

國立臺北教育大學 101 學年度碩士班招生入學考試

心理與諮商學系碩士班 心理學 科試題

一、選擇題：(每題 3 分，共 60 分)

1. When grading the exam, the experienced teacher had few problems reading the student's sloppy handwriting because she had asked this question before and knew in advance what the student was likely to write. This example shows most clearly the importance of
 - a. Top-down processing
 - b. Bottom-up processing
 - c. Data-driven processing
 - d. Phonemic restoration
2. 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
3. Psychologist 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 sayes"
 - d. Determine the single, true absolute threshold
4. A drug addict always "shoots up" at his girlfriend's house. On the day that they break up, he injects himself with his usual dose of heroin, but this time it is in his own home. Based on the research findings of Shepard Siegel, the addict
 - a. Is most likely to overdose
 - b. Is less likely to overdose
 - c. Will experience effects no different than before
 - d. Will become less addicted

5. Conditioning is usually most effective in a _____ paradigm, while conditioning is very poor with a _____ paradigm.
- Delay; trace
 - Trace; delay
 - Backward; delay
 - Delay; backward
6. Your grandfather seems particularly good at recalling many of the colors and smells associated with his childhood experiences. The part of the brain responsible for these memories is the
- Cerebellum
 - Striatum
 - Cerebral cortex
 - Amygdale
7. To determine whether iconic memory has a large capacity, researcher George Sperling needed to
- Compare the performance of participants in the partial-report procedure with those in the whole-report procedure
 - Determine how participants performed in the whole-report procedure
 - Compare the performance of participants in the whole-report procedure with previous studies of memory
 - Compare the performance of participants on iconic memory tasks with the performance of participants on eidetic imagery tasks
8. Speaking of human judgment and decision making, theorist Herbert Simon has suggested that the “bounded rationality” of human thought processes results from
- The tendency of human to be too constrained by past experience
 - Utilizing deductive reasoning rather than inductive problem-solving technique
 - Applying limited resources to situation that require a quick response
 - The overwhelming evolutionary significance of language development
9. A man has trouble hearing and is being tested for a hearing aid. He is presented with tones of various intensities and is asked to indicate whenever he detects a sound. The procedure is most similar to that used by researchers who are studying
- Difference thresholds
 - Absolute thresholds
 - The just noticeable difference
 - Response bias

10. A teacher gives five occasional but irregularly scheduled pop quizzes during the semester. If you study your notes each day before class, you will be reinforced on a(n) _____ schedule
- FI
 - FR-1
 - VI
 - FR-5
11. John does not do particularly well in his study, but everyone knows him say that he has “street smarts.” He adapts well to new situations, gets along day to day with few problems, and seems to have a knack for getting his needs met. Based on Sternberg’s triarchic theory of intelligence, he has _____ intelligence.
- bodily-kinesthetic
 - creative
 - practical
 - interpersonal
12. If the correlation between IQ scores of identical twins raised together is found to be $+0.90$ and the correlation between IQ scores of identical twins reared apart is found to be $+0.75$, the $.15$ difference found between the two groups is most likely attributable to
- the impact of genetics.
 - the impact of the environment.
 - sampling errors.
 - problems with the instruments used to measure IQ.
13. George and Mary have a son who is 2 years old. They notice that the child always seem to be involved in a confrontation with them. The child demands to do something and the parents typically restrictive or critical of the child’s efforts. Based on Erikson’s theory, the child may be developing
- mistrust.
 - self-doubt.
 - feelings of despair.
 - inferiority.
14. Terry’s son knows he is a boy and thinks it is better to be a boy than to be a girl. This view best describes the child’s
- gender role.
 - gender identity.
 - sex role.
 - sexual identity.

15. Alex is a gloomy, he is consistently pessimistic in his attribution to all of life's problems. When something goes wrong in his life, he is most likely to attribute it to
- internal, stable, and global
 - external, unstable, and global
 - internal, unstable, and specific
 - external, stable, and specific
16. Paul Ekman's research about facial expressions is very famous. Which one is his important found?
- Darwin's view of emotion was substantially incorrect.
 - cultures express all emotions in the same way.
 - all species have the capacity to express all possible emotions.
 - there are seven basic emotional expressions.
17. Based on Paul Ekman's view of emotional expressions, basic emotional expressions did NOT include
- anger.
 - disgust.
 - feeling hurt.
 - surprise.
18. Following theories of personality, which description is NOT true?
- A man doesn't remember fleeing a burning building when he was a child. In Freud's theory, this would be an example of the defense mechanism called regression.
 - One criticism of Freud's theory is that it uses a male model as the norm without trying to determine how females might be different.
 - Humanistic theories of personality have been described as being holistic, dispositional, and phenomenological.
 - If you believe that you can perform adequately in a particular situation, Albert Bandura would say that you have a sense of self- efficacy.
19. Philip hears the voices of angels every night and at other times imagines himself to be the devil. We would classify the former behavior as a(n)_____.
- illusion
 - delusion
 - paranoid
 - hallucination

20. About views of constructing social reality, which description is true?
- Someone's expectations about another person may actually influence the second person to behave in ways that confirm the original hypothesis.
 - In fact, teacher expectations were shown to a little affect students' IQ scores.
 - Distinctiveness, consistency, and consensus are three components of the fundamental attribution error.
 - In our attempts to understand what causes behavior, the tendency to explain behavior by making situational attributions is so strong that it is called the fundamental attribution error.

二、問答題：(共 40 分)

1. 認知治療的重點是改變個案的思考方式或內容，而認知心理學將思考分成 deductive reasoning 和 inductive reasoning 兩種。
 - (1)請先解釋說明這兩種思考方式的意義。(10 分)
 - (2)然後再闡述其與認知治療之間的可能關係。(10 分)
2. 以下英文文章，摘述自一篇實證研究報告：「Chuick, C. D., Greenfeld, J. M., Greenberg, S. T., Shepard, S. J., Cochran, S. V., Haley, J. T.(2009). **A qualitative investigation of depression in men.** Psychology of Men & Masculinity, 10, 4, 1524-9220.」，此為其中研究結果與討論的一部份。請閱讀該篇段落後，以中文書寫回答以下問題：
 - (1)請摘述該篇段落所提供的重點訊息。限三百字以內。(5 分)
 - (2)請依據心理學相關研究或理論，評論你是否贊成這段研究結果的觀點。(15 分)(回答時，請「盡量」展現你對心理學知識瞭解的豐富性、陳述邏輯的嚴謹度、以及創意的思考能力)

Masculinity and Depression

Participants also described how masculine role norms limited social acceptance of their depressive experiences, prohibited their expression of depression, and restricted the ways they could seek help. These results were consistent with previous research on masculine gender role socialization and the expectation that men conceal their feelings of depression and avoid seeking help for depression even when the need is apparent (e.g., Good & Wood, 1995; Moller-Leimkuhler, 2002). Moreover, the maladaptive strategies reported by the men in this study were designed to conceal emotions. Paradoxically, these strategies promoted a cyclical

pattern of depression that consisted of a brief period of relief followed by a return of symptoms. Similar to the big build theory of Brownhill et al. (2005), the symptoms returned with greater intensity than originally experienced and frequently resulted in high-risk or self-destructive behaviors.

Men in this study had definite recommendations for other men faced with the challenge of coping with depression. They consistently noted the importance of resisting the forces that constrained them from expressing their depression more directly or from seeking help. These recommendations parallel findings that gender role socialization leads men to engage in efforts to distance themselves from depressed or sad mood by keeping a low profile (e.g., Mahalik & Rochlen, 2006) and to avoid seeking help (e.g., Good & Wood, 1995).