

科目：普通心理學

系組：臨床心理學系

年級：二

※請使用 2B 鉛筆將正確答案依題號順序劃記於答案卡上。

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question (共 50 題，每題 2 分)

1) A research assistant who is working in a psychologist's laboratory learns the importance of keeping complete records of observations and data analyses. Such procedures are followed in order to

- A) prevent other researchers from replicating a study.
- B) increase observer bias.
- C) increase objectivity.
- D) increase subjectivity.

2) When carrying out an experiment, the factor that the researcher manipulates is known as the _____ variable; the researcher measures the _____ variable.

- A) dependent; independent
- B) independent; dependent
- C) dependent; dependent
- D) independent; independent

3) When planning a study, you determine that of the one hundred participants, fifty will have to be randomly assigned to the experimental condition and the other fifty to the control condition. The type of experimental design you are using is known as a _____ design.

- A) within-subjects
- B) between-subjects
- C) single-subject
- D) placebo control

4) You read in a health magazine that the more people drink and smoke, the greater the number of emotional problems they have. This relationship illustrates ?

- A) a positive correlation.
- B) a negative correlation.
- C) cause and effect.
- D) a zero correlation.

5) With respect to psychological measurement, when data are consistent or dependable they are referred to as _____, whereas the term _____ means that the information that is produced accurately measures the variable or quality that it is intended to measure.

- A) reliable; valid
- B) consistent; reliable
- C) reliable or valid; consistent
- D) valid; reliable

6) Imagine that you have agreed to participate in psychological research. Prior to the study, you will be given information about what you can expect and other details of the research, and asked to sign a form indicating your willingness to participate. This process is known as

- A) debriefing.
- B) intentional deception.
- C) risk/gain assessment.
- D) informed consent.

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- 7) Historically speaking, the case of Phineas P. Gage, a railroad worker who was injured in 1848, is important because it provides the earliest documented evidence for a link between
- A) verbal and motor behavior.
 - B) the brain and complex psychological processes.
 - C) intellectual faculties and equilibrium.
 - D) near-death experiences and motivation.
- 8) Broca's area in the brain is most closely associated with ?
- A) memory.
 - B) physical movement.
 - C) language.
 - D) emotion.
- 9) A scientist is interested in identifying the patterns of brain activity that occur while a participant reads. In order to do this the scientist is most likely to ?
- A) make an EEG tracing of the brain while the participant reads.
 - B) electrically stimulate the brain.
 - C) produce a lesion in the part of the brain responsible for reading.
 - D) gather information from brain damaged patients.
- 10) The _____ shows where different types of activity are occurring in the brain and involves the use of a safe radioactive substance that is given to participants.
- A) electroencephalogram
 - B) fMRI
 - C) PET scan
 - D) MRI
- 11) The nervous system is subdivided into two major divisions: What are they?
- A) central and peripheral
 - B) sympathetic and parasympathetic
 - C) somatic and autonomic
 - D) peripheral and somatic
- 12) In the brain, the _____ and its surface layer, the _____, integrates sensory information, coordinates your movements, and facilitates abstract thinking and reasoning.
- A) cerebral cortex; cerebrum
 - B) cerebellum; cerebral cortex
 - C) cerebrum; cerebral cortex
 - D) cerebral cortex; cerebellum
- 13) While going for the ball in the soccer league championship, a player slips and hits the back of his head so hard that he "sees stars." Which lobe of the brain was stimulated when he hit his head?
- A) parietal
 - B) temporal
 - C) frontal
 - D) occipital

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- 14) A patient has no difficulty understanding what you say to her, but finds it impossible to produce words to convey her understanding. It is possible that either the motor cortex has been damaged or it is not receiving messages from ?
- A) the visual cortex.
 - B) the angular gyrus.
 - C) Wernicke's area.
 - D) Broca's area.
- 15) In the brain, the _____ serves as a relay station between the endocrine system and the central nervous system.
- A) hypothalamus
 - B) thalamus
 - C) hippocampus
 - D) cerebral cortex
- 16) The operational definition of the absolute threshold is the stimulus level at which a sensory signal is ?
- A) presented.
 - B) detected all of the time.
 - C) detected.
 - D) detected half the time.
- 17) Rods operate best in _____; cones operate best in _____.
- A) bright light; near darkness
 - B) bright light; bright light
 - C) near darkness; near darkness
 - D) near darkness; bright light
- 18) The pitch of sound is determined by its _____; the loudness of sound is determined by its _____.
- A) loudness; pitch
 - B) intensity; amplitude
 - C) frequency; amplitude
 - D) amplitude; frequency
- 19) It's a beautiful day, with just a few clouds in a deep blue sky. The fact that the clouds look closer to you than the sky is an example of
- A) color afterimages.
 - B) change blindness.
 - C) the law of proximity.
 - D) figure and ground.
- 20) When grading the exam, the experienced teacher had few problems reading the student's sloppy handwriting because she had asked this question before and knew in advance what the student was likely to write. This example shows most clearly the importance of ?
- A) bottom-up processing.
 - B) top-down processing.
 - C) data-driven processing.
 - D) phonemic restoration.

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- 21) The fact that people automatically use the context to help decide between different meanings of ambiguous words in sentences supports the idea that ?
- A) Freud's concept of repression is valid.
 - B) language processes are not capable of being consciously influenced.
 - C) rational beings have access to all of the activities of their own minds.
 - D) processes that operate below the level of consciousness can affect behavior.
- 22) People have about _____ periods of REM sleep each night, and these periods _____ in length with each sleep cycle.
- A) ten; increase
 - B) four to six; decrease
 - C) four to six; increase
 - D) ten; decrease
- 23) Most of a person's sleep time is spent ?
- A) in REM sleep.
 - B) in paradoxical sleep.
 - C) in NREM sleep.
 - D) dreaming.
- 24) Explanations of why sleep evolved include all of the following EXCEPT that it ?
- A) enabled animals to conserve energy.
 - B) helped the brain to restore brain chemicals such as neurotransmitters.
 - C) enabled the body to restore itself.
 - D) served as a method for maintaining body heat.
- 25) A man has problems sleeping. He rarely falls asleep quickly, is frequently aroused during sleep, and awakens too early in the morning. It is most likely that the man is suffering from ?
- A) insomnia.
 - B) sleep apnea.
 - C) narcolepsy.
 - D) nightmares.
- 26) John has identified his problems and is seriously thinking about changing it. John experienced _____
- A) precontemplation
 - B) contemplation
 - C) preparation
 - D) action
- 27) Mary did not want their friends' support, however, her friend provide many suggestions. The social support of Mary belongs to _____
- A) support omission
 - B) null support
 - C) support commission
 - D) support conflict
- 28) All of the following disorders belong to anxiety disorder in the DSM-5, EXCEPT for which one?
- A) phobias
 - B) panic
 - C) hoarding disorder
 - D) generalizing anxiety disorder

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- 29) Which of the following description belong to General adaptation syndrome of stress response ?
- A) the stress response that only for adults
 - B) resistance phase usually triggers the fight or flight response
 - C) alarm phase is the second phase
 - D) alarm phase usually triggers the fight or flight response
- 30) According to the Piaget perspective, child could reason abstractly because of the ability of _____ ?
- A) concrete operations
 - B) formal operations
 - C) imitation
 - D) symbolic play
- 31) Research showing that there are pleasure centers in the brain has been cited in support of the _____ theory of emotions.
- A) Cannon-Bard
 - B) James-Lange
 - C) Schachter-Singer
 - D) Ekman
- 32) The greatest threat to cognitive abilities in late adulthood is _____ disease.
- A) Alzheimer's
 - B) Diabetes
 - C) Cardiovascular
 - D) Parkinson's
- 33) The fundamental attribution error appears to be somewhat less likely to occur among people in _____ cultures
- A) individualist
 - B) Eastern
 - C) Collectivist
 - D) no significant difference among cultures
- 34) A patient who has become forgetful but has no problems in other areas of cognitive function may be said to have _____.
- A) dementia
 - B) mild cognitive impairment
 - C) aphasia
 - D) delirium
- 35) A patient with thiamine deficiency who is forgetful but makes up memories and believes they are real probably has _____.
- A) anterograde amnesia
 - B) Korsakoff's syndrome
 - C) consciousness disturbances
 - D) confabulation
- 36) All of the following disorders belong to obsessions, EXCEPT for which one?
- A) repeated doubles
 - B) mental act
 - C) horrific impulses
 - D) the need to have things in a certain order

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37) Negative symptoms of schizophrenia include the following?

- A) flat affect
- B) alogia
- C) avolition
- D) disorganized speech

38) Which is true for antipsychotic drugs?

- A) increase the amount of serotonin
- B) cause tardive dyskinesia
- C) Is most often used to treat anxiety disorders
- D) cures mood disorders

39) According to Ekman, which of the following is NOT one of the universal facial expressions?

- A) sadness
- B) anger
- C) surprise
- D) shame

40) According to cognitive theories, appraisal of the situation would come _____ the physical arousal and _____ the experience of emotion.

- A) before; after
- B) after; before
- C) before; before
- D) after; after

41) The habituation technique operates on the premise that infants _____.

- A) Are able to discriminate their mother's voice from other female voices
- B) Cannot perceive depth
- C) Enjoy looking at simple patterns
- D) Prefer to look at new stimuli

42) Which of the following language milestones is the latest to occur?

- A) Subtle pragmatics
- B) Knowing about 10,000 words
- C) Telegraphic speech
- D) Understanding the rules of grammar

43) According to Erikson, if an elementary school child fails to succeed in developing a sense of competence and ability to work with others, the result may be the development of a sense of _____.

- A) inferiority
- B) stagnation
- C) shame and doubt
- D) role confusion

44) Research has found that some aspects of memory tend to become poorer during our later years, at least partly because parts of the brain that produce the neurotransmitter _____ become impaired with age.

- A) Serotonin
- B) Acetylcholine
- C) Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)
- D) Dopamine

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- 45) Grace, who is undergoing client-centered therapy, has been told that she experiences an incongruence between her _____ self and her _____ self.
- A) Conscious; unconscious
 - B) Past; future
 - C) Physical; mental
 - D) Real; ideal
- 46) Which behavior therapy technique is commonly used to treat anxiety disorders?
- A) Interpretation
 - B) Free association
 - C) Dream analysis
 - D) Exposure
- 47) People's attitudes are most likely to influence specific behaviors when the attitudes are _____.
- A) only moderately important
 - B) relatively stable
 - C) not relevant to the behavior
 - D) difficult to access from memory
- 48) Which one of the following activities will NOT reduce cognitive dissonance?
- A) changing the behavior to match the attitude
 - B) continuing the behavior in spite of the conflicting thoughts
 - C) changing the thought to justify the behavior
 - D) developing new thoughts to justify the behavior
- 49) Which one of the following is not the characteristic of younger children ?
- A) have shorter attention spans
 - B) understand fewer concepts about objects and events
 - C) grasp only simple concepts about relations between objects and events
 - D) grasp concepts from imagination
- 50) Tony, who is diagnosed autism spectrum disorder and which description is most proper to Tony?
- A) Tony never make eye contact
 - B) Tony has a mental illness
 - C) Tony has a neurodevelopmental disorder
 - D) Tony don't speak and cannot learn.

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一、單選題(每題 2 分)

1. 年齡是那一種測量尺

(A)nominal (B)ordinal (C)interval (D)ratio (E)likert

2. 若資料中無偏離值，最好的離散估計值是

(A)平均數 (B)中位數 (C)標準差 (D)四分差 (E)全距

3. 以盒狀圖來界定偏離值時，若四分全距為 5 時，距盒子多遠為偏離值

(A)5 (B)7.5 (C)10 (D)12.5 (E)15

4. 若某次英文考試成績成常態分配，小華得分為 $Z=1$ ，問其 PR 值為何

(A)50 (B)67 (C)75 (D)81 (E)84

5. 下列那一個圖形可以推估出個體的百分位數

(A)boxplot (B)histogram (C) pie chart (D) cumulative percentage curve

(E) polygons

6. 進行統計檢定時，需要抽樣分配，若希望平均差抽樣分配成常態分配，樣本最少需要抽多少人

(A)30 (B)35 (C)40 (D)45 (E)50

7. 承上題，若平均差抽樣分配成常態分配，則在 H_0 為真時，預估其平均值為

(A)-10 (B)-5 (C)0 (D)5 (E)10

8. 某高中校長預估其校高三生錄取台清交三校的比例關係應為 1:2:3，問應用何方法檢視其想法的正確性

(A)ANOVA (B)t 檢定 (C)F 檢定 (D)迴歸 (E) χ^2 檢定

9. 統計考驗力是

(A)1-type I error (B)1-type II error (C) α (D) β (E) δ

10. 某研究者探討自閉症兒童的臉孔表情辨識力，他以具信效度的臉孔表情測量工具，測量 25 位自閉症兒童，得其平均為 55，已知一般人的常模平均為 65，標準差 5，問效果量為何

(A)2 (B)5 (C)10 (D)11 (E)13

11. 承上題，其非中心化參數為何

(A)2 (B)5 (C)10 (D)11 (E)13

12. 承上題，此檢定抽樣分配的平均值為何

(A)0 (B)25 (C)55 (D)65 (E)5

13. 研究性別與數學成績的關聯性，應該使用

(A)r (B) r_s (C) r_{pb} (D) ϕ (E)C

14. 若資料中有偏離值時，變項間的相關較宜使用

(A)r (B) r_s (C) r_{pb} (D) ϕ (E)C

15. 探討夫妻對 COVID-19 疫情看法的差異，應該使用那一種檢定

(A) 單樣本 t 檢定 (B)相依 t 檢定 (C) 獨立 t 檢定 (D)ANOVA (E)Z 檢定

16. COVID-19 改變了人們的互動模式，有研究想了解不同社交距離(0.5m, 1m, 1.5m)下，人們的信任感是否有差異，他應該使用那一個統計檢定？

(A) 單樣本 t 檢定 (B)相依 t 檢定 (C) 獨立 t 檢定 (D)ANOVA (E)Z 檢定

17. 口罩是 COVID-19 下，人們必備的物品之一。但戴口罩時，臉孔只剩下眼睛以上的部份，臉部的非語言訊息大量減少，在此種情形下，治療室的同理心能否被感受到？某研究者以口罩有無下，不同同理感受(高、中、低)來分析口罩對同理心的影響。問此研究應使用那一種抽樣分配？

(A)z 分配 (B)t 分配 (C) χ^2 分配 (D) F 分配 (E)波松分配

18. 在 $\alpha=.05$ 下，進行一到四年級學生對學校防疫作為的滿意度分析，若以 t 檢定進行所有可能組的分析，則分析後的第一類錯誤率為何？

(A).05 (B).01 (C).001 (D).325 (E).265

19. 標準差與標準誤的差別在

(A) 標準誤較小 (B)標準差較小 (C) 只有標準差受樣本數的影響 (D)樣準誤用 $n-1$
(E) 標準差用 n

20. 某研究者以空間感來預測個體解心智旋轉問題的速度，得到迴歸方程後，以任一人的空間感分數預測其心智旋轉速度時，應該使用那個來計算其誤差？

(A)標準差 (B)標準誤 (C)估計標準差 (D)估計標準誤 (E)迴歸係數

某研究探討不同政治意向(自由~保守)對 COVID-19 期間政府作為的滿意度(分數愈高表示愈不滿意)，得到如下的結果，他想以 ANOVA 分析這份資料。

描述性統計量

依變項: 政府作為

	個數	平均數	標準差
自由	17	5.5176	.78121
傾向自由	17	5.0235	.91072
中等	17	4.5294	1.36004
傾向保守	17	3.9529	1.09208
保守	17	3.4118	1.41681
總和	85	4.4871	1.34215

21. 此研究資料的 SSt 為何?

- (A)133. 25 (B)151. 32 (C)165. 91 (D)178. 36 (E)122. 92

22. 此研究資料政治意向的 F 計算值為

- (A)9. 15 (B)8. 41 (C)10. 8 (D)11. 15 (E)7. 68

23. 此研究資料誤差項的自由度為

- (A)85 (B)84 (C)17 (D)80 (E)4

24. 此分析的效果量 η^2 為

- (A). 23 (B). 56 (C). 31 (D). 67 (E). 41

25. 此研究資料，在 ANOVA 後，應該作什麼分析

- (A)LSD (B)Z test (C)simple effect (D)t test (E)F test

26. 此研究分析的 MSE 為何?

- (A)1. 42 (B)1. 34 (C)1. 61 (D)1. 30 (E)11. 87

某研究者想探討性別與政治意向間的關聯性，他調查了 815 人的結果如下表

IDEOLOGY: Political ideology (conservatism) * SEX: female(0) or male(1) 交叉表

個數

		SEX: female(0) or male(1)		總和
		female	male	
IDEOLOGY: Political ideology (conservatism)	Very Liberal	20	16	36
	Liberal	64	42	106
	Somewhat Liberal	47	45	92
	Moderate; Middle of the Road	177	141	318
	Somewhat Conservative	47	55	102
	Conservative	45	60	105
	Very Conservative	17	39	56
	總和	417	398	815

27. 探討此問題應該使用那一種檢定

- (A)z 檢定 (B)t 檢定 (C) χ^2 檢定 (D) F 檢定 (E)ANOVA

28. 在獨立性下，女性在非常自由的期望人次應為

- (A)17.6 (B)15.3 (C)19.2 (D)16.4 (E)18.4

29. 分析關聯性時應使用

- (A)R (B)Vc (C) r_{pb} (D) ϕ (E)C

30. 以政治意向預測其性別時，關聯性預測指標為

- (A).05 (B).10 (C).11 (D).14 (E).15

二、複選題(每題 4 分)

31. 雙側檢定卻以單側方式檢視其顯著性的檢定為

- (A)Z 檢定 (B)t 檢定 (C) χ^2 檢定 (D)F 檢定 (E)二項檢定

32. Z 分配與 t 分配有那些相同點

- (A)平均值 (B)標準差 (C)分配的對稱性 (D)分配二端的漸近性 (E)皆需大樣本

33. χ^2 分配的特性為

(A)皆為正值 (B)單峰 (C)平均值為 df (D)對稱 (E)標準差為 1

34. 在單一中介變項的分析中，X 為預測變項，Y 為效標變項，M 為中介變項，應該進行那些迴歸分析，方可確認中介效果

(A) $x \rightarrow y$ (B) $x, M \rightarrow y$ (C) $M \rightarrow y$ (D) $x \rightarrow M$ (E) $M/x \rightarrow y$

35. 重覆測量的誤差可能來自

(A)individual difference (B)order effect (C)carry over effect (D)time effect
(E)random effect

36. 在 2×3 的二因子受試者間設計 ANOVA 分析中，若研究者將其改成單因子六個情境的 ANOVA 分析時，SSB(between)應為下列那些項目之和

(A)SS_t (B)SS_{error} (C)SS_a (D)SS_b (E)SS_{axb}

37. 在單因子受試者間設計的 ANOVA 分析中，組間變異與下列那些項目有關(若 i 表處理變項, j 表第幾個受試者)

(A) X_{ij} (B) \bar{X}_i (C)SS_b (D) $\bar{X}_{..}$ (E)SS_{axb}

38. 在單因子受試者內設計的 ANOVA 分析中，誤差項變異與下列那些項目有關

(A)SS_t (B) X_{ij} (C)SS_a (D)SS_{between} (E)SS_s

39. 進行 3×4 二因子 ANOVA, 有那些假設

(A)常態性假設 (B)變異數同質性假設 (C)獨立性假設 (D)誤差獨立性假設
(E)可加性假設

40. 下列那些分配可以檢視變異數間的關係

(A) Z 分配 (B)t 分配 (C) χ^2 分配 (D)F 分配 (E)二項分配

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