

考試科目	心理教育統計、 心理測驗、心理 實驗法	系 別	心理系各組	考試時間	> 月 > 3 日(六) 第 1 節
<p>一、某心理學家假設工作記憶廣度可以預測個體對數學問題的解題表現。關於工作記憶廣度的研究相當多，使用的測量指標也眾說紛云。為此，他發展了一個測量工具，其中包含了四種文獻中最常用的指標：運算廣度 (OS)、閱讀廣度 (SS)、空間短期記憶 (SSTM) 以及記憶更新 (MU)。每種指標的題目都有 5 種難度各 6 題，故各有 30 題，題目依難度由簡單到困難漸次出現。數學問題的解題表現則為期中考的數學成績。以下是可能採用的分析方法，請依照你對於這類研究的看法，在答案卷上填入五個你認為合理的方法編號。(20%)</p> <p>甲：為了節省受試者施測的時間，每位受試者只測量一種記憶廣度指標</p> <p>乙：計算信度時可以選擇前後折半的方式</p> <p>丙：針對各個指標分別計算 Cronbach's α 以說明題目內容的一致程度</p> <p>丁：進行探索式的因素分析以作為建構效度之說明</p> <p>戊：進行驗證式的因素分析 (四個轉軸) 以作為建構效度之說明</p> <p>己：針對數學期中考試題目進行重測信度</p> <p>庚：效標關連效度可以是工作記憶廣度總分與數學期中考成績之間的 Person's r 分數</p> <p>辛：針對四個工作記憶廣度指標分數以及數學期中考成績，一共五個分數進行兩兩相關</p> <p>壬：進行驗證式的因素分析 (一個轉軸) 以作為建構效度之說明</p> <p>癸：檢查四個工作記憶廣度指標分數以及數學期中考成績的分配是否合乎常態</p> <p>二、試證明 Spearman Brown prophecy formula, $\rho_{CC'} = \frac{k\rho_{ii'}}{1+(k-1)\rho_{ii'}}$, 其中 $\rho_{CC'}$ 與 $\rho_{ii'}$ 為信度係數, c 為 k 個平行測驗分數的總和。(10%)</p> <p>三、某研究指出，在社群網路 Facebook 上，低自尊者的動態貼文要比高自尊者的動態貼文被評得較為負向，同時也比較不受歡迎；而低自尊者發表的負面動態得到好友 (close friends) 回應的次數少於正面動態，反之，高自尊者若貼出負面動態，反而會得到比正面動態多的回應次數。研究結論表示社群網路對低自尊者並非是一種幫助，因為人們不想聽你的傷心事。請根據你對心理學研究方法的了解，指出這個研究可能有的混淆變項，並對這個結果提出其它可能的解釋。(15%)</p> <p>四、某研究生想要了解校正作業的表現如何受到作業難度 (低、中、高) 以及壓力程度 (低、高) 的影響。他以校正文稿的字間距大小為難度的指標，間距大表示難度低，為了避免熟悉效果，各難度情況下選用內容不同但可理解度相同的文稿。每篇文稿的校正時間分成長短兩種，用以製造受試者感受到的壓力程度。他打算將受試者隨機分派至低壓力和高壓力兩組，並要求每位受試者由簡單到困難地進行校正作業。試說明他這樣的做法可能會有什麼問題，為了將實驗誤差減到最小，你將會如何改善 (實驗設計、實驗情況的安排等...)，請詳細說明之。(15%)</p>					
備 註	試 題 隨 卷 繳 交				

考試科目	心理與教育統計、心理測驗、心理實驗法	系別	心理學系各組	考試時間	2月23日(六) 第1節
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五. 請用 X1 與 X2 兩個變項的資料進行多元迴歸(multiple regression)分析預測 Y。(本題合計 24%，請詳列計算過程)

X1	9	8	12	10	15	10
X2	2	5	15	10	14	10
Y	10	8	17	13	21	15

- (1) 請寫出以 X1 與 X2 兩個變項預測 Y 的迴歸式。(4%)
- (2) 你覺得這個迴歸分析的結果好嗎? 請說明你的原因。(4%)
- (3) 請寫出將 X1, X2 與 Y 的值標準化以後的迴歸式。(4%)
- (4) 假如已知 $R^2=0.9582$, 請算出 adjusted R^2 , 並說明使用 adjusted R^2 的目的。(4%)
- (5) 請問 X1 或 X2 哪一個變項預測力比較好? 請說明你的原因。(4%)
- (6) 請問估計標準誤(standard error of estimate)是多少? 並說明估計標準誤的意義。(4%)

六. 爲了檢驗不同藥物效果是否影響大白鼠的空間工作記憶表現, 實驗者將藥物 A、藥物 B、藥物 C 各自施用在三隻不同大白鼠的海馬回(hippocampus)上, 以下實驗資料爲大白鼠完成水迷津(water maze)的平均時間(分鐘)。(本題合計 16%, 請詳列計算過程, 虛無與對立假設、ANOVA 表與結論)

A	B	C
15	16	25
14	20	20
13	21	30

- (1) 請根據實驗設計進行適當的統計檢定(parametric test)(提示: 當 $\alpha=0.05$ 時 critical value 小於 6)。(4%)
- (2) 如果上小題的統計檢定結果發現三種藥物效果有顯著差異, 請用適當的事後比較分析找出差異的來源爲何。(4%)
- (3) 由於變異數分析(ANOVA)與迴歸分析(regression analysis)有密切的關係, 請用矩陣的方式表示當對本實驗資料進行迴歸分析時, 如何以 dummy coding 或 effect coding 的方式求得迴歸式(寫出以其中一種 coding 所得的迴歸式即可), 並解釋爲什麼變異數分析是迴歸分析的一種特例。(8%)

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註

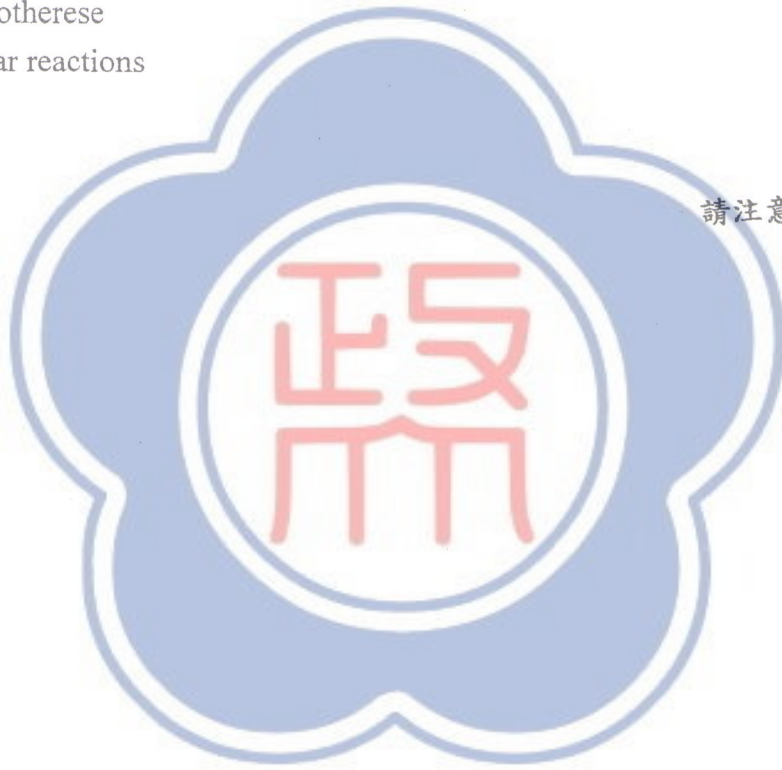
試題隨卷繳交

國立政治大學 102 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

第 1 頁，共 2 頁

考 試 科 目	發展與認知心理學	系 別	心理學系 (實驗與發展組、社會與人格組)	考 試 時 間	2 月 23 日(六) 第 3 節
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- 一、 請從認知發展、社會學習及神經機制等觀點，說明嬰兒的模仿行為在早期社會認知能力發展所扮演的角色？(15%)
- 二、 請舉一項認知能力或社會行為的研究，闡述「天生 (nature) 對教養 (nurture)」及「領域一般性 (domain general) 對領域特定性 (domain specific)」的發展議題?(15%)
- 三、 解釋名詞(20%)
1. Secure base
 2. Adaptive strategy choice model
 3. Multimodal motherese
 4. Tertiary circular reactions



請注意：背面還有試題。

備 註	試 題 隨 卷 繳 交
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考 試 科 目	發展與認知心理學	所 別	心理學系 / 實驗與發展組、社會與人格組	考 試 時 間	3 月 23 日 (六) 第 3 節
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四.

記憶系統的本質可依儲存與功能加以區分：請說明 Ebbinghaus(1885)如何設計實驗來推論記憶保留的特性，並討論此實驗對記憶研究的重要性 (5%)；其次，舉出典型實驗來說明短期記憶、長期記憶、及工作記憶的特性與可被區分的證據，以及目前認知神經科學研究提供那些證據，支持或反駁過去對於記憶系統的看法 (10%)。

五.

語言文字為人類獨特的認知功能，其中閱讀是人類獲得其他知識的主要媒介，又與視知覺、注意力、記憶等歷程都有密不可分的關係。試舉實驗為例來說明閱讀的語言核心歷程、受到那些由下而上 (bottom up) 與由上而下 (top down) 的因素影響、閱讀與注意力或記憶系統 (擇一) 的關係為何 (10%)。此外，當今許多閱讀研究以眼動儀與腦波事件關聯電位來進行，試舉例說明兩者與一般量測反應時間之行為研究的異同與優缺點 (10%)。

六.

請描述以下各點的定義，並舉例說明 (每小題 3%)

- (1) ACT (adaptive control of thought)
- (2) SOA (stimulus onset asynchrony)
- (3) Parafoveal preview effect in reading
- (4) Availability heuristic
- (5) Confirmation bias

考 試 科 目	知覺與生理心理學	系 別	心理學系 實驗與發展組	考 試 時 間	2 月 23 日(六) 第四節
<p>一、在知覺研究領域中，心理物理(psychophysical)取向與神經生理(physiological)取向往往相輔相成，得到一致的結果。試舉一例加以說明。(10%)</p> <p>二、人類的視覺世界充滿著各種不同的顏色，然而視覺系統是透過何種處理機制以產生顏色知覺？試簡述相關理論，並評論孰是孰非。(10%)</p> <p>三、環境當中充滿著各式各樣的物體，然而要正確地知覺與辨識這些物體，視覺系統必須解決許多困難的問題。請簡述其中的一項重要問題，並說明可能的解決方式。(10%)</p> <p>四、注意力(attention)是人類的一項重要功能，視覺研究如何探討在「不注意」或「注意」情況下的視覺處理？請分別就「不注意」、「注意」，舉出一種研究方法並簡述之。(10%)</p> <p>五、聽覺系統對於聲音頻率的處理，有何重要的相關理論？試簡述並評論孰是孰非。(10%)</p> <p>六、解釋名詞：(10%)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. re-uptake transporter 2. sexually dimorphic nucleus 3. Hibbian synapses 4. hypofrontality hypothesis <p>七、生理心理學為何需要使用動物模式進行相關的研究？以動物實驗而言，有哪些實驗方法可運用以探測腦與行為互動的關係或機制？(15%)</p> <p>八、試從神經解剖 (neuroanatomy)、神經生理 (neurophysiology)、神經藥理 (neuropharmacology) 的實證觀點，以一種神經化學傳遞物質 (neurotransmitter) 為例，說明其對行為功能或認知運作所扮演的角色。如有相關的臨床神經科學 (clinical neuroscience) 之研究證據，亦可論述。(15%)</p> <p>九、何謂操作式制約行為 (operant conditioned behavior)？試述這類行為的相關神經機制，或其運用於心理藥理學 (psychopharmacology) 的研究實證。(10%)</p>					
備 註	試 題 隨 卷 繳 交				

考試科目	社會心理學	別	心理-社會變遷	考試時間	2月23日(六) 第四節
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In the following questions, you are expected to demonstrate your knowledge in social psychology and in personality psychology. Your answers will be graded by the depth of your knowledge and by the organization of your responses. Thus, even if you spontaneously think of a certain theory or a certain study, ponder a bit to see if you can think of other relevant theories and/or studies and organize all the information before you start responding.

Personality Psychology

一、 Explain the following terms (each for 3 points)

1. Working self-concept
2. Vicarious conditioning
3. Implicit motives
4. Perceived self-efficacy
5. Factor analysis
6. Mortality salience

二、 Essay questions

1. If the humanistic approach to personality is the “third force” in American psychology, what were the first and second forces? Carefully state on how the three forces explain individual differences. (10 points)
2. According to your understanding of personality psychology, what would be its common approaches and popular topics nowadays? Offer me up to three approaches and three topics. Briefly describe them. (6 points)
3. Please offer me a cultural critique on personality psychology. In personality psychology, what approaches would you expect to see cultural similarities and/or differences. Offer me three approaches. Remember to explain what the approaches are and present some research findings to support your points. Furthermore, please explain your view regarding cultural impacts on personality? (16 points)

備註	試題隨卷繳交
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考試科目	社會心理學	所別	心理學	考試時間	2 月 23 日(二) 第四節
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Social Psychology

三、 Explain the following terms (each for 3 points)

1. The contact hypothesis
2. The peripheral route to persuasion
3. Excitation-transfer theory
4. Moral hypocrisy

四、 Essay questions

1. Living in this world, we need to be accurate but biased as the same time. Please explain why this is the case. Remember to use theories or research findings to support your points. (10 points)
2. What are the potential consequences of using stereotypes or being subjected to stereotypes? Why is it that we are often unable to eradicate stereotypes? Suggest and explain two strategies that you think may help in reducing stereotypes. (15 points)
3. There are two major perspectives in explaining attraction: Evolutionary and sociocultural perspectives. Please explain the gist of each perspective and argue for which perspective you find more convincing. Please remember to use evidence to support your stance. (10 points)
4. Please explain why you want to pursue a graduate degree in personality and social psychology. What topics do you find most interesting? Briefly describe them to show your understanding of the field and the topics. (3 points)

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註

試題隨卷繳交

考試科目 普通心理學 一、選擇題 (50%)	系 別	心理學系/工業與組織 組、臨床組	考試時間	> 月 > 日 (六) 第 3 節
<p>1. Two persons decide to marry after years of corresponding through the mail, but they have never met one another. This situation reflects the attraction exerted by</p> <p>(選擇題請在答案卡上作答，否則不予計分。)</p> <p>a. self-disclosure.</p> <p>b. proximity.</p> <p>c. conformity.</p> <p>d. in-grouping.</p> <p>2. A person who was hazed during a group initiation ceremony may come to highly value the group through the process of</p> <p>a. attributional guilt.</p> <p>b. diffusion of responsibility.</p> <p>c. situationism.</p> <p>d. cognitive dissonance.</p> <p>3. Which of the following is true about interneurons?</p> <p>a. Interneurons form simple circuits in the brain.</p> <p>b. There are 200,000 of them for every motor neuron.</p> <p>c. They relay messages between nerve cells.</p> <p>d. They are not found in the brain and spinal cord.</p> <p>4. Which of the following is NOT true of neuron function?</p> <p>a. The action potential is due to positive ions flowing into the neuron.</p> <p>b. At rest, the nerve cell has a slight positive charge across the membrane.</p> <p>c. The action potential is a switch from negative to positive potential that moves along the axon membrane.</p> <p>d. A stimulus will either "fire" the neuron or it will fail to fire it.</p> <p>5. Peter suffers damage to his left frontal lobe and loses the ability to speak, although he can still understand speech. Despite the permanence of this damage, he is able to recover some of his speech due to the ability of other parts of the brain to take over lost function. This phenomenon is known by neuroscientists as</p> <p>a. flexibility.</p> <p>b. adaptiveness.</p> <p>c. compensation.</p> <p>d. plasticity.</p> <p>6. A person whose brain suffers from a dysregulation of the serotonin system might suffer from</p> <p>a. high blood pressure.</p>				

考 試 科 目	普通心理學	系 別	心理學系/工業與組織 組、臨床組	考 試 時 間	2 月 23 日(六) 第 3 節
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- b. obsessive-compulsive disorder.
 c. Parkinson's disease.
 d. Alzheimer's disease.
7. Hallucinogenic drugs, such as LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide), produce their effects via an action on the neurotransmitter
- a. serotonin.
 b. GABA.
 c. endorphin.
 d. acetylcholine.
8. Arousal would be produced by _____ of the _____.
- a. inactivation; cerebral cortex
 b. inactivation; cerebellum
 c. activation; reticular formation
 d. activation; cerebellum
9. Which sensory system does NOT relay information through the thalamus en route to the cortex?
- a. Smell
 b. Somatosensory
 c. Audition
 d. Vision
10. A person who has suffered damage to their hippocampus would be expected to have difficulty with
- a. concentrating on complex tasks.
 b. remembering events from his distant past.
 c. remembering newer information.
 d. controlling his temper.
11. For Little Albert, his fear of _____ was interpreted as an instance of _____.
- a. John Watson; a sensible response
 b. a white laboratory rat; conditioned fear
 c. horse; childhood neurosis
 d. a white laboratory rat; operant conditioning
12. Judy has cancer and is receiving chemotherapy at a local hospital. Her parents notice that she now rejects food

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that she willingly ate last week (before chemotherapy). Through the process of _____, the food is now acting as a

- a. negative reinforcement; conditioned stimulus
- b. operant conditioning; negative reinforcer
- c. appetitive conditioning; conditioned stimulus
- d. aversive conditioning; conditioned stimulus

13. In operant conditioning, extinction involves

- a. unpredictable reinforcement.
- b. withholding reinforcement.
- c. consistent, unpleasant punishments.
- d. an increase in negative reinforcement.

14. Insight learning involves:

- a. a strategy of vicarious trial-and-error.
- b. the integration of unfamiliar objects into familiar patterns.
- c. the perception of familiar objects in new forms or relationships.
- d. the process of assimilation.

15. The capacity of an organism to form a "cognitive map" of their environment

- a. involves trial-and-error learning in a Thorndike box.
- b. does not require active exploration of the environment.
- c. was first demonstrated by B.F. Skinner using rats seeking food.
- d. involves the hippocampus.

16. The storage capacity of working memory

- a. is larger than both sensory and long-term memory.
- b. is smaller than both sensory and long-term memory.
- c. is larger than long-term memory, but smaller than sensory memory.
- d. is larger than sensory memory, but smaller than long-term memory.

17. The best strategy by which to transfer information from working memory to long-term memory is to engage in

- a. elaborative rehearsal.
- b. maintenance rehearsal.

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- c. long-term potentiation.
 d. eidetic imagery.
18. The text suggests that _____ is a good analogy for LTM.
 a. a computer hard drive
 b. the index of a book
 c. a mental scaffold
 d. a library catalog
19. Patient H.M. is unable to form _____ memories as a result of the removal of his _____.
 a. declarative; frontal cortex
 b. semantic; medulla
 c. procedural; thalamus
 d. declarative; hippocampus and amygdala
20. _____ occurs when newly learned information prevents the retrieval of previously stored, similar information.
 a. Implicit amnesia
 b. Proactive interference
 c. Retroactive interference
 d. Suppression
21. Alex and Barbara are asked to estimate the size of a crowd. Alex is asked whether the crowd is bigger or smaller than 10,000 whereas Barbara is asked whether the crowd is bigger or smaller than 2,000. The fact that Alex would give a larger estimate could best be explained by:
 a. the representativeness heuristic.
 b. the anchoring bias.
 c. mental set.
 d. self-imposed limitations.
22. John learns about Michelle, a student at a state university in NY, who has blond hair, enjoys the summer, and likes the beach. John assumes she is from California (given the stereotypes about women from California) despite the fact that over 85% of students at this state university are from NY. This is best explained by
 a. divergent thinking.
 b. convergent thinking.
 c. the representativeness heuristic.

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- d. knowledge of the base rate.
23. A hypothetical construct cannot be
- observed.
 - changed.
 - measured.
 - defined.
24. What is chronological age?
- The average age at which normal individuals achieve a particular score on a measure of intelligence.
 - The age at which someone's test score is equal to current age.
 - The mental age multiplied by the IQ.
 - The number of years since an individual's birth.
25. Robert Sternberg would say that a person who does not do well in school despite having a lot of "street smarts"
- has much practical intelligence.
 - has much crystallized intelligence.
 - lacks divergent intelligence.
 - lacks fluid intelligence.
26. Three-month-old Brianna would be expected to have the lowest skin temperature when she is
- left in a room with her mother.
 - completely alone.
 - left alone with a stranger.
 - in a room with her mother and a stranger.
27. A child that is just beginning to produce speech-like sounds and to take turns with vocalizations is most likely in the _____ stage of speech production.
- telegraphic
 - babbling
 - scaffolding
 - the one-word stage
28. If Calvin is average in terms of his looks, he may not ask the gorgeous Giselle to go on a date with him, because he believes that he will be rejected or that eventually the relationship would not work out. Thus, the _____ affected

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Calvin's decision to not ask Giselle to go out with him.

- a. Asch effect
- b. principle of proximity
- c. fundamental attribution error
- d. expectancy-value theory

29. A major cognitive advance made during the sensorimotor stage is the ability to

- a. know that changes in appearance do not mean that the object itself changes.
- b. create mental images of objects that are not physically present.
- c. understand that the self is distinct from other people and objects.
- d. solve simple problems using mental representation.

30. Piaget would use the concept of _____ to explain why a child would state that "my G.I. Joe is hungry."

- a. animistic thinking
- b. centration
- c. assimilation
- d. egocentrism

31. _____ refers to the loss of responsiveness in receptor cells due to constant stimulation.

- a. Sensory adaptation
- b. Absolute threshold
- c. Signal detection
- d. Equilibrium

32. Which of the following lists the correct order in which light activates the visual cells of the retina?

- a. glial cells; cones; ganglion cells; bipolar cells
- b. rod and cone cells; bipolar cells; ganglion cells
- c. bipolar cells; ganglion cells; rod and cone cells
- d. ganglion cells; rod and cone cells; photoreceptors

33. The receptors for body position and movement are located

- a. in the parietal cortex.
- b. in the inner ear.
- c. in the outer layer of the skin.
- d. within the temporal cortex.



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34. When most people look at the black-and-white Hermann Grid illusion,
- they see other colors where there are none.
 - the black boxes are seen as white, and the white lines are seen as black.
 - the boxes blur together and it is difficult to determine boundaries.
 - the inhibiting process causes them to see gray dots.
35. The learning perspective suggests that the most important factors in determining our ability to identify a percept are
- context, expectation, and perceptual sets.
 - our eyes, our ears, and our brain.
 - the object, its environment, and the presence of distractors.
 - the laws of continuity, similarity, and proximity.
36. Strenuous physical activity during the day is most likely to increase the amount of
- Stage 2 sleep spindles.
 - REM sleep.
 - Stage 4 deep sleep.
 - Stage 1 sleep.
37. Sleep apnea is dangerous for adults because it
- can reduce heart rate.
 - can cause a migraine.
 - elevates blood pressure, which in turn stresses the heart.
 - causes a loss of muscle tone.
 - causes lower back pain.
38. Which of the following is true of hypnosis?
- Hypnosis is a state of awareness associated with relaxation and suggestibility.
 - Hypnosis is accompanied by delta wave activity of the brain.
 - Hypnosis is a form of REM sleep.
 - Hypnotic analgesia is blocked by naloxone.
39. The _____ suppress physical sensation and responsiveness to stimulation.
- opiates
 - depressants
 - hallucinogens

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- d. amphetamines
40. The pattern of human physiological processes that seems to be controlled by an internal "biological clock" is
- coordinated in the hypothalamus.
 - unaffected by the world's daylight-dark cycles.
 - set on a 12-hour cycle.
 - unrelated to work schedules and travel.
41. According to the James-Lange theory of emotion, anger
- and happiness always occur simultaneously.
 - occurs at the same time a person hits someone.
 - causes people to hit someone.
 - might occur after we feel aroused because we hit someone.
42. Motivation is to biological process as _____ is to learning.
- cognition
 - drive
 - motive
 - incentive
43. Rats deprived of food and water that are placed in a novel environment may choose to
- eat and drink first.
 - change the environment to make it familiar.
 - be too confused to do anything.
 - explore the environment first.
44. Maslow's humanistic theory of motivation has difficulty in explaining why
- you go to sleep earlier than usual when you are feeling tired.
 - a mother would risk death in order to protect her child.
 - you study hard to do well on your exams.
 - two people would fall in love.
45. The _____ memory system is linked to an emotion processing system that functions at an unconscious level.
- long-term
 - implicit
 - working

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- d. retroactive
46. A serious criticism of trait theories is that these
- believe personality is fixed and static.
 - do not allow for predictions of behavior.
 - are too complex to explain simple behaviors.
 - explain the development of personality but do not explain specific behaviors.
47. Dr. Smith and Dr. Jones are at a lecture given by their mentor. Dr. Smith thinks the talk is horrible, but rather than deal with the fact that he is critical of his mentor's work, he instead accuses Dr. Jones of thinking the talk was terrible. Dr. Smith feels this way due to
- repression.
 - displacement
 - introjection
 - projection.
48. _____ occurs when you yell at your dog after receiving an "F" on a term paper.
- Displacement
 - Depression
 - Introjections
 - Reaction formation
49. Karen Horney believed that male/female differences are often due to _____.
- unconscious motives
 - hereditary traits
 - family politics
 - socially defined roles
50. According to Jung's principle of opposites, each personality is balanced between _____ and _____.
- aggression; passivity
 - introversion; extraversion
 - shadow; light
 - animus; anima

請注意：背面還有試題。

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二、解釋名詞(30%)

1. z-theory
2. cognitive map
3. self-monitoring
4. altruism
5. shaping
6. well-being

三、問答題(20%)

1. 試列舉五項心理學理論來探討「金融海嘯」對「人類行為」的影響，並試舉五項有效的「因應策略」。(10%)
2. 試說明皮亞傑的「認知發展」理論，並針對各個發展階段各舉一生活實例說明之。(10%)



備 註	試 題 隨 卷 繳 交
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- 一、請詳細說明職能模式 (competency models) 與工作分析 (job analysis) 的異同? (12%)
- 二、假設您正為一家腳踏車製造公司設計促銷文案，這家公司選擇了以下三個目標市場：(1) 高視覺偏好 (visualizers)；(2) 高最適刺激水準 (optimum stimulation levels)；(3) 高內在導向 (inner-directedness)。請您分別針對這三個目標市場，發展出最適化的促銷文案。(18%)
- 三、有家公司想發展一套人事甄選工具，希望以 Big Five Theory 作為甄選理論基礎，因而請您提出一份詳細的企畫書，說明此甄選工具的發展內容 (包括依變項及控制變項的選擇)? (18%)
- 四、在領導權變理論 (contingency theory) 中，所謂的「權變」所指為何? 請以 Fiedler 的 *contingency theory* 及 Hersey 與 Blanchard 的 *situational theory* 說明之。(16%)
- 五、解釋名詞 (36%)
 - (1) Door-in-the-face technique
 - (2) Peripheral routes to persuasion
 - (3) Assessment center
 - (4) Realistic job previews
 - (5) Span of control
 - (6) Escalation of commitment



備註	試題隨卷繳交
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考 試 科 目	臨床與變態心理學	系 別	心理學系臨床組	考 試 時 間	2月23日(六) 第四節
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一、選擇題（每題 2 分，共 50 分）（1-10 中文題，11-25 英文題）

1. 當代臨床心理學的創始者，當推 (選擇題請在答案卡上作答，否則不予計分。)
- (A) Lighter Witmer
(B) Sigmund Freud
(C) Dorothea Dix
(D) Emil Kraepelin
2. 若在 DSM-IV-TR 的「整體功能評估」(Global Assessment of Functioning, GAF) 指數為零分，表示
- (A) 適應狀況十分良好
(B) 適應狀況十分糟糕
(C) 臨床資訊不足，無從判斷
(D) 以連續指標來看，正分表示適應佳，負分表示適應差，0 分介於中間，代表中度適應狀態
3. 在 2002 年，美國哪一州成為第一個受過訓練的合格臨床心理師，也可以合法地對病人開處精神藥物處方？
- (A) New Jersey
(B) California
(C) New Mexico
(D) Illinois
4. 所謂的 ABAB 設計，是指
- (A) 是一種單一個案的實驗設計 (single-case design)，將實驗處置和非處置輪替控制
(B) 不需要設立實驗基準線 (baseline)
(C) 是臨床研究中，最具備外在效度 (external validity) 的設計
(D) 是一種類比研究 (analog studies)
5. 一般而言，實徵的/客觀的臨床心理學家 (empirical/objective clinicians)，在病患資料使用上，會視其為
- (A) 相關性 (correlates)
(B) 投射性刺激 (projective stimuli)
(C) 抽樣取向 (samples)
(D) 符徵取向 (signs)
6. 王先生今年 65 歲，抱怨自己經常忘東忘西，但對於日常生活並無顯著影響。給予神經心理功能衡鑑後發現他的記憶功能較歲數的常模平均值低了 0.5 個標準差，其他功能則在正常範圍內，王先生的狀況為何？
- (A) 輕微認知損傷 (mild cognitive impairment)
(B) 失憶症 (amnesic disorder)
(C) 輕微失智症 (mild dementia)
(D) 年齡相關認知下降 (age-related cognitive decline)

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7. 在未來的 DSM- V 版本，可能的改變有五點，不包括
- (A) 重新界定失能
 - (B) 向度 (dimensional) 取向
 - (C) 透過病因理論重組診斷
 - (D) 以六軸度 (six-axis) 取向補足五軸度取向之不足
8. 研究顯示，若個案同時共病 (comorbid) 憂鬱症和焦慮症，則在負向情感 (negative affect)、正向情感 (positive affect) 和身體激發 (somatic arousal) 三個向度上的狀態，依序是
- (A) 高，高，中間
 - (B) 高，低，中間
 - (C) 高，中間，高
 - (D) 高，低，高
9. Kraepelin 當時提出的青春型精神分裂病 (hebephrenic type)，在 DSM-IV-TR 稱為
- (A) 混亂型精神分裂病
 - (B) 緊張型精神分裂病
 - (C) 妄想型精神分裂病
 - (D) 未分化型精神分裂病
10. 以下關於安非他命精神病 (amphetamine psychosis) 的相關敘述，何者錯誤？
- (A) 安非他命可以導致類似妄想型精神分裂病的狀態
 - (B) 安非他命會造成兒茶酚胺 (catecholamines) 的釋放
 - (C) 安非他命引致精神病的效果是由於多巴胺增加的效應而非正腎上腺素
 - (D) 由此證據推翻了精神分裂病的多巴胺理論 (dopamine theory)
11. The concordance rate of schizophrenia for fraternal twins is about
- (A) 12%.
 - (B) 45%.
 - (C) 75%.
 - (D) 95%.
12. Which of the following findings led to the conclusion that schizophrenia may be caused by dopamine activity?
- (A) Parkinson's disease is known to be caused by excess levels of dopamine.
 - (B) People with Parkinson's disease are more likely to develop schizophrenia.
 - (C) Drugs that relieve schizophrenic symptoms have side-effects similar to Parkinson's disease.
 - (D) All of the above are correct findings.

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13. Which of the following suggests that dopamine receptors are mainly related to positive (not negative) symptoms of schizophrenia?
- (A) Antipsychotic drugs reduce only positive symptoms.
 - (B) Administering dopamine produces little increase in positive symptoms.
 - (C) MRIs of schizophrenics with positive symptoms show more receptors.
 - (D) Parkinson's Disease involves similar symptoms.
14. Betsy is excessively concerned that she is becoming fat and restricts her eating to avoid such a consequence. She weighs approximately 20% less than normal body weight given her height. At times, she will sit down with her family and eat a full meal, but immediately afterwards takes several laxatives. Betsy most likely
- (A) has anorexia, restricting type.
 - (B) has anorexia, binge-eating-purging type.
 - (C) has bulimia nervosa.
 - (D) has binge-eating disorder.
15. Beatrice has lost control of her eating. She gorges on huge amounts of high fat fast foods, eating as much as 2000 calories in 30 minutes. She is gaining weight rapidly, and weighs over 170 pounds. Which disorder fits Beatrice's symptoms best?
- (A) binge eating disorder
 - (B) anorexia nervosa
 - (C) obesity
 - (D) bulimia nervosa
16. Schizoid and schizotypal personality disorders may be distinguished only by the presence of which of the following symptoms in schizotypal persons?
- (A) indifference to others.
 - (B) visual hallucinations.
 - (C) flat affect, little overt emotion.
 - (D) overtly odd behaviors.
17. Convicted felons are most likely to have which of the following disorders?
- (A) borderline personality disorder
 - (B) sadistic personality disorder
 - (C) psychopathy
 - (D) antisocial personality disorder
18. A consistent brain abnormality found among schizophrenics is
- (A) frontal lobe enlargement.
 - (B) parietal lobe enlargement.
 - (C) enlarged ventricles.
 - (D) interrupted tracts in the reticular formation.

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19. The major biological responses to stress involve activation of
- (A) the sympathetic nervous system and HPA axis.
 - (B) the parasympathetic nervous system and HPA axis.
 - (C) the amygdala.
 - (D) the HPA axis.
20. Conversion disorder may be characterized by problems in _____ memory, whereas dissociative disorders may be characterized by problems in _____ memory.
- (A) anterograde; prograde.
 - (B) distorted; accurately.
 - (C) explicit; implicit.
 - (D) implicit; explicit.
21. In regard to panic, the locus ceruleus
- (A) is likely to be under sensitive.
 - (B) decreases panic by decreasing activity.
 - (C) shows increased activity.
 - (D) exhibits lower glucose metabolism.
22. Substantial evidence shows that symptoms of OCD are
- (A) adaptive.
 - (B) related to overactivity in the locus ceruleus.
 - (C) a result of increased worry.
 - (D) related to overactivity in the orbitofrontal cortex, caudate nucleus and the anterior cingulate.
23. When triggering panic attacks experimentally through the use of drugs, researchers have found that
- (A) such drugs produce panic in people without a history of panic attacks as often as they produce panic in people with a history of panic attacks.
 - (B) more than a dozen different types of drugs can trigger panic attacks among people with a history of panic attacks
 - (C) it is nearly impossible to actually replicate the physiological symptoms that occur during a real panic attack.
 - (D) people with a history of panic attacks are more likely to report physiological symptoms than emotional symptoms.
24. _____ is defined as the subjective feeling of knowing and is thought to be deficient in _____.
- (A) Assuredness; Panic Disorder.
 - (B) Assuredness; OCD.
 - (C) Yedasentience; Panic Disorder
 - (D) Yedasentience; OCD.
25. The study of the pups born to high LG-ABN mothers or LG-ABN mothers and raised by high LG-ABN mothers or low LG-ABN mothers provided support for the idea that
- (A) environments influence the expression of genes in psychopathology.
 - (B) adoption studies are a useful method for understanding genetic markers.
 - (C) environments do not play as important a role as genetics.
 - (D) LG-ABN behaviors in mothers are not related to the expression of certain genes in pups.

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二、解釋名詞(15%) (每題3分)

1. Malleus Maleficarum
2. Capgras Syndrome
3. Dodo Bird Effect
4. Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy
5. Nosocomial Infection

三、問答題(35%)

(一) 關於人的理論 (或人觀) 是臨床心理治療的後設基礎。如果 C. Rogers 和 S. Freud 仍然在世，且可以跨越時空相互對話，相信會激起更多元的有關人的理論 (人觀) 反思。

1. 請以同理方式，以 C. Rogers 的身份，寫一封信給 S. Freud，說明兩人有關人的理論 (人觀) 在文化脈絡下的相似與差異之處(6%)。
2. 並以您所書寫的上一小題信件內容為主軸，再以 S. Freud 的身份作為書寫立場，在閱讀 C. Rogers 的這一封來信後，回一封信給 C. Rogers，評論 C. Rogers 有關人的理論 (人觀) 之優點與限制(6%)。

(二) 臨床與變態心理學的研究方法議題，涉及多元層面考量。

1. 請分別以「個案研究法」和「實驗設計法」，說明如何進行「憂鬱」的心理病理研究?(10%)
2. 而後，針對您所陳述的兩種取向研究法，分別說明其信度和效度的建立基礎為何?(6%)

(三) 丁丁是 22 歲大學生，曾經目睹一樁校園慘烈槍擊案，造成 33 人死亡，無數同學受傷。他因此失去了志同道合的好朋友，而感到生命脆弱。他目前正計畫繼續申請研究所，卻感到十分焦慮，總是害怕做出錯誤的決定，也十分在乎、擔心別人對他的觀感和評價，甚至認為死亡威脅無所不在，生存意志 (will to live) 偏弱。請以存在主義治療師 (existential therapist) 的芝麻開門「關鍵時刻」(kairos) 概念，嘗試擬定可以協助處理丁丁問題的心理治療策略(7%)。