

國立臺北教育大學 112 學年度碩士班「考試入學」招生考試

心理與諮商學系

心理學與研究法 科試題

一、 單選題 (每題 2 分，共 60 分)

1. According to the signal detection theory, when presented with noise, but the subject reports as "YES"(signal), called _____ ?	
A	Hit
B	Miss
C	False Alarm
D	Correct Rejection

2. During the dark adaptation, as the time in the dark environment increases, the absolute threshold of light intensity gradually____, which is most related to the reaction speed of _____.	
A	increased; Cone cells
B	increased; Rod cells
C	decreased; Cone cells
D	decreased; Rod cells

3. According to Mowrer's Two-Factor Theory, any response that remove the fear-evoking stimuli will be _____. Thus, the avoidance response is established through _____.	
A	Positive reinforced; classical conditioning
B	Negative reinforced; classical conditioning
C	Positive reinforced; instrumental conditioning
D	Negative reinforced; instrumental conditioning

4. The Bobo doll experiment showed that children are able to learn social behavior such as aggression through the process of _____. The findings support _____'s Social Learning Theory.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| A | observation learning, Bandura |
| B | operational conditioning, Skinner |
| C | habituation of stimuli, Kandel |
| D | social influence learning, Zimbardo |

5. Which of the following is **NOT** a neurotransmitter?

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| A | Dopamine |
| B | Cortisol |
| C | Norepinephrine |
| D | Serotonin |

6. According to Freud, the id is to the _____ principle as the ego is to the _____ principle

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| A | sexual, aggressive |
| B | aggressive, sexual |
| C | pleasure, reality |
| D | reality, pleasure |

7. According to Erickson's psychosocial development stage theory, what is the most important developmental task during adolescence?

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| A | intimacy |
| B | social comparison |
| C | identity |
| D | empathy |

8. What theory proposed that all human behavior is motivated by a need to reduce physiological tension?

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| A | Social Learning Theory |
| B | Behaviorism |
| C | Drive Reduction Theory |
| D | Humanistic Theory |

9. Antidepressants primarily work by increasing the levels of certain neurotransmitters, such as serotonin and norepinephrine, in the _____ of the brain.?	
A	myelin
B	synapse
C	dendrite
D	soma

10. The “non-nutritive sucking” techniques are usually used to study infants’ _____ ?	
A	attachment
B	appetite
C	perceptual preference
D	object permanence

11. The concept of "nature vs. nurture" refers to the debate about the relative influence of _____ and _____ on behavior and development.	
A	biology, culture
B	genetics, environment
C	consciousness, cognition
D	learning, inheritance

12. After a car accident, Richard had a lot of difficulty planning his day. This is most likely the result of damage to which lobe?	
A	temporal
B	frontal
C	parietal
D	occipital

13. Among the following psychologists, who place the most emphasis on the biological basis of personality?	
A	H. Eysenck
B	G. Kelly
C	A. Bandura
D	C. Rogers

14. After a patient undergoes brain surgery, he soon forgets everything he talked about before the surgery; but he remembers everything that happened before the surgery clearly. The patient has what kind of amnesia?	
A	automatic amnesia
B	anterograde amnesia
C	retrograde amnesia
D	verbal amnesia

15. Schizophrenia patients exhibit certain cognitive and behavioral symptoms. What is least likely to represent schizophrenia's clinical behavior features?	
A	paranoid delusion
B	visual hallucination
C	disorganized behaviors
D	hostility and aggression

16. What does the biopsychosocial model NOT postulate?	
A	health and illness have many causes
B	that there is a single cause to a disease
C	mental events are linked to biological changes
D	that infectious diseases have been replaced by chronic diseases

17. A cognitive process that starts with simple processes and builds to the more complex higher levels is known as?	
A	top-down processing
B	bottom-up processing
C	internal processing
D	delicate processing

18. Cognitive behavioural therapy usually focusses on which of the following?	
A	traumatic incidents in childhood
B	repressed memories
C	maladaptive ways of thinking
D	physical complaints

19. Which of the following is NOT one of Sternberg's triarchic intelligences?	
A	practical intelligence
B	fluid intelligence
C	analytical intelligence
D	creative intelligence

20. According to research, women (in comparison to men) are likely to respond with the following when faced with a stressful situation?	
A	fight or flight response
B	hurt then help response
C	tend and befriend response
D	cry and get attention response

21. Which score indicates how closely related one given score is to mean of the sample, and the extremely high or low scores indicates that the given data point is unusually above or below the mean of the sample?	
A	z-score
B	t-score
C	standard nine
D	f-score

22. Which reliability measures the internal consistency, or reliability, of a set of survey items, and researcher use this statistic to help determine whether a collection of items consistently measures the same characteristic?	
A	test-retest reliability
B	alternate-form reliability
C	split-half reliability
D	Cronbach's alpha coefficient

23. Which statistic method characterizes the extent to which a measurement procedure is capable of measuring what it is supposed to measure?	
A	reliability
B	validity
C	norm
D	percentile

24. Which validity means a theoretical concept, theme, or idea based on empirical observations, and it is a variable that is usually not directly measurable?	
A	concurrent validity
B	convergent validity
C	construct validity
D	divergent validity

25. If you score in the 25th percentile, then 25% of test takers are below your score. The "25" is called ?	
A	percentile
B	percentile rank
C	percentile range
D	norm

26. A large group of test scores is normally distributed with mean 78.2 and standard deviation 4.3. What percent of the students scored 85 or better (nearest whole percent)?	
A	4%
B	5%
C	6%
D	7%

27. On a psychological exam, the mean score was 80 and there was a standard deviation of 7. If a student's actual score of 92. What is his z-score?	
A	1.614
B	1.714
C	1.814
D	1.914

28. On a statistics exam, your teacher tells you that the mean score for the test was a 70 and the standard deviation was 7 for your class. You are given that the z-score for your test was 2.5. What did you score on your test?	
A	87.5
B	88.5
C	89.5
D	90.5

29. Which research design investigates relationships between variables without the researcher controlling or manipulating any of them?	
A	survey research
B	case study research
C	experimental research
D	correlational research

30. Which research method provides an option to explore personal experiences beyond the boundaries of a questionnaire, providing insight into decisions involving treatment, screening or various health practices, which can help guide how health care services are developed and provide?	
A	narrative research
B	grounded theory research
C	hermeneutic phenomenology research
D	consensual qualitative research

二、名詞解釋 (每題 5 分，共 10 分)：請簡述概念，勿只有中文翻譯

1. theory of mind

2. emotion-focused coping

三、申論題 (30 分)

請你依據目前觀察到的台灣社會現象或議題，規劃一個與心理諮商領域相關的研究。請具體寫出你的「研究題目」(3%)、並說明何以你想做這個研究題目的想法，也就是「研究動機」(8%)。此外，請列點陳述你的「研究目的」(3%)與「研究問題」(4%)分別是什麼？最後，請你列出並具體說明你預計使用來探究研究問題的「研究方法」(12%)是什麼、如何達成你的研究目的？

