

中原大學 110 學年度碩士班考試入學

110/3/3 10:10~11:40

誠實是我們珍視的美德，
我們喜愛「拒絕作弊，堅守正直」的你！

心理學系一般心理學組、心理學系臨床心理學組

科目：普通心理學(含認知心理學、發展心理學、社會與人格心理學) (共3頁，第1頁)

可使用計算機(僅限於四則運算、三角函數及對數等基本功能，可程式之功能不可使用)

不可使用計算機

-----**(不可直接作答於試題，請作答於答案卷)**-----

I. Cognitive Psychology (30%)

Essay Questions (The questions are worth 10 points each, for a total of 30 points.)

1. Please describe the what and where pathways in the brain and provide the supporting evidences for each pathways.
2. Please describe Treisman's feature-integration theory and the research of illusory conjunction.
3. Please distinguish between bottom-up and top-down processing with respect to vision. Explain how top-down processing can help you recognize the letters in words. If you were trying to read a friend's handwriting, would top-down processing increase or decrease, relative to reading a printed word on your computer screen?

II. Development Psychology (30%)

A. Multiple choice (Each correct choices are worth 3 points, for a total of 15 points)

1. According to ecological theory developmentalists, the people closest to a developing child represent their
 - A. microsystem.
 - B. mesosystem.
 - C. macrosystem.
 - D. exosystem
2. Genotype is to phenotype as
 - A. homozygous is to heterozygous.
 - B. nurture is to nature.
 - C. DNA is to RNA.
 - D. chromosome pattern is to physical features.
3. What is the correct order of the first three stages of psychosocial development?
 - A. basic trust vs. mistrust, initiative vs. guilt, autonomy vs. shame and doubt
 - B. autonomy vs. shame and doubt, basic trust vs. mistrust, initiative vs. guilt
 - C. initiative vs. guilt, autonomy vs. shame and doubt, basic trust vs. mistrust
 - D. basic trust vs. mistrust, autonomy vs. shame and doubt, initiative vs. guilt

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4. According to Baumrind (1975, 1991), the four distinct parenting styles do NOT include which of the following?
 - A. authoritarian
 - B. authoritative
 - C. permissive
 - D. egalitarian

5. How does temperament contribute to attachment?
 - A. Infants with easygoing temperaments are more likely to form disorganized attachments
 - B. Infants with difficult temperaments are less likely to form secure attachments
 - C. Infants with moms who have rigid temperaments tend to form secure attachments
 - D. Infants with any type of temperament are equally likely to form secure attachments

B. Short Answer (The questions are worth 5 points each, for a total of 15 points)

1. Describe the criticisms of Piaget's Theory
2. Describe the different research designs for studying development
3. Describe the factors of adolescent risk-taking behavior

III. Personality and Social Psychology (40%)

A. Multiple choice (5 point each, for a total of 20 points)

1. According to George Kelly, personal construct theory, the only way to understand the human personality is to understand
 - A. one's childhood experiences and evidences of basic anxiety.
 - B. unconscious desires and their expression in one's dreams.
 - C. how people interpret events and organize their social relationships in a system.
 - D. behavior as a manifestation of their primitive instincts.

2. According to Bandura's modeling theory, it is possible for individuals to acquire responses
 - A. in the absence of other people.
 - B. that have never been performed or displayed before.
 - C. by the means of operant conditioning.
 - D. in the same way a rat learns to press the lever in the Skinner box.

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3. The urge toward perfection that motivates each of us is what Adler meant by
 - A. striving for superiority.
 - B. the masculine protest.
 - C. organismic valuing process.
 - D. the entropy principle.

4. Which of the following is an example of the functional autonomy of motives?
 - A. The seed of a tree is not required for its nourishment when the tree is fully grown.
 - B. The erratic toilet training of a child causes erratic behavior when the child grows older.
 - C. A rat does not respond to reinforcement when it understands the reinforcer's intention.
 - D. A therapist is motivated to not judge a client based on his or her choices.

B. Short Description questions (20 points)

1. Define the concept of deindividuation. **(5 points)** Do you agree that deindividuation always increase deviant behaviors? **(5 points)**
2. Explain what is tight cultures and what is loose cultures. **(6 points)** Do you think Taiwan is a tight or loose culture? Why? **(4 points)**.