

系所組別： 心理學系認知科學

考試科目： 英文閱讀測驗

考試日期：0219，節次：4

※ 考生請注意：本試題 可 不可 使用計算機**Multiple-choice questions (5% for each from question 1-8)**

Ever since humans have inhabited the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words, and ideas. Tourists, the deaf, and the mute have had to resort to this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally; spelling, however, cannot.

Body language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be a way of flirting or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod signifies approval, while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction. Other forms of nonlinguistic language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn, and instruct people. While verbalization is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

1. Which of following best summarizes this passage?  
(A) Everybody uses only one form of communication.  
(B) When language is a barrier, people will find other forms of communication.  
(C) Nonlinguistic language is invaluable to foreigners.  
(D) Although other forms of communication exist, verbalization is the fastest.
2. Which of the following statements is not true?  
(A) There are many forms of communication in existence today.  
(B) The deaf and mute use an oral form of communication.  
(C) Verbalization is the most common form of communication.  
(D) Ideas and thoughts can be transmitted by body language.
3. Which form other than oral speech would be most commonly used among blind people?  
(A) Braille      (B) picture signs      (C) body language      (D) signal flags
4. Sign language is said to be very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally except for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) ideas      (B) spelling      (C) whole words      (D) expressions

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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Recent research into whether people who are good at solving brain twisters are more intelligent than those who are not suggests that the “experts” make use of a special type of insight. However, not only do they appear to be good at this (choosing which elements to process, to combine, or to compare from the information given), but they are also clever at making use of “general” or prior knowledge and at monitoring their own progress with a particular problem. In addition, they appear capable of adopting an appropriate cognitive style consisting of a combination of impulse and reflection. Just what this combination is still mystifies the researchers, and so does the original question, to which their answer is a somewhat frustrating “possibly”.

5. What is the best title for this passage?

- (A) The Nature of Intelligence
- (B) Brain Twisters: How Everyone Can Solve Them
- (C) The Cognitive Style of Brain-Twister Writers
- (D) Are Brain Twisters Tests of Intelligence? Doubt Lingers

6. Which of the following may not be inferred from the passage?

- (A) The researchers were frustrated by brain twisters.
- (B) Experts at brain twisters use different talents from non-experts.
- (C) There are several factors affecting success with brain twisters.
- (D) Both impulsive and reflective thinking play a role in solving brain twisters.

7. According to the passage, the experts' insight involves

- (A) making use of general knowledge.
- (B) monitoring their own progress.
- (C) a selection process.
- (D) a combination of impulse and reflection.

8. How does the author seem to feel about the research?

- (A) selectively interested
- (B) interested but somewhat dissatisfied
- (C) interested but in partial disagreement
- (D) interested but rather mystified

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The McGurk effect paradigm was used to examine the developmental onset of inter-language differences between Japanese and English in auditory-visual speech perception. Participants were asked to identify syllables in audiovisual (with congruent or discrepant auditory and visual components), audio-only, and video-only presentations at various signal-to-noise levels. In Experiment 1 with two groups of adults, native speakers of Japanese and native speakers of English, the results on both percent visually influenced responses and reaction time supported previous reports of a weaker visual influence for Japanese participants. In Experiment 2, an additional three age groups (6, 8, and 11 years) in each language group were tested. The results showed that the degree of visual influence was low and equivalent for Japanese and English language 6-year-olds, and increased over age for English language participants, especially between 6 and 8 years, but remained the same for Japanese participants. This may be related to the fact that English language adults and older children processed visual speech information relatively faster than auditory information whereas no such inter-modal differences were found in the Japanese participants' reaction times.

Please answer the following questions in English (30%)

9. What title would you suggest for the study?
10. What is the study question raised to be answered?
11. What are the possible hypotheses to be tested in the study?
12. Why can the method of the study examine the hypotheses?
13. What are the independent and dependent variables of the study? Explain how the independent and dependent variables can be manipulated and measured respectively to be operationally defined?
14. Why can the findings be used to form the conclusion or to answer the questions raised?

Individuals with schizophrenia have difficulty interpreting social and emotional cues such as facial expression, gaze direction, body position, and voice intonation. Nonverbal cues are powerful social signals but are often processed implicitly, outside the focus of attention. The aim of this research was to assess implicit processing of social cues in individuals with schizophrenia. Patients with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder and matched controls performed a primary task of word classification with social cues in the background. Participants were asked to classify target words (LEFT/RIGHT) by pressing a key that corresponded to the word, in the context of facial expressions with eye gaze averted to the left or right. Although facial expression and gaze direction were irrelevant to the task, these facial cues influenced word classification performance. Participants were slower to classify target words (e.g., LEFT) that were incongruent to gaze direction (e.g., eyes averted to the right) compared to target words (e.g., LEFT) that were congruent to gaze direction (e.g., eyes averted to the left), but this only occurred for expressions of fear. This pattern did not differ for patients and controls. The results showed that threat-related signals capture the attention of individuals with schizophrenia. These data suggest that implicit processing of eye gaze and fearful expressions is intact in schizophrenia.

Please answer the following questions in English (30%)

15. What title would you suggest for the study?
16. What is the study question raised to be answered?
17. What are the possible hypotheses to be tested in the study?
18. Why can the method of the study examine the hypotheses?
19. What are the independent and dependent variables of the study? Explain how the independent and dependent variables can be manipulated and measured respectively to be operationally defined?
20. Why can the findings be used to form the conclusion or to answer the questions raised?