

# 東吳大學 108 學年度暑假轉學生招生考試試題

第 1 頁，共 5 頁

系級	心理學系三年級	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	普通心理學	本科總分	100 分

**一、選擇題(單選，72%)**

請於答案卷上自行複製以下的作答格式

1		2		3		4		5	
6		7		8		9		10	
11		12		13		14		15	
16		17		18		19		20	
21		22		23		24			

1. The debate about human psychology that suggests human capacities are either inborn or acquired is called the
  - a. the information processing versus schema debate.
  - b. criticism of the psychoanalysis theory.
  - c. the cognitive versus psychoanalytic debate.
  - d. the nature-nurture debate.
  
2. According to the theory of cognitive dissonance, when we engage in behavior we do not believe in, we are pressured to
  - a. dismiss the behavior as being unusual for us.
  - b. increase cognitive dissonance.
  - c. alter the cognition.
  - d. experience guilt feelings.
  
3. Psychology is a science primarily because
  - a. it attempts to understand mental and behavioral processes.
  - b. it utilizes the scientific method to study mental and behavioral processes.
  - c. its intellectual roots are in philosophy.
  - d. its research findings are understood only by intelligent people.
  
4. A psychologist who wanted data on conscious experience asked participants to describe their experience and records their thoughts. This is
 

a. introspection.	c. focused attention.
b. laboratory psychoanalysis.	d. methodological behaviorism.

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5. A synapse can best be described as a
  - a. nervous impulse.
  - b. chemical messenger which travels across the synaptic gap between two neurons.
  - c. space across which neurons communicate with one another.
  - d. receiving section of a dendrite.
  
6. Drugs that block the reuptake of serotonin are used to treat
  - a. depression.
  - b. schizophrenia.
  - c. apathy.
  - d. Alzheimer's.
  
7. Since you know that Arthur and Jeannie are fraternal twins, you also know that they
  - a. are monozygotic twins.
  - b. are more genetically similar than non-twin siblings.
  - c. differ genetically only in the 23rd pair of chromosomes.
  - d. are no more genetically similar than non-twin siblings.
  
8. Individuals with damage to the hippocampus are seriously impaired in
  - a. remembering new information.
  - b. regulating their food intake.
  - c. controlling their emotions.
  - d. fine muscle coordination.
  
9. Mood-related differences in personality seen vary early in infancy are called
  - a. schema.
  - b. temperament.
  - c. attributes.
  - d. attachment.
  
10. According to Piaget, which of the following process is important in the cognitive development of children?
  - a. Operational conditioning.
  - b. Object permanence.
  - c. Introspection.
  - d. Assimilation and accommodation of schemata.
  
11. Classical conditioning has occurred if the learner exhibits the \_\_\_\_\_ in the absence of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. CR to the CS; the UCS.
  - b. UCR to the UCS; the CS.
  - c. CR to the UCS; the CS.
  - d. CR; both the UCS and CS.

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12. Poor long-term memory typically a problem with \_\_\_\_\_ rather than \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. serial position; tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon
  - b. memory span; context-dependent effect
  - c. retrieval; storage
  - d. elaboration; chunking
13. The hypothalamus controls
- a. Regulation of body temperature.
  - b. Logic reasoning.
  - c. Working memory.
  - d. All of the above.
14. How does the "intelligence quotient" represent intelligence?
- a. It is the number of items answered correctly on an IQ test.
  - b. It is determined by the ratio of chronological age to mental age.
  - c. It is determined by the ratio of mental age to chronological age.
  - d. It is the subject's physical age compared to his or her specific aptitude score.
15. By teaching more effective ways of interpreting and thinking about experiences, \_\_\_\_\_ help clients control disturbing emotional reactions.
- a. cognitive behavior therapies
  - b. behavioral therapies
  - c. psychoanalytic therapies
  - d. humanistic therapies
16. Schemas can be thought of as
- a. errors of attribution.
  - b. the effects of the primacy effect.
  - c. prototypes.
  - d. small theories of everyday objects and events.
17. Inferring that something internal to a person is responsible for his or her behavior is called a(n)
- a. innate tendency.
  - b. situational attribution.
  - c. dispositional attribution.
  - d. self-fulfilling stereotype.
18. In the study of women's mathematics ability, when told that men out perform women on the test, the women actually performed worse. This is an illustration of
- a. a self-fulfilling stereotype.
  - b. a misattribution effect.
  - c. the fundamental attribution error.
  - d. perception of an illusory correlation.

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19. If you come into your Psychology course very alert and able to think deeply about a topic, your professor's persuasive arguments will take which route?

- a. central
- b. peripheral
- c. persuasive
- d. argumentative

20. The findings of Milgram's study suggest that obedience to authority, even if it involves harm to another person,

- a. implies that the obedient person has internalized the authority's values.
- b. would be displayed by most people.
- c. is only possible in cases where the person receiving orders identifies with the authority figure.
- d. is unlikely to occur in a democratic society.

21. One of the major reasons that bystanders failed to call the police when Kitty Genovese was murdered was probably

- a. generalized ignorance.
- b. apathy.
- c. deindividuation.
- d. diffusion of responsibility.

22. The diathesis-stress model of abnormal behavior assumes that

- a. a person who has a genetic predisposition for a disorder will exhibit the disorder at some point in time.
- b. predispositional vulnerability and environmental factors interact to determine the likelihood that a person will exhibit abnormal behavior
- c. a diathesis from the environment interacts with biological influences to produce disordered behavior
- d. stress causes physiological changes that lead to disruptions in environmental supports.

23. The \_\_\_\_\_ consists of a series of inkblots, and individuals are asked to describe what they see in the inkblots. This is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ test.

- a. Rorschach; projective
- b. Rorschach; self-report
- c. MMPI; projective
- d. MMPI; self-report

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24. Kathleen has been arrested several times for shoplifting. Because she is a repeat offender, the judge requested a psychological evaluation. The results show a young woman with difficulty thinking through problems and generating appropriate solutions. She also has poor judgment and difficulty controlling impulses. According to the textbook, what brain lobe would most likely be involved in this type of cognitive dysfunction?

- a. Frontal
- b. Temporal
- c. Occipital
- d. Parietal

## 二、問答題

### 第一題(19%)

(A) 12 歲的小鋼在艾利克遜(E. H. Erikson)的心理社會發展論中，會面臨哪種心理社會危機？

請以該理論詳細說明 Erikson 對小鋼人格發展歷程的看法，包含這個階段發展任務為何？

(B) 你認為 psychodynamic, behavioral, 和 humanistic 學派的專家同意 Erikson 的看法嗎？他們會怎麼說明小鋼的人格發展？

### 第二題(9%)

一位心理學家想要研究抽菸與體重的關係，他招募了 60 位有抽菸習慣的參與者，請說明接下來他該如何設計這個實驗，才能夠回答「抽菸是否影響體重」這個研究問題。(提示：請以實驗之必要元素來構思)