

臺灣綜合大學系統 106 學年度學士班轉學生聯合招生考試試題

科目名稱	普通心理學	類組代碼	D30
		科目碼	D3091

※本項考試依簡章規定各考科均「不可以」使用計算機

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單選題 (50題，每題 2分)

- If a scientist tried to analyze your social life based on the behavioral perspective, the analysis would focus on
 - your thoughts and other mental processes.
 - the electrical activity of your brain cells.
 - your unconscious motivations for the social interactions.
 - the people you interact with and your responses to them.
- A _____ psychologist is most likely to be involved in research on the importance of a strong network of friends for emotional support during times of stress.

A. biological	C. personality
B. social	D. clinical
- William is a psychologist who interested in the effect of caffeine on memory. He studies this by varying the amount of caffeine participants consume while studying and measuring the participants' scores on a memory task. He is using

A. correlational techniques.	C. the case study.
B. the survey method.	D. the experimental method.
- You jerk your hand away after accidentally touching a hot burner. The jerk of the muscles is directly due to nerve impulses from

A. the sympathetic system.	C. motor neurons.
B. the parasympathetic system.	D. sensory neurons.
- Reuptake and degradation are processes by which
 - the effect of neurotransmitters is terminated.
 - synapses are excited.
 - synaptic vesicles are signaled to discharge neurotransmitters.
 - neurotransmitters are manufactured.
- The outer layer of the cerebrum (the cortex) appears to be gray in color because it is mostly composed of _____ whereas the inside of the cerebrum appears to be white because it is mostly composed of _____.
 - glial cells; myelinated fibers.
 - myelinated axons; unmyelinated nerve cells.
 - cell bodies and unmyelinated nerve fibers; myelinated axons.
 - myelinated axons; cell bodies and unmyelinated nerve fibers.
- _____ area is involved in production of speech; _____ in the comprehension of language.

A. Wernicke's; Broca's area	C. Broca's; the angular gyrus
B. Broca's; Wernicke's area	D. Auditory; association areas
- When you are sitting quietly in class, taking lecture notes, which part of your nervous system is most involved in regulating the function of your internal organs?

A. somatic	C. parasympathetic
B. sympathetic	D. central
- Ted has blue eyes after three generations of brown eyes on both sides of his family. This means that
 - the gene for blue eyes was carried recessively.
 - the gene for blue eyes is sex-linked.
 - the gene for brown eyes was altered during cell division.
 - initially, the family's gene for brown eyes was recessive.

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10. The "nurture" component of the "nature-nurture" question refers to
- our genetic endowment.
 - the environment in which we are raised.
 - a combination of genetics and the environment.
 - the inborn personality tendencies with which each of us is born.
11. Which of the following determines motor development after birth?
- environmental stimulation
 - learning
 - maturation
 - maturation and environmental stimulation
12. Scientific reasoning involves the systematic changing of variables and investigation of hypotheses. Therefore Piaget would suggest that engaging in scientific reasoning requires
- understanding object permanence.
 - formal operational reasoning.
 - preoperational reasoning.
 - concrete operational reasoning.
13. Piaget's theory of cognitive development has been especially criticized for
- underestimating the abilities of young children.
 - incorrectly predicting the order of the stages.
 - its overemphasis on the socio-cultural influence on cognitive development.
 - its lack of appreciation for individual differences in progression through the stages of cognitive development.
14. Proponents of knowledge-acquisition approaches to cognitive development would argue that cognitive development
- involves the acquisition of qualitatively different stages of processing.
 - relies on the acquisition of larger and larger collections of facts.
 - relies on the acquisition of several separate information-processing skills.
 - involves the increasing ability to organize domain-specific knowledge bases.
15. The active process of self-definition that occurs during adolescence is called
- gender experimentation.
 - role expectation.
 - identity crisis.
 - gender identity.
16. Harry is color-blind, but is good at naming colors and functioning in everyday life, so that others don't always notice his deficiency. How can this be explained?
- Harry has learned names of colors of familiar objects.
 - Harry has developed special cells to compensate.
 - Harry's cones can detect differences in wavelengths of light.
 - All of these can explain correct color naming.
17. Our tendency to automatically perceive a form as standing out from its surround is known as
- closure.
 - similarity.
 - proximity.
 - figure-ground discrimination.
18. Stroboscopic motion is caused by the
- movement of an image across the retina.
 - presentation to the retina of slightly different images in rapid sequence.
 - movement of our retina across a stationary visual stimuli.
 - recovery of previously fatigued motion-detecting cells.

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19. Characteristics of objects in the visual field such as shape and color are called _____ features.

A. primitive	C. illusory
B. integration	D. conjunction

20. As you move away from an object, the perceived size of the object remains the same because as the retinal image _____, the perceived distance _____.

A. decreases; increases.	C. remains the same; increases.
B. increases; decreases.	D. decreases; remains the same.

21. The moon illusion probably results from the
 - A. perceiver's failure to adjust for the greater perceived distance to the horizon than to the zenith.
 - B. different retinal images projected by the moon on the horizon and at its highest point in the sky.
 - C. lack of depth cues when the moon is high in the sky.
 - D. all of the above.

22. Research on the development of depth perception in infants suggests that
 - A. infants use binocular cues to depth earlier than they do monocular cues.
 - B. newborns have depth perception but cannot demonstrate it until they can crawl as older infants.
 - C. infants do not respond to depth information until they are able to crawl.
 - D. depth perception is not fully established until the child begins to walk.

23. Heroin frequently causes death by
 - A. causing a cerebral hemorrhage.
 - B. precipitating a heart attack.
 - C. depressing the respiratory centers of the brain.
 - D. suicide due to a severe loss of contact with reality.

24. Classical conditioning represents a form of _____ learning.

A. skill	C. motor
B. operant	D. associative

25. According to an interpretation of working memory as a state of activation, retrieval of an item may occur when
 - A. the level of activation falls below a critical level for the item being retrieved.
 - B. activation for the item reaches a critical level.
 - C. the level of activation for the item remains above a critical level for a certain period of time.
 - D. the level of activation falls below a critical level for the items not being retrieved, leaving a higher level of activation for the item to be retrieved.

26. The memory of where you parked your car this morning when you arrived at school is an example of _____ memory.

A. implicit	C. semantic
B. explicit	D. episodic

27. What did the book describe as one of the most effective ways to increase the amount of material held in working memory?
 - A. Group items into chunks.
 - B. Rehearse the list of items over and over.
 - C. Organize and recall the learning context.
 - D. Use both semantic and mnemonic cues.

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28. Except in one limited case, the data concerning the language learning in chimps and gorillas suggests that
- they can develop vocabularies similar to those of teenagers.
 - they can combine signs in a systematic way, as do humans.
 - they show good syntax but have limited vocabularies.
 - they may not be able to alter the order of the "words" in a sentence to produce different sentences.
29. We sometimes use concrete representations of situations in order to solve problems using deductive reasoning. These representations are called
- pragmatic rules.
 - permission models.
 - mental models.
 - constructive rules.
30. In a deductive argument, if the premises are true, the conclusion _____ true; in an inductive argument, if the premises are true, the conclusion _____ true.
- is probably; is probably
 - is probably; must be
 - must be; must be
 - must be; is probably
31. Why would the owners of the local pub place bowls of salty peanuts and chips on the bar for all the patrons to eat? Eating these foods will
- make your hungry.
 - increase your level of intoxication.
 - increase your thirst.
 - make you leave a bigger tip.
32. The most common basis for differentiating between emotion and motivation assumes that the emotion is aroused by _____ and that motivation is aroused by _____.
- drives; instincts.
 - instincts; drives.
 - internal events; external events.
 - external events; internal events.
33. What would be wrong with classifying thirst as an emotion?
- Thirst does not activate behavior.
 - Emotions are usually aroused by external, rather than internal events.
 - Thirst involves the autonomic nervous system.
 - The feeling of thirst is not as intense as a true emotion.
34. Binet's original intelligence test and the Stanford-Binet depend heavily upon an individual's
- perceptual-motor skills.
 - verbal ability.
 - mathematical reasoning.
 - memory.
35. The Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS) differs from the Stanford-Binet because the WAIS includes verbal and _____ items, whereas the Stanford-Binet relied more heavily on _____ skills.
- memory; memory
 - memory; verbal
 - performance items; verbal
 - performance items; performance
36. Robert Sternberg's theory of intelligence addresses basic information-processing mechanisms as well as
- modules and thinking processes.
 - linguistic abilities and spatial capacities.
 - thought and specific processes.
 - experience and context.
37. Freud's concept that all thoughts, emotions, and actions have causes is called
- reciprocal causation.
 - psychological determinism.
 - psychoanalytic determinism.
 - interactionism.

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38. Which is the correct order of Maslow's hierarchy?
 A. physiological, safety, belongingness, esteem, aesthetic, cognitive, self-actualization
 B. safety, physiological, esteem, cognitive, belongingness, aesthetic, self-actualization
 C. physiological, safety, belongingness, esteem, cognitive, aesthetic, self-actualization
 D. belongingness, physiological, safety, esteem, cognitive, aesthetic, self-actualization
39. Selye described set of physiological responses that is displayed by all organisms in response to stress called the
 A. general adaptation syndrome.
 B. global adjustment syndrome.
 C. sympathetic arousal index.
 D. pituitary-adrenal stress configuration.
40. Anita and Joan are both being treated for breast cancer. Anita is very optimistic about the treatment she is a cancer-recovery support group, while Joan is depressed and has withdrawn from personal contact. What does the research suggest about their survival?
 A. Anita will out survive Joan.
 B. Joan will out survive Anita.
 C. Their survival rates will depend on the severity of the cancer.
 D. There is nothing we can predict with this limited amount of information.
41. Ken has a lot of interpersonal conflict with his co-workers and has few friends and no close family members. What would we predict about his cardiovascular health?
 A. It would depend upon subjective health estimates.
 B. He would show the same risk as others in the general population.
 C. He would show an increased risk of coronary heart disease.
 D. We could not predict anything with the limited amount of information provided.
42. As the exam date neared, Brenda's anxiety level rose and she reacted by smoking more cigarettes. Brenda's method of coping
 A. dealt directly with the problem.
 B. focused on reducing the anxiety.
 C. illustrates a problem-focused strategy.
 D. would be considered a reaction formation.
43. The thought disorder in schizophrenia appears to reflect a(n)
 A. general difficulty in filtering out irrelevant stimuli.
 B. inability to attend to more than one stimulus at a time.
 C. inability to remember the right word at the right time.
 D. unwillingness to communicate for fear of being misunderstood.
44. Perhaps the most striking feature of the antisocial personality is the
 A. lack of charm.
 B. extreme concern for others.
 C. In decisiveness about what they want.
 D. lack of conscience.
45. Students who saw a film explaining why bystanders often fail to intervene in emergencies
 A. would be more likely to intervene in a later emergency than those who had not seen the film.
 B. would be no more likely to intervene in a later emergency than those who had not seen the film.
 C. would grossly overestimate their own willingness to intervene in an emergency.
 D. would state that they were now more willing to intervene, but there is no research to confirm that they actually would.

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46. A survey of people who had been subjects in Milgram's obedience experiments found that
- most of the subjects suffered no long-term harm but regretted that they had agreed to be in the study.
 - subjects who had obeyed suffered long-term guilt but those who had not obeyed felt better about themselves as a result of being in the study.
 - most of the subjects that realized that they were not really shocking the "learner."
 - 1% were sorry that they participated.
47. A general conclusion from cognitive dissonance theory is that dissonance-causing behavior will lead to attitude change in induced-compliance situations when the
- behavior can be induced with a minimum amount of pressure.
 - behavior is induced with a maximum amount of pressure.
 - behavior is consistent with the person's initial attitudes.
 - person is only dimly aware of his initial attitude.
48. The primacy effect is primarily a consequence of
- the recency phenomenon.
 - stereotypes.
 - schematic processing.
 - impression formation.
49. If you were shown a series of photographs of strangers, what would determine how much you said you would like the person in the photo?
- How attractive the person was.
 - The color of the person's hair.
 - How often you had seen the photo.
 - If the person in the photo reminded you of your parents.
50. If you encounter someone new who reminds us of someone we disliked in our past, this sense of recognition will decrease our liking of the individual through a process called
- personification.
 - transference.
 - similarity.
 - obviation.