

銘傳大學 109 學年度暑假轉學生招生考試

諮商與工商心理學系

第一節

「普通心理學」試題

(第 1 頁共 2 頁) (限用答案本作答)

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(單選題 每題四分)

1. () There are different approaches to study human behaviors. When we talk about how beliefs of group of people living in different countries or communities differ, we are using 1). Biological approach, 2). Cognitive approach, 3). Psychoanalytic approach, 4). Cross-cultural approach
2. () Blake Taylor was diagnosed as ADHD at age of 5. Since then, a psychologist has been following his life closely and making frequent contacts with his parents to record every bit of how his ADHD symptoms influence his life styles, his thoughts, and his feelings. This psychologist is trying to run a/an 1). Animal model experiment, 2). Consumer survey, 3). Longitudinal case study, 4). Social Psychology experiment.
3. () There is an infinitely small space existing between the end bulb and its adjacent neuron. The space is called synapse. Synapse is in charge of 1). Wrapping around the neuron and preventing interference from other signals, 2). Transporting the neurotransmitters ejected from the end bulb to turn the adjacent cell on or off, 3). Absorbing the neurotransmitters and helping developing the size of the adjacent cell, 4). Providing chemicals and maintaining the entire neuron in working order.
4. () The unusual drawing of the somatosensory cortex that illustrates how much of the cortex is devoted to various body parts is called the 1). Motor homunculus, 2). Cerebral homunculus, 3). Visual homunculus, 4). Sensory homunculus
5. () Which one of the following descriptions about sound waves is not correct? 1). Louder sounds have sound waves with higher amplitude than do quieter sounds, 2). Sounds with higher pitch have sound waves with higher frequency than do sounds with lower pitch, 3). Decibel is a unit to measure loudness, 4). If we are constantly exposed to sounds with decibel levels such as 30 dB, we may end of having a permanent hearing loss
6. () Which statements about structuralism and Gestalt Psychology is true?
1). Structuralists believe that there are very few elements that we have to combine to form our complex perception, 2). Structuralists believe that we cannot work backward to break down perceptions into smaller unites, 3). Gestalt psychologists believe that our brain follow a set of rules that specify how each element is to be organized into a meaningful perception, 4). Gestalt psychologists believe that "the whole equals to the sum of its parts".
7. () There are seven different states of consciousness. They are 1). controlled processes, 2). automatic processes, 3). daydreaming, 4). altered states, 5). sleep and dreams, 6). unconscious, and 7). unconsciousness. Which one of the above best describes the following situation "I can drink my milk tea while at the same time listening to the lecture"
8. () The following options are different phenomena during hypnosis. Which one describes individuals being hypnotized not remembering what happened during hypnosis? 1). Hypnotic Analgesia, 2). Posthypnotic suggestion, 3). Posthypnotic amnesia, 4). Imagined perception
9. () Taste-aversion learning is believed to be a form of classical conditioning however different from what we traditionally thought of classical conditioning because traditional idea of classical conditioning 1). requires observation, 2). requires many trials, 3). requires the response to be a pleasant emotion.
10. () Both of my younger brothers have a lot of toys. They do not take good care of their toys and leave them everywhere in our house. In order to help them learn to be responsible, my mom allows extra video hours for whomever cleaning up after his playtime. What type of conditioning approach is adopted by my mom? 1). Positive reinforcement, 2). Positive punishment, 3). Negative reinforcement, 4). Negative punishment
11. () There are three processes of memory. In the first process we make mental representations of information so that it can be placed into our memories. In the second process we place encoded information into mental storage for later recall. The first process is called 1). Encoding, 2). Storing, 3). Retrieving, 4). Primacy
12. () A temporary or a permanent loss of memory that occurs after a brain damage, a disease, consumptions of certain drugs, or an experience of psychological trauma is called 1). Nodes, 2). Associations, 3). Networks, 4). Amnesia

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13. () The Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC) has items that are organized into various subtests. For example, a question as such "Why should we obey traffic rules?" goes into 1). Performance scale subtest, 2). Verbal scale subtest

14. () Learning to play chess involves following a set of rules that define how pieces move and results of those moves. During a game, you spend time calculating possible moves, planning many moves ahead, and hypothesizing your rival's moves. These all are done according to a fixed set of rules that is called 1). Algorithm, 2). Heuristics, 3). Artificial Intelligence

15. () Many Anorexia patients see themselves fat in front of the mirror. Research shows that personality traits such as "excessive concern with others' approval", or "high personal standards for achievement" predicts anorexia patients' distorted image of self in front of the mirror. Which of the following psychological hunger factor does the above example belong to 1). Learned Association, 2). Social-Cultural Influences, 3). Personality and Mood Factors.

16. () Two emotion researchers, Schachter and Singer, injected their subjects adrenaline and discovered that, being influenced by the injected adrenaline, subjects in a happy situation reported feeling happy, and subjects in an angry situation reported feeling angry. As a result they argue that, individual cognitive processes trigger emotions. This finding of Schachter-Singer Experiment is the basis for: 1). Facial-Feedback Theory, 2). James-Lange Theory, 3). Cognitive Appraisal Theory

17. () In terms of individual cognitive development, Piaget's theory is viewed as having historical importance but no longer the major force. There are three main criticisms of Piaget's theory. Which one of the following options is not one of them? 1). The four stages Piaget proposed are not as rigid. Children show certain thinking skills earlier than their age actually reaches the proposed stage. 2). Piaget's theory does not explain well how the cognitive change occurs. 3). Children failed some of the Piagetian tasks not because they lacked the thinking abilities, but because they did not understand the instructions. 4). Piaget's proposed concepts of object permanence and conservation are easily observed among newborns. They do not need to be learned or comprehended at older ages.

18. () Two big reasons explain why adolescents engage in early sexual activities. Which one of the following reasons is not valid? 1). Media impact: watching more TV shows with sex-related content, the higher rate of early sex. 2). Peer pressure: adolescents are worried to be seen weird when others have already tried it while they have not. 3). Parental impact: the more parent-child discussions there are, the higher the rate of early sex.

19. () In the techniques used to discover the unconscious in psychodynamic theory, which one does Rorschach Inkblot belong to 1). Free Association, 2). Dream Interpretation, 3). Freudian Slips

20. () Individuals who are good at _____ as children demonstrated greater brain activity in regions responsible for thoughtful and rational thinking. This above quality refers to not taking an immediate but less desirable reward and instead waiting and pursuing an object that promises a better reward in the future. What is the above quality? 1). Pro-social behavior, 2). Delay of gratification, 3). Phenomenological perspective

21. () Tony's mom was severely ill and died two years ago. Tony's ex was a strong emotional support for Tony at the time. He was extremely depressed and started to grow emotionally dependent on his ex. In terms of types of stressor, the death of Tony's mom was 1). Disorder, 2). Hassles, 3). Major event

22. () The most common mental disorders are 1). Personality disorder and somatoform disorder, 2). Anxiety disorder and mood disorder, 3). Substance-related disorders and psychotic disorders

23. () Which one of the following personality disorder is characterized by having intense interest in being orderly, achieving perfection, and having control? 1). Paranoid, 2). Obsessive-compulsive, 3). Borderline

24. () Which one of the followings is not included in the three basic traits of Carl Roger's client-centered therapy? 1). Unconditional criticism, 2). Empathy, 3). Positive regard, 4). Genuineness

25. () In the case of murder of Kitty Genevose, which one does not serve as an explanation of the bystander effect? 1). Deindividuation in crowds, 2). Informational influence, 3). Diffusion of responsibility

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