

國立臺北教育大學 107 學年度碩士班考試入學招生考試  
心理與諮商學系碩士班 心理學 科試題

選擇題(每題 2.5 分，共 100 分)

1. Silas participated in a psychology experiment in which he was shown a series of word pairs and was asked to rate them on the basis of how well they fit together. Two days later, he was shown the same pairs of words, but this time, one of the words in the pair was missing. Nevertheless, Silas recalls almost all the missing words even though he was not asked to remember them. The type of study that he participated in was most likely interested in the effects of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) priming  
(B) heuristics  
(C) the law of effect  
(D) perceptual organization
2. Speaking of human judgment and decision making, theorist Herbert Simon has suggested that the "bounded rationality" of human thought processes results from
- (A) the tendency of humans to be too constrained by past experiences.  
(B) utilizing deductive reasoning rather than inductive problem-solving techniques.  
(C) applying limited resources to situations that require a quick response.  
(D) the overwhelming evolutionary significance of language development.
3. Which of the following is an example of retroactive interference?
- (A) Your teacher finds it harder each year to learn and remember student names.  
(B) Your ability to play the piano makes it difficult to learn and remember how to strike the keys on a harpsichord.  
(C) Now that you have learned your new locker combination, you can't remember the old one.  
(D) Since you have moved, it has been difficult to remember your new ZIP code.
4. A woman is keeping her New Year's resolution. Every morning she makes a list of what she is going to do that day. Then, she performs the tasks in order of their appeal to her, doing the least appealing thing first and the most appealing thing last. The woman is applying
- (A) successive approximations.  
(B) a schedule of reinforcement.  
(C) response deprivation theory.  
(D) a biological constraint.

- 5. Suppose that laboratory animals are taught that a tone predicts food delivery. Then, a light is added as a second CS and they are given additional trials paired with food. If the animals now are tested with the light alone, they will**
- (A) salivate more to the light than when it was presented with the tone.
  - (B) salivate equally to the light as they did to the tone.
  - (C) salivate to the light, but less quickly than they did to the tone.
  - (D) not salivate to the light.
- 6. Which of the following drugs does NOT belong in the same group as the others?**
- (A) LSD
  - (B) cannabis
  - (C) PCP
  - (D) morphine
- 7. The fact that people automatically use context to help decide between different meanings of ambiguous words in sentences supports the idea that**
- (A) Freud's concept of repression is valid.
  - (B) language processes are not capable of being consciously influenced.
  - (C) processes that operate below the level of consciousness can affect behavior.
  - (D) rational beings have access to all of the activities of their own minds.
- 8. Researchers have frequently documented the effects of context and expectation on perception by studying set. There are three types of sets**
- (A) perceptual, objective, subjective.
  - (B) component recognition, perceptual, mental.
  - (C) perceptual, mental, and motor.
  - (D) component recognition, perceptual, motor.
- 9. Ronald Melzack's neuromatrix theory of pain is based on the reality that**
- (A) pain radiates out from the central axis of the body and downward from the head.
  - (B) the gate-control theory does not explain why some people do not experience pain.
  - (C) people often experience pain with little or no physical cause.
  - (D) every painful experience has emotional as well as physical consequences.
- 10. Psychologists who study sensory processes are most likely to use signal detection theory because it makes it possible to**
- (A) lower an individual's difference threshold.
  - (B) separate sensory processes from response bias.
  - (C) determine why an individual would be a "nay sayer."
  - (D) determine the single, true absolute threshold.

11. A researcher is testing a young man for his visual absolute threshold. She presents a dim light and asks him whether he detected it. The young man wants to please the researcher, so he says "yes" every time she presents a stimulus. A friend suggests she should use some catch trials. In other words, she should
- (A) have someone else present the stimuli in an attempt to catch the subject cheating.
  - (B) present no stimulus at all on some trials.
  - (C) present a very bright stimulus on some trials.
  - (D) not record his responses on trials where a very dim light is presented.
12. Ali is trying to patch the nail holes on his wall, but he doesn't have spackle to cover up the holes. His friend, Omer, rushes to the bathroom and gets the toothpaste. Ali looks at him very surprised and does not understand what he is doing. Ali's failure to think that Omer is going to use toothpaste to cover up the holes on the wall is an example of \_\_\_\_.
- (A) functional fixedness
  - (B) confirmation bias
  - (C) a natural concept
  - (D) availability bias
13. Seven-year-old Ben is riding his bike to the park to meet some friends. He stops at a stop sign and signals his intention to turn left into the park. Ben's memory of the laws of the road is an example of \_\_\_\_ memory, whereas his ability to ride the bike shows \_\_\_\_ memory.
- (A) episodic; semantic
  - (B) semantic; episodic
  - (C) episodic; procedural
  - (D) semantic; procedural
14. Lester is testifying against a person accused of robbery. Lester recalls with precise detail the number of people in the bank and what they looked like, the weather outside, and the song playing on the radio. He also provides details about the bank robbery itself. If you are a juror, you should \_\_\_\_.
- (A) believe Lester's testimony because of its detail
  - (B) believe Lester's testimony only if he presents the details in a confident manner
  - (C) be skeptical of Lester's testimony because of what you know from research on divided attention
  - (D) be skeptical of Lester's testimony because of what you know of implicit memory
15. One day, a tree on the Lakewood Golf Course was hit by lightning. The following weekend, Galen continues his golf game near that tree during a thunderstorm because he is certain that lightning will not strike there twice. Galen's decision is based on \_\_\_\_.
- (A) gambler's fallacy
  - (B) probability heuristic
  - (C) loss aversion
  - (D) multi-attribute decision making

16. Jerry is deciding which of two women to ask out on a date. He lists the positive and negative attributes of each woman: how attractive she is and whether she has good table manners. Kramer tells Jerry that he should also rate how much he values each of these attributes before making his decision. This rating of the subjective value of attributes is called \_\_\_\_.
- (A) utility (B) expected value  
(C) a schema (D) a mental set
17. Luis is on the jury for a highly publicized murder case. After hearing the prosecution's evidence, he has decided that the defendant is guilty. The defense provides several witnesses that place the defendant at a party during the time of the murder. However, Luis ignores this evidence and continues to believe that the defendant is guilty. Which obstacle to problem solving is operating?
- (A) confirmation bias (B) mental set  
(C) multiple hypotheses (D) illogical reasoning
18. Belinda wants to record a record album, but doesn't know how to begin. Her friend, Carlyle, says, "Why don't you start by deciding with whom you'd like to work and then make a list of other tasks, so you can check them off as you complete them?" Carlyle is suggesting \_\_\_\_.
- (A) working backward (B) means-end analysis  
(C) incubation (D) use of multiple hypotheses
19. Cinderella is excited about meeting a potential husband at the ball. Her ideal suitor would have some of the following attributes: tall, dark, handsome, rich, and good taste in glass slippers. At the ball, she hooks up with Prince Charming, who has all of these features. Cinderella's set of characteristic features for her potential husband is called a \_\_\_\_ concept, and Prince Charming is a \_\_\_\_.
- (A) formal; prototype (B) formal; schema  
(C) natural; schema (D) natural; prototype
20. Psychoactive drugs achieve their effects in all of the following ways except \_\_\_\_.
- (A) mutating neurotransmitter receptors  
(B) blocking neurotransmitter receptors  
(C) altering the release of neurotransmitters  
(D) mimicking neurotransmitters
21. 關於原初情緒 (primary emotion) 的發展，下列論述，何者正確？
- (A) 2~3 個月大嬰兒的社交性微笑，是屬於原初情緒的表現  
(B) 嬰兒開始有自我意識的發展  
(C) 原初情緒的表現，其實具有文化差異  
(D) 通常在嬰兒從事「假裝遊戲」當中，逐漸發展出來

22. 俄羅斯心理學家 Lev Vygotsky，將人類心智 (mind) 視為？  
(A) 基因遺傳的影響結果 (B) 自我意識的運作結果  
(C) 生物成熟的發展結果 (D) 文化歷史的影響結果
23. 父母試圖引導兒童的衝動性行為，使其能符合社會文化接受的範疇，並教導他們表現出符合社會期待的行為，這個過程可稱為？  
(A) 學習利社會行為 (prosocial behavior)  
(B) 文化訓練 (culture-training)  
(C) 社會化 (socialization)  
(D) 權威教養 (authoritative parenting)
24. 國小二年級的小明，已經學會在生氣的時候，用「從一數到十」的方式來控制自己，此行為可稱為？  
(A) 假裝遊戲 (pretend play) (B) 平行遊戲 (parallel play)  
(C) 自我調節 (self-regulation) (D) 同理反應 (empathy)
25. 有兩個教授 (X 與 M) 都在普通心理學課堂給予隨堂小考，都在整學期進行了八次相同內容的小考，但其中 X 教授採取不預警、給予驚喜的方式，來進行小考；M 教授則是固定每兩週進行一次小考。請猜想，那個教授的學生，「最可能」承受較大的壓力？  
(A) X 教授的學生 (B) M 教授的學生  
(C) 兩組承受一樣大的壓力 (D) 無法判斷
26. 小明面對研究所考試的壓力，他試圖專注於控制自己消極想法，並且一直給自我鼓勵與肯定，告訴自己「我最棒」、「我最好」、「一定可以挺過來」。她還打算花一整天的時間跟自己對話來調整這個壓力，小明所採取的壓力因應策略為何？  
(A) 問題焦點因應策略 (B) 情緒焦點因應策略  
(C) 結果導向因應策略 (D) 控制導向因應策略
27. 如果小美是一個常常使用「壓抑 (repression)」防衛機制的人，她「最可能」會發生下列哪一種現象？  
(A) 使用自我說服的方式來面對不能接受的壓力  
(B) 不自覺地遺忘創傷經歷  
(C) 將自己的負向情緒投射到他人身上  
(D) 採取高道德標準來要求他人
28. 小張被形容為一個不容易信任別人、對人不夠厚道、不夠寬容的人？若依據五因素人格模式 (five-factor personality model)，小張在哪一項人格特質的分數較低？  
(A) 友善性 (agreeableness) (B) 經驗開放性 (openness to experience)  
(C) 神經質 (neuroticism) (D) 外向性 (extraversion)

29. 你剛好走過某個大學教室，裡面的老師正在教授心理學課程，他正講到：人類會透過過去的學習，形成對某件事的期望與信念，但這個學習歷程，會受到環境與個體之間交互作用的影響。你猜這位心理學教授，可能正在談論那個觀點？
- (A) 特質論 (B) 心理動力理論  
(C) 社會認知理論 (D) 人本主義
30. 下列哪一種人格測驗，不屬於投射性繪畫測驗？
- (A) K-H-T-P (B) DAP  
(C) DAPR (D) CAT
31. 小東的母親是一位躁鬱症患者，小東本身也遺傳了憂鬱的潛在特質，依據素質-壓力模式 (diathesis-stress model)，下列哪一種情況，「最容易」讓小東罹患憂鬱症？
- (A) 未能接受心理治療 (B) 沒能經營一個幸福美滿的婚姻  
(C) 遇到非常大的壓力事件 (D) 缺乏病識感
32. 下列哪一種心理疾患，不屬於焦慮症？
- (A) Panic disorder (B) GAD  
(C) Body Dysmorphic Disorder (D) Specific Phobia
33. 在病因學的研究中，目前認為慮病症 (illness anxiety disorder) 最主要的發生原因為何？
- (A) 缺乏社交技巧 (B) 認知扭曲  
(C) 異常的血清素功能 (D) 遺傳基因
34. 你正在搭乘長途客運，並友善的跟旁邊座位的人問好：「你也是要到台南嗎？」結果，旁邊的朋友回答：「我在清理窗戶空氣的青蛙，大家流失腦力，會快樂的走路。」這位朋友，可能展現哪一種思覺失調的症狀？
- (A) Delusions (B) Loose associations  
(C) Neologisms (D) Thought insertion
35. 下列那一個症狀，「最符合」自戀型人格疾患 (narcissistic personality disorder) 的特徵？
- (A) 衝動性高 (B) 神經質  
(C) 偏執 (D) 誇大自我重要性
36. 關於自殺行為，下列那一個論述較為「正確」？
- (A) 自殺行為通常沒有預警  
(B) 常常討論自己想自殺的人，其實通常都不會實際行動  
(C) 在台灣，女性自殺的盛行率比男性高  
(D) 新聞媒體渲染，的確可能會提高自殺盛行率

37. 阿龍常常感到心情低落，他已經長達三個月沒有離開租屋處。但之後，阿龍突然又變得精力充沛，整天都在打掃房間、購買心理學教科書，並且連續好幾天不睡覺，這樣情況維持了快一個月。阿龍常常重複上演相同的模式，他「最可能」被診斷成哪一種心理疾患？
- (A) Bipolar I (B) Bipolar II  
(C) Cyclothymic (D) Major depressive
38. 小明與小美都因為車禍，先後被送到同一家醫院。小明到院時呈現昏迷狀態，小美則被判斷為植物人。小明與小美「最可能」在那個大腦組織，共同出現異常現象？
- (A) Hippocampus (B) Reticular formation  
(C) Cerebellum (D) Thalamus
39. 在一切條件相同的情況下，下列那一個因素，「最不會」讓你產生對某人的吸引力？
- (A) 你們每天坐同班公車上學  
(B) 這個人穿著比別人還要好看的衣服  
(C) 你們擁有相同的個性魅力  
(D) 你們彼此分享對文學與音樂的喜好
40. 小路認為所有的諮商心理師講話很溫和，都具有溫、良、恭、儉、讓的特質，還以為每個諮商心理師應該都月入 20 萬以上，小路正在呈現哪一種心理現象？
- (A) 刻板印象 (B) 從眾  
(C) 偏見 (D) 基本歸因錯誤