

東吳大學 114 學年度暑假轉學生招生考試試題

第 1 頁，共 5 頁

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|----|---------|------|--------|
| 系級 | 心理學系二年級 | 考試時間 | 100 分鐘 |
| 科目 | 普通心理學 | 本科總分 | 100 分 |

※一律作答於答案卷上(題上作答不予計分)；並務必標明題號，依序作答。

此份考卷共兩個部分:選擇題、問答題

一、選擇題 (單選；84%) 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. | | | | | | | | | |

1. The _____ nervous system consists of sensory and motor neurons which relay messages between the central nervous system and the entire rest of the body.
 - A) somatic
 - B) sympathetic
 - C) parasympathetic
 - D) peripheral
 - E) central

2. Select the following correlation that demonstrates the **strongest** relationship between two variables
 - A) +.20
 - B) -.80
 - C) -.50
 - D) +.75

3. The effect of a neurotransmitter is terminated most often by which process or processes?
 - A) natural chemical decay
 - B) transmogrification
 - C) reuptake and degradation
 - D) failure to find receptors
 - E) reuptake and upgradation

4. A father wants to **decrease** how often his child gets into fights at school. He decides to **take away** access to the child's iPad for a week each time the child gets into a fight. This is an example of...?

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A) Positive reinforcement
 B) Negative reinforcement
 C) Positive punishment
 D) Negative punishment
 E) none of the above

5. Piaget describes the process of accommodation in the development of a child as

A) combining existing mental schemes into larger networks.
 B) recognizing the permanence of unseen objects.
 C) understanding new information because of existing schemes.
 D) modifying existing schemes in light of new information.

6. The statistical significance of a research finding refers to the

A) relevance of clinical results.
 B) degree to which the treatment group were “cured”.
 C) probability that findings did not occur by chance.
 D) judgment of a clinician that the results are important.

7. A new psychological test is able to detect anxiety in patients; it accurately identifies both when a patient **is** anxious and when they are **not** anxious. This would mean that the test

A) Has high false positive rates and high false negative rates
 B) Has high false positive rates but low false negative rates
 C) Is low in false positive rates and low in false negative rates
 D) Is low in false positive rates but high in false negative rates

8. The classification system most widely used in the United States for diagnosing psychological disorders is the ____.

A.) Schedules for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry
 B.) International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems
 C.) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
 D.) Research Domain Criteria

9. Although self-report measures are subjective in nature, they have several major strengths. Most notably, these strengths include all of the following EXCEPT:

A) Self-reports allow the assessor to collect information about many symptoms at a time
 B) They are easy for experimenters to administer
 C) They typically have strong psychometric properties because they are objective measures.

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D) They allow clients to be honest if they were hesitant of disclosing information during the diagnostic interview

10. 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; structured
 - C) MMPI; projective
 - D) MMPI; structured
11. Jeffrey's therapist is conducting an initial interview with him. The therapist spends a lot of time asking questions about Jeffrey's parents and his early life experiences. Since he seems to view Jeffrey's parents as the "root cause" of his problems, this therapist is most likely oriented toward _____.
- A) psychoanalysis
 - B) humanism
 - C) behaviorism
 - D) behavioral genetics
 - E) existentialism
12. In Pavlov's experiment with dogs, classical conditioning was demonstrated when
- A) the UCS elicited the CR.
 - B) the UCS elicited the UCR.
 - C) the CS elicited the CR.
 - D) the CS was paired with the UCS.
13. The behavioral approach focuses on _____, while the cognitive model targets _____ in explaining behavior.
- A) external events; mental processes
 - B) mental processes; external events
 - C) thought distortions; punishment
 - D) punishment; thought distortions
14. 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) biological and environmental factors interact to determine the likelihood that a person will exhibit abnormal behavior.

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- 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.
- E) Both B and D

15. According to Freud, the _____ was responsible for balancing _____’s need for pleasure and the moral/societal rules imposed by _____.

- A) Id; Ego; Superego
 B) Ego; Superego; Id
 C) Ego; Id; Superego
 D) Superego; Ego; Id

16. Information that is better retrieved in the same internal state in which it was encoded is termed _____ memory.

- A) state-dependent
 B) encoding
 C) flashbulb
 D) episodic
 E) contextual

17. 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

18. _____ refers to the process of forming a representation of an external stimulus and placing it in memory.

- A) Encoding
 B) Retrieval
 C) Decoding
 D) Storage
 E) Remembering

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19. The weakest electromagnetic stimulus we detect as light is the equivalent of a candle flame seen from a distance of 30 miles on a dark, clear night. Which is the proper psychophysical term for such a stimulus?

- A) brightness constancy
- B) just noticeable difference
- C) difference threshold
- D) absolute threshold

20. Which of the following **IS** a benefit of the case study method?

- A) It allows for the examination of rare disorders or conditions.
- B) It allows for researchers to become involved in the clinical process
- C) It allows researchers to draw cause-and-effect conclusion.
- D) All of the above

21. According to psychoanalytic theory, defense mechanisms develop in order to prevent or reduce

- A) pressure from social norms.
- B) ego impulses.
- C) anxiety.
- D) self-destructive impulses.

二、問答題（中、英文回答皆可）（16%）

A researcher is interested in studying the effect of orange juice on test performance. She will evaluate the test performance of students who drink the juice a half-hour before the test against the performance of students who receive nothing to drink before the test. The groups are equivalent in terms of demographics, intelligence, and prior college classes.

I. 請定義在這個例子中，這些元素分別是什麼（8%）

- i. dependent variable.
- ii. independent variable.
- iii. control variable.
- iv. comparison control.

II. 你認為一個好的實驗設計還應該包含什麼上述例子忽略掉的部分？（4%）

III. 你認為上述實驗可以推論因果關係嗎？為什麼？（4%）