

選擇題：請仔細閱讀每個題目，並選出一個正確的答案。(50題，每題2分，共100分)

1	下列何者屬於邊緣神經系統 (peripheral nervous system) ? 1) Brain 2) Sensory nervous system 3) Spinal cord 4) Autonomic nervous system
2	下列對於神經細胞 (neuron) 的描述，何者是正確的? 1) 細胞體外像樹幹一樣的短分支，稱為 dendrites，負責傳出神經衝動至其他細胞 2) Axon 被 myelin sheath 所包覆，將會使神經衝動傳遞的速度增加 3) 兩個神經細胞交會的地方稱之為 synapse，在 synaptic gap 間，是透過跳躍傳導來傳遞神經衝動 4) 一個神經細胞所能產生的 action potential 幅度，會隨著該神經細胞所接受的刺激強弱而改變，這稱為 all-or-none law
3	下列有關人類視覺系統的描述，何者有誤? 1) 水晶體的功能負責把光線聚焦於視網膜 2) 視網膜上有三種受器細胞，分別是 rods、cones、與 fovea，分別負責紅、藍、綠三種不同色彩的視覺 3) 當人類身處在黑暗的環境中時，為適應黑暗，不只瞳孔大小會改變，視網膜上的受器細胞對光的敏感度也會改變 4) 在不同的光線亮度環境下，人類的顏色知覺仍會維持一定，這稱為 color constancy
4	在中樞神經系統中，最常見的「抑制性」神經傳導物質是哪一個? 1) GABA 2) Epinephrine 3) Serotonin 4) Dopamine
5	人類可以透過單眼線索 (monocular cues) 來判斷距離與深度，請問下列何者不是單眼線索? 1) Relative size 2) Interposition 3) Shading and shadows 4) Stroboscopic motion
6	曾有心理學家發現，英文字母在英文單字中，比字母單獨呈現時更容易被辨識，請問這反映了什麼現象? 1) Global-to-local processing 2) Binding problem 3) Top-down feedback connections 4) Automatic attention
7	下列對於工具制約 (instrumental conditioning) 裡懲罰與增強的例子，何者是正確的? 1) 正增強：給予喜好的刺激，將導致行為次數減少 2) 正懲罰：給予嫌惡刺激，將導致行為次數增加 3) 負增強：移除嫌惡刺激，將導致行為次數減少 4) 負懲罰：移除喜好刺激，將導致行為次數減少
8	下列有關 working memory 的描述，何者有誤? 1) 與人類的 working memory 最為有關的部位是 hippocampus，他與 working memory 的廣度有關 2) Working memory 主要包含 phonological loop、visual-spatial sketchpad、以及 episodic buffer 3) 在 working memory 發生的遺忘，多半與記憶的內容隨時間衰退或被新項目取代有關 4) 個人的工作記憶容量越大，問題解決的表現就越好
9	在一個心理學實驗中，一群學生被要求學習並記憶一串彼此沒有關聯的單字，一半的學生被安排在寢室記憶，另一半學生則被安排在圖書館。在一段時間後，這些學生分別被隨機安排在寢室或圖書館回憶記

	<p>得的單字。研究結果顯示，被安排在寢室學習的學生在寢室時的回憶效果比在圖書館好，而被安排在圖書館學習的學生在圖書館時的回憶效果比寢室好。請問這個實驗證實了下列哪個記憶現象？</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Rehearsal effect 2) Emotional effect 3) Context effect 4) Flashbulb memory
10	<p>以下敘述何者正確？</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Obsessive-compulsive disorder 的特色是對社會互動強烈的焦慮與恐懼 2) Bipolar disorder 的特色是具有憂鬱期與煩躁期，所以又稱為躁鬱症 3) Depressive disorder 的病患，有接近 9 成曾有兒時受虐的經驗 4) Panic disorder 的病患具有過度注意並負面解釋內在身體感覺的習慣
11	<p>下列何者不是 schizophrenia 的臨床特徵？</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Paranoid 2) Manic episode 3) Delusion 4) Social withdrawal
12	<p>下列何者不是較好的壓力管理技巧？</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Avoidant coping 2) Biofeedback 3) Muscle relaxation training 4) Mindfulness
13	<p>當遇到負向事件 (例如人際上的拒絕) 時，下列哪種歸因型態與負向情緒的維持較為有關？</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) internal, stable, and global 2) external, unstable, and global 3) internal, stable, and specific 4) external, unstable, and specific
14	<p>下列對於 neurotransmitters 的描述，何者錯誤？</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Neurotransmitters 是微小的化學分子 2) Neurotransmitters 最主要的功能是在不同的神經元間傳遞神經衝動 3) 神經元的細胞膜上，具有可以同時接受所有 neurotransmitters 的接受器 4) 神經系統中，具有興奮性的 neurotransmitters，也有抑制性的
15	<p>在 sensory neurons 與 motor neurons 間負責訊息聯繫與傳遞的是？</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Glial cells 2) Interneurons 3) Cell body 4) Endocrine glands
16	<p>假如你在校外的超市遇到你的普通心理學老師，可能會比在課堂上更難認出他。請問這可能代表什麼現象？</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 模糊的刺激在熟悉的場景中，會比較容易被辨識 2) 自動化的注意歷程干擾了你對這個老師的再認 3) 你的長期記憶消退的關係 4) 熟悉的刺激被放在不熟悉的場景脈絡中，會有再認的困難
17	<p>Prosopagnosia 是指什麼樣的異常？</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 無法辨別顏色 2) 無法辨識人臉 3) 無法產生新的語詞 4) 無法理解他人的對話

18	<p>下列有關 REM 睡眠的描述何者正確?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) REM 睡眠期間，腦部相當活躍，但是身體肌肉非常放鬆 2) REM 睡眠期間，腦部相當活躍，並且伴隨緩慢的腦波 3) REM 睡眠期間，通常不太會作夢 4) 正常人的睡眠週期不會有 REM 睡眠，具有 REM 睡眠是異常的表現
19	<p>下列對於 hypnosis 的看法，何者正確?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 透過 hypnosis 可以讓受試者回憶前世記憶 2) Hypnosis 是一種透過專注而後放鬆的技術，誘導受試者進入深度放鬆狀態 3) Hypnosis 是一種禪宗的技巧，透過正念打坐以誘導受試者放鬆 4) 以上皆非
20	<p>如果我們重複觀看一部恐怖電影 (例如“七夜怪談”) 許多次後，這部電影的內容就不再讓我們那麼恐懼，請問這是行為學習裡的什麼現象?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Habituation 2) Modeling 3) Generalized fear 4) Blocking
21	<p>在一個實驗中，主試者依序念出 8 個隨機的數字 (例如: 3-5-2-6-8-3-7-1)，而受試者被要求在聽完這些數字後，盡可能的回憶數字並將它們倒過來念，請問在這個實驗中，受試者的哪一種記憶能力最為重要?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Episodic memory 2) Long-term memory 3) Working memory 4) Implicit memory
22	<p>長期記憶的固化歷程與大腦中哪些部位較為有關?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The hippocampus and amygdala 2) Broca's area 3) The sensory cortex associated with the stimulus 4) The hippocampus and temporal lobe
23	<p>如果有一份問卷，受試者在半年前施測與半年後施測的分數具有高度的相關，我們可以判斷這份問卷具有什麼心理計量特性?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 具有良好信度 2) 具有適當難度 3) 具有適當的題數 4) 具有良好的區辨力
24	<p>如果想要判斷一份測驗工具是否可以正確評估主試者想要評估的能力，我們需要考量該工具的哪一種心理計量特性?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 難度 2) 效度 3) 常模 4) 標準分數
25	<p>Schizophrenia 病患時常會聽到別人無法聽到的聲音，例如尖銳的高頻聲或是責罵自己的聲音，請問這是屬於什麼症狀?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Delusion 2) Somatic anxiety 3) Compulsive washing 4) Hallucination

26	下列關於性格來源(origins of personality)的敘述何者不正確？ 1) 性格會受到基因影響。 2) 基因和環境對性格的影響不是獨立的。 3) 要引起某些特定基因的效果需要某種特殊環境的激發 4) 兒童基因型(genotype)只能以一種方式影響環境：回應式交互作用(reactive interaction)。
27	請由下列選出不正確的選項： 1) 大腦情緒的處理有兩條路徑：有意識的路徑比無意識的路徑進行得快。 2) 最理想的情緒激發量會隨著作業難度而改變；要完成一件困難的工作或作業，激發必須要低一些才能達到最好的表現。 3) 情緒智力(emotional intelligence)是一種可以調節自己情緒，並且可以了解和適當回應其他人情緒的能力。 4) 棉花糖測驗是用來檢驗一個小孩對於誘惑的抗拒好不好，也就是間接測量小孩的情緒智能如何。
28	下列關於獎賞與動機的敘述何者正確？ 1) 外在的獎賞一定會損害一個人的內在動機。 2) 過度辯證(overjustification)是指當一個人所做的被給予太多外在獎賞，結果取代了原有的內在動機。 3) 為了持續地鼓勵保持動機，應該要一直給予獎賞。 4) 即使是因為表現得好而受到獎賞，獎賞還是很難被有效地使用來激勵人。
29	下列哪一項關於情緒的敘述並不正確？ 1) 情緒有負向情緒，正向情緒，而且它們與不同腦區連結。 2) 情緒的功能包括確保人的生存。 3) 所有的心理學理論都認同情緒和生理反應是同時發生的。 4) 基本情緒表達是普世通用的，但情緒表達規則因為文化而不同。
30	以下哪一項不是自然觀察法容易會出現的偏誤？ 1) 觀察者可能會作出主觀判斷 2) 被觀察者可能會做出不自然的行為 3) 觀察得到的數據可能相當不可靠 4) 得到的數據不夠完整，因為觀察過程中行為沒有出現
31	Which description about adolescence is not accurate? 1) In general, females start puberty earlier than males. 2) Parents usually have more conflicts with their adolescent children than when the children are younger. 3) Puberty does not affect psychological development since it is about physical changes. 4) Adolescents are more likely to have severe mood swings than children.
32	Which of the following psychological perspectives has a fundamental idea of rejecting introspection and focusing on what is observable? 1) Cognitive view 2) Psychological view 3) Behavioral view 4) Biological view
33	The importance of "random assignment" of participants to groups or conditions is to 1) not to be fair to all participants. 2) have fun with coin throwing to assign participants into groups. 3) avoid the insufficient sample size. 4) avoid other possible variables causing the experiment effects.
34	Which of the following options is not one of the major ethical principles in conducting a research? 1) Accurate assessment 2) Right to privacy 3) Informed consent 4) Minimal risk

35	Which of the followings is not one of the Big Five personality factors? 1) Openness to experience 2) Conscientiousness 3) Impulsiveness 4) Agreeableness
36	According to the psychoanalytic theory, people use defense mechanisms to deal with stressful situations sometimes. If a person is having some aggressive thoughts and he decides to get into boxing, this person could be demonstrating what type of defense mechanism? 1) displacement 2) repression 3) projection 4) rationalization
37	According to Freud's idea about personality development, we can understand that: 1) If there are problems at any stage, the development of personality will only be affected temporarily until the individual reaches the next stage. 2) Freud proposed a developmental theory from birth until the old age. 3) Parenting does not play a significant role in children's personality development. 4) Early experience is important to personality development.
38	If a person believes that "self-actualization" is the most important goal in life, he is likely to hold _____ approach of personality. 1) behavioral 2) social cognitive 3) humanistic 4) evolutionary
39	According to Freud, which personality structure is our conscience? 1) id 2) ego 3) superego 4) libido
40	According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, _____ is the highest level of motivation. 1) Physiological need: like hunger, thirst, and so on 2) Safety need: to feel secure and safe 3) Cognitive need: to know, understand, and explore 4) Self-actualization: to find self-fulfillment and realize one's potential
41	Which of the following descriptions did not depict accurately newborn babies' development? 1) Newborns have good visual acuity and their vision becomes almost as well as adults at around 1 year old. 2) Infants seem to learn particularly rapidly about the sounds made in human speech which may start before they were born. 3) Research has shown that infants prefer the mother's voice and more responsive to it. 4) Infants can discriminate between tastes really early and they prefer sweet over salty taste.
42	Which of the following statements is correct concerning intelligence theories? 1) Sternberg's Triarchic Theory includes three types of intelligence: analytical, creative, and crystallized. 2) According to Gardner, there are multiple intelligences and each intelligence is distinct biologically but reaches the similar end-state performance. 3) The intelligence theory behind the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale is fully supported when it was first developed. 4) Spearman's <i>g</i> factor emphasizes a common factor of general intelligence underlies performances across intellectual domains.

43	In recent years, psychologists have become interested in how metacognition develops; they have studied children's knowledge about basic mental states. This is so called ____. 1) the theory of mind 2) the secure attachment 3) the easy temperament 4) the attribution theory
44	Which of the following descriptions about Gardener's theory of multiple intelligences is not correct? 1) The intelligence is just one underlying mental capacity. 2) Various types of intelligences are controlled by the different brain areas. 3) The exact number of intelligence has fluctuated over the years. 4) Methods to assess all the intelligences are still incomplete.
45	If Johnny has trouble in going through the psychosexual stages of Freud and he shows the signs of excessively neat pattern of behavior, he has probably fixated on which stage? 1) oral stage 2) anal stage 3) phallic stage 4) genital stage
46	According to Piaget, the process where children try to incorporate new information into their old system of knowledge is called 1) assimilation 2) accommodation 3) schema construction 4) object permanence
47	Moral judgment is an important developmental area of children. Kohlberg proposed the moral reasoning theory by following whose theoretical foundation? 1) Piaget 2) Maslow 3) Bandura 4) Freud
48	Which of the following findings demonstrates that the environment is clearly involved in IQ? 1) IQ correlations for parent-biological child are higher than those for parent-adopted child. 2) IQ correlations between identical twins reared apart are higher than for fraternal twin reared together. 3) IQ correlations for twins living together are stronger than for twins living apart. 4) IQ correlations for identical twins are higher than for fraternal twins
49	Which of the following statements is true regarding stereotype threat and test performance? 1) If aware of ethnic stereotypes, African-American and Hispanic children perform far worse in "not a test" conditions than in "test" conditions. 2) If aware of ethnic stereotypes, African-American and Hispanic children perform far worse in "test" conditions than in "not a test" conditions. 3) Stereotype threat only affects test performance when examiners are poorly trained. 4) Stereotype threat refers to ethnic or racial differences only.
50	Which of the following selections is not an important factor for attachment development? 1) parenting styles 2) cultural differences 3) the number of siblings a child has 4) the caregiver's sensitive responsiveness