

科目：專業英文

系所組：臨床心理系

26. Family atmosphere, family constellation, and mistaken goals are key concepts of:
- Adlerian family therapy.
  - the multilayered approach.
  - strategic family therapy.
  - experiential family therapy.
  - structural family therapy.
27. Narrative therapists pay attention to sparkling events." These are:
- stories the client shares that are too good to be true, and in fact, prove to be gross exaggerations of the truth.
  - events characterized by a striving to overcome barriers.
  - events that contradict problem-saturated narratives.
  - moments when the client feels exhilarated.
  - times when significant others give the client unconditional love.
28. Sara, who believes strongly in feminist principles, is working in an agency that requires therapists to diagnose their clients using the DSM. Sara is likely to consider which of the following questions?
- If my client is diagnosed with a personality disorder, will the insurance company cover long-term treatment?
  - Who benefits from using this label? How might this label contribute to disempowering the person to whom it is assigned?
  - Does my client suffer from Axis I or Axis II psychopathology?
  - When is the next DSM being published? I can hardly wait. What a great read!
  - all of above.
29. The premise of the exposure-based therapies is that anxiety is reduced through:
- pairing a feared stimulus with a competing, calming response.
  - progressive muscle relaxation.
  - negative reinforcement.
  - extinction of a maladaptive response to a feared stimulus.
  - habituation.
30. Techniques used in mindfulness-based stress reduction therapy include all but:
- yoga
  - flooding.
  - a present-focused orientation.
  - body scan meditation.
  - deep breathe.

※ 注意：1. 考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

2. 本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用。

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31. The paradoxical theory of behavior change suggests:
- we change by setting future-oriented goals.
  - change is facilitated when we accept our mortality.
  - we change through becoming aware of who we currently are.
  - careful attention should devote to changing behavior in the moment it is happening.
  - clients should pay particular attention to becoming the person they wish to be.
32. Which of the following is not a component of the brief psychodynamic approaches?
- developing a strong working alliance
  - use of interpretation early in the therapeutic relationship
  - functioning as a blank slate
  - targeting a specific interpersonal problem during the first session the therapist.
  - none of these.
33. Which of the following is *not* one of the seven major areas of personality functioning described by the acronym "BASIC ID"?
- sensation
  - behavior
  - aspirations.
  - interpersonal relationships
  - cognition.
34. Which of the following is *not* considered a basic dimension of the human condition?
- establishing meaningful relationships with others
  - capacity for self-awareness
  - anxiety as a condition of living
  - freedom and responsibility
  - striving for acceptance of others
35. The Electra complex and the Oedipus complex are associated with what psychosexual stage of development?
- genital stage
  - latency stage
  - phallic stage
  - oral stage
  - anal stage

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36. During an emotional therapy session, a therapist experiences a transient feeling of sadness while being able to maintain objectivity. This is known as:
- empathy
  - intuition
  - introspection
  - cognitive elaboration
  - transference.
37. The Wish (W) in the Core Conflictual Relationship Theme method refers to:
- the response of others to an action
  - the response of self to a reaction from others
  - a stated or implied desire such as love
  - symbolization in dreams
  - narcissistic
38. A discrepancy between self-concept and self-ideal resulting in discouragement and pathological symptoms represents:
- inferiority feelings
  - an ethical convictions dilemma
  - an inferiority complex
  - a sense of normality.
  - pervasive and abnormal.
39. Jung defined the collective unconscious as the:
- unstructured libidinal force of the superego
  - combination of the id, ego, and superego
  - portion of the unconscious universal to all humans
  - individual's interest in society's long range goals
  - typology.
40. Ellis suggests humans have an innate nature to:
- want, need and condemn when needs aren't met
  - have mental illness regardless of beliefs
  - develop rational beliefs
  - challenge their own irrational thoughts.
  - adhering to one's beliefs regardless of the personal cost.

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41. A positive reinforce should affect behavior by:
- generally strengthening it
  - suppressing it in most situations
  - completely eliminating it
  - indirectly relating it to a CS
  - Avoidance of an event that produces anxiety
42. Which of the following was not a primary influence on the theory behind cognitive therapy?
- phenomenological psychology
  - structural theory
  - computer technology
  - cognitive psychology
  - is empirically based
43. The gestalt term describing an individual's ability to focus on the here and now is:
- contact
  - organismic self-regulation
  - conscious awareness
  - experimentation
  - suppressing it in past experiences.
44. Rigid boundaries that permit limited emotional contact between members characterize families that are:
- open
  - disengaged
  - relational
  - enmeshed
  - restrictive
45. According to DSM-5, proposed criteria for Suicidal Behavior Disorder is correct?
- within the last 12 months, the individual has made a suicide attempt.
  - within the last 24 months, the individual has made a suicide attempt.
  - the diagnosis is applied to suicidal ideation or to preparatory acts.
  - the act meet criteria for nonsuicidal self-injury.
  - the act was initiated during a state of delirium or confusion.

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46. Directly attack cancerous cells, transplanted tissue and cells invaded by antigens.
- killer T cells
  - memory T cells
  - delayed-hypersensitivity T cells
  - helper T cells
  - suppressor T cells
47. Produce lymphokines, which stimulate other T cells to grow.
- killer T cells
  - memory T cells
  - delayed-hypersensitivity T cells
  - helper T cells
  - suppressor T cells
48. The neurological disease called multiple sclerosis
- results from the deterioration of the myelin sheath.
  - produces excessive motor coordination.
  - is caused by neural tangles.
  - results from an excess of myelin sheath and produces a lack of motor coordination
  - Glial cells decrease in number.
49. Which of the statements below accurately describes the roles of the right and left hemispheres of the brain in most people?
- They perform essentially the same functions.
  - The left hemisphere controls vision and the right hemisphere controls body balance.
  - The left hemisphere controls language whereas the right controls emotions.
  - In adults the functions of each hemisphere are interchangeable.
  - there is no significant differences in function.
50. A cardiologist discovers that David has an enlarged heart with poor pumping capability which accounts for his shortness of breath when he walks up his apartment stairs. The cardiologist is likely to diagnose David as having
- myocardial infarction.
  - angina pectoris.
  - transient ischemic attacks.
  - congestive heart failure.
  - cerebral infarction.

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科目： 心理學方法

系所組：臨床心理學系碩士班

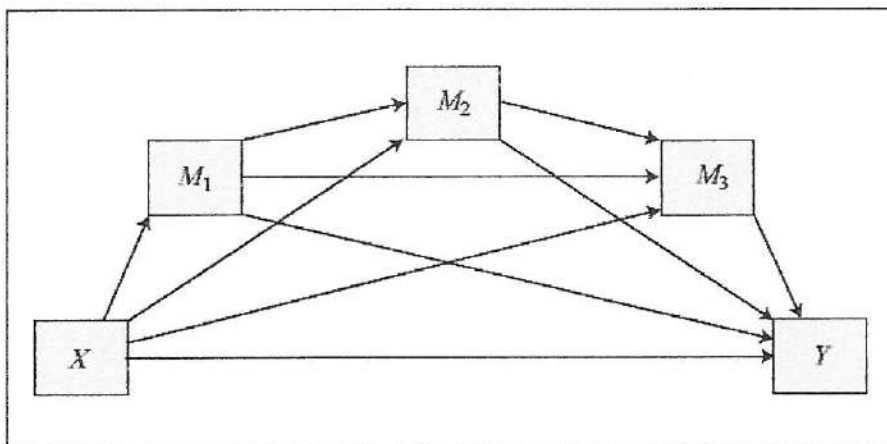
\*除非列印不清楚，不得要求翻譯

\*未在彌封答案卷內作答者，不予記分。

A. 簡答題(每題 8 分，共 16%)

(A-1)某研究者想進行一個 3(受試者間) $\times$ 6(受試者內)的混合設計，若 A 表受試者間設計的變項，B 表受試者內設計的變項。若以等格設計，且每一細格人數為 20 人。請(1)寫出此研究的統計假設(2)寫出有 source, df, F 三項的變異數摘要表(除自由度外，請以符號表示)。

(A-2)某研究者提出如下的研究模式，其中 X 為因變項，Y 為結果變項，M1, M2, M3 為中介變項。若研究者想以多元迴歸來分析此模式，請問(1)應進行多少多元迴歸，請寫出其方程(2)請以回歸係數的方式將你所寫的方程標示於此模式(3)此模式有多少間接效果要檢視，請寫出需檢視的間接效果。



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## B. 問答與計算題(每題12分，共24%)

(B-1)對環境中可能出現的訊息快速投注注意力，以快速獲得必要訊息是注意力的一項表現。怕被笑者將社交場合的笑訊息視為嘲諷，自我疼惜為個體自我關照心靈的能力，某研究者關心此二變項對個體注意力的影響，於是其測量個體的怕被笑傾向、自我疼惜及投注效益(分數愈高表示愈能有效投注注意力)，並將個體依其怕被笑、自我疼惜得分將其分組，分析二變項在投注效益的效果。分析結果如下所示，(1)請為其進行簡單主要效果分析(已知 $\alpha=.05$ 時， $F(1, 122)=3.92$ ； $F(2, 122)=3.07$ )(2)請撰寫一份報告(應含圖形)

依變數：投注效益

怕被笑	自我疼惜	平均值	標準差	N
Low	Low	96.89047	22.112227	15
	Median	68.64026	19.127783	19
	High	63.68852	33.744612	29
	總計	73.08713	30.254554	63
High	Low	59.68830	39.187838	33
	Median	72.87480	21.410156	15
	High	55.49371	25.296084	17
	總計	61.63429	32.705836	65
總計	Low	71.31398	38.663797	48
	Median	70.50844	19.964765	34
	High	60.66000	30.855060	46
	總計	67.27123	31.920950	128

依變數：投注效益

來源	類型 III 平方和				
	方和	自由度	均方	F	顯著性
修正模型	18293.935 <sup>a</sup>	5	3658.787	4.017	.002
截距	562447.677	1	562447.677	617.561	.000
怕被笑	5473.150	1	5473.150	6.009	.016
自我疼惜	7445.494	2	3722.747	4.088	.019
怕被笑x自我疼惜	8680.008	2	4340.004	4.765	.010
誤	111112.342	122	910.757		
總計	708659.906	128			
修正後總數	129406.277	127			

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(B-2)正念是個體以不批判的態度，時時覺照當下。正念提供個體自我覺察的能力，已被相關研究證實可以有效減除壓力。某研究者關心正念與幸福感的關聯性，他以問卷調查個體的正念與幸福感，分析結果如下，問(1)正念與幸福感有無關聯( $\alpha=.05$ ,  $\chi^2(4)=9.49$ )，請寫出檢定的步驟(2)若二者有關聯，關聯強度為何?(3)若以正念預測幸福感時，其預測力為何?

幸福感\*正念 交叉列表

計數

		正念			總計
		低	中	高	
幸福感	低	29	8	14	51
	中	11	17	7	35
	高	9	16	16	41
總計		49	41	37	127

### C. 問答題(共 35%)

(C-1)心理測驗往往欲測量某一心理實存的概念，而此概念是否能被測量到，必須建立在該測驗是否具有良好的建構效度 (construct validity)。請詳加說明，協助建立建構效度有哪些方法？(20%)

(C-2)試定義何謂心理測驗 (psychological testing) 及心理衡鑑 (psychological assessment)，並詳加說明兩者之間的差異。(15%)

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D. 選擇與問答題(共 25%)

(D-1)以下何者不屬於 quasi-experimental designs(可複選)(4%)

- (A)pretest-posttest control-group design with randomized assignment
- (B)non-equivalent comparison group design
- (C)regression discontinuity design
- (D)time-series design

(D-2)以下何者屬於 single-case design(可複選)(4%)

- (A)pretest-posttest control-group design with randomized assignment
- (B)ABA and ABAB design
- (C)regression discontinuity design
- (D)changing-criterion design

(D-3)quasi-experimental design(1)就是質性研究嗎？(2)請至少舉出兩點其與質性研究主要的相同或相異之處；(3)請說明實驗的四種效度中，哪一個效度使其與嚴謹的實驗設計有所區隔？(9%)

(D-4)Single-case design(1)算是嚴謹的實驗嗎？請說明理由；(2)請由實驗四種效度中選出此種研究設計最受質疑的一項，並詳細論述原因。(8%)

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科目：基礎心理學

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一、單選題 A 部分 20 題 (每題 2 分，共 40 分)

作答格式：

1. A	2. B	3. B	4. B	5. C
6. A	7. A	8. D	9. C	10. B
11. A	12. A	13. D	14. A	15. D

請依照上述之格式，每五題一組，以橫式書寫方式將全部答案寫在彌封答案卷  
答案字母請用正楷大寫(A,B,C,D)

- 有關 Major depressive disorder 之治療效果，下列何者之描述正確？  
(A) Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (rTMS) 能輔助藥物治療效果  
(B) 在 STAR-D (Rush et al., 2006) 的研究中，發現了低估 anti-depressant 的治療效果  
(C) 施用 Lithium 作為治療方式時，是因其 side effect 較少  
(D) Turner 等人 (2008) 研究發現我們可能高估了抗憂鬱劑的治療效果
- 有關 mood disorder 的病因學描述，下列何者正確？  
(A) 壓力可能導致 serotonin receptors 的敏感度改變  
(B) 對情緒刺激 oversensitivity 導致 hippocampus 過度活化  
(C) 因釋放 cortisol 而啟動了 amygdala 及 HPA axis  
(D) Bipolar Disorder 的 heritability estimates 大約為 46%
- A key structure in the fear circuit is the :  
(A) Inferior colliculi  
(B) Amygdala  
(C) Cerebellum  
(D) Locus coeruleus
- The second step in Mowrer's two-factor model includes \_\_\_\_\_ conditioning, and the first step involves \_\_\_\_\_ conditioning.  
(A) classical, operant  
(B) operant, classical  
(C) classical, classical  
(D) operant, operant
- The principal cognitive model for the etiology of agoraphobia is:  
(A) interoceptive conditioning  
(B) fear-of-fear hypothesis  
(C) dual cognitive processing model  
(D) contrast avoidance model

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- 6、Which one is a personality trait characterized by a tendency to experience frequent and intense negative affect?
- (A) Extraversion
  - (B) Neuroticism
  - (C) Psychotism
  - (D) Neurosis
- 7、In regard to neurobiological risk, OCD, BDD, and hoarding disorder seem to involve \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Medial prefrontal cortex
  - (B) Dorsolateral prefrontal cortex
  - (C) Fronto-striatal circuits
  - (D) Anterior insula
- 8、People with OCD tend to have so called “thought-action fusion” problem. It means that person would have what kind of cognitive problem?
- (A) thinking about something is as morally wrong as engaging in the action
  - (B) difficult to suppress a thought
  - (C) thinking about an event can make it more likely to prevent
  - (D) difficult to switch focus attention
- 9、Which one of statement of Body Dysmorphic Disorder (BDD) is **not correct**?
- (A) People with BDD are usually detail oriented
  - (B) Self-worth is exclusively dependent on appearance
  - (C) Consider attractiveness more important than others
  - (D) Instead of looking at the whole, they examine some features at a time
- 10、People with hoarding disorder have several different types of problems. Which one is **not correct**?
- (A) Difficulties with attention, categorization, and decision making
  - (B) Poor concentrated abilities
  - (C) Ability to see potential in each object
  - (D) Avoidance behaviours
- 11、Which one of the following of Somatic Symptom-Related Disorders (SSRD) is **not correct**?
- (A) People suffer from SSRD will excessive attention to somatic symptoms
  - (B) Disproportionate anxiety about one’s health
  - (C) Brain regions of SSRD are anterior insula and posterior cingulate cortex
  - (D) SSRD does not appear to be heritable
- 12、In sum, what are the likely contributions for the reductions in hippocampal volume observed in people with schizophrenia?
- (A) stress reactivity, disrupted HPA axis
  - (B) increased NMDA receptor activity, higher levels of glutamate
  - (C) dys-regulated GABA neuron, blocked D2 receptor
  - (D) decreased effective connectivity, less connectivity in brain white matter

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- 13、Which one of sociocultural risk factors for schizophrenia that research has examined is not correct?
- (A) poverty
  - (B) stigma
  - (C) migration
  - (D) urbanicity
- 14、What are two candidate genes that have been associated with schizophrenia?
- (A) COMT, CB<sub>1</sub>
  - (B) D<sub>1</sub>, DRD<sub>2</sub>
  - (C) CB<sub>1</sub>, CB<sub>2</sub>
  - (D) COMT, DRD<sub>2</sub>
- 15、Which of the following statements best captures the link between wanting, liking, and drinking according to a large prospective study?
- (A) Wanting and liking predicted more drinking among heavy drinkers
  - (B) Wanting predicted more drinking for heavy drinkers; liking predicted more drinking for light drinkers.
  - (C) Wanting, but not liking, predicted more drinking among heavy drinkers.
  - (D) Sedation predicted less drinking for all types of drinking.
- 16、能預測 Substance Use Disorders 之 personality factors，下列何者為不正確？
- (A) Openness
  - (B) Negative emotionality
  - (C) Low constraint
  - (D) Neuroticism
- 17、下列何者有關 eating disorders 的描述為正確？
- (A) 以體重和身材作為其自我價值判斷的依據，因而感到自尊心低落
  - (B) 以生態瞬間評估法調查發現，暴食前的負面情緒比暴食後的嚴重許多
  - (C) 暴食症和嗜食症是以大量進食作為情緒調節的手段
  - (D) Serotonin 對 eating disorders 的重要性可能來自共病焦慮症的問題
- 18、有關 pedophilic disorder 的病因描述，下列何者不正確？
- (A) 相較於一般人，pedophilic disorder 患者的智商明顯偏低
  - (B) 神經認知功能有問題的比率較高
  - (C) 有雄性激素（如：睪固酮）明顯偏高的問題
  - (D) 傾向於有衝動與情緒調節不佳等問題
- 19、大熊因屢次在書店透過手機偷拍別人的裙底風光而遭到逮捕，經警察多次函送法院後，在審理該案時法院要求大熊做心理鑑定，您覺得大熊可能會有下列何者問題？
- (A) exhibitionistic disorder
  - (B) voyeuristic disorder
  - (C) frotteuristic disorder
  - (D) fetishistic disorder

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20、有關 externalizing disorders 的描述，下列何者不正確？

- (A) 男童罹患 ADHD 的比率大於女童
- (B) 有 conduct disorder 的孩童傾向於敵意的解讀同儕行為
- (C) 罹患 ADHD 的孩童有 less activation in frontal areas 的問題
- (D) 罹患 conduct disorder 的孩童會有 increased activation in amygdala, ventral striatum, and prefrontal cortex 等問題

二、簡答題：(兩題，每題 10 分，共 20 分)

- 1、過去有許多研究均指出幾項環境因素可能造成思覺失調症，其中一項探討思覺失調症腦部異常的可能原因是來自出生前（母親懷孕時），亦或是初生時之腦部受損，然而為何人們早年的腦部受損卻到了青少年或甚至成年早期才出現思覺失調的問題呢？試說明其可能涉及的心理病理解釋。
- 2、傳統上 DSM 系統對人格障礙症採用類別式的診斷取向有哪兩個主要問題？因而 DSM-5 提出另一個 alternative model 來診斷人格障礙症，其診斷模式為何？另請簡述跨人格障礙症的 common risk factors 有哪些？

三、單選題 B 部分 20 題 (每題 2 分，共 40 分)

作答格式：

1. A	2. B	3. B	4. B	5. C
6. A	7. A	8. D	9. C	10. B
11. A	12. A	13. D	14. A	15. D

請依照上述之格式，每五題一組，以橫式書寫方式將全部答案寫在彌封答案卷答案字母請用正楷大寫(A,B,C,D)

1. Psychologists study development for which of the following reasons:
  - (A) development is easy and unifies the discipline around a central theory
  - (B) developmental change is inherently not interesting and not worthy of study
  - (C) what changes in childhood can help us understand adulthood
  - (D) development cannot help inform the creation of social programs
2. With all the different perspectives available to psychologists, why would you want to review each one carefully:
  - (A) they offer different, mutually exclusive perspectives on development
  - (B) the perspective you choose will not mesh with other alternative perspectives
  - (C) the perspective you choose will determine the approach of your research career
  - (D) they offer different, but often complementary, perspectives on development

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3. Four-year-old May was seen by Dr. Raymond, a clinical psychologist, to assess her language development. Dr. Raymond decided to assess May's language development by giving her a Theory of Mind test that has well established test-retest psychometric property. Dr. Raymond's choice of assessment in this instance would be:
- (A) valid and reliable
  - (B) valid
  - (C) valid but not reliable
  - (D) reliable but not valid
4. What does a heritability of .8 for intelligence mean?
- (A) The differences in intelligence across the whole population are 80 percent attributable to environmental variations between that population's members.
  - (B) The differences in intelligence across the whole population are 80 percent attributable to genetic variations between that population's members.
  - (C) Eighty percent of a specific person's intelligence is caused by the interaction of her genes and environment.
  - (D) Eighty percent of a specific person's intelligence is caused by her genes.
5. Which is an example of polygenic inheritance?
- (A) Several genes influence human eye color.
  - (B) Single gene influences human color detection.
  - (C) Several genes are influenced by human food intake.
  - (D) Single gene is influenced by human food intake
6. Henry was born with eye muscles that made his eyes excessively converge. Although he had corrective surgery at age 7, his vision was never what would be considered normal. This is an example of a(n):
- (A) plastic period effect
  - (B) critical period effect
  - (C) acute remedy effect
  - (D) visual field effect
7. Macie, a ten-month-old, has been presented with many pictures of other infants. She grows bored and does not look long at each of these pictures. According to researchers, Macie is experiencing \_\_\_\_\_ at this stage. And after a while, when the researchers present the image of an older man, Macie becomes quite attentive and looks much longer at this new image. According to researchers, Macie is now experiencing \_\_\_\_\_:
- (A) dishabituation; habituation
  - (B) habituation; dishabituation
  - (C) dishabituation; dishabituation
  - (D) habituation; habituation

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8. Yuki grows up in a home where Japanese is the only language spoken. Which of the following best describes Yuki?
- (A) At six months of age, she is able to distinguish between the sounds of “r” and “l”, which are two phonemes in English but not in Japanese.
  - (B) She will always be able to distinguish between the sounds of “r” and “l” that are meaningful in English but not in Japanese.
  - (C) She will never be able to distinguish between the sounds of “r” and “l” that are meaningful in English but not in Japanese.
  - (D) She will always be able to distinguish between the sounds of “r” and “l” if she watches 5 minutes of English video every day.
9. Infants look longer at happy faces than sad faces while hearing a happy sound track. This is an example of
- (A) infants emotion expression intuition
  - (B) social inference
  - (C) intermodal perception
  - (D) categorical perception
10. Automatic responses to particular forms of stimulation are \_\_\_\_\_, which are examined by physicians at routine healthy baby check-up appointment, because they can be \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) affordances; be used to estimate the infant’s future athletic abilities
  - (B) affordances; reliably inform physicians about nervous system problems
  - (C) reflex skills; be used to estimate the infant’s future athletic abilities
  - (D) reflex skills; reliably inform physicians about nervous system problems
11. If 1.5-year-old Fay plays with a phone by holding it close to his mouth to “sing” to it, he has
- (A) assimilated the phone into his idea of a microphone
  - (B) accommodated his understanding of phones
  - (C) accommodated her understanding of microphones
  - (D) assimilated the microphone into his idea of a phone
12. By 1 year, infants come to understand the differences between what to expect from animate and inanimate objects. This would be represented by a 1-year-old infant looking longer when an:
- (A) animate object creates order from disorder
  - (B) inanimate object creates order from disorder
  - (C) animate object creates disorder from order
  - (D) inanimate object creates disorder from order

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13. At what age do infants first show specific bonds? When is separation distress first evident?
- (A) at birth; 8 months
  - (B) at birth; 12 months
  - (C) 6-7 months; 8 months
  - (D) 6-7 months 12 months
14. Dr. Honda is a researcher doing cross-cultural research in the United States and Japan. She will likely find that more Japanese infants appear \_\_\_\_\_ than do American infants.
- (A) avoidant
  - (B) attached
  - (C) resistant
  - (D) disorganized
15. Envy, pride, and embarrassing are all considered as \_\_\_\_\_ emotions
- (A) machiavellian
  - (B) phylogenic
  - (C) personality
  - (D) self-conscious
16. Three-year-old Meilin told her mother that she “fled” a kite at school instead of saying that she “flew” a kite. This illustrates \_\_\_\_\_, which is \_\_\_\_\_ in language acquisition.
- (A) overextension; normal
  - (B) underextension; abnormal
  - (C) overregularization; normal
  - (D) underregularization; abnormal
17. Russian speakers use different words for dark blue and light blue, whereas English speakers simply use “blue” for both. It has been found that native Russian speakers have a subtle advantage over English speakers in the ability to discriminate between blues that take different labels in Russian. The finding \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) rejects linguistic determinism theory
  - (B) has nothing to do with linguistic relativity hypothesis
  - (C) disapproves linguistic relativity hypothesis
  - (D) supports linguistic relativity hypothesis
18. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (A) Infants seem to have some sense of numerosity of small displays and some intuitive arithmetic skills.
  - (B) Children with specific language impairment (SLI) are able to learn basic principles of arithmetic in ways that are independent of their struggles with language.
  - (C) Both Piaget and Vygotsky believed that cognitive development must be considered within broader sociocultural influences.
  - (D) The concrete operational child starts to respond correctly to conversation and classification tasks.

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19. Which of the following is an example of production deficit in children?
- (A) When young children spontaneously use strategies to improve their ability to recall information but fail to actually improve their memory.
  - (B) When young children begin learning about memory strategies, they initially do not spontaneously use them to improve their ability to recall information.
  - (C) When young children begin learning about memory strategies, they spontaneously use them to improve their ability to recall information right from the start.
  - (D) When young children begin learning about memory strategies, their brain changes with the new experience but her mind remains the same.
20. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT
- (A) children who are diagnosed with conduct disorder show early antisocial behavior but the incidence of this behavior rapidly decreases with development
  - (B) children who are diagnosed with conduct disorder regularly act in ways that violate social norms
  - (C) children who are diagnosed with conduct disorder show a callous insensitivity in social interactions
  - (D) children who are diagnosed with conduct disorder regularly transgress in ways that impinge on other's rights

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