

A. 解釋名詞 (70%，共 14 題，每題 5 分)：

1. 類實驗設計 (quasi-experiment)
2. 信度 (reliability)
3. 負懲罰 (negative punishment)
4. 錯覺 (illusion)
5. 改變盲 (change blindness)
6. 序列位置效果 (serial position effect)
7. 內隱記憶 (implicit memory)
8. 基模 (schema)
9. 典型性效果 (typicality effect)
10. 肯定偏誤 (confirmation bias)
11. 防衛機轉 (defense mechanism)
12. 一般適應症候群 (general adaptation syndrome)
13. 敏感遞減治療法 (systematic desensitization)
14. 團體迷思 (groupthink)

B. 簡答題：(30%，共 5 題，每題 6 分)

1. 簡述髓鞘 (myelin) 的功能。
2. 簡述聽覺位置理論 (place theory)。
3. 試比較古典制約 (classical conditioning) 與操作制約 (operant conditioning) 的異同。
4. 請依據 Beck 的認知理論簡述憂鬱症病人的負向三角 (negative triad)。
5. 試比較基本歸因謬誤 (fundamental attribution error) 與自利偏誤 (self-serving bias)。

1. 何謂 sampling distribution? 試說明與 central limit theorem 之關係。(15%)
2. 試說明 hypothesis testing、confidence interval 和 p-value 之關係。(10%)
3. 何謂 Type I error、Type II error、power? 哪些因素影響其大小及三者間關係?(20%)
4. 在 2x3 factorial design 中，請利用各組的平均數繪圖舉例說明 (10%)
 - (1) A 有主要效果(main effect)、B 沒有主要效果、AB 間有交互作用(interaction)。
 - (2) A 和 B 均無主要效果，但 AB 間有交互作用。
5. 研究者欲瞭解創傷後症候群(posttraumatic stress disorder; PTSD)在三種治療法的效果。受試者被隨機分配參加壓力管理訓練、延後討論或支持性諮詢等三種治療法，且每位受試者在治療前、治療後、以及三個月後記錄其 PTSD 的分數，資料如下。
(回答底下問題無需列式計算)

記錄時間 治療法	前測	後測	追蹤
壓力管理訓練	19	6	1
	28	14	16
	18	6	8
	23	6	11
	21	6	13
延後討論	20	5	0
	21	18	21
	36	26	17
	25	11	9
	26	2	7
支持性諮詢	12	14	18
	27	18	9
	24	19	13
	32	21	11
	26	20	18

- (1) 請問參加此 repeated-measure design 的受試者共有幾位? 哪些是受試者間變項 (between-subject variable)或受試者內變項(within-subject variable)? (15%)
- (2) 呈上題，進行變異數分析時，有哪些變異來源? 與進行 F 檢定的分母各為何? (15%)
- (3) 若將此實驗改為 factorial design 共需多少受試者參加實驗? 有哪些變異來源? 與進行 F 檢定的分母各為何? (15%)

作答說明

1. 本測驗共 2 大部份，共 50 題，每題 2 分。
2. 請將答案填寫在答案卷上，未依規定填寫在答案卷上，一律不計分。
3. 測驗完成後，答案卷需連回題目卷一併繳交。

Part 1: Cloze (50%, 每題 2 分)

作答說明：選擇最適當的一個字詞填入空格。每題僅有一個選項最適合。

Pollution levels soared for a third day in a row in Singapore, as smoky haze from fires in Indonesia covered the city state. The Pollutant Standards Index hit 401 at 12:00 on Friday- the highest in Singapore's history. Indonesia has said it is unfair to blame it solely (1) ___ the forest fires. Schools in parts of Malaysia and Indonesia have closed (2) ___. Singapore officials warned that the haze could (3) ___ in place for weeks. "We can't tell how this problem is going to develop because it depends on the burning, it depends on the weather, it depends on the wind. It can easily last (4) ___ several weeks and quite possibly it could last longer (5) ___ the dry season ends in Sumatra which may be September or October."

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|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. (A) over | (B) for | (C) with | (D) up |
| 2. (A) immediately | (B) briefly | (C) temporarily | (D) unexpectedly |
| 3. (A) remain | (B) wait | (C) retain | (D) carry |
| 4. (A) up | (B) on | (C) with | (D) for |
| 5. (A) since | (B) as | (C) until | (D) so |

There are now over 700 million motor vehicles in the world - and the number is (6) ___ by more than 40 million each year. The (7) ___ distance driven by car users is growing too - from 8km a day per person in western Europe in 1965 to 25 km a day in 1995. This dependence (8) ___ motor vehicles has given rise to major problems, including environmental pollution, depletion of oil resources, traffic congestion and safety. While emissions from new cars are far less harmful than they used to be, city streets and motorways are becoming more crowded than ever, often with older trucks, buses and taxis which emit (9) ___ levels of smoke and fumes. This concentration of (10) ___ makes air quality in urban areas unpleasant and sometimes dangerous to breathe.

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|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 6. (A) arisen | (B) rising | (C) raising | (D) raised |
| 7. (A) ordinary | (B) common | (C) universal | (D) average |
| 8. (A) with | (B) in | (C) on | (D) for |
| 9. (A) excessive | (B) unnecessary | (C) overdue | (D) moderate |
| 10. (A) transitions | (B) transfers | (C) transactions | (D) vehicles |

In addition to being responsible for more than 85 per cent of lung cancers, smoking is associated (11) ___ cancers of the mouth, stomach and kidneys, and is thought to (12) ___ about 14 per cent of leukemia and cancers. In 1990, smoking caused more than 84,000 deaths, mainly resulting (13) ___ such problems as pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza. (14) ___ is believed that smoking is responsible for 30 per cent of all deaths from cancer and clearly represents the most important preventable cause of cancer in countries (15) ___ the United States today.

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|-----------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 11. (A) over | (B) by | (C) on | (D) with |
| 12. (A) situate | (B) shift | (C) cause | (D) root |
| 13. (A) of | (B) from | (C) in | (D) as |
| 14. (A) Which | (B) What | (C) It | (D) That |
| 15. (A) like | (B) over | (C) for | (D) to |

The only long-term solution to air pollution in cities is to design cities and neighborhoods so that car journeys are not necessary - all essential services being (16) ___ within walking distance or easily (17) ___ by public transport. Not only would this save energy and cut carbon dioxide emissions, it would (18) ___ enhance the quality of community life, putting the emphasis (19) ___ people instead of cars. Good local government is already bringing this (20) ___ in some places.

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|--------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 16. (A) initiated | (B) created | (C) located | (D) invented |
| 17. (A) accessible | (B) occupied | (C) engaged | (D) connected |
| 18. (A) so | (B) also | (C) while | (D) as |
| 19. (A) by | (B) upon | (C) on | (D) for |
| 20. (A) down | (B) about | (C) up | (D) for |

一、選擇題：(每題 5 分，40%)

1. 下列哪個成語用字完全正確？(a) 莫終一是，(b) 前呼後湧，(c) 花團緊湊，(d) 莫名其妙。
2. 以下哪個句子文法有誤？(a) 小陳被挨了打之後，再也不敢惹是生非。(b) 今天趁著大家都在，讓我們把話攤開來說。(c) 今年中秋我們不烤肉，用剝文旦和吃月餅取而代之吧。(d) 你在大家面前反駁他，不啻當眾給了他一巴掌。
3. 蘇軾〈水龍吟〉一詞：「似花還似非花，也無人惜從教墜。拋家傍路，思量卻是，無情有思。縈損柔腸，因酣嬌眼，欲開還閉。夢隨風萬里，尋郎去處，又還被、鶯呼起。不恨此花飛盡，恨西園、落紅難綴。曉來雨過，遺蹤何在，一池萍碎。春色三分，二分塵土，一分流水。細看來，不是□□，點點是離人淚。」空格宜填入(a)梅花，(b)菊花，(c)楊花，(d)桃花。
4. 「每到夏天，我就開始酗芒果，浸溺在各種香氣和甜汁裡——世界上有上千個芒果品種，光是東南亞就有上百種，簡直讓人忙不過來。菲律賓的腰芒、呂宋芒、越南的雞蛋芒，緬甸的香蕉芒，海南島的椰香芒，泰國的水仙芒、皇帝芒、象牙芒，台灣的愛文、海頓和金煌……，各有季風的活色生香，每顆芒果都是一部迷你的_____，抄錄當地的土質季風和雨水，收攝了天地精華，除了香和甜，我還吞進各種經緯的熱帶陽光。」(蔡珠兒，〈酗芒果〉)空白處應是：(a) 電話簿，(b) 地方志，(c) 旅遊手冊，(d) 百科全書。
5. 《世說新語》是中國志人名著，內載：「何晏七歲，明惠若神，魏武奇愛之。因晏在宮內，欲以為子。晏乃畫地令方，自處其中。人問其故？答曰：何氏之廬也。魏武知之，即遣還。」這段文字應收於哪個分類之下？(a) 雅量，(b) 規箴，(c) 夙慧，(d) 巧藝。
6. 台灣詩壇的新詩，在日據時期反映了被壓迫者的反抗心聲，其中以賴和曾經發表在《臺灣新民報》描寫霧社事件的哪首詩最為動人？(a) 〈鄉愁四韻〉，(b) 〈狼之獨步〉，(c) 〈紅塵荒野〉，(d) 〈南國哀歌〉。
7. 亞歷山大大帝深明此理，有人請他解一團百年無人能解的死結，他是一劍劈開的。」(王鼎鈞《人生試金石·焦尾琴》)「此理」所指為何？(a) 勇敢，(b) 大方，(c) 果決，(d) 慎思。
8. 李煜〈浪淘沙〉寫道：「獨自莫憑欄，無限江山。別時容易見時難，流水落花春去也，□□□□！」空格應填入哪一選項？(a) 難以再見，(b) 天上人間，(c) 千里嬋娟，(d) 屢見不鮮。