

※ 注意：請於試卷上「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 50 題。

1. Which of the following statements is in accordance with John Bowlby's ethological theory of attachment behaviors?
 - (A) Infants will form attachment to everyone in their social environment.
 - (B) Infants will form attachment to their biological mother and biological father due to evolved predispositions.
 - (C) Infants will form attachment to their primary caregiver even if the caregiver is inconsistent in sensitivity.
 - (D) Infants will form attachment to a person who regularly provides the child with food.
2. Which of the followings is **NOT** an element included in the design or the conclusion of Schachter and Singer's (1962) classic experiment to demonstrate their cognitive theory of emotion?
 - (A) A confederate was in the waiting room with the participant.
 - (B) Some participants received an injection of epinephrine.
 - (C) Some participants misattributed their arousal.
 - (D) The amygdala played a direct role in the participants' emotional "feel" of fear.
3. Which of the following somatic symptom disorders was first coined by the founder of the psychoanalytic theory Sigmund Freud that sometimes involves sudden numbness in specific and isolated areas of the body?
 - (A) Conversion disorders.
 - (B) Illness anxiety disorders.
 - (C) Obsessive-Compulsive Disorders.
 - (D) Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorders.
 - (E) Dissociative Disorders.
4. A professor of social psychology gave a lecture about the design of Solomon Asch's (1951, 1955) classic study about deciding which of the three lines on a card being the same length as the line on another card. He asked the class to suggest a title for this experiment. Which of the following titles might they suggest as the most appropriate?
 - (A) "Obedience Are Inborn"
 - (B) "Follow Your Heart But Take Your Brain with You"
 - (C) "Make a Small Request First and the World Can Be Yours"
 - (D) "Do Not Underestimate the Power of Perceived Authority"
 - (E) "Going Along With the Majority Makes Us Feel Safe"
5. Which of the following terminologies describes the design of psychological studies that found people respond faster or more accurately to the stimuli they have seen before, even if they do not consciously recall those stimuli?
 - (A) Reinforcement-sensitivity study.
 - (B) Priming study.
 - (C) Humanistic approach.
 - (D) Unconscious approach.
 - (E) Gestalt approach.
6. Agoraphobia is a common comorbidity of _____.
 - (A) Obsessive-Compulsive Disorders.
 - (B) Depressive Disorders.
 - (C) Bipolar Disorders.
 - (D) Panic Disorders.
 - (E) Dissociative Disorders.

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7. "Sit for 5 minutes noticing your breath coming and going. Each time you find yourself distracted, just come back to your breath. You will soon realize how difficult this can be."
Which of the followings is the terminology for the practice in training described in the above statement?
(A) Ruminatation.
(B) Conscientiousness.
(C) Consciousness.
(D) Open-mindedness.
(E) Mindfulness.
8. Asking witnesses leading questions (e.g., "Do you remember seeing a gun?") can distort their memories and false accusations are less likely if witnesses are told that the real criminal might not be in a lineup or in a group of photos.—Which of the following types of psychologists may benefit the most from the above findings for their professional work?
(A) Community psychologists.
(B) Organizational psychologists.
(C) Quantitative psychologists.
(D) Forensic psychologists.
(E) Industrial psychologists.
9. There were 20 illuminating candles in a dark room. Roger added 1 more candle and noticed a difference in the brightness of the room. There were 120 candles in another dark room. Linda added 1 more candle and did not notice a difference; but she would have noticed the difference if she had added 6 candles to 120 candles. Which of the following principles can explain the above phenomenon?
(A) Gestalt law.
(B) Ebbinghaus law.
(C) Yerkes-Dodson law.
(D) Weber's law.
(E) Matthew Effect.
10. Chemotherapy involves injecting toxic substances into the patient, who as a result often becomes nauseated. In some hospitals, young cancer patients are often given ice cream before the chemotherapy session. The ice cream is intended to lighten the child's distress about the treatment, but unfortunately ice cream becomes associated with distress. Later, the ice cream can cause nausea by itself. Later, if the child is ten times repeatedly presented with other stimuli, such as certain toys, followed by ice cream, the child patient may start to experience unpleasant feelings in response to the toys alone. Which terminology of the followings is used to describe the child cancer patients' aversion toward the toys?
(A) Second-order conditioning.
(B) Learned taste aversion.
(C) Positive punishment.
(D) Escape learning.
(E) Spontaneous recovery.
11. Which of the following components is critical in the endocrine system that may affect human behaviors?
(A) Corpus callosum.
(B) Medulla.
(C) Pituitary gland.
(D) Hippocampus.
(E) Amygdala.

12. For youngsters age 0 to age 16, in which of the following Piagetian stages would they **LEAST** likely be described as perceptually/conceptually self-centered or egocentric?
- (A) Preoperational period.
 - (B) Sensorimotor period.
 - (C) Formal operational period.
 - (D) Concrete operational period.
13. Which of the following is a demonstration of the capacity of sensory memory?
- (A) The cocktail party phenomenon.
 - (B) Sperling's (1960) study of asking participants to recall on a matrix with three rows of letters appearing for a very brief period of time.
 - (C) Participants are more readily to identify a stimulus that some perceptual information that are related with this stimulus have been presented earlier.
 - (D) The Stroop effect experiment.
14. Which of the following psychological phenomena can best explain the reason why Jonathan mistakenly believes that there are more words that begin with the letter "k" than there are words with the letter "k" in the third position?
- (A) Representativeness heuristic.
 - (B) Availability heuristic.
 - (C) Anchoring heuristic.
 - (D) Framing heuristic.
 - (E) Judgment heuristic.
15. If one of your friends suddenly tells you he wants to commit suicide, which of the following is a **proper way to react at that moment**?
- (A) Tell him that he has been lucky enough and his suicidal thought is irresponsible.
 - (B) As a true friend, stand by your friend's side no matter what kind of decision (to live or to die) he wants to make.
 - (C) Tell your friend that, in order to save his life, you are not the proper person that he should talk to. You should urge him to ask for professional help immediately.
 - (D) Be a good listener if he is willing to talk about his suicidal thought.
16. Professor Cheng offered a course of "Introduction to Psychology" last semester. As the course just started, Professor Cheng kept students' work load low. As the course progressed, she gradually increased students' load with new assignments of homework, oral presentations, and quizzes. With each increase came an added level of stress, but students seemed to learn to handle it. Which of the following terminology describes the wear and tear on the students in order to maintain homeostasis in the face of stressors?
- (A) Stress load.
 - (B) Allostatic load.
 - (C) Alarm response.
 - (D) Coping load.
 - (E) Resistance response.
17. Which of the following research designs is **NOT** a proper way to answer questions concerning nature-nurture controversy?
- (A) Comparing the similarity between twins reared together vs. that between twins reared apart.
 - (B) Comparing the similarity between identical twins vs. that between fraternal twins.
 - (C) Calculating children's concordance rate with their biological vs. adoptive parents.
 - (D) Conducting heritability studies.
 - (E) Comparing the similarity between retrospective studies vs. that between prospective studies.

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18. According to Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) Gardner's theory considers that assessment of intelligence should be more than simple quantified measure.
 - (B) Each person should at least be proficient at two of the eight types of intelligence as suggested by Gardner.
 - (C) People's pattern of intelligence profiles could be either like searchlight or like laser
 - (D) That brain damage often results in the loss of a certain ability while leaving other diverse types of abilities relatively intact is a supporting evidence of distinct systems of intelligence.
 - (E) People often differ with respect to the number of intelligences that dominate their life experiences.
19. Andy used to be an excellent student and always ranked in the first bracket in his class. However, in recent months, rather than work to succeed, he tends to "dummy down" to act more like the students that he hangs out with. He sometimes intentionally answers questions incorrectly just to be more like his friends. Which of the following perspectives would explain this?
- (A) Informational social influence.
 - (B) Cognitive social influence.
 - (C) Polarization social influence.
 - (D) Normative social influence.
 - (E) Proximity social influence.
20. Euro-American men performed more poorly than African American men when they were told the test measured "natural athletic ability." Asian women did better on a math test if asked first for their ethnicity, but they scored more poorly if asked first about their gender. Which of the following factors best explains the above research results?
- (A) People are easily affected by stereotype threats.
 - (B) People are easily affected by social comparison.
 - (C) People are easily affected by false consensus effect.
 - (D) People are easily affected by negative self-illusions.
 - (E) People are easily affected by self-objectification.
21. Which of the following is a correct description of flashbulb memories?
- (A) Flashbulb memories refer to memories of which people are not consciously aware but that can affect subsequent performance and behavior.
 - (B) Flashbulb memories are those memories that are not distorted with time and be more correct than other kinds of memory.
 - (C) Flashbulb memories often allow us to remember new materials better and faster because of information we already have stored.
 - (D) Flashbulb memories often have great emotional significance to the individual.
22. A psychologist was interested in measuring how quickly people could respond to a light by releasing a button they had been holding down. He then measured how much longer the response took when they held down one button with each hand and had to decide, based on the color of the light, which one to release. The psychologist reasoned that the additional response time reflected how long it took to perceive the color and decide which hand to move. —Which of the following types of psychological approach is most likely to generate the above experiments and research questions?
- (A) Functionalism.
 - (B) Fundamentalism.
 - (C) Structuralism.
 - (D) Behaviorism.
 - (E) Phenomenologism.

23. Which of the followings **cannot** be considered as a supportive evidence of brain lateralization?
(A) A split brain patient's performance.
(B) The language performance of a patient with Wernicke's aphasia.
(C) The language performance of a patient with Broca's aphasia.
(D) Pruning and synaptogenesis.
24. Which of the following descriptions about the temporal theories and the place theories of pitch perception is **INCORRECT**?
(A) Temporal theories propose that pitch depends on how sound varies with time.
(B) Place theories propose that specific places along the basilar membrane will lead to particular pitch sensations.
(C) Contemporary place theorists believe that the basilar membrane behaves like a piano with separate strings.
(D) Temporal theories have problems explaining our perception of high-frequency tones.
25. If your girlfriend or boyfriend withholds affection whenever you watch TV, the time you spend in front of the TV will decrease. Which type of reinforcement or punishment does this example belong to?
(A) Positive reinforcement.
(B) Negative reinforcement.
(C) Positive punishment.
(D) Negative punishment.
26. Which of the followings about the cause of aggression is proposed by 1973 Nobel Prize winner Konrad Lorenz in his famous book "On Aggression"?
(A) Lorenz argued that aggression is a primary instinctual drive observed only in animals.
(B) Lorenz believed that society should offer people acceptable ways of permitting catharsis.
(C) Lorenz said that the shorter the energy builds up, the greater the amount of the aggression displayed when it is discharged.
(D) Lorenz suggested that frustration leads to aggression – at least when aggressive cues are present.
(E) Lorenz suggested that social and environmental conditions can teach individuals to be aggressive.
27. Which of the following statements is an illustration of the "negative afterimage" experiment?
(A) If you stare at a patch of red color for a while, when you look away, it rebounds and gives you a yellow afterimage.
(B) If you stare at a patch of red color for a while, when you look away, it rebounds and gives you a blue afterimage.
(C) If you stare at a patch of green color for a while, when you look away, it rebounds and gives you a yellow afterimage.
(D) If you stare at a patch of green color for a while, when you look away, it rebounds and gives you a blue afterimage.
(E) None of the above is true.
28. Which of the following hypotheses coincides with the major claim of human nature in Chomsky's nativist approach to language?
(A) The linguistic-relativity hypothesis.
(B) The interactionist approach to language development.
(C) The core knowledge approach to cognitive development.
(D) The learning approach to language development.
(E) The information processing approach to cognitive development.

29. Which of the following is **NOT** an element recognized by the client-centered therapy as one that is essential for human growth?
- (A) To help the client re-own the hidden potential that appears in the dream.
 - (B) To give the client nondirective support.
 - (C) To offer the client with unconditional positive regard.
 - (D) To help the client to realize his/her own potential.
 - (E) To empower the client to attend to the true sources of personal conflict.
30. Which of the following psychiatric disorders is the one that the character in the book of "The Minds of Billy Milligan" (中文譯名：「二十四個比利」) and "The Three Faces of Eve" (中文譯名：「三面夏娃」) suffered from?
- (A) Trauma- and Stressor-Related Disorders.
 - (B) Bipolar Disorders.
 - (C) Obsessive-Compulsive Disorders.
 - (D) Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorders.
 - (E) Dissociative Disorders.
31. Hans Selye (1976) pioneered a model which describes the body's response to stress. Which of the following choices reflect the three phases of his model?
- (A) Perceiving → alarm → reaction.
 - (B) Stress → appraisal → coping.
 - (C) Alarm → resistance → exhaustion.
 - (D) Acute → chronic → adaptation
 - (E) Hypothalamic → pituitary → adrenal.
32. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the "Big Five" personality dimensions?
- (A) Extraversion
 - (B) Openness to experience
 - (C) Neuroticism
 - (D) Affectionateness
 - (E) Conscientiousness
33. Which of the followings is **NOT** a core subtest in the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS-IV)?
- (A) Vocabulary.
 - (B) Digit Span.
 - (C) Intrapersonal Knowledge.
 - (D) Block Design.
 - (E) Arithmetic.
34. Which of a baby's senses is **LEAST** developed at birth?
- (A) Sight.
 - (B) Hearing.
 - (C) Taste.
 - (D) Touch.
 - (E) Smell.
35. Which of the followings is **NOT** a basic organismic need identified by the self-determination theory?
- (A) The need of competence.
 - (B) The need of relatedness.
 - (C) The need of growth.
 - (D) The need of autonomy.

36. Which of the followings is **NOT** considered to be part of the “forebrain,” which is so called historically because in four-legged animals such as cats and rats these areas are at the front?
- (A) Basal ganglia.
 - (B) Cortex.
 - (C) Limbic system.
 - (D) Thalamus.
 - (E) Brainstem.
37. Which of the following statements is the correct description of the activation-synthesis theory of dreams?
- (A) Dreams are a result of random electrical energy that stimulates different memories, which then are woven into a coherent story line.
 - (B) Dreams have both a manifest content (an apparent story line) and a latent content (a true meaning). The latent content provides a guide to a dreamer’s unconscious, revealing unfulfilled wishes or desires.
 - (C) Information relevant to daily survival is reconsidered and reprocessed in dreams.
 - (D) Dreams happen during non-REM sleep are called “night terrors” usually occurring in stage 4 sleep and they may be so frightening that a sleeper awakens with a shriek.
38. An experiment tests people’s ability to avoid “accidents” while talking on a cell phone. Each participant is invited to operate a driving simulator before, during, and after talking on a cell phone and their driving performance is recorded. Which of the followings best states the independent and dependent variables in this experiment?
- (A) The independent variable: with or without accident; the dependent variable: using or not using a cell phone.
 - (B) The independent variable: using or not using a cell phone; the dependent variable: length of talking on a cell phone.
 - (C) The independent variable: using or not using a cell phone; the dependent variable: performance on a simulated driving task.
 - (D) The independent variable: performance on a simulated driving task; the dependent variable: using or not using a cell phone.
39. “Look, Professor Wang, I didn’t miss the midterm exam on purpose. My alarm clock was suddenly broken. That’s why I came to this exam ten minutes before the test ended. Could you give me some extra time to finish this exam?” Professor Wang responds, “Your careless deserves a hard lesson. I do not think it’s fair to give you extra time to finish the exam.” How would a social psychologist describe the above situation?
- (A) Both individuals were making fundamental attribution errors.
 - (B) Both individuals were making situational attributions.
 - (C) The student was making a dispositional attribution; Professor Wang was making a situational attribution.
 - (D) The student was making a situational attribution; Professor Wang was making a dispositional attribution.
40. Loftus and Palmer (1974) conducted an experiment in which participants estimated the speed of a car described as either contacting or smashing into another. To which of the following conclusions regarding eyewitness memory is this study most relevant?
- (A) The presence of a weapon attracts witnesses’ attention, impairing their memories.
 - (B) Eyewitness memory can be trustworthy only when the witness is knowledgeable enough to be able to accurately estimate the speed of a car.
 - (C) Eyewitness memory can be heavily influenced by leading questions.
 - (D) Child eyewitnesses are especially suggestible.

41. Which of the following reinforcement schedules best describe gamblers' addictiveness of playing at a slot machine?
- (A) Fixed-ratio schedule.
 - (B) Fixed-interval schedule.
 - (C) Variable-ratio schedule.
 - (D) Variable-interval schedule.
42. Which of the following approaches often illustrates the dictum of "the whole is more than the sum of its part"?
- (A) Psychodynamic theory.
 - (B) Evolutionary psychology.
 - (C) Humanistic approach.
 - (D) Behavioral approach.
 - (E) Gestalt approach.
43. Which part of brain hemisphere was found in research to be relatively more active when participants were asked to carry out **DEDUCTIVE reasoning**?
- (A) The right hemisphere.
 - (B) The left hemisphere.
 - (C) The lateral hemisphere.
 - (D) The dorsal hemisphere.
 - (E) The frontal hemisphere.
44. From Sigmund Freud's psychodynamic perspective, what is the best way to gain insight into the client's core problems?
- (A) Reinforce the client for ignoring neurotic thoughts.
 - (B) Bring unconscious conflicts into conscious awareness.
 - (C) Help the client to repress unpleasant memories more effectively.
 - (D) Persuade the client to abandon his/her irrational, anxiety-inducing beliefs.
 - (E) Demonstrate unconditional positive regard toward the client.
45. Which of the following is a proper description of Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorders (SSD)?
- (A) Statistics have generally shown that females are easier to suffer from SSD than males.
 - (B) Its prevalence is about the same across different social-economic statuses.
 - (C) Medication can efficiently suppress the symptoms within three to five days.
 - (D) The prevalence is about 10% in the population.
 - (E) None of the above is correct.
46. Health psychologist Shelley Taylor and her colleagues (2000) suggested that the physiological responses to stress may have different consequences for females than for males. Taylor and her colleagues suggested that females do not experience fight-or-flight. Which of the following responses is common for females to experience when they meet stress?
- (A) Obedient-and-compliant response.
 - (B) Tend-and-befriend response.
 - (C) Approach-and-avoidance response.
 - (D) Approach-and-approach response.
 - (E) Avoidance-and-avoidance response.

47. Martha hated her Chemistry professor so much that she felt like this professor was just as obnoxious as her own father. She would write letters to the Chemistry Department complaining about almost everything about this professor while other students in the same class did not feel the same problems that Martha felt. Which of the following ego defense mechanisms may fit Martha's feeling about this professor?
- (A) Fantasy.
 - (B) Projection.
 - (C) Regression.
 - (D) Reaction formation.
 - (E) Displacement.
48. Andy filled out a test to measure his spatial ability. He received a raw score of 59. How can Andy interpret the score?
- (A) Andy did poorly on the spatial ability test.
 - (B) Andy needs to consult the norms for the test.
 - (C) Andy needs to check the test-retest reliability of the test.
 - (D) Andy needs to know the standardization of the test.
 - (E) Andy needs to study the predictive validity of the test.
49. Ricky reacted to the drug stealing story in Lawrence Kohlberg's moral dilemma and he said: "It's OK for Heinz to steal the drug. He was only doing something that a good husband would do; it shows how much he loves his wife."
Rebeca also reacted to the drug stealing story in Kohlberg's moral dilemma and she said: "Either Heinz steals the drug or not is OK. If his wife dies, he can't be blamed for it by their relatives. The druggist does not want to help other people. The druggist is the selfish one."
Who was developmentally more advanced in their moral judgement according to their reactions to the drug stealing story?
- (A) Ricky is more advanced.
 - (B) Rebeca is more advanced.
 - (C) Ricky and Rebeca are at the same developmental stage in terms of moral judgement.
50. Sixteen-year-old Margret has been diagnosed as having anorexia nervosa. The doctor said she fits the profile of people who suffer from the disorder. Which of the followings is **LEAST likely** to fit Margret's behaviors and state of mind?
- (A) Before having the disorder, she was considered by other people attractive, successful, and relatively affluent.
 - (B) She consistently follows a binge-and-purge eating pattern.
 - (C) She has an intense fear of gaining weight that does not decrease with weight loss.
 - (D) She has been serious dieting which somehow gets out of control.
 - (E) She has a distorted body image. Even when she is already extremely thin, she never thinks she is thin enough.

試題隨卷繳回

