

國立中正大學  
111 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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壹、選擇題（單選題50題，每題僅有一個正確或最恰當的答案，每題2分，共計100分）

1. To a behaviorist, mental events such as thoughts and emotions are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) unnecessary to understand behavior
  - (b) a central focus of study
  - (c) non-existent – the mind is a black box with nothing inside
  - (d) caused by early childhood experiences, and can be studied through introspection
2. Axons are responsible for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) receiving information from other cells
  - (b) transmitting information to other neurons
  - (c) increasing the transmission speed of messages
  - (d) determining how that particular neuron will manipulate input
3. The sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) have essentially the same functions but use different pathways to accomplish them
  - (b) operate in reciprocal fashion to achieve proper functional behaviors under their control
  - (c) are unrelated in function
  - (d) are both part of the somatic nervous system
4. When you study for an exam (i.e., when you try to intentionally store and recall information), you are making use of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) hypothalamus
  - (b) thalamus
  - (c) limbic system
  - (d) hippocampus
5. Damage to the posterior half of the left inferior frontal gyrus (Broca's area) will cause \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) problems in language comprehension
  - (b) problems in language production
  - (c) partial vision loss
  - (d) all of the above
6. In the Strange Situation experiment, a child with an avoidant attachment style is most likely to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) ignore the mother when she returns
  - (b) avoid any negative behavior from the mother by hovering close to her
  - (c) try to hide from the mother when she leaves the room
  - (d) cry when the mother leaves, but seek closeness to her when she returns

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7. Conservation is considered to be the major achievement of which of Piaget's stages?
- (a) sensorimotor
  - (b) preoperational
  - (c) concrete operational
  - (d) formal operational
8. According to Kohlberg, at the third level of moral development, post-conventional morality, individuals \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) follow rules in order to avoid punishment or gain reward
  - (b) define what is right by what they have learned from others, especially authority figures
  - (c) use self-defined principles which may or may not match the dominant morals of the times
  - (d) justify their moral action based on the need to maintain law and order
9. Which of the following is true about the difference between the rods and the cones?
- (a) The rods control vision in high illumination conditions, and the cones control vision in low illumination conditions
  - (b) The rods are packed in an area called the fovea, and the cones are found more in the peripheral retina
  - (c) There are about 120 million rods in the human eye and about 6 million cones
  - (d) The only difference between the rods and the cones is physical shape
10. The point of the retina at which the neurons leave the eyes is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) ganglion cells
  - (b) blind spot
  - (c) fovea
  - (d) optic chiasm
11. The role of the middle ear is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) to localize sounds in the environment
  - (b) to initiate the process of transduction via hair cells
  - (c) to enable fine-tuned frequency analyses of complex tonal stimuli
  - (d) to amplify vibrations from the air for transmission through liquid
12. Individuals suffering from prosopagnosia are incapable of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) recognizing colors
  - (b) naming objects
  - (c) recognizing familiar faces
  - (d) all of the above

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13. Retinal disparity works as a cue for depth perception because \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) most cells in the primary visual cortex receive information from both eyes
  - (b) of information from the muscles which help focus the eye
  - (c) the more distant an object is from the observer, the greater the disparity
  - (d) closer objects require more accommodation
14. What kind of learning can be achieved through classical conditioning?
- (a) Learning that an event occurred
  - (b) Learning that people have certain patterns of behavior
  - (c) Learning that two events are related
  - (d) Learning that a behavior produces a particular result
15. Which of the following decreases the likelihood that a response will recur?
- (a) negative reinforcement
  - (b) positive reinforcement
  - (c) punishment
  - (d) shaping
16. Observational learning in which a human learns to reproduce behavior exhibited by another is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) tutelage
  - (b) operationalism
  - (c) modeling
  - (d) motivational learning
17. Feature integration theory argues that a central function of attention is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) group short-term memory representations of objects by perceptual features
  - (b) create unified representations of objects from perceptual features
  - (c) allocate resources to relevant perceptual feature dimensions of objects
  - (d) all of the above
18. The human brain processes information about what an object is and where an object is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) with two separate brain systems operating serially
  - (b) with two separate brain systems operating in parallel
  - (c) with a single integrated attentional system operating serially
  - (d) with a single integrated attentional system operating in parallel

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19. Which of the following is an important way to maintain information in short term memory?
- (a) elaborative memory
  - (b) sensory registration
  - (c) maintenance rehearsal
  - (d) operant conditioning
20. Which of the following is NOT a component of the Working Memory system?
- (a) visuospatial sketchpad
  - (b) mnemonic store
  - (c) central executive
  - (d) phonological loop
21. Episodic and semantic memory are \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) both forms of procedural memory
  - (b) both forms of declarative memory
  - (c) episodic is a form for procedural; semantic is a form of declarative
  - (d) semantic is a form for procedural; episodic is a form of declarative
22. What is a schema?
- (a) a kind of spreading activation
  - (b) a knowledge structure
  - (c) a kind of event
  - (d) none of the above
23. When a person has a difficult time decoding, reading, and comprehending written information he or she may have \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) aphasia
  - (b) malapropism
  - (c) dyslexia
  - (d) anomaly
24. The principle that category members tend to share characteristic properties, but no example has all of these properties, is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) family resemblance
  - (b) typicality
  - (c) homeopathy
  - (d) linear separability

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25. Changes in decision associated with presenting the same information in different forms are \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) certainty effects.
- (b) attraction effects.
- (c) framing effects.
- (d) sunk cost effects.

26. Which of the following is NOT involved in the process of homeostasis?

- (a) a set point
- (b) a mechanism to compare the ideal internal state and the sensory signal
- (c) a response that brings the ideal internal state close to actual internal state
- (d) a constant internal state

27. Animal studies of hunger showed that \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) lesions of the lateral hypothalamus resulted in decreased appetite
- (b) ablation of the anterior hypothalamus induced the symptom of hyperorality
- (c) animals with congenital abnormality in the lateral hypothalamus often became obese
- (d) electrical stimulation of the epithalamus compelled the animal to seek food

28. Which of the following are considered parts of the emotional process?

1. emotional expression; 2. cognitive appraisal; 3. affective state;
4. immediate environment; 5. sympathetic arousal; 6. responses to emotion

- (a) 13
- (b) 1235
- (c) 12356
- (d) 13456

29. Two-factor theory (Schacter & Singer, 1962) states that the quality of emotion could be determined by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) bodily sensations
- (b) cognitive appraisal of arousal
- (c) facial expression
- (d) previous trauma experience

30. Broaden-and-build theory believes that \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) negative emotions serve as an adaptive function for human survival
- (b) emotional swings are a means to achieve cognitive flexibility
- (c) positive emotions help broaden ways of thinking and increase resilience
- (d) social interaction and instructional scaffolding are central to learning

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31. Which of the following is FALSE?

Bandura's bobo doll experiment demonstrated that \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) aggression can be modeled
- (b) aggression is a result of frustration and inner aggressive drive
- (c) aggressive behavior can be a result of social learning
- (d) aggression may result from vicarious learning

32. Morty scored 86 on the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children. His intellectual level is estimated as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) average
- (b) superior
- (c) borderline
- (d) disabled

33. Emotional intelligence refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) accurate perception of emotions
- (b) understanding emotional meanings
- (c) emotional regulation
- (d) all of the above

34. The Big Five refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Organization; Capability; Extraordinariness; Agreeableness, and Negativity
- (b) Observance; Compassion; Earnest; Adventurousness; Neatness
- (c) Optimism; Consciousness; Empathy; Activeness; Nonauthoritarian
- (d) Openness; Conscientiousness; Extroversion; Agreeableness; Neuroticism

35. According to psychoanalytic theory, excluding a memory that is too painful from conscious awareness is a type of defense mechanism called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) suppression
- (b) reaction formation
- (c) denial
- (d) repression

36. To learn from consequences is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) classical conditioning
- (b) operant conditioning
- (c) observational learning
- (d) cognitive restructuring

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37. A schema is NOT \_\_\_\_.
- (a) a cognitive structure that helps us perceive and organize information
  - (b) a filter to determine what is important to each person's environment
  - (c) a construct that changes swiftly to help adapt to current situation
  - (d) different from one individual to another
38. Among the following psychotherapists, who would care the most about self-actualization?
- (a) Sigmund Freud
  - (b) Burrhus Frederic Skinner
  - (c) Albert Ellis
  - (d) Carl Rogers
39. Stressor refers to \_\_\_\_.
- (a) the subjective experience of endangerment to one's well-being
  - (b) people's reactions to stressful events
  - (c) events that are perceived as endangering one's physical or psychological well-being
  - (d) all of the above
40. Mr. Brimley is described as hostile, aggressive and impatient by his friends. He may have a \_\_\_\_.
- (a) type A personality
  - (b) type B personality
  - (c) type C personality
  - (d) type D personality
41. In biofeedback training, \_\_\_\_.
- (a) individuals receive information of their physiological state
  - (b) individuals receive information of their psychological state
  - (c) individuals attempt to alter their self-schema with assistance of the therapist's feedback
  - (d) individuals recall distressing images while the therapist directs them through bilateral stimulation
42. Today, which of the following may be the least preferable definition of abnormality in a clinical setting?
- (a) maladaptive
  - (b) personal distress
  - (c) dysfunctional
  - (d) deviation from cultural norms



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43. After an epic battle, Colonel Tigh became fearful when in places where escape might be difficult. He may suffer from \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) dysthymia
  - (b) agoraphobia
  - (c) generalized anxiety disorder
  - (d) anorexia nervosa
44. Bobby visited a therapist due to her fear of spiders. In the beginning of the session, her therapist had her watch a spider spinning its web right in front of her face, which may be the most terrifying thing she has ever imagined. Her therapist was using the technique of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) systematic desensitization
  - (b) selective reinforcement
  - (c) client-centered therapy
  - (d) flooding
45. Fundamental attribution error refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) the tendency to explain other people's action by overestimating the influence of personality
  - (b) the tendency to interpret information in a way that supports one's prior beliefs or values
  - (c) the phenomenon of a person making less effort to achieve a goal when they work in a group
  - (d) the phenomenon whereby a person's expectation for the behavior of another person serves to bring about the expected behavior
46. Frank Murphy deals with complicated computer work in the airport. If we bring a lot of people there to watch him do his job, it is likely that we will observe a phenomenon called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) social inhibition
  - (b) social facilitation
  - (c) bystander effect
  - (d) social loafing
47. Which of the following variables may NOT affect the conclusion of Milgram's experiment on obedience?
- (a) Increased surveillance of the experimenter
  - (b) The presence of the learner
  - (c) A role model who disobeyed
  - (d) Removing the justification of scientific importance

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48. Cognitive dissonance theory does NOT apply to which of the following examples?

- (a) Foot-in-the-door technique
- (b) Rationalization
- (c) Overjustification effect
- (d) None of the above

49. Avasarala is trying to convince Holden to follow her commands. As the command has personal relevance to Holden, Avasarala would be better to adopt the \_\_\_\_ route of persuasion.

- (a) central
- (b) peripheral
- (c) credential
- (d) middle

50. Attitudes can best predict behavior when \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) novel and salient
- (b) specifically related to the behavior
- (c) based on logical reasoning
- (d) the person is not aware of them