

國立臺北教育大學 108 學年度碩士班「考試入學」招生考試

心理與諮商研究所

心理學 科試題

一、選擇題：請選擇一個最佳答案。每題 2.5 分，共計 75 分

- 1.() 當代健康心理學，普遍被公認最常使用的觀點典範為何？
A.正向心理學觀點。 B.生物醫療模式。
C.生物-心理-社會模式。 D.家庭系統理論。
- 2.() 某位研究生認為，小朋友的智力發展，主要是受到先天與後天教養的交互作用影響，比智力鑑定更重要的是，檢視個體的能力如何與環境之間達到「平衡」。此研究生「最可能」持下列哪一種理論觀點？
A.生態系統理論。 B.社會學習理論。
C.人生全程觀。 D.訊息處理理論。
- 3.() 根據 Selman 對觀點取替的研究，7-12 歲的兒童，正屬於哪一個發展階段？
A.社會訊息(social information)。 B.社會群體(societal)。
C.自我反應(self-reflective)。 D.第三人(third person)。
- 4.() 在當今心理學研究中，下列哪種人格特質，最能預測心血管疾病的發生？
A. type A B. type B C. type D D. type H
- 5.() 鹿橋跟諮商心理師說：「當我被媽媽的問題煩到幾乎崩潰時，我會選擇一個人躲在房間裡大哭，或到屋頂大叫來宣洩我的情緒。」鹿橋「最可能」採取了哪一種壓力因應策略？
A. approach-problem-focused. B. avoidance-problem-focused.
C. approach-emotion-focused. D. avoidance-emotion-focused.

12. () The emotional state in which tender and sexual feelings, elation and pain, anxiety and relief, altruism and jealousy coexist in a confusion of feelings is called
- (A) infatuation.
 - (B) passionate love.
 - (C) romantic love.
 - (D) passion through misattribution.
13. () Which of the following decisions illustrates the phenomenon of groupthink?
- (A) The Kennedy administration's decision to invade Cuba at the Bay of Pigs in 1961.
 - (B) The Truman administration's decision to implement the Marshall Plan (which helped Europe recover from World War II).
 - (C) The Kennedy administration's handling of the Soviet Union's attempts to install missiles in Cuba.
 - (D) All of the above are true.
14. () Your psychology class did badly on a midterm examination. The tendency to make the fundamental attribution error would lead your professor to infer that the students performed poorly because
- (A) the test had too many picky items.
 - (B) they were not very bright and were also unwilling to study sufficiently.
 - (C) too many midterm exams were being in other classes that week.
 - (D) they were not given enough time to finish the test.

15. () Two different theories claim to explain the results of induced-compliance studies. What currently seems to be the consensus about these theories?
- (A) Cognitive dissonance theory still provides the best explanation.
 - (B) Self-perception theory seems to provide the most complete explanation.
 - (C) Both the theories may be correct, each under slightly different circumstances.
 - (D) Neither theory is adequate, even when taken together.
16. () Flooding is a behavioral therapy based on the principles of _____ conditioning that is useful in the treatment of _____.
- (A) classical; phobias. (B) classical; obsessive-compulsive disorders.
 - (C) operant; phobias. (D) operant; obsessive-compulsive disorders.
17. () Studies of the effectiveness of Alcoholics Anonymous have found
- (A) it is the only factor explored that enhances the likelihood of abstinence.
 - (B) it reduces the occurrence of sexually transmitted diseases among members.
 - (C) it is just as effective as biological therapies for alcoholism.
 - (D) it is more expensive for the individual than in-patient care.
18. () Someone reminds you to be appropriately grateful for the gifts you receive. Were a dissonance theorist to remind you to be thankful, he or she would be giving you advice on how to
- (A) avoid cognitive dissonance.
 - (B) avoid things that might be costly.
 - (C) prevent consonance in your cognitions.
 - (D) prevent insufficient justification.

19. () You see an unfamiliar man walking around on your college campus. He is about 40 years old and is wearing casual slacks, a button-down collared oxford shirt and sports coat with patches on the sleeves. If you guess that this man is a faculty member you are
- (A) using the base-rate rule.
 - (B) violating the base-rate rule in favor of the similarity heuristic.
 - (C) violating the similarity heuristic in favor of the base-rate rule.
 - (D) using the law of large numbers.
20. () Steffan is extremely frightened to fly. Because of this he takes the train each time he must travel across the country. He is showing a(n)
- (A) personality disorder.
 - (B) obsessive-compulsive disorder.
 - (C) phobia.
 - (D) generalized anxiety disorder.
21. () Hallucinations, delusions, and disordered thought associated with _____ may be due to excess _____ in specific areas of the brain.
- (A) schizophrenia; dopamine
 - (B) schizophrenia; serotonin
 - (C) depression; norepinephrine
 - (D) depression; dopamine
22. () Many U.S. troops present at My Lai later reported that they were frightened and confused about whether people in the villages were really enemy soldiers. Others reported that they didn't know whether the rifle-fire they heard was from enemy guns or from the guns of fellow troops. Still, frightened and bewildered, many of them began setting fire to huts and shooting old men, women, and children. This tragic example illustrates that informational influence is most likely to occur when
- (A) authorities model the appropriate behavior.
 - (B) situations are interpreted as a crisis.
 - (C) we look to experts for cues.
 - (D) charismatic leaders provide a new definition of reality.

- 23.() Sternberg's theory of intelligence differs from the ideas of others, such as Spearman, Thurstone, Binet, and Terman, in that Sternberg
- (A) believes that intelligence encompasses a broader variety of skills than others believe.
 - (B) believes that intelligence encompasses a narrower range of skills than others believe.
 - (C) separates intelligence into more primary abilities.
 - (D) believes more strongly in the ability of modern intelligence tests to capture intellectual functioning.
- 24.() Results from a recent fMRI study replicated Asch's line judgment study. The results of the fMRI suggest that when participants judged rotated figures and stated a correct answer when the others around them unanimously stated an incorrect answer, the area of the brain that was active was the
- (A) visual cortex, which senses and perceives visual input.
 - (B) amygdala, which is associated with negative emotions.
 - (C) hippocampus: an area associated with trauma.
 - (D) right cingular gyrus: an area associated with pain detection.
- 25.() Why does performance suffer under extreme test anxiety?
- (A) Stress and psychological health interferes with retrieval of well-learned facts.
 - (B) Exhaustion causes further anxiety.
 - (C) You are unable to make a successful primary appraisal.
 - (D) Your heart rate drops to dangerously low levels.

- 26.() Distance is to _____ as familiarity is to _____.
- (A) the propinquity effect; opposites attract
 - (B) functional distance; complementary attraction
 - (C) the propinquity effect; the mere exposure effect
 - (D) romantic love; the mere exposure effect
- 27.() George is very aggressive at home but not at nursery school. A social-learning theorist would
- (A) be unable to explain this contradiction in social-learning terms.
 - (B) say that George had learned a discrimination.
 - (C) say that George was showing generalization.
 - (D) point to this evidence for the usefulness of characterizing people with trait terms (like aggressiveness).
28. () Through the use of _____ a person develops a system of identifying what is important in the environment.
- (A) a representation
 - (B) a schema
 - (C) a construct
 - (D) a cognate
- 29.() Which of the following statements about psychoanalytic theory is (are) true?
- (A) It plays a more central role in psychology today than it did 50-60 years ago.
 - (B) Many of its ideas have been absorbed into the mainstream of psychological thinking.
 - (C) Its founder, Sigmund Freud, was the first to discover unconscious mental influences on behavior.
 - (D) All of the above are true.

- 30.() “We will not talk about other members behind their backs, and we will never divulge one another’s secrets to anyone, inside or outside this group.” The preceding statement reflects
- (A) well-defined roles.
 - (B) a consensual proscription.
 - (C) a group norm.
 - (D) a superordinate goal.

二、申論題：共計 25 分。

當今在台灣，若要完成諮商碩士學位，通常要經過碩士論文的學術研究洗禮。有些人認為心理學的學術研究成果，無法完全應用於諮商實務現場中，此時，寫一份學術論文，就變成諮商碩士生的一種壓力。請嘗試從「諮商碩士的教育訓練中，該不該進行學術研究？」這個課題，來論述你的想法與觀點。