

一、根據以下的描述以中文回答問題

In many theories, forgetting is closely linked to the passage of time. In the present experiments, recall in a short-term memory task was less accurate when the retention interval included a difficult arithmetic addition task, compared with an easy task. In a novel condition, the interfering task was switched from hard to easy partway through the retention interval. Recall accuracy at long retention intervals recovered from the level consistent with the hard interfering task to a more accurate level consistent with an easy interfering task. Such recovery is not in agreement with theories that link forgetting to the passage of time, such as trace decay. The reversed forgetting functions are more consistent with an account in which different levels of nonspecific retroactive interference in the retention interval just before the time of retrieval influence different levels of performance accuracy. With the uncoupling of interference levels from time, forgetting is dissociated from the passage of time (White, 2012).

每題 8 分

1. What is the issue addressed in this study?
2. What is a possible way to manipulate the difficulty level of the interfering task?
3. What is the main result of this study?
4. What is the dependent variable in this study?

每題 9 分

5. What are the two competing hypotheses in this study?
6. What are the two independent variables in this study?

二、每題 10 分

1. 神經細胞如何執行身體內外訊息的溝通？
2. 請舉例說明負回饋的機制如何調節生理現象。
3. 請使用神經生理與解剖方法設計實驗以便說明某個腦部區域與某特定行為是相關的。
4. 為何神經突觸(synapse)在行為研究上有其重要性？
5. 為何感覺神經與運動神經在行為研究上有其重要性？

