

一、選擇題 (每題 2%)

- (1) The owl is a bird which hunts during the night and sleeps much of the day, one would expect the owl's retina to contain
- more cones than rods.
 - more rods than cones.
 - only rods.
 - neither rods nor cones.
- (2) You are up to bat in a baseball game. The pitcher throws a fast ball right down the middle. You hit a home run and win the game. Which part of the visual association area identified the location of the ball so you could hit it?
- the second level of the visual association areas
 - the visual association area in the temporal lobe
 - the visual association area in the parietal lobe
 - the visual association area in the frontal lobe
- (3) According to the Gestalt law of common fate,
- elements moving in the same direction will be perceived as belonging together.
 - Elements in the same boundary will be seen as going in the same direction.
 - Elements going in the same direction are part of the background.
 - The most frequently encountered elements will be perceived as having a common fate.
- (4) Thinking is accomplished in
- short-term memory.
 - long-term memory.
 - iconic memory.
 - episodic memory.
- (5) Consolidation is the transference of information from
- sensory memory into short-term memory.
 - long-term memory into working memory.
 - short-term memory into long-term memory.
 - all of the above.
- (6) Memories that we are aware of are called _____ memories.
- awareness
 - implicit
 - explicit
 - episodic
- (7) Long-term memories may be the result of
- creation of neural networks.
 - changes in the synapses that connect the neural networks.
 - creation of new neurons.
 - creation of new dendrites.
- (8) Barber believes that the hypnotized individual is
- acting out a social role.
 - enacting a role expected of them.
 - acting out a role as directed by the hypnotist.
 - All of the choices are correct.
- (9) If you are laying on the couch relaxing and reading a book, your brain wave pattern would probably be called
- delta.
 - alpha.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

- c. theta.
 - d. beta.
- (10) Which of the following is TRUE regarding insomnia?
- a. Insomnia is a disease that is generally the result of psychological dysfunction.
 - b. Insomnia is a disease that is defined as a difficulty sleeping.
 - c. Insomnia can be treated successfully with prescribed sleeping pills.
 - d. Insomnia is a symptom that is generally secondary to a physical or psychological ailment.
- (11) The sentences “The boy hit the ball” and “The ball was hit by the boy” have _____ surface structure and _____ deep structure.
- a. the same; different
 - b. different; the same
 - c. different; different
 - d. the same; the same
- (12) Donny is in the third grade and is still having difficulty learning to read. His intelligence test scores suggests he is above average in intelligence. Donny is probably suffering from
- a. acquired dyslexia.
 - b. developmental dyslexia.
 - c. subocal articulation.
 - d. agrammatism.
- (13) Priming has been used to study
- a. the process of word recognition and comprehension of meaning.
 - b. recognition memory of abstract phonological concepts.
 - c. How children learn to communicate with one another.
 - d. The acquisition of language by primates and other animals.

二、問答題

- 1、L. Rowell Huesmann 曾綜合 “影響人類攻擊行為的三個主要生物因素（情境、神經傳導素、激素）” 就這三個生物因素，各寫出一個特定的因素及其對人類或動物攻擊行為的影響。(7%)
 如果以實驗設計找到證據去支持這些因素是 “經由基因遺傳決定攻擊傾向及行為” 或主要是 “經由與環境的互動決定”。(7%)
- 2、若依操作條件化歷程中建立行為及消褪行為的原理，如何具體幫助兒童再挫折而無濟於事的盛怒行為 (temper tantrums) ? (7%)
- 3、根據 J. Garcia 的觀察，燈光、味道、電擊、噁心嘔吐四者在建立 Pavlovian conditioning 時的較佳組合是什麼？如何以實驗證明。(7%)
- 4、何謂 behavior potential (由 J. Rotter 於 1954 年提出) ? (7%)
- 5、測謊器依據情緒的何種特性而產生？(5%)

三、個案分析與問答

陳同學從小害羞、怕生、怕黑、怕自己一個人；常當母親不在她身邊時，就非常恐慌，而母親回來時，自己就一個人縮在一角，不理人，不高興。中學時候，她常獨來獨往，不喜歡與人交往。雖然她很想要和人在一起，但害怕別人拒絕她。往後，進入大學，不敢參加社團，在班上不敢公開發言，更不敢上台說話。最近，由於老師要求同學輪流上台報告，她感到十分焦慮；想到上台後，自己會出洋相，講不出話來，她非常害怕、沮喪。一個月來，她睡不好，有時，甚至，整夜不能睡，吃不下，人經常疲倦，無精打采，常想到的是自己真沒用，上台、社交一點也不行，未來沒什麼希望，人生過真是痛苦。

請問：

- 1、陳同學的困擾可能是屬於哪一類偏差行為？為什麼（10%）
- 2、請整合發展心理學、性格心理學、社會心理學、健康心理學來分析她的心理困擾之成因。（24%）