

# 國立中正大學

## 113 學年度碩士班招生考試

### 試題

[第 1 節]

科目名稱	普通心理學
系所組別	心理學系
	心理學系臨床心理學

#### —作答注意事項—

※作答前請先核對「試題」、「試卷」與「准考證」之系所組別、科目名稱是否相符。

1. 預備鈴響時即可入場，但至考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱試題，並不得書寫、畫記、作答。
2. 考試開始鈴響時，即可開始作答；考試結束鈴響畢，應即停止作答。
3. 入場後於考試開始 40 分鐘內不得離場。
4. 全部答題均須在試卷（答案卷）作答區內完成。
5. 試卷作答限用藍色或黑色筆（含鉛筆）書寫。
6. 試題須隨試卷繳還。

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選擇題：共 50 題，每題 2 分，共 100 分。

1. Which school of psychology questioned whether psychologists should study the mind?
  - A. psychodynamic theory
  - B. behaviorism
  - C. Gestalt psychology
  - D. cognitive revolution
2. An experiment is valid if
  - A. it produces reliable findings.
  - B. if its findings are consistent across experiments.
  - C. if it measures what the investigator designed it to measure.
  - D. if its measures are both reliable and consistent across experiments.
3. After a head injury a person reports that she is unable to see, although her eyes are uninjured. A doctor would suspect an injury in the \_\_\_\_\_ lobe.
  - A. occipital
  - B. parietal
  - C. temporal
  - D. frontal
4. Functional magnetic resonance imaging detects where more brain activity is occurring by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. detecting the amount of oxygen that is being brought to a particular place in the brain.
  - B. where atoms are pulling apart.
  - C. tracking the path of radiation.
  - D. simply having a sharp image of the brain.
5. According to the opponent-process theory of color vision, the correct pairings of opposite colors are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. red versus green and blue versus yellow
  - B. black versus gray and white versus colored
  - C. blue versus red and green versus yellow
  - D. blue versus green and red versus yellow
6. The cilia in the nasal cavity act in a manner similar to taste buds in that they \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. respond to various wavelengths of smell
  - B. contain pressure-sensitive elements that detect certain molecules
  - C. contain receptor sites that are stimulated by different molecules
  - D. only respond to five basic smells

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7. Psychological aspects of pain perception can influence the release of the neurotransmitters called \_\_\_\_\_, the body's natural version of morphine.
- A. endorphins
  - B. substance P
  - C. serotonin
  - D. acetylcholine
8. When you enter a darkened room (e.g., a movie theatre) you will find it hard to see at first but shortly afterward you will be able to see much better. This phenomenon is referred to as:
- A. color adaptation.
  - B. cone adaptation.
  - C. dark adaptation.
  - D. light adaptation.
9. The reappearance of a learned response after extinction has occurred is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. counterconditioning
  - B. instinctive drift
  - C. spontaneous recovery
  - D. stimulus discrimination
10. "If a response is followed by a pleasurable consequence, it will tend to be repeated. If a response is followed by an unpleasant consequence, it will tend not to be repeated." This is a statement of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the law of positive reinforcement
  - B. Rescorla's cognitive perspective
  - C. Thorndike's Law of Effect
  - D. Garcia's conditional emotional response
11. In Bandura's Bobo doll study, children who observed an adult ignore the Bobo doll \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. showed as much aggression to the doll as those who never saw an adult in the playroom
  - B. showed more aggression to the doll than those who never saw an adult in the playroom
  - C. showed less aggression to the doll than those who never saw an adult in the playroom
  - D. were, surprisingly, the most aggressive group of children in the study
12. The first step in the memory process is \_\_\_\_\_ information in a form that the memory system can use.
- A. encoding
  - B. storing
  - C. retrieving
  - D. evaluating

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13. Memories for general facts and personal information are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. episodic memory
  - B. procedural memories
  - C. declarative memories
  - D. factual memory
14. The famous case of H.M. pertains to an individual who had severe memory loss once his hippocampus was removed. However, he still had a form of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. semantic memory
  - B. implicit memory
  - C. explicit memory
  - D. declarative memory
15. When newer information interferes with the retrieval of older information, this is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. cue-dependent forgetting
  - B. proactive interference
  - C. decay
  - D. retroactive interference
16. Why does distributed practice result in improved memory over massed practice?
- A. You unconsciously memorize the material.
  - B. Each time you study you provide more associations.
  - C. Distributed practice activates the frontal lobe.
  - D. Massed practice leads to consolidation.
17. The smallest unit of meaning in language is:
- A. phoneme
  - B. morpheme
  - C. phrase
  - D. sentence
18. Which of the following is true of heuristics?
- A. they allow people to make rapid and efficient judgments.
  - B. they are formulas for problem solving.
  - C. they are ways of eliminating lesser preferred options.
  - D. they are fixed paths to a goal state.
19. According to prospect theory:
- A. people should be more willing to take a risk to avoid a loss than to obtain a gain
  - B. people usually make rational decisions
  - C. people should be more willing to take a risk to obtain a gain than to avoid a loss
  - D. teachers are actually bigger risk takers than students

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20. Infants who tend to show a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ response typically respond positively to new situations or stimuli.
- A. approach
  - B. withdrawal
  - C. easy
  - D. difficult
21. Assimilation is to accommodation as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. necessary is to optional
  - B. help is to hinder
  - C. hinder is to help
  - D. using is to changing
22. Obedience to rules because of the fear of punishment is a characteristic of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. conventional morality
  - B. preconventional morality
  - C. principled morality
  - D. postconventional morality
23. Ignoring information that is causing you to be upset is called:
- A. divided attention
  - B. informational filtering
  - C. selective inattention
  - D. maladaptive functioning
24. As you are going around throughout the day, your brain activity is represented by \_\_\_\_\_ waves.
- A. alpha
  - B. beta
  - C. delta
  - D. gamma
25. Dreaming is associated with:
- A. REM sleep
  - B. NREM sleep
  - C. activity of the pons, thalamus, and amygdala
  - D. all of the above
26. An organism's tendency to maintain a constant level in the internal environment is called
- A. homeostasis.
  - B. incentive salience.
  - C. tolerance.
  - D. primary reinforcers.

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27. In females, \_\_\_\_\_ causes maturation of genitals. In males, \_\_\_\_\_ causes maturation of genitals.
- A. estrogen; testosterone
  - B. androgen; androgen
  - C. testosterone; estrogen
  - D. interstitial-cell stimulating hormone; luteinizing hormone
28. "I passed the exam so I feel happy" reflects which component of an emotion?
- A. Internal bodily changes
  - B. Cognitive appraisal
  - C. External feedback
  - D. Facial muscle movements
29. The coach of the basketball team tells her players to smile more. According to the \_\_\_\_\_, this would make the players happier.
- A. psychoanalytic theory
  - B. theory of Walter Cannon
  - C. theory of William James
  - D. social learning theory
30. Fredrickson's broaden-and-build theory refers to
- A. the evolutionary benefits of positive emotions.
  - B. the social development of emotions.
  - C. the extended category of emotions.
  - D. the integrated view of individualistic and collectivistic emotions.
31. Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences includes
- A. logical-mathematical intelligence.
  - B. musical intelligence.
  - C. bodily-kinesthetic intelligence.
  - D. all of above.
32. In research on intelligence, "g" stands for (a) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. global abilities
  - B. generative capacities
  - C. general intelligence
  - D. genetic intelligence
33. Which of the following is not an essential component of emotional intelligence?
- A. Accurate perception and expression of emotions
  - B. Understanding emotions and emotional meanings
  - C. Separating emotion from thought
  - D. Regulating emotions

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34. Openness to experience, conscientiousness, extroversion, agreeableness and neuroticism refer to
- Eysenck's personality factors.
  - the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.
  - the Q-Sort.
  - the Big Five personality characteristics.
35. According to Freud, the internalized representation of the values and moral of society is called the
- superego.
  - id.
  - libido.
  - ego.
36. Which of the following is a primary emphasis of a social-learning theorist?
- Consistency of an individual's behavior
  - Situational influences
  - Biological motives
  - Conscious responses in self-report questionnaires
37. Stress is defined as a
- unintentional response to frustrating events.
  - physiological reaction to frustrating events.
  - combination of stressors.
  - perception of threat to a person's well-being.
38. A situation in which an individual has two or more opposing goals is known as a
- conflict.
  - goal-crisis.
  - frustration.
  - dilemma.
39. Which attributional style in response to negative events is linked to physical illness?
- external, unstable, and global
  - internal, stable, and global
  - external, stable, and specific
  - internal, unstable, and specific
40. Which of the following is characteristic a of emotional well-being?
- An appropriate perception of reality
  - An ability to deliberately control the behavior of others
  - Inflated self-esteem
  - All of the above are true.

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41. Distortion of reality and disorganization of thought, perception, and emotion are characteristic of
- A. mania.
  - B. schizophrenia.
  - C. personality disorders.
  - D. All of the above are true.
42. A sensory experience in the absence of sensory stimulation is known as a(n)
- A. hallucination.
  - B. loose association.
  - C. delusion.
  - D. false attribution.
43. An effective means of changing behavior is modeling, which involves a use of
- A. resistance.
  - B. observational learning.
  - C. token economies.
  - D. systematic desensitization.
44. The therapies that use behavior modification techniques and also incorporate procedures designed to change maladaptive beliefs are referred to as
- A. client-centered therapies.
  - B. humanistic therapies.
  - C. cognitive behavior therapies.
  - D. psychodynamic therapies.
45. The feeling of losing one's personal identity and being integrated into an anonymous group is called
- A. bystander apathy.
  - B. social immersion.
  - C. diffusion of responsibility.
  - D. deindividuation.
46. Cognitive dissonance refers to
- A. another name for the guilt of committing act that the society considers immoral.
  - B. anxiety when a person gives a bad impression to an examiner.
  - C. the ambivalence experienced when faced with two equally attractive alternatives.
  - D. discomfort resulting from an inconsistency between attitudes and behaviors.



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47. In group decision making, the desire to reach consensus and avoid dissent characterizes the phenomenon known as
- A. group polarization.
  - B. conformity.
  - C. groupthink.
  - D. pluralistic ignorance.
48. Self-fulfilling prophecies arise because our stereotypes
- A. let us misread the actual characteristics of the people we stereotype.
  - B. affect our own behavior toward those stereotype.
  - C. cause those we stereotype to dislike us and therefore act negatively toward us.
  - D. keep us from contact with those we stereotype and thus discourage us to overcome our stereotypes.
49. When we overestimate the power of dispositions in determining someone's behavior, we commit the
- A. implicit justification error.
  - B. normative influence error.
  - C. fundamental attribution error.
  - D. self-verifying error.
50. Which of the following describe the characteristics of the mere exposure effect?
- A. It shows that familiarity all by itself increases liking.
  - B. This effect is confirmed in nonhuman mammals.
  - C. There is no need to be aware of previous exposure to the stimuli.
  - D. All of the above are true.