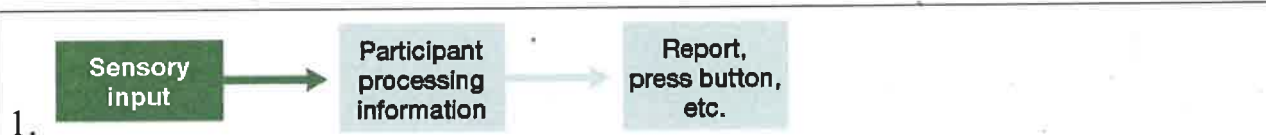


一、單選題(每題 2 分，共 84 分)



Refer to the figure. The figure illustrates a typical experiment in

A	Gestalt psychology.
B	evolutionary psychology.
C	functionalism.
D	cognitive psychology.

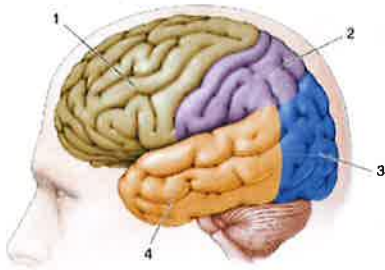
2. Which of these correlations has the least predictive value?

A	-0.75
B	-0.35
C	+0.10
D	+0.50

3. A self-report measure of the personality trait of agreeableness produces very similar scores each time the same person completes it. It is also strongly correlated with whether family members describe a person as friendly and cooperative. This measure appears to be

A	reliable and valid.
B	valid but not reliable.
C	reliable but not valid.
D	neither reliable nor valid.

4. Refer to the figure. Which correctly names the lobes labeled 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively?



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A | Temporal lobe, occipital lobe, parietal lobe, frontal lobe |
| B | Frontal lobe, temporal lobe, occipital lobe, parietal lobe |
| C | Frontal lobe, parietal lobe, occipital lobe, temporal lobe |
| D | Temporal lobe, parietal lobe, occipital lobe, frontal lobe |

5. Neurotransmitters influence the polarization of a neuron by

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A | causing receptor channels to open, allowing positively charged sodium ions to flow into the neuron. |
| B | crossing into the neuron, bringing their charge with them.  |
| C | causing neurons to expel sodium ions.   |
| D | blocking ion flow.  |

6. Schizophrenia most often presents itself at what stage?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A | Early childhood, when parental influences are most significant                  |
| B | Late childhood, when genetics and family environment have the greatest impact   |
| C | Early adulthood, when people begin to face the world on their own               |
| D | Late adulthood, when brain and body cells are more susceptible to breaking down |

7. Piaget's theory of development has been referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ because in his view, children adapt to the world by actively building and organizing their experiences.

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| A | constructivism   |
| B | postconventional |
| C | egocentrism      |
| D | psychosocial     |

8. The photoreceptors we need to appreciate a blue sky on a sunny day are the _____, whereas the photoreceptors we use to detect the stars outside at night are the _____.	
A	cones; hair cells
B	Meissner's corpuscles; rods
C	cones; rods
D	rods; cones

9. You awaken some nights gasping for air, and your roommate tells you that you snore loudly, even when you are just dozing. Your symptoms are consistent with	
A	sleep apnea.
B	narcolepsy.
C	sleep-state misperception.
D	insomnia.

10. A phobia is the	
A	stimulus that naturally evokes a specific response.
B	gradual appearance of the CR in response to the CS.
C	sudden return of a response that had formerly been extinguished.
D	irrational fear of particular objects or situations.

11. Behaviorists were especially critical of Edward Tolman's research because it seemed to indicate that learning could occur	
A	after just a single trial.
B	without reinforcement.
C	without any cognitive functioning.
D	only after months of effort.

12. After a behavior is established, the best way to maintain it for the long run is to reinforce it	
A	once.
B	constantly.
C	frequently.
D	intermittently.

13. Reinforcement can be distinguished from punishment in that reinforcement _____ a target behavior, whereas punishment _____ a target behavior.	
A	removes; establishes
B	increases; decreases
C	discourages; encourages
D	inhibits; enhances

14. John is deathly afraid of spiders. Yesterday he saw a scorpion and became very fearful. This is probably due to	
A	non-associative learning.
B	spontaneous recovery.
C	stimulus generalization.
D	sensitization.

15. The simplest way to maintain information in short-term memory is to repeat the information in a process called	
A	chunking.
B	rehearsal.
C	revision.
D	recall.

16. The tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon describes the experience of believing that you	
A	have experienced something when you actually have not.
B	know something but you are not able to articulate it.
C	heard someone say something when you actually did not.
D	know how to do something when in fact you do not.

17. Semantic memories differ from episodic memories in that semantic memories	
A	typically include very personal or emotion-laden information.
B	do not include any information about facts or word meanings.
C	do not include details about how information was learned.
D	include procedural information, like how to ride a bike.

18. Research on the framing effect shows that when people have to choose between an option framed in terms of a gain and an option framed in terms of a loss, most people	
A	protest and say that the choice is unfair.
B	choose the option framed in terms of a loss.
C	remain indecisive.
D	choose the option framed in terms of a gain.

19. The _____ is an example of a decision-making error in which someone fails to properly estimate the probability of a particular outcome after being given additional information.	
A	Tower of Hanoi problem
B	Monty Hall problem
C	framing effect
D	availability heuristic

20. Which of the following findings provides the most evidence that the family environment influences IQ scores?	
A	The IQ scores of identical twins are more similar than those of fraternal twins.
B	Siblings reared together have more similar IQ scores than siblings reared apart.
C	Identical twins reared apart have more similar IQ scores than siblings reared together.
D	The IQ scores of adopted children are more similar to their biological parents than to their adoptive parents.

21. Which of the following illustrates a low level of emotional intelligence?	
A	Sue goes to the gym when she feels tense from her school day.
B	Bob knows his father will be angry if he does not mow the lawn.
C	Mary ignores her husband when he comes home from work stressed.
D	Sam can tell immediately when his best friend is feeling sad.

22. One of the most interesting effects that scientists discovered in early industrial and organizational psychology studies was the Hawthorne effect, or the phenomenon that people	
A	are lazy unless a supervisor is present.
B	behave differently when they know that they are being monitored.
C	are unaffected by changes in their immediate environment while working.
D	are less productive when a supervisor is present.

23. When studying veterans who had developed combat-related posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), Bremner and colleagues concluded that	
A	a lower pain tolerance might be a precursor for developing the disorder.
B	a small right hippocampus might be associated with the development of the disorder.
C	a background of emotional abuse might be a precursor for developing the disorder.
D	a background of physical abuse might be a precursor for developing the disorder.

24. According to the practice of mindfulness-based stress reduction (MBSR), “being in the present moment” helps us	
A	let go of the past permanently.
B	find solutions to everyday problems.
C	be more accepting of negative feelings.
D	reduce feelings of anxiety and depression.

25. In the last year, Anna has developed bizarre ideas about the CIA spying on her and has become anxious and withdrawn. A psychologist would be most likely to administer the	
A	NEO PI-R.
B	Myers–Briggs Type Indicator.
C	TAT.
D	MMPI.

26. Anny supported vaccination until she role-played a character with anti-vaccination beliefs in her acting class. Which theory best explains why she decided not to get a flu shot this year?	
A	Chameleon effect
B	Cognitive dissonance
C	Effort justification
D	Attribution theory

27. Which of the following statements about confidence intervals is correct?	
A	The main purpose of establishing confidence intervals is to make interval estimates of the true scores of test takers
B	The range of scores included in a "90% confidence interval" is narrower than that of an "80% confidence interval"
C	The higher the test reliability, the smaller the confidence interval for true scores must be
D	The lower the test reliability, the higher the confidence interval for true scores

28. The College Board provides the SAT (Scholastic Assessment Test), and the average scores for the three test units are as follows: Critical Reading, 502 points; Mathematics, 515 points; Writing, 494 points. Assuming the standard deviation for each test unit is 100 points, which of the following is incorrect? (Given that $P(Z < 0.95) = 0.8289$ ; $P(Z < 1) = 0.8413$ )	
A	When randomly sampling 90 test takers, the probability that the sample mean score for Critical Reading falls within $\pm 10$ points of the population mean of 502 is 0.6578
B	When randomly sampling 90 test takers, the probability that the sample mean score for Mathematics falls within $\pm 10$ points of the population mean of 515 is 0.6578
C	When randomly sampling 100 test takers, the probability that the sample mean score for Mathematics falls within $\pm 10$ points of the population mean of 515 is 0.6826
D	When randomly sampling 100 test takers, the probability that the sample mean score for Writing falls within $\pm 10$ points of the population mean of 494 is less than 0.6578

29. What should you do when encountering a low validity value in your chosen test instrument?	
A	Increase duplicate test items
B	Remove poor test items
C	Perform correlation coefficient shrinkage correction
D	Modify distractors that lack attractiveness

30. Among the approaches to prevent test bias, which one is <u>NOT</u> correct?	
A	Changing the social environment of minority groups
B	Improving the testing environment for minority groups
C	Developing different external criteria
D	Using different tests for different ethnic groups

31. For a test item where A is the correct answer, 10 high-scoring students chose option B as the correct answer, but no low-scoring students chose B. 2 high-scoring students and 8 low-scoring students chose option C as the correct answer, and no students selected option D. Which of the following statements is correct?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A | Option B has better distractor effectiveness than option C |
| B | Option B will decrease the item's discrimination           |
| C | Option C can increase the item's reliability               |
| D | Option D should be retained                                |

32. Teacher Lee has just become a class advisor and wants to collect data on whether students in the class have formed small groups. Which of the following methods would be most appropriate?

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| A | Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) |
| B | General Aptitude Test            |
| C | Sociometric Method               |
| D | Projective Test                  |

33. Which of the following statements about Type I error and Type II error in hypothesis testing is correct?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A | The probability of Type I error plus the probability of Type II error equals 1                                    |
| B | Statistical power = 1 - probability of Type I error   |
| C | Type I error and Type II error can occur simultaneously   |
| D | When the probability of Type I error is fixed, increasing sample size can reduce the probability of Type II error |

34. Which of the following statistical procedures would be most appropriate to test the claim that the mean male salary is higher than the mean female salary?

Assume that any necessary normality requirements hold.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A | Two-tailed two-sample paired/dependent t-test of means |
| B | Two-tailed two-sample independent t-test of means      |
| C | One-tailed two-sample paired/dependent t-test of means |
| D | One-tailed two-sample independent t-test of means      |



35. When conducting a survey, researchers may often create two versions of the questionnaire. They may vary the order of the questions or slight wording of the questions. They then divide the sample into two equal sub-samples and administer each version. When surveys are collected, answers on the two different questionnaires are compared to determine:	
A	Test-Retest reliability
B	Criterion validity
C	Alternate-forms reliability
D	Construct validity

36. When a researcher is conducting interviews and enhances them by using systematic measuring techniques, the researcher is:	
A	Combining qualitative methods
B	Combining qualitative and quantitative methods
C	Employing quantitative analyses only
D	Masking quantitative analysis as qualitative

37. Regarding the advantages and limitations of using the Delphi technique, which of the following statements is correct?	
A	It requires less time
B	Multiple rounds of surveys encourage experts to reconsider their opinions based on others' views, leading to more diverse perspectives
C	Consensus can be reached anonymously, avoiding the conformity effect that often occurs in face-to-face discussions
D	Interviews face difficulties in scheduling and may result in substantial financial costs

38. Regarding the comparison between qualitative and quantitative research interviews, which of the following statements is correct?	
A	Both qualitative and quantitative research use open-ended questions and record the contextual environment of the interviews
B	In quantitative research interviews, one interviewer controls the direction and timing of the interview while maintaining neutrality throughout
C	In qualitative research interviews, standardized communication types are adopted
D	Both qualitative and quantitative research interviews have clear beginnings and endings

39. When conducting individual interviews, which of the following points are appropriate? Please select the most suitable combination.

- A. Pay attention to how the interviewee's motivation for participation affects the research
- B. Consider the appropriateness of interview length, location, and timing
- C. Be aware of the interviewee's culture and their communication patterns
- D. When the interviewee falls silent, the researcher should immediately break the silence to avoid awkwardness
- E. When the interviewee deviates from the topic, never redirect the conversation to avoid making them feel disrespected

A	Points A, B, and C are important considerations during individual interviews
B	Points A and D are important considerations during individual interviews
C	Points B, C, and E are important considerations during individual interviews
D	All points A, B, C, D, and E are important considerations during individual interviews

40. Regarding the constant comparative method in Grounded Theory, which statement about the analytical steps is incorrect?

A	Selective coding refers to the researcher selecting core concepts that highlight themes
B	Open coding focuses on synthesis, categorization, and comparison of similarities and differences; while axial coding focuses on analyzing the data itself
C	Open coding refers to the conceptualization of textual data
D	When refining the theory, researchers compare it with raw data and have research participants review and comment on its fit

41. The following table shows the English mid-term exam scores, weekly tutoring hours, and TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) scores of students in a class. Please answer the questions based on this table:

Student ID	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10
Weekly Tutoring Hours	10	12	15	17	15	18	16	18	18	17
Mid-term Exam Score	70	75	80	82	80	90	85	90	90	88
TOEFL Score	480	490	520	550	520	580	540	580	580	560

To compare "whether there are significant differences in English exam scores among these four tutoring hours groups," which statistical test should be used?

A	Independent samples t-test
B	One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

C	Chi-square test
D	Paired samples t-test
42. Following the previous question: If we want to predict students' TOEFL scores based on their mid-term exam scores and tutoring hours using multiple regression analysis, which of the following statements is correct?	
A	The dependent variable is tutoring hours, and the independent variables are TOEFL scores and mid-term exam scores
B	The dependent variable is TOEFL score, and the independent variables are tutoring hours and mid-term exam scores
C	A simple linear regression would be more appropriate since we only need one predictor variable
D	Correlation analysis would be sufficient instead of regression analysis

## 二、問答題（16 分）

Please read the following research abstract and answer the questions below.

Attitudes against lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, and queer individuals, and other sexual and gender minorities (LGBTQ+) refer to prejudices and discriminatory behaviors directed toward LGBTQ+ individuals. This rejection has been associated with poorer mental health among the population who suffer it. In Spain, there are no measures to widely assess this phenomenon and include the entire LGBTQ+ community. The aim of the present study was to develop and validate the Anti-LGBTQ+ Attitudes Scale in the Spanish population. A total of 8,953 Spanish individuals, with a mean age of 35.90 (SD = 13.34), completed this scale that assessed beliefs, prejudices, affect, acceptance, and behaviors toward the LGBTQ+ community. The majority identified as cis women (51.6%) or cis men (45.4%) and as heterosexual (60.5%). Through exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis, a bifactor model emerged, which on one hand, evaluated anti-LGBTQ+ attitudes overall, and on the other hand, consisted of two subfactors (“negative attitudes” and “positive attitudes”). This questionnaire, in addition to demonstrating excellent internal consistency, showed good levels of invariance for both gender and whether or not individuals belonged to the LGBTQ+ community. In conclusion, these results show that the Anti-LGBTQ+ Attitudes Scale is a valid and reliable tool for measuring anti-LGBTQ+ prejudices in the Spanish context.

取自 Ballester-Arnal, R., Nebot-Garcia, J. E., Elipe-Miravet, M., Ruiz-Palomino, E., & Gil-Llario, M. D. (2024). Anti-LGBTQ+ Attitudes Scale: Development and psychometric properties of an instrument for the Spanish population. *Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Diversity*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1037/sgd0000761>

- (一) Please translate the above abstract into Chinese (8 分)
- (二) For Confirmatory Factor Analysis, please provide examples of indicators and their fit indices or critical values for both absolute fit indices and incremental fit indices (每小題 4 分，共計 8 分)