

## 一、選擇題（每題2分）

1. Functionalists emphasized the study of
  - a. the structure of objects in the world
  - b. how objects are associated with one another
  - c. what people do and why they do it
  - d. nonhuman animals rather than humans
2. According to mind-body dualism, the mind
  - a. is important but the body is not
  - b. is not important but the body is
  - c. and the body are very similar, differing only quantitatively
  - d. and the body differ in kind
3. Carl Rogers was a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist
  - a. psychodynamic
  - b. cognitivist
  - c. radical behaviorist
  - d. humanist
4. The somatic nervous system controls
  - a. primarily striated muscles
  - b. primarily smooth muscles
  - c. both striated and smooth muscles in equal degree
  - d. neither striated nor smooth muscles
5. A neuron has just fired and is unable to fire again unless a strong stimulus. Most likely it is in the
  - a. absolute refractory period
  - b. relative refractory period
  - c. both of the above
  - d. compensated refractory period
6. The hippocampal formation is part of the
  - a. limbic system
  - b. endocrine system
  - c. hindbrain
  - d. cerebellum
7. The medulla oblongata is most involved in the control of the
  - a. movement of the hands
  - b. heart rate
  - c. liver function
  - d. learning and memory
8. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) is primarily a \_\_\_\_\_ hormone
  - a. stress-related

- b. weight-producing  
c. weight-reducing  
d. sex
9. The joy or ecstasy you feel at the approach of a loved one is a(n)  
a. conditioned emotional response  
b. unconditioned emotional response  
c. conditioned emotional stimulus  
d. unconditioned emotional stimulus
10. According to R.A.Rescorla, conditioning is a function of  
a. temporal contiguity  
b. luck  
c. motivation  
d. contingency
11. You are in a relationship with someone who is inconsistent in emotional interaction, sometimes very nice, other times not nice at all. Yet you keep going back for more. You are being  
a. continuously reinforced  
b. partially reinforced  
c. positively punished  
d. negatively punished
12. Appetitive food is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ reinforcer  
a. null  
b. primary  
c. secondary  
d. tertiary
13. E.C.Tolman called the internal representations that organisms use to guide their behavior  
a. images  
b. propositions  
c. mentrons  
d. cognitive maps
14. Fear differs from anxiety in that the former is a reaction to  
a. a person rather than an object  
b. an object rather than a person  
c. a diffuse danger  
d. a specific danger
15. On a difficult task, \_\_\_\_\_ level of arousal is usually associated with greater success  
a. no

- b. a relatively low  
c. a relatively high  
d. a maximum
16. The retina contains the photoreceptors of the eye which transmits visual information through neurons to the  
a optic chiasm.  
b superior colliculi.  
c sclera.  
d optic disk.
17. Recognition of objects presented in less than optimum conditions may be improved by  
a increasing the number of items.  
b removing the ground from the figure.  
c adding context.  
d increasing scan rate.
18. Many psychologists prefer the prototype model of perception to the template model of perception because prototypes are  
a not idealized representations of objects.  
b more flexible than templates.  
c representations of only one object.  
d consistent with Gestalt laws of grouping.
19. Sperling used a tachistoscope to show subjects a set of nine letters. They could not recall more than four or five of them correctly because  
a the visual stimulus fades quickly from iconic memory.  
b the set of letters was greater than the capacity of iconic memory.  
c there was no basis to chunk the information.  
d stimuli are not accurately represented in sensory memory.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ processing depends on the analysis of \_\_\_\_\_ features.  
a Shallow; semantic  
b Deep; semantic  
c Surface; shallow  
d Deep; linguistic
21. The best way to study the kinds of sensory information that may be stored in working memory is to  
a follow the whole report procedures.  
b follow the partial report procedure.  
c see what kinds of sensory tasks interfere with each other.  
d present information that cannot be chunked.

22. Tom has learned that his stuffed bear is called "teddy." One night, the babysitter asked Tom if he wanted "teddy." Of course Tom wanted "teddy" however, when the babysitter brought him a bear, Tom said, "That's not a teddy." It became apparent that "teddy" was a particular bear. This is an example of an
- overextension.
  - underextension.
  - agrammatism.
  - inflection.
23. Heuristics are general rules
- for solving syllogisms.
  - constructing mental models.
  - identifying appropriate exemplars.
  - useful in guiding an investigation.
24. Concepts are
- categories that share some attributes.
  - representations of the important characteristics of a category.
  - logical constructions that consist of major premises.
  - inferences from general principals or rules.
25. An infant's ability to discriminate between sounds can be detected by
- an increase in sucking after the presentation of a novel sound.
  - a decrease in sucking after the presentation of a novel sound.
  - measuring the amount of time it takes until an infant habituates to a sound.
  - none of the above.
26. A person who has difficulty falling asleep may be suffering form
- apnea.
  - REM sleep behavior disorder.
  - narcolepsy.
  - insomnia.
27. Which of the following would be the most difficult for a hypnotist to accomplish with a patient?
- produce anesthesia
  - convince a patient that she is paralyzed
  - obtain recollections of lost memories
  - help the patient lose weight

28. The case of the man who could not recognize objects by sight suggests that consciousness
- a is simply an activity of the brain's speech mechanism.
  - b is synonymous with the ability to talk about perceptions and memories.
  - c and self-awareness are different phenomena.
  - d is necessary for learning.

二、問答題

- 1、Describe the development of emotions. (10分)
- 2、Describe your personality using Big 5 theory (10分) and illuminate its relationship to your school and social adjustment. (6分)
- 3、Describe the theory and techniques for cognitive therapy (12分) and evaluate its effectiveness. (6分)