

中原大學 113 學年度碩士班考試入學

113/2/1 10:40~12:10

誠實是我們珍視的美德，
我們喜愛「拒絕作弊，堅守正直」的你！

心理學系一般心理學組、心理學系臨床心理學組

科目：普通心理學(含認知心理學、發展心理學、社會與人格心理學) (共3頁，第1頁)

☐ 可使用計算機(僅限於四則運算、三角函數及對數等基本功能，可程式之功能不可使用)

☒ 不可使用計算機

----- (不可直接作答於試題，請作答於答案卷) -----

I. Cognitive Psychology (30%)

Short Answers (5 points each, total of 30 points)

1. Please give one example of a “mental set”.
2. What is the typical behavior of a brain-damaged patient with “unilateral neglect”?
3. What is articulatory suppression? And how does it influence our memory?
4. Please compare “processing capacity” and “perceptual load” in the load theory of attention.
5. How would personal experience influence Gestalt’s laws in our perception?
6. What is the major difference between the “standard model of consolidation” and the “multiple trace model of consolidation”?

II. Development Psychology (30%)

A. Multiple choice (Each correct choice is worth 3 points, for a total of 15 points)

1. Which baby is most likely to be insecurely attached?
 - A. A child whose parents are very affectionate toward them
 - B. A child whose parents play with them frequently
 - C. A child whose parents often express happiness toward them
 - D. A child whose parents tend to not respond to their crying
2. Which statement BEST describes the neurological explanation for risk-taking behavior in teens?
 - A. Myelination of the temporal lobe results in poor decision-making.
 - B. Due to neurotic pruning, the pleasure centers of the brain become “super-charged.”
 - C. Estrogen and testosterone act like “cocaine” in the brain.
 - D. The pleasure areas develop prior to the areas that control behavior.
3. Which statement concerning teratogens is TRUE?
 - A. They impact all genotypes similarly.
 - B. They impact specific aspects of development.
 - C. Their effects always emerge immediately.
 - D. Their effects are equal at all developmental stages.

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4. Dylan and Jill are twins. Because he is a boy, Dylan's parents encourage him to run. However, they discourage Jill from engaging in athletic activity. As a result, Dylan is much faster at running than Jill. The difference in Dylan and Jill's behavior is best explained by _____.
- A. nonshared environmental influences
 - B. active gene-environment relations
 - C. polygenetic effects
 - D. niche-picking
5. According to ecological theory, the people closest to an individual represent the individual's _____.
- A. microsystem
 - B. macrosystem
 - C. mesosystem
 - D. exosystem

B. Short Answers (The questions are worth 5 points each, for a total of 15 points)

1. Describe the authoritarian vs. authoritative parenting
2. Describe the niche-picking and provide an example to illustrate.
3. Describe research designs of development psychology.

III. Personality and Social Psychology (40%)

A. Multiple choice (5 point each, for a total of 20 points)

1. Universal images or symbols are known as
 - A. archetypes.
 - B. instincts.
 - C. neurotic trends.
 - D. basic drives.
2. An attitude is implicit if you
 - A. try to hide it.
 - B. are unaware of it.
 - C. agree with it.
 - D. disagree with it.

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3. When the character is _____, friend-rating data could be more accurate than self-report data.
- A. lowly evaluative and easy to observe.
 - B. lowly evaluative and hard to observe.
 - C. highly evaluative and easy to observe.
 - D. highly evaluative and hard to observe.
4. The process by which we seek to control or alter our thoughts, feelings, behaviors, and urges in order to live an acceptable life is called
- A. self-handicapping.
 - B. self-verification.
 - C. self-schema.
 - D. self-regulation.

B. Short Answers (20 points)

1. Please describe the concept of contingencies of self-worth (5 points) and explain how the contingencies of self-worth work on a student who deeply cares about his/her academic performance (5 points).
2. Please describe the concept of groupthink (5 points) and explain in what kinds of situations the groupthink may occur easily (5 points).