is usually higher among people with lower social-economic statuses.
 - (C) Medication can efficiently suppress the symptoms usually within one to three days.
 - (D) The prevalence is about 3% in the population.
 - (E) None of the above is correct.
41. Deficits in communication, impaired social relationships, repetitive patterns of behaviors, and unusual preoccupations and interest are all possible symptoms appear in children with
- (A) attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.
 - (B) autism spectrum disorder.
 - (C) internalizing disorders.
 - (D) externalizing disorders.

42. The typical feature of "Borderline Personality Disorder" includes
- (A) exaggerated ideas of self-importance and achievements, preoccupation with fantasies of success, arrogance.
 - (B) preoccupation with orderliness, perfection, and control.
 - (C) shameless disregard for and violation of other people's rights.
 - (D) detachment from and great discomfort in social relationships; odd perceptions, thoughts, beliefs, and behaviors.
 - (E) lack of stability in interpersonal relationships, self-image, and emotion; impulsivity; angry outbursts; intense fear of abandonment.
43. Which of the following symptoms is NOT a "negative symptom" of schizophrenia?
- (A) Flat affect.
 - (B) Social withdrawal.
 - (C) Hallucination.
 - (D) Reduced speech.
44. According to Piaget, which of the following stages of children's cognitive thought is marked by egocentrism, the child's inability to take the perspective of another person?
- (A) The Preoperational Stage.
 - (B) The Sensorimotor Stage.
 - (C) The Formal-Operational Stage.
 - (D) The Concrete-Operational Stage.
45. Stage theory is to Erikson's social-developmental theory and Freud's sexual-developmental theory as Nativist theory is to Meltzoff's core knowledge model and
- (A) Chomsky's language acquisition device.
 - (B) Bowlby's attachment theory.
 - (C) Gibson's visual cliff paradigm.
 - (D) Kohlberg's theory of moral development.
46. According to John Bowlby, an influential theorist on human attachment, infants
- (A) will form attachment to everyone in their social environment.
 - (B) will form attachment to the caregiver due to primates' evolved predispositions.
 - (C) will not form attachment to the caregiver if the caregiver is too rejecting.
 - (D) will form attachment to the caregiver as long as the caregiver regularly feed the child with food.
47. Which of the following statements about motivation is INCORRECT?
- (A) "Expectancy theory" is a cognitive theory of work/study motivation that proposes that workers/students are motivated when they expect their efforts and performance to results in desired outcomes.
 - (B) "Sexual scripts" are socially learned programs of sexual responsiveness that include prescriptions usually unspoken, of what to do; when where, and how to do it; with whom, or with what, to do it; and why it should be done.
 - (C) The level of sugar (glucose) and fat (fatty acids) in the blood stream are important information that hypothalamic regions use to regulate eating.
 - (D) "Deprived reward" is reward that fills a biological need and arises from a brain circuit in which many of the neurons use or are affected by norepinephrine.

48. Which of the followings is the correct order of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs (from bottom to top)?
- (A) physiological needs → safety needs → attachment needs → esteem needs → self-actualization needs
 - (B) physiological needs → safety needs → aesthetic needs → esteem needs → self-actualization needs
 - (C) physiological needs → belongingness needs → cognitive needs → esteem needs → self-actualization needs
 - (D) physiological needs → belongingness needs → aesthetic needs → esteem needs → self-actualization needs
49. "Simply making the motion of turning up the corners of your lips will make you happier." —This notion is supported by
- (A) the Cannon-Bard Theory.
 - (B) Ekman's Theory of Basic Emotions.
 - (C) the James-Lange theory.
 - (D) Schachter & Singer's Cognitive Theory.
50. Developmental psychologist Renée Baillargeon (1994) demonstrated two different conditions in front of 3- and 6.5-month-old infants. One was a possible physical event (e.g., A box on top of another box is slid over to the edge, but it is still fully supported.) and the other was an impossible physical event (e.g., A box on top of another box is slid so far over to the edge that only 15% of it is supported, and yet it does not fall). Baillargeon later concluded that even young infants realize that objects need to be physically supported or they will tumble down. Baillargeon can make the above conclusion because she found
- (A) infants in both conditions spent similar amount of time in looking at both types of events.
 - (B) infants ignored the impossible event.
 - (C) infants spent longer time to look at the display of the impossible event.
 - (D) infants spent longer time to look at the display of the possible event.

試題隨卷繳回