

壹 選擇題 (單選 33 題, 每題 2 分, 共 66 分)

1. _____ and _____ are two general forms of codes for transmitting information to the brain.
 - a. Anatomical coding; temporal coding
 - b. Physical coding; perceptual coding
 - c. Rule-based coding; free coding
 - d. Permanent coding; temporary coding
2. You are looking at a green and yellow drawing for several seconds. As you glance away, you look at a white wall. For a few seconds you see
 - a. a black and grey afterimage.
 - b. the original stimulus but desaturated.
 - c. a red and blue image.
 - d. the white wall.
3. Function words, word meaning, and prosody are all types of
 - a. affixes.
 - b. surface structures.
 - c. semantic cues.
 - d. syntactical cues.
4. Gestalt psychologists would argue what we see is a product of
 - a. the kind of stimulus elements perceived.
 - b. relationships among stimulus elements.
 - c. the type of background.
 - d. our imagination more than the physical stimulus.
5. Biederman (187, 1990) has argued that natural objects are also identified by distinctive features which he calls
 - a. contextual cues.
 - b. prototypes.
 - c. templates.
 - d. geons.
6. According to the experiments by Conrad (1964) on phonological short-term memory, which error would a subject be least likely to make?
 - a. writing D when s/he saw B
 - b. writing F when s/he saw T
 - c. writing B when s/he saw V
 - d. writing M when s/he saw N
7. The Stroop test results provide evidence for
 - a. automatic processes for remembering.
 - b. active processes of remembering.
 - c. failure to suppress active remembering.
 - d. failure to suppress active recollecting.

8. Julie witnessed a bank robbery, however her memory of the bank robbers appearance was not clear. She was hypnotized in order to help her remember the information more clearly. Which of the following problems may result from Julie existing hypnotized?
- The hypnosis may modify Julie's existing memories.
 - The hypnosis may increase Julie's confidence in her recollections and they may not be correct.
 - The hypnosis may implant memories the Julie may never have seen.
 - all of the above
9. If John is awakened every time he is about to start dreaming, when he is finally allowed to sleep throughout the night he will
- experience an increase in REM sleep over the next couple of nights.
 - not be able to enter REM sleep until normal sleeping habits are regained over the next few nights.
 - experience a decrease in REM sleep over the next couple of nights.
 - return to normal sleeping habits.
10. Mary, a two-year-old, looks out the window of the car as her father drives down the road. As she looks out the window, she names the things she sees. Mary sees, "Cow... dog... horse... tree..." and so on.
- superordinate
 - basic-level
 - subordinate
 - exemplar
11. According to Newell and Simon (1972), a _____ is a general heuristic that can be used to solve any problem.
- spatial metaphor
 - goal state
 - solution
 - means-ends analysis
12. Researchers have produced solid evidence for which types of information in working memory?
- gustatory and somatosensory
 - olfactory and verbal
 - visual and verbal
 - somatosensory and visual
13. Alex studies his calculus for hours. He is getting very tired, and is having difficulty remembering anything. He then switches, and begins reading his psychology text. He has no problem remembering the definitions in the book, although he did have difficulty with his math. What phenomenon might explain this?
- proactive interference
 - retroactive inhibition
 - release from proactive inhibition
 - release from retroactive inhibition

14. Retardation resulting from a mother's addiction to a alcohol indicates the involvement of _____ in retardation.
- genetics
 - heredity
 - nature
 - nurture
15. You observe that a child has fully developed sensory-motor function as well as language and memory function. The age of the child is most likely
- 12 years
 - 6 years
 - 2 years
 - 2 months
16. Piaget noted that children are able to conserve _____ earliest in their cognitive development.
- weight
 - area
 - volume
 - number
17. Research indicates that newborns
- are unable to see color
 - can hear well at birth
 - do not respond to the movements of their care-givers
 - are particularly sensitive to the human voice
18. Which of the following is evidence of the capacity of infants to smell?
- Breast-fed infants prefer the smell of their father over that of other men.
 - Breast-fed infants prefer the smell of their mother over that of other women.
 - Breast-fed infants choose ammonia odors as often as honey odors.
 - Breast-fed infants prefer sour tastes over sweet tastes
19. Piaget's formal-operational stage is distinguished from the concrete-operational stage by the _____ in the formal-operational stage.
- appearance of egocentrism
 - appearance of mental operations abstractions and symbols
 - loss of second-order relations
 - inability to work with concrete ideas
20. The id operates in terms of the _____ principle.
- pleasure
 - reality
 - idealistic
 - collective

21. Humanists believe people are _____ in their actions.
- present-oriented and reflexive
 - future-oriented and purposeful
 - past-oriented and habitual
 - self-oriented and hedonistic
22. In Roger's self-theory, what the _____ is reality.
- self dreams
 - self defines
 - self has been told
 - community, the collective self, accepts
23. Unlike Skinner, Rotter is interested in both _____ aspects of personality.
- biological and behavioral
 - biological and cognitive
 - conscious and unconscious
 - cognitive and behavioral
24. Which of the following is **Not** one of the "big five" personality traits?
- assertiveness
 - openness
 - agreeableness
 - conscientiousness
25. The "big five" personality traits
- are a unique set of traits
 - occur frequently in the lists proposed by a variety of researchers and theorists.
 - represent the five primary archetypes of the collective unconscious.
 - are consistent with the five stages of psychosexual development.
26. In order to make a prediction about behavior, an interactionist would need a description of the
- situation.
 - person.
 - situation and person.
 - past behavior.
27. According to cognitive theorists, anxiety is sustained because
- a previously neutral stimulus is paired with a frightening event.
 - self-defeating thoughts increase anxiety.
 - avoidant behavior is rewarded by anxiety reduction.
 - modeling increases anxiety responses.
28. Drugs that increase GABA activity
- increase anxiety
 - decrease anxiety

- c. increase depression
 - d. decrease psychotic symptoms.
29. Depression is _____ as likely to occur in men as in women.
- a. one-half
 - b. one-third
 - c. twice
 - d. equally
30. Negative symptoms of schizophrenia
- a. include deficits in behavior, such as social, emotional and language deficits.
 - b. are likely to be ignored by others.
 - c. are associated with a lack of dopamine activity in the brain.
 - d. remain even after the schizophrenia is in remission.
31. The term transference, as it is used in Freudian theory, refers to
- a. all the feelings a client has toward the therapist.
 - b. all the feelings a therapist has toward the client.
 - c. the projection of the therapist's unresolved feelings onto the client.
 - d. the projection of the client's unresolved feelings toward an earlier relationship onto therapist.
32. We analyze how much we have at stake in the outcome of a particular situation in
- a. problem-focused coping
 - b. emotion-focused coping
 - c. primary appraisal
 - d. secondary appraisal
33. Which of the following is **NOT** characteristic of Type-A behavior pattern?
- a. competitive and achievement-oriented
 - b. time urgency
 - c. anger and hostility
 - d. isolated with people

貳、問答題

1. 大白鼠經歷兩階段的訓練。在第一個階段中，大白鼠經歷了一個 250Hz 的純音和 700nm 的燈光同時出現的程序 (50Trials/day, 共兩週)。第二個階段的訓練內容是 250Hz 的純音開始呈現 4 秒鐘內，大白鼠足部遭 2Amp 的電擊 (20Trials/day, 共 7 天)。在測試階段，請妳 (你) 預測

(1) 當 250Hz 的純音出現，動物會不會表現出 Freezing 的反應？為什麼妳 (你) 會如此預測？(3%)

(2) 當 700nm 的燈光出現，動物會不會表現出 Freezing 的反應？為什麼？(3%)

- (3) 當 705nm 的燈光出現，動物會不會表現出 Freezing 的反應？為什麼？（3%）
- (4) 若重覆單獨呈現 250Hz 純音，大白鼠在 7 天後（30 Tests/day）不再表現出 Freezing，為什麼？（3%）
- (5) (4) 中的大白鼠在休息（不予任何測試）一週後，再於同樣訓練及測試的情境中，呈現 250nm 純音，大白鼠又再度呈現 Freezing 的反應，這個現象有何意義？（3%）
- 2、試舉兩個實驗為例，說明 Amygdala（杏仁核）在情緒表達及情緒和事件的聯結學習上之重要性。（6%）
- 3、物理刺激有頻率、振幅（強度）的特性，神經細胞如何用僅有的 Action Potential 登錄這些特性？（6%）
- 4、何謂 Observational Learning？（7%）