

考試科目	華僑心理學系別	心理學	考試時間	1 月 3 日 上午第 2 節 星期 六
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九十三年學年度轉學生招生考試考題

每題 1.43 分

國立政治大學圖書館

Multiple Choice

本科目之選擇題請在答案卡上作答，否則不予計分。

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. In an attempt to understand the mental processes of humans, cognitive psychologists utilize an analogy between 類比
 - a. the human mind and the chimpanzee mind.
 - b. the human brain and a telephone switchboard.
 - c. the human mind and a computer.
 - d. mental processes and physical processes.
- _____ 2. A _____ psychologist is most likely to be involved in research on the importance of a strong network of friends for emotional support during times of stress.
 - a. biological
 - b. social
 - c. personality
 - d. clinical
- _____ 3. The experimental method allows researchers to establish relationships between
 - a. control groups and experimental groups.
 - b. independent variables and dependent variables.
 - c. experimental designs and correlational designs.
 - d. variables and personal intuitions.
- _____ 4. The research report you are reading states that the mean age of the research participants was 21.5 years. This figure indicates to you that
 - a. all participants were 21 and one-half years of age.
 - b. the majority of participants were 21 and one-half years of age.
 - c. on average, the participants were 21 and one-half years of age.
 - d. half of the subjects were younger than 21 and one-half years of age and half were over 21 and one-half years of age.
- _____ 5. A neural impulse that enters a neuron usually is first conducted to the cell body by that neuron's
 - a. dendrites.
 - b. axon.
 - c. axonic fibers.
 - d. collaterals.
- _____ 6. Considering what you know about the function of the myelin sheath, what would you expect the effect to be of a disease that destroys it?
 - a. slowed reaction times
 - b. faster reaction times
 - c. anxiety disorders
 - d. schizophrenia
- _____ 7. The nerve fibers running from the brain to and from various parts of the body are gathered together in the
 - a. spinal cord.
 - b. somatic system.
 - c. medulla.
 - d. cerebellum.
- _____ 8. Where is the visual area of the cortex?
 - a. left hemisphere
 - b. rear of both hemispheres
 - c. front of the right hemisphere
 - d. temporal lobes
- _____ 9. While Kelly is walking across campus, a large dog rushes out of the bushes and starts barking. Her heart races, she starts breathing hard. What aspect of the nervous system is mediating this arousal?
 - a. sympathetic nervous system
 - b. central nervous system
 - c. parasympathetic nervous system
 - d. somatic
- _____ 10. The innately determined timetable of growth and change is referred to as
 - a. growth.
 - b. development.
 - c. the tabula rasa.
 - d. maturation.
- _____ 11. During the _____ stage of cognitive development, children are learning that they exist separately from the external world and what consequences their actions have on the external world.
 - a. sensorimotor
 - b. preoperational
 - c. concrete operational
 - d. formal operational

備 考	試 題 隨 卷 繳 交
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命題委員： - 176 - (簽章) 93 年 6 月 12 日

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考試科目	並 3A 心理學系 別	心理學	考試時間	1 月 3 日 上午 第 2 節 星期 六
<p>12. In research with baby rhesus monkeys "raised" by ^{人工}artificial mothers, if given a choice between a wire-mesh "mother" that provided milk, and a soft, cloth-covered "mother" who did not provide milk, the baby monkeys</p> <p>a. divided their time equally between the two mothers. b. spent almost all of their time clinging to the wire mother who provided milk. c. spent almost all of their time clinging to the soft, cloth-covered mother. d. spent almost all of their time playing with objects in the room, approaching the "mother" only when hungry.</p> <p>13. A graph of your ability to detect a stimulus as a function of the intensity of the stimulus is called a(n)</p> <p>a. psychometric function. c. absolute threshold. b. psychophysical function. d. difference threshold.</p> <p>14. The concept that qualitatively different stimuli activate different sets of neural pathways to the brain is known as the concept of</p> <p>a. transduction. c. specific nerve energies. b. difference threshold. d. absolute thresholds.</p> <p>15. Where the optic nerve leaves the eye there are</p> <p>a. more rods than cones. c. equal numbers of rods and cones. b. more cones than rods. d. neither rods nor cones.</p> <p>16. Concerning the relative accuracy of place and temporal theories in explaining our ability to perceive pitch, the most recent ideas suggest that</p> <p>a. place theory best explains our ability to perceive pitch. b. temporal theory best explains our ability to perceive pitch. c. both theories should be rejected. d. a combination of both place and temporal theories best explains our ability to perceive pitch.</p> <p>17. Your ability to listen carefully to your best friend talking while ignoring the conversations around you is called</p> <p>a. auditory shadowing. c. attentive processing. b. selective attention. d. selective process formation.</p> <p>18. If you close one eye and line up one finger with the edge of a doorway 10 feet away, then close that eye and open the closed one, your finger will appear to have moved. This effect is due to</p> <p>a. motion parallax. c. figure-ground perception. b. binocular disparity. d. stroboscopic vision.</p> <p>19. Simple, complex, and hypercomplex cells are</p> <p>a. responsive to lines of particular orientations. b. the building blocks of shape perception. c. collectively called feature detectors. d. all of the above.</p> <p>20. Which is an accurate description of the habituation method of studying infant perception?</p> <p>a. measuring the infant's tendency to look at some objects more than others b. using surface electrodes on the head to measure the electrical patterns of the visual cortex c. measuring the infant's looking time toward a preferred stimulus d. measuring the looking time to different visual stimuli</p> <p>21. Freud's theory uses the term _____ to describe consciously experienced events that are driven out of consciousness and forgotten.</p> <p>a. dissociated c. slips of the tongue b. unconscious d. repressed</p>				
備 考	試 題 隨 卷 繳 交			
命 題 委 員 :	- 1 2 2 - (簽章) 93 年 6 月 12 日			

國立政治大學圖書館

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考試科目	並 3P 心理學系 別 心理學	考試時間	7 月 3 日 上午 第 2 節 星期 六
<p>22. Which of the following is NOT a modern view of the function of dreams?</p> <p>a. That dreams have a problem-solving function.</p> <p>b. That dreams allow for a time to incorporate the day's events into memory.</p> <p>c. That dreams allow repressed thoughts to be expressed.</p> <p>d. That dreams allow for a time to process information.</p> <p>23. Chris has a painful knee injury, and is told by a physician to take his pain-relieving medication whenever the pain becomes intolerable. After several days of taking the medication as needed, Chris notices that he has to take two tablets for pain relief, where before one had been enough. Chris is probably</p> <p>a. addicted to the drug.</p> <p>b. becoming psychologically dependent on the drug.</p> <p>c. developing a tolerance for the drug.</p> <p>d. showing withdrawal symptoms from the drug.</p> <p>24. Mary is taking a diet medication and finds that although she has much more energy, it is also keeping her awake at night. The medication that she is taking most likely contains</p> <p>a. cocaine. b. an opiate. c. PCP. d. an amphetamine.</p> <p>25. When you blow cold air on the skin, the hair will stand on end (this is called piloerection). If a bell is rung before the cold air blows, eventually the bell alone may cause piloerection. If this happens,</p> <p>a. piloerection to the bell is a UCR. c. blowing the cold air is a CS.</p> <p>b. piloerection to the cold air is a CR. d. ringing of the bell is a CS.</p> <p>26. A _____ increases the likelihood that a response will occur again; a _____ decreases the likelihood that a response will occur again.</p> <p>a. reinforcer; punisher c. positive reinforcer; negative reinforcer</p> <p>b. punisher; reinforcer d. negative reinforcer; positive reinforcer</p> <p>27. Mrs. Tillery tells you that her children always behave better on Fridays than on any other day of the week. Given this information, what reinforcement schedule would you suspect these children are on for their allowance?</p> <p>a. fixed-interval b. fixed-ratio c. variable-interval d. variable-ratio</p> <p>28. The experiment in which Sultan the chimpanzee learned to fetch food with sticks illustrated</p> <p>a. that associative learning is the best model for primates.</p> <p>b. that the cognitive view is useful in understanding primate behavior.</p> <p>c. that the ethological view is more useful than the behaviorist view.</p> <p>d. Sultan's cognitive map and the way in which it guided his behavior.</p> <p>29. A subject is read a list of nine digits and is immediately asked to repeat as many of them as possible in order. This subject is involved in a test of</p> <p>a. the usefulness of mnemonic devices. c. working memory capacity.</p> <p>b. long-term memory capacity. d. the presence of eidetic imagery.</p> <p>30. The primary way material is transferred from WORKING and LTM is by</p> <p>a. free recall. c. rehearsal.</p> <p>b. eidetic imagery. d. achieving and maintaining a critical level of activation.</p> <p>31. Interference</p> <p>a. occurs in both working and long-term memories.</p> <p>b. slows retrieval time.</p> <p>c. cannot be accounted for by the spreading activation theory of memory.</p> <p>d. All of the above are true.</p>			
備 考	試 題 隨 卷 繳 交		
命 題 委 員 :		- 178 -	(簽 章) 93 年 6 月 12 日

國立政治大學圖書館

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考試科目	並 3A 心理學系 別	考試時間	7 月 3 日 上午 第 2 節
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32. Some students complain that they spend many hours reading and re-reading their text chapters, underlining bold-faced words, and copying notes word-for-word from the text, but still fail exams. What advice would you offer to these students to more likely ensure their success?
- a. These different methods are causing confusion, stick to only one method, preferably underlining or highlighting.
- b. Re-read and review your notes at least twice a day for a week before each exam.
- c. Read each chapter in its entirety before taking any notes from the text.
- d. Ask yourself questions about the text information, make notes in your own words and organize them hierarchically.
33. In the English language, the letter "s" functions as a
- a. phoneme. c. phoneme and a morpheme.
- b. morpheme. d. word unit.
34. Emily, who is 2 1/2 years old, points at the lemonade and says, "yum, yum!". This is an instance of
- a. overextension of words. c. expansion of a verb phrase. 檸檬水, 劍子
- b. morpheme confusion. d. syntax usage.
35. What is a proposition?
- a. a set of properties c. 論法 a problem-solving strategy
- b. a statement that makes a factual claim d. a system of logical reasoning
36. Seth is a young child who is acquiring the concept of "ball." Seth probably 習得
- a. compares new instances of ball to exemplars stored in memory.
- b. tries to identify the most typical instances of ball.
- c. attempts to classify ball in a hierarchy of objects.
- d. selects examples of objects that do not appear to be a ball and tests the hypotheses.
37. The anti-diuretic hormone 利尿
- a. decreases the concentration of salt inside the body's cells.
- b. induces the feeling of thirst, so that the individual feels the need to drink water.
- c. leads to shrinkage of the osmotic receptors.
- d. stimulates the kidneys to recover water before it is secreted as urine.
38. Genetic factors are responsible for excessive weight gain by inducing
- a. a high set point for fat in the body. c. the growth of more fat cells.
- b. larger fat cells. d. All of the above are true.
39. Sex is a social motive because it involves _____; temperature regulation, thirst, and hunger are called survival motives because they involve _____.
- a. another person; biological needs
- b. satisfying the biological needs of another; an internal deficit
- c. satisfying the biological needs of another; satisfying one's own biological needs
- d. an internal deficit; biological needs
40. What is the major determinant of sexual desire in human males and females?
- a. emotional factors c. sexual orientation
- b. sexual activity d. androgen and estrogen levels
41. Which of the following is true of homosexuality?
- a. Lesbians have unusually high levels of androgens. 也同意
- b. Male homosexuals have unusually low levels of androgens.
- c. Both male and female homosexuals tended to be gender role nonconformists as children.
- d. All of the above are true.
42. The most common basis for differentiating between emotion and motivation assumes that the emotion is aroused by _____ and that motivation is aroused by _____.
- a. drives; instincts. c. internal events; external events.
- b. instincts; drives. d. external events; internal events.

國立政治大學圖書館

備 考	試 題 隨 卷 繳 交
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命題委員： -179- (簽章) 93 年 6 月 12 日

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考試科目	華語系	系別	心理系	考試時間	7月3日(上)下午第2節
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43. One day in the ^{树林} woods you find yourself face-to-face with a very large bear. Your heart begins to pound, and you begin to perspire and breathe faster. According to Schachter and Singer's theory of emotion, ^{流汗}
- your heart is beating faster and you are perspiring and breathing faster because you are frightened.
 - you are afraid because your heart is pounding; you are perspiring and breathing faster.
 - you feel fear, if that's what you feel, because you have interpreted the presence of the bear as threatening and labeled the physiological arousal as fear.
 - the physiological response to this situation is the same as it would be if you encountered your romantic partner in the woods.
44. Imagine that a snarling dog runs up to you as are riding your bicycle. What part(s) of your brain is ^{咆哮的} primarily involved in your response?
- cortex
 - sympathetic nervous system
 - hypothalamus
 - All of the above are true.
45. "We do not run because we are afraid; we are afraid because we run." This statement exemplifies which theory of emotion?
- the cognitive-appraisal theory
 - the James-Lange theory
 - Cannon's theory
 - McDougall's instinct theory
46. The path through which change in facial expression is thought to be related to emotional experience is
- facial expression --> blood flow --> skin temperature --> emotional experience.
 - facial expression --> skin temperature --> blood flow --> emotional experience.
 - blood flow --> skin temperature --> facial expression --> emotional experience.
 - blood flow --> skin temperature --> emotional experience --> facial expression.
47. A _____ test is one for which scores are consistent and reproducible.
- convergent
 - valid
 - specific
 - reliable
48. The purpose of Binet's original intelligence test was to
- identify the components of intellectual processing.
 - investigate racial differences in intelligence.
 - identify children who would not benefit from regular schooling.
 - determine how the intellectual abilities of children differ from those of adults.
49. The WAIS allows the examiner to
- look for language handicaps or reading disabilities.
 - test children as well as adults.
 - test groups of people.
 - perfectly predict success in business.
50. The information processing approach to intelligence has developed out of the _____ perspective of psychology.
- psychoanalytic
 - learning theory
 - cognitive
 - biological
51. Anderson's theory of intelligence suggests that there are two routes to knowledge. The first route involves using _____ and the second route involves using _____ to acquire knowledge.
- experience; spatial reactivity
 - acquisition components; transfer components
 - modules; propositions
 - the basic processing mechanism; modules
52. The specific patterns of thought, emotion, and behavior that define an individual's personal style of interaction is called
- intelligence.
 - aura.
 - personality.
 - heritability.
53. The Oedipal conflict occurs during the
- oral stage.
 - anal stage.
 - phallic stage.
 - genital stage.
54. A researcher who believes that personality traits are the result of learning is a _____ theorist.
- social-learning
 - trait
 - humanist
 - psychoanalytic

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命 題 委 員 : - 180 - (簽章) 93年 6 月 12 日

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考試科目	華語系	系別	心理系	考試時間	7月3日(上)下午第2節
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國立政治大學圖書館

55. Generalizations that organize and guide the processing of self-related information are called
- self-representations.
 - self-schemas.
 - particularistic constructs.
 - personal-cognates.
56. Believing that we have control over the duration of a stressful event
- lessens anxiety, even when the belief is erroneous.
 - produces tension and stress.
 - often leads to learned helplessness.
 - activates the use of defense mechanisms in most cases.
57. Which of the following is an example of learned helplessness?
- Irvin ends an argument with his supervisor even though he knows he's right.
 - Kay calls a repair person when her high-tech toaster breaks down because she doesn't know how to fix it.
 - Donna doesn't complain to the manager of a business when she gets bad service because "it never does any good anyway."
 - Emmett complains to the manager of a business because of bad service and gets into such an argument that he decides to shop elsewhere in the future.
58. When stressors, personality, and biological predispositions interact _____ may occur.
- a vulnerability
 - anger
 - illness
 - stress
59. Gwen is very competitive, impatient, always in a hurry and shows a lot of hostility. Psychologists would describe her personality as
- high-stress.
 - driven.
 - Type B.
 - Type A.
60. A maladaptive form of coping with negative emotions occurs when someone does not accept that they have the negative emotions and then pushes those emotions out of conscious awareness. This is called
- problem-focused coping.
 - support-focused coping.
 - repressive coping.
 - suppression of emotions.
61. In a study of social facilitation, it was found that cockroaches actually ran a maze more slowly when
- other roaches ran with them.
 - other roaches simply watched.
 - the maze was complex and other roaches watched.
 - the maze was simple and other roaches ran with them.
62. One of the major reasons that bystanders failed to call the police when Kitty Genovese was murdered was probably
- generalized ignorance.
 - apathy.
 - deindividuation.
 - diffusion of responsibility.
63. Minorities are effective in moving majority opinion if
- they are consistent.
 - avoid appearing dogmatic.
 - argue a position consistent with developing norms.
 - All of the above are true.
64. When the "learner" in the Milgram obedience experiment is moved into the same room as the subject
- obedience drops significantly.
 - this adds additional buffers.
 - obedience does not change.
 - obedience goes up slightly.
65. When someone tries to change our private attitudes and obtain lasting changes, they are trying to achieve
- internalization.
 - discrimination.
 - substitution.
 - generalization.
66. The distinction between normal and abnormal behavior is
- distinct.
 - never clear.
 - sometimes clear and distinct, often neither.
 - dependent upon situational characteristics.

備考	試題隨卷繳交
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命題委員：

- 181 -

(簽章)

93年 6月 12日

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考試科目	並 3P 心理學系 別	心理學	考試時間	7 月 3 日 上午 第 2 節 星期 六 下
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67. The way we think about ourselves, the way we appraise stressful interactions, and our coping strategies are emphasized by _____ theorists.
 a. behavioral b. psychoanalytic c. humanistic d. cognitive
68. "Checkers" and "washers" are _____
 a. common forms of phobias. c. the most common forms of compulsions.
 b. forms of psychosis. d. description of biological factors mediating anxiety.
69. The biological perspective explains depressive disorder as due to
 a. the lack of sufficient reinforcement in early life.
 b. abnormalities in levels of some neurotransmitters.
 c. abnormalities in critical areas of the cerebral cortex.
 d. inheritance of defective chromosomes.
70. Noises seem louder, colors seem more intense, and hands may seem too large or too small during acute episodes of
 a. generalized anxiety. b. depression. c. schizophrenia. d. mania.

國立政治大學圖書館



備 考	試 題 隨 卷 繳 交
命 題 委 員 :	- 182 - (簽章) 93 年 6 月 12 日

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考試科目	心理及教育統計學	系別	心理學系	考試時間	7月3日 上午第2節 星期六 (下)
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* 請描寫重要計算過程，以方便部份給分。計算複雜時，可不計算出最後結果，但最後答案中不得含有符號（必須代入適當的數值）。

* 若回答問題時需要查表，請說明查表方式，（例如：用 $F_{1, 48; .975}$ 表示：查 F 分配表， $\nu_1=1$ ， $\nu_2=48$ 百分點為 97.5）。

一、全校學生參加兩次考試，考試成績摘要如下：

$$\begin{array}{llll} \text{第一次考試}(X) & \bar{X}=75 & S_X^2=36 & \\ \text{第二次考試}(Y) & \bar{Y}=65 & S_Y^2=100 & r_{XY}=.80 \end{array}$$

- (A) (10分) 將第二次考試成績進行線性轉換為 Z ， $Z=50+0.5Y$ ，請計算 Z 的變異數 (S_Z^2)。
- (B) (10分) 用加權方式計算兩次考試的總分 (T)， $T=0.4X+0.6Y$ ，試問 T 的變異數 (S_T^2) 為何？
- (C) (20分) 該校某生第一次考試的成績 (X) 為 84，請用區間估計該生的 Y 成績，使該區間有 95% 的機會包含該生的正確 Y 成績。

二、(15分) 研究者欲以丟 100 次銅幣的實驗，來考驗一個銅幣出現正面與反面的機率是否相同，研究者採用單側考驗 ($H_1: p_{正} > .5$)，決定：若正面出現次數大於（或等於）76 時，則拒絕零假設 (H_0)。請問：若真實的正面機率 ($p_{正}$) 為 .8 時，上述實驗的統計考驗力約為多少？

三、(20分) 50 名大一心理系學生，在學期初與學期末分別被詢問：“你是否喜歡心理系？”，反應摘要如下：

		期末	
		喜歡	不喜歡
期	喜歡	22	3
初	不喜歡	17	8

請問：在此學期中，這些學生對心理系的態度是否有改變？ ($\alpha=.05$)

四、四組受試（每組 10 人）的平均數與標準差（不偏差估計值）摘要如下表：

	第一組	第二組	第三組	第四組
M	24	25	29	19
SD	(4)	(5)	(6)	(5)

- (A) (10分) 計算 ANOVA 考驗的 MS_W 。
- (B) (10分) 經 ANOVA 考驗，組別效果已達顯著，請採用 Scheffé 事後比較程序，考驗前三組的平均是否與第四組有顯著的差異 ($H_0: \frac{\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3}{3} - \mu_4 = 0$)。
- (C) (5分) 進行上題考驗時的臨界值如何決定？ ($\alpha=.05$)

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命 題 委 員 :

- 183 -

(簽章)

93年 6月 24日

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