

國立成功大學
110學年度碩士班招生考試試題

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系 所：心理學系

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節 次：第 4 節

備 註：不可使用計算機

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

Part I

- Read the passage carefully.
- Read and consider all of the answer choices before you choose the one that best responds to the question and write the corresponding item number and the answer letter down on the answer sheet.
- Each item worth 5% points (total 50%).

This passage is adapted from the chapter “Personality Disorders” in Introduction to Psychology, edited by Rita L. Atkinson and Richard C. Atkinson (©1981 by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.), and the questions were adapted from act.org.

Personality Disorders

How should the law treat a mentally disturbed person who commits a criminal offense? Should individuals whose mental faculties are impaired be held responsible for their actions? These questions are of concern to social scientists, to members of the legal profession, and to individuals who work with criminal offenders.

Over the centuries, an important part of Western law has been the concept that a civilized society should not punish a person who is mentally incapable of controlling his or her conduct. In 1724, an English court maintained that a man was not responsible for an act if he does not know what he is doing, no more than... a wild beast.” Modern standards of legal responsibility, however, have been based on the McNaghten decision of 1843. McNaghten, a Scotsman, suffered the paranoid delusion that he was being persecuted by the English prime minister, Sir Robert Peel. In an attempt to kill Peel, he mistakenly shot Peel’s secretary. Everyone involved in the trial was convinced by McNaghten’s senseless ramblings that he was insane. He was judged not responsible by reason of insanity and sent to a mental hospital, where he remained until his death. But Queen Victoria was not pleased with the verdict — apparently she felt that political assassinations should not be taken lightly—and called on the House of Lords to review the decision. The decision was upheld and rules for the legal definition of insanity were put into writing. The McNaghten Rule states that a defendant may be found “not guilty by reason of insanity” only if he were so severely disturbed at the time of his act that he did not know what he was doing, or that if he did know what he was doing, he did not know it was wrong.

The McNaghten Rule was adopted in the United States, and the distinction of knowing right from wrong remained the basis of most decisions of legal insanity for over a century. Some states added to their statutes the doctrine of “irresistible impulse,” which recognizes that some mentally ill individuals may respond correctly when asked if a particular act is morally right or wrong but still be unable to control their behavior.

During the 1970s, a number of state and federal courts adopted a broader legal definition of insanity proposed by the American Law Institute, which states: A person is not responsible for criminal conduct if at the time of such conduct, as a result of mental disease or defect, he lacks substantial capacity either to appreciate the wrongfulness of his

conduct or to conform his conduct to the requirements of the law.” The word *substantial* suggests that “any” incapacity is not enough to avoid criminal responsibility but that “total” incapacity is not required either. The use of the word *appreciate* rather than *know* implies that intellectual awareness of right or wrong is not enough; individuals must have some understanding of the moral or legal consequences of their behavior before they can be held criminally responsible. The problem of legal responsibility in the case of mentally disordered individuals is currently a topic of intense debate, and a number of legal and mental health professionals have recommended abolishing the insanity plea as a defense. The reasons for this recommendation are varied. Many experts believe that the current courtroom procedures — in which psychiatrists and psychologists for the prosecution and the defense present contradictory evidence as to the defendant’s mental state — are confusing to the jury and do little to help the cause of justice. Some also argue that the abuse of the insanity plea by clever lawyers has allowed too many criminals to escape conviction. Others claim that acquittal by reason of insanity often leads to a worse punishment (an indeterminate sentence to an institution for the criminally insane that may confine a person for life) than being convicted and sent to prison (with the possibility of parole in a few years).

Despite the current controversy, actual cases of acquittal by reason of insanity are quite rare. Jurors seem reluctant to believe that people are not morally responsible for their acts, and lawyers, knowing that an insanity plea is apt to fail, tend to use it only as a last resort. In California in 1980, only 259 defendants (out of approximately 52,000) were successful in pleading not guilty by reason of insanity.

Questions:

1. One of the author’s main points about the legal concept of responsibility in the passage is that:
 - A. the phrase “not guilty by reason of insanity” has made our legal system more efficient.
 - B. responsibility and guilt are legal concepts, and their meanings can be modified
 - C. knowing right from wrong is a simple matter of admitting the truth to oneself.
 - D. people can become severely disturbed without a word of warning to anyone.

2. Based on the passage, the primary purpose for the 1970s redefinition of insanity proposed by the American Law Institute was to:
 - A. eliminate the insanity defense from American courtrooms.
 - B. more precisely define the concepts of responsibility and intellectual capacity.
 - C. redefine legal insanity so that it might include as many criminals as possible.
 - D. apply the McNaghten Rule only to trials involving cases of mistaken identity.

3. From information in the third and fourth paragraphs it can reasonably be inferred that the legal definition of insanity was changed in the 1970s after:
 - A. federal courts won a dispute with state courts over a proposal made by the American Law Institute.

- B. the doctrine of “irresistible impulse” was found to contradict accepted notions of justice.
 - C. proponents of the McNaghten Rule had been using the insanity defense in far too many murder trials.
 - D. several courts found that justice was not always best served when the McNaghten Rule was applied.
4. According to the explanation provided in the fourth paragraph, use of the word appreciate in the phrase “to appreciate the wrongfulness” instead of *know* implies which of the following?
- A. The difference between right and wrong is something people feel rather than know, which makes deciding legal responsibility difficult.
 - B. To *know* implies certainty, and distinguishing right from wrong is often a subjective matter in determining legal responsibility.
 - C. The word appreciate suggests that an action and that action’s implications must be understood for there to be legal responsibility.
 - D. An insane person would “*know*” something the way a sane person would “know” something, and be able to appreciate that knowledge, too.
5. The passage indicates that the McNaghten case became the basis for future decisions about legal insanity because:
- A. the House of Lords upheld the verdict of the court despite considerable political pressure.
 - B. there had been an increase in cases of murder involving mistaken identity arising from delusions.
 - C. McNaghten was unable to convince the jury at his trial that he was incoherent and insane.
 - D. McNaghten used a gun to commit murder, thus aggravating the crime in the jury’s mind.
6. The passage states that McNaghten wanted to kill the English prime minister because the Scotsman thought that he:
- A. would establish a confusing legal precedent.
 - B. had been rejected by Peel’s secretary.
 - C. would be better off in a mental hospital.
 - D. had been wronged by the minister.
7. According to the passage, one of the reasons some mental health and legal groups want to abolish the insanity defense is that:
- A. even clever lawyers are confused about when to use and when not to use it.
 - B. juries that must sort out conflicting testimony become confused, and justice suffers.
 - C. when it is invoked, even if the case is won, the punishment often ends up being too lenient.
 - D. innocent defendants are too often being punished unfairly by unsympathetic juries.
8. The passage suggests that individuals who use the insanity defense:
- A. are not permitted to do so unless it can be proved beforehand that they are really insane.
 - B. should be tried, convicted, and punished whether or not they are really insane.

- C. are legally responsible for their actions even if a jury decides they are not guilty.
D. might risk a lifelong confinement even if acquitted by a jury, if the acquittal is based on insanity.
9. According to the passage, a lawyer contemplating using insanity as a defense for a client should do which of the following?
- A. Carefully evaluate using the defense, since in actual practice it rarely works
B. Assemble for trial a team of expert witnesses with a wide range of viewpoints on mental illness
C. Make sure that the doctrine of "irresistible impulse" is not used by the prosecution in his or her client's trial
D. Recommend that the client be acquitted because he or she has been judged criminally insane by a doctor
10. One of the main points made in the last paragraph is that insanity pleas were:
- A. unconvincing to most juries in California in 1980.
B. used in most cases in California in 1980.
C. often successful in California in 1980.
D. popular with lawyers in California in 1980.

Part II

Carefully read the following article and answer the questions according to its content in Chinese. The article was modified from the following journal paper, including its abstract and a brief description of its Experiment 1.

Each item worth 5% points (total 50%).

Elliot, A. J., Niesta Kayser, D., Greitemeyer, T., Lichtenfeld, S., Gramzow, R. H., Maier, M. A., & Liu, H. (2010). Red, rank, and romance in women viewing men. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 139(3), 399.

Abstract

In many nonhuman species of vertebrates, females are attracted to red on male conspecifics. Red is also a signal of male status in many nonhuman vertebrate species, and females show a mating preference for high-status males. These red-attraction and red-status links have been found even when red is displayed on males artificially. In the present research, we document parallels between human and nonhuman females' response to male red. Specifically, in a series of 7 experiments we demonstrate that women perceive men to be more attractive and sexually desirable when seen on a red background and in red clothing, and we additionally show that status perceptions are responsible for this red effect. The influence of red appears to be specific to women's romantic attraction to men: Red did not influence men's

perceptions of other men, nor did it influence women's perceptions of men's overall likability, agreeableness, or extraversion. Participants showed no awareness that the research focused on the influence of color. These findings indicate that color not only has aesthetic value but can carry meaning and impact psychological functioning in subtle, important, and provocative ways.

Experiment 1

In Experiment 1, we examined the effect of the colors red and white on women's perceptions of a man's attractiveness. White was selected as the contrast to red because white is the most unobtrusive of the achromatic (i.e., neutral) colors in this experimental paradigm.

Method

Participants.

Twenty-one female undergraduates in the United States participated voluntarily or for course extra credit. The mean age of participants was 20.19 years (range = 18–25). Participant ethnicity was as follows: 14 Caucasian, 2 African American, 3 Asian, and 2 unspecified.

Design, procedure, and materials.

Participants viewed a printed black-and-white photo of a man on a red ($n = 10$) or white ($n = 11$) background for 5 s and then reported their perceptions of the man's attractiveness. The photo was a 4-in. \times 6-in. head and upper torso shot of a moderately attractive young Caucasian man with brown hair wearing a plain button-down shirt; it was selected from a standard photo set (Corneille, Monin, & Pleyers, 2005). The photo was centered on an 8.5-in. \times 11-in. page, and color was placed on the area surrounding the photo. The parameters for red were LCh (49.6, 58.8, 30.4); white was simply the absence of additional color on the white background.

Measure.

Perceived attractiveness. Perceived attractiveness was assessed with three face-valid items: "How attractive do you think this person is?", "How pleasant is this person to look at?" and "If I were to meet the person in this picture face to face, I would think he is attractive." The items were rated on 9-point scales ranging from, for example, 1 (not at all attractive) to 9 (extremely attractive), and scores were averaged to form a composite index ($\alpha = .84$).

Results and discussion

An independent-samples t test examining the influence of color condition on perceived attractiveness revealed a significant color effect, $t(20) = 2.18$, $p = .05$, $d = 0.95$ (see Figure 1). Participants in the red condition, compared with those in the white condition, rated the target man as more attractive ($M = 6.79$, $SD = 1.00$, and $M = 5.67$, $SD = 1.34$,

respectively). None of the participants correctly guessed the purpose of the experiment. Thus, the results from this experiment supported our hypothesis and suggested that color influences participants' ratings without their awareness.

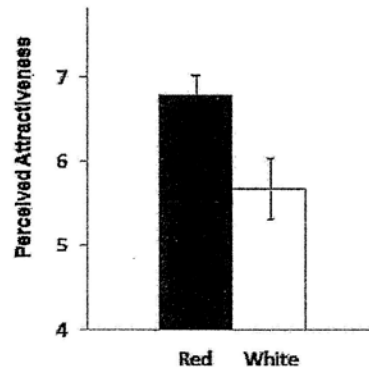


Figure 1. Perceived attractiveness as a function of color. Standard errors are indicated by vertical lines.

Questions:

11. What is the main **goal** of the study?
12. What is the main **finding** of the study?
13. How many experiments was conducted in this study?

The following items refer to Experiment 1:

14. What was/were the independent variable(s) and what conditions/levels are in them? Is/are these variable(s) within-subjects or between-subjects?
15. Was the photo stimulus presented on a computer monitor or on paper?
16. Why White color was chosen for making the control condition stimulus?
17. How many participants was recruited in Experiment 1?
18. What items were included to examine "Perceived attractiveness"?
19. What other dependent variables mentioned in the abstract were not measured in Experiment 1?
20. What was the main finding of Experiment 1? And what do you think is its role and its relationship to the overall conclusion of the whole study (7 experiments)?