本測驗共五題,總分為100分,各題分數標示於題後括號內。

- 計推論(statistical inferences)的限制?吾人可以藉由那些方法克服這些 請舉例說明社會心理學家以實驗法探討,無法直接觀察的內在心理歷程 例以在證你(妳)的論述。(15分) 邏輯推理及統計推論上的限制?回答時請以具體的理論及實徵研究為 如何影響吾人的行為時,會遭遇到那些邏輯推理(logical inferences)及統
- 5 具體的實徵研究為例以佐證你(妳)的論述。(15分) 前述二歷程的概念,而有助於吾人對該議題的認識與瞭解。回答時請以 確認,為近年來研究社會認知的一項重要的理論發展。請以社會認知的 自動化歷程(automatic processes)與控制歷程(controlled processes)區分與 -.歷程的本質與內涵,(二)所選擇議題的相關研究中,如何可以彰顯 項研究議題為例 (譬如刻板印象、態度與說服等)說明:(一)前述
- \dot{n} 下列短文是摘錄自《哈佛管理評論》,請您仔細閱讀後,回答下列問題:

德:『寧可保持沈默,讓別人以為妳是傻瓜,也不要大聲說話,讓大 的場面,以及其他察覺得到的危險。有一句老話最能總結沈默的美 根深柢固的禮儀薰陶,人們往往會刻意保持沈默,以迴避尷尬和對峙 家知道你真是個笨蛋。』」(Perlow & Williams, 2003) 沈默和許多美德有關:謙遜、尊重他人、審慎、舉止合宜等。受到

- A. 請您說明此篇短文的預設立場(basic assumption)、探討的主題、理 論背景、以及所提出的可能假設。(10分)
- B. 請您在上題 A 所提出的可能假設中, 選取您有興趣的部份, 並設計 究假設、研究方法、研究對象、分析方式、以及預期結果等。(20 出可以用來進行假設驗證的研究計畫,計畫內容請包括:理論、研
- McGhee, & Schwartz, 1998) 與 Fazio, Jackson, Dunton, 與 Williams 請比較內隱連結測驗(Implicit Association Test, IAT; Greenwald (1995) 的評價促發 (evaluative priming) 程序的異同?(20分)
- S 何謂自發性特質推論(spontaneous trait inferences) 與實務的重要性?如何探討此現象?有何重要爭議?(20分) ?此現象有何理論

派 組別 博士班招 科田田 認知心理學

第一部分 (34 分)

- (middle-level vision)及高階視覺(high-level vision)等三個處理層次或階段。請分別就 此三個層尖或階段,說明該階段視覺系統所處理訊息的本質及處理的程序,並以相 1、就**計算理論取向**(computational approach)或廣義的訊息處理取向(information processing approach),視知覺的歷程根據處理訊息的性質及訊息處理的方式 (representation and processes) 可大致分成低階視覺 關的理論或實徵的研究及証據來佐證你(妳)的論述。(17分) (low-level vision)、中階視覺
- analysis)取向的整合。請試以注意力(attention)的研究為例,說明上述整合觀點的 實質內涵及其重要性。(17分) 用神經科學的方法與理論,探討認知功能的大腦基礎。認知神經科學的重要觀點 (perspective) 是強調行為 (behavior)、大腦 (brain)、及計算分析 (computational 2、認知神經科學(cognitive neuroscience)為神經科學中新興的領域,其主旨在利

第二部分(33分)

so can inspire theory, although they cannot serve as theories themselves. memory are organizational schemes for data--they are descriptive, not explanatory--and also argue that there is a place for taxonomy in the study of memory. Taxonomies of taxonomy and theory. We argue that these assumptions are likely to be incorrect, but we systematics, the discipline that creates taxonomies of species. In so doing, we suggest that long history and has been debated with particular vigor in the last 20 years. Nevertheless, Goedert, 2001: The role of taxonomies in the study of human memory). memory are perfectly correlated, and that there is a straightforward mapping between psychologists have made two assumptions in classifying memory: that features of suggest that psychologists wishing to classify memory can learn from biological whether or not there are multiple memory systems remains unsettled. In this article, we The idea that memory is not unitary but is instead composed of multiple systems has a (Willingham &

針對以上的文字,請說明作者的論點並闡述你支持或不支持該論點的理由。

第三部分(33分)

for a feedback is critical for strengthening the association among the neurons in the tail of conclusions do you think people might draw? Suppose again, you know that the timing rule was learnt better than the other in an observational learning condition. What rule) were learnt equally well in a feedback leaning condition and the one-dimensional procedure becomes: providing correct answer, presenting stimulus, and then responding by subject. Suppose you found that two rules (one-dimensional rule and two-dimensional In feedback learning, the procedure on each trial is: presenting stimulus, responding by subject, and then providing correct answer; whereas in observational learning, the

for the present experimental findings. $(33 \ \%)$ have to run with this conclusion? Please explain your reasons and your own conclusion caudate nuclear, where is thought to be responsible for conducting implicit learning What conclusions do you think people might draw? What risks do you think we might

每題題分不同,請依序作答並掌握答題時間分配。

- 請條列處於 waking、non-rapid eye movement sleep、rapid eye movement 所呈現的特徵。(5分) (REM) sleep 時,分別在 brain activity、skeletal muscle activity、heart rate
- 2. 請條列 REM-on cell 及 REM-off cell 的特徵。(5分)
- 3. 請定義 time cue (zeitgeber)。(5分)
- 4. clock 的功能。(5 分) 請說明哺乳動物的 suprachiasmatic nucleus 爲何被認爲具有 circadian
- S 從 Phineas Gage 的個案,請說明 prefrontal cortex 在情緒控制上的角色 (15分)
- 9 請說明 Vomeronasal organ 在性行為上可能扮演的角色。(15分)
- 7. 請號明凱餓的可能神經控制機制。(10分)
- ∞ identify a place cell in hippocampus. (10 分) What is a "place cell"? Please describe how we can experimentally
- What role does the NMDA receptor play in the formation of hippocampal long term potentiation (LTP)? (10 分)
- 10. What is "conditioned emotional response"? study the role of amygdala in the conditioned emotional response. (10 \oiint) Please design an experiment to
- 11. What is "blood brain barrier"? behavior, what can we do to overcome the problem caused by the blood brain barrier? (10 分) If we want to see the effect of a drug on

- In a study of human memory, subjects were given a list of 50 words to memorize. recalled. Each subject completed all four lists, one for each experimental condition. given one of the four lists. The response was the number of words correctly random from a subject pool. At each experimental condition, each subject was memory. A total of twelve subjects (6 males and 6 females) were chosen at The experimenter constructed four lists differing in their difficulties to commit to
- (a) Identify the experimental design. Is this a between-subject design, a within-subject there for each factor? Which factors are random, which are fixed? design, or a mixed design? How many factors are there? How many levels are
- (b) What would a data set look like for such an experiment? Make up a data set.
- <u></u> What serious potential problems may be associated with the design used in this study? Discuss briefly some of the steps that can be taken to minimize these
- (d) What are the statistical techniques commonly used to analyze the design of this study? Discuss briefly these techniques and their assumptions.
- 5 and the family of Rasch models, respectively. (15 分) Describe advantages and disadvantages of multi-parameter item response models
- ယ Please show the connections between the Rasch model, the rating scale model, and the partial credit model. (15 分)
- 欲檢定一銅板是否公正,某學者做了10次實驗,如果定義拒絕區為10次都 機率是 0.4,請問此檢定的檢力為何?(列出式子即可,不必求出數值)(15分) 是正面或 10 次都是反面,請問該檢定的型 I 錯誤機率為何?如果出現正面的
- 'n 某研究團隊想探討某藥物對動物活動力的影響,該研究團隊乃隨機抽取 150 量組及對照組,對照組的小白鼠不接受任何藥物) 隻小白鼠進行實驗,得到資料如下:(150 隻小白鼠是隨機分派到高、低劑

高劑量	低劑量	對照組
5	3	0
8	5	<u>,–</u>
:	:	:
4	3	0
7	ယ	

行分析,結果發現三組間有顯著的差異,B 學者乃進一步採用 Tukey 方法進 B 學者對高、低劑量及對照組的成效都有興趣,因此 B 學者利用 ANOVA 進 行事後比較,結果發現高、低劑量的成效並無顯著的差異。針對高、低劑量 用 · 根定來分析,結果發現高、低劑量的成效有顯著的差異。研究團隊中的 假設研究團隊中的 A 學者只對高、低劑量組的成效有興趣,因此 A 學者利 組的比較,A、B二位學者的分析結果有無衝突?請說明原因。(15分)

条所別 (組別): 正大 心理學 派 博士班招 牟目 展心理

- 昇的變化」。 線的發展現象,故結論「認知能力 X 的發展隨年齡增長出現先衰退再提 某個研究使用一 上年龄層的兒童施測,結果發現不同年齡層在作業 A 的表現呈現 U 形曲 -個作業(A)測量某項認知能力(X),且同時對三個以
- (1)釋是否正確。(20%) 的可能解釋(至少四個),並說明你如何設計實驗分別檢驗這些解 假設你懷疑這個研究的結論有誤,請你對這個研究結果舉出不同
- (2)**能解釋。(10%)** 實例,說明其研究目的,方法,及結果,並討論該研究結果的可 請從既有的認知發展研究中,舉出一個獲得 U 形發展曲線結果的
- There are several main issues in developmental psychology. Two of these and nurture contribute to development? issues are: 1) Is development qualitative or quantitative? 2) How do nature
- جع Describe your understanding and your overall evaluation (your comments) of these issues. (15 %)
- Ď. Using Piaget's cognitive developmental theory as an example, please illustrate how the two issues can be addressed. (20 %)
- Ξ \cdot Briefly explain or discuss the following issues:
- (1) Explain the function of anterior cingulated cortex (ACC) and hippocampus in emotion regulation. (7%)
- (2) Discuss the preattentive mechanisms in the activation of emotion. (7 %)
- (3) Explain the universality and cultural-related variation in facial expressions. (7 %)
- (4) Discuss the post-conventional stages of Kohlbergian moral reasoning and its relationship with emotions and behaviors.
- (5) Briefly discuss metastrategic and metacognitive development in childhood. (7 %)

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- 最近資優教育的問題形成社會關注的焦點,你身為臨床心理學家,如何切入 這個問題?請談談智能的定義、心理衡鑑的方式,並說明這些特別的學生, 在為他們施以特殊教育的過程中的心理學思維? (17分)
- 兒童遊戲治療是在兒童臨床工作中常使用的介入方法,談談若要進行介入研 究時,該如何思考程序?方法學上有哪些該注意的地方? (17分)
- 請說明你對於此一議題的看法,包括: The problems and implications of overlapping affective dispositions. 相關與重疊性, Suls & Bunde(2005)在 Psychological Bulletin 上呼籲重視 生理健康為依變項進行探討。有鑒於 anger, anxiety, 和 depression 彼此間的 健康的影響。因而在心理病理的研究上,以負向情緒為獨變項;以認知功能與 臨床健康心理學關心負向情緒對身心健康的影響,例如對於認知功能與生理
- 這三種負向情緒如有重疊,在研究上該如何區隔?例如從實驗設計、測量 工具、或是統計方法去解決。(12分)
- 2、在結果的解釋上,要如何避免過度推論某一負向情緒的影響力?(12分)
- 3、就你的臨床經驗,請提出你的假設,以說明這三種負向情緒何以會有重疊 旌。(12分)
- , El 知功能或大腦之間的因果關係。請問你如何解決研究與實務之間的差異? 症與認知功能或大腦間的相關性,然而臨床工作者多半期待能推論病症與認 多數透過心理學實驗設計或腦造影技術的研究結果,僅能提供研究者了解病