

國立臺灣大學109學年度轉學生招生考試試題

題號： 22

科目：普通心理學

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單選題 (100%): 共 50 題，每題 2 分，答錯不倒扣，請在答案卷之「選擇題作答區」作答。

- Which of the following subfields of psychology is INCORRECTLY matched with its description?  
(A) Experimental: examines the processes of sensing, perceiving, learning, and thinking  
(B) Clinical: deals with the study, diagnosis, and treatment of psychological disorders  
(C) Cognitive: examines how people grow and change from conception through death  
(D) Behavioral neuroscience: examines the relationship between the nervous system and behavior
- A double-blind procedure is administered to overcome \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) memory bias (B) experimenter expectations (C) reporting bias (D) participant expectations
- The part of the autonomic division of the nervous system that acts to calm the body after an emergency has ended is known as the \_\_\_\_ division.  
(A) somatic (B) sympathetic (C) parasympathetic (D) apathetic
- As an action potential occurs, the neuron's electrical charge:  
(A) changes from negative to neutral. (B) changes from positive to neutral.  
(C) changes from positive to negative. (D) changes from negative to positive.
- From the window of an office on a skyscraper's 90th floor, taxis on the street look tiny. Of course, you know they are not toy cars; you are just really far up. This example illustrates the \_\_\_\_ cue of \_\_\_\_.  
(A) monocular; relative size (B) binocular; relative size  
(C) monocular; texture gradient (D) binocular; texture gradient
- Which of the following sequences correctly arranges structures from the largest and most inclusive to the smallest and most specific?  
(A) Inner ear → otoliths → semicircular canal (B) Inner ear → semicircular canals → otoliths  
(C) Otoliths → semicircular canals → inner ear (D) Otoliths → inner ear → semicircular canals
- Which of the following Gestalt laws is correctly defined?  
(A) Closure—stimuli are perceived in the most basic manner possible  
(B) Simplicity—stimuli resembling one another tend to be grouped together  
(C) Similarity—the tendency to fill in small gaps in objects  
(D) Proximity—stimuli closer to one another tend to be grouped together
- In general terms, how do brain waves change as a sleeper progresses from stage 1 sleep to stage 4 sleep?  
(A) Their amplitude decreases. (B) Their frequency increases.  
(C) The brain waves become slower. (D) The brain waves become faster.
- Which sleep disturbance is correctly matched with its description?  
(A) Sleep apnea—difficulty breathing during sleep  
(B) Night terrors—sudden sleep during waking consciousness  
(C) Insomnia—temporary paralysis of the body before or after sleep  
(D) Narcolepsy—sudden awakenings accompanied by extreme fear, panic, and strong physiological arousal
- Which drug mentioned below is correctly matched with its class?  
(A) Cocaine - depressant (B) Caffeine - stimulant (C) Marijuana - depressant (D) Heroin - hallucinogen
- You have a kind of picture in your head of your hometown, a mental representation of its layout and the location of key landmarks, like rivers, buildings, freeways, and parks. This representation is called a(n):  
(A) internal navigator. (B) mental GPS. (C) cognitive map. (D) perceptual blueprint.

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12. Which of the following does NOT accurately reflect a distinction between classical and operant conditioning?
- (A) Classical conditioning entails forming an association between stimuli; operant conditioning involves forming an association between a behavior and its consequences.
- (B) Classical conditioning applies to voluntary behavior, while operant conditioning applies to involuntary behavior.
- (C) In the case of classical conditioning, before conditioning, an unconditioned stimulus leads to an unconditioned response; in operant conditioning reinforcement leads to an increase in behavior.
- (D) In the case of classical conditioning, after conditioning, a conditioned stimulus leads to a conditioned response; in operant conditioning punishment leads to a decrease in behavior.
13. Which of the following scenarios exemplify negative punishment?
- (A) Carly yells at her husband when he comes home drunk.
- (B) Jim makes his middle-schoolers run extra laps when they are unruly in gym class.
- (C) Joanie takes several ibuprofen tablets when she has a headache.
- (D) Astrid tells her daughter she is grounded for misbehaving and cannot meet her friends for a week.
14. Rosa becomes anxious when she enters the examination room at the clinic before a blood test. She also squirms when she views injections on television. This illustrates:
- (A) stimulus generalization.                      (B) spontaneous recovery.
- (C) stimulus discrimination.                      (D) observational learning.
15. Grouping pieces of information together to expand the effective capacity of short-term memory is termed \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) clumping              (B) consolidating              (C) chunking              (D) compacting
16. The primacy effect refers to the fact that:
- (A) the most important items in a list are remembered better than the less important items.
- (B) items presented early in a list are remembered better than items in the middle of the list.
- (C) items presented late in a list are remembered better than items presented earlier.
- (D) items in a list which have the greatest emotional impact are those with the greatest likelihood of recall.
17. Why is it so difficult to retrieve information from long-term memory?
- (A) The capacity of long-term memory is limited.
- (B) The duration of long-term memories is limited.
- (C) There is so much information being stored in long-term memory.
- (D) The material that makes its way to long-term memory is temporary.
18. Which of the following statements best describes the forgetting function that Ebbinghaus discovered?
- (A) Nothing is ever really forgotten.
- (B) Material is forgotten at a relatively slow rate at first, then the rate of forgetting speeds up.
- (C) Material is forgotten at a relatively constant rate once it has been learned.
- (D) Material is forgotten relatively rapidly at first, and then the rate of forgetting slows down.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which information is used to draw conclusions and make decisions.
- (A) Reasoning              (B) Predicting              (C) Conceptualizing              (D) Negotiating
20. "You always clam up when I ask you what's wrong," Iris tells her boyfriend. Iris is probably making this frequency judgment because she can remember a few times that her boyfriend would not tell her what was bothering him. Iris is using the \_\_\_\_\_ heuristic.
- (A) representativeness              (B) availability              (C) frequency              (D) functional

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21. Alyssa uses a shoe as a hammer and a butter knife as a screwdriver while making several minor household repairs. Which of the following statements best characterizes Alyssa's problem solving?  
(A) She is constrained by a powerful mental set.  
(B) She has been released from functional fixedness.  
(C) She is taking advantage of the representative heuristic.  
(D) She is forming subgoals.
22. Kyana is an excellent salesperson because she can always find a way of connecting with a potential client. Based on this information, in which kind of intelligence would Gardner expect Kyana to be high?  
(A) Analytic      (B) Bodily kinesthetic      (C) Interpersonal      (D) Spatial
23. Imagine that 6-year-olds can complete a particular block design puzzle in five minutes. It takes Bailey almost eight minutes to complete the same task. In Binet's terms, Bailey's \_\_\_\_\_ age is \_\_\_\_\_ than six.  
(A) chronological; higher    (B) chronological; lower    (C) mental; higher    (D) mental; lower
24. All of the following are types of validity EXCEPT for  
(A) content.      (B) criterion.      (C) construct.      (D) split-half.
25. According to the facial-feedback hypothesis, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) facial expressions can actually determine our emotional experience  
(B) our emotions activate specific facial-affect patterns  
(C) we pay close attention to others' facial expressions.  
(D) facial expressions are strongly influenced by our immediate environment and our larger cultures
26. \_\_\_\_\_ is a disorder in which a person binges on large quantities of food, followed by efforts to purge the food through vomiting or other means.  
(A) Anorexia nervosa    (B) Bulimia    (C) Compulsive eating    (D) Binge-eating disorder
27. According to Maslow, our highest-level need is the need for:  
(A) self-esteem.      (B) self-efficacy.      (C) self-love.      (D) self-actualization.
28. Which of the following is a disadvantage associated with longitudinal research?  
(A) It cannot deal with the problem of a cohort group.  
(B) It cannot assess change in behavior over time.  
(C) It is time consuming.  
(D) It cannot trace the behavior of more than two participants at a time.
29. According to Mary Ainsworth, when a child with avoidant attachment style is exposed to the strange situation experiment, he/she will:  
(A) show no concern when the mother leaves the room.  
(B) continue to show signs of distress when the mother returns after a brief absence.  
(C) exhibit inconsistent and contradictory behavior toward the mother when she returns.  
(D) refuse to play and explore new settings when the mother is not present.
30. According to Erikson, the third stage of a child's psychosocial development is the \_\_\_\_\_ stage.  
(A) intimacy-versus-isolation      (B) id-versus-ego  
(C) trust-versus-mistrust      (D) initiative-versus-guilt
31. A child demonstrates that she understands the idea of object permanence and egocentrism but fails to understand the concept of conservation. In the context of the Piagetian stages, she is most likely in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage.  
(A) preoperational      (B) concrete operational      (C) sensorimotor      (D) formal operational

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32. Which of the following is NOT one of Hans Eysenck's major personality dimensions?  
(A) Extraversion (B) Agreeableness (C) Neuroticism (D) Psychoticism
33. In Freud's theory of psychosexual development, mature adult sexuality develops during the:  
(A) latency period. (B) phallic stage. (C) oral stage. (D) genital stage.
34. According to Carl Rogers, people experience anxiety when:  
(A) they feel inferior in the face of a challenging task.  
(B) they cannot satisfy their basic needs.  
(C) they become conscious of unacceptable sexual urges.  
(D) their self-concept is at odds with their experience.
35. Which defense mechanism is correctly matched with a definition?  
(A) Displacement—an unwanted feeling is redirected from a threatening individual to a less threatening one  
(B) Reaction formation—unacceptable impulses are channeled into socially acceptable activities  
(C) Sublimation—unacceptable impulses are attributed to another person  
(D) Projection—unacceptable impulses are expressed as their opposites
36. During the \_\_\_\_ stage of the general adaptation syndrome, the body is actively fighting the stressor on a biological level.  
(A) exhaustion (B) resistance (C) alarm (D) mobilization
37. Which of the following statements is TRUE about emotion-focused coping?  
(A) Taking time-out from stress by creating positive events is a type of emotion-focused coping.  
(B) Emotion-focused coping may be more effective than problem-focused coping when the situation is unchangeable.  
(C) Emotion-focused coping attempts to modify the source of stress.  
(D) In emotion-focused coping, a person may use wishful thinking to reduce stress or use more direct escape routes.
38. Kim is aggressive, competitive, and ambitious. Lonnie is relaxed, cooperative, and patient. Morrie is anxious, tense, and pessimistic. Which individual is correctly paired with the behavior pattern he or she reflects?  
(A) Lonnie—Type B (B) Morrie—Type A (C) Kim—Type C (D) None of the above
39. The greatest strength of the behavioral perspective on psychological disorders is its:  
(A) explicit recognition of the biological underpinnings of behavior.  
(B) emphasis on the client's rich inner life.  
(C) focus on childhood conflicts that affect adult behavior.  
(D) emphasis on observable behavior.
40. Sam washes his hands very frequently. In spite of this, he feels that his hands are not clean and that he might acquire a viral disease due to poor hygiene. Given this information, we can conclude that Sam has:  
(A) cyclothymic disorder. (B) schizophrenia. (C) bipolar disorder. (D) obsessive-compulsive disorder.
41. How does dissociative amnesia differ from simple amnesia?  
(A) Simple amnesia occurs due to stress, whereas dissociative amnesia does not.  
(B) Simple amnesia involves an actual loss of memory, whereas dissociative amnesia does not.  
(C) Dissociative amnesia involves an actual loss of memory, whereas simple amnesia does not.  
(D) Dissociative amnesia typically results from a physiological cause, whereas simple amnesia does not.
42. Which of the following neurotransmitters plays a major role in depression?  
(A) Endorphins (B) Acetylcholine (C) Serotonin (D) Dopamine

43. Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) was used to treat severe \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Depression (B) Anxiety (C) Antisocial personality disorder (D) Schizophrenia
44. Therapy in which the goal is to reach one's potential for self-actualization is known as \_\_\_\_\_ therapy.  
(A) self-help (B) person-centered (C) interpersonal (D) group
45. On which of the following behaviors is social facilitation most likely to be observed?  
(A) solving a difficult puzzle  
(B) solving a long multiplication problem  
(C) tying shoe laces  
(D) reading an article in a foreign language
46. A bystander is most likely to respond to a possible emergency when he or she is  
(A) in the presence of other people who are clearly not responding.  
(B) the only bystander present.  
(C) unsure whether other bystanders have responded.  
(D) a member of a large crowd
47. Which of the following is not a factor that contributes to the high obedience rates in Milgram's shock studies?  
(A) social norms concerning implicit contracts to complete a task  
(B) surveillance by the experimenter  
(C) the presence of other subjects  
(D) ideological justification for following orders
48. Research suggests that subjects who were exposed to words such as "old," "gray," and "retired" walked more slowly upon leaving the experiment. This is an example of stereotype  
(A) priming. (B) selectivity. (C) primitives. (D) observance.
49. Everyone in your Psychology 101 course performed very poorly on a recent exam. If your instructor makes the fundamental attribution error she would infer that the students performed poorly because  
(A) too many midterm exams were being given in other classes that week.  
(B) the students were not very bright and were also unwilling to study.  
(C) the test had too many picky items.  
(D) the students were not given enough time to finish the test.
50. In the triangular theory of love, romantic love is  
(A) high on intimacy, passion, and commitment.  
(B) high on passion but low on intimacy and commitment.  
(C) high on passion and commitment but low on intimacy.  
(D) high on passion and intimacy but low on commitment.