

中山醫學大學 102 學年度碩士班入學招生考試試題

心理學系臨床心理學碩士班

考試科目：認知心理學、生理心理學、發展心理學

時間：80 分鐘

※請注意本試題共(2)張，如發現頁數不足，應當場請求補齊，否則缺頁部份概以零分計算。第(1)頁

本試題共三大題，總分 100 分。

一、選擇題：(每題 2 分) (24%)

1. If you show a split-brain patient a word in their left visual field they ...
 - (A) would be able to say the word aloud
 - (B) would be able to pick up a physical item that matches the word that they were shown with their right hand
 - (C) would be able to write the word with their left hand
 - (D) None of the above
2. This particular technique for studying the brain temporarily disrupts normal activity of the brain in a very small area. This is done by placing a coil on the person's head and passing a current through it.
 - (A) electroencephalograms (EEGs)
 - (B) transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS)
 - (C) magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
 - (D) magnetoencephalography (MEG)
3. A person with lesions in the visual cortex may report not being able to see information; however, if forced to answer about an item, the person can often correctly guess the location and orientation of various objects. This suggests that some processing of visual information occurs outside of conscious awareness and is called
 - (A) blindsight.
 - (B) peripheral vision.
 - (C) change blindness.
 - (D) artificial scotoma.
4. Regarding to the two-streams hypothesis of vision by Ungerleider and Mishkin(1982), which of the following is false?
 - (A) It distinguished the dorsal and ventral streams as "where vs what" distinction
 - (B) The two pathways travel to the frontal lobe and the temporal lobe respectively
 - (C) The two pathways process spatial and visual features respectively
 - (D) The framework was superseded by Milner & Goodale(1992) as "How vs. what"
5. This model, based on neuroscientific results, suggests that episodic and semantic memories are in fact distinct from one another given that they activate different parts of the brain.
 - (A) Hemispheric Specialization Model (HSM Model)
 - (B) Asymmetrical Hemispheric Specialization (AHS Model)
 - (C) Hemispheric Encoding/Retrieval Asymmetry (HERA Model)
 - (D) Intrahemispheric Activation Model (IHA Model)

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6. Which of the following is a property of a "mirror neuron"?
- (A) Respond both when performing an action and when watching someone else performing it
 - (B) Particularly sensitive to the direction of eye gaze
 - (C) Respond only when an action is being simultaneously watched and performed
 - (D) Particularly sensitive to the face in the mirror view.
7. When speaking, phonemes in a word and between words often overlap. In other word, the boundaries between phonemes are not discrete but more continuous. This overlapping of phonemes is called
- (A) allophones.
 - (B) holophrases.
 - (C) discourse.
 - (D) coarticulation.
8. Jan hears her brother say, "don't forget the *ist". Although her brother coughed while saying the last word, Jan is certain he said *list*. Her ability to perceive *ist as the word *list* is referred to as the
- (A) continuous perception effect
 - (B) semantic completion effect
 - (C) phonemic-restoration effect
 - (D) McGurk effect
9. Transformational grammar refers to rules used to
- (A) contrast prescriptive and descriptive grammar.
 - (B) generate surface structures from deep structures.
 - (C) interrelate bottom-up and top-down strategies to derive meaning.
 - (D) bridge the gap between phrase structures and concepts.
10. ERP (Event-related potential) studies have revealed several distinguishable brain processes related to written sentence comprehension. In particular, the N400 has been associated with _____ while the P600 has been associated with _____.
- (A) syntactic processing; phoneme processing
 - (B) symbolic processing; semantic processing
 - (C) feature processing; symbolic processing
 - (D) semantic processing; syntactic processing
11. What is meant by inhibition of return?
- (A) A slowed response in shifting attention back to a previously attended location
 - (B) A decrease in efficiency in processing unattended relative to attended information

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(C) A cost in dividing attention between two spatial locations

(D) A general difficulty in moving the attentional spotlight from right to left

12. According to the conclusions drawn by Caramazza and Zurif (1976), which sentence would you expect a Broca aphasic to be impaired at understanding?

(A) "The girl that the boy is kicking is small"

(B) "The ball that the boy is kicking is small"

(C) "The boy is kicking the small ball"

(D) "The ball that the girl is kicking is small"

二、解釋名詞(每題 4 分) (48%)

1. Synaptic pruning
2. Sequential design
3. Fast mapping
4. Moratorium
5. Complex emotions
6. Theory of mind
7. Impossible event
8. Enabling actions
9. Unilateral neglect
10. McGurk effect
11. Gardenpath sentence
12. Sunk-cost fallacy

三、問答題：(每題 14 分) (28%)

1. 某個漆黑風雨夜，一位女大學生在住處遭到歹徒侵入攻擊並性侵害。在司法法庭上，原告情緒激動、指證歷歷，被告矢口否認、無奈又生氣，再加上目擊證人七嘴八舌，在法官大人判決之前，請你以專家證人的身分，從記憶理論及現有研究證據，為法官提出建議。(14%)
2. (A) Dual route cascade model(DRC Model; Coltheart, 1993)的理論架構為何?(5%)
(B) 根據 DRC Model, Acquired dyslexia 可分為哪些主要類別?各有什麼症狀?(5%)
(C) 漢字的特性對 DRC Model 的挑戰是哪些?你認為應該如何修正?(4%)