

國立臺北教育大學 106 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. **First proposed by the philosopher H. Paul Grice, _____ is an overarching rule of audience design.**
(A) the cooperative principle (B) belief-bias
(C) linguistic determinism (D) maximizing structural ambiguity
2. **If you were playing a game of chess, you might try to analyze all of the possible moves and then pick the best one, but once you realize that there are just too many, you will probably use a strategy such as "protect the king." Such "rules of thumb" are known as**
(A) algorithms. (B) mental blocks.
(C) analogies. (D) heuristics.
3. **Research suggests that belief bias exists**
(A) when there is a conflict between two types of mental processes used in deductive reasoning
(B) when a real-world model cannot be used to validate conclusions.
(C) if a person has had no personal experience with the logical elements in the syllogism.
(D) if the individual making the judgment has committed logical errors in the past.
4. **Suppose you are working on the Wason selection task. You are shown four cards and are testing a rule. Research suggests that you will do much better on this task if you**
(A) choose the cards that are the least obvious.
(B) try to make your mind as blank as possible.
(C) can apply your real-world knowledge.
(D) are given a rule with which you are not familiar.
5. **Which of the following could be attributed to the availability heuristic?**
(A) People overestimate the wealth of a person after hearing a ridiculously high estimate.
(B) People are more likely to overestimate the age of males who have beards.
(C) Whales are falsely thought to be fish because they look like fish.
(D) Students who live on college campuses underestimate the average age of the general population.

- 6. Memory theorists have suggested that primacy and recency effects are best explained in terms of**
- (A) motivation. (B) distinctiveness.
(C) attention. (D) proportionality.
- 7. A student is trying to commit to memory, for the first time, the various parts of the neuron. If she uses an elaborative rehearsal strategy to accomplish this, she will**
- (A) write down the parts of the neuron as many times as possible.
(B) read about the different parts of the neuron again and again.
(C) repeat the different parts of the neuron in her mind after reading about them.
(D) imagine that the neuron is a person and that the body parts are similar to the neuron parts.
- 8. Which of the following behaviors is most likely to have been acquired through the process of classical conditioning?**
- (A) blinking when a light shines in your eyes
(B) falling off your bicycle when you hit a bump
(C) wincing when you hear the dentist's drill
(D) sneezing when an irritant enters your nose cavity
- 9. Classical conditioning is more complex than Pavlov originally realized in that a neutral stimulus will only become an effective CS if it is appropriately**
- (A) contingent and informative. (B) contiguous and novel.
(C) noncontingent and familiar. (D) contiguous and informative.
- 10. 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 more likely to overdose.
(B) is less likely to overdose.
(C) will experience effects no different than before.
(D) will become less addicted.
- 11. Every night at supper time, a telemarketer calls people and tries to get them to buy things that they don't need. On average, he makes a sale after every 72 calls. Every Friday, night he treats himself by buying a steak dinner with part of his earnings. The telemarketer's success is on a _____ schedule of reinforcement, and his dining behavior is on a _____ schedule of reinforcement.**
- (A) fixed-interval; variable-ratio (B) fixed-ratio; variable-interval
(C) variable-ratio; fixed-interval (D) variable-interval; fixed-ratio

- 12. To understand the phenomenon of instinctual drift, it is most helpful to realize the importance of**
- (A) cognitive maps.
 - (B) species-specific tendencies.
 - (C) operant conditioning.
 - (D) classical conditioning.
- 13. The research of John Garcia and Robert Koelling on taste aversion is noteworthy in the understanding of learning because it demonstrated that**
- (A) organisms are biologically prepared to learn certain associations.
 - (B) complex behaviors may be acquired by shaping of successive approximations.
 - (C) a more probable activity can be used to reinforce a less probable one.
 - (D) the associationist principles of learning are common to all organisms.
- 14. A friend has decided she would like to participate in a psychophysics study, but when she goes to the bulletin board that lists experiments, she can't figure out which research title probably relates to psychophysics. She asks for your help. Can you select the appropriate study for her?**
- (A) The relationship between personality and physical size
 - (B) The effect of light intensity on the experience of brightness
 - (C) Moving objects through space in the absence of physical touch
 - (D) The effect of aerobic exercise on psychological adjustment
- 15. A researcher is collecting data in an auditory signal detection task. She notices that one participant is making many more correct rejections than false alarms and many more misses than hits. This outcome most likely would occur if the**
- (A) participant is a yea sayer.
 - (B) cost of false alarms is low.
 - (C) participant's hearing is very good.
 - (D) participant is a nay sayer.
- 16. At night, when you look at a star directly, the image of the star hits the fovea of your retina and you find it difficult to see it very clearly. This is because this area**
- (A) is densely packed with rods.
 - (B) is rod-free.
 - (C) does not allow you to focus well.
 - (D) is where you have your weakest vision.
- 17. Research suggests that our moment-to-moment visual impressions of the world do not preserve precise details. One reason for this less-than-perfect representation may be that**
- (A) boundary extension contributes to memories.
 - (B) temporal integration is employed when it is not needed.
 - (C) spatial integration is used when temporal integration is needed.
 - (D) the visual system is not sufficiently developed to register details.

- 18. Piaget's theory has been seriously challenged by more recent research. The alternative approaches to cognitive development agree that**
- (A) cognitive development progresses through stages.
 - (B) cognitive development actually involves the acquisition of several separate information processing skills.
 - (C) cognitive development involves both gradual changes and qualitative shifts in thinking.
 - (D) Piaget underestimated the abilities of children, but do not agree on the best alternative approach.
- 19. Researchers have found evidence that infants as young as 3.5 months have object permanence. One reason that these young infants may have failed Piaget's object permanence tasks is that**
- (A) they had not yet achieved preoperational thought.
 - (B) the tasks required more advanced motor skills.
 - (C) the infants did not understand the demands of the task.
 - (D) they lacked the attentional skills necessary to complete the task.
- 20. The egocentrism that Piaget believed to be characteristic of the preoperational stage of cognitive development explains why a child might**
- (A) tell her grandmother that her teddy bear likes to take a bath.
 - (B) believe that rain comes from holes in the clouds.
 - (C) not understand why his father is too tired to play tag.
 - (D) realize that everyone has different dreams.
- 21. Incentives are rewarding because they all activate the brain's reward system in the**
- (A) noradrenergic system.
 - (B) dopamine system.
 - (C) hippocampus.
 - (D) left temporal lobe.
- 22. Addiction to drugs probably occurs because the drugs**
- (A) activate the dopamine system.
 - (B) produce unpleasant withdrawal symptoms.
 - (C) sensitize reward neurons.
 - (D) All of the above are true.
- 23. The two basic properties of language are that it is _____ and _____.**
- (A) structured; productive
 - (B) deductive; heuristic
 - (C) classical; prototypical
 - (D) unlearned; innate

- 24. If you know that rectangle is a classical concept, you know that**
- (A) the core properties of this concept will be as salient as its prototype properties.
 - (B) rectangle is also a fuzzy concept.
 - (C) some instances of rectangle will be more typical than others.
 - (D) All of the above are true.
- 25. If you see a lion in your living room, you will experience extreme arousal; if you see the same lion at the zoo, no such panic occurs. This illustrates**
- (A) the James-Lange theory.
 - (B) the role of cognitive appraisal on emotions.
 - (C) the facial feedback hypothesis.
 - (D) Cannon's theory.
- 26. Expressive emotional behavior serves to**
- (A) relieve emotional tension.
 - (B) communicate emotional reactions to others.
 - (C) inform oneself about what emotion is being experienced.
 - (D) All of the above are true.
- 27. The concept of "chronological age" refers to the**
- (A) actual age of an individual at the time of testing.
 - (B) ratio of what a child should be able to do to what the child can do.
 - (C) grade level in school the child has achieved at the time of testing.
 - (D) age level equivalent of the child's performance.
- 28. The index of intelligence known as the "intelligence quotient," or IQ, was developed by**
- (A) Binet.
 - (B) Stern.
 - (C) Galton.
 - (D) Terman.
- 29. What is vicarious reinforcement?**
- (A) getting a reward from a stranger
 - (B) imagining or anticipating getting a reward
 - (C) observing someone else being rewarded
 - (D) taking pleasure in someone else's good fortune
- 30. Generalizations that organize and guide the processing of male and female categories are called**
- (A) gender-representations.
 - (B) gender-schemas.
 - (C) sex-constructs.
 - (D) sex-cognates.

31. When Paul was having problems with his girlfriend, he told his friends that it was more important to deal with his studies at this time rather than worry about the relationship. What type of strategy is he using?

- (A) negative avoidant
- (B) ruminative
- (C) cognitive
- (D) behavioral

32. Which of the following statements is false?

- (A) The immune and central nervous systems work independently.
- (B) Lymphocytes have receptors for numerous neurotransmitters.
- (C) Stress and psychological health can affect neurotransmitter levels.
- (D) Stressful situations may affect immune system functioning only if these situations arouse negative emotional states.

33. Which of the following results from giving a diagnostic label to a mental disorder?

- (A) The therapist is provided with information about the causes of the disorder and thus how to proceed with therapy.
- (B) Individuals may be treated in terms of their labels instead of as unique cases.
- (C) Just knowing what to label one's disorder helps the patient begin to come to terms with the disorder and begin to heal.
- (D) All of the above are true.

34. How do phobias differ from generalized anxiety disorders?

- (A) Phobias are more specific than generalized anxiety disorder.
- (B) Generalized anxiety disorder involves different biological processes than phobias.
- (C) Generalized anxiety disorder is in response to social situations; phobias can occur in response to objects or social situations.
- (D) It is easier to trace the causes of generalized anxiety disorders than phobias.

35. One of the newer versions of psychoanalysis that tends to be more structured and lasts for a shorter length of time is called

- (A) interpersonal therapy.
- (B) transference therapy.
- (C) aversion therapy.
- (D) insight therapy.

- 36. According to cognitive behavior therapists, a complete program for successfully dealing with depression, for example, would probably include**
- (A) strategies for changing behaviors that may encourage feelings of depression.
 - (B) strategies for changing patterns of thinking that may encourage feelings of depression.
 - (C) relaxation training.
 - (D) All of the above are true.
- 37. Our tendency to over estimate the role of personal dispositional factors and underestimate the role of situational factors in influencing behavior is called**
- (A) the social facilitation illusion.
 - (B) the fundamental attribution error.
 - (C) deindividuation error.
 - (D) the self-perception fallacy.
- 38. In group decision making, the desire to achieve consensus and avoid dissent characterizes the phenomenon known as**
- (A) group polarization.
 - (B) groupthink.
 - (C) conformity.
 - (D) normative influence.
- 39. "I don't want you dating fraternity men" Laura's mother told her as she packed for college. "They're only interested in sex and drugs." This descriptive statement is an example of**
- (A) a stereotype.
 - (B) group polarization.
 - (C) cognitive dissonance.
 - (D) fundamental attribution error.
- 40. In a study, women were friendlier when they spoke on the phone to men who believed they were physically attractive than when they spoke to men who thought they were unattractive--even though the women were not aware of their phone partner's beliefs. This study provides evidence for**
- (A) a self-fulfilling stereotype.
 - (B) a misattribution effect.
 - (C) the fundamental attribution error.
 - (D) perception of an illusory correlation.