

考 試 科 目	普通心理學	系 所 別	心理學系二年級	考 試 時 間	7 月 5 日(三) 第二節
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一、選擇題 (40 分 / 每題 2 分)

- Which of the following statements can be best labeled as an example of discrimination?
 - Gay men have a nicer sense of clothing and fashion than straight men.
 - I just don't like that gay men express affection to me.
 - I refuse to supervise gay graduate students.
 - Gay men tend to prefer more feminine occupations.
- Which of the following phenomena is a negative symptom of schizophrenia?
 - Loosening of associations
 - Delusions
 - Hallucinations
 - None of the above
- Which of the following statements about homosexuality is true?
 - Homosexuality is a sexual dysfunction.
 - Homosexual men have lower levels of testosterone than heterosexual men.
 - Homosexual people during childhood found activities typical of the other sex more enjoyable and have more friends of the other sex.
 - A person's identification with the other-sex parent during childhood determines whether he or she is attracted to persons of the same sex.
- Which of the following brain structures is not included in the brain's hedonic hotspots that mediate the experience of "liking"?
 - Ventral pallidum
 - Orbital frontal cortex
 - Ventral tegmental area
 - Nucleus Accumbens
- Which of the following statements about the mirror neurons is true?
 - They activate when we see the actions of others rewarded.
 - They activate when we observe or imitate the actions of others.
 - They activate only when we imitate the actions of others.
 - They activate when we see others perform actions that are unfamiliar to us.
- Which of the following activities is most likely to involve fluid intelligence?
 - Know the diagnostic categories of mental illness in DSM-5.
 - Explain the definition and meaning of a specific term.
 - Remember the emperor's names of the Han and Tang Dynasties.
 - Interpret the characters in the Shakespeare's tragedy Macbeth from a psychoanalytic approach.
- Rats with the lesions of the ventromedial hypothalamus will:
 - reject food as if it tasted bad.

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- B. consume large amounts of food and become very obese.
C. overeat voraciously but maintain normal body weight.
D. eat only enough to maintain the weight before surgery.
8. According to the fifth edition of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5), body dysmorphic disorder is classified into:
A. dissociative disorders
B. somatic symptom and related disorders
C. obsessive-compulsive and related disorders
D. feeding and eating disorders
9. Prolonged stress-induced activation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis can lead to reduced neuronal size in the:
A. hippocampus
B. amygdala
C. hypothalamus
D. cingulate cortex
10. People are highly competitive, easily angered, and feeling like they are in a race against time. These people are most likely to have a higher risk of:
A. cardiovascular diseases
B. AIDS
C. cancers
D. depressive disorders
11. The results of the Stanford prison show that:
A. people, once removed from society's moral constraints, are inherently violent antisocial beings.
B. people readily behave in accordance with the role assigned to them in a situation because they are very susceptible to suggestion.
C. people, once settled into the role expected of them, tend to obey orders even when they are morally wrong.
D. it was their personality characteristics that made people become abusive and authoritarian or submissive and emotionally distressed in the study.
12. Adler and Horney criticized Freud for:
A. his underestimating the role of parents in child development.
B. giving little weight to emotional and motivational processes.
C. his overemphasis on unconscious processes.
D. his negative view of women.
13. Which of the following statements is true about Walter Mischel's criticisms of trait theories?
A. Questionnaires typically used to measure traits are not reliable.

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- B. Behaviors are determined more by situations than by personality traits.
C. Many people show age-related changes in personality traits.
D. Trait theories depend on self-report measures that have difficulty reflecting real psychological states.
14. According to the vulnerability-stress model, which of the following people is most likely to develop depression?
- A. Jane was sexually assaulted as a child; she currently has a stable job; her own family is quite settled.
B. Joan had a happy childhood; she is currently having a family crisis; she just left her job and has not found a new job yet.
C. Patty had easy temperament and very adaptable as a child; she is currently in a child custody battle with her ex-husband.
D. Grace was abused as a child; she currently lives alone; she was laid off last week.
15. Xiao Hua was very afraid of cockroaches. As long as cockroaches were mentioned in the chat, he immediately got goosebumps all over his body. The psychologist guided him to imagine cockroaches in a relaxed state, then used photos to encourage him face the fears while staying relaxed, and finally experienced cockroaches in a real environment. The psychologist was using _____ to help Xiao Hua to overcome his cockroach phobia.
- A. Rational-emotive therapy
B. Exposure and response prevention therapy
C. Dialectical behavior therapy
D. Mindful therapy
16. Which of the following processes is responsible for eyeblink conditioning?
- A. Sensitization
B. Habituation
C. Long-term potentiation
D. Long-term depression
17. When people fall in love, they are likely to assume that their happiness will last forever. Which of the following heuristics can best describe this phenomenon?
- A. Affect heuristic
B. Availability heuristic
C. Anchoring heuristic
D. Representativeness heuristic
18. Which of the following statements is true about the social intuitionist model?
- A. Morality and cognitive development share the common element of abstract thinking.
B. Morality develops as social relationships and interactions increase.
C. Morally wrong acts automatically elicit disgust reactions.
D. Moral reasoning varies depending on the complexity of situations.

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19. Yo-Yo Ma got into a taxi, put the cello in the trunk of the car, and went back to the hotel. After arriving at the hotel, Yo-Yo Ma got off the car, but forgot to take the \$ 2.5 million eighteenth-century cello with him. Which of the following causes best describes Yo-Yo Ma's memory failure?
- Blocking
 - Absentmindedness
 - Misattribution
 - Suggestibility
20. Your brain shows theta waves, suggesting that you are most likely:
- awake.
 - in stage 1 of sleep.
 - in stage 2 of sleep.
 - in REM sleep.

二、名詞解釋 (30 分 / 每題 6 分)

- Trichromatic theory vs. opponent-color theory
- The ventral visual system vs. the dorsal visual system
- Jean Piaget vs. Lev Vygotsky
- Explicit memory vs. implicit memory
- Two-factor theory of emotion vs. James-Lange theory

三、何謂「以前因為焦點 (antecedent-focused)」與「以反應為焦點 (response-focused)」的情緒調節策略？請舉例說明之。(15 分)

四、請比較古典制約 (classical conditioning)、操作制約 (operant conditioning) 及觀察學習 (observational learning) 的基本學習歷程，並說明與這些學習歷程相關的認知因素。(15 分)

備

註

- 作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 試題請隨卷繳交。

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() 1. 連續多次投擲兩枚公正銅幣時，所觀察到出現人頭的次數滿足下列何種分配：(A) 二項分配 (B) 伯努利分配 (C) 常態分配 (D) 均等分配。

() 2. 一袋球中有 5 白球、3 黃球，若連取 2 次，每次只取一球且取出不放回，試求兩次都取到白球的機率？(A) $5/8$ (B) $25/64$ (C) $5/14$ (D) $9/16$ 。

() 3. 下列何種機率分配不適用於連續變項？(A) 常態分配 (B) F 分配 (C) 均等分配 (D) 波松分配。

() 4. 機率密度與機率是很類似的概念，下列關於機率密度的說法，何者有誤？(A) 機率密度不會大於 1 (B) 機率密度不會小於 0 (C) 所有事件的機率密度總和為 1 (D) 機率密度是連續變項機率分配的 y 軸高度。

() 5. 樣本平均數所形成的分配稱作抽樣分配，請問下列何者不是抽樣分配的特性？(A) 抽樣分配的標準差期望值為母群標準差 (B) 當樣本數 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 時，抽樣分配趨近於常態分配 (C) 抽樣分配平均數的期望值等於母群平均數 (D) 中央極限定理所規範的並非抽樣分配的特性。

() 6. 某研究員欲了解三種不同噪音水準下，人們在校正作業上的表現。他收集了一共 30 位受試者的資料（等格設計），並以變異數分析檢定噪音的主要效果是否達顯著，為此，他算出 $F(2, 18) = 3.6$ 。已知分子自由度為 2 以及分母自由度為 18 的 F 分配，其 F 值為 3.55 時，以下涵蓋面積值為 0.95。請問下列何者不正確？(A) F 檢定達顯著 (B) 該實驗採取受試者間設計 (C) 在三種不同噪音水準中，人們的校正表現在至少有兩種水準上有顯著不同 (D) 當 $\alpha = .01$ 時，此分析結果應該不會達到顯著。

() 7. 以下何者不是效果量指標？(A) d' (B) η^2 (C) Pearson's r (D) $1 - \beta$ 。

() 8. 假設變數 x 和變數 y 經標準化後，變數 x 能解釋變數 y 分數 64% 的變異，則 (A) 二者間的相關係數為 0.80 (B) 此時以變數 x 預測變數 y 的迴歸線斜率，不同於以變數 y 預測變數 x 的迴歸線斜率 (C) 若 x 和 y 沒有標準化則相關不一定為 0.80 (D) 此時若以變數 y 去預測變數 x ，則未必能解釋變數 x 分數 64% 的變異。

() 9. 已知母親生產時的年紀可以解釋孩子的智力分數變異的 36%，若某個孩童智力測驗分數為 100，該智力測驗的標準差為 10，若已知該孩童出生時母親為 30 歲，則該孩童智力分數的 95% 信賴區間大約為何？(A) 介於 90 與 110 之間 (B) 介於 80 與 120 之間 (C) 介於 84 與 116 之間 (D) 介於 88 與 112 之間。

() 10. 某生以線性迴歸模型比較兩個獨立樣本的平均數是否有顯著不同，其中預測變項為組別 (0: 第一組, 1: 第二組)，所估計出的截矩值為 2，斜率值為 -3，下列敘述何者正確？(A) 第一組平均數大於第二組平均數 (B) 第二組平均數為 -1 (C) 無法以線性迴歸模型比較兩獨立樣本平均數 (D) 第一組平均數為 -3。

選擇題請在答案卡上作答，否則不予計分。

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() 11. 下列何種檢定可用於檢驗兩個多元變數之間的關連強度？(A) χ^2 (B) ϕ 相關 (C) Fisher's Exact test (D) Pearson 相關係數 r 檢定。

() 12. 若某生進行一受試者間設計的實驗，操弄的獨變項有 4 個水準，每個水準有不同的 30 位受試者參加。他打算以迴歸模型分析這筆資料。請問估計該模型的估計標準誤 (standard error of estimate) 時 t 分配的自由度是多少？(A) 29 (B) 120 (C) 116 (D) 87。

() 13. 下方為某生進行變異數分析後得到的摘要表，已知該實驗為雙因子受試內設計，只是其中有許多部分都發生缺漏的情形，請問表中 b 處數值應為多？(A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 6 (D) 1。

Source	df	SS	MS	F
A	3			4
		a	5	
	b		40	10
B/s	20	d		
AB	6		20	e
AB/s	c	600		

() 14. 承第 13 題， c 的數值應為多少？(A) 30 (B) 20 (C) 60 (D) 80。

() 15. 承第 13 題， a 的數值應為多少？(A) 80 (B) 60 (C) 200 (D) 150。

() 16. 承第 13 題， d 的數值應為多少？(A) 80 (B) 120 (C) 60 (D) 150。

() 17. 承第 13 題， e 的數值應為多少？(A) 6 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 8。

() 18. 某生欲了解目前國一學童的課業焦慮程度是否較以往的國一學童來得高，她使用前人開發的課業焦慮量表進行測量，該量表平均值為 10，標準差為 2。她蒐集了一個國一班級的同學們 ($n=25$) 的課業焦慮成績，平均數為 12。請問下列敘述何者正確？(A) z 檢定結果顯示目前國一學童顯著地比以往更焦慮 (B) 該班學童的課業焦慮程度的 95% 信賴區間大約介於 8 到 16 之間 (C) 由於人數不及 30 人，應使用 t 檢定 (D) 資訊不足無法計算。

() 19. 如果 x 和 y 都是次序量尺，下列何種相關指標較為合適？(A) Pearson's r (B) Spearman's ρ (C) χ^2 (D) Cramer's V 。

() 20. 某師欲比較兩種統計教學方法，他分別找了 A 班 ($n=32$) 以及 B 班 ($n=32$) 進行訓練，接著進行統計考試。A 班平均成績為 80 (變異數為 22)，B 班為 85 (變異數為 28)，請問下列敘述何者正確？(A)

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以 t 檢定檢驗這兩個平均數是否有差時， $S_{pool}^2 = 5$ (B) 以 t 檢定時，自由度為 31 (C) 未提供 $\alpha = .05$ 時的 t 臨界值，故無法推測檢定結果是否達顯著 (D) t 檢定結果顯示兩種統計教學方法確實有顯著差異。

() 21. 有一數列，7, 2, 3, 10, 4, 5, 4, 4, 2, 8，試問中位數為：(A) 4.5 (B) 7 (C) 5 (D) 4。

() 22. 某生進行單因子變異數分析後發現有主要效果，於是便想以事後檢定找出哪兩組平均數有差，請問下列何者並不適合？(A) Fisher's LSD (B) Tukey's HSD (C) Fisher's Exact test (D) Scheffe test。

() 23. 報章雜誌上常見到「80%的財富集中在 20%的人手上」這句話，試想國人的財富次數分配圖應該比較符合下列何種分配？(A) 常態分配 (B) 指數分配 (C) 均等分配 (D) 二項分配。

() 24. 下列關於簡單線性迴歸模型 $\hat{y} = b_0 + b_1x$ 的描述何者有誤：(A) $1 - R^2$ 就是 y 分數變異中，殘差所佔的百分比 (B) 這條迴歸線一定會穿過 x 平均數與 y 平均數所構成的點 (C) 測量標準誤愈遠離平均數的位置就愈大 (D) b_1 就是相關係數。

() 25. 下列關於線性迴歸模型 $y = b_0 + b_1x + \epsilon$ 的論述，何者有誤？(A) $\epsilon \sim ND(0, \sigma_\epsilon)$ (B) 在估計母群迴歸線時，估計誤差 (standard error of estimate) 不會隨著 x 的數值而改變 (C) x 與 ϵ 相互獨立 (D) 對每一個 x 而言，y 的分配有相同的標準差 σ_ϵ 。

每題四分，共 25 題。

備 註 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。

二、試題請隨卷繳交。

心理學一

(心理測驗
心理實驗法)

系所別

心理學系三年級

考試時間

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一、心理測驗：共 20 題，每題 2.5 分。選擇題請在答案卡上作答，否則不予計分。(50%)

1. The _____ is simply the normal distribution graphed in cumulative form.
(A) item-characteristic curve (B) cumulative difficulty curve
(C) normal ogive (D) summative distribution
2. Which level of measurement is most commonly used in current psychological tests?
(A) nominal (B) ordinal (C) interval (D) ratio
3. The method of equal-appearing intervals was developed by
(A) Thurstone (B) Likert (C) Guttman (D) Binet
4. The simplest item-characteristic curve (ICC) model in item-response theory is the _____ model.
(A) Guttman (B) Likert (C) Wissler (D) Rasch
5. The method that utilizes a rating from "Strongly Agree" to "Strongly Disagree" is _____ scaling.
(A) Thorndike (B) Likert (C) Guttman (D) Rational
6. If all scores in a set of test scores were the same, the variance would be equal to
(A) Zero (B) One (C) Two (D) None of above
7. If test scores are piled up at the low end of the scale, the distribution is said to be
(A) negatively skewed (B) positively skewed (C) leptokurtic (D) platykurtic
8. Sample of examinees who are representative of the population for whom the test is intended is called a _____ group.
(A) reference (B) criterion (C) norm (D) stratified
9. In a _____ validation study, test scores and criterion information are obtained simultaneously.
(A) content (B) predictive (C) construct (D) concurrent
10. The forced-choice methodology is designed to counter the problem of _____
(A) guessing (B) social desirability (C) distractor difficulty (D) all of the above
11. The view that intelligence consists of about seven primary mental abilities was by _____.
(A) Wechsler (B) Sternberg (C) Thurstone (D) Guilford

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備

註

- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。

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12. The mean of the split-half coefficients resulting from all possible splittings of a test is known as
(A) Pearson r (B) coefficient alpha (C) mean reliability (D) none of the above
13. A ____ test typically contains items of uniform and generally simple level of difficulty.
(A) speed (B) power (C) screening (D) ceiling
14. A test has _____ validity if it looks valid to test users, examiners, and especially the examinees.
(A) content (B) face (C) criterion-related (D) construct
15. In the multi-trait multi-method matrix, the correlations down the main diagonal are ____ coefficients.
(A) reliability (B) error (C) validity (D) regression
16. The difference in underlying raw score points between percentiles of 90 and 99 is _____ the difference between percentiles of 50 and 59.
(A) greater than (B) less than (C) the same as (D) of unknown relation to
17. In a ____ scale, all raw scores are converted to a single-digit score ranging from 1 to 9.
(A) digit (B) sten (C) ordinal (D) stanine
18. If a test measures a single construct, then its component items (or subtests) likely will be .
(A) divergent (B) internally valid (C) heterogeneous (D) homogeneous
19. The statistical procedure that researchers uses to identify underlying components that may exist in test without first proposing a formal model?
(A) A goodness-of-fit test (B) Construct abstraction
(C) Exploratory factor analysis (D) Confirmatory factor analysis
20. When researchers conduct a factor analysis procedure to see whether the factors they proposed in a test really exist in the test?
(A) Exploratory factor analysis (B) Confirmatory factor analysis
(C) Discriminant factor analysis (D) Construct factor analysis

備

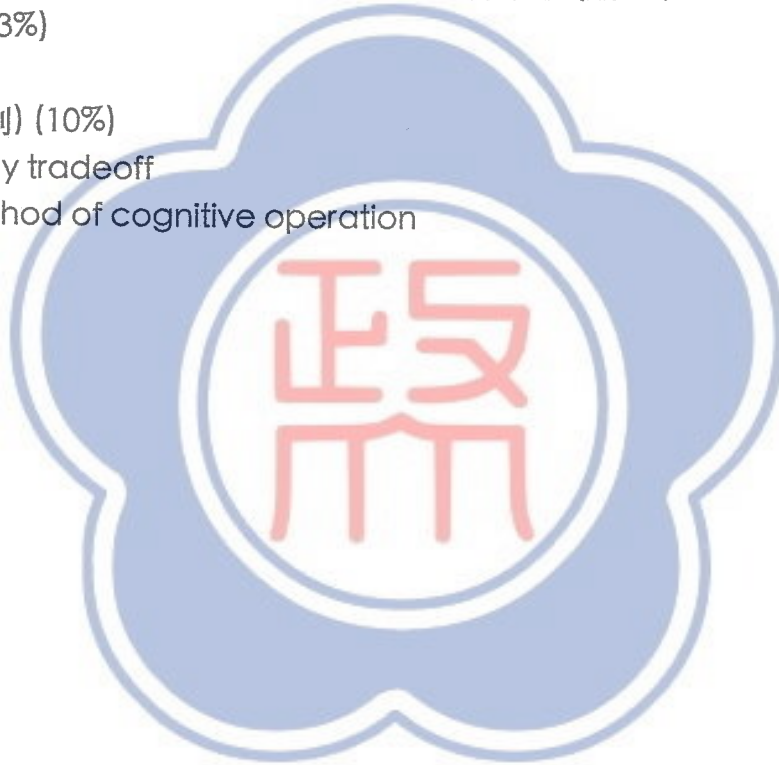
註

- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
二、試題請隨卷繳交。

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二、心理實驗法(50%)

1. 心理學實驗的測量尺度分為哪四類？各能提供測量對象的什麼特性？請各舉一例說明。(16%)
2. 兩變項的交互作用效果有哪些可能的類型，請舉實例畫圖並說明其意義。(9%)
3. 請說明經典心理學實驗的 Stroop 效應：(15%)
 - (1) 主要操弄的自變項與情境、測量的依變項、及參與者的判斷作業(6%)
 - (2) Stroop 抑制效果和促進效果之來源，及探討的主要認知歷程(6%)
 - (3) 實驗的可能應用(3%)
4. 名詞解釋(定義和舉列) (10%)
 - (1) speed-accuracy tradeoff
 - (2) subtractive method of cognitive operation



備註	一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。
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考試科目	心理學二 (性格心理學) 發展心理學	系所別	心理學系 三年級	考試時間	7月5日(三)第四節
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一、Personality Psychology (50%)

I. Please explain the following terms: (30%)

1. Social learning theory (Julian Rotter)
2. Striving for superiority (Alfred Adler)
3. Rational emotive therapy (Albert Ellis)
4. PERMA (Martin Seligman)
5. Idiographic approach to personality

II. Essay (20%)

Explain how twin studies and adoption studies can be used to estimate the heritability of a trait. Also, discuss the limitations of twin studies and adoption studies.



備

註

- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。

考試科目	心理學二(性格心理學、發展心理學)	系所別	心理學系三年級	考試時間	7月5日(三)第四節
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二、發展心理學 (50%)

- 一、Jonathan Haidt 認為道德直覺源自人類遠古祖先在游獵採集社會演化得來的五個道德模組 (moral modules)，請寫出這五個模組，並分別說明在演化過程中這些模組面對的適應難題 (adaptive challenges) 和引發的典型情緒 (characteristic emotions) 是什麼。15%
- 二、根據 Jean Piaget 的認知發展理論，在感覺動作階段 (sensorimotor stage)，心智運作經過六個分階段，循序由感覺動作層次轉化為概念思維層次，請寫出這六個分階段，並說明各分階段的年齡範圍和發展特徵。15%
- 三、在發展心理學的研究中，強調領域普遍性 (domain-general) 與強調領域殊異性 (domain-specific) 的理論觀點有何不同？請試以語言習得的統計學習 (statistical learning) 和先天論 (nativism) 觀點，比較說明之。10%
- 四、根據 Jerome Kagan 的氣質理論，小明是抑制型 (inhibited) 的小孩，小芬是非抑制型 (uninhibited) 的小孩。在陌生情境中，當實驗者戴著小丑面具接近他們，或者用透明板子擋住他們正要抓取的合意玩具時，請說明小明和小芬在這兩種情境中行為反應會如何不同。10%



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| 備註 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。 |
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