

銘傳大學 99 學年度轉學生招生考試

諮商與工商心理學系

第三節

普通心裡學試題

(第 1 頁共 4 頁) (限用答案本作答)

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請選擇最恰當的答案。所有題目都是一題兩分。滿分 100 分。

- _____ 1. 臨床心理學與諮商心理學是下列哪一個心理學分類中的學科？
A. academic psychology B. professional psychology C. experimental psychology D. basic psychology
- _____ 2. 下列何者是「習慣」？
A. moving backwards when a fist is approaching one's face B. throwing a basketball to a teammate
C. crying when watching a sad movie D. helping a people while he fallen
- _____ 3. 峰華沒有辦法說得出放到他手上的一個水果，雖然他說那個水果是黃色的，長得像一根彎彎的棍子，聞起來香香的。峰華表現出_____的症狀。
A. anosognosia B. Wernicke's aphasia C. anomia D. apraxia
- _____ 4. 奕迅在踢足球時渾然不覺已經受傷，直到隊友告訴他手臂上有傷口，這時他馬上感受到好痛。在奕迅還沒被告知時，他的疼痛感應該是在_____層次。
A. unconscious B. preconscious C. conscious D. paraconscious
- _____ 5. 筱峰的右側枕葉皮質(occipital cortex)受損，當他往前直看，他最無法做到下列哪件事？
A. seeing objects on the right side of his body B. seeing objects on the left side of his body
C. seeing objects above his head D. seeing objects below his head
- _____ 6. 小孩至少要成長到_____歲才會形成心理再現(mental representations)的能力。
A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
- _____ 7. _____是科學的心理學最需要遵守的律則。
A. subjectivism B. empiricism C. idealism D. naturalism
- _____ 8. 神經傳導物質的主要功能在於_____。
A. to provide nutrition and oxygen to neurons B. to aid in the production of neuronal proteins
C. to facilitate the transcription of neuronal DNA D. to change the electrical activity of neurons
- _____ 9. 吃了巧克力有好心情，大腦中的_____負責巧克力的獎賞效果(rewarding effects)。
A. nucleus accumbens B. hippocampus C. amygdale D. thalamus
- _____ 10. 精神分析理論與學習理論在解釋戀物癖時的共同之處在於，它們都聚焦於解釋_____對戀物癖形成的影響。
A. the unconscious mind B. abnormal experiences C. rewards and punishments D. irrational beliefs
- _____ 11. 身心二元論(mind-body dualism) 的最基本議題在於_____。
A. Where in the body does the mind reside? B. Which bodily processes make up what we call the mind?
C. How can the mind influence the body, and vice versa? D. None of above.
- _____ 12. 人類以機械般的方式學習是_____理論的主要論點。
A. associationism B. evolutionism C. materialism D. determinism
- _____ 13. _____主要負責我們的呼吸與心跳。
A. cerebellum B. pons C. medulla D. reticular formation
- _____ 14. _____是為減少研究對研究參與者的可能心理傷害，而在研究結束後所做的動作。
A. informed consent B. ethical review C. debriefing session D. tasty treat
- _____ 15. 一般說來，科學研究的主要目的在_____。
A. make observations B. develop theoretical approaches C. derive predictions D. test theories
- _____ 16. 認知基模(schemas) 與_____最不相關？
A. the preconscious level of awareness B. the unconscious level of awareness
C. controlled processes D. automatic processes
- _____ 17. 下列何者主要受控於脊椎？
A. sneezing in response to an irritant B. walking movements
C. perceiving that an object is hot D. moving your arm in order to catch a baseball

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- _____ 18. 我不喜歡蘆筍，因為我看過我哥哥吃蘆筍後嘔吐。下列何者最能解釋我如何得到現在對蘆筍的態度。
A. operant conditioning B. vicarious conditioning C. latent learning D. taste-aversion learning
- _____ 19. 某人發現，他去圖書館與也在讀書的人一起溫習功課，會比在家自己一個人讀書讀得更久，這是以下哪一種例子？
A. social conformity B. social facilitation C. social obedience D. all the above
- _____ 20. 下列何者是語意記憶(semantic memory)的例子？
A. I remember that I fed the dogs this morning at 8:30 AM.
B. I remember that there was nothing good on TV last night.
C. I remember getting a new book last week. D. I remember that my sister's name is Lois.
- _____ 21. 以下何者最可以貼切說明主觀觀察法？
A. My waist measures 32 inches around. B. His left foot is half a shoe size bigger than my right foot.
C. The pizza tastes great. D. New poll shows Obama approval at all-time low.
- _____ 22. 幾乎所有的感覺訊息輸入人體會經過邊緣系統 (limbic system) 中的_____。
A. thalamus B. hypothalamus C. hippocampus D. septum
- _____ 23. 針對患有恐懼症(phobia)的人常給予暴露療法(exposure therapy)，不過此過程最主要的限制在於_____。
A. spontaneous recovery of the anxiety response often occurs
B. acquisition of the anxiety response often occurs
C. extinction of the anxiety response often occurs
D. differentiation of the anxiety response often occurs.
- _____ 24. 在以下何種狀況的人最可能被 EEG 測得 alpha 波？
A. The person is conversing with someone. B. The person is taking a test.
C. The person is sleeping lightly. D. The person is lying in bed awake with eyes closed.
- _____ 25. 心理學家華生(John Watson)認為精神分析理論最大的限制在於_____。
A. the focus on sexuality B. that they were overly simplistic
C. the incorrect explanations of disorders D. the difficulty of verifying the claims
- _____ 26. 下列何者是一種知覺 (perception)？
A. The part of the cortex linked to vision is being activated. B. You recognize your favorite song on the radio.
C. Touch receptors in your skin are being stimulated. D. All of these are examples of perception.
- _____ 27. 中樞神經系統中的_____受損，最可能會使人的說話和語言運用功能有困難。
A. the brain stem B. the limbic system C. the cerebral cortex D. the cerebellum
- _____ 28. 長緯一個人喝掉一整箱的啤酒後醉得一塌糊塗，從此以後他只要一聞到啤酒的味道就會噁心、反胃、想吐。在這種狀況中，啤酒的味道對長緯來說是一種_____。
A. conditioned stimulus (CS) B. unconditioned stimulus (UCS)
C. conditioned response (CR) D. unconditioned response (UCR)
- _____ 29. 妥瑞氏症(Tourette's Disorder, TD)的主要特色是 tics，即動作或聲音的快速不自主抽動，有一個理論主張 tics 是大腦某特定區域的神經傳導物質過度活化，以下哪一種研究設計最可以測試這個理論？
A. Determine whether drugs that increase levels of the brain chemical in the specific brain region also cause normal people to develop tics.
B. Determine whether drugs that increase levels of the brain chemical in other brain regions also cause normal people to develop tics.
C. Determine whether drugs that decrease levels of the brain chemical in the specific brain region also cause people with TD to develop tics.
D. Determine whether drugs that decrease levels of the brain chemical in other brain regions also cause people with TD to develop tics.

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- _____ 30. 下列有關行為主義的敘述何者錯誤？
- A. It argued that mental events should be the focus of research.
 - B. It had two major goals: the prediction and control of behavior.
 - C. It studied environmental causes of behavior.
 - D. It assumed that reflexes were important explanations of behavior.
- _____ 31. 1970 年代時一群研究人員想找出最能預測願意使用節育方法的變項，結果發現家中有愈多電器用品的人(如烤麵包機、電扇)，愈願意採取節育措施。基於你對相關法的了解，你會如何解釋這個發現？
- A. The more electrical appliances in people's homes, the more likely it is that they will use birth-control methods.
 - B. The buying of many electrical appliances causes people to want to use birth-control methods.
 - C. The use of birth-control methods causes people to have more money to buy electrical appliances.
 - D. Educated people are more likely to use birth-control methods and to have enough money to buy electrical appliances.
- _____ 32. 下列何者不是額葉皮質的主要功能？
- A. the use and comprehension of language
 - B. the initial processing of visual information
 - C. remembering information for short periods of time
 - D. controlling movements of the skeletal muscles
- _____ 33. 根據大腦—心智理論(brain-mind theory)，人類所有行為、認知、和情緒的最可能原因是_____。
- A. brain activity
 - B. mental activity
 - C. the social environment
 - D. the physical environment
- _____ 34. 雙因子理論(two-factor theory)解釋恐懼症的形成是因為先有_____；接著有_____。
- A. positive reinforcement of a fear response; negative reinforcement of avoidance (escape) behavior
 - B. negative reinforcement of a fear response; positive reinforcement of avoidance (escape) behavior
 - C. operant conditioning of a fear response; classical conditioning of avoidance (escape) behavior
 - D. classical conditioning of a fear response; operant conditioning of avoidance (escape) behavior
- _____ 35. 習慣化(habituation)是一種_____。
- A. learned trait
 - B. learned motive
 - C. associative learning
 - D. nonassociative learning
- _____ 36. 心理學中的認知取向也稱之為_____。
- A. information-processing approach
 - B. gestalt approach
 - C. structuralist-functionalist approach
 - D. behavioral approach
- _____ 37. Taylor 是個八歲大的小女生，她爬起床走到哥哥的臥室，揮了一拳在哥哥的臉上後，回到自己床上繼續睡覺。早上媽媽叫她起床後問她這件事，她說她一點都不記得有這回事。下列哪一個原因最能解釋這個事件？
- A. Taylor had a sleep terror in which she felt hatred for her brother.
 - B. Taylor probably was in REM sleep and was acting out a dream.
 - C. Taylor was having a hypnagogic experience during stage-1 sleep.
 - D. Taylor was sleepwalking in stage-4 sleep.
- _____ 38. 上癮行為和_____的活動最有關係。
- A. dopamine circuit
 - B. serotonin circuit
 - C. amygdale
 - D. hippocampus
- _____ 39. 下列何者是一種感覺 (sensation)？
- A. I feel an ant walking down my arm, which causes a tickling feeling.
 - B. Sensory receptors in my retina are activated by light coming from a lamp.
 - C. I hear music coming from the speakers in my computer.
 - D. All of these are examples of sensation.
- _____ 40. 功能理論 (functionalism) 對心理學成爲一門科學的長遠影響在於_____。
- A. Modern psychology often focuses on understanding how the basic elements of the mind combine to form experiences.
 - B. Modern psychology often focuses on understanding how the mind helps us to adapt to everyday situations.
 - C. Modern psychology often focuses on understanding how activity in the brain causes mental events.
 - D. Modern psychology often focuses on understanding how the mind affects the body, and vice versa.

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- _____ 41. 右亭希望與上個月分手的前女友復合，當他聽到他們的一個共同的朋友與漢說到，前女友曾跟興漢談及右亭，右亭把這解釋為前女友也有意復合。當他聽說前女友和別的男生出去玩，他認為前女友之所以這麼做，是因為想紓解他們倆分手的低落心情而去散散心。下列哪一種狀況最適合描述右亭的表現？
A. a skeptical attitude B. mental continuity C. observational objectivity D. the confirmation bias
- _____ 42. 一個人因為上週的車禍而使其無法記得從那時之後所有的事情，這個人最有可能傷到以下哪個部位？
A. the limbic system B. the spinal cord C. the cerebral cortex D. the brain stem
- _____ 43. 承上題，這個人的何種記憶受損了？
A. anterograde memory B. implicit memory C. procedural memory D. retrograde memory
- _____ 44. 基於你對社會心理學的了解，為什麼最好分別訊問犯罪事件的目擊者？
A. Because if they are interviewed together, the questions asked by the police may affect their responses.
B. Because if they are interviewed together, their personality characteristics may clash.
C. Because if they are interviewed together, the responses of one may affect the responses of the other.
D. All above are true.
- _____ 45. 人格心理學家主要研究形成人們的_____反應之_____因素。
A. adaptive and stable; internal B. adaptive and stable; external
C. stable and unique; internal D. stable and unique; external
- _____ 46. 以下哪些學門在十九世紀末期時，深切影響了實驗心理學的發展？
A. physiology and philosophy B. physiology and neurology
C. neurology and philosophy D. anthropology and chemistry
- _____ 47. 「心理動力的潛意識」(psychodynamic unconscious) 這個概念主要聚焦於_____。
A. action patterns B. cognitions C. behaviors D. motives
- _____ 48. 可能因為他的頭非常用力地撞上儀表板，俊源看來茫然又困惑，無法記得有關車禍及其之後數分鐘的任何資訊。在此情況中，俊源的記憶問題是因為他無法_____有關車禍的訊息。
A. store B. retrieve C. encode D. decode
- _____ 49. 鐵欽納 (E. B. Titchener) 是早期的實驗心理學家，他所運用的理論取向是_____。
A. associationism B. structuralism C. determinism D. materialism
- _____ 50. 下列何者最可以稱之為一個理論，而不只是一個心理學的概念？
A. Memory is the set of mental processes that allow us to retain information for a period of time.
B. Schizophrenia is caused by abnormal development of the brain during early life, which results in abnormal brain activity in adulthood.
C. A cognitive process is any mental process involved in knowing the world, such as those involved in memory and perception.
D. A sensation is a set of biological processes involving the activity of sensory receptors and parts of the nervous system stimulated by those receptors.

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試題完