

考試科目	臨床與變態心理學	系所別	心理學系/臨床組	考試時間	2 月 18 日(一) 第四節
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臨床心理學 (50%)

一、名詞解釋 (45%)

1. Degenerative disease
2. Rehabilitation
3. Social support
4. Transaction model of stress
5. Tertiary prevention
6. Head start program
7. Paraprofessionals
8. Empowerment
9. Psychodrama
10. Referral question
11. Assertive training
12. Controlled observation
13. Behavioral interview
14. Retrospective data
15. ABAB design

二、簡答題

1. 柯永河是誰？簡述他與台灣臨床心理學發展的關係及貢獻？(5%)



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變態心理學 (50%)

三、選擇題 (30%; 每題 2 分，共 15 題)

- 下列何者最符合「prepared learning」的例子？
 - 在心理治療的過程中，透過家庭作業的練習，可以促進在治療過程中的學習效果。
 - 由於演化的過程，人類相對來說較容易對於原始環境中的威脅（如，蛇、蜘蛛）形成恐懼制約反應。
 - 在沒有給予增強物的狀況下，老鼠先在迷津當中活動多日，之後給予增強，老鼠較快就會學習到特定的位置獲得食物。
 - 人類傾向在潛意識中進行特定的學習，在不經意的時候由行為表達出來。
- 下列敘述何者顯示 DSM-5 的診斷分類缺乏良好的效度？
 - 診斷類別太多。
 - 太多的患者有多種診斷共病的情形。
 - 不同的專業人員所下的診斷不相同。
 - 大部分的診斷缺乏生理的直接證據。
- D-cycloserine 用於焦慮相關疾患的治療作用在於
 - 提高 GABA 的作用，降低焦慮。
 - 促進晝夜節律的運作，穩定睡眠與情緒。
 - 減少 serotonin 的回收，提高情緒的穩定性。
 - 提升 exposure therapy 的制約學習效果。
- 下列何者是 blood-injection-injury phobia 與其他亞型的 phobia 不同之處？
 - 遺傳的影響較小
 - 交感神經系統的反應較強
 - 血管迷走神經反應 (vasovagal response) 較強
 - 初發年齡較晚

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5. 下列何種疾患較常出現在相對較高社經地位的族群？
- A. Somatic Symptom Disorders
 - B. Anorexia Nervosa
 - C. Schizophrenia
 - D. Anxiety Disorders
6. 下列有關 Somatic Symptom Disorder 的敘述何者有誤？
- A. 針對這類的疾患，心理治療效果不彰
 - B. 患者常見成長經驗當中家人有嚴重或長期的疾患
 - C. 患者可能因為這些疾患有次級收獲 (secondary gain)
 - D. 患者可能對身體的感覺較為靈敏
7. 憂鬱的認知三角 (cognitive triad) 指的是
- A. 對自己、世界及未來的負面想法
 - B. 對自己內在、環境及外在表現的負面想法
 - C. 對負向事件作內在、穩定及整體性的歸因
 - D. 對負向事件作外在、變動性及特定性的歸因
8. 下列何者並非自殺的良好保護因子？
- A. 認知上的彈性
 - B. 良好的社會支持
 - C. 針對精神疾患進行治療
 - D. 隔絕人際刺激
9. 下列何者不符合暴食症患者會出現的飲食相關行為特徵？
- A. 參與公司尾牙聚餐時失控吃下大量的食物
 - B. 暴食時特別選擇高糖或碳水化合物的食物
 - C. 暴食之後出現強烈的罪惡感
 - D. 暴食過後進行強烈的飲食控制
10. 下列何者並非 DSM-5 失眠症的主要症狀之一？
- A. 入睡困難
 - B. 睡眠維持困難
 - C. 太早醒無法再入睡
 - D. 睡眠品質不佳

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11. 下列有關男性 sexual dysfunction 的敘述何者有誤？
- A. 經常是心理與生理因素交互影響造成的
 - B. 單純衛教的效果不錯
 - C. 需降低表現焦慮
 - D. 初期的目標在於探索達到高潮的歷程
12. 下列有關 substance-related disorder 與神經化學物質的關聯性的敘述何者正確？
- A. 大部分藥物刺激會造成血清素提高
 - B. 大部分藥物都會影響多巴胺的通路的活性
 - C. 大部分藥物作用在降低可體松
 - D. 每個藥物的化學成分不同，因此沒有共通的神經化學作用
13. 根據 Linehan 對於 borderline personality disorder 的病理模式，患者核心的缺陷在於
- A. 情緒調節的問題
 - B. 嬰兒時期與客體分化的問題
 - C. 神經傳導物質異常的問題
 - D. 環境壓力的誘發
14. 下列因素當中，何者是阻礙慢性思覺失調症的患者回到主流社會維持工作最常見的問題
- A. 妄想症狀使其無法發展良好的人際互動
 - B. 奇怪的行為導致雇主無法接受
 - C. 負性症狀干擾其維持工作
 - D. 藥物使用產生動作遲緩的副作用
15. 下列有關解離性身分疾患的陳述何者有誤？
- A. 童年時期的創傷經驗是危險因子
 - B. 易被催眠的特性是危險因子
 - C. 病情嚴重者表現很類似思覺失調症
 - D. 可能受到精神專業人士的引導而出現解離的情形

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四、個案題 (20%)

小瑜是一位 30 歲的房產業務員，主訴失眠來看精神科，她表示每天都得花將近兩小時才能入睡，也因此常常睡到太晚而誤事。治療中小瑜表示她到了晚上經常有一種空虛感，會不斷上網或看手機才能稍感安心，經常都是握著手機入睡。仔細詢問後發現，小瑜從青少年時期即在精神科就診過，當時因為小瑜把自己手腕割得都是一條條傷痕，被老師發現因而請家長帶她就醫。小瑜從小在學校朋友極少，因為她的情緒不太穩定，經常前一秒還跟大家玩得很開心，後一秒就忽然大發脾氣，因此同學都跟他保持距離。班上只要有新同學加入，小瑜就會試圖接近他們，與他們交朋友，但是只要這些新同學認識其他同學，小瑜就會感到被背叛，擔心被拋棄而跟對方大吵一架。小瑜上大學之後就開始經常在晚上上網、熬夜晚睡，早上就翹課補眠，因此在班上既沒有朋友，功課也總是掛車尾。小瑜畢業後就自己一人北漂台北，常常覺得很空虛孤獨而急欲交個男友，但身邊男友一個換一個，關係總是無法維持長久，性生活也較複雜。曾有幾次，小瑜試圖想要振作，但心中的空虛感一來就又回到原來的模式。

1. 請問小瑜的問題為何？為什麼？如何形成的？(7%)
2. 請問以認知行為的模式，如何解釋其病因？(7%)
3. 如果你是心理師，你會如何處理小瑜的問題？(6%)

備

註

- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。

考試科目	普通心理學	系所別	心理學系臨床組	考試時間	2月18日(一)第三節
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一、申論題 (100%)：

1. 比較 James-Lange Theory 與 Schacter-Singer Theory 對於情緒反應的看法。
(20%)
2. 請說明 Raymond Cattell (1971)所提出的智力理論。(20%)
3. 請說明「闡述機率模式」(Elaboration likelihood model)的概念。(20%)
4. 請說明「自我決定理論」(self-determination theory)與「自我知覺理論」(self-perception theory)的概念與異同。(20%)
5. 人格心理學家與他們的研究團隊，過去提出相當多重要的人格理論，以說明人類行為，請分別描述：(1) McCrae & Costa；(2) Bandura 他們所提出的理論與影響。(20%)

備

註

- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。

考 試 科 目	工業與組織心理學	系 所 別	心理學系	考 試 時 間	2 月 18 日(星期一) 第三節
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一、簡答題（每題六分，共六十分）

1. 如何利用特質激發理論 (trait activation theory) 來進行新進人員的篩選？
2. 請以霍桑研究 (Hawthorne studies) 來說明團體規範 (group norm) 與工作行為間的關係？
3. 如何將職能模式 (competency model) 應用於工作分析 (job analysis) 之中？
4. 請提供一個組織中的例子來說明有限理性 (bounded rationality) 的決策模式？
5. 請簡要說明績效考核 (performance appraisal) 的執行過程？
6. 請說明挑戰型壓力源 (challenge stressors) 與阻礙型壓力源 (hindrance stressors) 有何差異？
7. 請舉一個例子來說明刺激類化 (stimulus generalization) 在消費者態度形成的作用。
8. 請以推敲可能性模式 (elaboration likelihood model) 來分析「比較性廣告」的說服效果。
9. 請簡要說明組織文化 (organizational culture) 是如何形成與傳承的？
10. 消費者在制定購買決策時，可能會面對哪些知覺風險 (perceived risk) ？

二、解釋名詞（每題四分，共四十分）

1. 結構式面談 (structured interview)
2. 組織認同威脅 (organizational identity threat)
3. 策略性人力資源管理 (strategic human resource management)
4. 共同方法變異 (common method variance)
5. 關係式工作設計 (relational job design)
6. 情緒勞務 (emotional labor)
7. 定型化消費行為 (fixated consumption behavior)
8. 工作樣本測驗 (work sample test)
9. 職場偏差行為 (workplace deviant behavior)
10. 招募的來源分析 (sources analysis)

備

註

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考試科目	社會和性格 心理學	系所別	心理系 社會與人格組 工業與組織組	考試時間	2月18日(一)第4節
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Social Psychology (50%)

I. Explain the following terms (25%):

1. minority influence
2. inoculation hypothesis
3. group polarization
4. the two-stage model of the attraction process (Byrne et al., 1986)
5. culture of honor

II. Essay (25%)

1. According to the elaboration likelihood model, what should you do if you want to persuade your friend to vote for the candidate that you like? Please try your best to demonstrate your understanding of this model and its persuasion processes. (15%)
2. There are some mechanisms demonstrate that people try to enhance or maintain positive self-evaluation, please point out at least three, and explain how they work. (10%)

備

註

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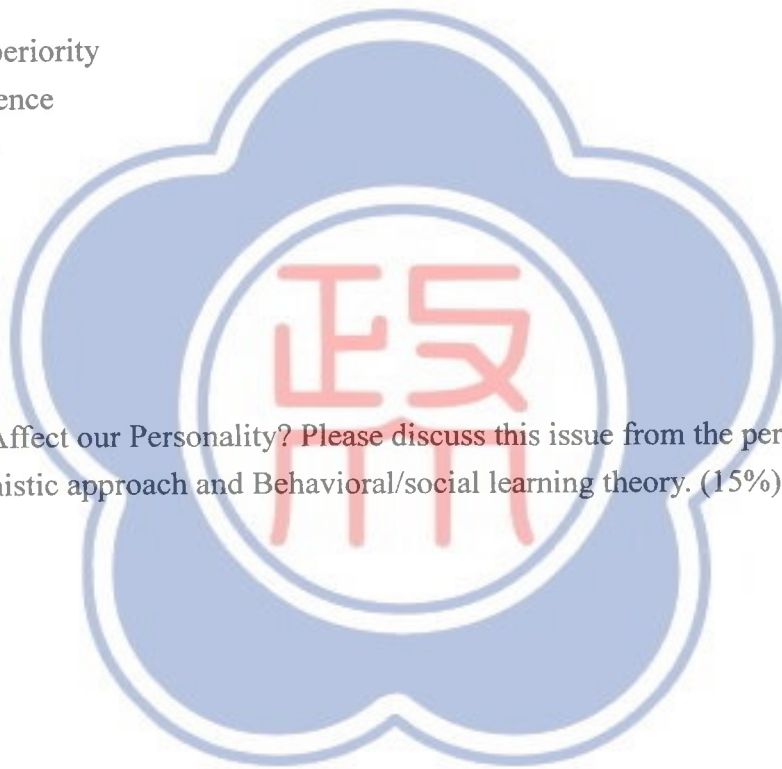
Personality Psychology (50%)

III. Explain the following term: (35%)

1. personal construct theory
2. deficiency motive
3. surface traits vs. source traits
4. archetypes
5. striving for superiority
6. optimal experience
7. possible selves

IV. Essay: (15%)

1. Does Culture Affect our Personality? Please discuss this issue from the perspectives of Rogers' humanistic approach and Behavioral/social learning theory. (15%)



備註	一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。
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考試科目	社會和性格 心理學	系所別	心理系 社會與人格組 工業與組織組	考試時間	2月18日(一)第4節
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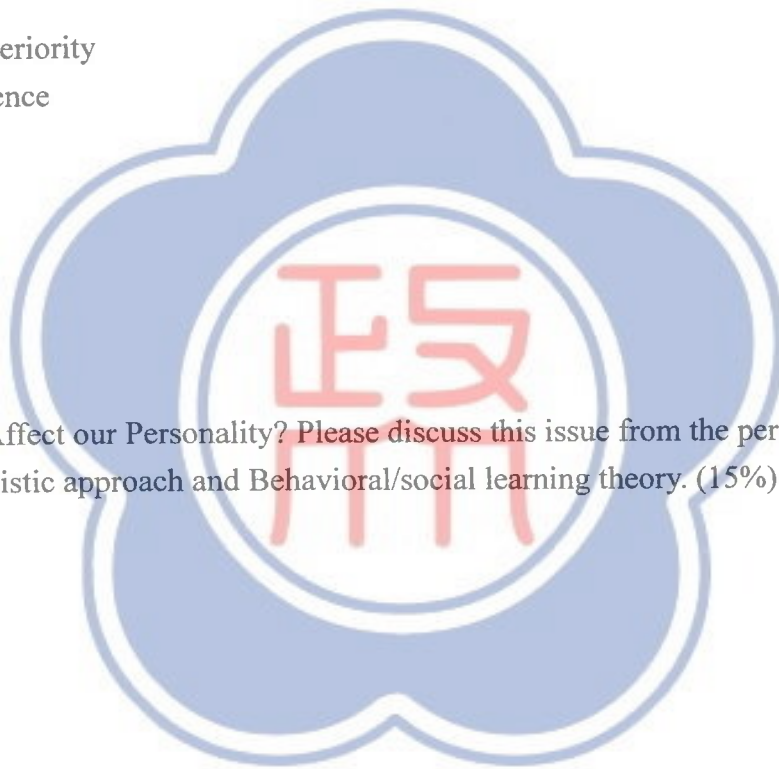
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考 試 科 目	知覺與生理心理學	系 所 別	心理學系/實驗與發展組	考 試 時 間	2 月 18 日(一) 第四節
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壹、
知覺心理學 (50%)

- 一、Hubel 與 Wiesel 由於其在視覺神經生理的卓越貢獻，獲得諾貝爾獎殊榮。請說明他們對於視皮質神經生理的重要研究想法、成果，及其對於視覺研究的貢獻。(10%)
- 二、隨著春夏秋冬四季變化，自然界充滿著各式各樣的色彩，然而有些人由於顏色知覺缺損 (color deficiency)，並不能完整地知覺到所有的顏色。請說明顏色知覺缺損有何不同的類型，以及透過何種心理物理測量方法，可以詳細診斷其顏色知覺缺損的類型。(10%)
- 三、當人們走在熟悉的街道上，有時街上的景物有了極大的改變，然而並沒有被察覺，直到其他人提示之後，才驚訝地發現到變化。請嘗試以知覺心理學有關注意力的理論觀點，說明這種現象可能在何種情況下發生，並對於此一現象加以解釋。(10%)
- 四、3D 電影所呈現的逼真立體感，相當令人震撼，然而其基本原理，乃是根據人類的視覺系統所具備的一項深度知覺機制。請說明 3D 電影所呈現的視覺訊息，如何提供深度線索，而透過何種深度知覺機制產生栩栩如生的立體感。(10%)
- 五、當人們聆聽一場演唱會，歌手以及各種伴奏樂器的聲音了了分明，不會互相混淆，然而當這些聲音進入人耳時，是完全混在一起的。聽覺系統對於這些同時進入耳朵的聲音，如何區辨其來自不同的音源？亦即聽覺場景 (auditory scene) 知覺是如何達成的？(10%)

備

註

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考試科目	知覺與生理 心理學	系所別	心理學系	考試時間	2月18日(一)第四節
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貳. 生理心理學 (50%)

一、選擇題：(2% x 10 = 20%)

1. Alzheimer's disease : Parkinson's disease = _____ : _____

- (a) dopaminergic dysfunction : cholinergic dysfunction
 (b) cholinergic dysfunction : dopaminergic dysfunction
 (c) dopaminergic dysfunction : serotonergic dysfunction
 (d) serotonergic dysfunction : dopaminergic dysfunction

2. In terms of anatomical location in the adult brain:

thalamus : hypothalamus = _____ : _____

- (a) forebrain : midbrain (b) forebrain : hindbrain (c) midbrain : hindbrain
 (d) forebrain : forebrain (e) midbrain : midbrain (f) hindbrain : hindbrain

3. In terms of postsynaptic potential, GABA : glutamate = _____ : _____

- (a) excitatory : excitatory (b) inhibitory : inhibitory
 (c) inhibitory : excitatory (d) excitatory : inhibitory

4. Which of the following function(s) is related to the cerebellum?

- (a) motor only (b) learning only (c) both motor and learning
 (d) none of above

5. Release of _____ is positively correlated to the increase of the rat's lever-pressing responses for obtaining the cocaine infused into the jugular vein then circulated to the body/brain (so-called the self-administration of drug model)

- (a) norepinephrine (b) serotonin (c) dopamine (d) GABA

6. The body weight of a leptin knockout mouse is _____ that of the wild-type control subject.

- (a) significantly lower than (b) significantly greater than (c) generally equal to

7. Lesion of the amygdala of the rat would most likely inhibit _____.

- (a) the fear conditioning (b) the spatial learning and memory
 (c) the eye-blink conditioning (d) learning motor movement to catch a ball

備

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8. The blood level of _____, most likely, is significantly higher in the aggressive rat as compared to the normal control subject.

- (a) testosterone (b) estrogen (c) melatonin (d) prolactin

9. The typical antipsychotic drug in treating schizophrenic patients is known for its pharmacological mechanism mainly associated to block _____.

- (a) serotonin receptors (b) serotonin reuptake transporters
(c) dopamine receptors (d) dopamine reuptake transporters

10. As inferred by the findings from basic research, the behavioral function of _____ is associated to the mirror neurons.

- (a) observational learning (b) social interaction with empathy
(c) early language development (d) a and b
(e) a and c (f) b and c (g) a, b, and c

二、解釋名詞：(5% x 3 = 15%)

- agonist vs. antagonist
- spatial memory
- oxytocin

三、問答題 (15%)

生理心理學 (physiological psychology) 有時候從廣義角度而言，可稱為生物心理學 (biological psychology)，近年來也被稱為行為神經科學 (behavioral neuroscience)，試述這個領域如何探討行為與腦的互動奧秘 (即說明這領域相關的研究取向或方式)。另外；請從大腦發育的觀點，試述馬斯洛的需求層次理論 (Maslow's hierarchy of needs) 的神經基礎。

備註

- 作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 試題請隨卷繳交。

考試科目	發展與認知心理學	系所別	心理學系/實驗與發展組、社會與人格組	考試時間	2 月 18 日(一) 第三節
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壹、發展心理學 (50%)

一、何謂 A 非 B 錯誤(A-not-B error)? 根據皮亞傑(J. Piaget)的感覺動作階段(sensorimotor stage), 嬰兒產生 A 非 B 錯誤的原因為何? 後續許多研究對皮亞傑的論點提出挑戰, 請舉出三種解釋 A 非 B 錯誤的其他理論觀點, 並比較說明之。(20 分)

二、在語意習得過程(semantic development)中, 請問幼兒會透過那些線索和策略來限縮新詞彙可能代表的意義, 使詞彙和概念得以快速連結(fast mapping)? (10 分)

三、解釋名詞 (20 分)

1. 適配性(goodness of fit)
2. 道德錯愕(moral dumbfounding)
3. 知覺窄化(perceptual narrowing)
4. 安全堡壘(secure base)



備

註

- 一、作答於試題上者, 不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。

考試科目	發展與認知心理學	系所別	心理學系/實驗與發展組、社會與人格組	考試時間	2月18日(一)第三節
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貳、
認知心理學(50%)

一、解釋下列名詞或現象，並舉實驗例證說明之（每題4分，共16分）

1. RBC (Recognition-by-component)理論之觀點不變性(Viewpoint invariance)
2. ACT-R (Adaptive control of thought-Rationality)
3. 類比問題解決(Analogical problem solving)
4. Paivio 雙碼假說(Dual-code hypothesis)

二、小明可以快速地注意到朝他飛來的板擦!我們希望研究小明注意力的神經機制，試以 Posner 的 cueing paradigm 為例，舉出目前行為及 ERP 與 fMRI 實驗的研究證據，說明由上而下與由下而上的注意力機制。(12分)

三、著名的 H.M.病人為治療癲癇，腦部哪些部位被切除？展現了那些功能缺失？對相關理論的發展有何影響？(10分)

四、試闡述 Gigerenzer 對於捷思與偏誤(heuristics and biases)的看法，並以基本發生率謬誤(base rate fallacy)與過度自信(overconfidence)的研究為例說明之，並進一步提出減少基本發生率謬誤與過度自信的方法。(12分)

備

註

- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。

考 試 科 目	發展與認知心理學	系 所 別	心理學系/實驗與發展組、社會與人格組	考 試 時 間	2 月 18 日(一) 第三節
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壹、發展心理學 (50%)

一、何謂 A 非 B 錯誤(A-not-B error)? 根據皮亞傑(J. Piaget)的感覺動作階段(sensorimotor stage), 嬰兒產生 A 非 B 錯誤的原因為何? 後續許多研究對皮亞傑的論點提出挑戰, 請舉出三種解釋 A 非 B 錯誤的其他理論觀點, 並比較說明之。(20 分)

二、在語意習得過程(semantic development)中, 請問幼兒會透過那些線索和策略來限縮新詞彙可能代表的意義, 使詞彙和概念得以快速連結(fast mapping)? (10 分)

三、解釋名詞 (20 分)

1. 適配性 (goodness of fit)
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備

註

- 一、作答於試題上者, 不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。

考試科目	發展與認知心理學	系所別	心理學系/實驗與發展組、社會與人格組	考試時間	2 月 18 日(一) 第三節
<p>貳、 認知心理學(50%)</p> <p>一、解釋下列名詞或現象，並舉實驗例證說明之(每題 4 分，共 16 分)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RBC (Recognition-by-component)理論之觀點不變性(Viewpoint invariance) 2. ACT-R (Adaptive control of thought-Rationality) 3. 類比問題解決(Analogical problem solving) 4. Paivio 雙碼假說(Dual-code hypothesis) <p>二、小明可以快速地注意到朝他飛來的板擦!我們希望研究小明注意力的神經機制，試以 Posner 的 cueing paradigm 為例，舉出目前行為及 ERP 與 fMRI 實驗的研究證據，說明由上而下與由下而上的注意力機制。(12 分)</p> <p>三、著名的 H.M.病人為治療癲癇，腦部哪些部位被切除?展現了那些功能缺失?對相關理論的發展有何影響?(10 分)</p> <p>四、試闡述 Gigerenzer 對於捷思與偏誤(heuristics and biases)的看法，並以基本發生率謬誤(base rate fallacy)與過度自信(overconfidence)的研究為例說明之，並進一步提出減少基本發生率謬誤與過度自信的方法。(12 分)</p>					
備註	<p>一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。</p> <p>二、試題請隨卷繳交。</p>				

考試科目	統計 心理測驗 心理實驗法	系所別	心理學系	考試時間	2月18日(一)第一節
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(一) 統計 (35%)，共七題，每題 5%。

1. 請問進行變異數分析(ANOVA)時如違反各組「變異數同質性」之前提假設時對結果推論的影響為何? 如何檢驗此「變異數同質性」的假設(說明方法和判斷標準)?
2. 如進行變異數分析(ANOVA)時的「變異數同質性」前提假設違反時，請舉出「兩種」處理此一狀況的方法和步驟，並說明各方法所根據之原理邏輯。
3. 請說明「相關 (correlation)」和「迴歸(regression)」分析之間的相同處和相異處，並各舉一個適合的應用實例。另「相關」和「迴歸」分析，何者能幫助研究者做「因果」推論?
4. 請說明「標準常態分配」和「student's t -分配」之間的 1)相同處、2)相異處、3)兩分配之間的關聯、4)兩分配何時會「相等」及 5)兩分配的各自適用時機。
5. 請問以皮爾森卡方檢定(Pearson χ^2 test) 進行兩變項間「獨立性」檢定時所設定的虛無(H_0)和對立(H_1)假設各為何? 請問這個檢定的步驟及其所根據原理為何?
6. 請問如何決定一個研究需要多大的樣本數? 影響一個研究所需「樣本數」大小的相關因素有那些? 這些因素又如何影響一個研究所需的樣本數?
7. 請舉出心理學研究中資料有「遺漏值(missing data)」的兩個可能原因? 並請舉出三個處理遺漏值的方法和其根據原理。

(二) 心理測驗 (25%)，共五題，每題 5%

8. 請問「校標參照測驗(Criterion-Referenced Test)」和「常模參照測驗 (Norm-Referenced Test)」的意義內涵各為何? 並列出這兩類測驗的各自最適用時機。
9. 如欲檢驗一個為單向度的性格測驗之「內部一致性(Internal Consistency)」，請舉出三個可能的做法和每一作法所根據的原理和邏輯。
10. 請問項目分析中進行「題目鑑別度」(Item Discrimination) 檢驗的目的為何? 如一測驗題目採用李克特式(Likert type)量尺，對此測驗每個題目的進行鑑別度檢驗的步驟和判斷標準為何?
11. 請問設計一個「速度測驗(Speed Test)」和一般「成就測驗(Achievement Test)」的主要差異和注意事項為何? 該如何對一個「速度測驗」進行信度分析，並有何特別考量和注意事宜?
12. 請列出五個編寫「中文測驗題目」時，在文字、詞彙，用語或語句描述上應注意的地方。

備

註

- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。

考 試 科 目	統計 心理測驗 心理實驗法	系 所 別	心理學系	考 試 時 間	2 月 18 日 (一) 第一節
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(三) 心理實驗法 (40%，每題 2.5 分)

1. In signal-detection theory, the position of the criterion is determined by
 - A. the decision process.
 - B. the sensory process.
 - C. the stimulus intensity.
 - D. the mean of the signal distribution.
2. A control variable is
 - A. under the control of the subject.
 - B. a potential independent variable that is held constant in an experiment.
 - C. a potential independent variable that is manipulated by the experimenter.
 - D. expected to change as the result of an experimental manipulation.
3. Parallel distributed processing (PDP) refers to
 - A. an early method for measuring reaction time.
 - B. the use of fMRI to study brain activity.
 - C. a modern model of cognition.
 - D. a method of statistical analysis.
4. When the time between two signals to respond is very short, the response to the second stimulus
 - A. speeds up.
 - B. is more accurate.
 - C. slows down.
 - D. remains the same compared to longer intervals.
5. An experimenter presents a subject with a standard weight of 100 grams followed by a comparison weight of 20 grams; the subject is asked if the two weights are the same or different. The standard is repeated followed by a comparison weight of 30 grams; the subject is again asked if the two are the same or different. This procedure continues with a comparison weight 10 grams heavier on each presentation until the subject says that both weights are the same. These steps are repeated starting with a comparison weight of 190 grams and decreasing it by 10 grams on each trial until the subject says the two weights are the same. What is the experimenter trying to measure?
 - A. absolute threshold
 - B. perceptual defense
 - C. method of limits
 - D. difference threshold
6. In a multiple-baseline design
 - A. the length of the baseline period is the same for all of the subjects in the experiment.
 - B. the behavior of the subjects is expected to revert to baseline levels after the removal of the

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independent variable.

- C. the length of the baseline period is different for different subjects or different behaviors prior to the introduction of the independent variable.
- D. the occurrence of carryover effects cannot be assessed.
7. The view that the perceiver picks up the information afforded by the environment naturally and essentially, without reflecting upon them, is referred to as
- A. top-down perception.
- B. the indirect approach to perception.
- C. sensational perception.
- D. the bottom-up approach to perception.
8. The method of limits can be used to determine
- A. an absolute threshold.
- B. a difference decision.
- C. a response threshold.
- D. a decision threshold.
9. On an implicit word fragment completion test, 47 percent of the fragments in the studied condition were completed and 23 percent of fragments in the non-studied condition were completed. The amount of priming is _____ percent.
- A. 70
- B. 24
- C. 23
- D. 47
10. Theory in psychology serves to both organize data and to
- A. Generate prediction for untested situations.
- B. allow psychology to be termed a natural science.
- C. validate psychological findings.
- D. ensure the reliability of data.
11. An experimenter computing the correlation between age and memory span would
- A. be able to show that old age produces a decrease in memory span.
- B. be able to determine that a third variable was involved.
- C. make an error because age and memory span are measured on different scales.
- D. be able to determine whether there is a relationship between age and memory span.
12. When is it acceptable for a researcher to dispense with obtaining the informed consent of research participants?
- A. Whenever there is no deception involved in the research
- B. Whenever the risk of harm to the participants is minimal, they participate voluntarily, and

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<p>their confidentiality is ensured</p> <p>C. Whenever the participants are being paid for their participation</p> <p>D. Whenever the research has been approved by an IRB</p> <p>13. The primary danger in within-subjects designs is in the presence of</p> <p>A. the effects that testing subjects in one condition might have on their later behavior.</p> <p>B. the failure to establish a baseline of behavior.</p> <p>C. the minimization of the amount of variability caused by differences among subjects.</p> <p>D. The employment of few subjects, which leads to skewed results.</p> <p>14. The typical Stroop task</p> <p>A. involves naming the color of ink that a word is printed in.</p> <p>B. involves naming the color of an object as it would normally occur (e.g., saying "yellow" to "lemon").</p> <p>C. requires participants to read words aloud as they are presented.</p> <p>D. requires participants to read profane words aloud.</p> <p>15. In explaining how people process overlapping tasks, central bottleneck models</p> <p>A. postulate sequential processing of one task at a time.</p> <p>B. postulate a common resource needed for mental operations.</p> <p>C. assume that a mental module can be added or deleted without altering the processing duration of the other modules.</p> <p>D. assume that there are no limits to processing capacity.</p> <p>16. In the ABA design, the B is the</p> <p>A. discriminative stimulus.</p> <p>B. matched group.</p> <p>C. baseline.</p> <p>D. condition after therapy.</p>			
備 註	一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。		

考試科目	統計 心理測驗 心理實驗法	系所別	心理學系	考試時間	2月18日(一)第一節
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(一) 統計 (35%)，共七題，每題 5%。

1. 請問進行變異數分析(ANOVA)時如違反各組「變異數同質性」之前提假設時對結果推論的影響為何? 如何檢驗此「變異數同質性」的假設(說明方法和判斷標準)?
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3. 請說明「相關 (correlation)」和「迴歸(regression)」分析之間的相同處和相異處，並各舉一個適合的應用實例。另「相關」和「迴歸」分析，何者能幫助研究者做「因果」推論?
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備

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考試科目	統計 心理測驗 心理實驗法	系所別	心理學系	考試時間	2月18日(一)第一節
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(三) 心理實驗法 (40%，每題 2.5 分)

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- independent variable.
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- D. be able to determine whether there is a relationship between age and memory span.
12. When is it acceptable for a researcher to dispense with obtaining the informed consent of research participants?
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their confidentiality is ensured

- C. Whenever the participants are being paid for their participation
- D. Whenever the research has been approved by an IRB

13. The primary danger in within-subjects designs is in the presence of

- A. the effects that testing subjects in one condition might have on their later behavior.
- B. the failure to establish a baseline of behavior.
- C. the minimization of the amount of variability caused by differences among subjects.
- D. The employment of few subjects, which leads to skewed results.

14. The typical Stroop task

- A. involves naming the color of ink that a word is printed in.
- B. involves naming the color of an object as it would normally occur (e.g., saying "yellow" to "lemon").
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15. In explaining how people process overlapping tasks, central bottleneck models

- A. postulate sequential processing of one task at a time.
- B. postulate a common resource needed for mental operations.
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- A. discriminative stimulus.
- B. matched group.
- C. baseline.
- D. condition after therapy.

備

註

- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。

考試科目	統計 心理測驗 心理實驗法	系所別	心理學系	考試時間	2 月 18 日(一) 第一節
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(一) 統計 (35%)，共七題，每題 5%。

1. 請問進行變異數分析(ANOVA)時如違反各組「變異數同質性」之前提假設時對結果推論的影響為何? 如何檢驗此「變異數同質性」的假設(說明方法和判斷標準)?
2. 如進行變異數分析(ANOVA)時的「變異數同質性」前提假設違反時，請舉出「兩種」處理此一狀況的方法和步驟，並說明各方法所根據之原理邏輯。
3. 請說明「相關 (correlation)」和「迴歸(regression)」分析之間的相同處和相異處，並各舉一個適合的應用實例。另「相關」和「迴歸」分析，何者能幫助研究者做「因果」推論?
4. 請說明「標準常態分配」和「student's t -分配」之間的 1)相同處、2)相異處、3)兩分配之間的關聯、4)兩分配何時會「相等」及 5)兩分配的各自適用時機。
5. 請問以皮爾森卡方檢定(Pearson χ^2 test) 進行兩變項間「獨立性」檢定時所設定的虛無(H_0)和對立(H_1)假設各為何? 請問這個檢定的步驟及其所根據原理為何?
6. 請問如何決定一個研究需要多大的樣本數? 影響一個研究所需「樣本數」大小的相關因素有那些? 這些因素又如何影響一個研究所需的樣本數?
7. 請舉出心理學研究中資料有「遺漏值(missing data)」的兩個可能原因? 並請舉出三個處理遺漏值的方法和其根據原理。

(二) 心理測驗 (25%)，共五題，每題 5%

8. 請問「校標參照測驗(Criterion-Referenced Test)」和「常模參照測驗 (Norm-Referenced Test)」的意義內涵各為何? 並列出這兩類測驗的各自最適用時機。
9. 如欲檢驗一個為單向度的性格測驗之「內部一致性(Internal Consistency)」，請舉出三個可能的做法和每一作法所根據的原理和邏輯。
10. 請問項目分析中進行「題目鑑別度」(Item Discrimination) 檢驗的目的為何? 如一測驗題目採用李克特式(Likert type)量尺，對此測驗每個題目的進行鑑別度檢驗的步驟和判斷標準為何?
11. 請問設計一個「速度測驗(Speed Test)」和一般「成就測驗(Achievement Test)」的主要差異和注意事項為何? 該如何對一個「速度測驗」進行信度分析，並有何特別考量和注意事宜?
12. 請列出五個編寫「中文測驗題目」時，在文字、詞彙，用語或語句描述上應注意的地方。

備

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(三) 心理實驗法 (40%，每題 2.5 分)

1. In signal-detection theory, the position of the criterion is determined by
 - A. the decision process.
 - B. the sensory process.
 - C. the stimulus intensity.
 - D. the mean of the signal distribution.
2. A control variable is
 - A. under the control of the subject.
 - B. a potential independent variable that is held constant in an experiment.
 - C. a potential independent variable that is manipulated by the experimenter.
 - D. expected to change as the result of an experimental manipulation.
3. Parallel distributed processing (PDP) refers to
 - A. an early method for measuring reaction time.
 - B. the use of fMRI to study brain activity.
 - C. a modern model of cognition.
 - D. a method of statistical analysis.
4. When the time between two signals to **respond is very short**, the response to the second stimulus
 - A. speeds up.
 - B. is more accurate.
 - C. slows down.
 - D. remains the same compared to longer intervals.
5. An experimenter presents a subject with a standard weight of 100 grams followed by a comparison weight of 20 grams; the subject is asked if the two weights are the same or different. The standard is repeated followed by a comparison weight of 30 grams; the subject is again asked if the two are the same or different. This procedure continues with a comparison weight 10 grams heavier on each presentation until the subject says that both weights are the same. These steps are repeated starting with a comparison weight of 190 grams and decreasing it by 10 grams on each trial until the subject says the two weights are the same. What is the experimenter trying to measure?
 - A. absolute threshold
 - B. perceptual defense
 - C. method of limits
 - D. difference threshold
6. In a multiple-baseline design
 - A. the length of the baseline period is the same for all of the subjects in the experiment.
 - B. the behavior of the subjects is expected to revert to baseline levels after the removal of the

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- independent variable.
- C. the length of the baseline period is different for different subjects or different behaviors prior to the introduction of the independent variable.
- D. the occurrence of carryover effects cannot be assessed.
7. The view that the perceiver picks up the information afforded by the environment naturally and essentially, without reflecting upon them, is referred to as
- A. top-down perception.
- B. the indirect approach to perception.
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- D. the bottom-up approach to perception.
8. The method of limits can be used to determine
- A. an absolute threshold.
- B. a difference decision.
- C. a response threshold.
- D. a decision threshold.
9. On an implicit word fragment completion test, 47 percent of the fragments in the studied condition were completed and 23 percent of fragments in the non-studied condition were completed. The amount of priming is _____ percent.
- A. 70
- B. 24
- C. 23
- D. 47
10. Theory in psychology serves to both organize data and to
- A. Generate prediction for untested situations.
- B. allow psychology to be termed a natural science.
- C. validate psychological findings.
- D. ensure the reliability of data.
11. An experimenter computing the correlation between age and memory span would
- A. be able to show that old age produces a decrease in memory span.
- B. be able to determine that a third variable was involved.
- C. make an error because age and memory span are measured on different scales.
- D. be able to determine whether there is a relationship between age and memory span.
12. When is it acceptable for a researcher to dispense with obtaining the informed consent of research participants?
- A. Whenever there is no deception involved in the research
- B. Whenever the risk of harm to the participants is minimal, they participate voluntarily, and

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<p>their confidentiality is ensured</p> <p>C. Whenever the participants are being paid for their participation</p> <p>D. Whenever the research has been approved by an IRB</p> <p>13. The primary danger in within-subjects designs is in the presence of</p> <p>A. the effects that testing subjects in one condition might have on their later behavior.</p> <p>B. the failure to establish a baseline of behavior.</p> <p>C. the minimization of the amount of variability caused by differences among subjects.</p> <p>D. The employment of few subjects, which leads to skewed results.</p> <p>14. The typical Stroop task</p> <p>A. involves naming the color of ink that a word is printed in.</p> <p>B. involves naming the color of an object as it would normally occur (e.g., saying "yellow" to "lemon").</p> <p>C. requires participants to read words aloud as they are presented.</p> <p>D. requires participants to read profane words aloud.</p> <p>15. In explaining how people process overlapping tasks, central bottleneck models</p> <p>A. postulate sequential processing of one task at a time.</p> <p>B. postulate a common resource needed for mental operations.</p> <p>C. assume that a mental module can be added or deleted without altering the processing duration of the other modules.</p> <p>D. assume that there are no limits to processing capacity.</p> <p>16. In the ABA design, the B is the</p> <p>A. discriminative stimulus.</p> <p>B. matched group.</p> <p>C. baseline.</p> <p>D. condition after therapy.</p>		
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